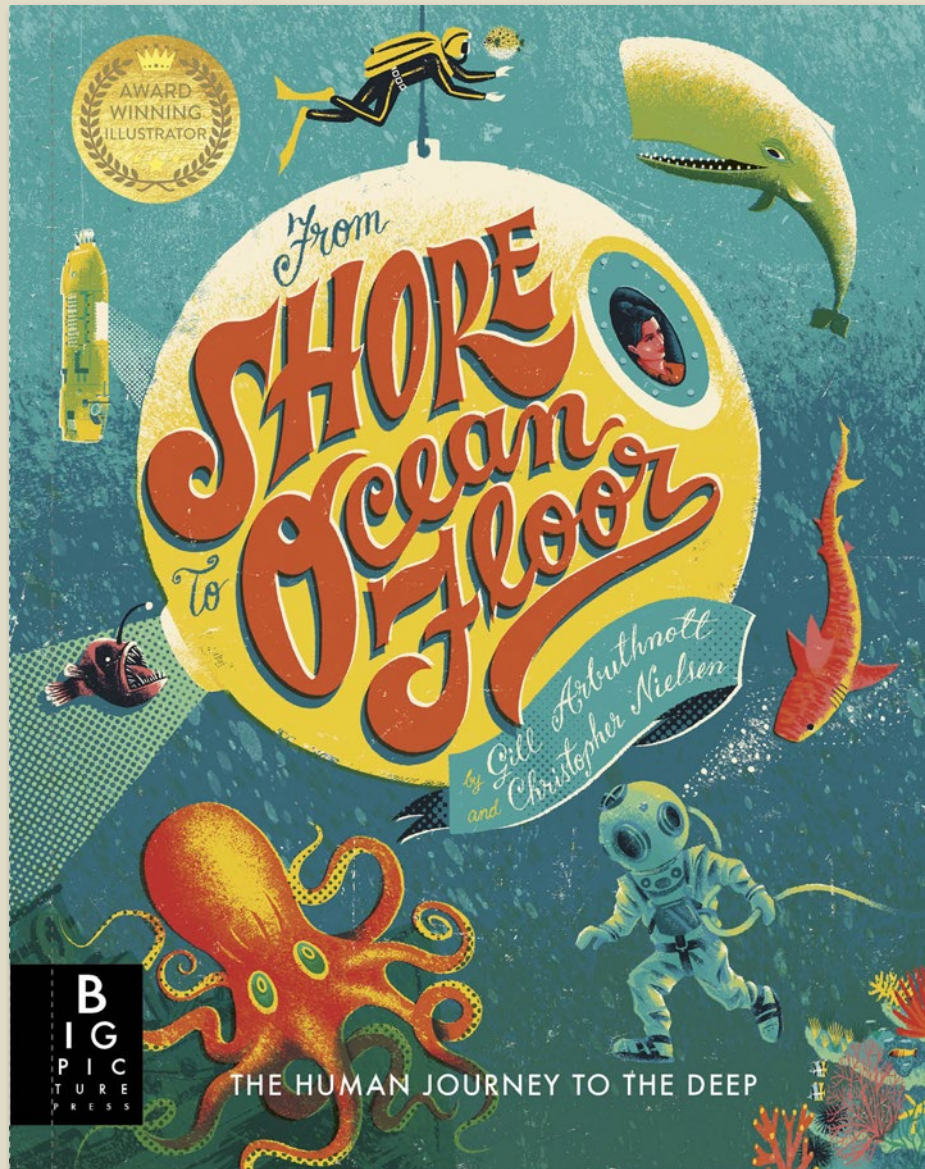




Editorial Trillas

From Shore to Ocean Floor



From sandy beaches to mysterious, inky depths, this beautiful book is the story of ocean exploration.

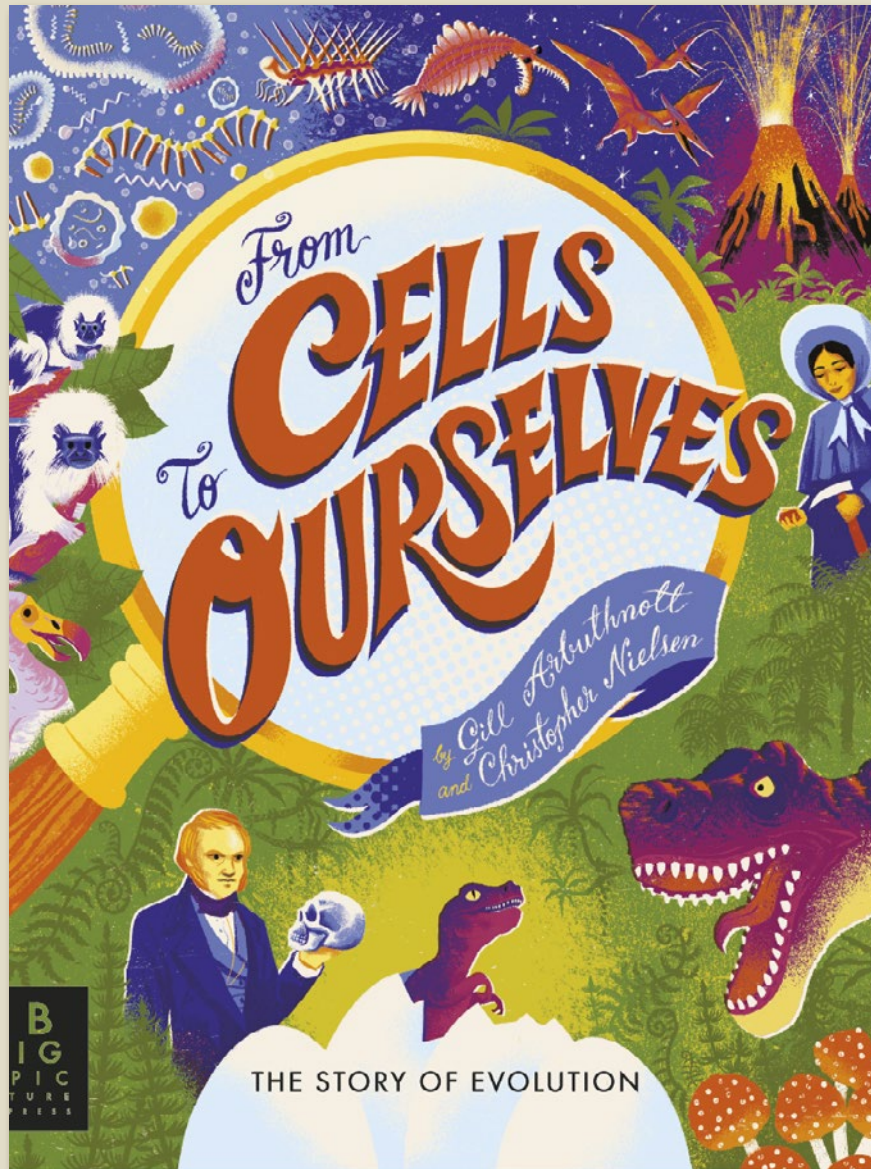
- Sequel to *Balloon to the Moon*, winner of the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a narrative journey through one of the world's most fascinating stories of exploration
- Gill Arbuthnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Made in consultation with the Maritime Museum.

From Shore to Ocean Floor



Pub Date	30/09/2021
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787418349
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

From Cells to Ourselves



From the Big Bang to the abundance of life that surrounds us today, this beautiful book is the story of evolution, from the very first cells to ourselves.

- The third title in the *Balloon to the Moon* series, which won the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards 2019
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a journey through one of the most fascinating subjects in natural history
- Gill Arbuthnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Cover treatments: 100% foil, uncoated varnish

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

THE 1920s American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to show how simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other essential molecules.

1928 British biologist Frederick Griffith discovered that bacteria can exchange genetic information. He showed that a harmless strain of bacteria could become deadly if it absorbed genetic material from a dead, deadly strain.

1943 American biologist Oswald Avery and his colleagues showed that DNA is the genetic material. They proved that DNA, not protein, is the molecule that carries genetic information.

1953 British scientists James Watson and Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA. They showed that DNA is a double helix, with two strands of sugar and phosphate groups twisted around each other, and nitrogenous bases connecting the two strands.

1966 American biologist Marshall Nirenberg and his colleagues discovered the genetic code. They showed that the sequence of three nitrogenous bases in DNA (a codon) codes for a specific amino acid.

1970 American biologist Paul Berg and his colleagues developed recombinant DNA technology. They showed that DNA from different sources can be combined to create new genetic material.

1983 American biologist Kary Mullis and his colleagues developed the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). This technique allows scientists to make millions of copies of a specific DNA sequence.

1996 American biologist Ian Wilmut and his colleagues created the first cloned mammal, a sheep named Dolly. This showed that a single cell can develop into a complete organism.

2003 The Human Genome Project was completed. Scientists have mapped the entire human genome, identifying all the genes and their locations on chromosomes.

2012 American biologist Jennifer Doudna and her colleagues developed CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing technology. This allows scientists to precisely edit DNA sequences.

2017 American biologist George Church and his colleagues created the first synthetic genome. They synthesized a complete bacterial genome from scratch in a laboratory.

2019 American biologist David Baltimore and his colleagues discovered that RNA can act as a catalyst. This showed that RNA molecules can speed up chemical reactions, just like enzymes.

2020 American biologist David Baltimore and his colleagues discovered that RNA can store genetic information. This showed that RNA molecules can act as a long-term storage of genetic information.

2021 American biologist David Baltimore and his colleagues discovered that RNA can be translated into proteins. This showed that RNA molecules can act as a template for protein synthesis.

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THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

In the 19th century, scientists discovered, investigated and named many species of dinosaurs. But for a long time, these dinosaurs remained hidden.

MARY ANNING (1799-1847) was a fossil collector in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1830. She also discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1830. She discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1830.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1824.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a naturalist and paleontologist. He coined the term 'Dinosauria' in 1842. He coined the term 'Dinosauria' in 1842.

OSBORN MARSHALL (1790-1852) was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1822. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1822.

THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1822. He discovered the first dinosaur fossil in 1822.

THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were a separate group from the other animals that lived on Earth. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that dinosaurs were actually a group of animals that lived on Earth.

1830 American geologist Charles Lyell published 'Principles of Geology'. This book established the principles of geology, including the concept of uniformitarianism.

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EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

How long is a million seconds? Have you been alive for one billion seconds? What was happening a million days ago? We find it very difficult to comprehend these huge numbers. If we don't have a feel for how long a million seconds is, how can we possibly comprehend time spans of millions or billions of years? This is one reason why some people have a problem with evolution. The idea that single, primitive cells evolved into all the species that have ever lived seems incredible, unless you get to grips with the timespans involved.

In ancient Greece, philosopher Anaximander suggested that one type of animal could change into another, while Empedocles thought that new types of living things could be made from a range of parts that already existed.

There's NO WAY he's getting into elephants on that boat.

Zam, I've got a better idea.

The naturalist George-Louis Leclerc proposed a way for the Earth to have formed from debris in space. Although he believed in spontaneous generation, he thought that animals could change as they migrated to different conditions. This later explains the discovery of elephant fossils in North America, and mammoth fossils in Siberia, although living elephants are today only found in Africa and South Asia. He suggested the American ones had become extinct, while the mammoths had changed as they migrated south.

I've got it!

Erasmus Darwin was Charles Darwin's grandfather. He was a doctor, poet and naturalist, and in his book 'Zoonomia, or, The Laws of Organic Life' he was one of the first people to propose a theory of evolution. He never hit on the idea of natural selection, but did recognise the importance of sexual selection (see page 59) and realised it could cause changes in species.

GRADUAL CHANGES

In the early 1800s Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, inventor of the terms 'invertebrate' and 'biology', was the first person to develop a coherent theory of the development of life on Earth and its evolution. He believed that life had originated by spontaneous generation, rather than creation by deity, and had then become more complex and varied over many generations. Lamarck suggested how this could happen. His idea is often called the 'Theory of Evolution by Acquired Characteristics'. In simple terms, he thought that the more an animal used an organ during its lifetime, the more well-developed it would become and that these changes could be inherited by offspring if both parents had the same developments.

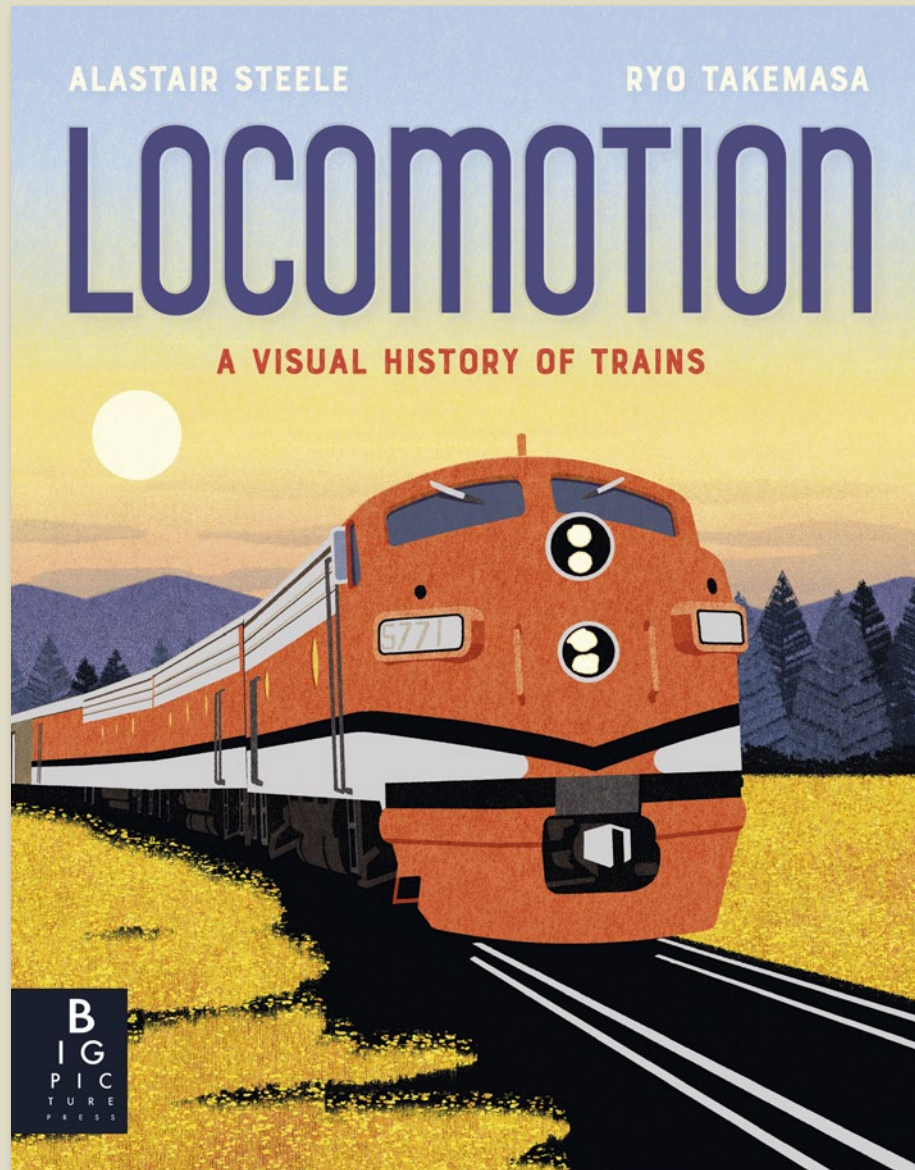
THE EVOLUTION OF THE GIRAFFE'S NECK, ACCORDING TO LAMARCK:

- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern, long-necked giraffes. Lamarck was not suggesting that their necks suddenly shoot out like telescopic poles!

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

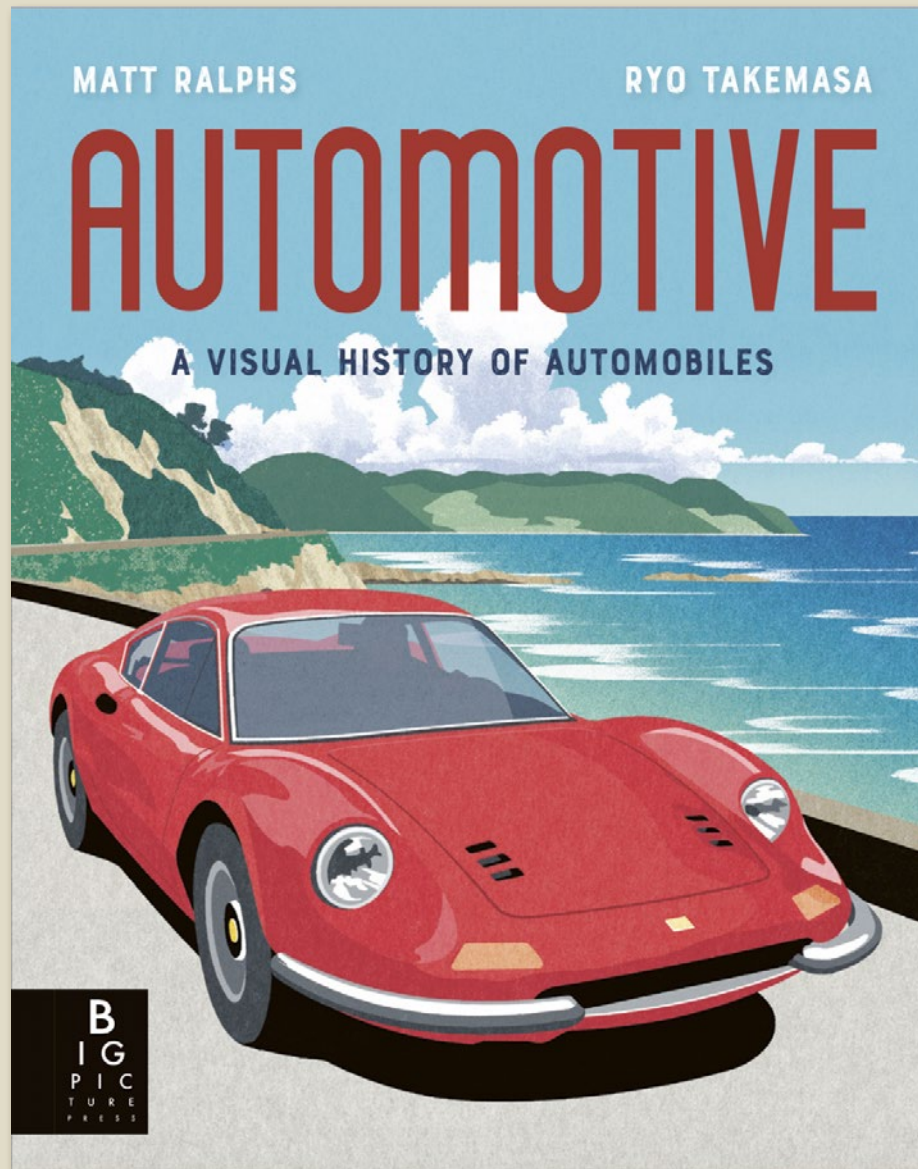
- 1) Early penguins had wings with which they could fly.
- 2) Penguins spend most of their time swimming and very little flying.
- 3) Their wings become smaller, with smaller feathers, from lack of flying.
- 4) The next generation of penguins inherits these smaller, more flipper-like wings.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at the modern penguin, which can no longer fly and whose wings are now adapted to help it swim instead.

Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800781368
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
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Freight On Board	30/11/2023
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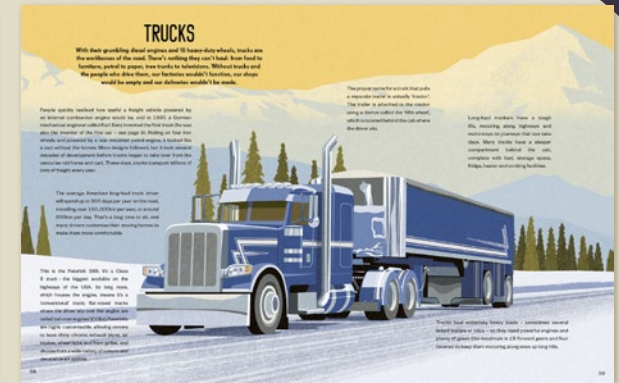
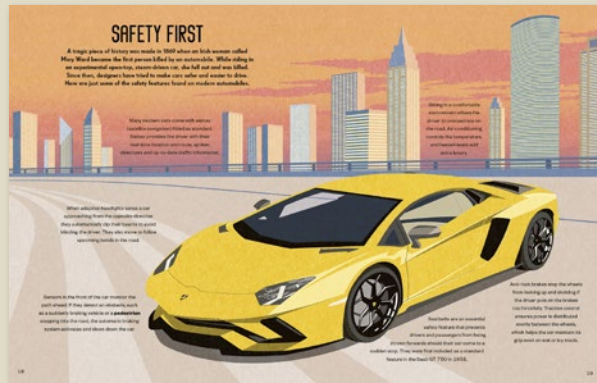
A stunningly illustrated tribute for train lovers of all ages, celebrating the ingenuity of trains past, present and future.

- Sample contents: The First Railways; Steam Locomotions; The Ffestiniog Railway; The Orient Express; Freight Trains; The Baikonur Cosmodrome; Mail by Rail; The California Zephyr; Mountain Railways; The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway; Trams; Sky Lines; Railways At War; The Princess Christian; High-speed Rail; The Shinkansen
- Beautiful artwork by multi award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa
- Stunning journey through the history of locomotives, suitable for all ages
- Expertly written by railway historian, Alastair Steele



Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, The Future of the Automobile
- The follow-up title to the stunning *Locomotive*
- Perfect for car lovers of all ages
- Super cool artwork by award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa



STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

Since their invention in the early 1800s, steam locomotives revolutionised the way people and freight were transported. However, some travellers wanted a more convenient vehicle that they didn't have to share and could use whenever they wanted. Some engineers created small, steam-powered road vehicles, while others decided to try electric battery automobiles. Many designs were created, but by the early 20th century it was clear that the internal combustion engine was going to be king of the road.

The first steam-powered road vehicle was designed by English inventor Richard Trevithick. Using a high-pressure boiler for more power, his Puffing Devil set off with six passengers in 1801 at a speed described by one witness as "faster than I could walk" (about 6km/h). Unfortunately, only a few days after this historic journey, the boiler caught fire and Puffing Devil was destroyed.

Electric cars were very popular in Europe and the USA from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. They were quieter and smoother, didn't produce smoke and were easier to use than steam-powered automobiles. One of the first successful models was the Flocken Elektrowagen. Designed in Germany in 1888, its 1hp electric motor drove the back wheels and could reach around 15km/h.

One of the last and most advanced steam automobiles was the Doble steam car. Designed in 1924, the Doble Model E only required 30 seconds to boil the water needed to drive the engine, was easy to control and could reach speeds as high as 120km/h.

EARLY ENGINES

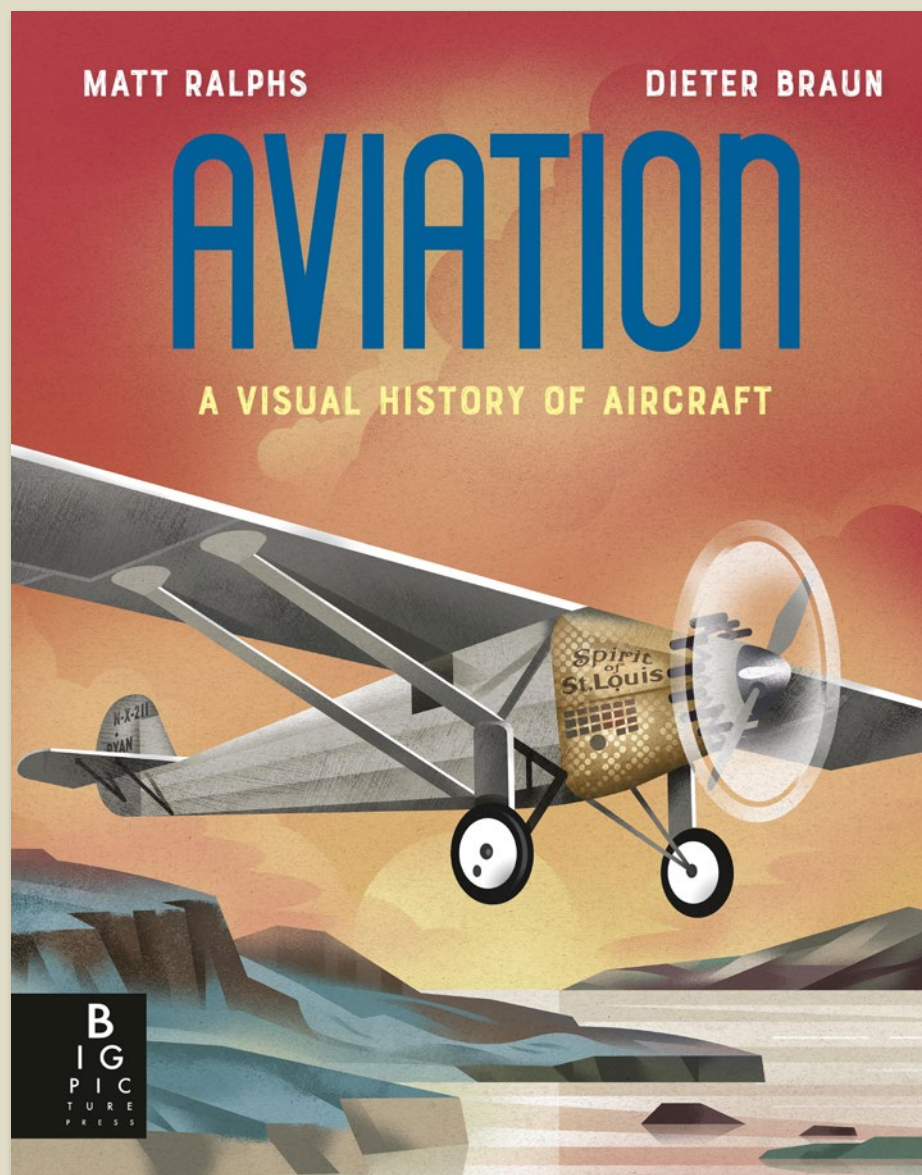
The age of the automobile really began with the invention of the internal combustion engine. When fuels such as petrol, diesel or kerosene are burned (or 'combusted') inside the engine (using an oxidizer such as air), they produce kinetic energy, which makes the vehicle move. Internal combustion engines are more fuel-efficient than steam engines, and proved far easier and more convenient to start-up, operate and maintain.

German inventor Karl Benz developed the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine in 1885. His revolutionary Motorwagen had a 5hp petrol engine, three-spoked wheels with solid rubber tyres and one forward gear. Its top speed was around 16km/h.

The first mass-produced car was the Oldsmobile Model R Curved Dash, 19,000 were built between 1901 and 1907. It was more affordable than most other cars at the time, had a 5hp engine, 2 forward and 1 reverse gear and came as either a 2-seater 'runabout' or a 4-seater family car.

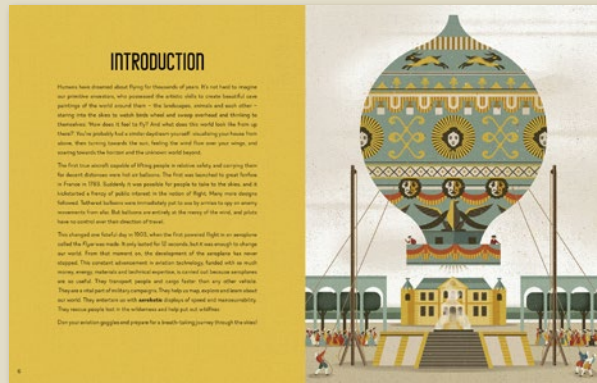
Created in 1901 by German engineers Paul Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach as a racing car, the Mercedes 35 HP was a huge step forward in automobile design. It had a powerful petrol engine mounted at the front that drove the back wheels, a hand brake and a foot brake, 4 forward gears and 1 reverse gear.

Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



***Aviation* celebrates the ingenuity of aeroplanes, biplanes, monoplanes and helicopters past, present and future.**

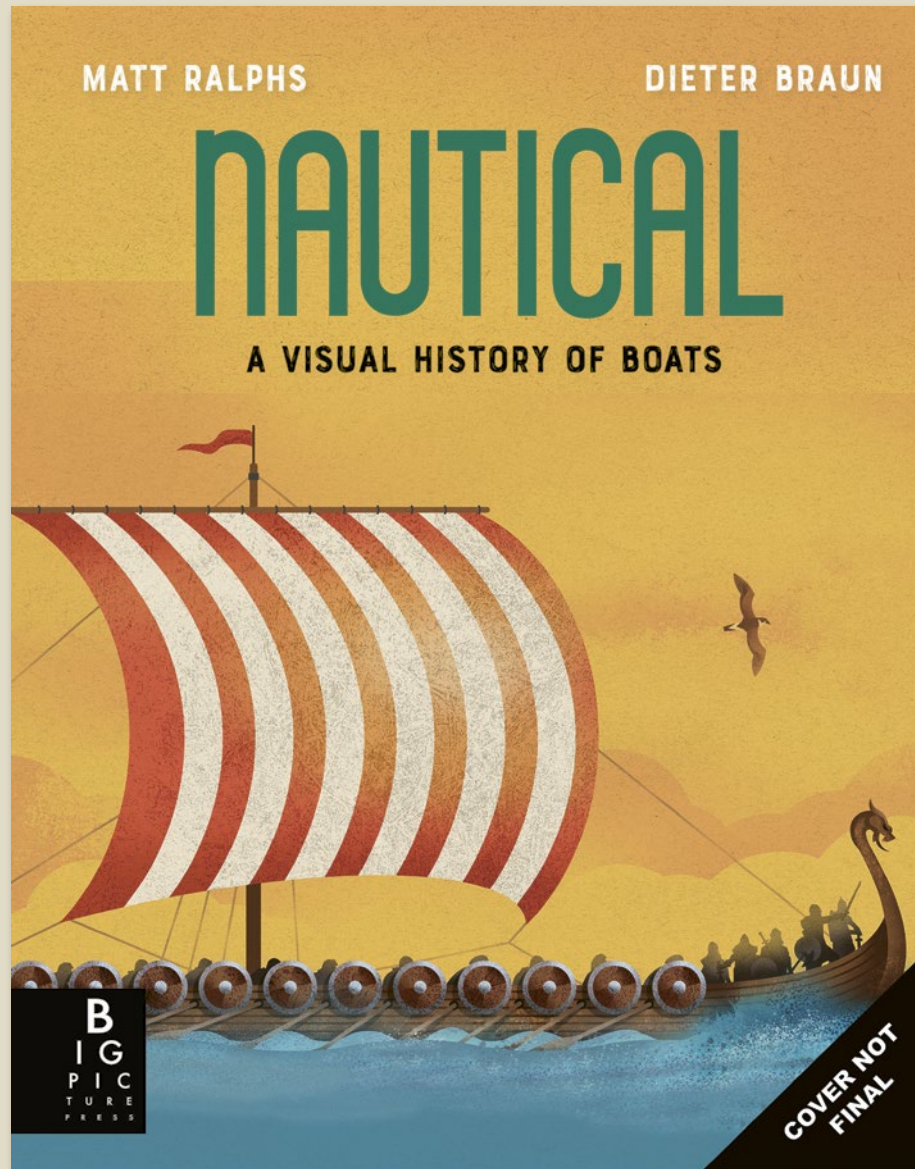
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
- Perfect for plane lovers of all ages.
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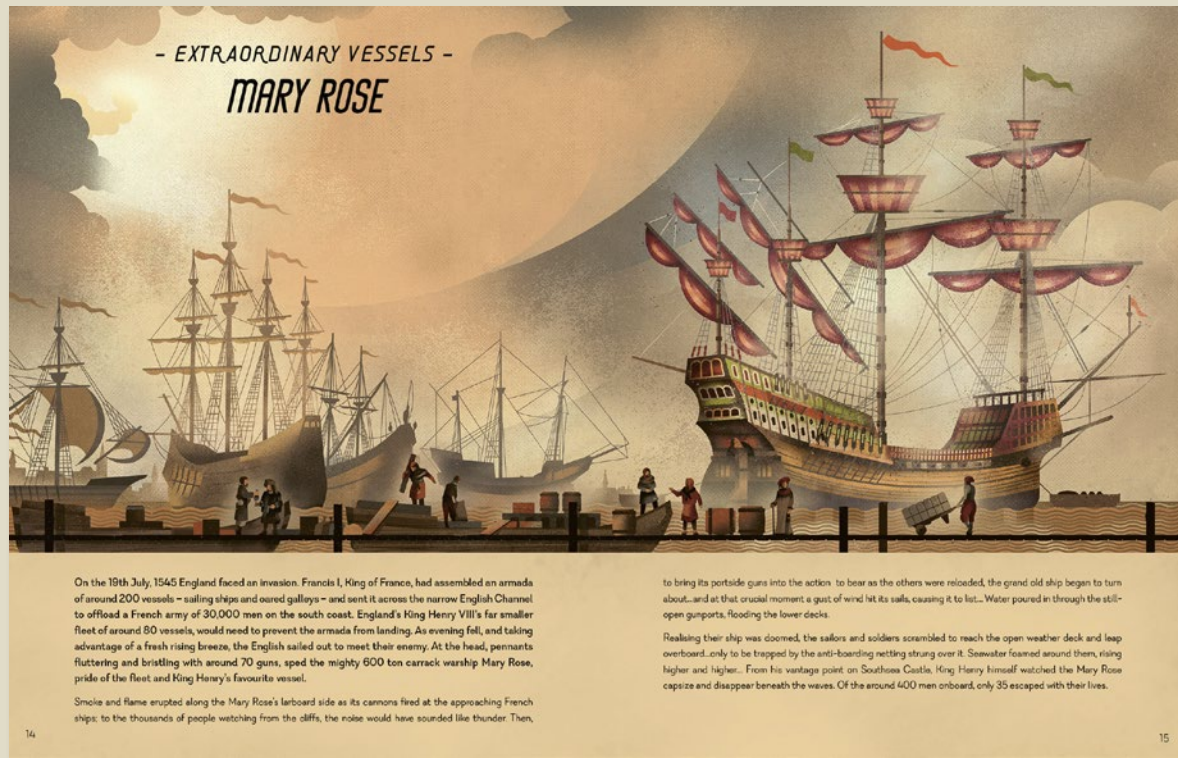
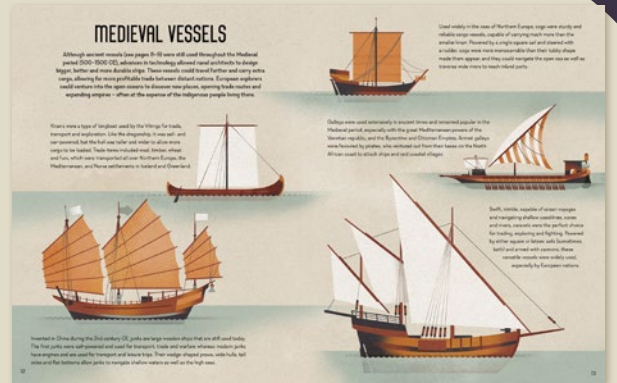
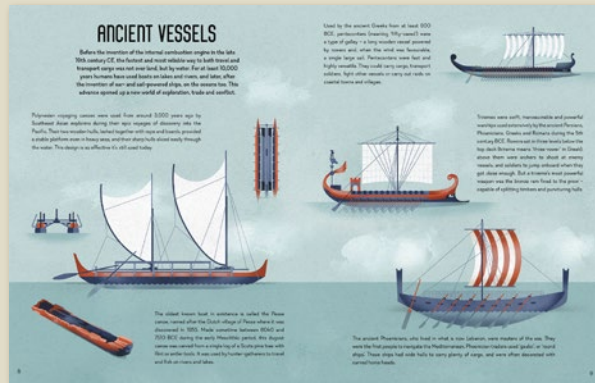
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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
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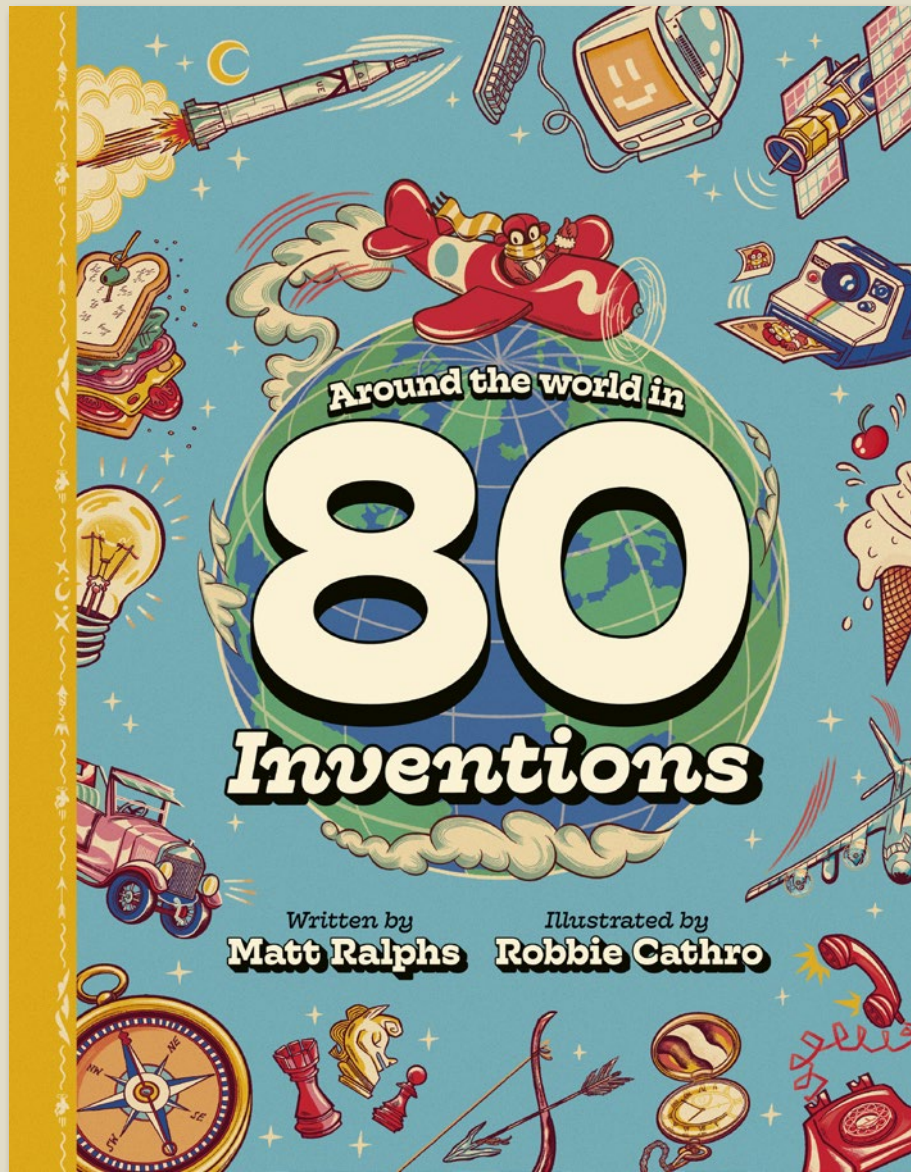
A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- The fourth and final book in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Perfect for boat lovers of all ages
- Cover treatments: uncoated plus 100% foil



Pub Date	05/06/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800787353
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	23/09/2024
Files To Printer	13/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

- A fun and accessible look at history and STEM with ties to the curriculum
- Written by emerging author Matt Ralphs, who has titles published with Nosy Crow, DK and Flying Eye
- Exciting talent Robbie Cathro has worked for clients including Aquila Magazine, Natural History Museum and Kingfisher.
- A travel theme inspired by postcards and travel posters gives this book a fun and engaging aesthetic
- Expertly checked by science writer Anne Rooney

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

On the 14th of August 1686, the first ice cream was made in London. The recipe was a simple one: cream, sugar and vanilla. The recipe was passed on to the next generation and eventually to the United States. In 1776, an Italian immigrant named Francesco Selvatico brought his recipe to America. He called it 'ice cream' and it was a huge success. In 1846, an American inventor named Nancy Johnson patented the hand-cranked ice cream maker. This made it possible for people to make ice cream at home. Today, there are over 100 different flavors of ice cream. The most popular is vanilla. Other popular flavors include chocolate, strawberry, and mint. Ice cream is a delicious treat that is enjoyed by people of all ages.



Easy Ice Cream

1. In a large bowl, mix together 1 cup of heavy cream, 1/2 cup of sugar, and 1/2 teaspoon of vanilla extract. Whisk until the mixture is thick and creamy.

2. Pour the mixture into a hand-cranked ice cream maker and churn for 15-20 minutes.

3. Scoop out the ice cream and serve immediately. Enjoy!

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1817? It was called a 'velocipede' and it was a simple wooden frame with two large wheels. The rider sat on a seat between the wheels and pushed the pedals to move forward. In 1861, a French inventor named Pierre Michaux invented the 'velocipede' with a chain drive. This was the first true bicycle. In 1885, a British inventor named D.H. Paine invented the 'boneshaker' bicycle, which had a spring-mounted seat. In 1894, a German inventor named Karl Drais invented the 'Draisianer', which had a diamond frame. Today, bicycles are used for recreation, exercise, and transportation. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.



Pertious Penny-Farthing

It was the 1st of August, 1870, and the sun was shining brightly. A young boy named Percy was riding his new bicycle. It was a 'penny-farthing', a bicycle with a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. Percy was having a great time. He was the first person to ride a penny-farthing. It was a very popular bicycle in the 1870s. However, it was very dangerous to ride. The front wheel was so large that it could easily tip over. In 1873, a British inventor named James Starley invented the 'diamond frame' bicycle. This was a safer and more comfortable bicycle. Today, bicycles are used for recreation, exercise, and transportation. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.

Camera

"Magicians"

24

Although it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. The first camera was invented in 1816 by a French inventor named Nicéphore Niépce. He called it a 'chambre noire' and it was a simple wooden box with a lens on one end. Light rays entered the lens and were projected onto a piece of light-sensitive paper inside the box. In 1826, a French inventor named Louis Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Joseph Nicéphore Niépce invented the 'chambre noire' with a lens. This was the first true camera. In 1839, a French inventor named Nicéphore Niépce and his partner Louis-Jacques M. Niepce invented the 'chambre noire' with a lens. This was the first true camera. Today, cameras are used for photography, videography, and surveillance. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.



Developed to Perfection

Many improvements to the camera have been made over the years. In 1839, a French inventor named Nicéphore Niépce and his partner Louis-Jacques M. Niepce invented the 'chambre noire' with a lens. This was the first true camera. In 1839, a French inventor named Nicéphore Niépce and his partner Louis-Jacques M. Niepce invented the 'chambre noire' with a lens. This was the first true camera. Today, cameras are used for photography, videography, and surveillance. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.

High-Speed Train

"16-speed"

25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage or stagecoach. In 1825, a British inventor named George Stephenson invented the steam locomotive. This was the first true train. In 1851, a French inventor named Marc Segnier invented the 'high-speed train'. This was the first true high-speed train. In 1954, a Japanese inventor named Shiro Ueda invented the 'bullet train'. This was the first true bullet train. Today, high-speed trains are used for transportation. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.



Marvelous Maglevs

Maglevs are a type of train that does not use wheels. Instead, they use magnetic levitation to float above the ground. This allows them to travel at very high speeds. The first maglev was invented in 1971 by a Japanese inventor named Chikashi Nagamatsu. Today, maglevs are used for transportation. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might think that wind turbines are a new invention, but they have been around for centuries. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by a Danish inventor named Poul la Cour. He called it a 'windmill' and it was used to generate electricity. In 1931, a Danish inventor named Niels Ebbelund invented the 'wind turbine'. This was the first true wind turbine. Today, wind turbines are used for generating electricity. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.



Green Energy

Wind turbines are a type of renewable energy source. They use the power of the wind to generate electricity. This is a clean and sustainable source of energy. Wind turbines are used in many parts of the world. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of helicopters, you probably think of the military. But helicopters have been around for centuries. The first helicopter was invented in 1783 by a French inventor named Jean-François Moisant. He called it a 'aérostat' and it was a simple wooden frame with two large rotors. In 1852, a French inventor named Paul Goussier invented the 'aérostat'. This was the first true helicopter. Today, helicopters are used for transportation. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.



Versatile VTOLs

Vertical Take-Off and Landing (VTOL) aircraft are a type of aircraft that can take off and land vertically. This allows them to operate from small airfields. The first VTOL aircraft was invented in 1908 by a British inventor named Samuel Cody. Today, VTOL aircraft are used for transportation. They are a popular mode of transport in many parts of the world.

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

Can you imagine a world without wheels? Apart from sledges and ships, there would be no vehicles – no carts, cars, bikes, buses, trucks, trains, trams or aeroplanes. The first wheeled vehicles were animal-drawn carts with solid wooden wheels. They were invented in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) around 3200 BCE. 300 years after the horizontal potter's wheel. These carts carried cargo to market and heavy loads, such as stone and timber for building projects. The horse-drawn chariot came next. In about 2500 BCE, chariot wheels were spoked rather than solid like a cartwheel, so they were faster and lighter. The wheel may be one of the simplest inventions, but without it our world would be completely different.



Potter's Wheel

The very first wheels were used to make pottery. The art of pottery began around 30,000 years ago. Originally, potters would shape clay into pots with their hands, but this took a long time. The Mesopotamians invented a better method in around 3500 BCE. The potter's wheel was a large stone disc balanced on a stick called an 'axle', which could be spun. By putting clay on the wheel and spinning it, the potter could shape the clay quickly into pots. We don't know for sure, but it seems likely that the potter's wheel led to the invention of the vehicle wheel.

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947-1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when computers were the size of an entire room. The United States government wanted a communication system that couldn't be destroyed in a single attack, so they created ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network): a series of linked computers across different locations, which allowed information to be relayed along telephone lines. The first message was sent in 1969. It was a single word: LOGIN, but only the 'L' and the 'O' got through before the network crashed. By the end of the same year four computers were connected on the ARPANET. It took years to create the 'network protocol' that allows computers to transfer data and 'speak' to each other. From the 1970s this network grew into the global Internet, which now links billions of devices. Today, whatever you want – books, food, holidays, cars – with the Internet you simply click a button and wait for it to arrive. Social media sites allow people all over the world to communicate instantly. We can consume films, television shows, music and video games, and even do our banking online.

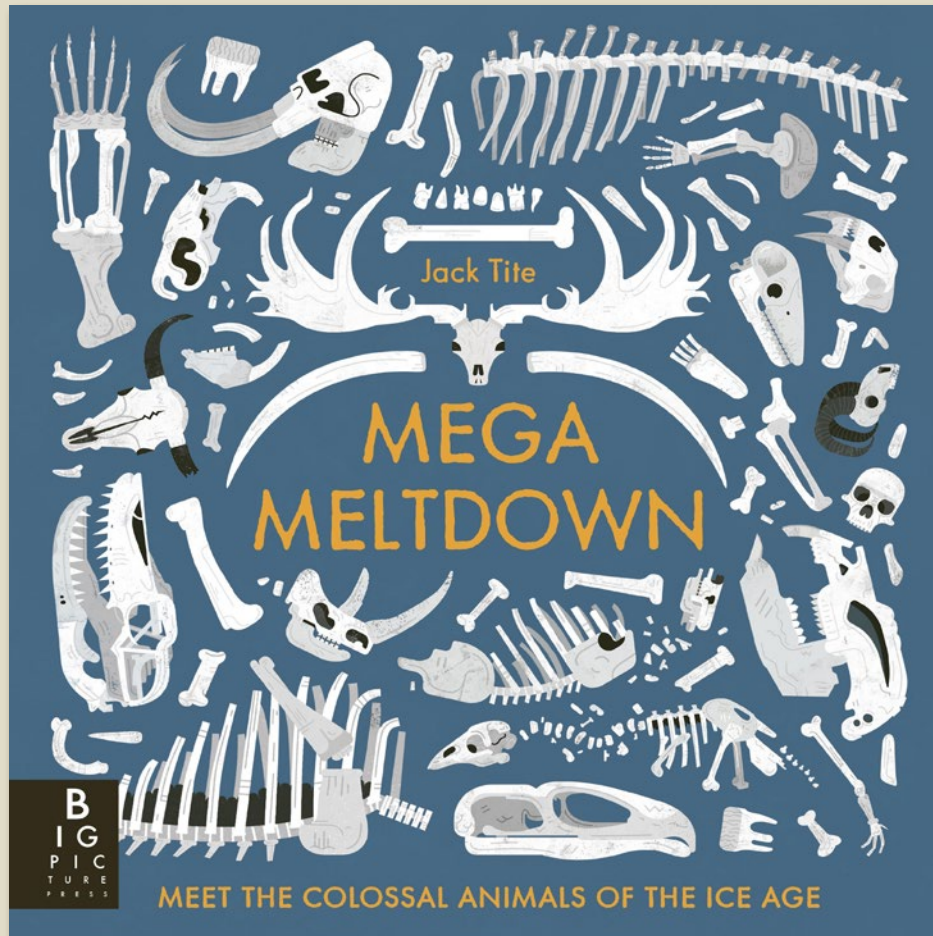


World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a gateway to the Internet. It's made up of search engines like Google and Safari, the Internet addresses (also called URLs) we type in, and the websites that appear on our screens. It was invented by a British computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 while working at CERN, a science research laboratory in Switzerland. The WWW made the Internet accessible to everyone, not just scientists and academics.

Pub Date	12/10/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419315
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
Extent	96pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

Mega Meltdown



The perfect introduction to the Ice Age, complete with ENORMOUS fold-out pages!

- First stunning offering from debut talent Jack Tite
- Discover Ice-Age animals continent by continent
- Fully illustrated pages in Jack's striking style
- Gatefold pages reveal some of the largest animals of the Ice Age
- Shortlisted for the AOI World Illustration Awards 2019 'Children's Book Category'
- Jack's second title will be on VIKINGS

Mega Meltdown



GIANT ELK

At the end of the last ice age, the Giant Elk was the largest deer ever to live. It had antlers that were as wide as a car wheel and could weigh up to 1,000 kilograms. The Giant Elk was a herbivore and ate grass and other plants. It was a very powerful animal and could run very fast. It was also very intelligent and could use tools. The Giant Elk was hunted by humans and other predators. It became extinct about 10,000 years ago.

Deer

Deer are herbivores. They eat grass and other plants. They are very intelligent and can use tools. They are also very fast runners. Deer are hunted by humans and other predators. They are very important animals in many ecosystems.

Long Protona Bear

The Long Protona Bear was a very large bear that lived in North America. It had a very long snout and was very powerful. It was a scavenger and ate whatever it could find. It was hunted by humans and other predators. It became extinct about 10,000 years ago.

Arctoid Bears

Arctoid Bears were a group of bears that lived in the Arctic region. They were very large and powerful. They were scavengers and ate whatever they could find. They were hunted by humans and other predators. They became extinct about 10,000 years ago.



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Smoky Bears

Smoky Bears were a group of bears that lived in the Smoky Mountains. They were very large and powerful. They were scavengers and ate whatever they could find. They were hunted by humans and other predators. They became extinct about 10,000 years ago.

Common Cave Cat

Common Cave Cats were a group of cats that lived in the caves. They were very large and powerful. They were scavengers and ate whatever they could find. They were hunted by humans and other predators. They became extinct about 10,000 years ago.

Smoky Proteins

Smoky Proteins were a group of proteins that lived in the Smoky Mountains. They were very large and powerful. They were scavengers and ate whatever they could find. They were hunted by humans and other predators. They became extinct about 10,000 years ago.



MOA

The Moa was a large, flightless bird that lived in New Zealand. It was very powerful and could run very fast. It was hunted by humans and other predators. It became extinct about 10,000 years ago.

Kiwi

The Kiwi is a small, flightless bird that lives in New Zealand. It is very intelligent and can use tools. It is also very fast. It is hunted by humans and other predators. It is very important in New Zealand's ecosystem.

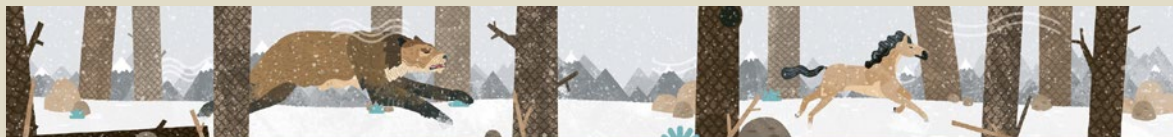


The Dodo

The Dodo was a large, flightless bird that lived on the island of Mauritius. It was very powerful and could run very fast. It was hunted by humans and other predators. It became extinct about 10,000 years ago.

Phoenix

The Phoenix is a mythical bird that is reborn from its own ashes. It is very powerful and can run very fast. It is hunted by humans and other predators. It is very important in many cultures.



SHORT-FACED BEAR

The short-faced bear (scientific name *Arctodus*) is the largest bear ever to have existed. At 3.6 metres tall, it stood at double the height of an adult person and weighed as much as a small car. These bears were not only huge, they were also fast. Short-faced bears were capable of running as fast as a horse, reaching incredible speeds of up to 60 kilometres per hour.

Like many modern bears, these Ice Age giants were omnivores, meaning they ate both animals and plants, though meat made up the biggest part of their diet.



Similarly to pandas, which feed on bamboo stems and leaves, short-faced bears had a bone in their wrists that enabled them to pick apart plants. *Arctodus* ate about 16 kilograms of food a day – enough to feed a person for a week.

Bone-Crushing Bite

The skull of *Arctodus* had a short snout in comparison to other bears. A shorter snout means more power, so we know this bear was capable of crushing bone with its jaws to get to the marrow inside. This tells scientists that *Arctodus* often scavenged for food.

Next of Kin

The short-faced bear became extinct 10,000 years ago. This may have been because other predators ate their food source, along with humans hunting them for fur and meat. The closest living relative and last of the *Arctodus* group is the spectacled bear, which lives in South America.

Bully Bear

With long limbs, this bear was well equipped to run at speed to hunt. But its massive bulk would have been a burden when changing direction during a chase. The bear was too large to turn quickly, so agile prey could escape. When scavenging for food, it used its intimidating size to scare other predators away.



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788022
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jack Tite
Illustrator	Jack Tite
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

Art of Drawing Manga: Action and Movement



A step-by-step guide to manga style drawing

- Easy step-by-step instructions, perfect for beginners to grow their confidence.
- Manga has established itself as a hugely popular art style among both teenagers and adults.
- Teaches aspiring artists all the basics including which materials to use when, values of light and dark, and how to use perspective in their drawings.

Art of Drawing Manga: Action and Movement

Creases and folds

Clothes fall into natural creases and folds when worn. Look at real people to see how fabric drapes and how it falls into creases. This will help you to dress your characters more realistically.

The way fabric is drawn can instantly get a sense of movement and action to a pose.

Fabric can flow or bill with movement or weight.

The weight and material of a fabric will affect the way it hangs on a character.

Practice drawing characters in different poses and different clothes to perfect your skills.

28

29

Action poses

Motion and balance are important aspects to consider in your drawing. Use basic construction lines to create a variety of poses. Then build the drawing up from there.

Observe the curve of the centre line to give movement and action to your figure.

Copy shading to any areas where light would not reach.

30

Shaking real people to see how their bodies move, whilst performing different actions, will help you create more realistic drawings. You can always hat the actions yourself if you're not sure.

Pay particular attention to the curve and direction of the eyes and legs.

Use construction lines to make sure the balance of the fighting figure is accurate.

Use circles and oval shapes to position the joints.

Keep the drawing quite light and sketchy at first, until you are confident that the proportions are right.

31

Adding movement

Changing the style and position of the movement lines can create many different types of fighting movements.

Start by simplifying these simple shapes.

Draw an oval for the head and body, and smaller ovals for hands.

Use your construction lines as a guide, sketch simple tube shapes for the arms.

Complete the facial features.

Add shading and tone to create muscle definition.

32

By changing the position and style of the movement lines, you can change the action of the figure.

Curved, sweeping lines create the effect of an air-shaped punch.

Straight lines drawn in one direction give the impression of strong impact.

Each movement line creates the effect that the hand is moving very fast.

33

Jumping fighter

This character has launched himself off the ground and is swinging a punch at the same time.

Draw two lines to indicate the position and angle of the shoulders and hips. Draw a line for the spine.

Sketch the positions of the facial features.

Indicate the joints with dots.

Using the construction lines as a guide, start drawing in the main shapes of the body.

Draw in tube shapes for the legs, note how the legs appear shorter as they angle towards or away from the viewer.

40

41

Add the outline of the fighter's clothing.

Add the curved structure of the upper body and indicate the position of the belt.

Draw in the fingers in a clenched fist shape.

Add more detail to the face and add the hair.

Add lines to indicate movement.

Shade in the bottom half of the leg. The angle of the leg causes it to be in shadow.

Draw in the details of the clothing.

Finish the details of the boots.

Shade in any areas where light will not reach.

Remove any unwanted construction lines.

Pub Date	01/03/2020
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800789050
H x W	225 x 175mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Marlborough Max Marlborough
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	64pp
Word Count	5125 words
Rights Available	World

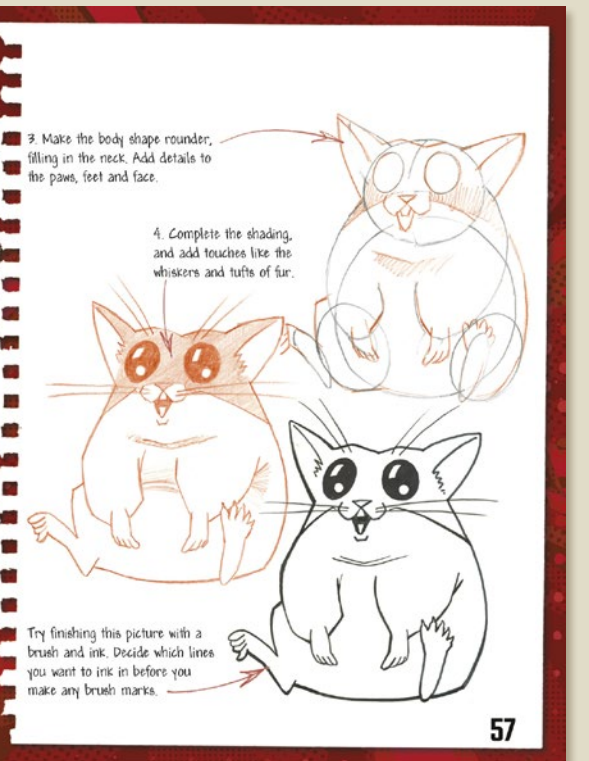
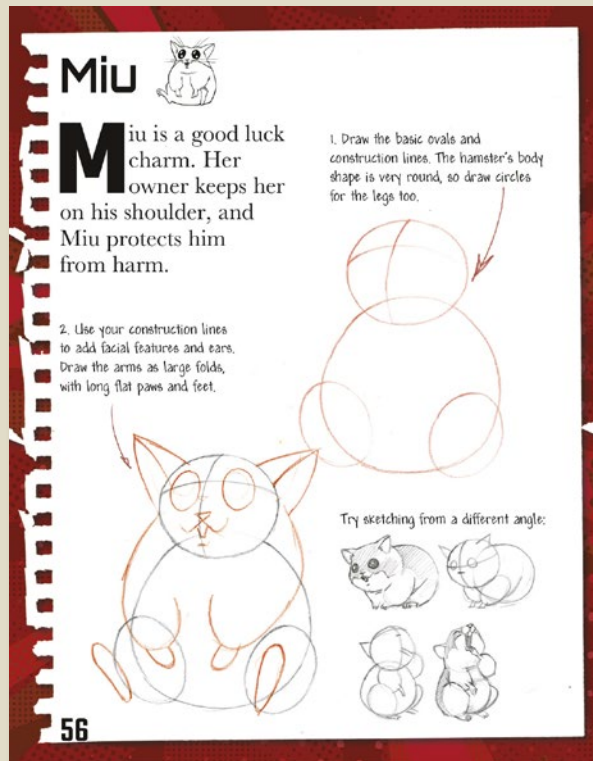
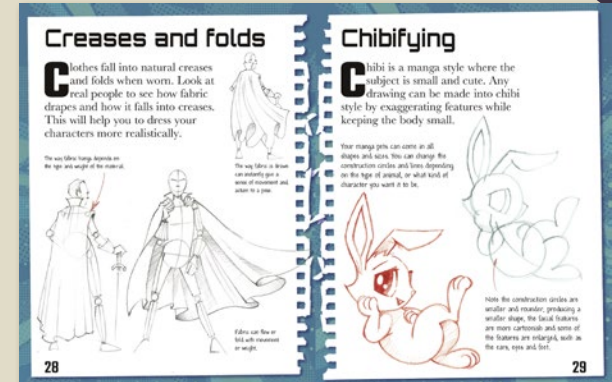
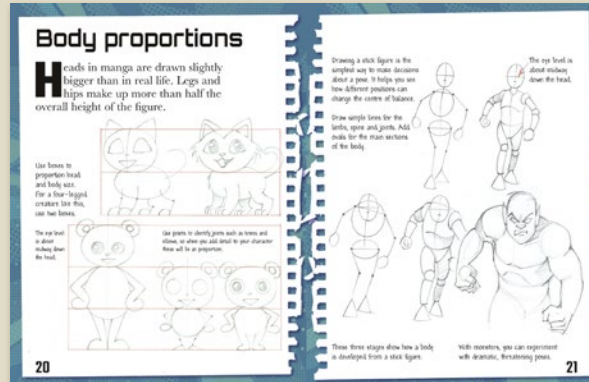
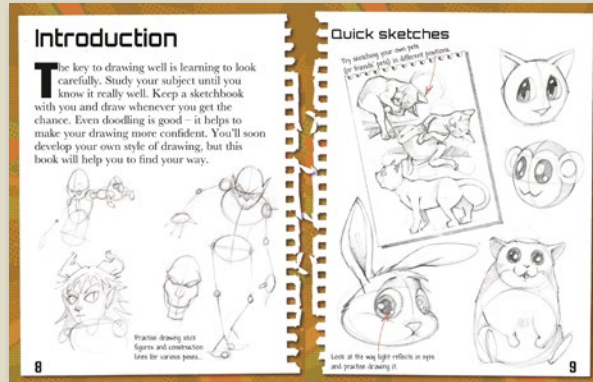
Art of Drawing Manga: Monsters and Pets



An easy step-by-step guide to drawing manga creatures!

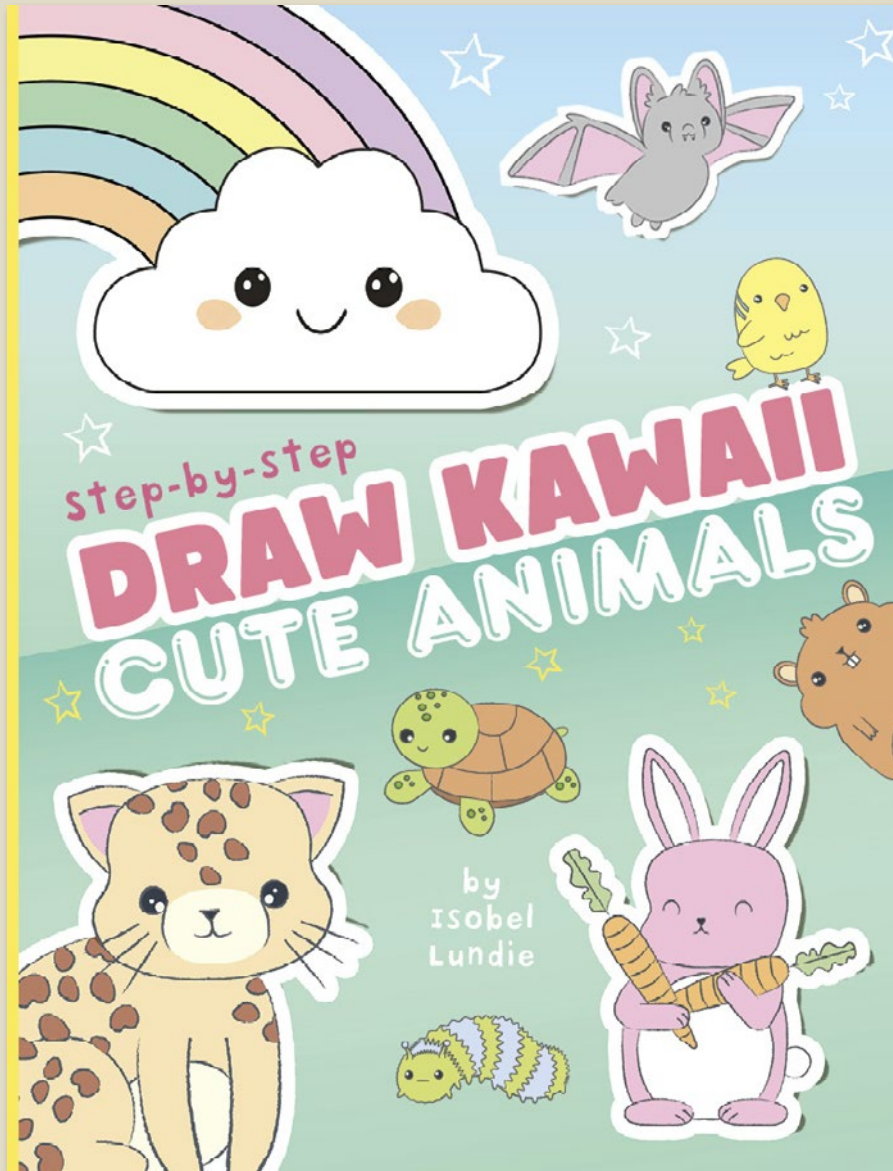
- An easy, accessible step-by-step guide that makes creating masterpieces easy.
- Manga has established itself as an incredibly popular art style amongst both children and adults.
- This book also teaches readers all the basics, including which materials to use when, values of light and dark, and how to use perspective in their drawings.
- The perfect gift for both manga lovers and animal enthusiasts alike!

Art of Drawing Manga: Monsters and Pets



Pub Date	01/01/2019
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800789067
H x W	225 x 175mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Marlborough Max Marlborough
Extent	64pp
Word Count	5025 words
Rights Available	World

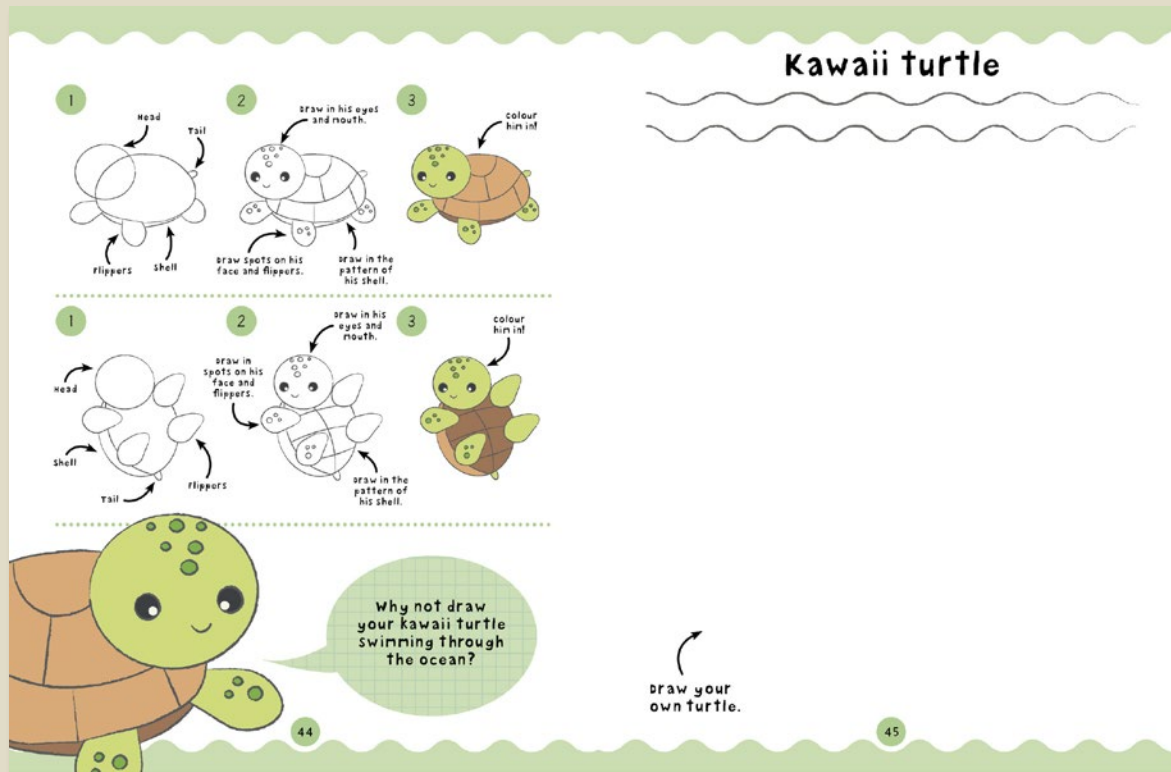
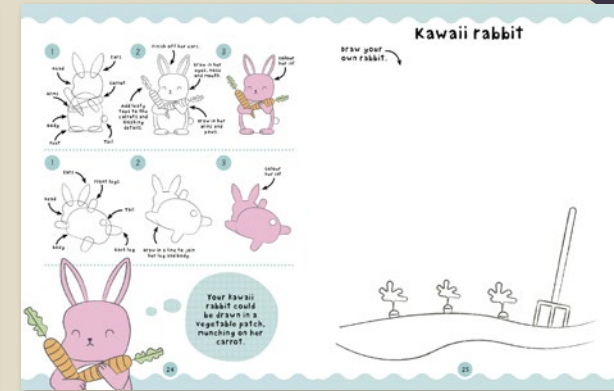
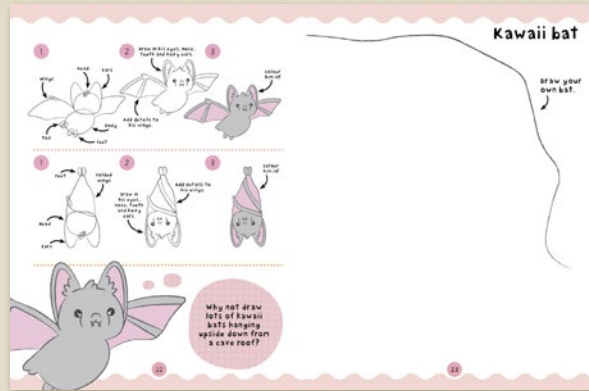
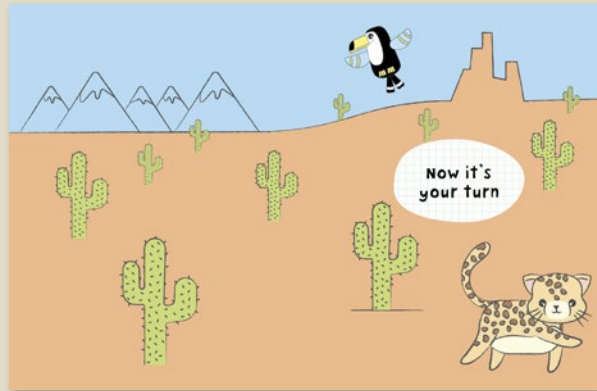
Draw Kawaii: Cute Animals



Introduce your child to the charming world of kawaii!

- Easy to follow instructions and guides throughout.
- Learn how to draw a range of different cute kawaii animals - perfect for young girls in particular.
- A brilliant beginners guide to introduce children to different drawing techniques, mediums and art styles, helping them to gain confidence.

Draw Kawaii: Cute Animals



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800789937
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Isobel Lundie
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	02/05/2024
Rights Available	World

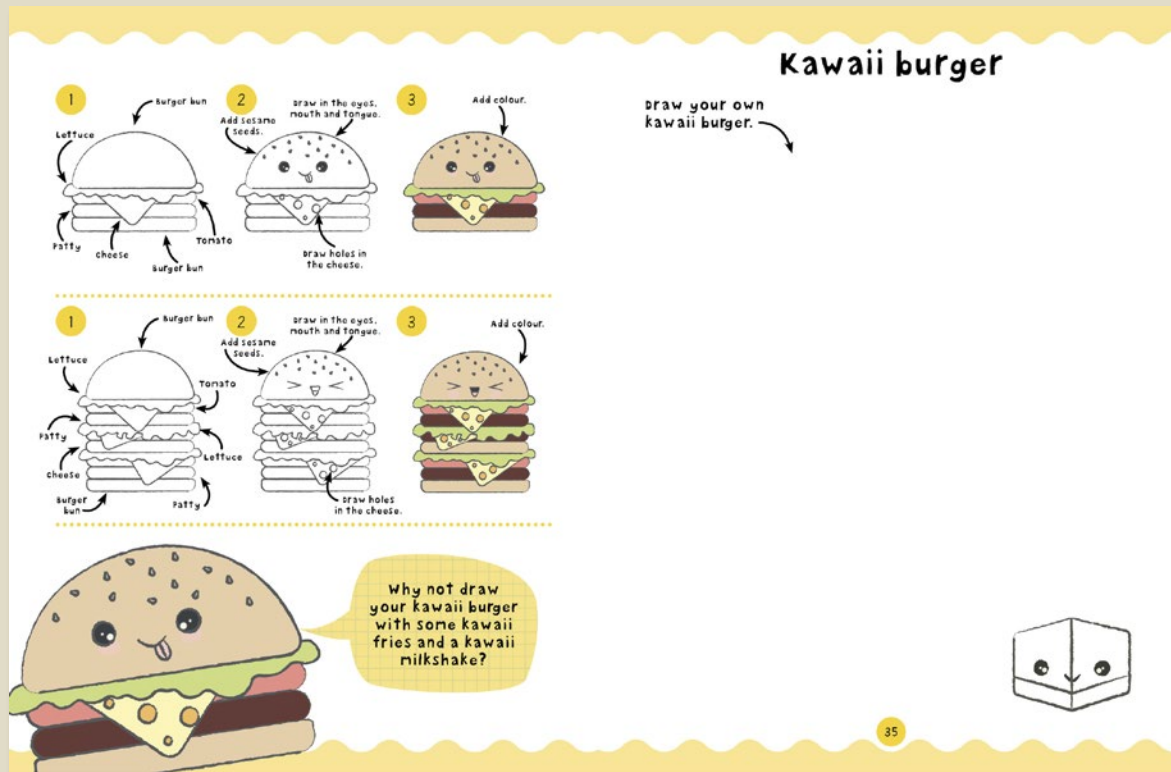
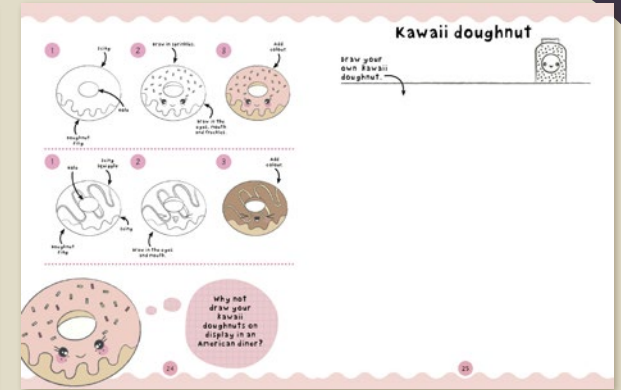
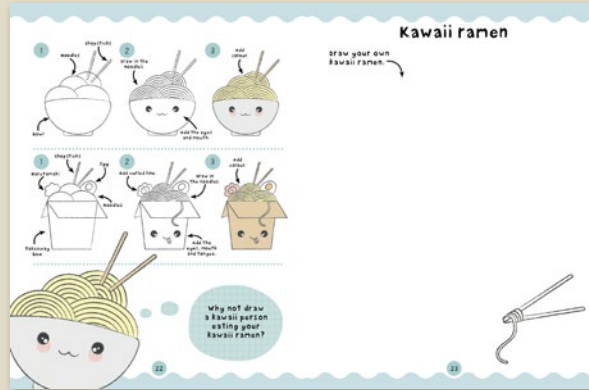
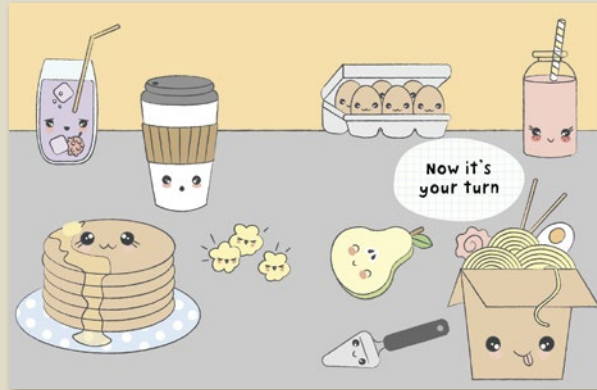
Draw Kawaii: Cute Food



Welcome to the charming world of kawaii!

- Easy to follow instructions and guides throughout.
- From fries to cupcakes, learn how to draw a range of different cute kawaii food - perfect for young girls in particular!
- A brilliant beginners guide to introduce children to different drawing techniques, mediums and art styles, helping them to gain confidence.

Draw Kawaii: Cute Food



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800789944
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Isobel Lundie
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	02/05/2024
Rights Available	World



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Updated 8 May 2024