



Finland - LBF/BBF24 - non-fiction



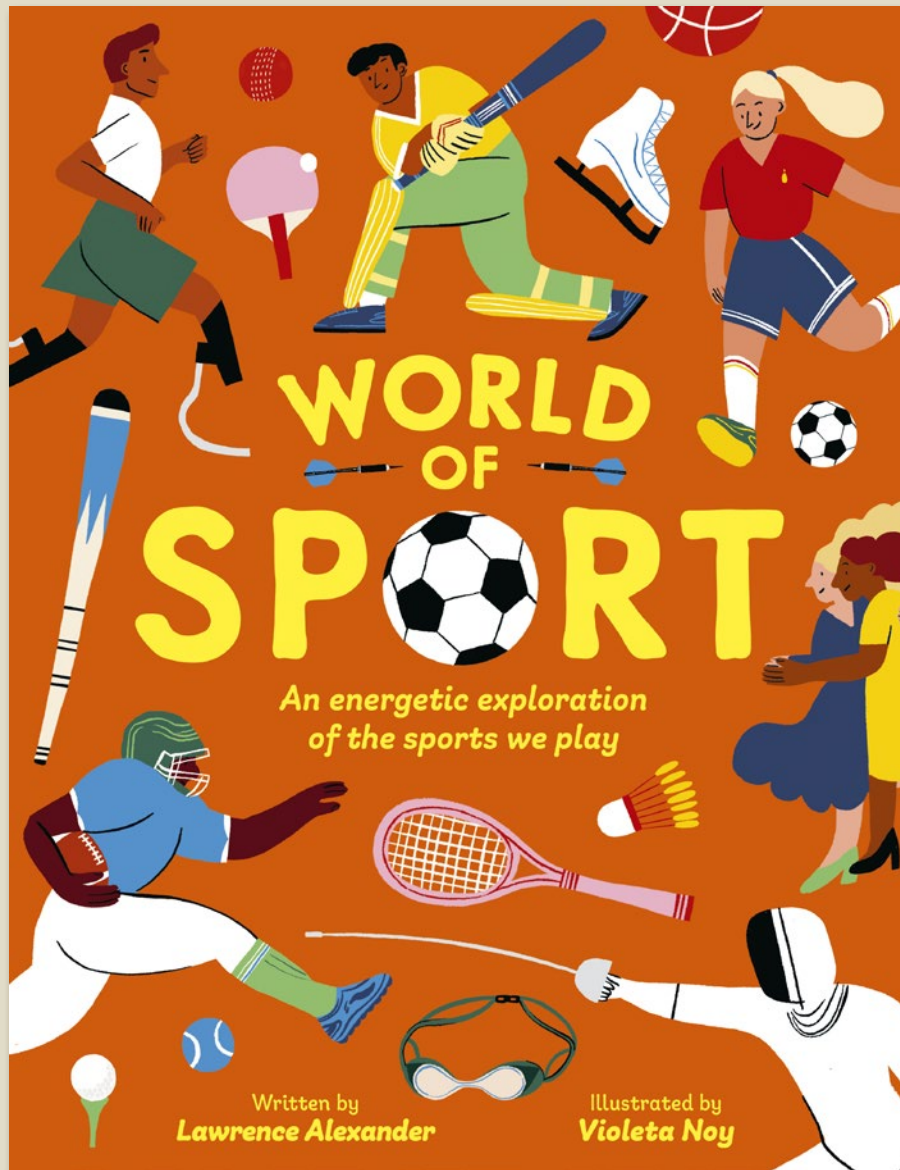
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- A vibrant exploration of our world's marvellous flags! Take a fact-filled and fun journey across the contents to discover all that lies in our national flags.
- Content is split into 5 chapters based on the continents: Europe, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania. Each section features a chapter opener, 4-5 spreads looking at specific flags in detail, and a theme spread which looks at the world more broadly.
- Feature spreads look at an individual flag's history, symbolism and meaning, and also include 2 or more other flags which share a similarity in some way, whether that be a symbol, geographical location or a shared history.



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Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
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World of Sport



In this beautifully illustrated book, learn about the incredible variety of sports that are played around the world.

- A lively, inspiring and fact-filled exploration of a globally unifying topic: sport! From ancient times to today, covering every corner of the world.
- Featuring extensive coverage of women's sports and sporting heroes, plus sports from different, lesser-known regions and cultures around the world.
- Positioned to publish in time for the 2024 Olympic Games.
- With vibrant, energetic illustrations from Violeta Noy, author and illustrator of *The Right One*.

World of Sport

TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS
Track and field sports take place outdoors on a running track. Track events are running competitions and in field events, athletes compete in jumping and throwing events.

JAVELIN
The javelin is a spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and had a stone head. It was used in ancient Greece and Rome. The modern javelin was invented in 1880 in Sweden. It is now made of metal and has a pointed tip.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is a track and field event in which the athlete jumps horizontally into a sandpit. The long jumper aims to get as far as possible from the start line to the sandpit. The long jump is one of the oldest sports, with evidence of it in ancient Egypt and Greece.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She is also a world champion and has set several world records.

DISCUS
One of the oldest sports, the discus was used in ancient Greece. It is a flat, circular object that is thrown by the athlete. The discus is made of metal and has a handle. It is now made of metal and has a handle.

JAN SZENTI
Jan Szeñti is a Hungarian javelin thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics. He is also a world champion and has set several world records.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of fifteen players. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that is played on a diamond-shaped field. The game is played between two teams of nine players. The game is played on a diamond-shaped field that is 90 feet long and 90 feet wide. The game is played on a diamond-shaped field that is 90 feet long and 90 feet wide.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide.

HOW SPORT BEGAN
People have always enjoyed getting together and competing to find out who's the strongest, fastest or best at something. Humans have been playing sport since ancient times.

WHAT WAS THE FIRST SPORT?
Can you see any ancient cave paintings on the map? We don't know for certain what the world's first sport was, but we can guess from these ancient artworks.

GRAND BEGINNINGS
The first competitive sport we know about was recorded in a famous story, the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, from 2100 BC. In it King Gilgamesh fights a wild man to see who is stronger.

Patota puripatka was played in the ancient Mexican city of Teotihuacan as long ago as 1500 BC. It was a bit like hockey except the ball was on fire!

In chunky, played for centuries by Native Americans, a stone disc was rolled across the ground. Teams throw spears to predict where they thought it would land.

The ancient Mayan ballgame of pitz was invented sometime between 2,000 and 4,500 years ago. Competitors had to get a ball through a stone hoop without using their hands.

Sometimes rival cities settled disagreements with pitz instead of going to war.

Stone pitz hoops can still be seen in ruined Mayan ball courts in South America.

Wall paintings made in caves in Lascaux, France, around 20,000 years ago, seem to show people running and wrestling.

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

The army of ancient Rome played harpastum, a dangerous sport a bit like rugby, as a way of training their soldiers.

During the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046-771 BC), archery was part of the education of wealthy men.

In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

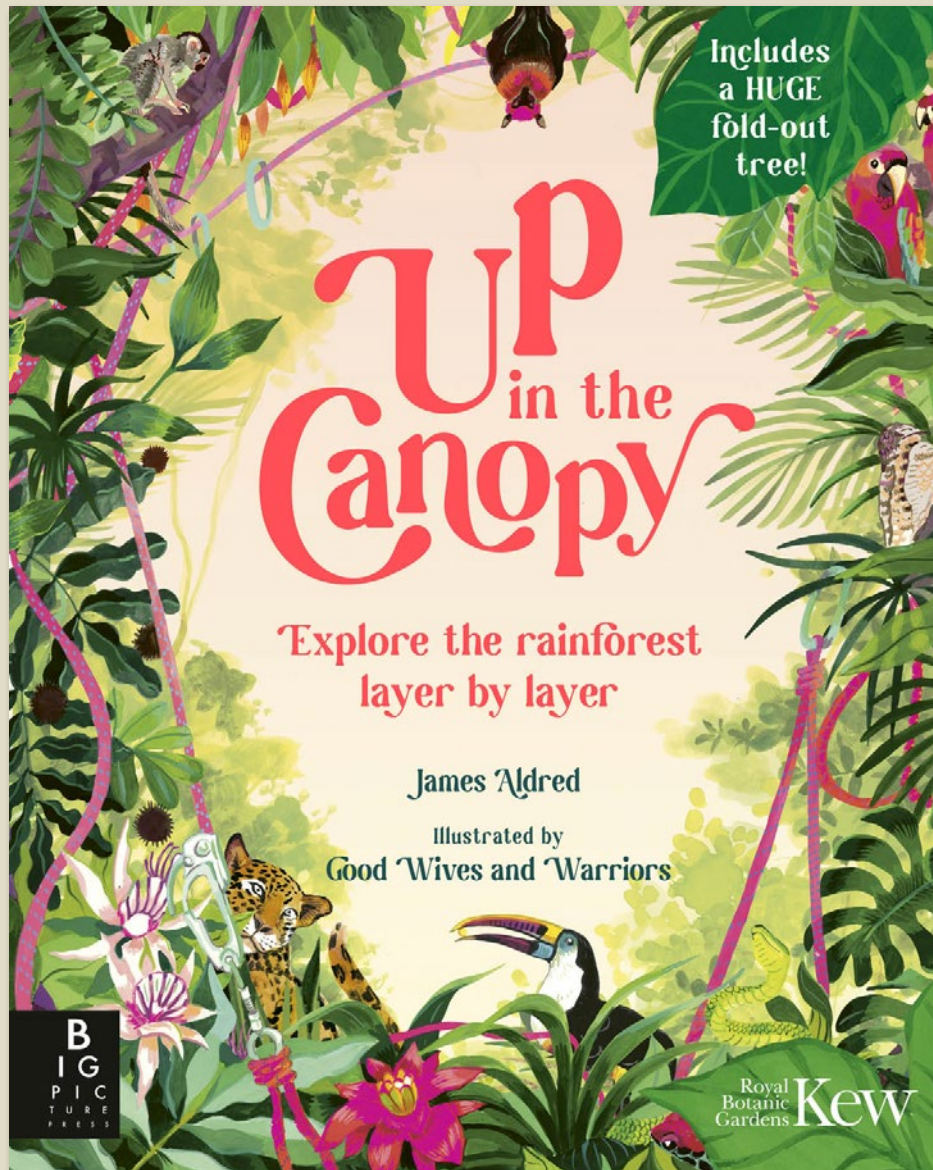
Mongolian cave paintings from 5,000 years ago show people wrestling in front of spectators.

Surfing has been popular in the Pacific for hundreds of years. In Hawaii, chiefs competed in fierce competitions, and good surfers could win high social status.

The Māori of New Zealand participated in a competition known as the *Māori Games* - often between neighbouring villages. Men, women and children all competed in canoe races, athletics and martial arts.

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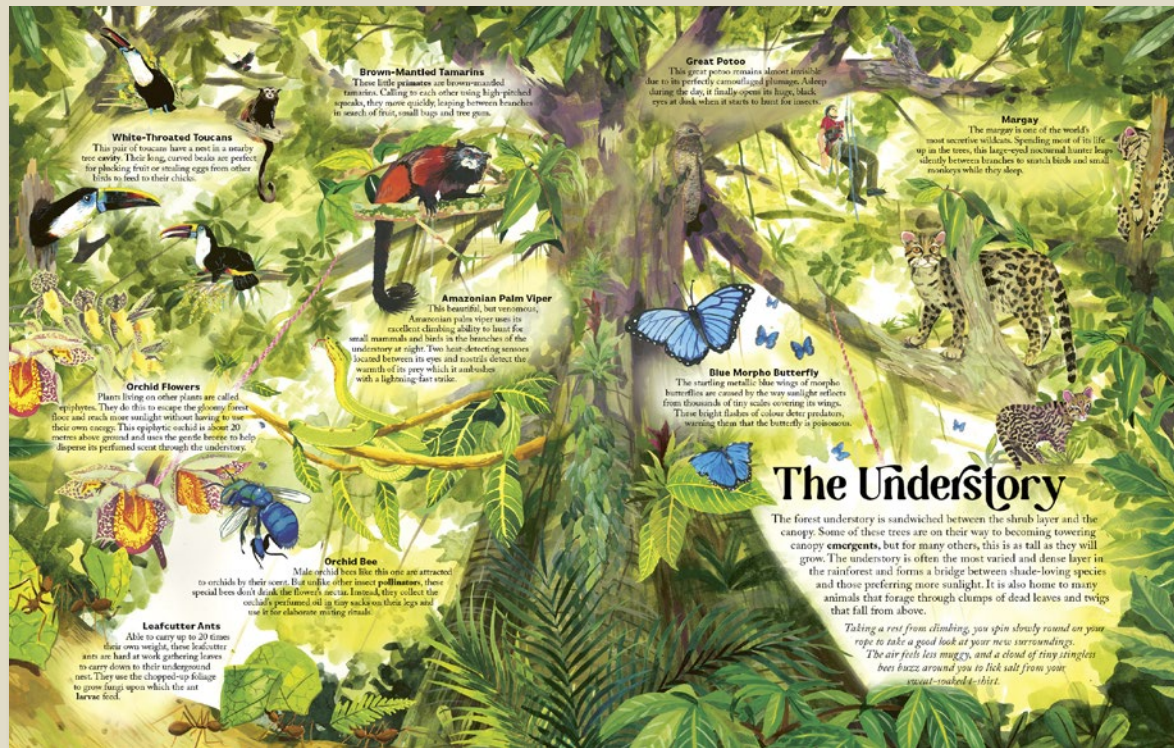
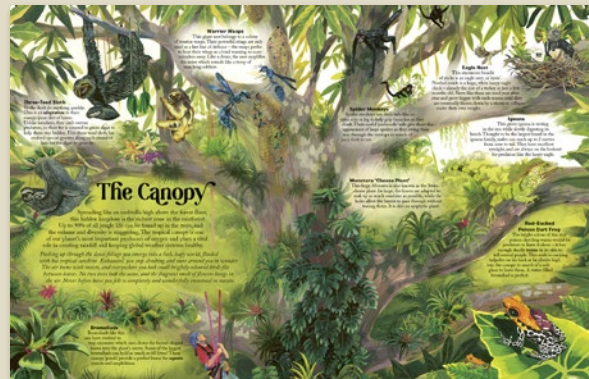
Up in the Canopy



Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.

- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam, fluoro pantone and spot UV finishes.

Up in the Canopy



Pub Date	20/07/2023
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Author	James Aldred
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Rights Available	World

Under the Starlit Sky



This beautifully illustrated book takes readers on a journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest ... with a huge fold-out surprise on the final spread.

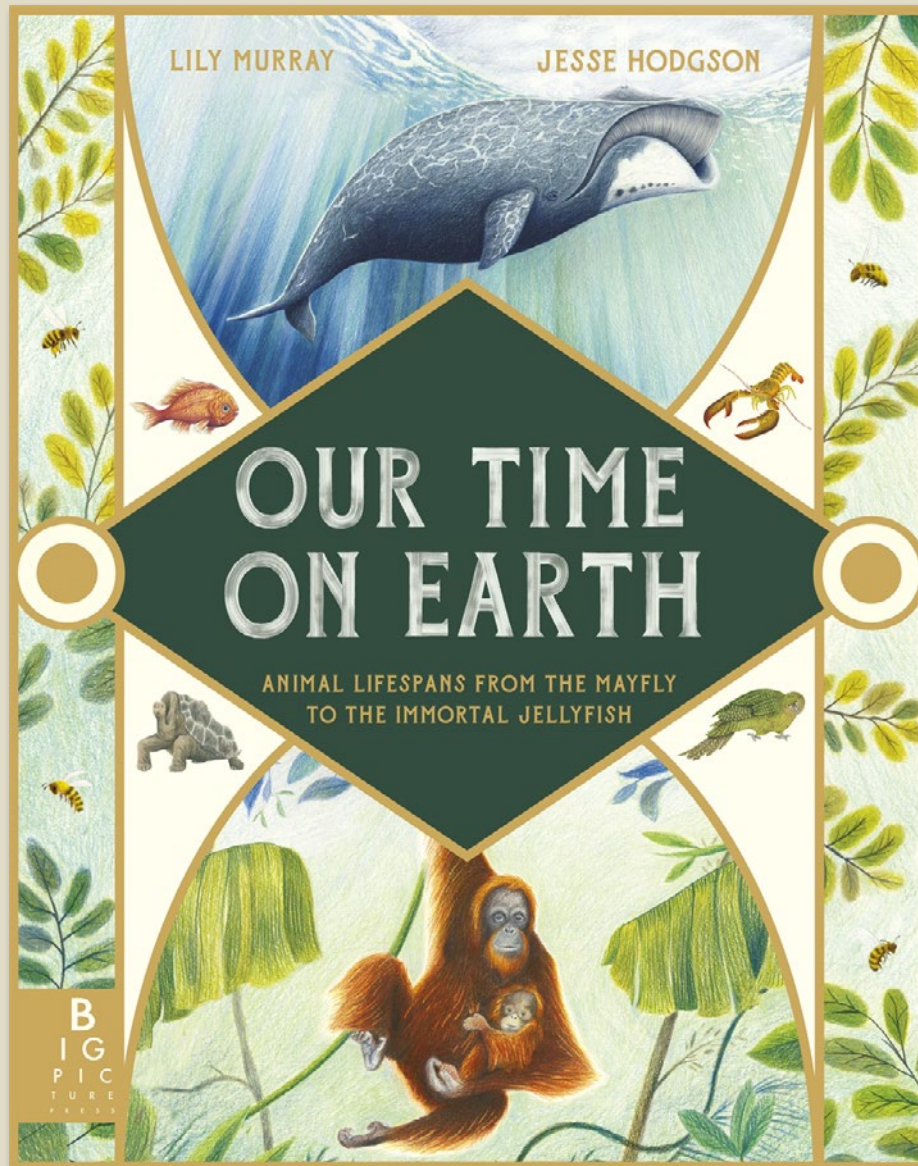
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.

Under the Starlit Sky



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Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	340 x 270mm
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Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
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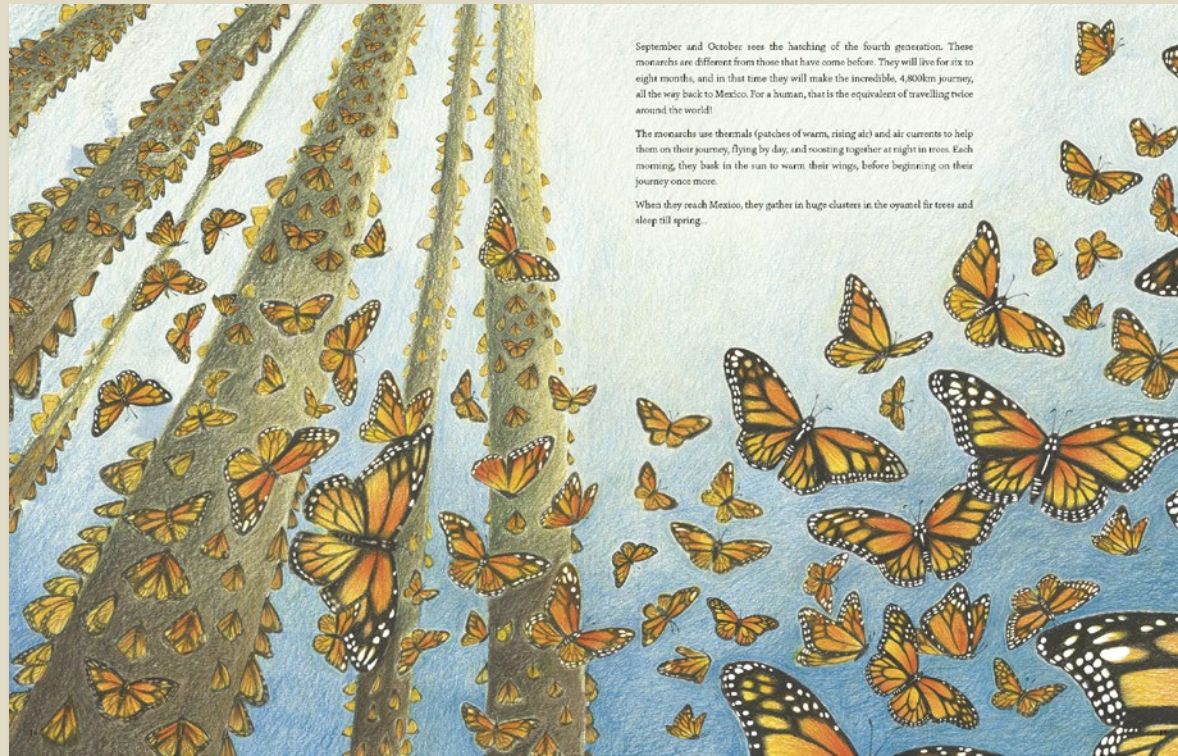
Our Time on Earth



This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.

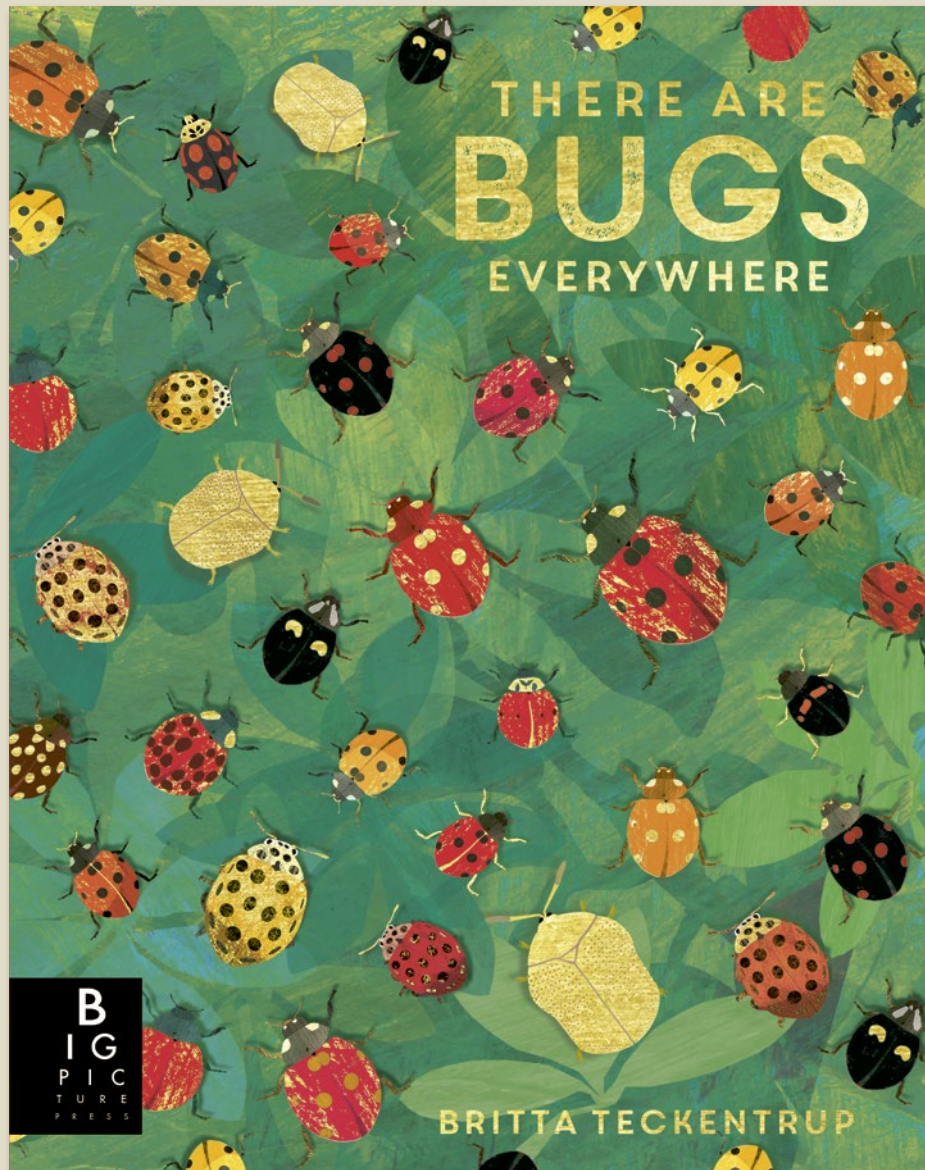
- **WINNER** of the Association for Science Education Award 2022
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American Lobster; Galapagos Giant Tortoise; Bowhead Whale; Greenland Shark; Immortal Jellyfish
- Consulted by wildlife cameraman and producer Fredi Devas, who has worked on David Attenborough's One Planet: Seven Worlds BBC series.
- Discover creatures who are born within a day of their mothers, or others who stay infantile for almost one hundred years.

Our Time on Earth



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Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417083
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Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Jesse Hodgson
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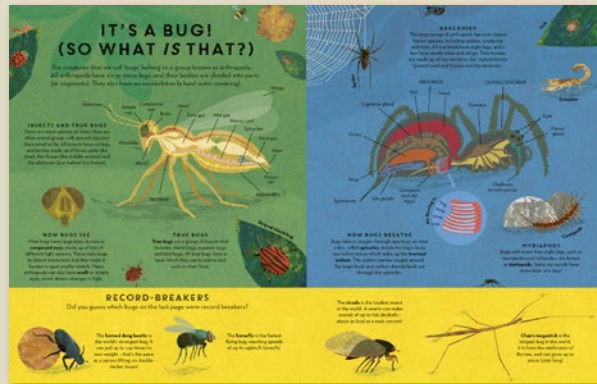
There are Bugs Everywhere



Explore the world of bugs in this sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book.

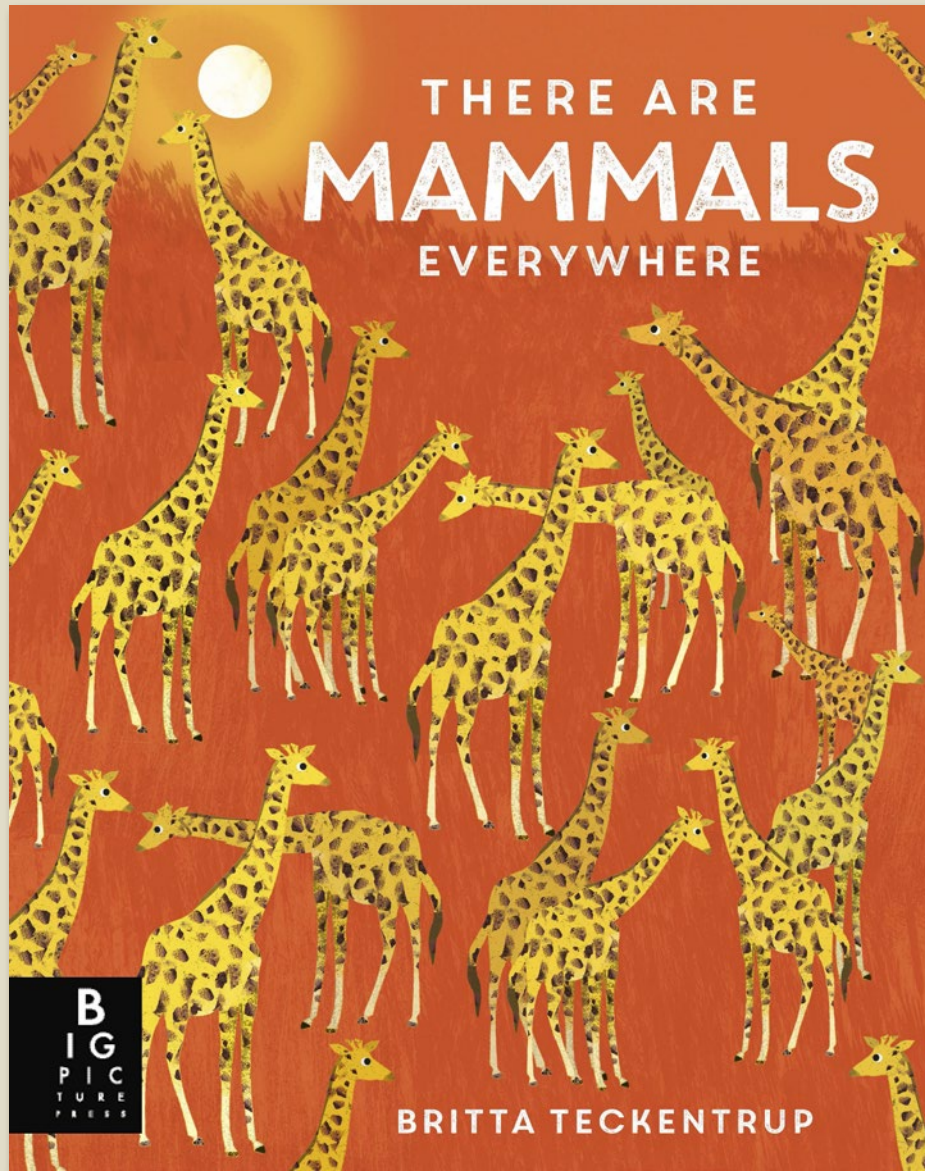
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Britta's *One Is Not A Pair* series has sold over 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: What are bugs?/History of bugs/Rainforest bugs/Communal living (bees)/Feeding/Staying alive/Clever hunters (spiders)/Bug parents/Migration (Madagascan sunset moth)/Bugs and people
- The colourful exploration of Bugs follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There Are Fish Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world

There are Bugs Everywhere



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Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
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Rights Available	World

There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

- A combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022) has sold for Britta's *There Are...* series
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: There are mammals everywhere; It's a mammal! So what is that that?; Mammals have been around for ages; Where do mammals live?; The savannah; Staying alive; Feeding; Moving (elephant spotlight spread); Mammal parents; Mali elephants; Birds and people
- The colourful exploration of mammals follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere*, *There are Bugs Everywhere*, *There are Reptiles Everywhere* and *There are Birds Everywhere*.

There are Mammals Everywhere

IT'S A MAMMAL! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are almost 6,000 species of mammal alive today. Mammals may look very different on the outside, but they all have **skullcaps** that allow them to perform a wide range of movements. Some mammals have four legs and a tail, but others walk on two legs, fly using two wings, or have flippers and fins.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains. They use their brains to think, learn and solve problems. Some mammals have a very large brain, like the whale. Others have a smaller brain, like the mouse.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm. They take in oxygen from the air and breathe it out. Some mammals, like whales and dolphins, can hold their breath for a long time.

BATA
All mammals have a backbone. This is a series of bones that run down the middle of their bodies. It supports their bodies and allows them to move. Some mammals have wings, like bats. Others have tails, like kangaroos.

CATS
Mammals have different ways of moving. Some mammals walk on four legs, like cats. Others walk on two legs, like humans. Some mammals fly, like bats. Some mammals swim, like whales and dolphins.

SCALS
Some mammals have fur or hair. This helps them keep warm. Some mammals have scales, like the platypus. Some mammals have no hair or scales, like the naked mole-rat.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are amazing animals. Some mammals can run very fast, like cheetahs. Some mammals can jump very high, like kangaroos. Some mammals can live for a long time, like tortoises. Some mammals can live in very cold places, like polar bears.

MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny mammals with long, thin bodies and tiny teeth. They lived about 200 million years ago. Over time, mammals evolved into all the different mammals we see today. Some mammals are still very small, like mice and rats. Others are very large, like elephants and whales.

PROBOSCIDEANS
Proboscideans were among the earliest mammals. They had long, thick noses that they used to dig for food. Some proboscideans were very large, like the mammoth and the woolly mammoth.

MAMMALS
Mammals are a group of animals that have a backbone and breathe air. They have a brain and a heart. They have a body that is covered in fur or hair. They have a body that is covered in fur or hair.

PLACENTALS
Placental mammals are the most common type of mammal. They have a placenta that connects them to their mothers. They are born with a body that is covered in fur or hair.

MARSUPIALS
Marsupial mammals are a type of mammal that have a pouch. They are born with a body that is covered in fur or hair. They are born with a body that is covered in fur or hair.

MONOTREMES
Monotreme mammals are a type of mammal that lay eggs. They are born with a body that is covered in fur or hair. They are born with a body that is covered in fur or hair.

WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

Mammals are a large and very successful group of animals. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

WARM BLOOD
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. They can keep their bodies warm even when it's cold outside. This allows them to live in a wide range of habitats.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains. They use their brains to think, learn and solve problems. Some mammals have a very large brain, like the whale. Others have a smaller brain, like the mouse.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are a unique mammal that live in the Pacific Ocean. They are the only mammal that uses tools. They use sea urchins to make a bed to sleep on. They also use sea urchins to make a raft to float on.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are amazing animals. Some mammals can run very fast, like cheetahs. Some mammals can jump very high, like kangaroos. Some mammals can live for a long time, like tortoises. Some mammals can live in very cold places, like polar bears.

CAN YOU FIND?
Can you find the sea otter that uses tools to make a bed to sleep on? Can you find the sea otter that uses sea urchins to make a raft to float on?

WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

Nearly all species of mammals live on land – about 98 per cent of them. However, there are groups of mammals that spend most, or all, of their lives in water. These include **pinnipeds**, **whales** and **dolphins**. Other groups of mammals are superb swimmers and spend lots of time in the water, but choose to stay on land when they give birth or raise their young.

WHALES
Whales are perfectly adapted to life in the ocean. They have smooth skin and torpedo-shaped bodies that slip easily through the water. They have **flippers** instead of legs and they breathe using **blowholes** on the top of their heads.

Blue whale babies are enormous and they grow a thousand times faster than a human baby!

WHALES mothers give birth in the ocean. Their babies are called **calves** and they stay close to their mothers while they grow and learn how to find food.

BEAVERS
Beavers belong to a group of mammals called **rodents** that have super-strong front teeth. They use these teeth to gnaw trees and branches and use the wood to build their homes in the middle of a pond or slow-flowing river.

A beaver's home is called a lodge. It contains rooms, called chambers, where young beavers are kept safe from predators.

BEAVERS are good swimmers. They enter the lodge through tunnels underwater and can stay safe and warm in their home during long, cold winters.

TUNDRA

The land around the Arctic is called the **tundra** and it is famous for its snowy blizzards and blustery winds. It is a difficult place to live – unless you can stay snug inside your own super-thick fur coat. **Musk oxen** have hair that almost touches their toes and they snuggle up next to each other to get the benefit of some buddy-body-warmth!

FORESTS
Tropical forests are packed with tall trees that bloom all year round, producing plenty of fruit for any animals that can reach it. **Orang-utans** spend almost all of their lives in the branches, using their strong arms to climb from tree to tree, following the fruit as it ripens.

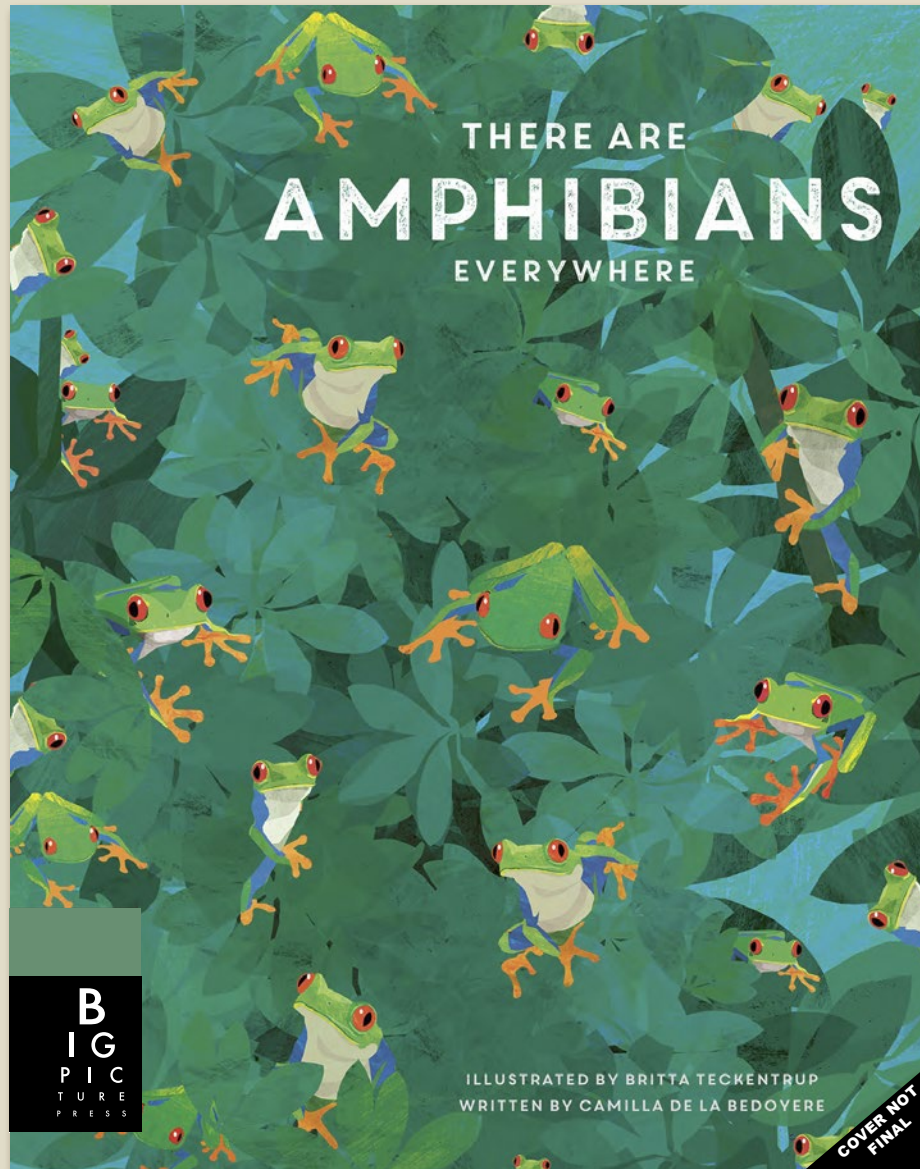
DESERTS
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

CAVES
Many species of bat gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

CAN YOU FIND?
Other animals like to camp out in a beaver's lodge, including **water voles**. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

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Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
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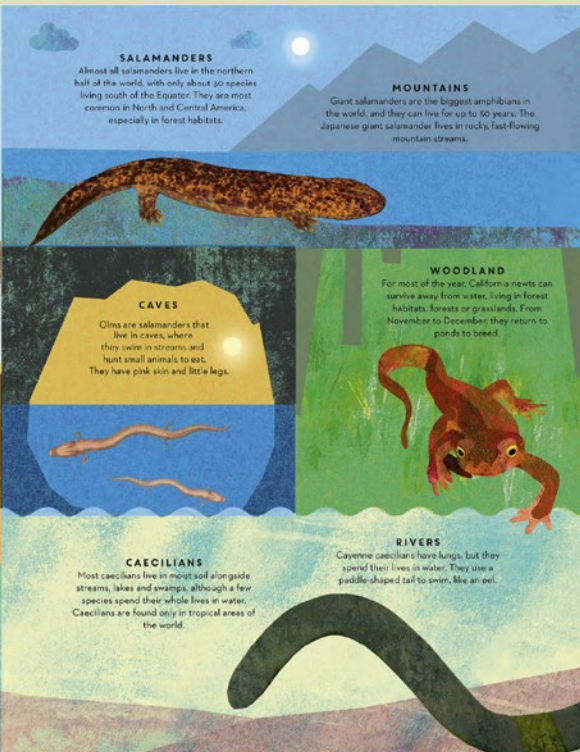
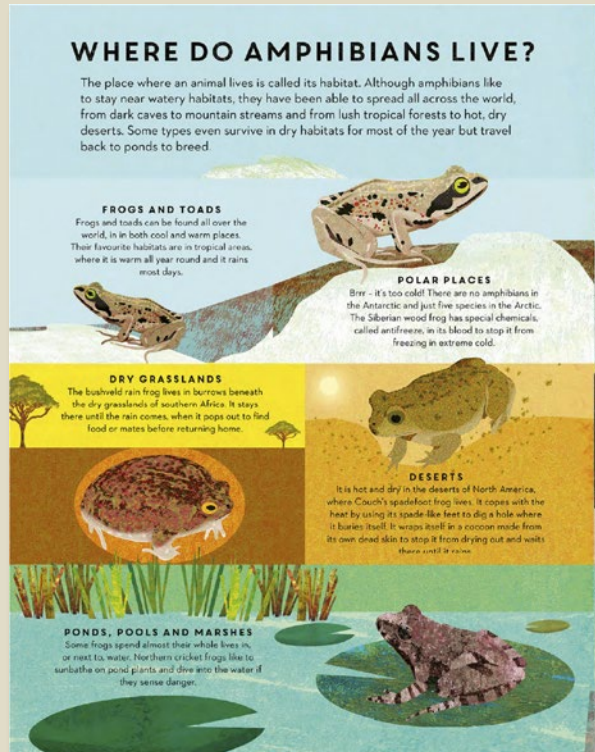
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

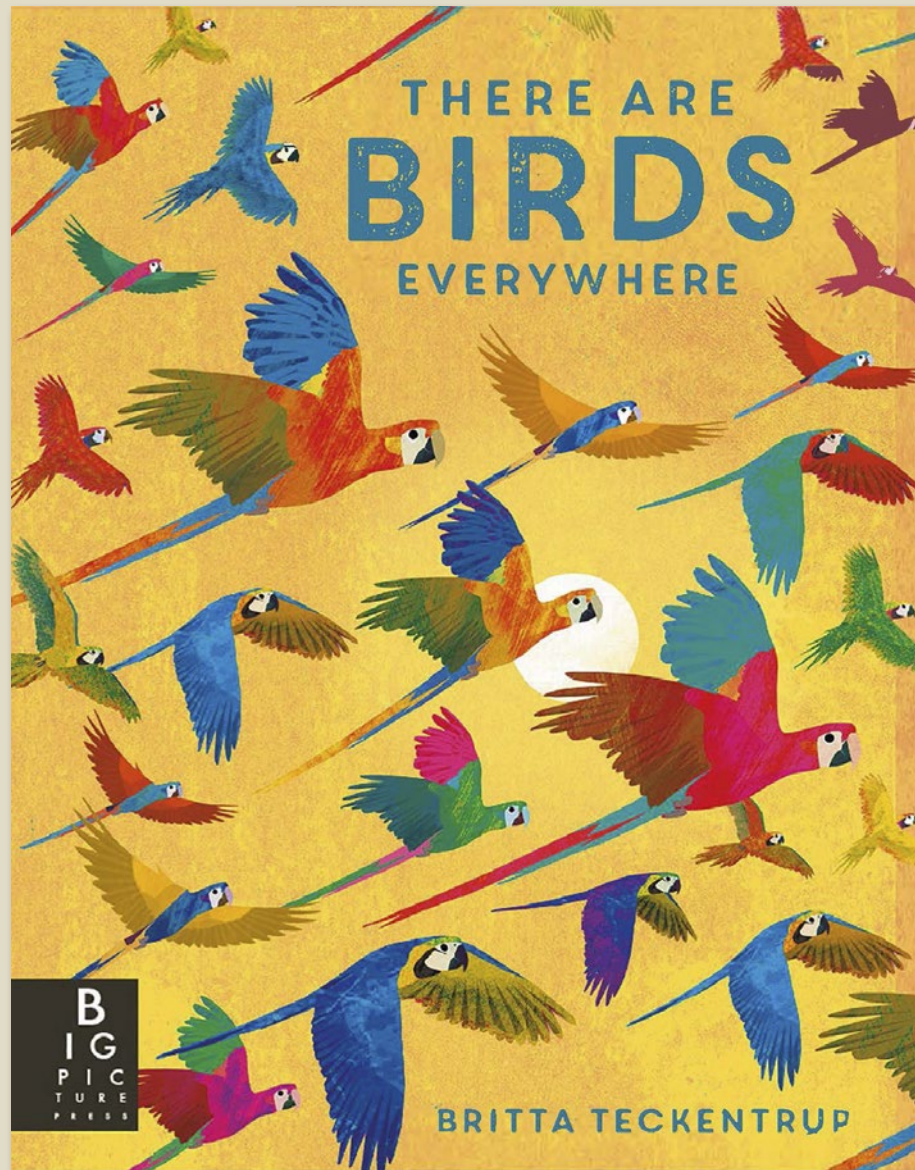
- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- Britta's There Are... series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There Are Amphibians Everywhere



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Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
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Files To Printer	04/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

There are Birds Everywhere



Explore the world of birds in a sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book

- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There are Birds Everywhere

IT'S A BIRD! (SO WHAT /S THAT?)

There are more than 10,000 species of bird around the world and they all have a beak, two legs, two wings and a feathered body. Unlike fish, birds lay eggs with a hard shell to protect the chick that grows inside. After a few weeks, the eggs hatch and the parents feed the chicks until they can take care of themselves.

WHAT ARE BIRDS?
Birds are warm-blooded animals. They have feathers, a beak, two legs, two wings and a heart that pumps blood to all parts of their body. They breathe through lungs and have a crop to store food. They also have a waxy substance called cerumen that keeps their feathers waterproof.

HOW DO BIRDS MOVE?
Birds fly by flapping their wings. They also use their tail feathers to steer and their feet to land. Some birds can also swim or walk.

SENSES
Birds have excellent eyesight and some have a keen sense of smell. They also have a keen sense of hearing and can hear sounds that are very faint to humans.

FLYING FEET
The feet of birds are adapted for flying. They have long, powerful muscles and tendons that allow them to flap their wings. Some birds also have webbed feet for swimming.

WHY FLY WHEN IT'S FUN TO RUN?
Birds have long legs and are good at running. However, they have a high center of gravity, which makes it difficult for them to run quickly. Flying allows them to move more efficiently and escape predators.

BIRDS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Birds have been around for a really long time. Many dinosaurs had colorful feathers and, by around 150 million years ago, some of them had evolved into birds. Birds are the only dinosaurs that survived the extinction event 65 million years ago. They fly into the sky to escape from predators or to find food. Over time, these flying dinosaurs evolved to become the birds today.

HOW DO BIRDS FEEL?
Birds have a brain that is very different from ours. They have a large cerebellum, which helps them with balance and coordination. They also have a large brainstem, which helps them with breathing and heart rate.

HOW DO BIRDS SLEEP?
Birds sleep in a way that is very different from humans. They have a unique sleep cycle called unihemispheric slow-wave sleep. This allows them to sleep with one half of their brain while the other half stays awake. This is useful for them to stay alert for predators or to navigate during long flights.

HOW DO BIRDS COMMUNICATE?
Birds communicate in many ways. They use their beaks to pick up and drop objects, which can be a form of communication. They also use their feet to hold objects, such as food or nesting material. Some birds also use their feet to hold onto each other during flight.

WHERE DO BIRDS LIVE?

Birds need a safe home to raise their chicks, in a place where they can find food nearby. They can live in trees, in caves, in barns, and in old buildings. They also live in the ground, in holes, and in old tires. There are many types of bird homes to choose from, but they all have one thing in common: they are safe and secure.

SECRET BIRDS
Some birds live in very secret places. They are called 'secret birds' because they are hard to find. They often live in old buildings, in trees, or in the ground. Some secret birds are very small, while others are very large.

MOUNTAIN BIRDS
Some birds live in high mountains. They are called 'mountain birds' because they live in a high-altitude environment. They have long, powerful wings and are good at flying. Some mountain birds are very colorful, while others are very plain.

CRACKLEBIRD BIRDS
Some birds live in cracks and crevices. They are called 'cracklebird birds' because they live in a noisy environment. They have long, powerful wings and are good at flying. Some cracklebird birds are very small, while others are very large.

GROUND BIRDS
Some birds live on the ground. They are called 'ground birds' because they live in a low-altitude environment. They have long, powerful legs and are good at running. Some ground birds are very colorful, while others are very plain.

ROCK BIRDS
Some birds live on rocks. They are called 'rock birds' because they live in a rocky environment. They have long, powerful wings and are good at flying. Some rock birds are very colorful, while others are very plain.

ICEBERG BIRDS
Some birds live on icebergs. They are called 'iceberg birds' because they live in a cold environment. They have long, powerful wings and are good at flying. Some iceberg birds are very colorful, while others are very plain.

WATER BIRDS
Some birds live in water. They are called 'water birds' because they live in a watery environment. They have long, powerful legs and are good at swimming. Some water birds are very colorful, while others are very plain.

WATER BIRDS

Birds from all over the world gather at the Andalusian coast in Spain, where the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea meet the land. Alongside rivers and wetlands, birds can find food in the shallow sea waters and rest before continuing their journeys to places where they will nest and lay their eggs.

OCEAN HABITAT
Out at sea, there aren't many places to stop and rest, or to lay eggs. Many seabirds are long-distance travellers that have to fly for hours - or even days - dipping and diving to find food before they reach their coastal homes.

COASTAL HABITAT
Coastal birds gather on Andalusian high cliffs, where they are safe from predators. They hunt fish in the sea, or pick up worms and shellfish that they find in the soft mud when the tide goes out.

WETLAND HABITAT
Wetlands and rivers are home to many birds, but there's enough food for millions of migrating birds passing through, too. These weary travellers enjoy a well deserved rest before continuing their journeys.

WETLAND HABITAT
There's a flash of bright yellow as some golden Orioles fly past. These migrating birds nest in trees that grow alongside rivers and wetlands.

WETLAND HABITAT
Puffins are called 'parrots of the sea' because they stand upright and have colourful faces. They nest all the coast where they hunt slippery sand eels to feed to their chicks.

WETLAND HABITAT
As it wades through water, the grebe's feet disturb little fish, frogs or bugs, which the bird snaps up with its long beak.

WETLAND HABITAT
Air sacs beneath a gannet's chest feathers work like cushions to soften the blow as it hits the water. Gannets can plunge more than 15 metres into the salty water to catch fish.

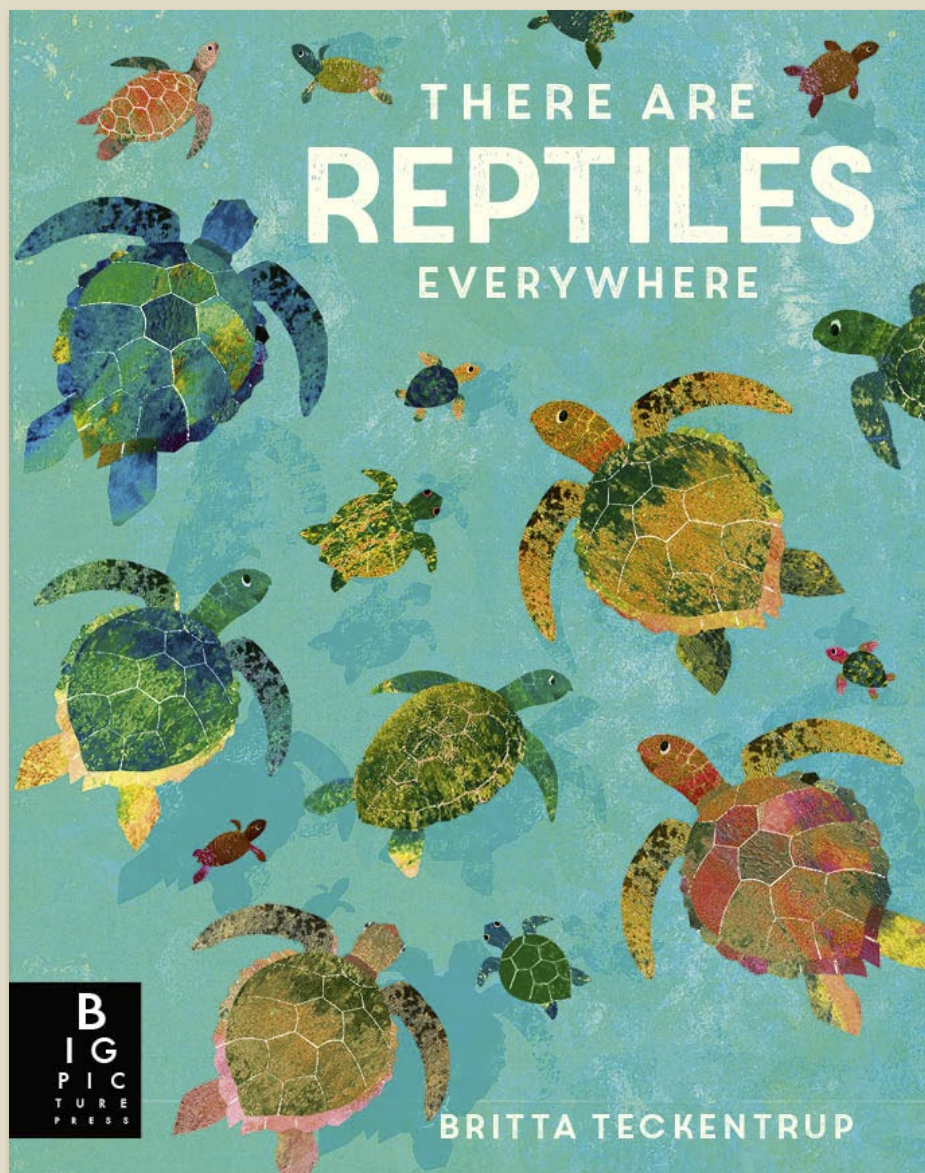
WETLAND HABITAT
Tough shellfish are too hard for most birds to eat, but the oystercatcher has a strong, blunt beak that can easily crack open hard shells.

WETLAND HABITAT
The black-winged stilt has longer legs for its size than any other bird. Long legs are useful when wading through shallow water looking for tiny insects to eat.

CAN YOU FIND?
Marsh harriers nest on the ground, hidden by the tall reeds that grow in wetlands. They hunt mice, rats and voles as well as other birds. Can you find a harrier in its nest?

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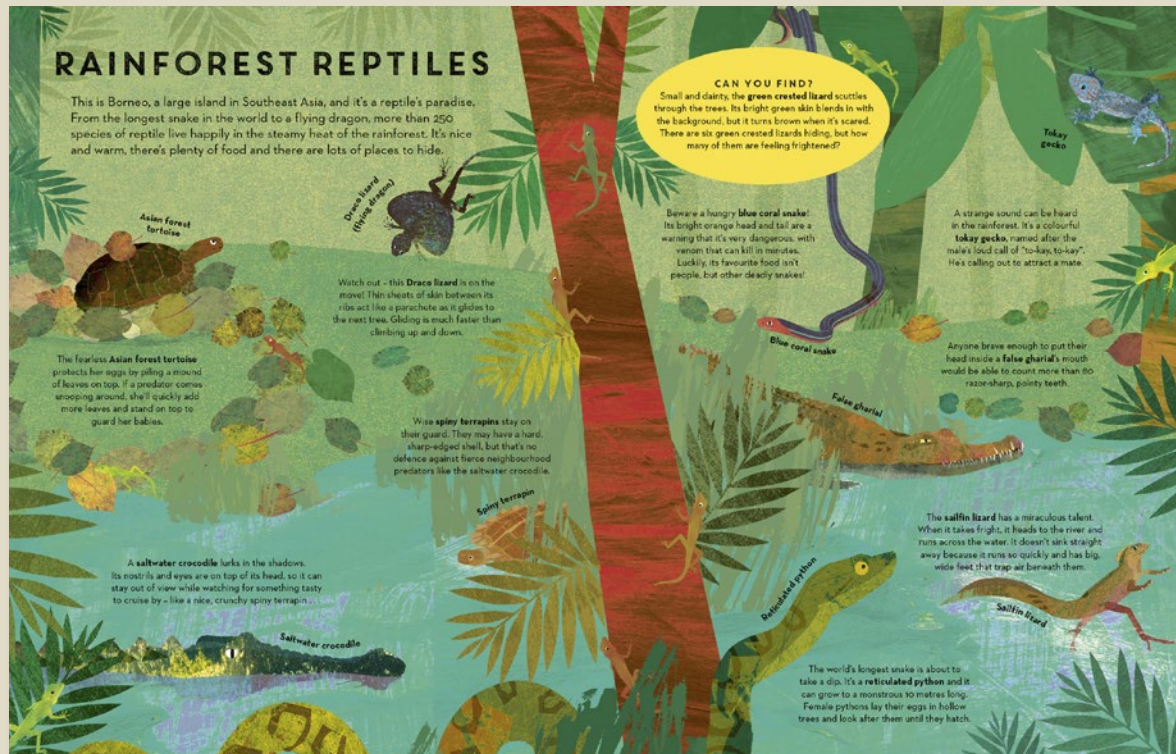
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

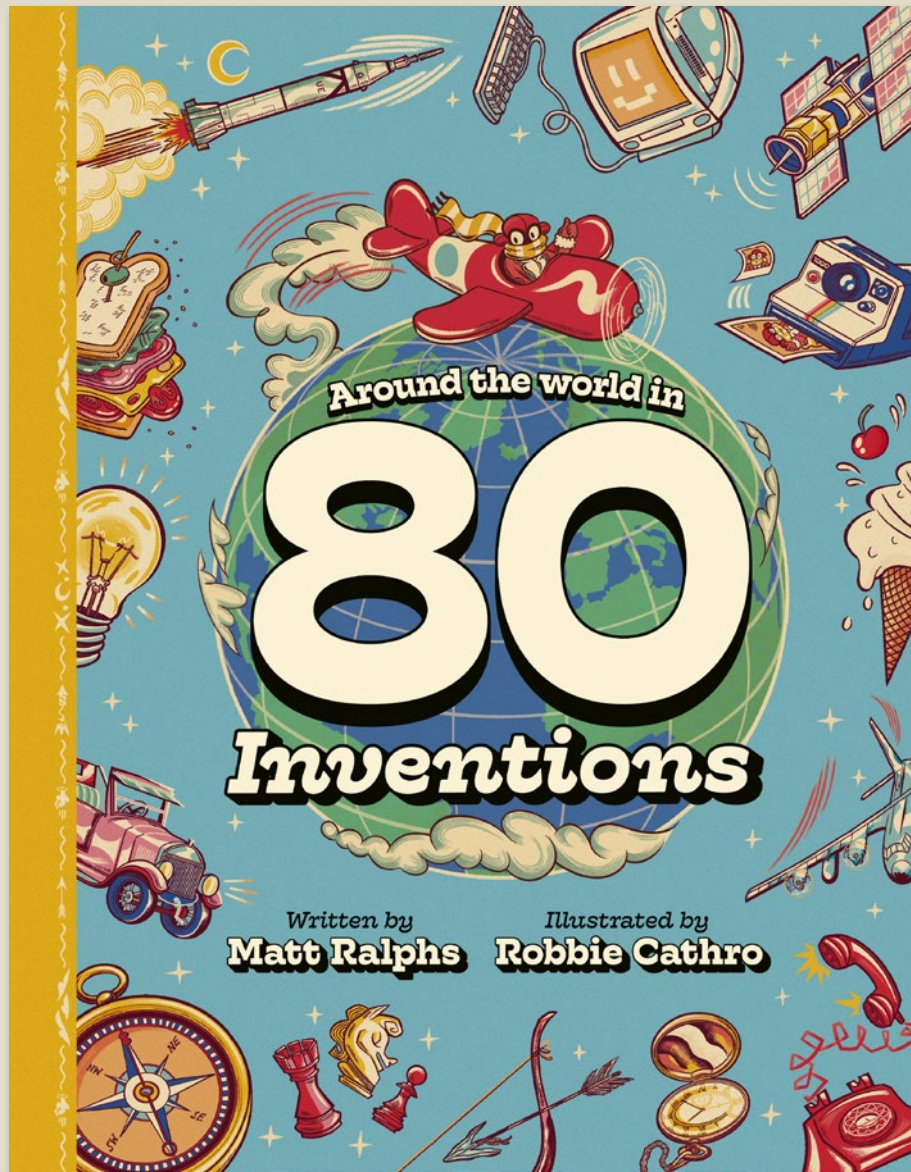
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There are Reptiles Everywhere



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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

Of all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The history of ice cream is a long one, dating back to ancient times. In the Middle Ages, it was made by mixing snow with fruit and sugar. In the 17th century, it was made with cream and sugar. In the 18th century, it was made with cream, sugar, and vanilla. In the 19th century, it was made with cream, sugar, and vanilla, and it was called 'ice cream'.

Easy Ice Cream

1. Put the cream, sugar, and vanilla in a large bowl and mix well.

2. Pour the mixture into the ice cream maker and churn for 20 minutes.

3. Turn the machine off and let the ice cream stand for 5 minutes.

4. Scoop out the ice cream and enjoy!

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

Did you know that the first bicycle was called a 'velocipede'? It was invented in 1817 by a Frenchman named Michaux. It was a wooden frame with two wheels of the same size. The rider sat on a seat between the wheels and steered by leaning forward. It was a very simple and primitive form of bicycle.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

It was like a lot of things, most of them, that were invented in the 19th century. The penny-farthing was a bicycle with a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. It was called a 'penny-farthing' because it cost a penny to rent and a farthing to ride. It was a very popular form of bicycle in the 1870s and 1880s.

Camera

"Magicians" 24

Although it's often said to be the most important invention of the 19th century, the camera was actually invented in the 15th century. It was invented by a man called Nicéphore Niépce. He was a French inventor and photographer. He invented the camera obscura, which is a box with a hole in one end. Light enters the hole and projects an image of the outside world onto the opposite wall. This is the principle of the camera.

Developed to Perfection

Many improvements to the camera have been made since Niépce's invention. In 1826, Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Joseph-Nicéphore invented the first permanent photographic image. In 1839, Louis-Jacques Mande Gatteo invented the first camera that could be used by a single person. In 1840, William Fox Talbot invented the first camera that could be used by a single person and that could be used to make multiple copies of an image.

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage or stagecoach. This was a very slow and uncomfortable way to travel. In the 19th century, the steam locomotive was invented, and this made it possible to travel long distances much more quickly and comfortably. The first high-speed train was the Trans-Siberian Railway, which was built in the 1890s. It was the longest railway in the world at the time.

Marvelous Maglevs

The first maglev train was built in 1984 in Japan. It was called the Transrapid 504. It was a monorail train that used magnetic levitation to travel along a track. It was the first maglev train to be used for passenger transport. In 1989, the first high-speed maglev train was built in Japan. It was called the Shinkansen. It was a high-speed train that used magnetic levitation to travel along a track.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

You might think that wind turbines are a new invention, but they have been around for a long time. The first wind turbines were built in the 13th century. They were used to pump water from wells. In the 19th century, wind turbines were used to generate electricity. The first wind turbine to generate electricity was built in 1890 in Scotland. It was called the Cupan Mill. It was a small wind turbine that generated electricity for a school.

Green Energy

Wind turbines are a clean and renewable source of energy. They generate electricity without producing any greenhouse gases. They are also a quiet and reliable source of energy. Wind turbines are becoming more and more popular as a source of green energy.

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

When you think of flying, you probably think of an airplane. But there is another way to fly: the helicopter. The helicopter was invented in 1907 by a Frenchman called Paul Corbière. It was a helicopter that could fly vertically. It was the first helicopter to be used for transport. In 1939, the first helicopter to be used for military transport was built. It was called the Sikorski HO4S. It was a helicopter that could fly vertically and was used to transport soldiers and supplies.

Versatile VTOLs

The VTOL (Vertical Take-Off and Landing) aircraft is a type of aircraft that can take off and land vertically. It is a very versatile aircraft that can be used for a wide range of purposes. It is a very popular type of aircraft for military and civilian use.

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

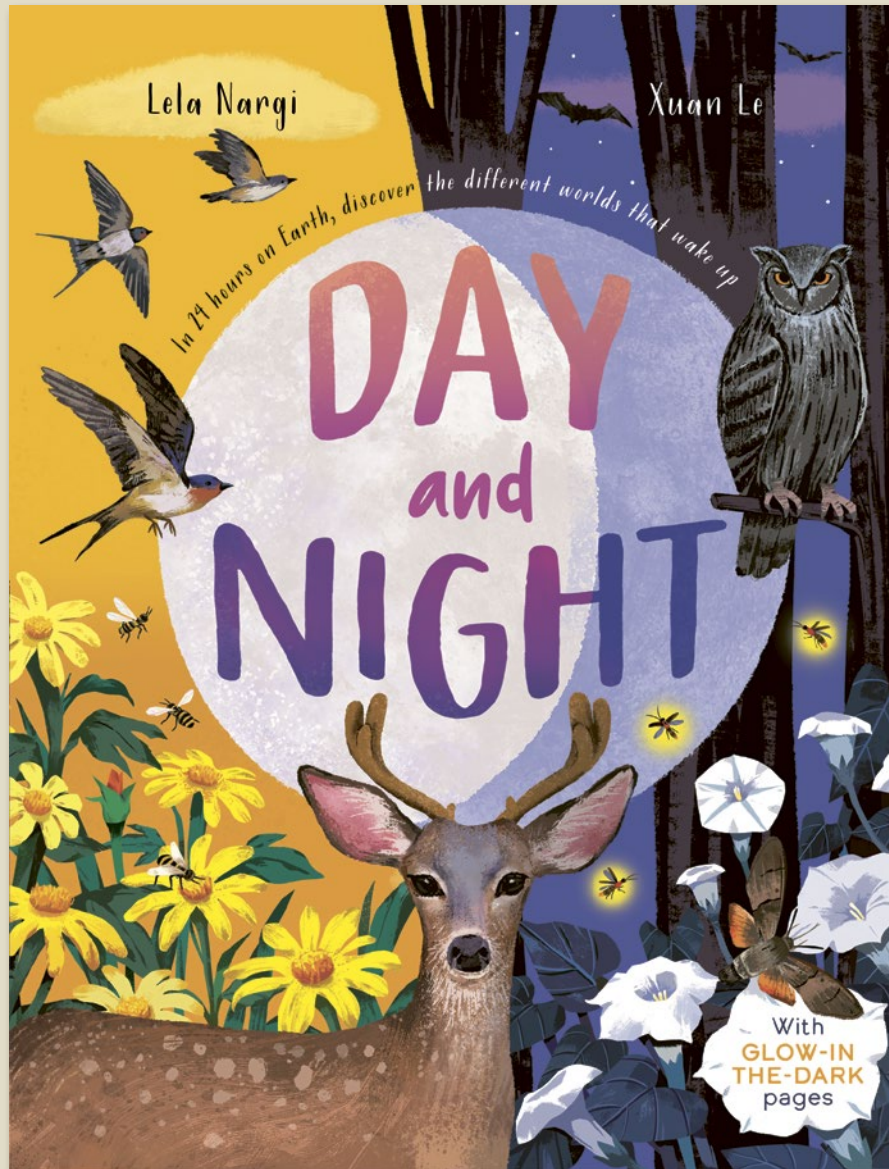
The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when 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.

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Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

- Sample contents: TWILIGHT Mule deer and mountain lion (North America); DAWN Spiders weaving webs (Australia); EARLY MORNING Hummingbirds & sweat bees (Mexico); LATE MORNING Andean condor (South America); NOON Cicadas (Western Europe); EARLY AFTERNOON Caracal, python (Africa); EARLY EVENING coral reef (Fiji); DUSK Moonflowers & sphinx moth (South Asia)
- Glow-in-the-dark ink on the nighttime pages
- This book can be read as a gentle story at bed time or to learn more about the world
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + glow-in-the-dark-ink (cover and nighttime pages)

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

Polar night and midnight sun

At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**, and it is light all the time.

This phenomenon happens because Earth is tilted. When one pole is tilted towards the sun, the other pole is tilted away. This makes daytime or nighttime last more than 24 hours in these places.

<p>Dawn</p> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<p>Sunrise</p> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<p>Daytime</p> <p>The period between sunrise and sunset, when the sun peaks up over the horizon line then travels in an arc across the sky. It is warmer than it is at night and there is more food around, but animals are more easily spotted by predators in the light.</p>	<p>Sunset</p> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p>	<p>Dusk</p> <p>The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<p>Night</p> <p>The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.</p>
<p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>		<p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>

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Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

- Broadcaster, songwriter, composer and Scala Radio presenter Jack Pepper is an exciting, young voice in classical music.
- A fun and approachable introduction to classical music
- Includes a playlist, so you can listen as you read
- **SAMPLE CONTENTS:** Hildegard of Bingen 1098-1179; Claudio Monteverdi 1567-1643; Barbara Strozzi 1619-c. 1664; JS Bach 1685-1750; Joseph Bologne 1745-1799; Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827; Richard Wagner 1813-1883; Giuseppe Verdi 1813-1901; Ethel Smyth 1858-1944; Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951; Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971; Florence Price, 1887 - 1953; George Gershwin, 1898-1937; Leonard Bernstein, 1918-1990

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of music for a large group of players. The word had even been the Greek, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and cost of the orchestra is hard to pull off.

A symphony is often in four movements, with no set number of tracks. There are five movements, which are often arranged in the sequence of three slow, one fast, and one slow. The movements are often in different keys, and often in different meters. The movements are often in different styles, and often in different forms. The movements are often in different styles, and often in different forms.

LEARNING TIP
Have a go at writing your own symphony. It's a challenge, but it's a great way to learn about the structure and style of a symphony. You can find many examples of symphonies online, and you can listen to them to get a feel for the sound. You can also find many resources to help you write your own symphony.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was in G major. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1700s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was in G major. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1776
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1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was in G major. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1872
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was in G major. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1748
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was in G major. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was in G major. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

Present
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was in G major. It was called 'Symphony No. 1'.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Or can we say that Wagner was the first to combine music and drama in a way that we still see today? Wagner was a German composer, conductor, and opera theorist. He is best known for his operas, which are often called 'music dramas'. He was a pioneer of the 'Gesamtkunstwerk' concept, which means 'total work of art'. He believed that music, drama, and visual arts should be combined to create a new form of art.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'monolithic' - a single line, a tone on its own. This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. He wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. The abbey consisted of 50 monks who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

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George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin had a gift for melody and popular song. He was a pioneer of the 'jazz symphony' - a new form of music that combined the rhythms and harmonies of jazz with the structure and instrumentation of a symphony. He was a composer, pianist, and conductor. He is best known for his 'Rhapsody in Blue', which was the first piece of music to combine jazz and classical music. He was a pioneer of the 'jazz symphony' - a new form of music that combined the rhythms and harmonies of jazz with the structure and instrumentation of a symphony.

Piano Addiction
Gershwin was a pianist, and he was a pioneer of the 'jazz piano' - a new style of piano playing that combined the rhythms and harmonies of jazz with the structure and instrumentation of a piano. He was a pioneer of the 'jazz piano' - a new style of piano playing that combined the rhythms and harmonies of jazz with the structure and instrumentation of a piano.

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Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

Here's someone who was, in every sense, a visionary Hildegard of Bingen had visions of God and wrote them down as poems and music.

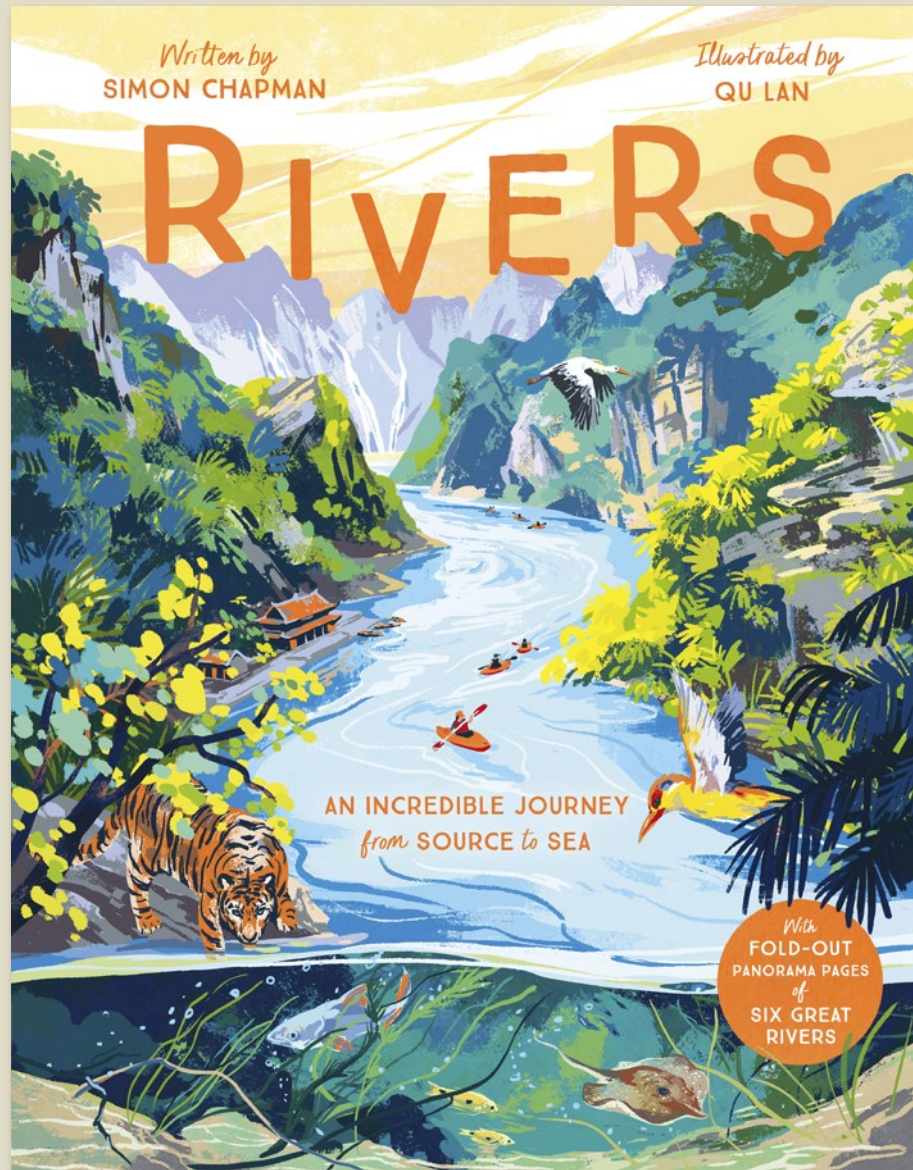
Music was just one part of a lifetime of interests. Hildegard of Bingen - named after the German town she came from - was (deep breath!) a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 15 and later created her own monastery with 18 sisters. As if that wasn't enough, Hildegard then developed her own language and alphabet, possibly to help bring her nuns together. She used her talents - for music and for words - to unite people. It was all ultimately about expression. Hildegard wrote books on natural history, plants and medicine, and was even the first person to write a morality play, a drama where good battles evil (think Star Wars, but in the 1100s). That made her the 'influencer' of the time! She became a pen pal of popes, kings, emperors and cardinals, and was herself a major public leader: she went on at least four public speaking tours of Germany. This was bold stuff, given that women of the time were not allowed to travel as preacher-teachers, she was in many ways an early feminist, championing the rights of women and dealing with men on an equal footing. No wonder why, in the centuries after her death, Hildegard was considered for sainthood by no less than four different popes!

Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised 80 hours of music, all by ear! By the 900s, it took around 10 years to teach a young chorister all the pieces they'd need to know for future services. And you think school is intense...

LISTEN!
A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices
Hildegard was a Bala-Ivona name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

She sent me a letter!
And a botany book to me!
I'm scheduling that next tour!

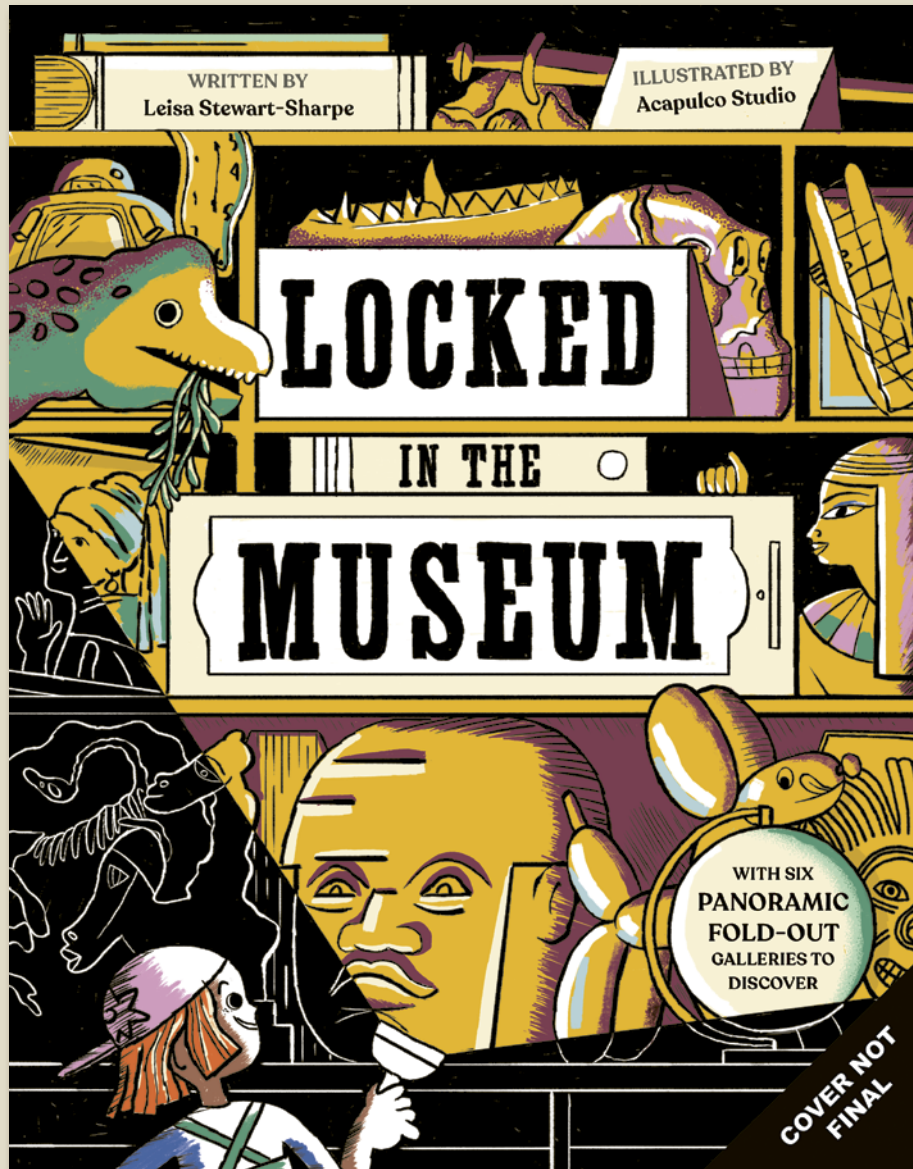
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Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
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An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

- A stunning look at geography, exploring the physical features of rivers, the unique wildlife they support and how they have shaped human history.
- Featuring 6 mighty rivers from around the world, one from each continent
- CONTENTS: A World of Rivers; Where do rivers get their water?; Source; Heading Downhill; Waterfalls; Underground Rivers; Gorges; Rapids; Dams; The Danube; Around the Bend; River Life; River Highway; The Ganges; Making Lakes; The Amazon; River City; The Murray; Extraordinary Rivers; Floating Islands of the Sudd; The Nile; Deltas; Estuaries; The Mississippi; Mangroves; Salmon Run
- Includes fold-out pages throughout
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour

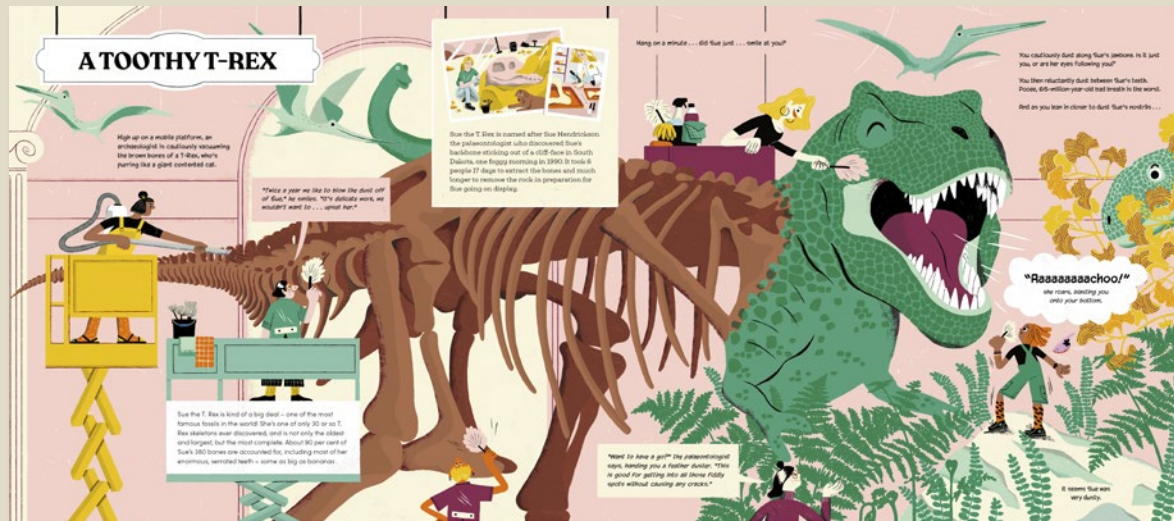
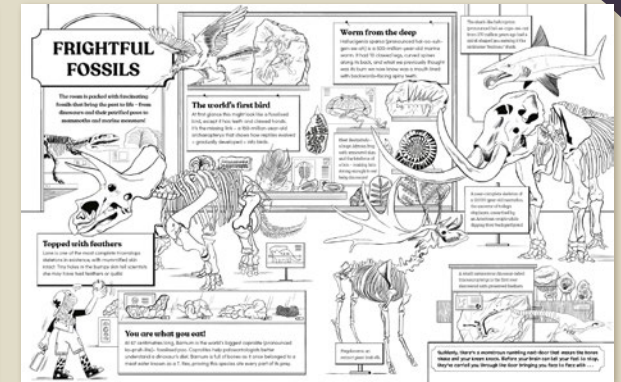
Locked in the Museum



What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



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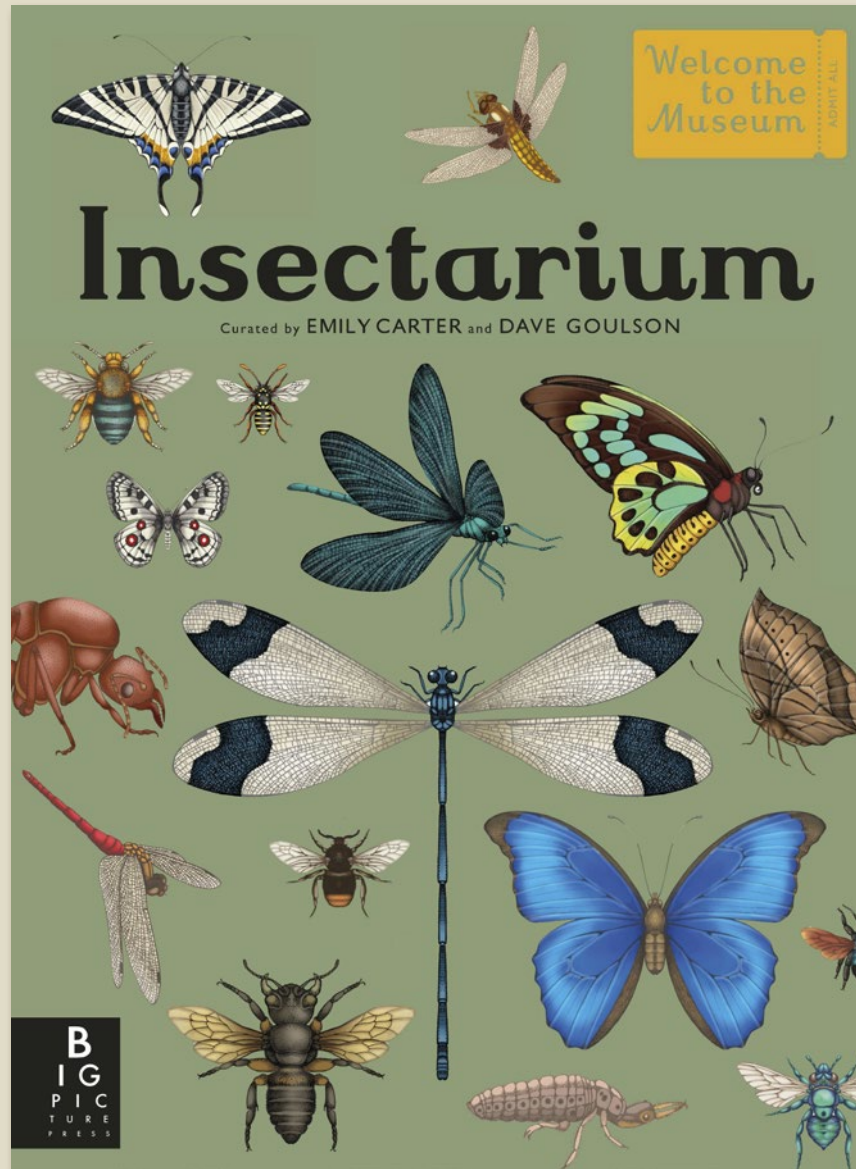


Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- An incredible collection of fairies to be enjoyed by children and adults alike.
- *Faedom* also includes facts about the natural world including lunar cycles, astrology, crystal healing and herbology, bringing the world of fairies to life.
- Stunning ethereal artwork by debut talent Nadzeya Makeyeva.
- Large format and foil cover finish makes this the ideal gift.
- Agnes Monod-Gayraud is an award-winning translator and editor. Lorna White is a writer and researcher whose focus and expertise is in Ancient Mythology and Folklore.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



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The next instalment in the Welcome to the Museum series, *Insectarium* explores the fascinating world of insects.

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than one million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter

Insectarium

Dragonflies, Damselflies and Mayflies

The ancestors of dragonflies were the first insects on Earth to fly around 300 million years ago. Unlike most insects, dragonflies have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings. They are the only insects that have a long, segmented body and a long, thin abdomen. They are also the only insects that have a long, thin abdomen and a long, thin abdomen.

Dragonflies are the most common of the three groups. They are found in most parts of the world. They are also the most colorful of the three groups. They are also the most colorful of the three groups.

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Butterflies

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Bees

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What is an Insect?

The earliest insects appeared on Earth about 480 million years ago. To put this in perspective, we humans have been around for barely one million years, and the first dinosaurs appeared 230 million years ago.

Insects are part of a larger group of creatures including millipedes, centipedes, spiders, scorpions, crabs and shrimps, collectively known as the arthropods. They all have an external skeleton; a more or less rigid 'shell' with muscles attached on the inside. To grow, arthropods have to repeatedly shed their skeleton, which is a delicate business and leaves them soft and vulnerable for a short time.

Insects are the only arthropods to have three pairs of legs. Their body is divided into three segments: the head, thorax and abdomen. The head has eyes, a mouth and a pair of sensory antennae that taste the air. The legs and wings, if present, are attached to the thorax, which is often filled with muscles to move them. The abdomen contains the gut and reproductive organs. Other arthropods, including arachnids, crustaceans, millipedes and centipedes are not considered insects due to differences in leg count, antennae presence and body structures.

Nearly all insects start as eggs. Most undergo complete metamorphosis which means they completely change their physical appearance, transforming from a larva to the adult insect by way of a pupal phase (see page 68). In more primitive insects, such as mantids, grasshoppers, true bugs and stick insects, the life cycle is similar to many other arthropods – the adult female lays eggs, which hatch into 'nymphs'. These nymphs look roughly similar to the adults, other than being much smaller and with tiny wing buds rather than wings. All arthropods must shed their exoskeleton (skin) to grow, so the nymphs proceed through, typically, five to seven stages until they reach adult size. This life cycle is known as 'incomplete metamorphosis'.

2: Stag beetle (male)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm

The stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

(1) head
In males, the huge jaws are used for fighting. Other males rather than for feeding. Females are rarely distinguished.

Key to plate

(1) head
The brain and two sensory organs attached.

(2) antennae
Antennae detect chemicals in the air. They may be used to sniff out food or mates.

(3) compound eye
Insect eyes are made up of hundreds of individual facets. Some insects that need better vision, such as dragonflies, have much larger eyes.

(4) legs
The legs are tipped with claws for grip.

(5) elytra
In beetles, the first pair of wings has evolved into a hardened case, under which the hind wings are folded.

(6) thorax
Larger than the head, it is used to power the wings.

(7) abdomen
This contains important organs like the digestive and reproductive systems.

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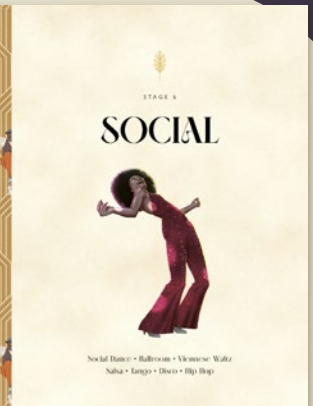
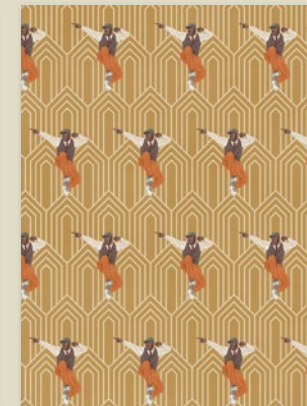
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

- The first title in the new dazzling new Welcome to the Arts series.
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- Published in conjunction with Sadler's Wells Theatre - one of the world's leading dance organisations
- Beautiful large format artwork makes the reader feel they are really there

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

Martha Graham

Born in 1894 in Pennsylvania, Martha Graham showed an early interest in dance, but her parents did not approve of her becoming a dancer. It was only after her father's death in 1914 that Graham, then aged 20, was able to pursue her dream and enrolled at the Denishawn school in Los Angeles. The eventual pioneer and creator of modern dance, Graham allowed and encouraged women to be at the forefront of artistic achievement.

Graham created a dance technique that allowed the performers to become aware of, and use, their gravity as opposed to ballet where the emphasis was on the dancers appearing weightless. Graham also worked on the principle of 'contracting and release', in her choreography movement comes from the tension of pulling in, or 'contracting', the pelvic muscles and curving the spine. The flow of energy is then 'released' from the body when it straightens. When repeated, this gives a rhythmic flow to the movement, a cycle similar to breathing in and out, but with more exaggerated movements. It was used in many of Graham's greatest choreographies, including the solo dance Lamentation and larger group works such as Chronicle (1926). It is still practised as a daily class in many dance companies and schools today.

The main themes of Graham's work include Greek mythology and American history. While her early works featured only female dancers, men joined Graham's company in 1938, prompting her to explore new themes. For example, the staged work Appalachian Spring (1944) explores the experiences of early American pioneers, but also the act of falling in love.

By presenting ideas and images that were unfamiliar, Graham introduced a new era in dance. She collaborated with composers such as Louis Horst and the fashion designers Calvin Klein and Donna Karan. She taught actors including Liza Minnelli and Gregory Peck and inspired future dance greats such as Merce Cunningham (see page 39) and Taylor Swift.

— NOW SHOWING —

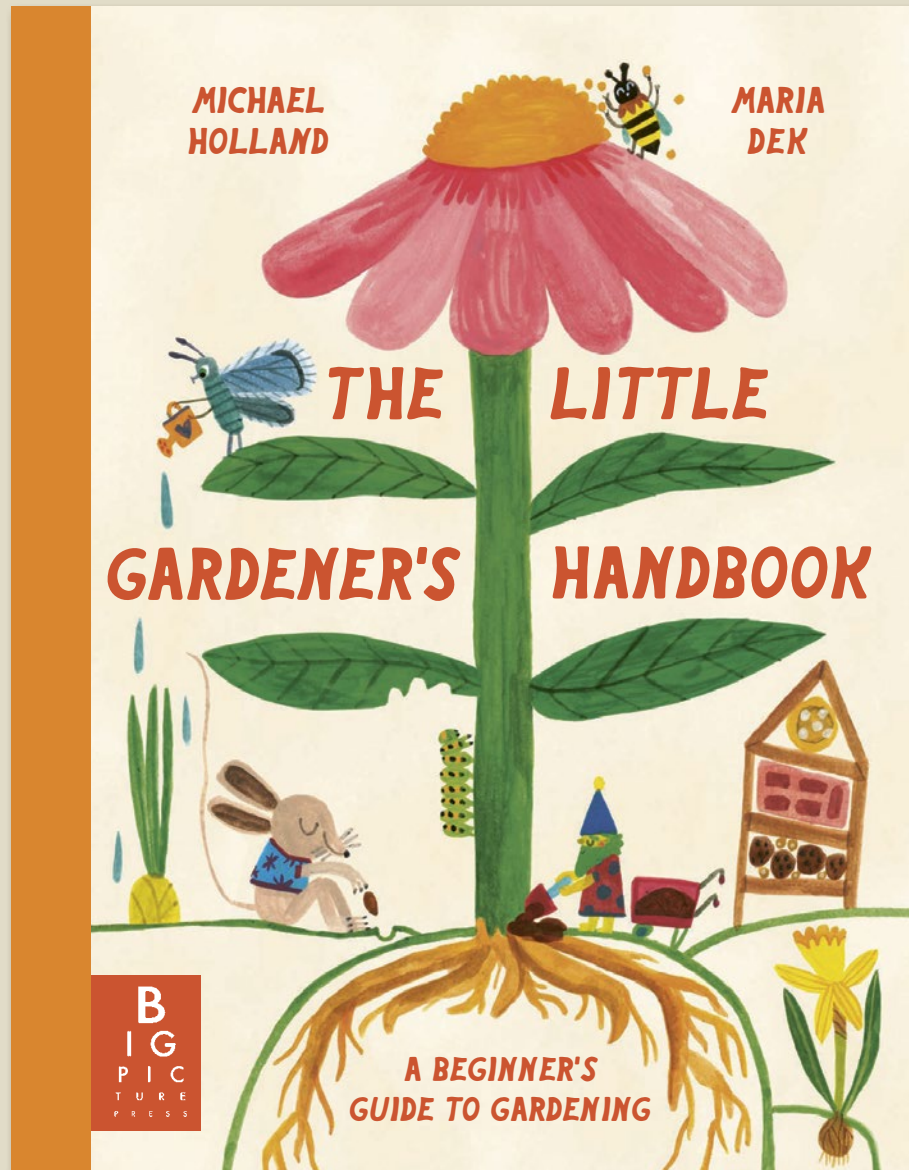
Martha Graham stars in Lamentation, premiered 8 January 1930 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York City | Choreographed by Martha Graham | Music by Zoltan Kodaly

Lamentation, sometimes referred to as the Dance of Sorrow, is a four-minute solo piece first performed by Graham herself. The costume was deliberately designed to restrict her movements and to enhance the accession of grief, but also to highlight its foundation.

41

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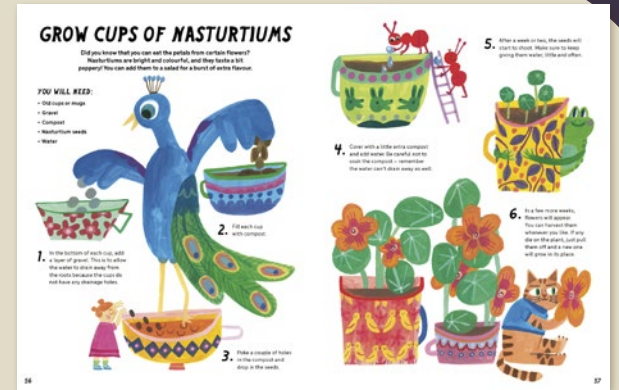
The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

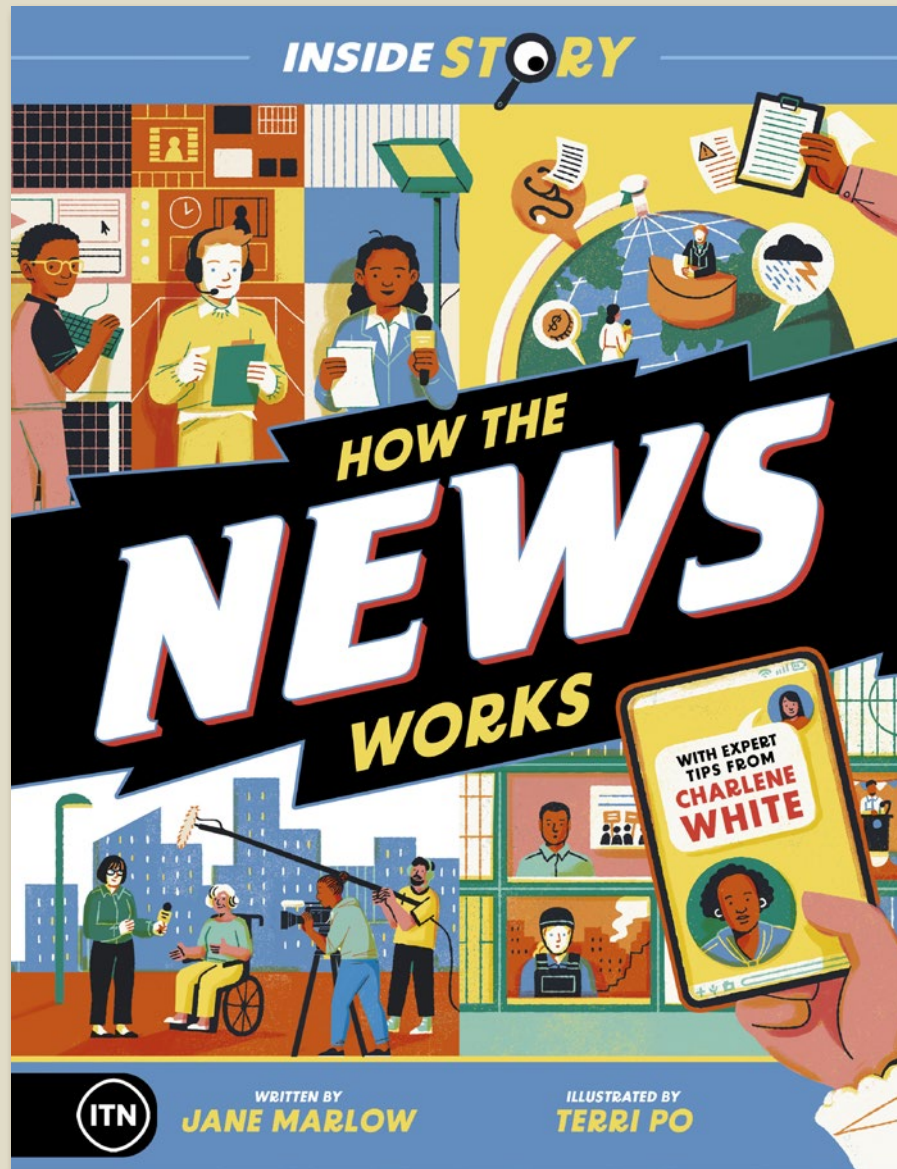
- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only growing in popularity.
- Arlin quarter binding and matt lam cover finishes.

The Little Gardener's Handbook



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Illustrator	Maria Dek-Le-wandowska
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by lived experiences of real journalists from across the news sector.
- News from a global perspective: look at key moments in news history and stories that shaped the world from Europe, America, China, Indonesia, India and more.

Inside Story: How the News Works

WHAT IS FAKE NEWS?

The most important thing about fake news is that it's completely untrue. It's made up and often spread through social media. Fake news can be used to mislead people and cause harm. It's important to be able to spot fake news and not believe it.

Don't believe the lies!

There are many ways to spot fake news. One way is to check the source. If the source is unknown or suspicious, it's likely to be fake. Another way is to check the date. Fake news is often spread quickly, so it's important to check when it was posted. Finally, it's important to check the content. If the content seems too good to be true or too bad to be true, it's likely to be fake.

How fake news creates mischief

Fake news can be used to spread lies and cause harm. It can be used to spread rumors, create fear, and even cause violence. It's important to be able to spot fake news and not believe it.

Types of fake news

There are many types of fake news, including:

- Clickbait:** Headlines that are designed to get you to click on a link, but the content is often misleading or untrue.
- Deepfakes:** Fake videos or audio recordings that look or sound like real people.
- Bot networks:** Groups of fake accounts that are used to spread fake news and create the illusion of popularity.

NEWS ALERT

FALSE

WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But how do they get their stories? What do they do in the newsroom? Let's take a look at the newsroom and see how it works.

ON ASSIGNMENT

Reporters are often sent on assignment to gather news. They might go to a crime scene, a protest, or a natural disaster. They take notes, take photos, and talk to people who are involved in the story.

A newsreader's days behind the scenes

Newsreaders are the people who read the news on television and radio. They work in a newsroom and are responsible for reading the news in a clear and concise way. They also work with producers and editors to make sure the news is accurate and interesting.

Meet our newsreader

Newsreaders are often seen on television and radio. They are responsible for reading the news in a clear and concise way. They also work with producers and editors to make sure the news is accurate and interesting.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

There are many people who work in the news process. Each person has a different role to play. Let's take a look at some of the most important roles in the news process.

Editors

Editors are responsible for making sure the news is accurate and interesting. They work with reporters and producers to make sure the news is clear and concise. They also make sure that the news is fair and balanced.

On the road team

On the road teams are responsible for gathering news from the field. They might go to a crime scene, a protest, or a natural disaster. They take notes, take photos, and talk to people who are involved in the story.

Different rules for different countries

Every country in the world has its own rules and laws about who can publish news and what they can say. Some countries might be more lenient than others. Some countries might not treat their news to be impartial, which is why it's important to know whether the news you're getting is balanced or if it supports a specific point of view.

ASK ME ANYTHING

IS IT ALWAYS WRONG FOR NEWS ORGANISATIONS TO HAVE AN OPINION?

Not necessarily - as long as you know what that opinion is. But this might take a bit of investigating as it's not always obvious. There's a place for opinionated news but it needs to be clear that a report or feature is commenting on a story rather than reporting it.

Making your mind up

Hearing a range of views about a topic can often help you form your own opinions. Sometimes it's easy to know what you think about things. Do you like strawberries? No. Do you think koolas are cute? Yes. Do you like going on holiday? Absolutely!

Other times, questions are more complicated and it's important to have as much information as possible before making your mind up. Is nuclear power good or bad? Should school exams be banned? Should 16-year-olds be allowed to vote?

The news often looks at these trickier questions, so it's essential to know if a news platform has a specific opinion about the issues they're covering. That way you can work out if you're only hearing one side of a story or if you need to look elsewhere to find a balanced view.

It's my way or the highway!

Some news organisations make commitments to produce news that is impartial. Some examples are ITN, the BBC and the Associated Press. These values apply to all their platforms; whether you go to their social media pages, websites or watch them on TV, their content follows the same standards and rules.

But news platforms that aren't impartial can sometimes support the views of the person who owns them. Let's say a news organisation is owned by someone who loves lots of money from selling lemonade. It might not be in its interest to write reports that criticise lemonade, even if they are true. In fact, it could be more likely to report news that shows lemonade in a good light and only criticises other fizzy drinks.

Another big influence on news is politics. Just like the lemonade seller, news platforms might only publish positive news about a political group their owner supports and leave out negative facts and opinions. It's really important to make an informed decision on big topics like this, so it's a good idea to find another platform that reports the other side of the story too, or one that covers both.

APPLE JUICE FAILS SAFETY STANDARDS

INVESTING LOSING TEST

ORANGE MAN BAD! SAYS WHISTLE BLOWER

ORANGE COOP SUSPECTED FOR TRICKS

CITRUS NEWS

NEWS ALERT

WHAT IS CLICKBAIT?

Clickbait describes a headline that is so outrageous or tempting that it makes you click through to read the whole story. The more clicks or views this content gets, the more money the owner makes from advertisers. They might look like real news stories but a headline about a celebrity that sounds a bit unlikely about trigger a warning to think more deeply about whether the story is true. Think about whether you want those stories to make more money through your clicks!

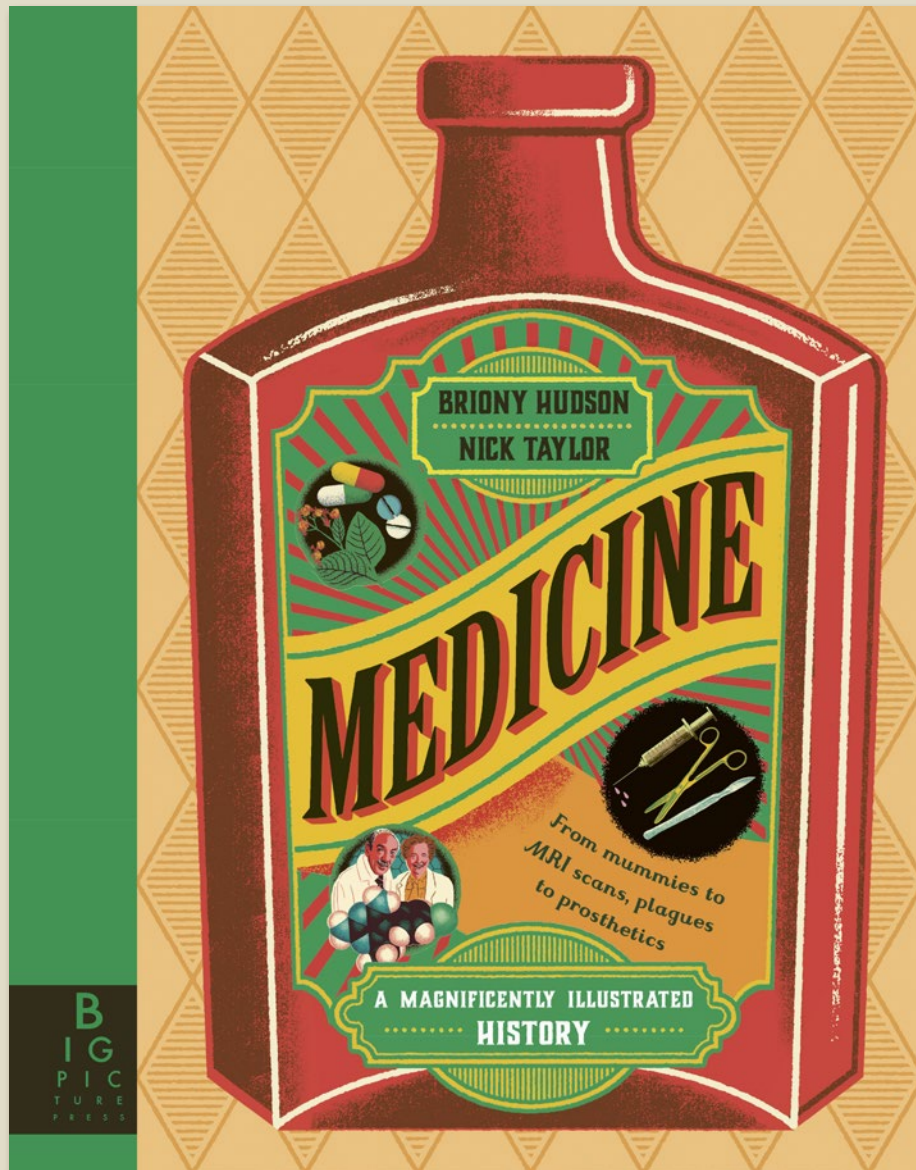
SCIENTISTS DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW TAP ONE VIEWED TRICK

FLYING PIG SIGHTED

ON ASSIGNMENT

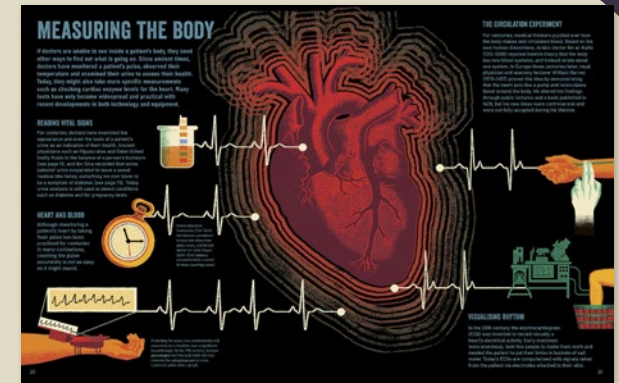
Find three versions of the same news story: one from a news organisation you know and trust, one from a news website you don't know and another is a print or online newspaper. Can you work out if they are fair and balanced or whether they have a specific point of view?

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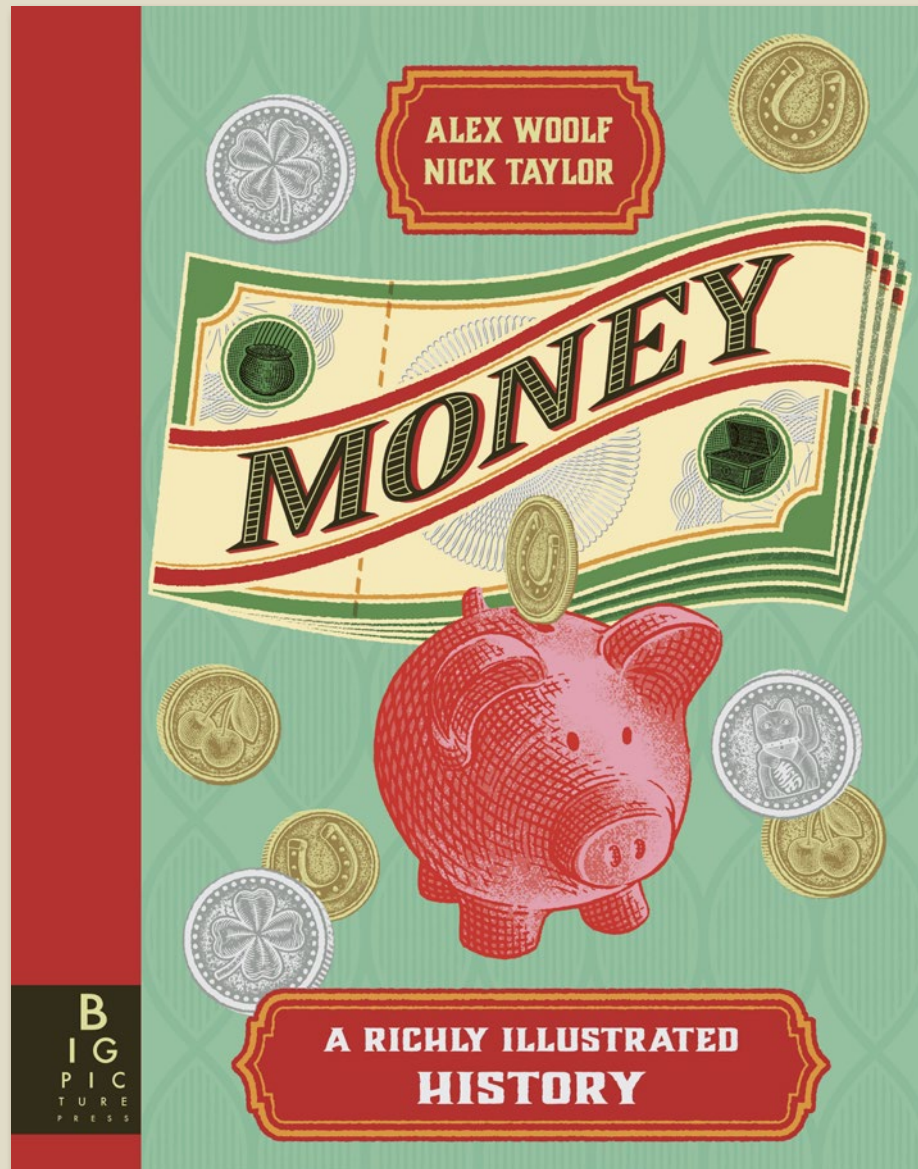


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

- Sample contents: The History of Medicine, Learning from the Past, Ancient Beliefs, Mental Health, How Medicines Work, Opening Up the Body, The Power of Plants, Malaria Medicines, Making Medicines, Poisons, Hospitals Through History, Early Surgery, Cholera, Plagues and Pandemics, Vaccination, D.I.Y. Medicine, Transplants, Prosthetics
- Expertly written by curator, lecturer and historian, Briony Hudson
- Striking artwork from Aquila artist Nick Taylor is sure to make this title stand out from the crowd
- Perfect for students but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers



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Illustrator	Nick Taylor
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This visually extraordinary book presents the history of money as it has never been seen before - from coins to contactless, bankruptcy to billionaires

- Vibrant illustrations and dynamic layouts will appeal to the audience
- Digestible and easy-to-understand text by expert children's author, Alex Woolf.
- A global topic with growing relevance in today's world. There is a significant lack of publishing for children on this subject.
- Pantone and 100% foil cover finishes.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money serves because it is traded, but this trade doesn't come out of nowhere. It has to be based on something. There are several reasons why money might be valued. Some money is traded because it is made of something valuable, such as gold or silver. This is called commodity money. Another kind is traded because it represents something valuable. This is called representative money. A third kind is traded simply because a government tells it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government or where the government is weak. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and had a picture of a ruler on them. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Roman Empire and the Islamic world. Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

FIAT MONEY

The earliest form of fiat money was paper money. It was made of paper and had a picture of a ruler on it. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Chinese Empire and the Islamic world. Fiat money is made from things that have no value on their own. It is only valuable because a government tells it is. Fiat money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money. In such a world, the only way to get hold of the things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are called barter. Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It is often used in places where there is no money, such as in a village or a community. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is weak.

THE PROBLEMS WITH BARTER

Barter has several problems. First, it is difficult to find someone who has what you need and who wants what you have. Second, it is difficult to measure the value of things. Third, it is difficult to store things. Fourth, it is difficult to transport things. Fifth, it is difficult to divide things. Sixth, it is difficult to trade for things that are not needed immediately.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT

Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is weak. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make it with their hands. They used things like gold, silver, and copper. They used things like cowrie shells, beads, and stones. They used things like cowrie shells, beads, and stones. They used things like cowrie shells, beads, and stones.

CONVULSIVE SHELLS

Convulsive shells were used as money in many parts of the world. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Convulsive shells were often used in places where there was no government or where the government was weak.

WASPERS

Waspers were used as money in many parts of the world. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Waspers were often used in places where there was no government or where the government was weak.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used as money in many parts of the world. It was made of leather and had a picture of a ruler on it. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Chinese Empire and the Islamic world. Leather money was often used in places where there was no government or where the government was weak.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

Many unusual objects were used as money in the era before notes and coins. These included foodstuffs such as barley, rice, corn and wheat. The Chinese used tea bricks to pay for things, whereas the Aztecs used cacao beans, and the peoples of ancient Africa and the Middle East measured value in coffee beans. The Mesopotamians kept sacks of grain in protected barns, much like the banks of today. When stored carefully, these foods could provide a reasonable store of value. But a storm or a bad harvest could wipe out your wealth.

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

Some surprising foods have been used as units of exchange in different parts of the world. Here are some of them.

BUTTER

The Hittites of the Near East used butter as a form of money. They used it to pay for things and to trade with other people.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, the Swiss used cheese as a form of money. They used it to pay for things and to trade with other people.

EELS

In the early 1800s, the Japanese used eels as a form of money. They used them to pay for things and to trade with other people.

COCONUTS

In the early 1800s, the Chinese used coconuts as a form of money. They used them to pay for things and to trade with other people.

EGGS

In the early 1800s, the Japanese used eggs as a form of money. They used them to pay for things and to trade with other people.

POTATO MASHERS

In ancient Cameroon, potato mashers were used as a currency. These heavy iron objects, called ensusbas, were shaped like a club.

KISSI PENNIES

The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

IRON SNAKES

The Lobi tribe of Burkina Faso used iron snakes as a currency. They would also attach them to their calves as a protection from snake bites and lightning.

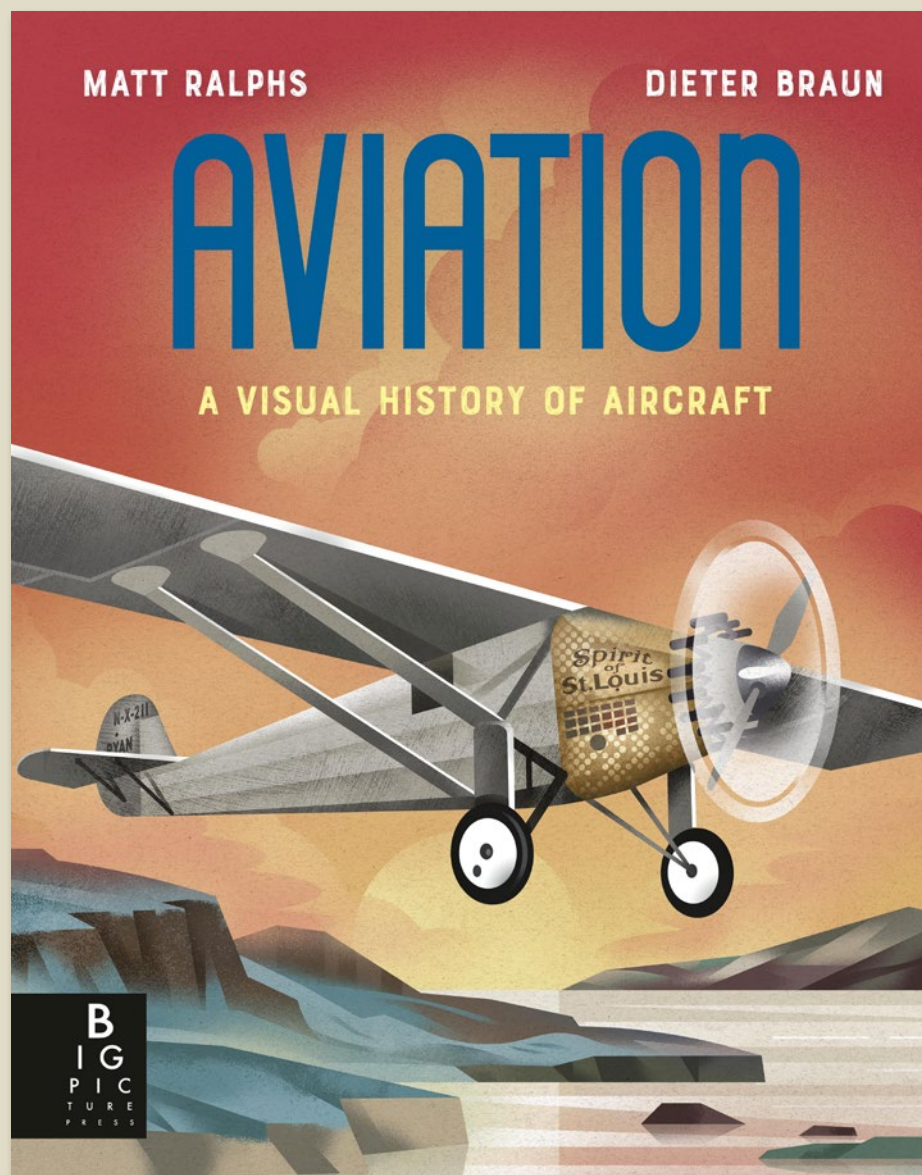
KNIVES

Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

RAI STONES

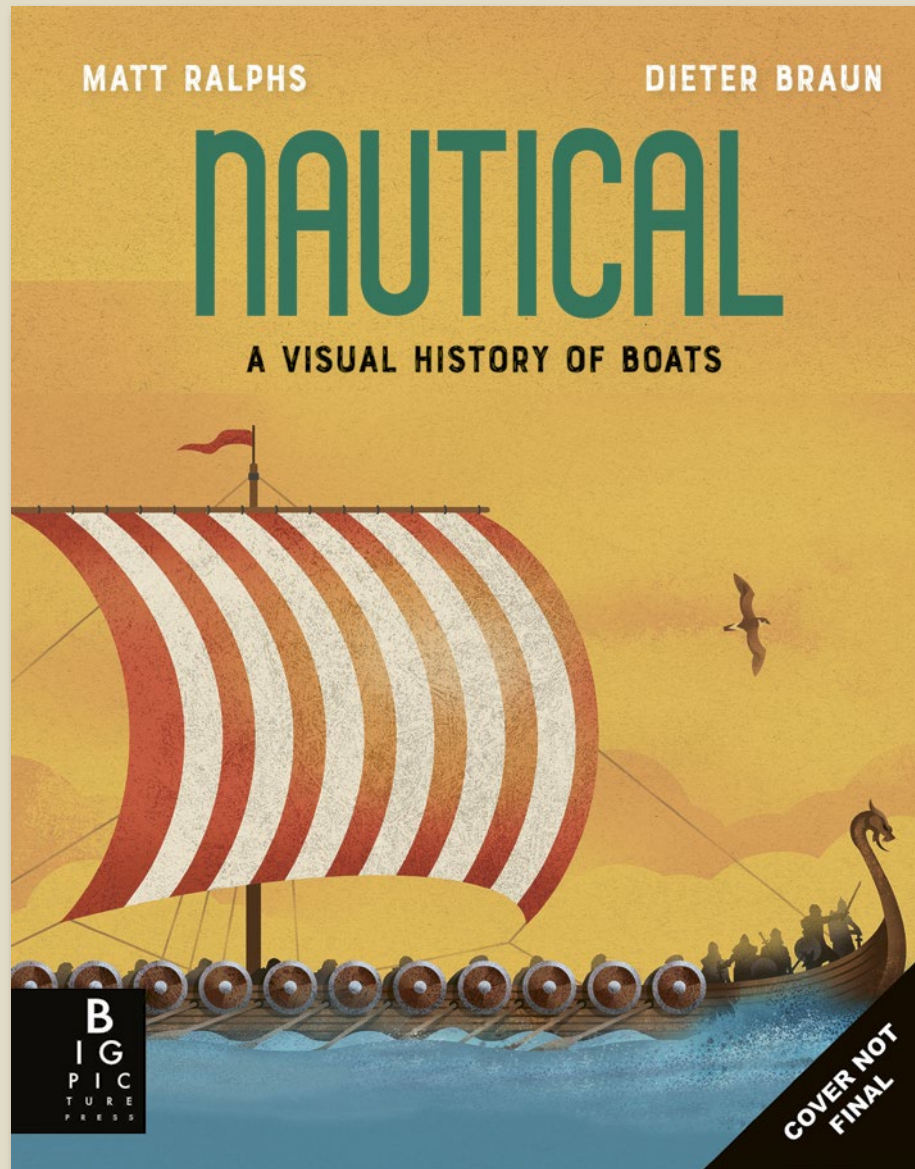
The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise for wrongdoing.

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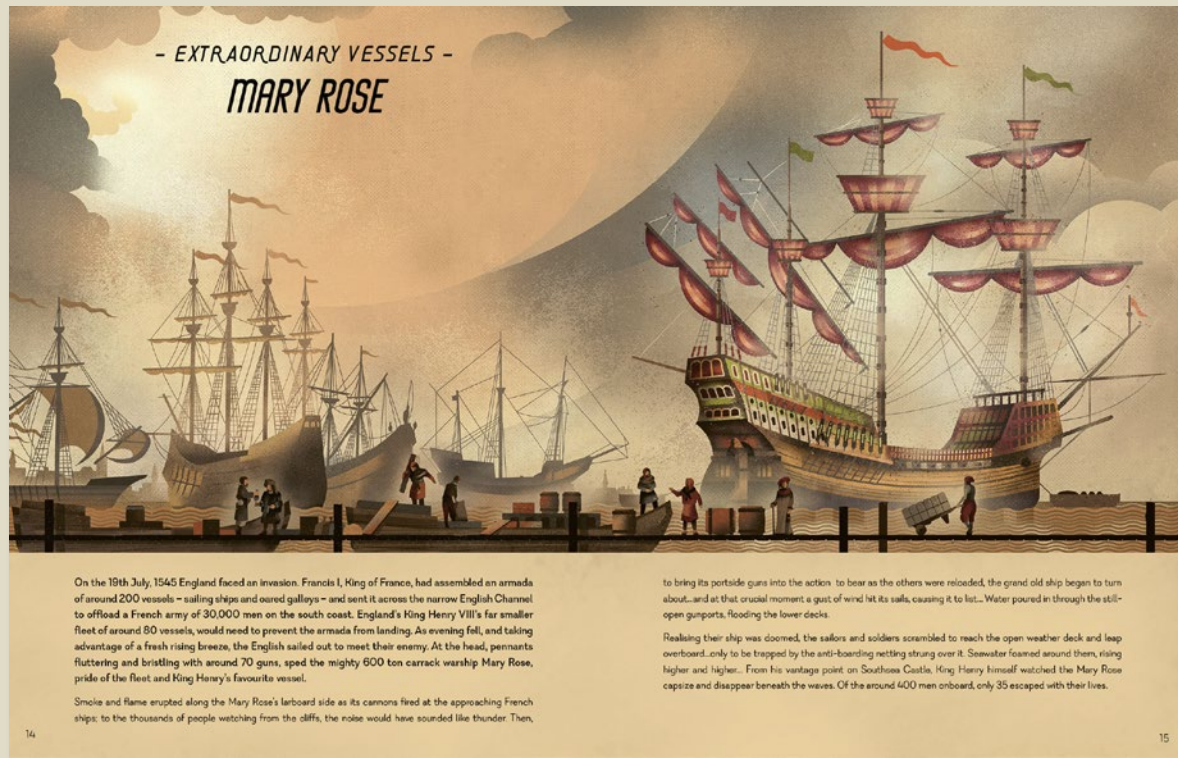
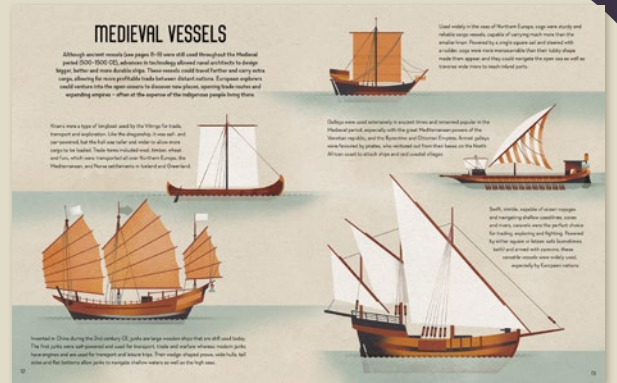
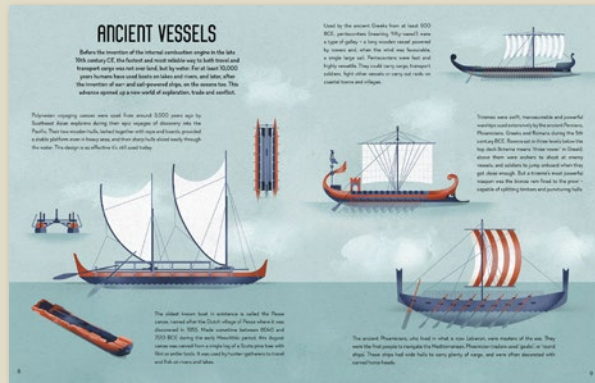
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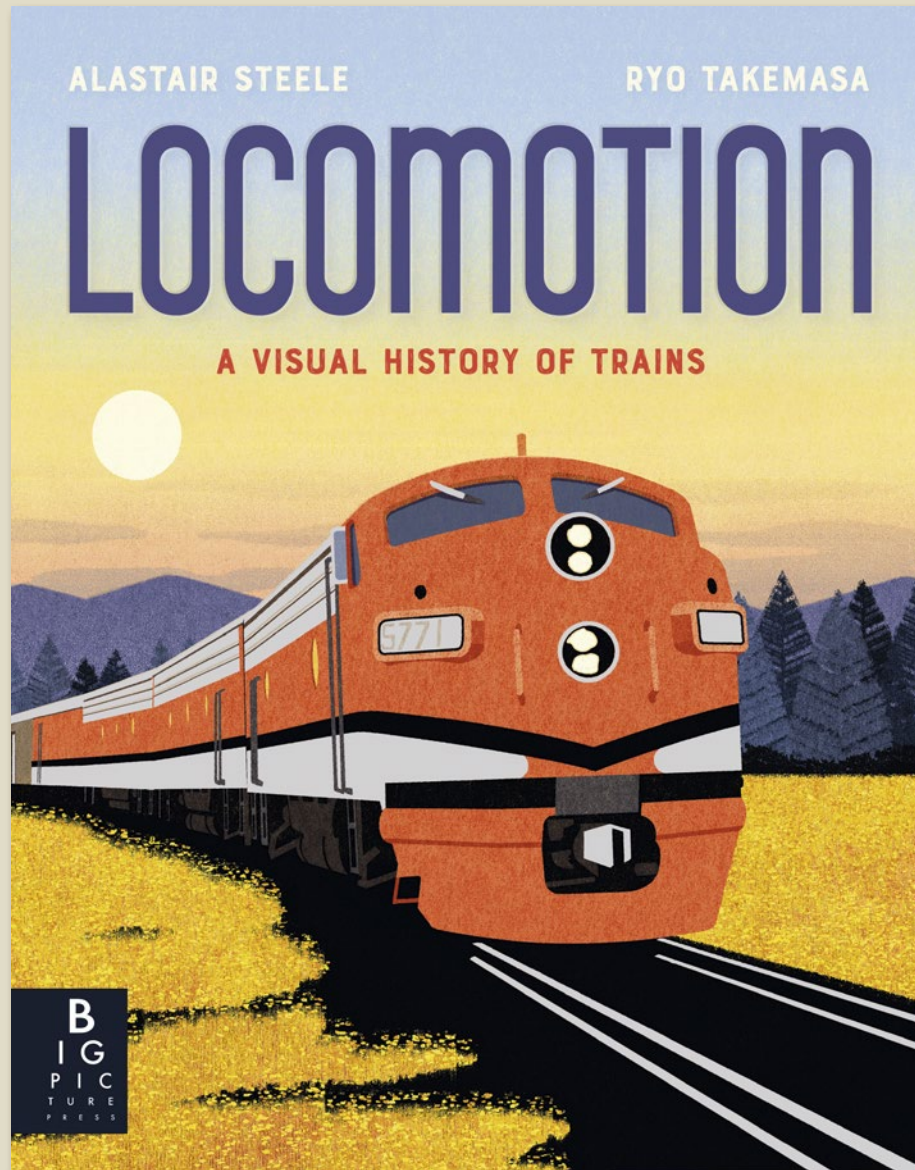


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- 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



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Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World



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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people, up across our continents, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around for less than two hundred years.

Railways appeared long before the first steam engines were invented. These 'railways' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to make manufacturing easier. They built on ideas from earlier 'animal-powered' railways, which ran on wooden tracks. The tracks of these early railways were made of iron, and the wheels of the carts were made of wood.

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 17th century to pump water to water-lifting devices, and in 1802 the Scottish inventor James Watt built the first steam engine locomotive.

Over the last few hundred years, the steam engine has become one of the most important inventions in the world. It has powered the industrial revolution, and it is still used today in many parts of the world.

Puffing Bluff used to be a railway in the 19th century. It was built by the Duke of Devonshire to transport coal from his mines to his estate. It was the first railway to be built in the world.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most important decisions made when building a railway was the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important because it determines the size of the wheels on the trains. By using the same gauge on different railways, the trains can travel between them. This has been a major factor in the success of railways.

The standard gauge was set at 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. It was chosen because it was the same as the gauge used on the roads. This made it easier to build the railways. The standard gauge is still used today in most parts of the world.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Once the possibility of mass-produced engines had been realized, a whole host of locomotives were tried and tested around the world. Some proved to be better, others less suitable and some were dangerous, but the arrival of one revolutionary design changed the course of history. Another, designed by engineer Robert Stephenson (George Stephenson's son - see page 51) was to provide the principles of design for the rest of the steam locomotives that followed.

It was the first to be built in the world. It was the first to be built in the world. It was the first to be built in the world.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804. It was the first to be built in the world. It was the first to be built in the world.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804. It was the first to be built in the world. It was the first to be built in the world.

- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in the 19th century and is still used today. It is one of the most beautiful railways in the world.

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ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

The first electric train was tested as far back as 1837. Unlike steam trains, electric locomotives do not carry fuel on-board. Instead, they are powered by electricity which can be supplied from overhead lines, a third rail or in storage such as batteries. Because electric trains can be powered by renewable energy sources, they are considered less polluting than steam or diesel trains.

The first electric passenger train was presented by Werner von Siemens at an exhibition in Berlin in 1879. Consisting of a small locomotive and three cars, it reached a speed of just 13km/h.

The ETR 200 is a record-breaking electric passenger train. It is widely considered one of the first ever high-speed trains and was put into service in 1936. In 1938, it broke the speed record for trains by reaching just over 201km/h.

The ICE (Intercity Express) is one of Germany's most successful electric trains. The third generation ICE 3 can reach speeds of 300km/h. Since 2018, it has run on entirely renewable energy sources.

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

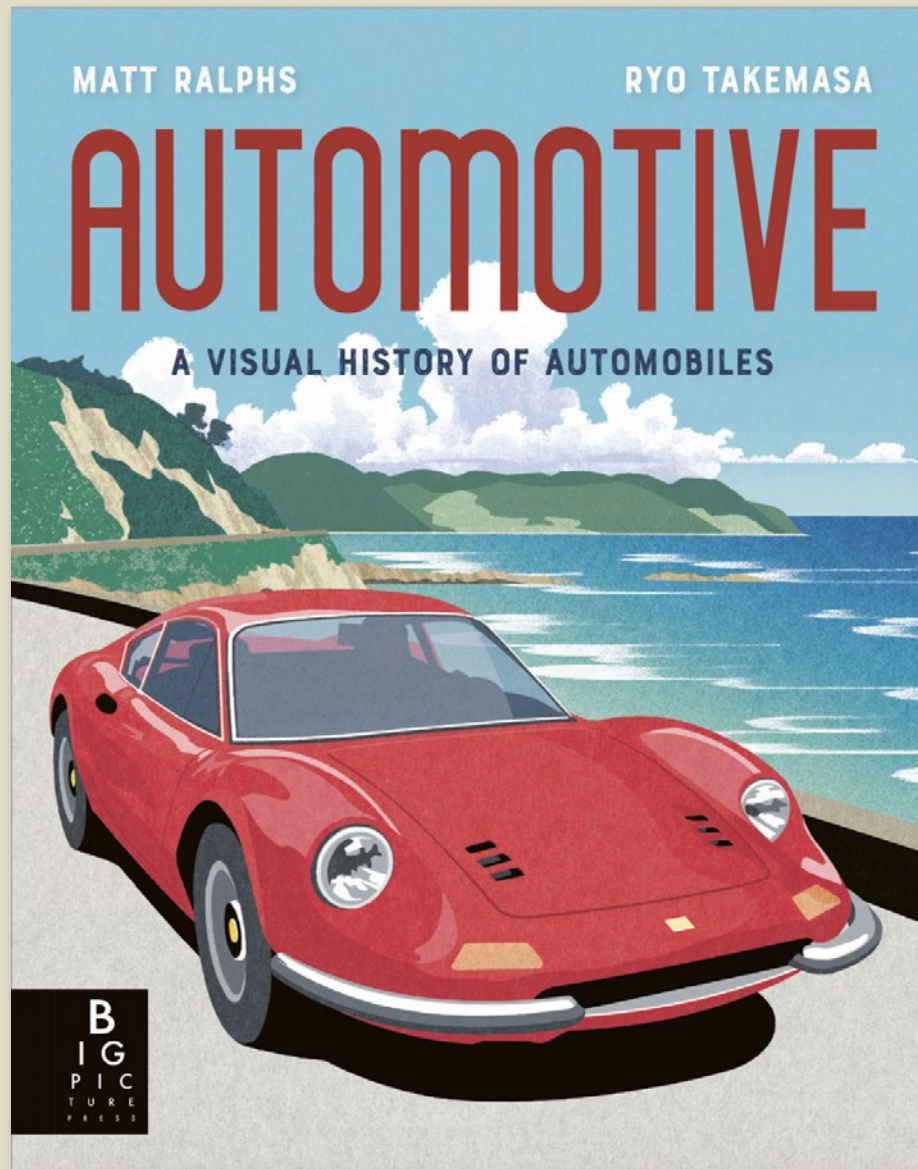
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel patented his first diesel engine in 1898, but it wasn't until around 1912 that they were first used in a locomotive.

The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

The De10s, built in 1956, was considered the most powerful diesel locomotive in the world at that time.

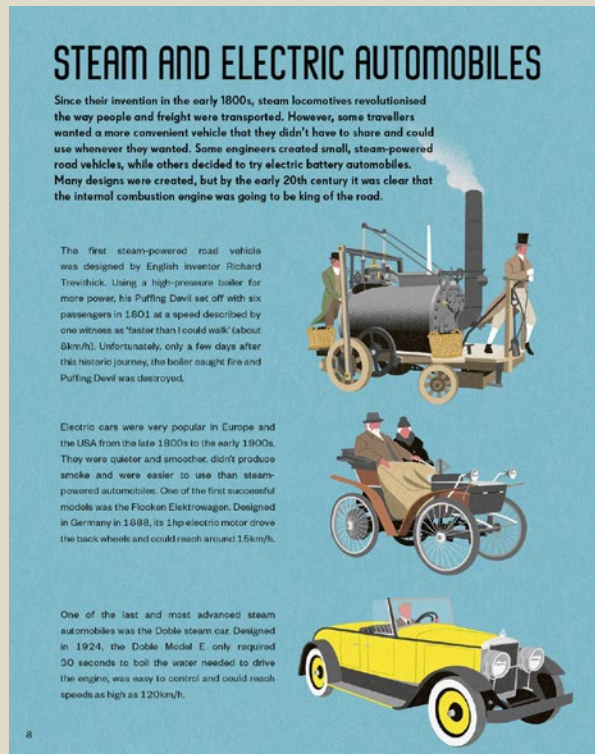
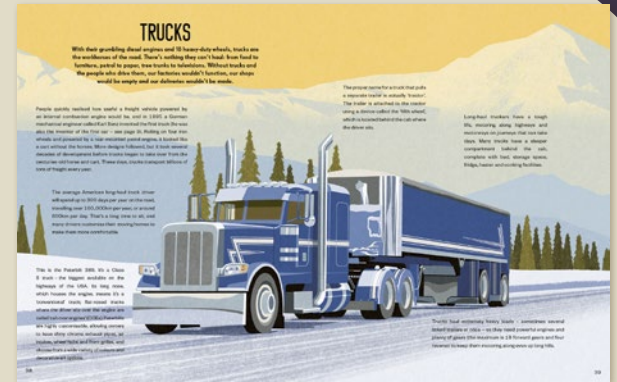
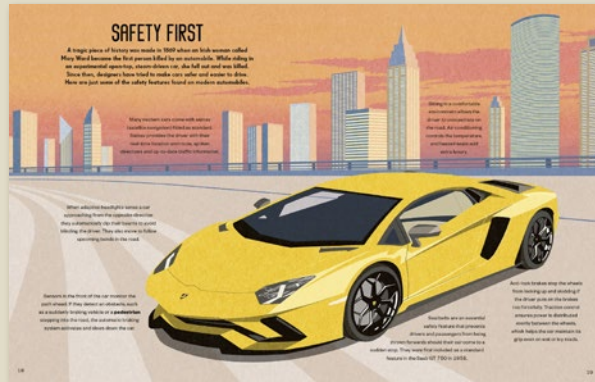
The Intercity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238km/h, which it reached in 1987.

Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

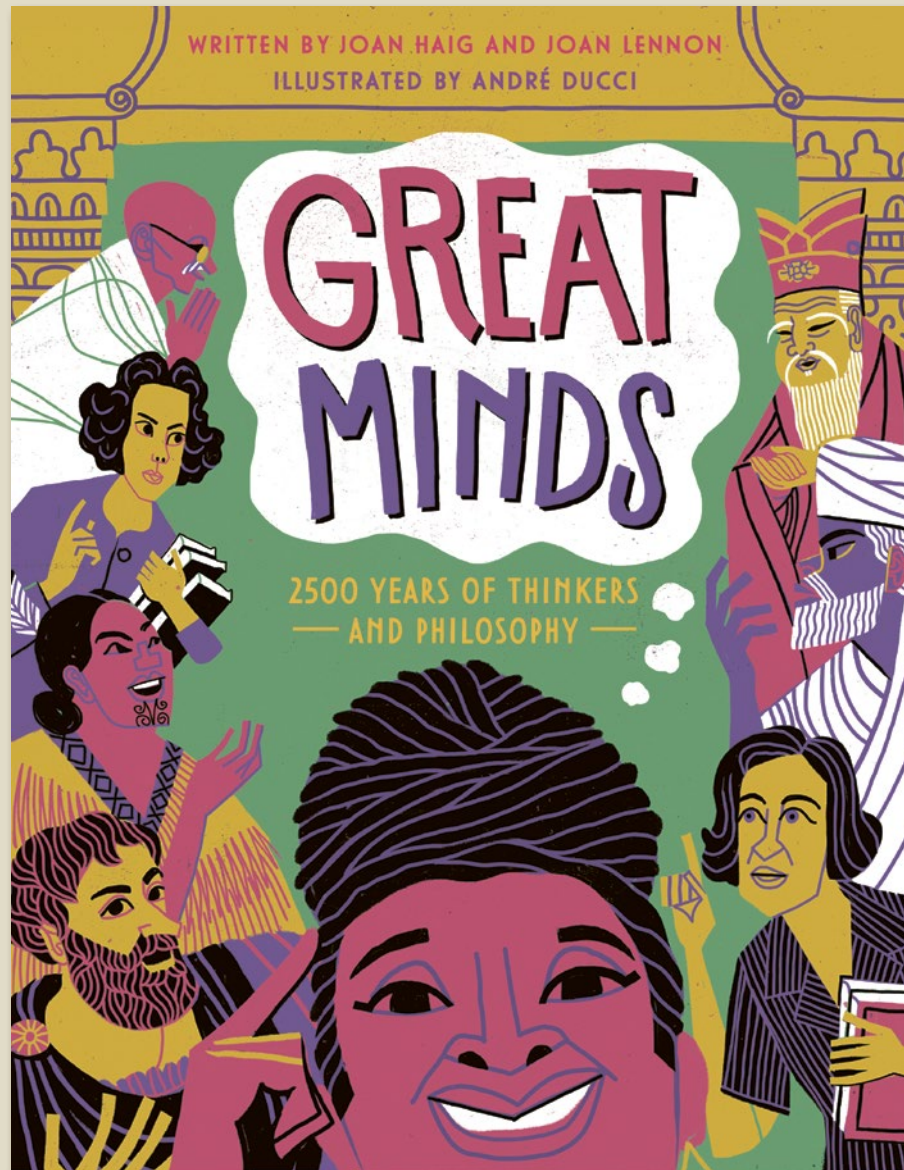


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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



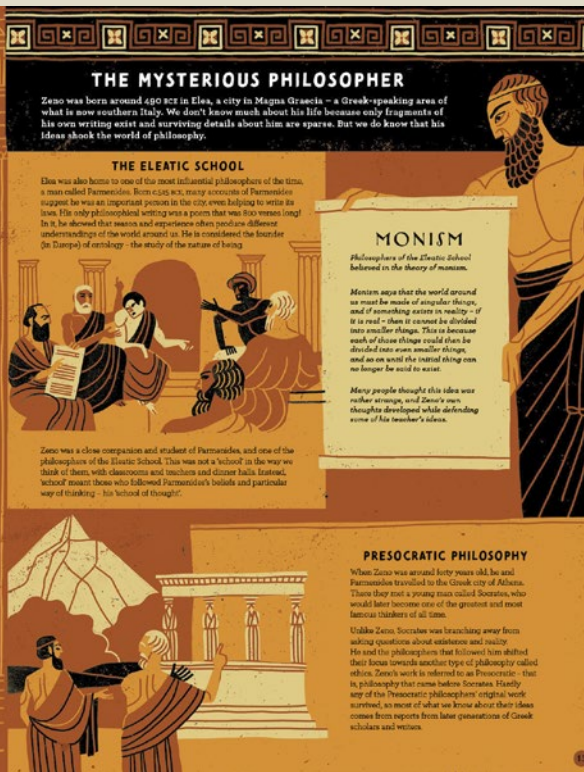
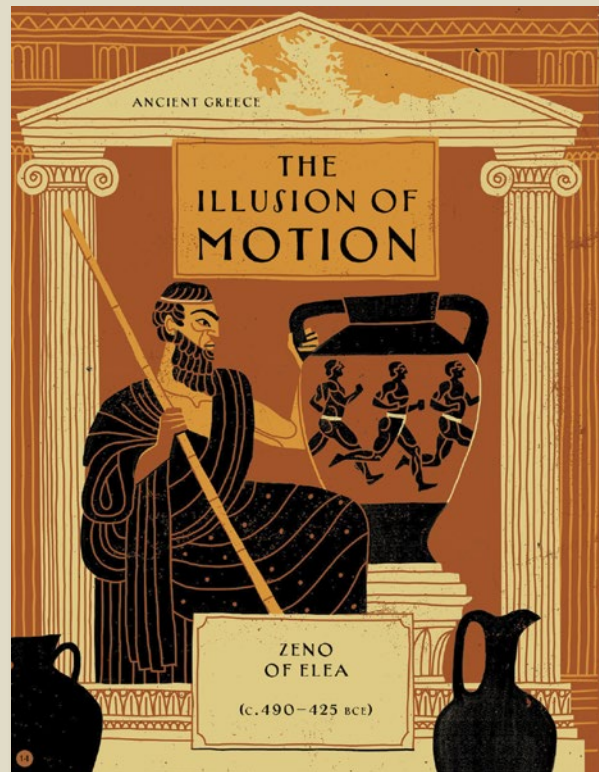
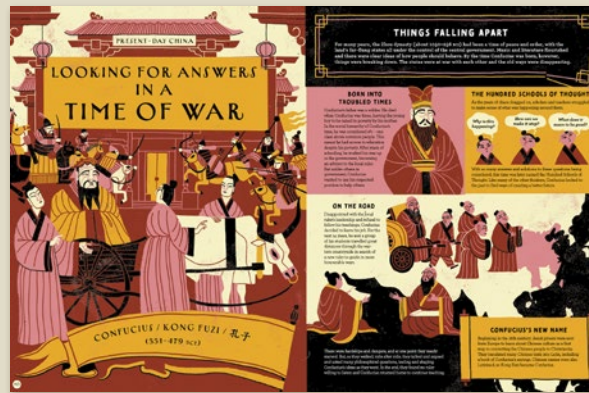
Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.

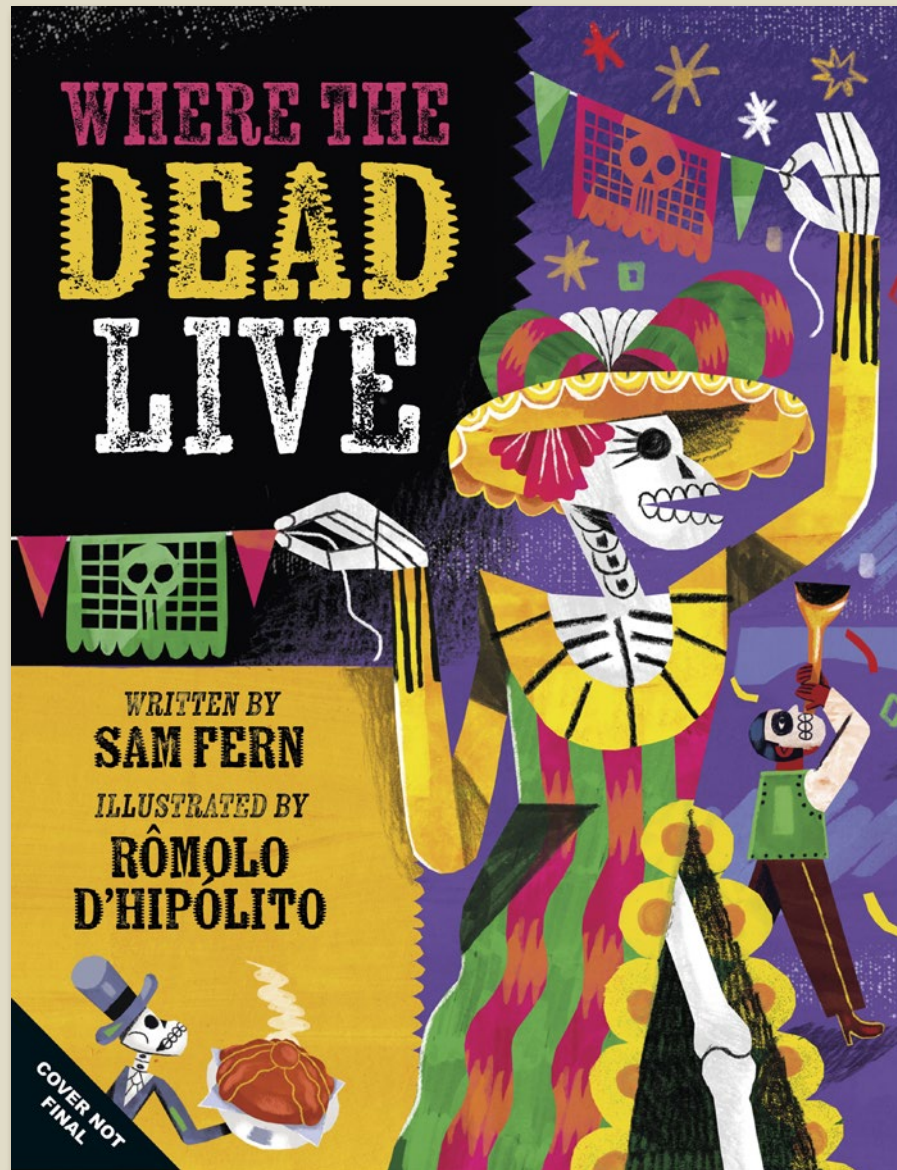
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. To change the world (Karl Marx)8. Experiments with Truth (Gandhi)9. The existence of nothing (Nishida Kitaro)10. We are the symbol makers (Susanne Langer)11. The trolley problem (Philippa Foot)12. African philosophy (Henry Odera Oruka)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

Great Minds



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Where the Dead Live



An illustrated guide to the most wondrous and downright spooky homes for those without heartbeats

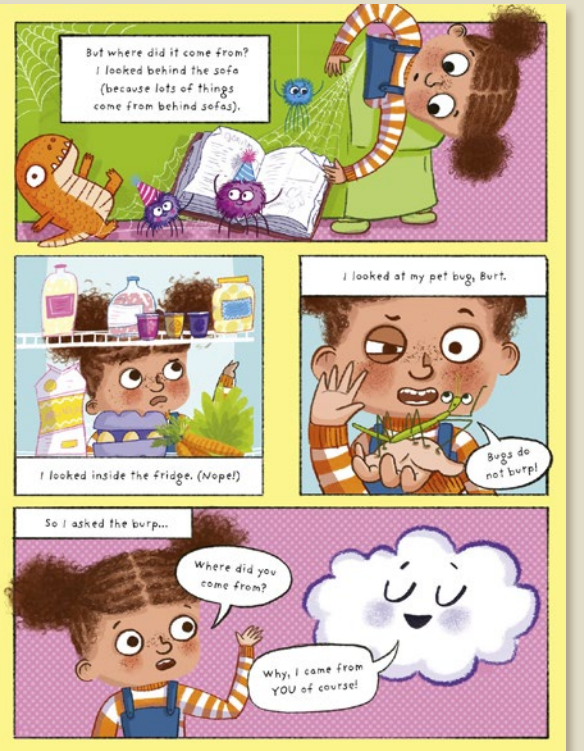
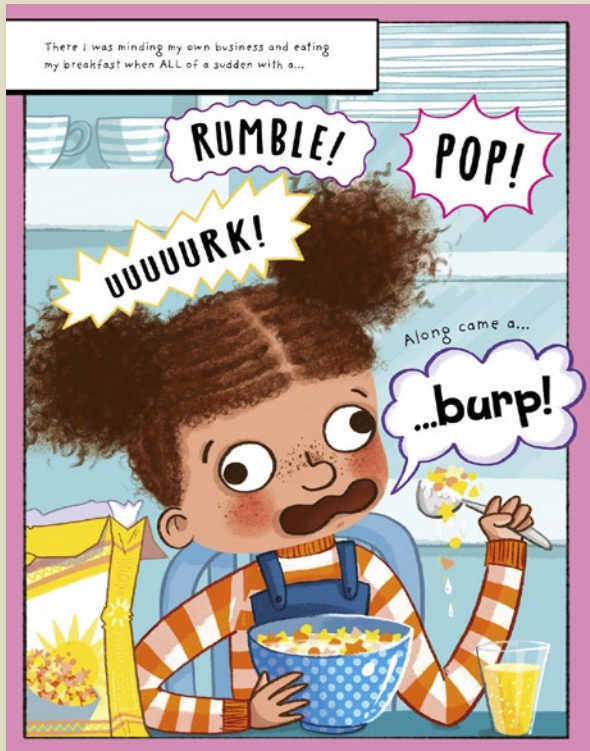
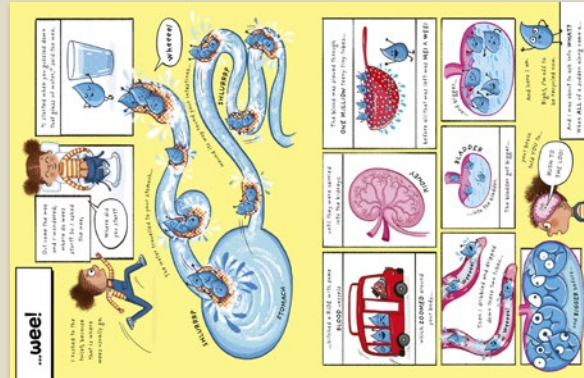
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



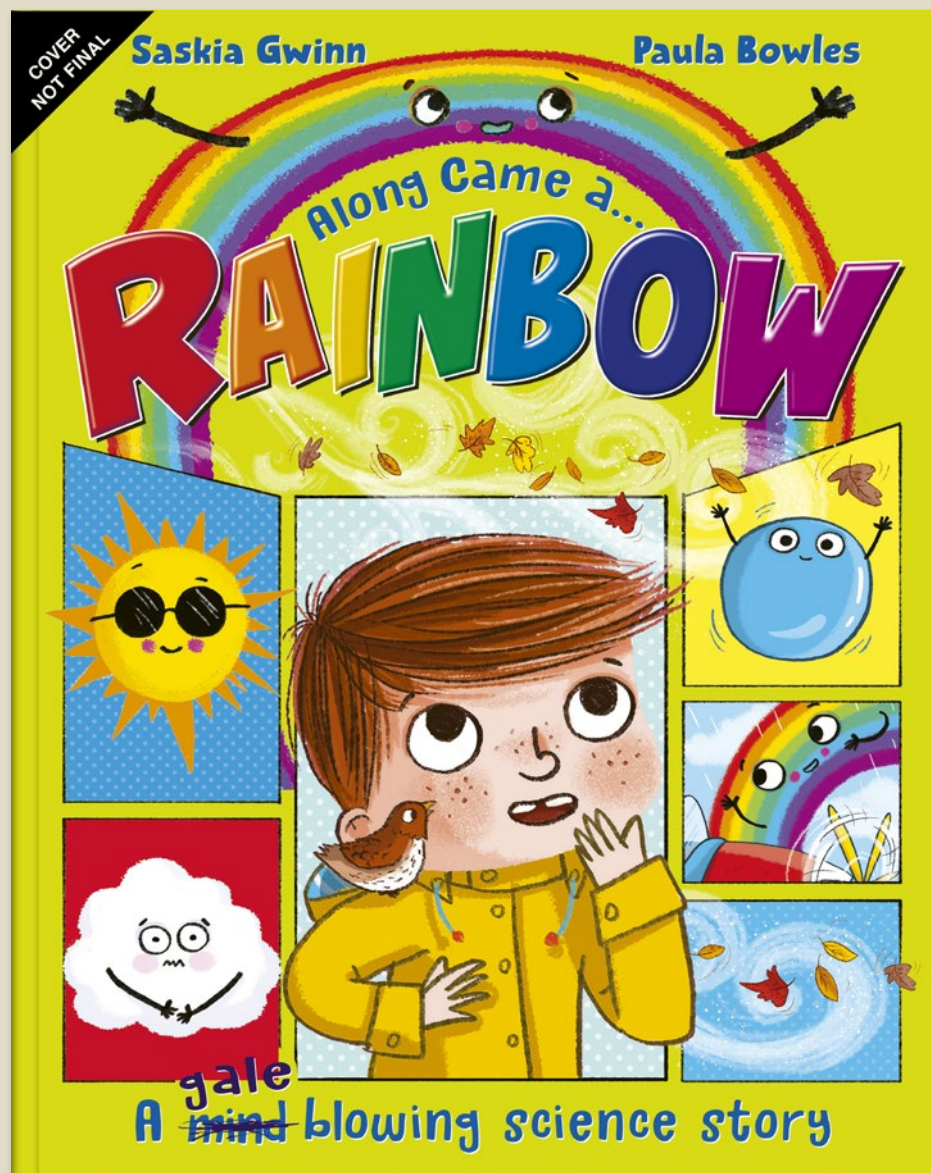
Pub Date	21/08/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Translation Files	09/12/2024
Files To Printer	31/03/2025
Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Along Came a... Burp!



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785175
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

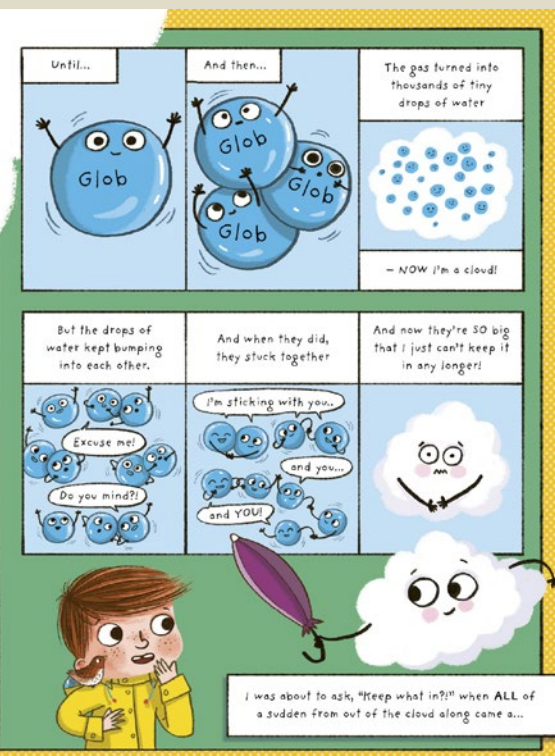
Along Came a... Rainbow!



A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

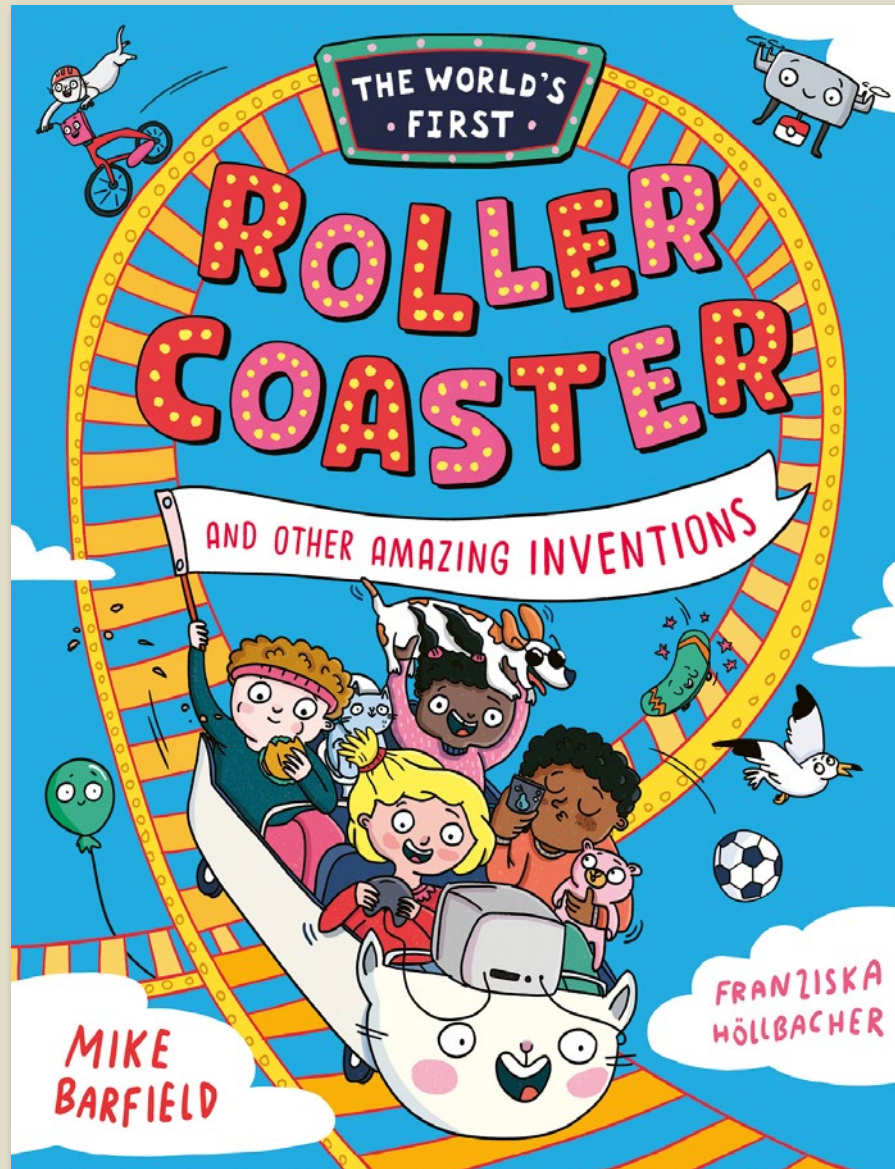
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

Along Came a... Rainbow!



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

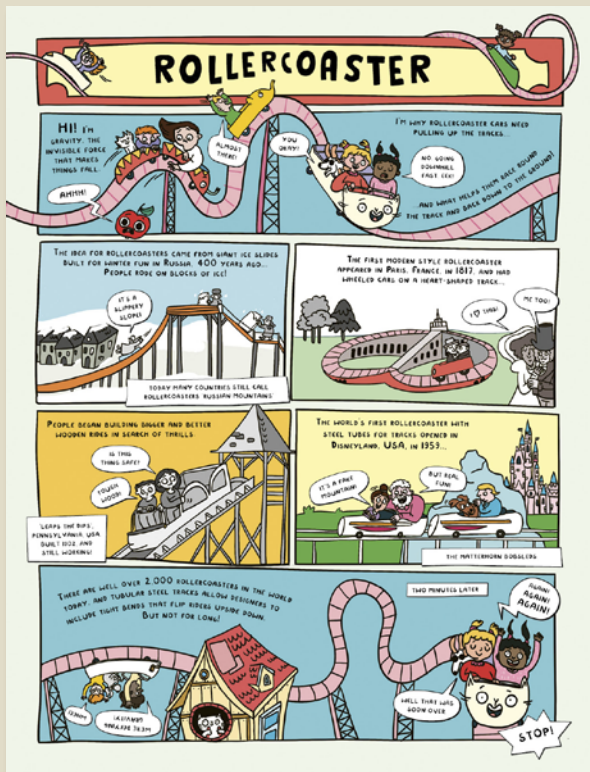
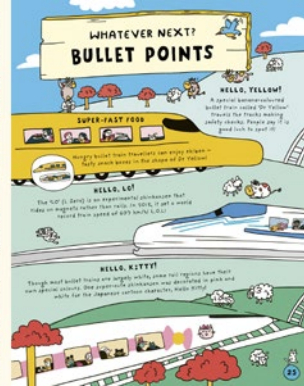
The World's First Rollercoaster



Amazing inventions stories in comic-book form by Blue Peter Award-winner Mike Barfield.

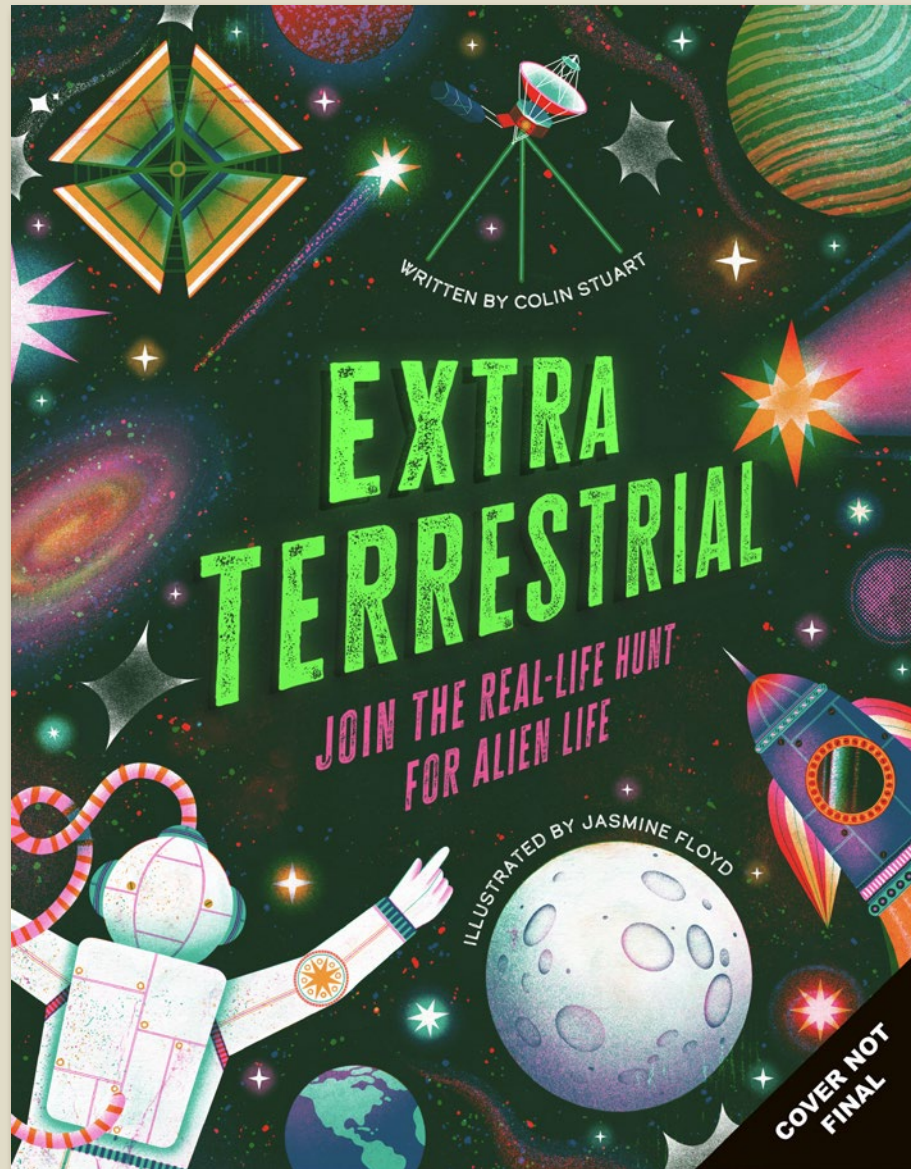
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions in architecture, travel, the home, food, fashion, toys, sports, technology and more, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes tips on sending in a patent and profiles of young inventors alongside greats such as Diebedo Kere, Bertha Benz, Percy Spencer, Momofuku Ando, Kano Jigoro and Jawed Karim.

The World's First Rollercoaster



Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783720
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

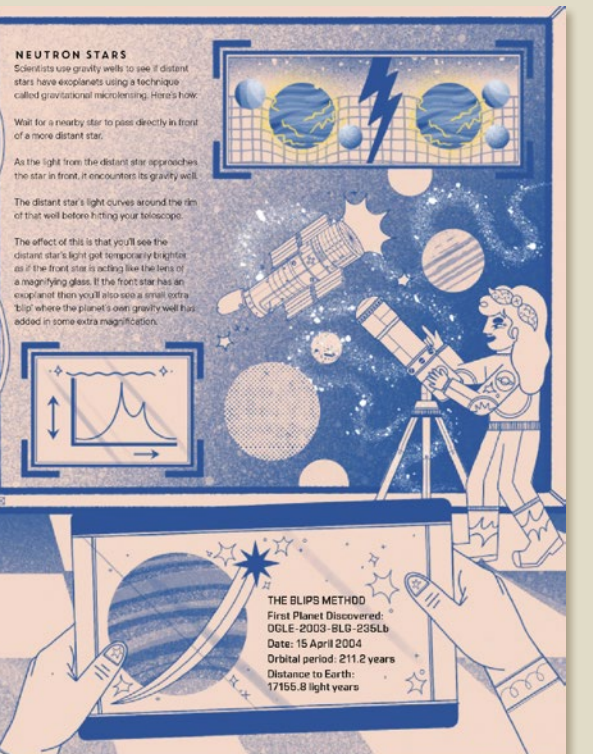
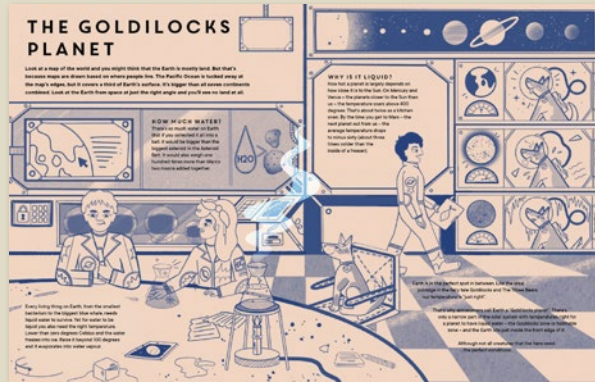
Extra Terrestrial



Do aliens exist? Join the real-life hunt for alien life!

- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): Alien Hunter's Toolkit / Section 3 (Types found): Exoplanet File / Section 4 (Alien life): Searching for Alien Life
- Illustrated by the wonderfully talented Jasmine Floyd known for her vibrant colours and psychedelic vibes!

Extra Terrestrial



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800784611
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Food



Take a bite into the tasty world of food, with more than 30 flaps to lift and explore!

- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts, helping kids engage with the topic.
- A popular non-fiction series that relates non-fiction facts in a fun and entertaining manner, the *Little Explorers* series has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way.
- With bright and child-friendly artwork that complements the conversational text.

Little Explorers: Food

FOOD AND YOU

If you ate the same food every day, it could get pretty boring. You could be just as healthy as you are now. To make a mix of different types of food to stay healthy.

Healthy and Vegetables
 Eat lots of different types of vegetables. They are full of vitamins and minerals. Try to eat a rainbow of colors.

Starch
 Starchy foods give you energy. They are found in bread, pasta, rice, potatoes, and cereals.

Protein
 Protein helps you grow and stay healthy. It is found in meat, fish, eggs, and beans.

Sugars
 Sugar gives you energy, but too much can be bad for your teeth. Try to eat sugar in moderation.

Different Diets
 People around the world eat different types of food. This is called their diet. There are many different types of diets.

Did you know?
 Humans are omnivores, which means we can eat both plants and animals. This is why we eat a mix of different types of food.

Herbivores
 Herbivores eat only plants. They are found in many parts of the world, including fish, birds, and insects.

Vegetarian
 Vegetarians eat only plants. They are found in many parts of the world, including fish, birds, and insects.

Flexitarian
 Flexitarians eat a mix of plants and animals. They are found in many parts of the world, including fish, birds, and insects.

Try to drink water every day!

FOOD THROUGH TIME

It's hard to think about how food has changed over time. But if you look at the food we eat today, you can see how it has changed from the food we ate in the past.

1500 BC
 The first people to grow crops were in Mesopotamia. They grew wheat and barley. They used these crops to make bread and beer.

1000 BC
 The first people to grow rice were in China. They used rice to make a staple food called rice porridge.

500 BC
 The first people to grow corn were in Mexico. They used corn to make a staple food called cornmeal.

1000 AD
 The first people to grow potatoes were in the Andes. They used potatoes to make a staple food called potato soup.

1500 AD
 The first people to grow sugar cane were in the Caribbean. They used sugar cane to make a staple food called sugar.

1800 AD
 The first people to grow wheat were in the Middle East. They used wheat to make a staple food called bread.

1900 AD
 The first people to grow corn were in the United States. They used corn to make a staple food called cornmeal.

2000 AD
 The first people to grow rice were in China. They used rice to make a staple food called rice porridge.

World Travelers
 People have traveled all over the world. They have brought new foods to new places. This has helped people to eat a mix of different types of food.

Tasty and beyond
 Food is not just for eating. It is also used for many other things. For example, it is used to make clothes, medicine, and even art.

FINDING FOOD

Where does food come from? It comes from many different places. Some food comes from the land, some from the sea, and some from the sky.

Harvesting Farms
 Harvesting is the process of taking crops from the land. It is done by hand or with machines. Harvesting is an important part of food production.

Combine Harvester
 A combine harvester is a machine that can harvest crops. It is used to harvest wheat, corn, and other crops. It is a very important piece of machinery on a farm.

Tractor
 A tractor is a machine that is used to pull other pieces of machinery. It is used to plow the land, plant seeds, and harvest crops. It is a very important piece of machinery on a farm.

Factory
 A factory is a place where food is made. It is where raw materials are turned into finished products. Factories are an important part of the food industry.

In the garden
 Many people grow their own food in their gardens. They grow vegetables, fruits, and herbs. Growing food in the garden is a healthy and fun activity.

Busy bees
 Bees are very important to the food industry. They help to pollinate flowers, which allows plants to grow. Without bees, many of the foods we eat would not exist.

FABULOUS FOOD!

Food can be yummy in your tummy, but what is it really? Food is your body's fuel. It is the energy that helps you move, think, and play. When you run out of fuel, you need to fill up! We all need food to live.

Nutrients
 Nutrients are important things found in food. Your body needs them to grow and survive. Nutrients can be vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and water.

VITAMINS
 Vitamins help your body work as it should. There are 13 known vitamins and they all have different jobs. Vitamin C is in fruits such as oranges. It helps keep you healthy.

MINERALS
 Minerals are a bit like vitamins. They help the body work well. Iron is an important mineral found in meat and spinach.

CARBOHYDRATES
 This is where a lot of your energy comes from. The body breaks down carbohydrates into a substance called glucose, which acts as fuel. Carbohydrates are found in foods such as whole grains and potatoes.

PROTEINS
 Proteins are like building blocks that help your body grow. They can be found in eggs and beans.

FATS
 Fats can provide energy and help the body absorb important vitamins. Healthy fats can be found in foods such as nuts and fish.

THE DIGESTION QUESTION
 How does the food you eat turn into energy inside your body? And where does it go? This process is called digestion. Together, the parts of your body that help break down and use food are called the digestive system.

Mouth
 This is where it all starts. You take a bite and crush up food with your strong teeth. Munch, crunch, munch!

Desophagus
 Food travels down, down down the tube.

Stomach
 The stomach stores food, mixing it with acid and enzymes.

Intestines
 The sticky liquid moves through the intestines. Nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream and taken to other parts of the body.

Desophagus
 Mouth
 Stomach
 Small intestine
 Large intestine

I'm hungry!
GROW!

Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783256
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	26/08/2024
Rights Available	World

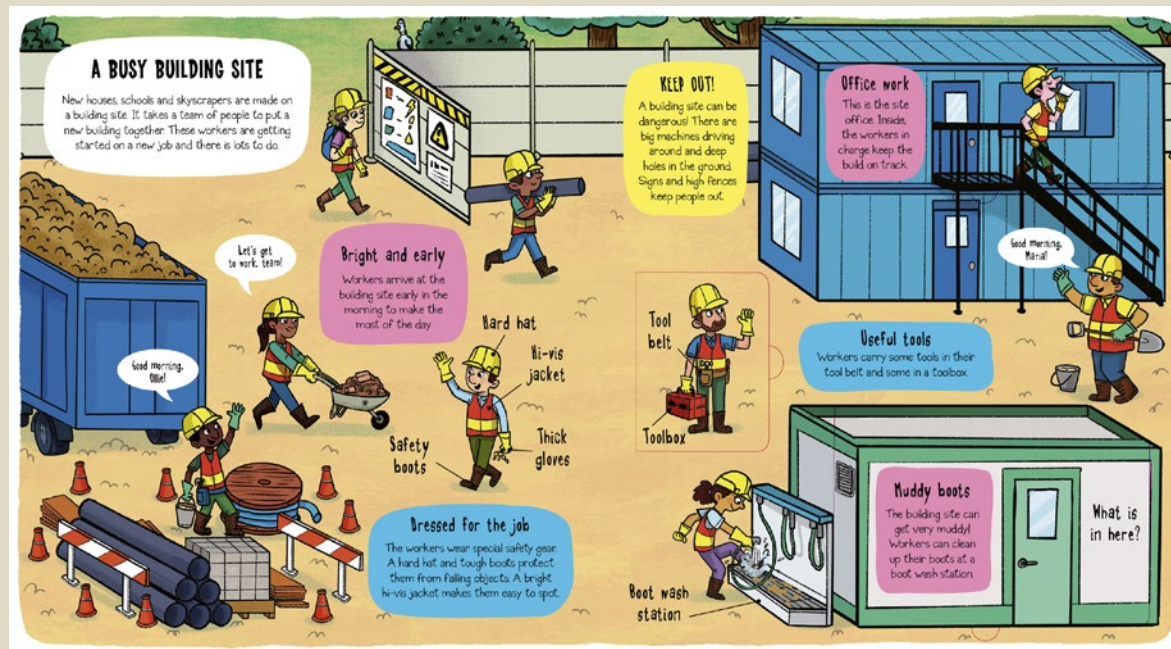
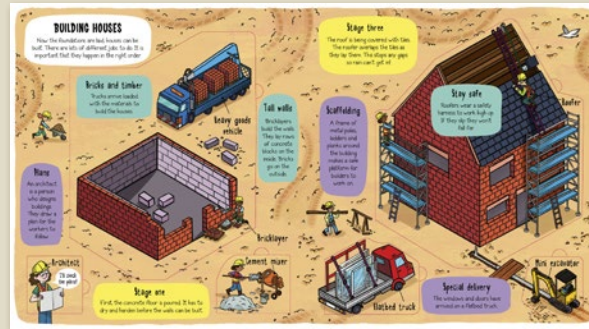
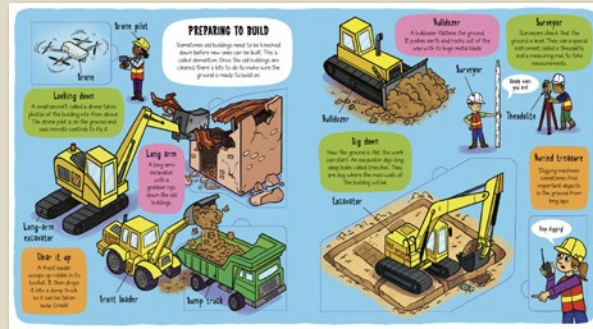
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Building Site; Preparing to Build; Building New Homes; Heat, Power and Water; A New Road; Building A Tower; Amazing Machines; Tidy-Up Time

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782181
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

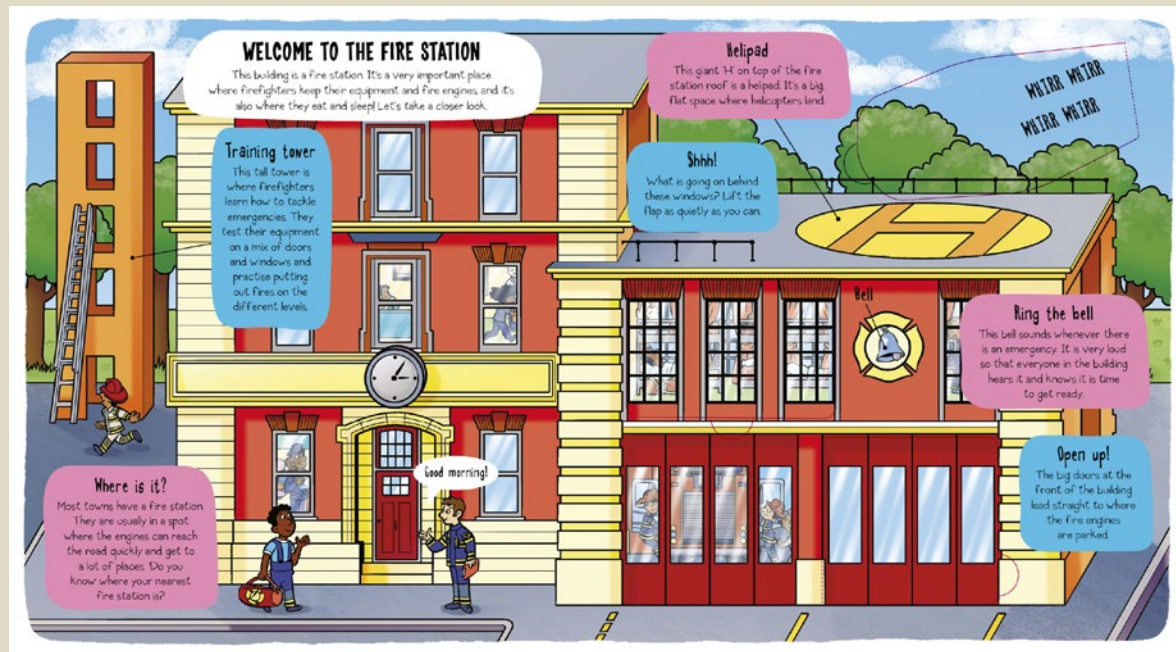
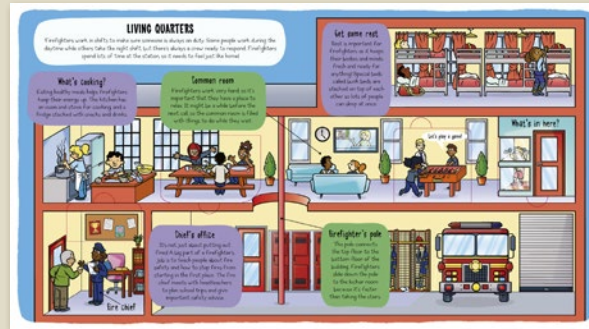
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Explore a busy fire station with 30+ flaps!

- Title 4 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784987
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

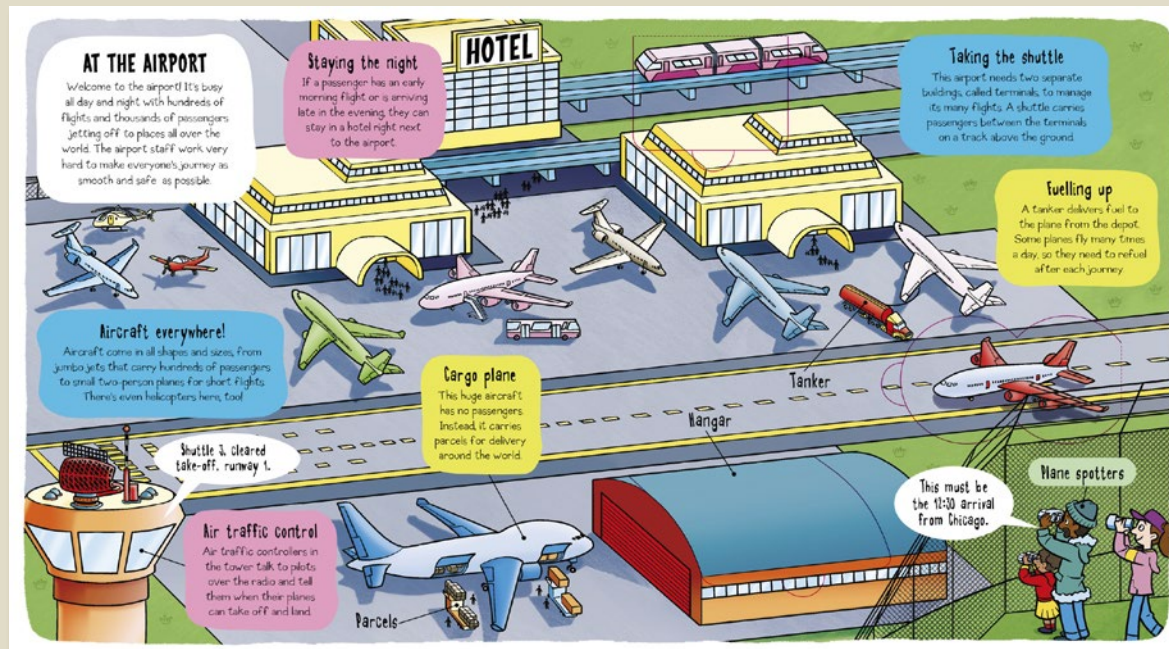
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Explore a bustling airport with 30+ flaps!

- Title 3 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784970
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

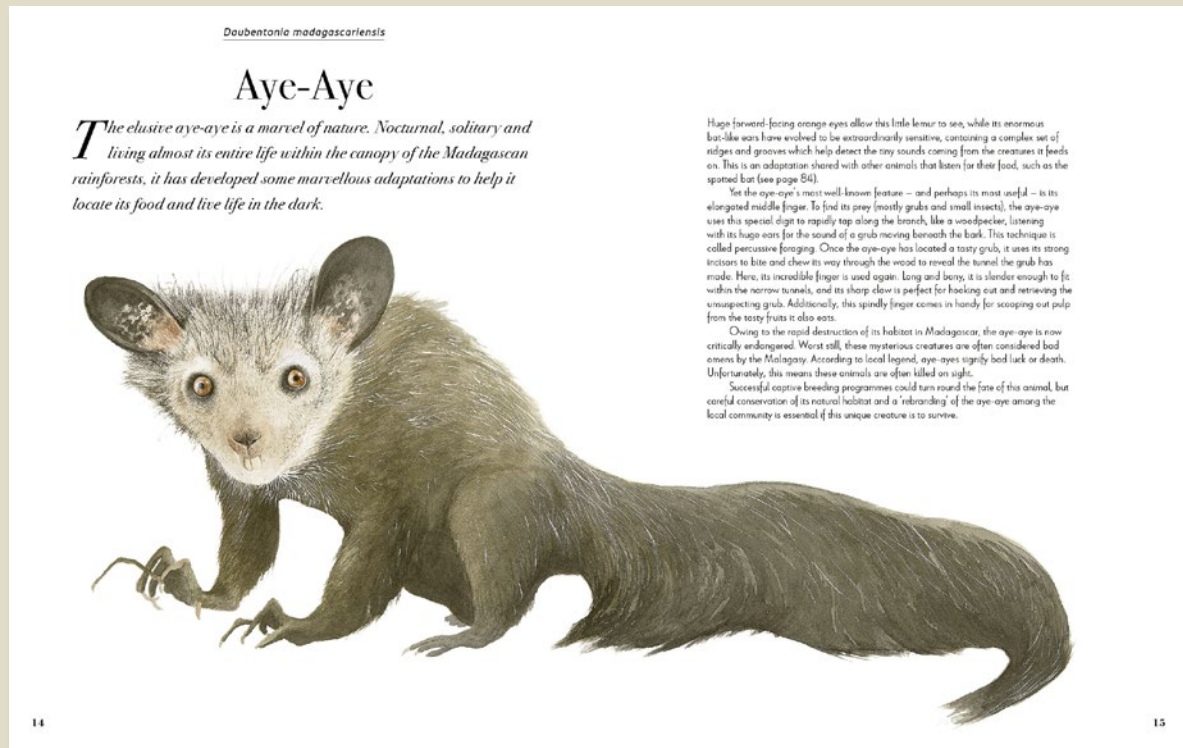
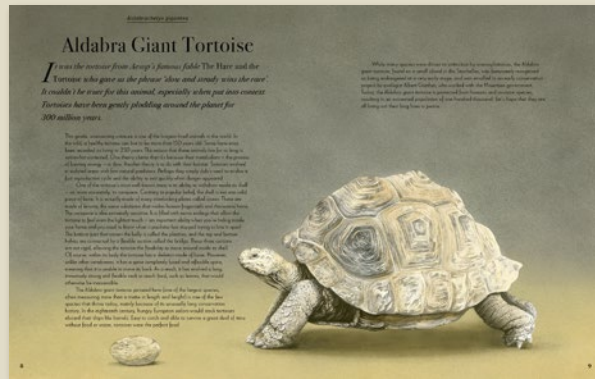
BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- Stunning watercolour artwork by the phenomenally talented natural history artist William Spring.
- Large format with 100% foil cover treatments makes this the ideal gift book.
- A poignant message with significance for today's world.
- Includes 50 beautiful creatures to marvel at.
- The perfect book for fans of *Hidden Planet* by Ben Rothery and *The Golden Mole* by Katherine Rundell.



Pub Date	01/08/2024
Pub Price	£18.99
ISBN	9781800786165
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	William Spring
Illustrator	William Spring
Extent	112pp
Word Count	25000 words
Freight On Board	30/05/2024
Rights Available	World

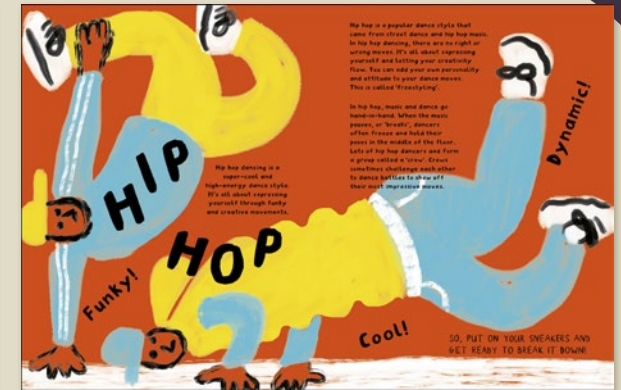
Busy Little Toes: Dance



Can you shuffle your feet like Fred Astaire? What do you need to know to learn ballet? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at dance, and is jam-packed with things for busy little toe-tappers to try!

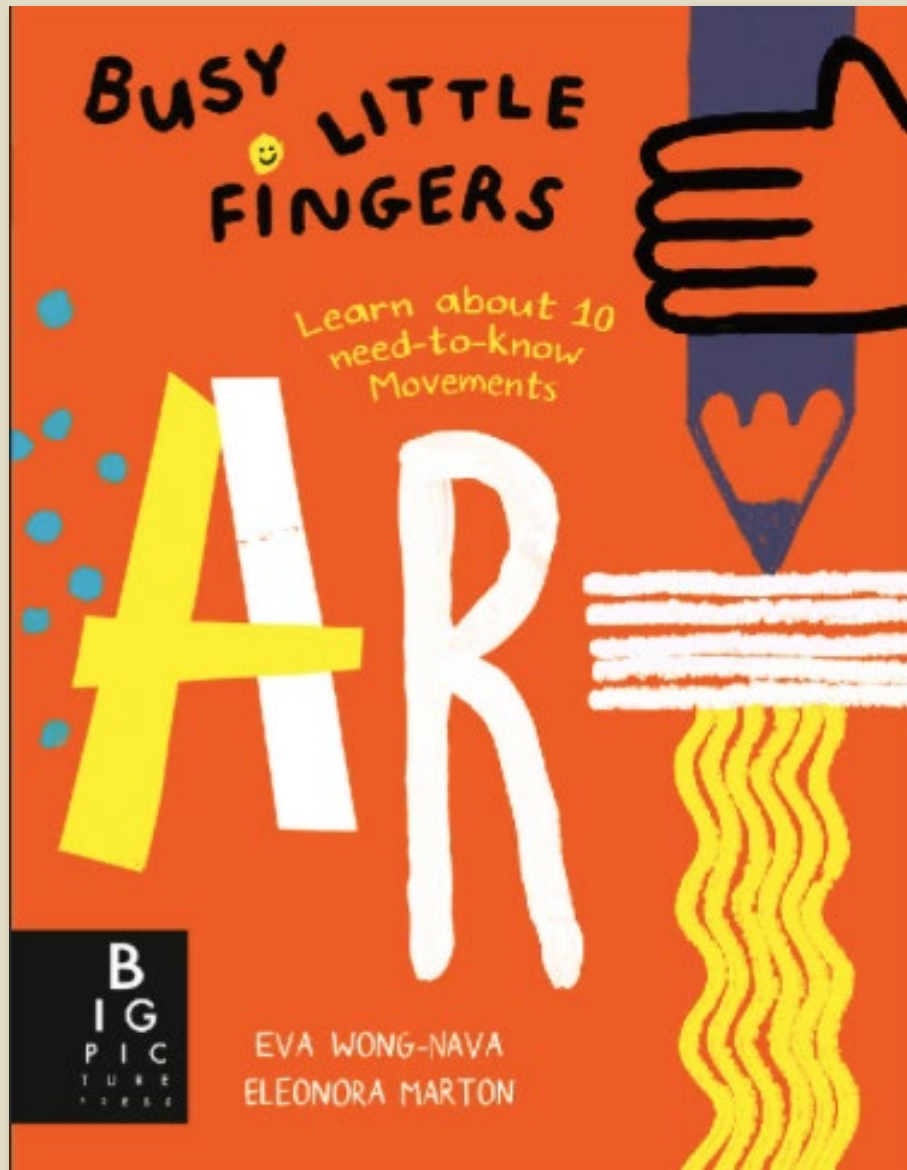
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts

Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	12/06/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788169
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	30/09/2024
Files To Printer	20/01/2025
Freight On Board	27/03/2025
Rights Available	World

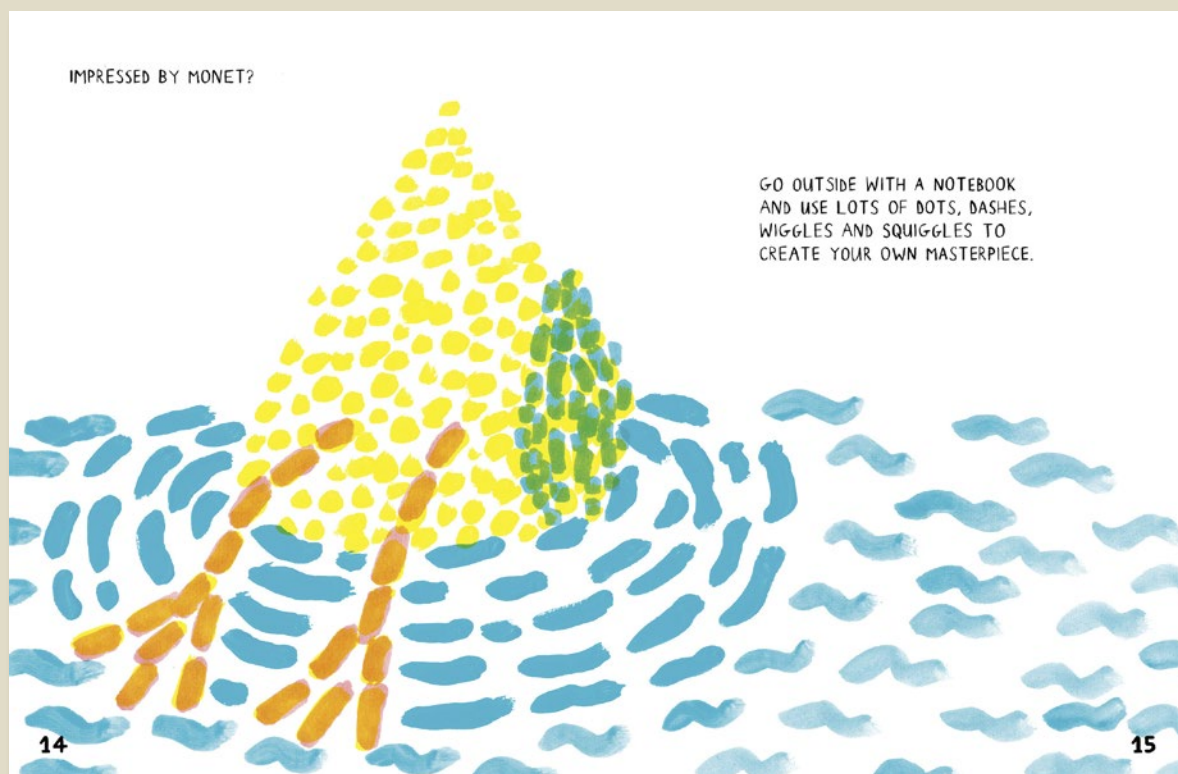
Busy Little Fingers: Art



Can you make a face with vegetables? How do you paint a dream? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at art concepts, and is jam-packed with things for busy little fingers to try!

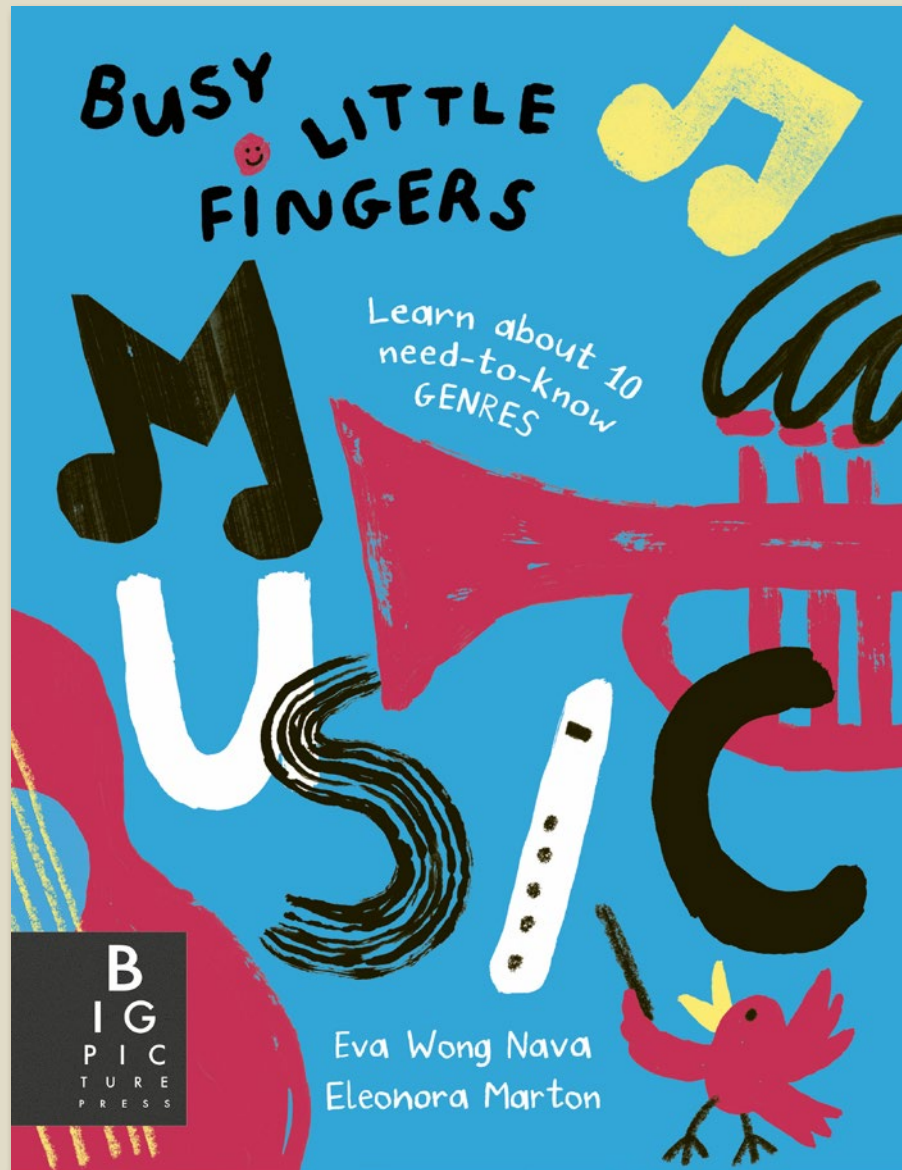
- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784642
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2001 words
Rights Available	World

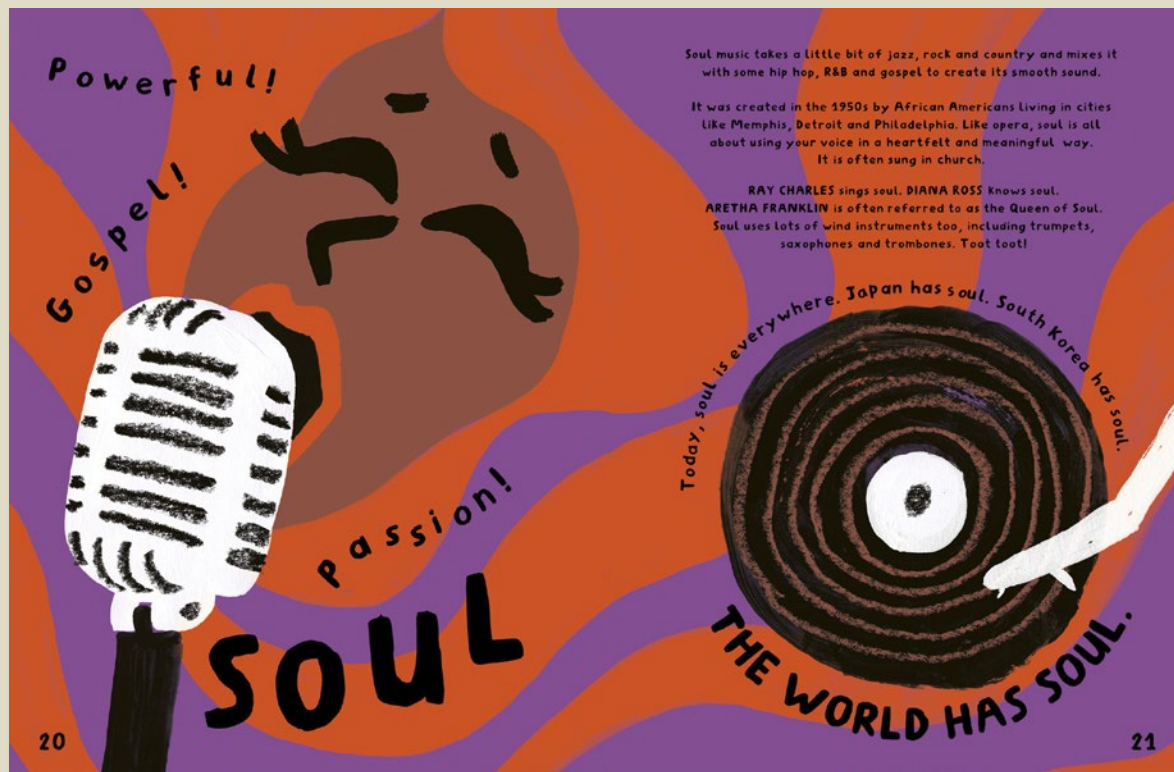
Busy Little Fingers: Music



This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at music, with lots for busy little fingers to try!

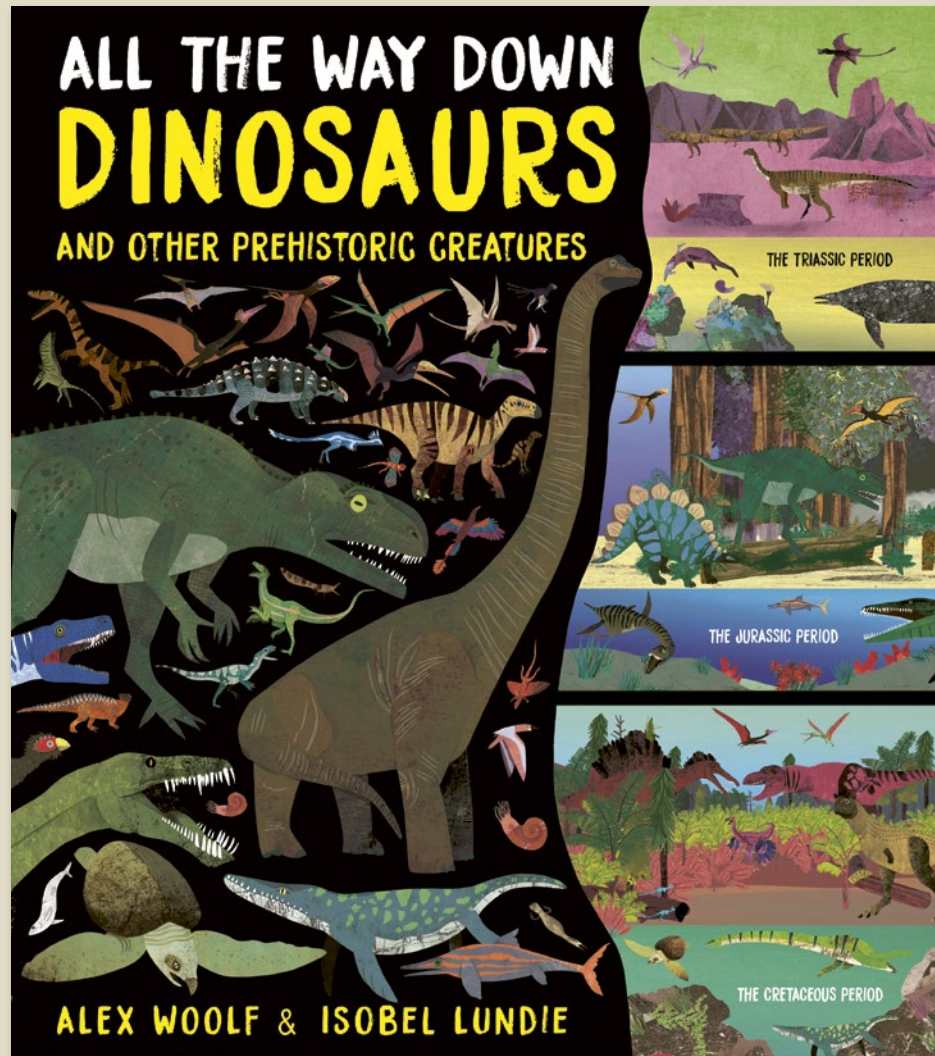
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul, Blues, Folk, Country, Rock, Pop, Hip Hop
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**

Busy Little Fingers: Music



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800786455
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World

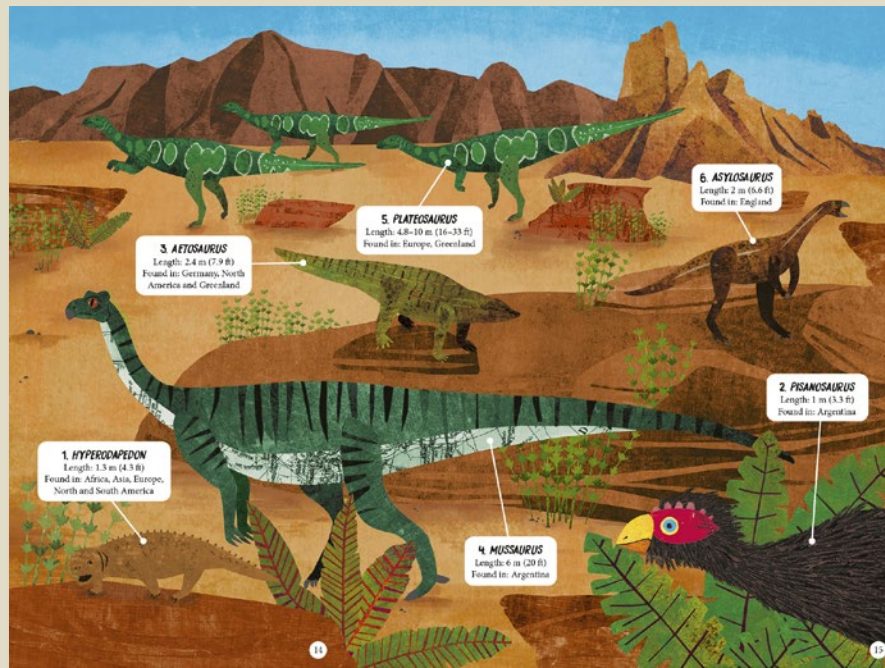
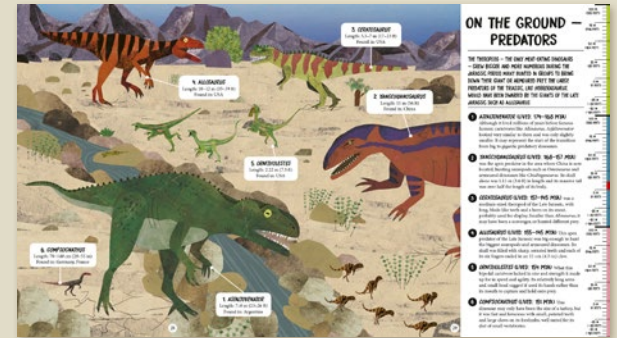
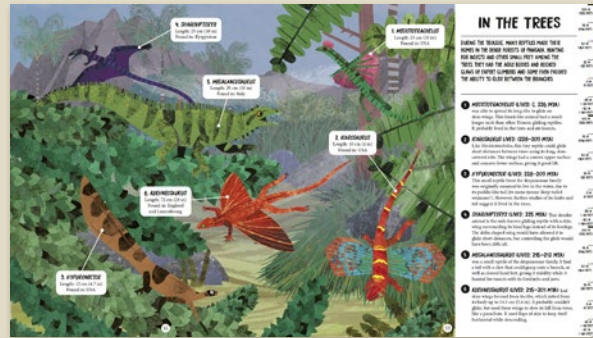
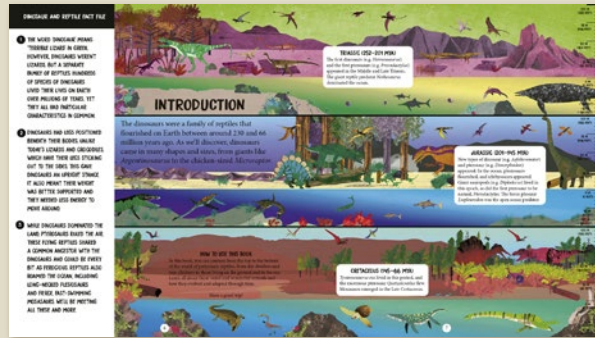
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction book for dinosaur lovers aged 7-8 years old.

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



ON THE GROUND — HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 230 MILLION YEARS AGO. THEY WERE SMALL CREATURES DARTING AROUND ON THEIR HANDS. LESS THE DINOSAURS FORMED TWO MAIN GROUPS: THE SAGRISCHIA (LIZARD-HIPPED) AND THE ORNITHISCHIA (BIRD-HIPPED). BIRD-HIPPED DINOSAURS WERE MOSTLY PLANT-EATERS. LIZARD-HIPPED DINOSAURS INCLUDED BOTH MEAT-EATERS AND PLANT-EATERS.

- 1. HYPERODAPEDON (LIVED: 231–227 MYA)**
This weird-looking animal is a kind of stethoceros – a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- 2. PISANGSAURUS (LIVED: 226–216 MYA)**
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.
- 3. AETOSAURUS (LIVED: 228–209 MYA)**
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.
- 4. MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)**
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur – a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.
- 5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 214–204 MYA)**
Plateosaurus was one of the bigger dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.
- 6. ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 208–201 MYA)**
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropod, all walked on four legs.

Pub Date	28/07/2022
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800789012
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World

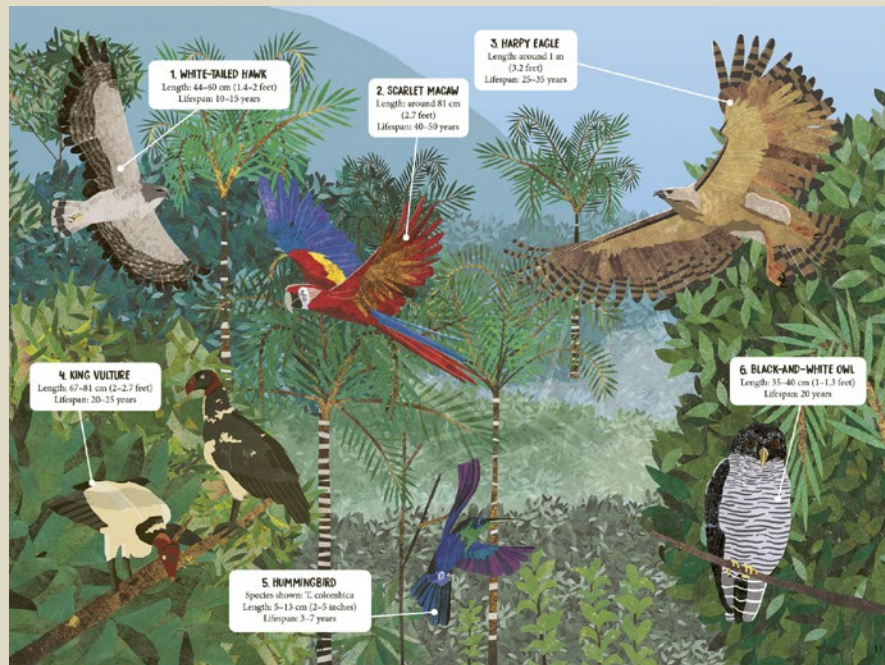
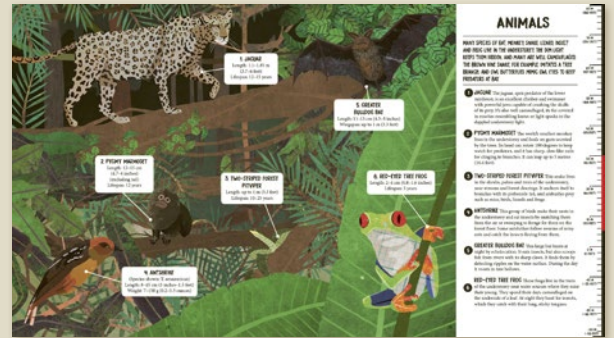
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for aspiring conservationists and scientists aged 7-9 years old.

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



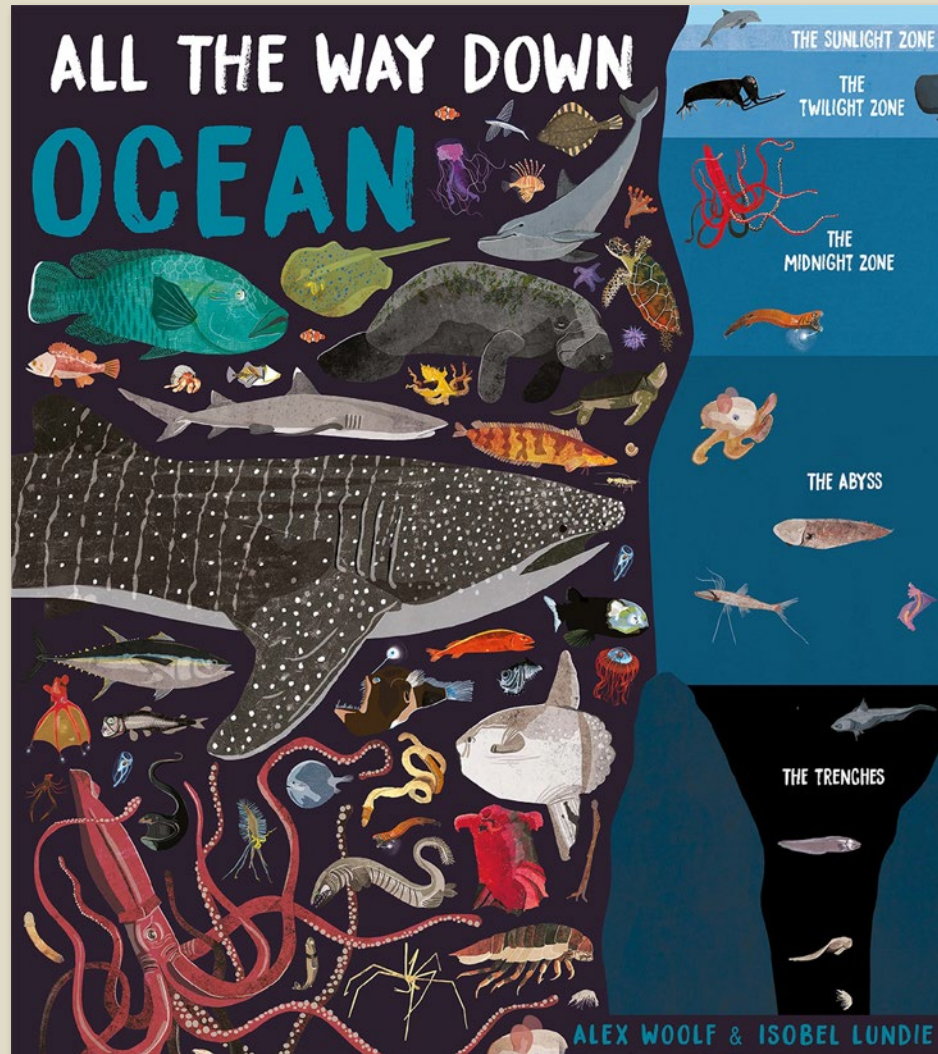
HIGH FLYERS

THE EMERGENT LAYER OF THE AMAZON RAINFOREST IS HOME TO MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS. AT THIS LEVEL, THEY HAVE PLENTY OF SPACE TO ROAM THE FOREST, SWOOPING TO FEED ON PREY OR VEGETATION, AND THEIR NESTS ARE LESS VULNERABLE TO PREDATORS THAN THEY WOULD BE LOWER DOWN. THE APEX PREDATORS OF THIS LAYER ARE THE HARPY EAGLE AND THE WHITE-TAILED HAWK.

- 1 WHITE-TAILED HAWK** This bird of prey likes to hunt in the emergent layer, where there are fewer trees than below to hinder its flight. It hovers in its site, scanning its surroundings, before swooping for its prey. It eats small mammals and reptiles, as well as birds and insects.
- 2 SCARLET MACAW** These large, colourful parrots live in the emergent layer and upper canopy. Here they have the space to fly at speeds of up to 56 km/h (35 mph). They mostly fly alone or in pairs, but sometimes as a flock. They feed on fruits and seeds.
- 3 HARPY EAGLE** These huge, fearsome raptors have wingspans of up to 2 m (6.6 feet), and 13-cm (5 inch) claws - longer than a grizzly bear's. They soar high up in kapok trees and prey on sloths and monkeys, in addition to other mammals, reptiles and birds.
- 4 KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.
- 5 HUMMINGBIRD** This family of birds are amazing flyers. They can hover in mid-air, fly backwards and even upside down. Beating their wings at up to a 1000 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

Pub Date	28/04/2021
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788947
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11097 words
Rights Available	World

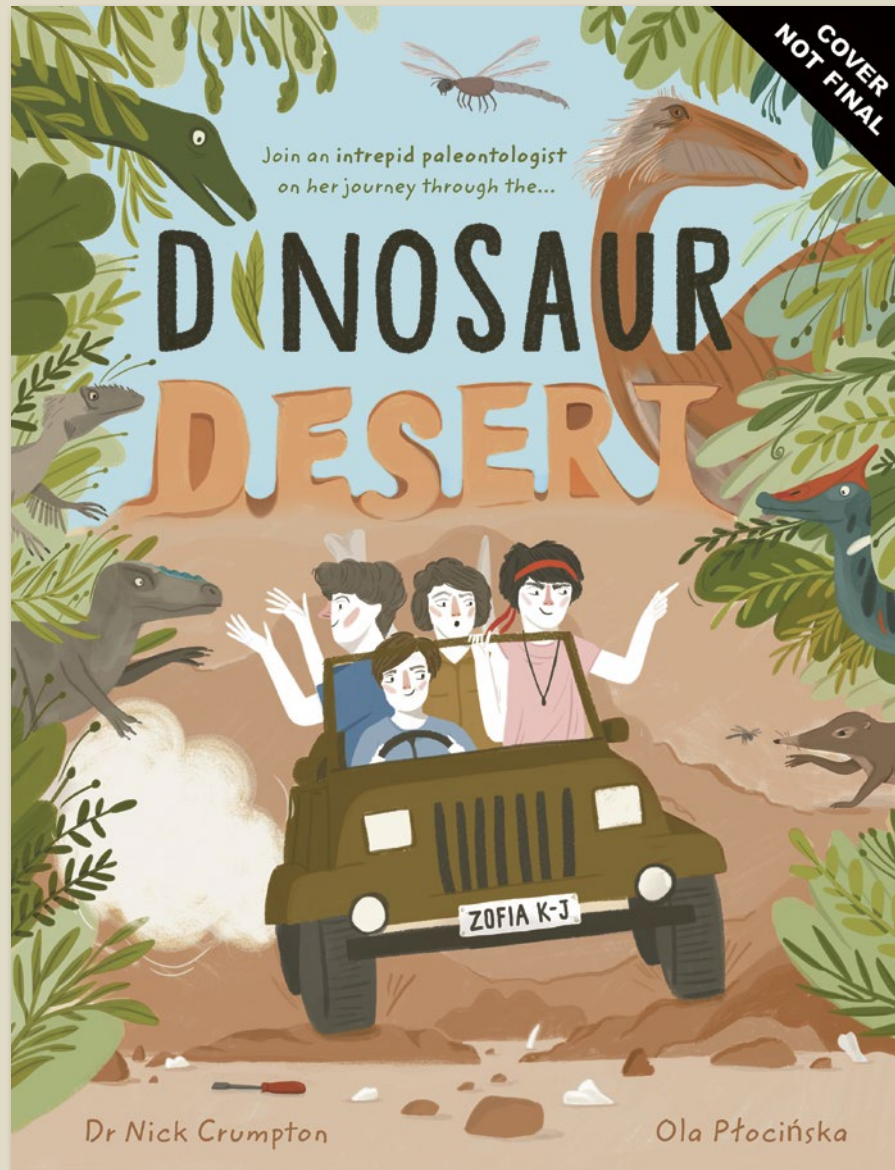
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

- An innovative information book that allows children to dive into the ocean depths and discover what life resides at each level.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the organisms that reside near its top to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for children 7-9 years old and aspiring scientists.

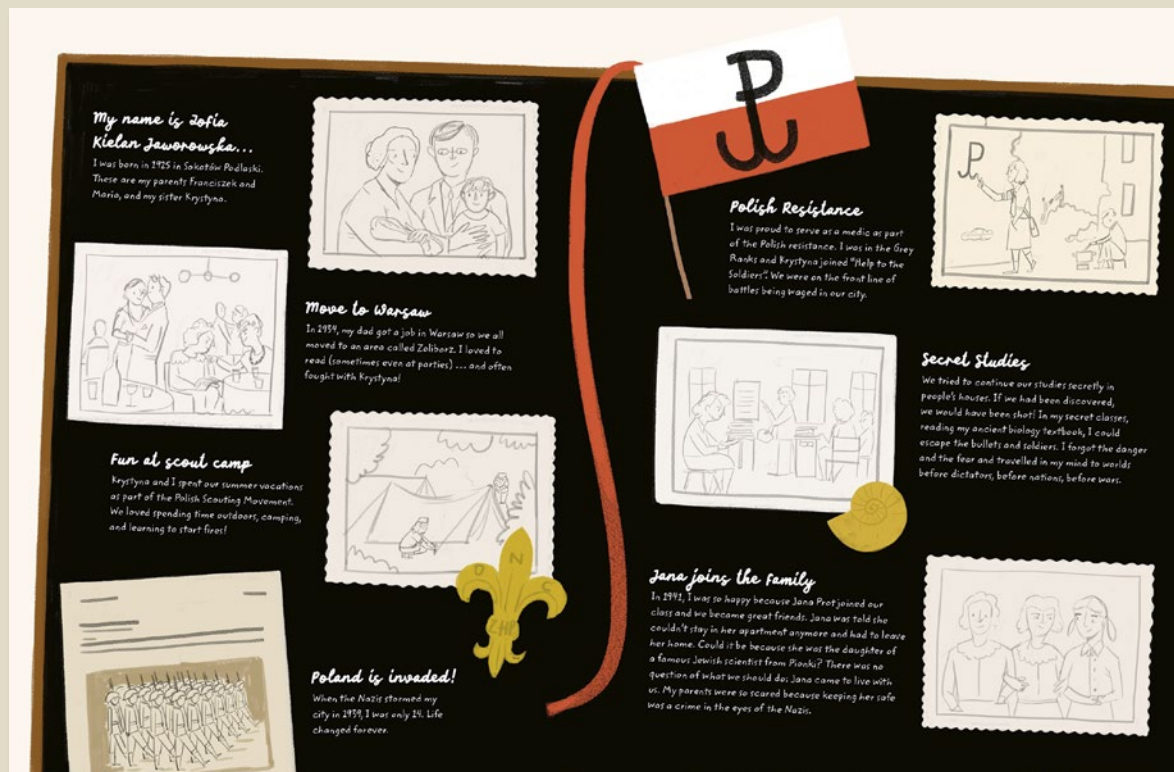
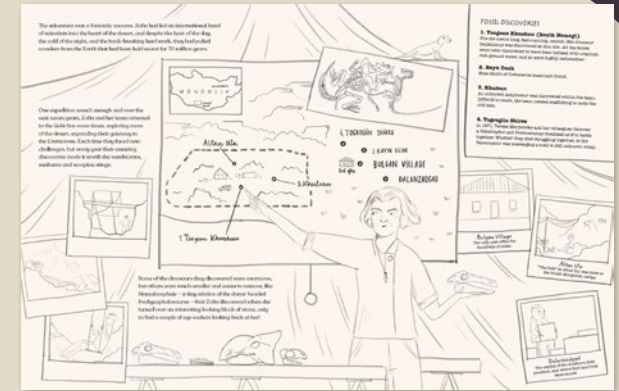
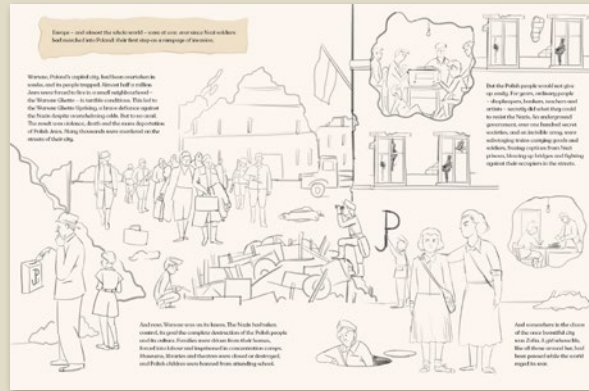
Dinosaur Desert



A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!

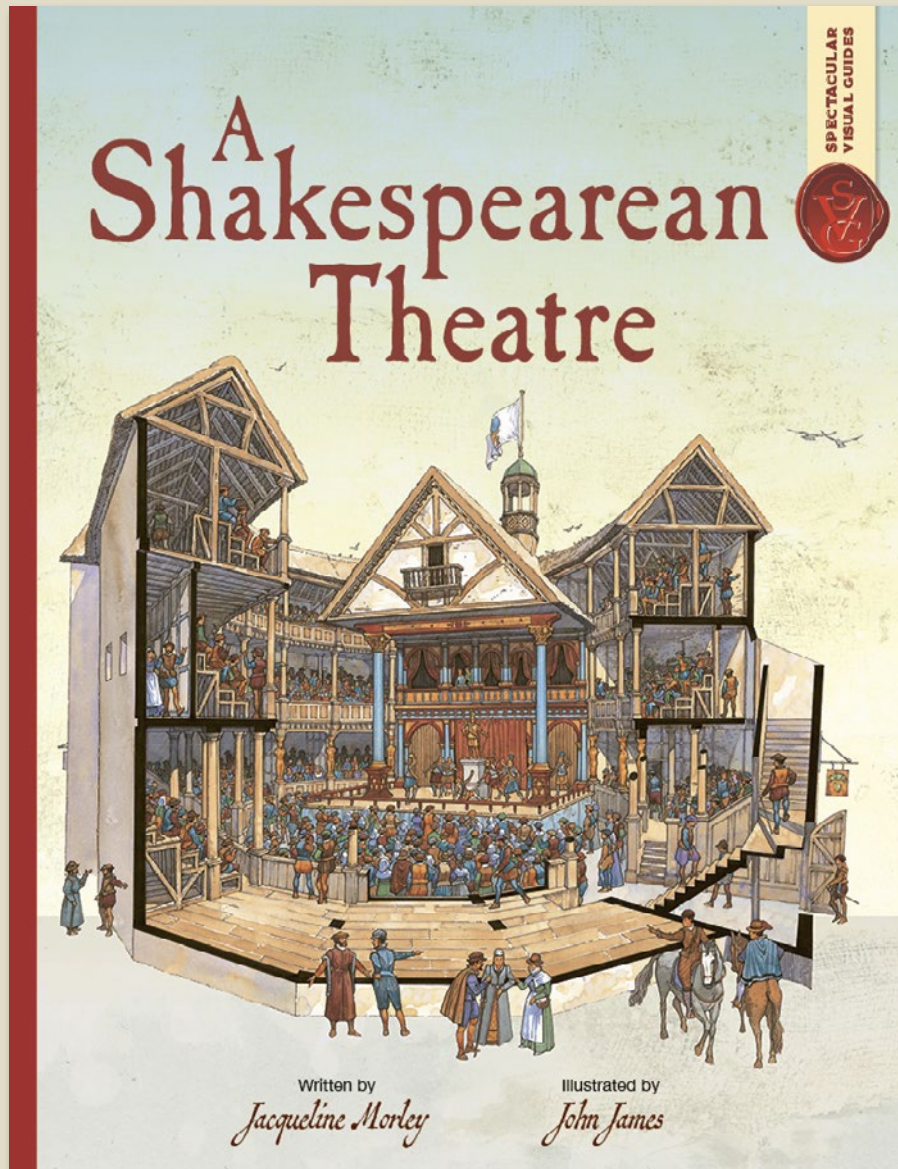
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of the Gobi Desert as well as detailed information on how to find fossils to inspire budding palaeontologists.

Dinosaur Desert



Pub Date	17/04/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Translation Files	05/08/2024
Files To Printer	25/11/2024
Freight On Board	13/02/2025
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



An informative visual guide to Shakespearean theatre, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- Perfect introductory guide to the world of Shakespeare and development of theatre under the reign of Queen Elizabeth I - a great resource for English and drama studies.
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full-colour cutaway illustrations and artifacts and paintings from the era help to support the main text.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the theatre or museum.

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre

PLAYING IN LONDON

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON was a vibrant, growing city. By the 1570s its population of over 100,000 made it one of the largest cities in Europe. It was also one of the richest. Its houses, shops, specialist markets, and public buildings were built with brick and stone. A company of actors hoping to make a fortune, among those drawn to London were the companies of players. Some Londoners, especially the independent gentry houses, the Puritans, were not at all pleased to see so many players. They claimed that allowing so many men to loaf about in the streets was a waste of time and money. But despite these criticisms more and more people flocked to the plays.

12 "It is good to see the world, to have a substantial picture painted before a picture to illustrate, in every sign, to fill the eye of the groundlings." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a cramped room where the players got ready and waited to come on. It was known as the 'tiring house' because it was related to the players' costumes or 'tires'. Clothes hung over benches and sometimes had some alterations made. The bookkeeper was in charge of the tiring house and ensured that the players entered the right props for each play and that the players needed for each scene were brought out there when they were. Throughout the performance he was made with the 'back' of the play in his hand, in charge of the props.

13 "What ho! I come you see with what I'll do, and I'll do you people, what you see in play." The Taming of the Shrew

FIRE!

THE PLAYERS AT THE GLOBE... Although most of the buildings in London were made of wood, the Globe Theatre was built of brick. One of the reasons for this was that the Globe Theatre was built on a site that was once a marsh. The ground was very soft and the buildings were built on a raised platform. The Globe Theatre was built in 1599 and was destroyed by fire in 1613. The Globe Theatre was built on a site that was once a marsh. The ground was very soft and the buildings were built on a raised platform. The Globe Theatre was built in 1599 and was destroyed by fire in 1613.

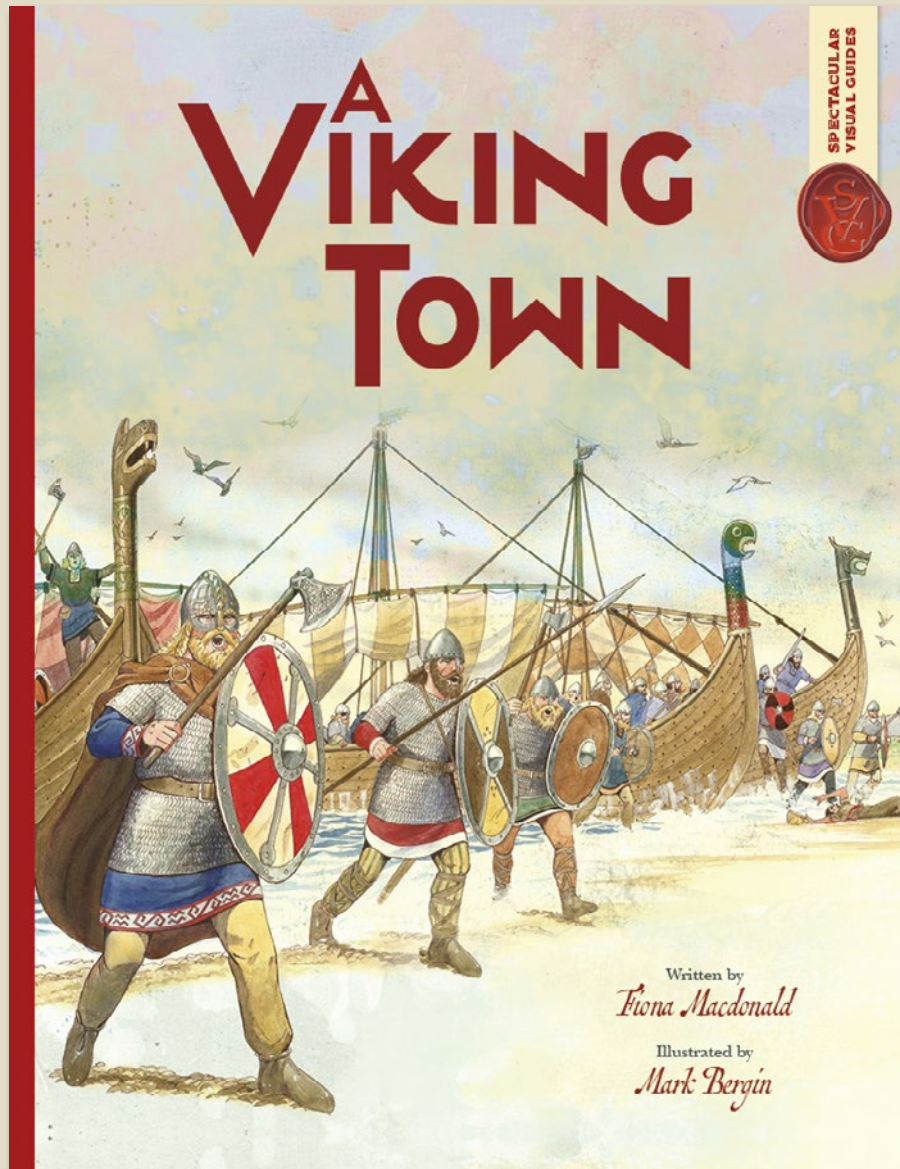
14 "The ship had flames and smoke like England's blood. 'Tis all the stage had shown out. For their sake, 'tis good for me to be the company's side." Hamlet, Act V, Scene II

THE STAGE

THE STAGE OF THE GLOBE was still basically the platform that travelling players had used but with a permanent roof overhead. As soon as the last of three trumpet blasts warned that the play was starting, the opening players strode onto stage. They had to capture the audience's attention at once, without the help of a rising curtain or dimmed lights. Everything depended on the way they moved and spoke. Voices and gestures had to be commanding, so the style of acting was more exaggerated than we use today. Star players drew the crowds. At the Globe, the Chamberlain's Men could count on big audiences for their lead player, Richard Burbage. He was a great tragic actor and was the first to play Shakespeare's great characters, Othello, Hamlet and King Lear.

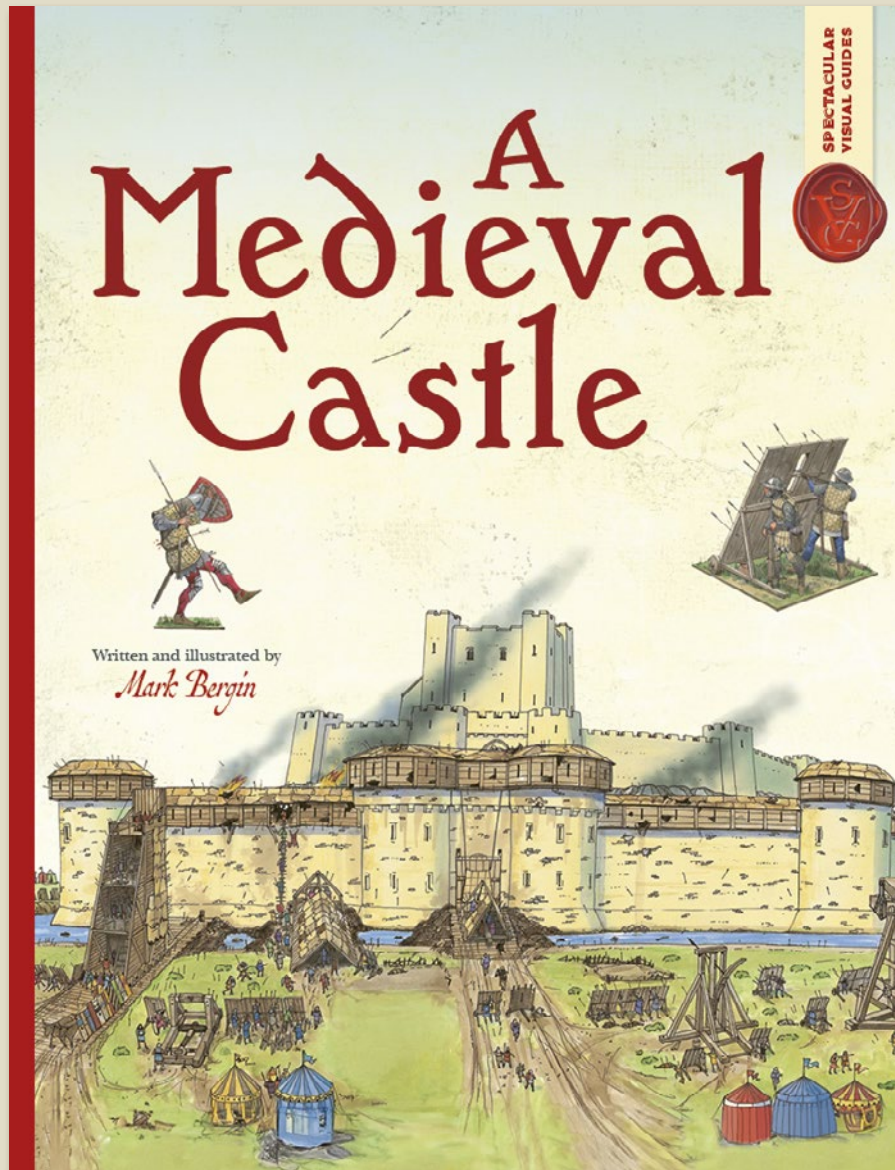
15 "I'll have grounds More relative than this: the play's the thing Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787735
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jacqueline Morley
Illustrator	John James
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1185 words
Rights Available	World



An informative visual guide to the Viking period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

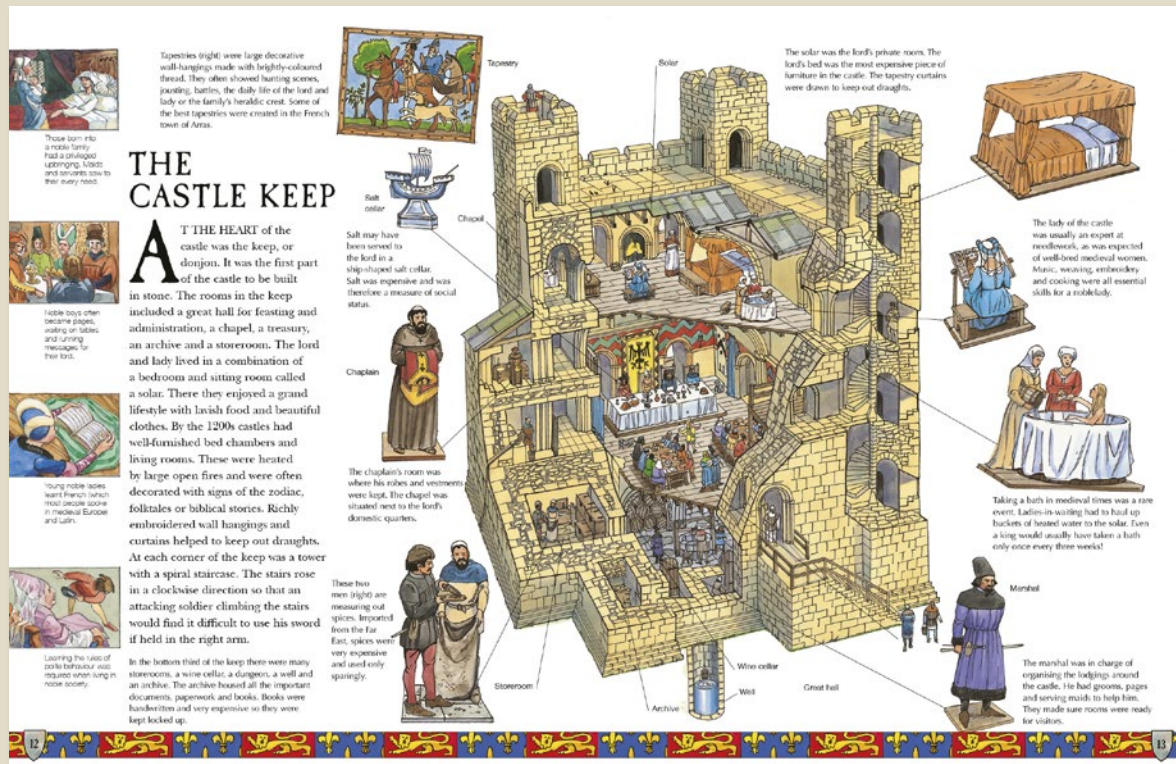
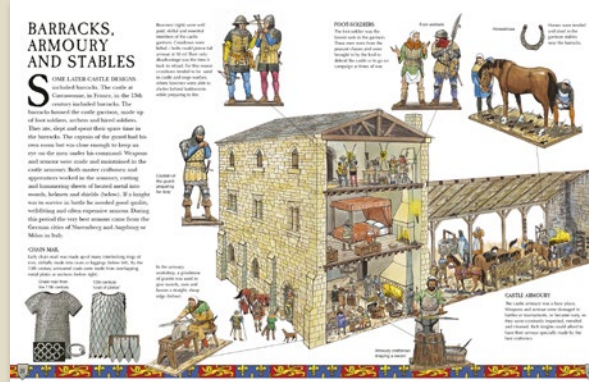
- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to how Vikings looked, ate, dressed and entertained themselves. A great resource for history students.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available.



An informative visual guide to the medieval period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

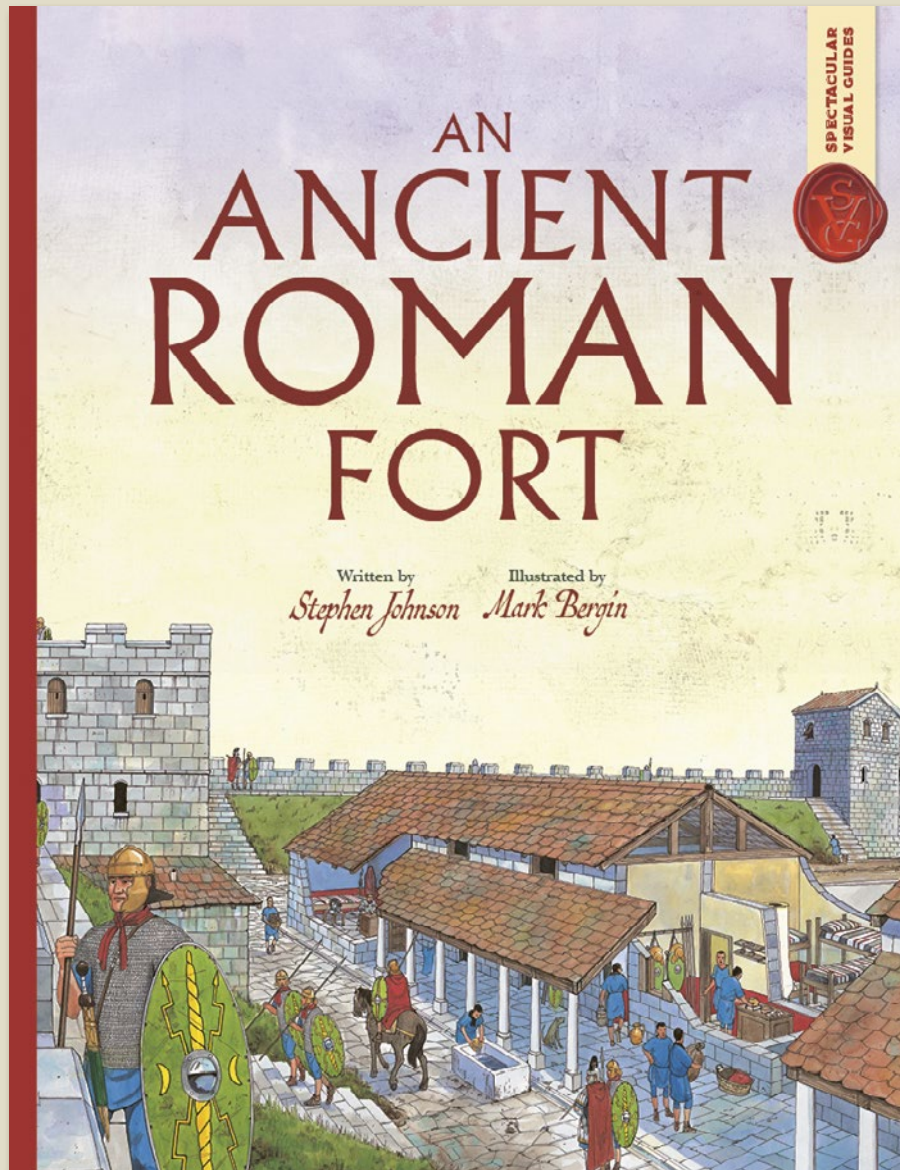
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available!

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787759
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Mark Bergin
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10555 words
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



An informative visual guide to the Ancient Romans, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers
- Perfect introductory guide to the ancient world and the Roman empire - a great resource for history studies or teachers
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full colour cutaway illustrations and artefacts and paintings from the era to help support the main text
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available.

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

The Fort Commander lived in great style, often in the centre of the fort and usually made use of the best materials available. His house was a two-story building, with a central courtyard and a garden. The house was built with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden. The house was built with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden.

TRIVIAL DATAS

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

THE SETTLEMENT

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

A large amount of work was needed to keep a fort of 600 men in good order. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and some were well-known for their eagerness to obey. Problems for discipline in a camp were the lack of water and the lack of food. If any soldier caught misbehaving, they would be punished, though it was more that a commander would see to it.

TRIVIAL DATAS

THE SETTLEMENT

THE SETTLEMENT

Once a fort was built, the settlement grew up around it. The settlement was built with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden. The settlement was built with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden.

TRIVIAL DATAS

THE BARRACKS

Water was precious so rainwater was collected from the roofs of buildings in tanks like this (shown). As well as providing water for washing and cooking, the sides of the stone tank could be used to sharpen knives and swords.

A fort for a cohort of around 600 soldiers would have had six barrack blocks, each containing the living space for a century of 80 men. Plans that have been discovered show that barrack blocks were long and narrow, with the living quarters for the centurion in command at one end. In some parts of the Empire, barracks for the troops had two storeys. The barracks had foundations of stone and the upper parts had a framework of wood, filled with rubble and plastered over. The building would have been roofed in tiles, stone slates, or wooden shingles, depending on what materials were available locally.

Centurions' helmets had distinctive crests. This meant they could be easily recognised by the men in a century.

The living quarters for the troops were cramped, with 8 men in two small rooms. One was used for sleeping, the other for their equipment, some of which took up a lot of space.

GETTING DRESSED

An auxiliary soldier's uniform was not standard issue, but the tunic was put on over the unarmoured chest, usually a wooden tunic.

Over the tunic, chain mail might have been worn to protect the soldier's arms and body. This could reach as far as the knees and was heavy!

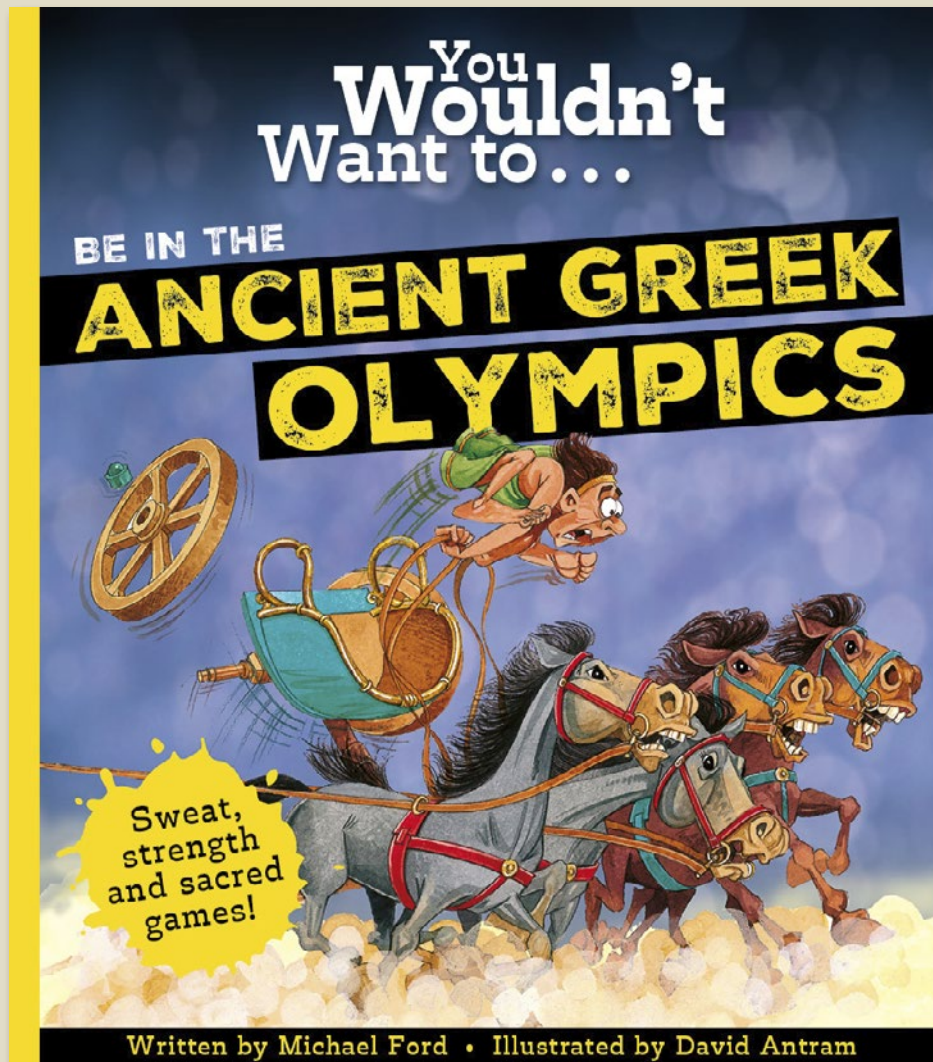
Wooden shoes were sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore chunky woollen socks.

There were several different designs of helmets, but they normally protruded against sword cuts on the crests and the neck.

Centurions had different patterns for different units and were oval or rectangular.

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787766
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Stephen Johnson
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10780 words
Rights Available	World

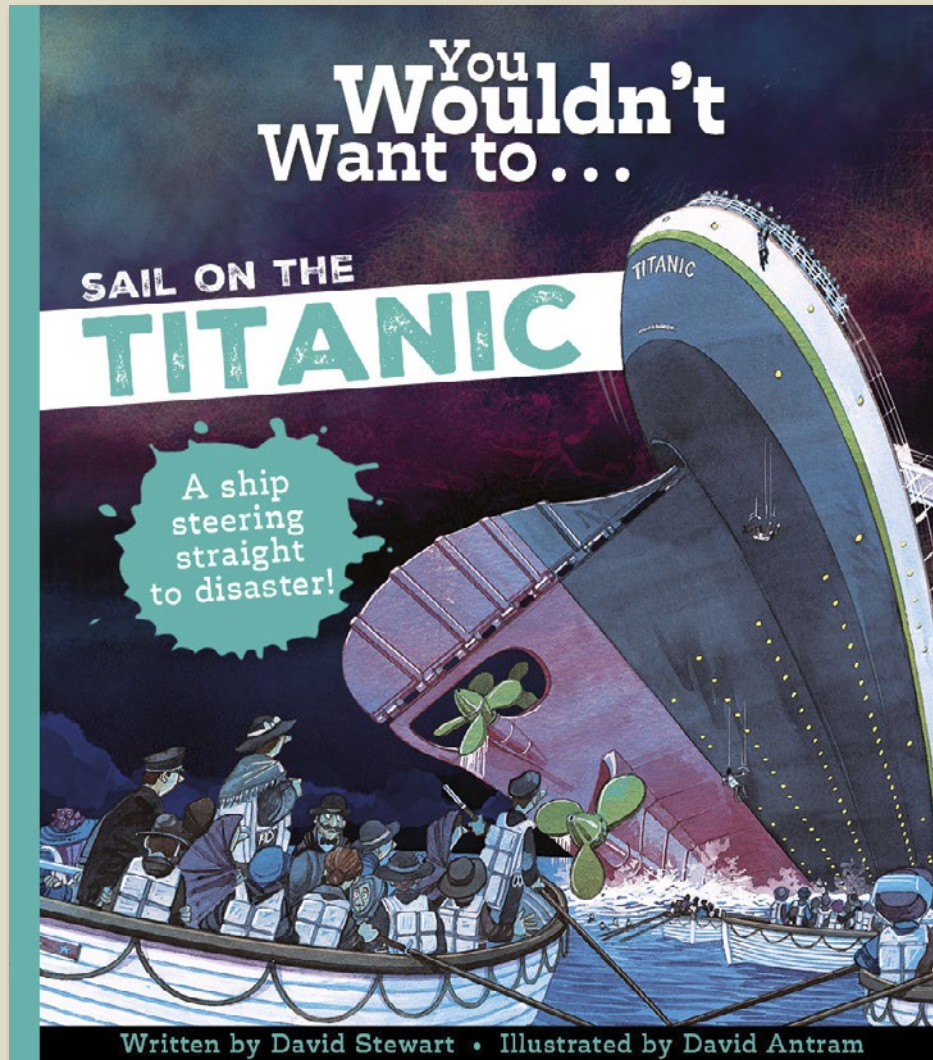
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!



An extraordinary exploration of the ancient Greek Olympics!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans!
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- A hilarious, fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the key stage 2 curriculum.

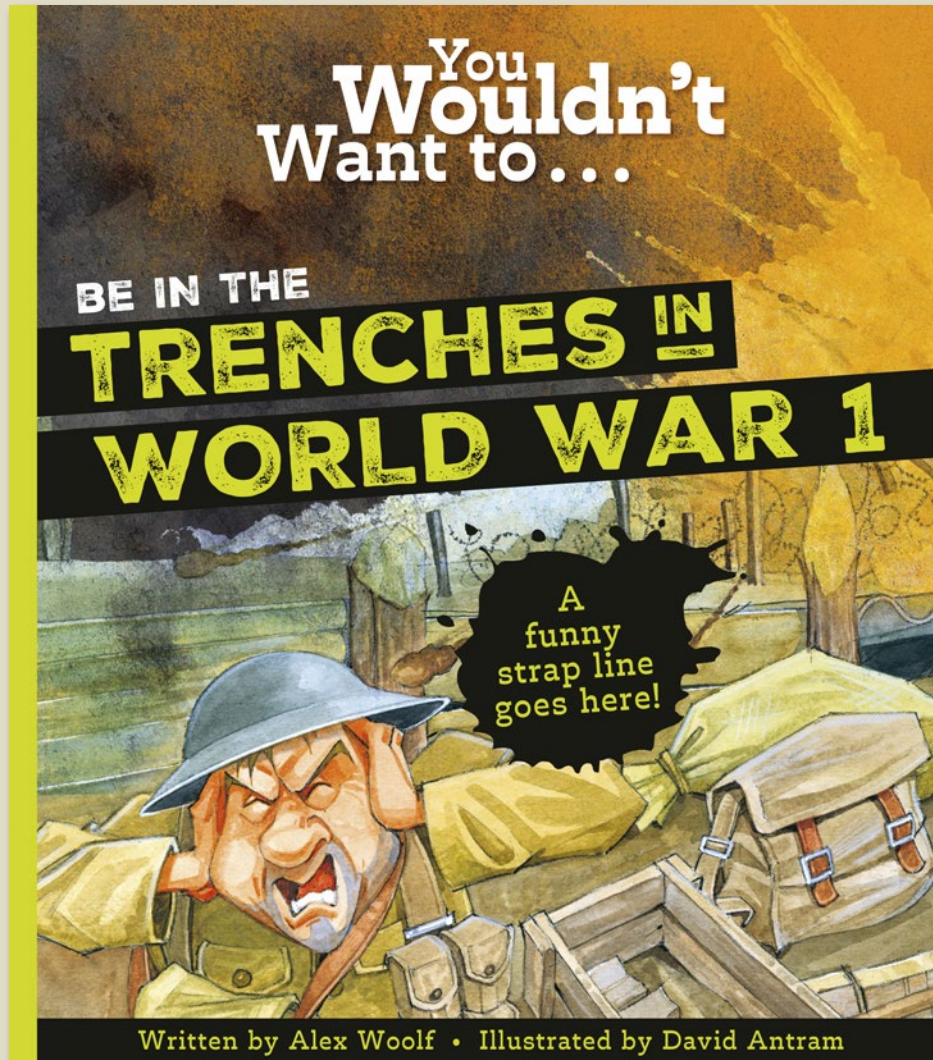
You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



An exciting deep dive into the mysterious *Titanic*!

- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.
- Funny and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

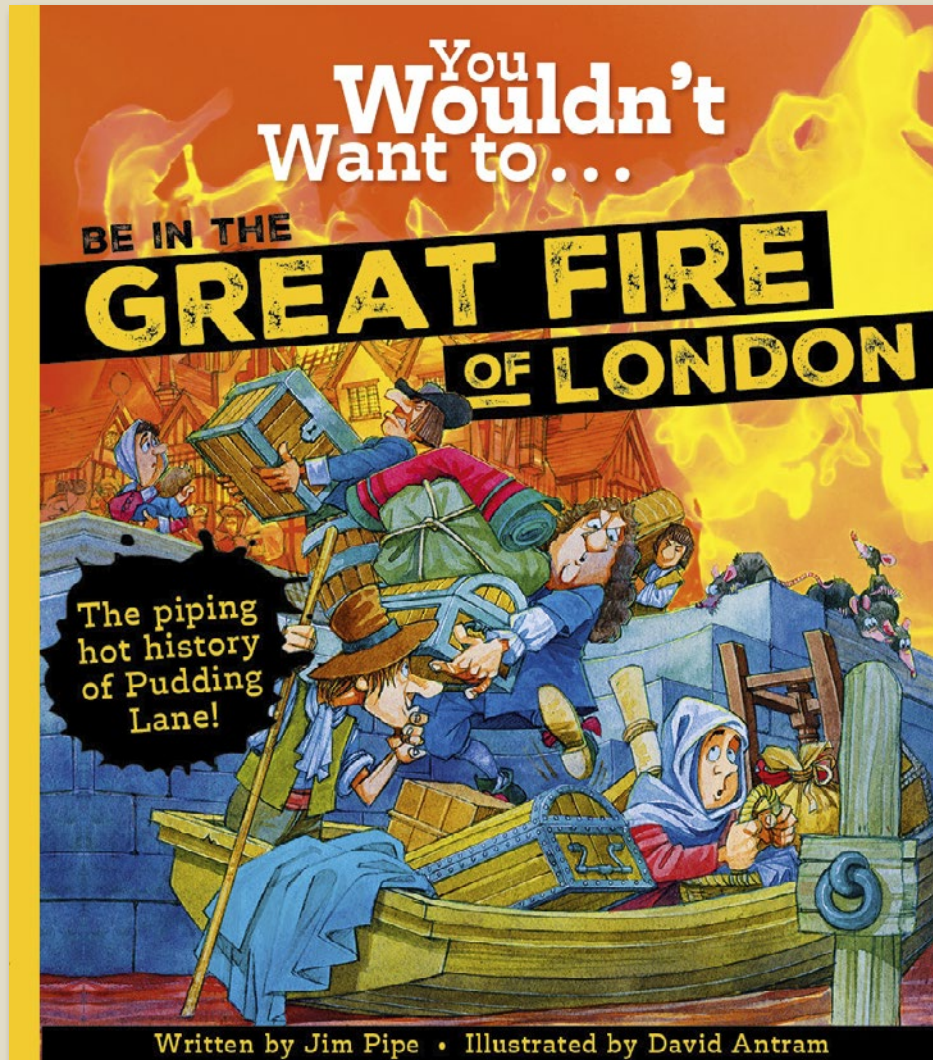
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

- The grisly truth about trench life, ideal for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the KS2 First World War curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging way.

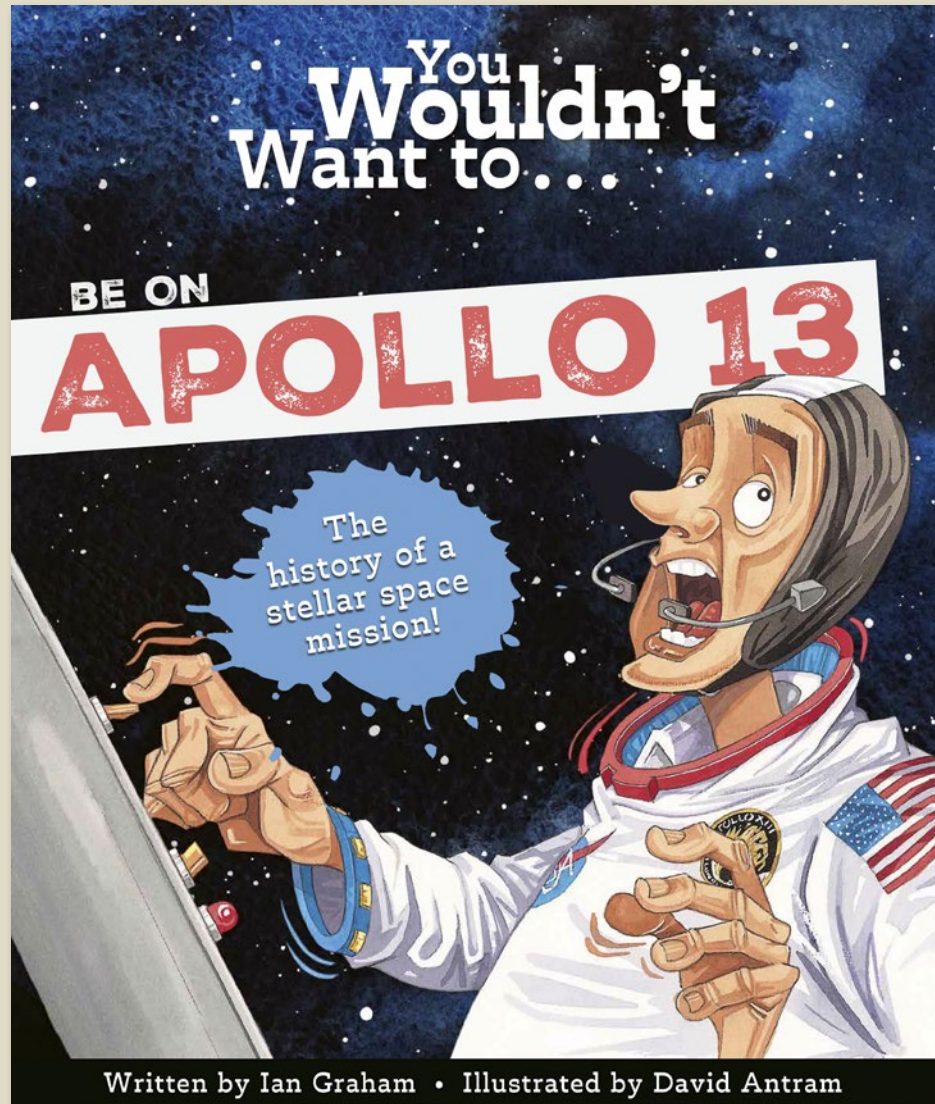
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!



The piping hot history of the Great Fire of London!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, entertaining way.
- A funny, fiery and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the curriculum.

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!




The history of a not-so-stellar space expedition gone wrong!

- History made funny - brutal truths, comedic illustrations and fun facts that engage reluctant readers. Perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A hilarious non-fiction story on the evergreen topic of space exploration, tying in with the 2025 NASA moon mission.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational yet entertaining way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!

Practise makes perfect

The whole crew practises everything they will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep. You train in simulators that look exactly like the real spacecraft. The mission controllers keep you on your toes by surprising you with all sorts of emergencies to see how well you deal with them. If you're going to make a mistake, it's better to do it in the simulator than on the way to the Moon. By the time launch day comes, you have to know the spacecraft inside out, be able to fix it perfectly and know what to do in any situation.



Handy hint
Remember to practise everything you will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep.

Do the Math
You will need to do a lot of math during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Work
The mission is a lot of work. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Best
Remember to do your best during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Right
Remember to do the right thing during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Cold, wet and stuffy

Keeping warm is not as important as getting home alive, so the spacecraft heaters are switched off to save electricity. The temperature falls to just above freezing. Measure from your breath condenses on the cold instrument panels, walls and windows. The whole spacecraft is wet. It is dark too, because most of the lights are switched off. It gets very stuffy – the Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

A wee problem!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever faced before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

Handy hint
Remember to practise everything you will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep.

A bit of do-it-yourself
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever faced before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

Lost mission

If everything had gone as planned, Apollo 13 would have landed on part of the Moon called Fra Mauro. Apollo 11 and 12 landed in the Sea of Tranquility and the Ocean of Storms. The ground there was flat, because lava had flowed over it. Scientists wanted samples of older rocks from the hills and mountains that had been covered by lava, but these places are more dangerous to land. The earlier missions proved that astronauts could fly the Lunar Module normally and choose a safe landing spot. It was decided that Aquarius from Apollo 13 would land in the Fra Mauro hills.

Handy hint
Remember to practise everything you will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep.

What a fantastic view!

If nothing had gone wrong...

BOOM! BOOM!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever faced before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

WEE! WEE!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever faced before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

SUN! SUN!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever faced before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

POOF! POOF!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever faced before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

BOOM! BOOM!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever faced before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

We have LIFT OFF!

When the countdown reaches zero, you start a 12-minute rollercoaster ride through Earth's atmosphere to space. As the rocket leaves the launch pad, the time on the clock at Mission Control in Houston, Texas, is 13.13! Pictures of the soaring rocket and its flight path appear on a big display screen at Mission Control.

Handy hint
Make sure you are strapped tightly into your seat. If you aren't you'll bounce around the Command Module like a cork in a bottle when the rocket blasts off!

The 'T' Timeline

T minus 3 minutes, 7 seconds
The Saturn V rocket is given the firing command and their stores its automatic launch sequence. Computers start its fuel pumps.

T minus 8.9 seconds
The first-stage engines fire. The rocket is held down on the launch pad until all five engines are running.

Zero
Apollo 13 and the 3,000-tonne Saturn V launch-vehicle gently lift off the launch pad.

1*3 minutes, 20 seconds
The launch-escape tower's rockets fire, carrying the tower and boost protectors away from the top of the spacecraft.

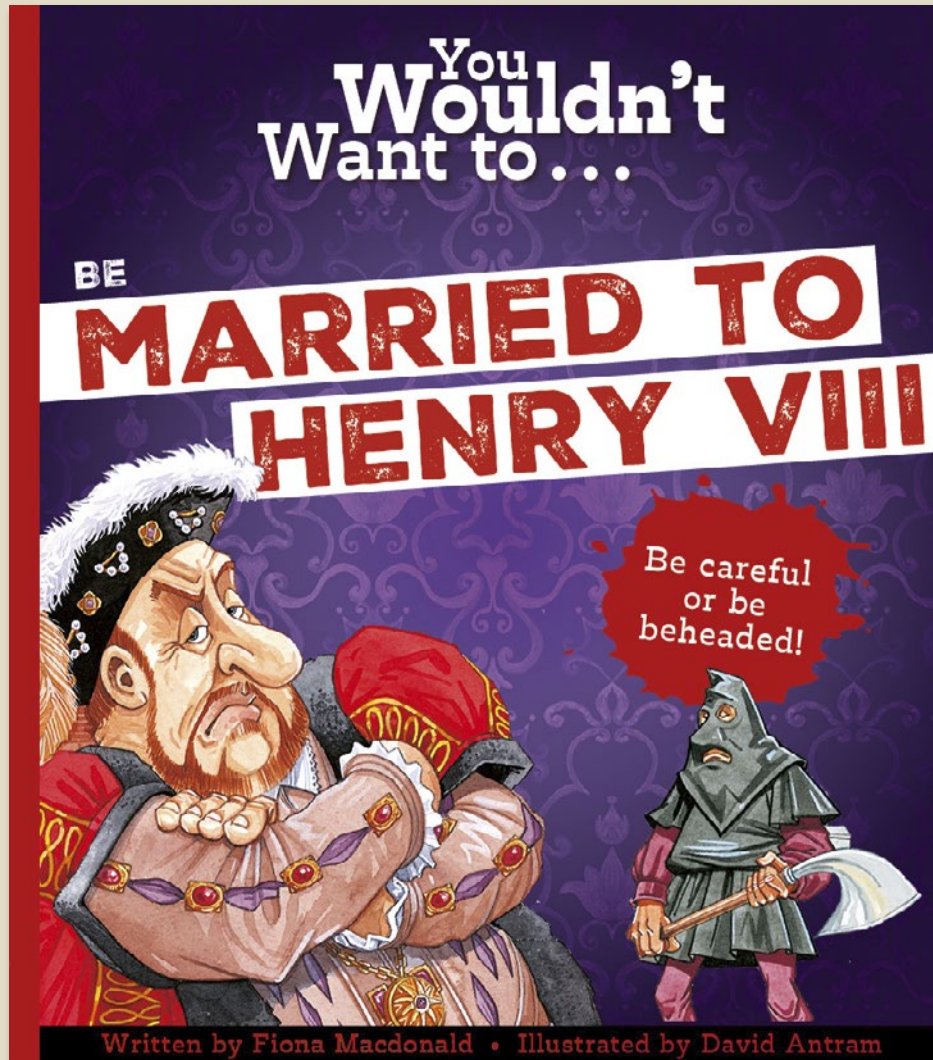
1*2 minutes, 44 seconds
The empty first stage falls away and 2 seconds later the second-stage engines fire.

1*3 minutes, 53 seconds
The empty second stage falls away three seconds after the third-stage engines fire.

1*12 minutes, 39 seconds
The spacecraft is safely in orbit around Earth. Time to check that everything is working properly.

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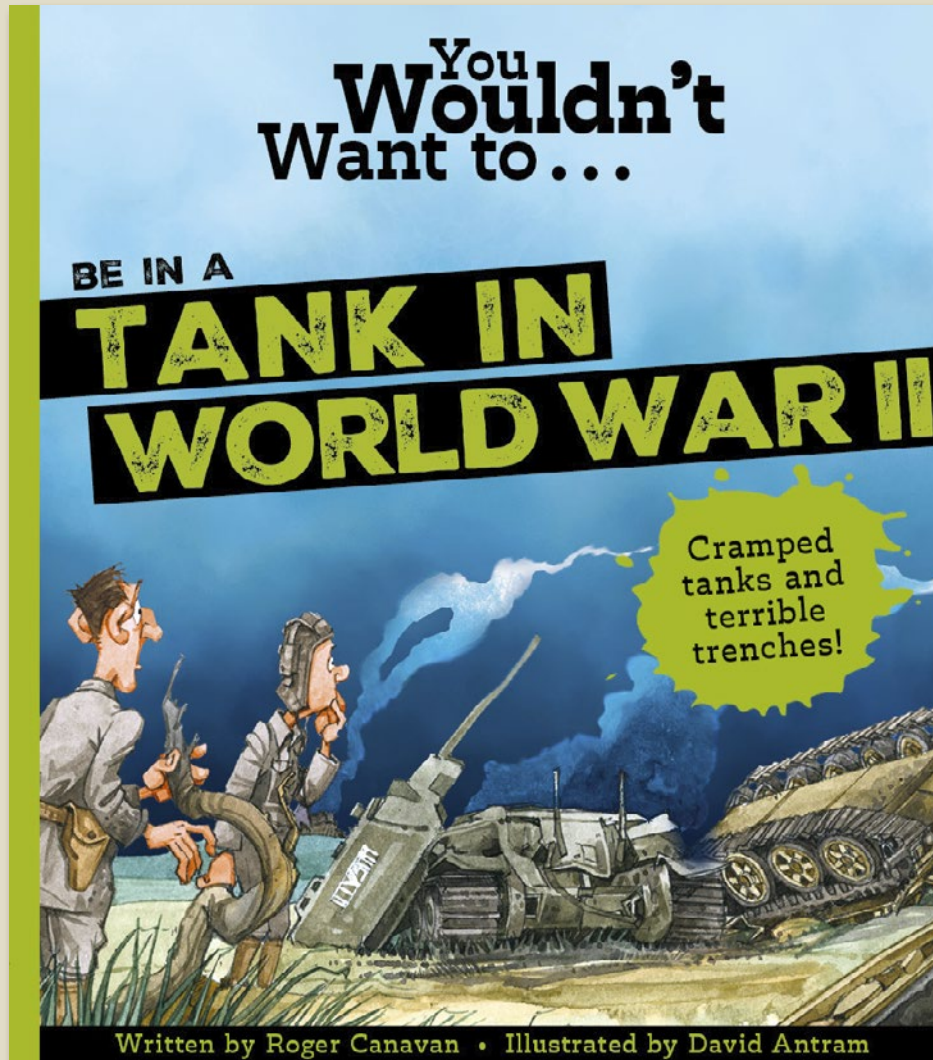
You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!



You really wouldn't want to be married to Henry VIII!

- Explores the grisly history of Henry VIII's infamous love life - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book, packed with illustrations to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Combines humorous text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In A Tank In World War Two!



The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

- Funny, foul and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Written in consultation with The Tank Museum in Bovington, England, to ensure that its content is as accurate as possible.
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!



Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

- Combines comic funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- Funny, fact-filled book, perfect for encouraging reluctant readers to engage with ancient history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

Tomb robbers

You will need:

- LIBERTY** Liberty is a valuable because of the stone it is made from and the quality of the work.
- GLASS** Glass is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.
- WEDGWOOD** Wedgwood is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are the most valuable of all spices and are used to perfume the body.

Once your tomb doors are firmly closed and sealed, you may think you are ready for eternal rest. No such luck! Even before the mourners at your funeral have had time to go home, unwelcome visitors are on their way - tomb robbers have started crawling towards you. If they steal even one small piece of jewellery from you, it could make them very rich. Robbers rip mummies open looking for treasures, so that they often have to be re-wrapped, sometimes gaining extra heads or legs in the process!

Handy Hint
If you are a tomb robber, you should always wear a mask and a hood to hide your face.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Animal mummies

Four varieties of animal mummies:

- IBIS** Ibis were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed ibis as a gift for a god.
- CAT** Cats were very popular in Egypt. They were thought to be goddesses. Cats were mummified and buried in the desert.
- BIRD** Birds were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed bird as a gift for a god.
- DOG** Dogs were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed dog as a gift for a god.

Handy Hint
If you are an animal mummy, you should always wear a mask and a hood to hide your face.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

- PORE** A mummy's face was used to make a mask for a king. The mask was made of gold and was very valuable.
- HAIR** The hair of a mummy was used to make a wig for a king. The wig was made of gold and was very valuable.
- FEATHERS** The feathers of a mummy were used to make a fan for a king. The fan was made of gold and was very valuable.
- FRANKINCENSE** Frankincense was used to perfume the body of a mummy. It was a very valuable material.

By the nineteenth century AD, 2,000 years after your death, you may think you have found eternal peace at last. Wrong! It becomes fashionable amongst the wealthy to travel to Egypt and tourists buy mummies as souvenirs of their travels. Unfortunately for you, it also becomes fashionable to publicly un-wrap mummies. No one is interested in you, however - only the rings, pendants tucked in your wrappings. If you are lucky, you may be re-wrapped and put in a museum.

Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should always wear a mask and a hood to hide your face.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Get stuffed!

After forty days in natron your body is completely dried out. Your skin is shrivelled and wrinkled and you look like a piece of old leather. You really need help now, so it's off to the per nefer, the 'beautiful house', where your skin will be rubbed with oils to make it softer. The empty space where your organs were is filled with sawdust, rags and chaff. Other parts of your body are plumped up by pushing mud into tiny cuts in your skin. All you need now are false eyes and perhaps some false hair. You are almost looking alive again!

Handy Hint
False eyes can be made out of onyx. As they have strong antiseptic qualities, they can also be stuffed into the body cavity.

You will need:

- PALM WINE** and juniper oil are used to sterilise the body.
- FRANKINCENSE** A highly valued fragrant gum resin, makes the body smell sweet.
- SAWDUST** chaff, sand and rags are used to stuff the body cavity.
- MOLLEN RESIN** It is used to cover the whole body once it has been stuffed.

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

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