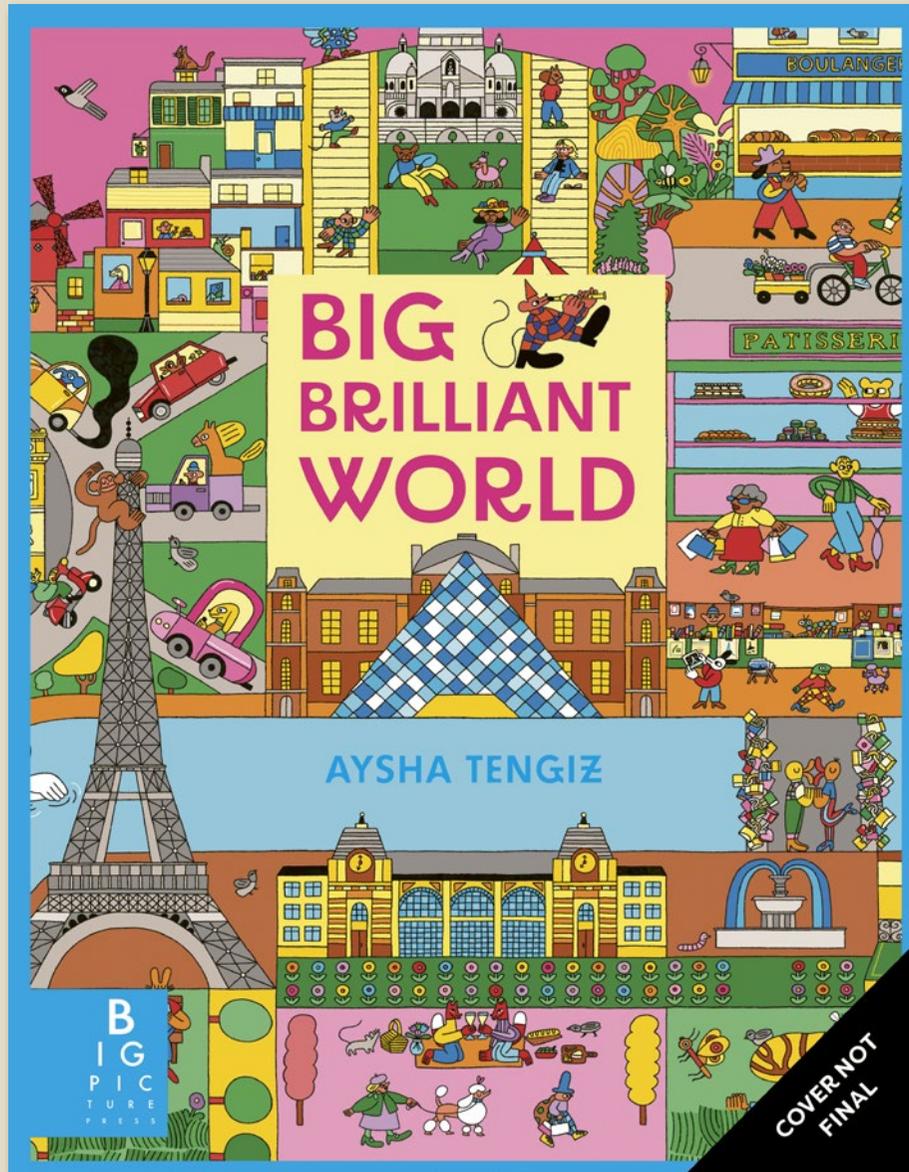




Iceland - BBF25 - nonfiction

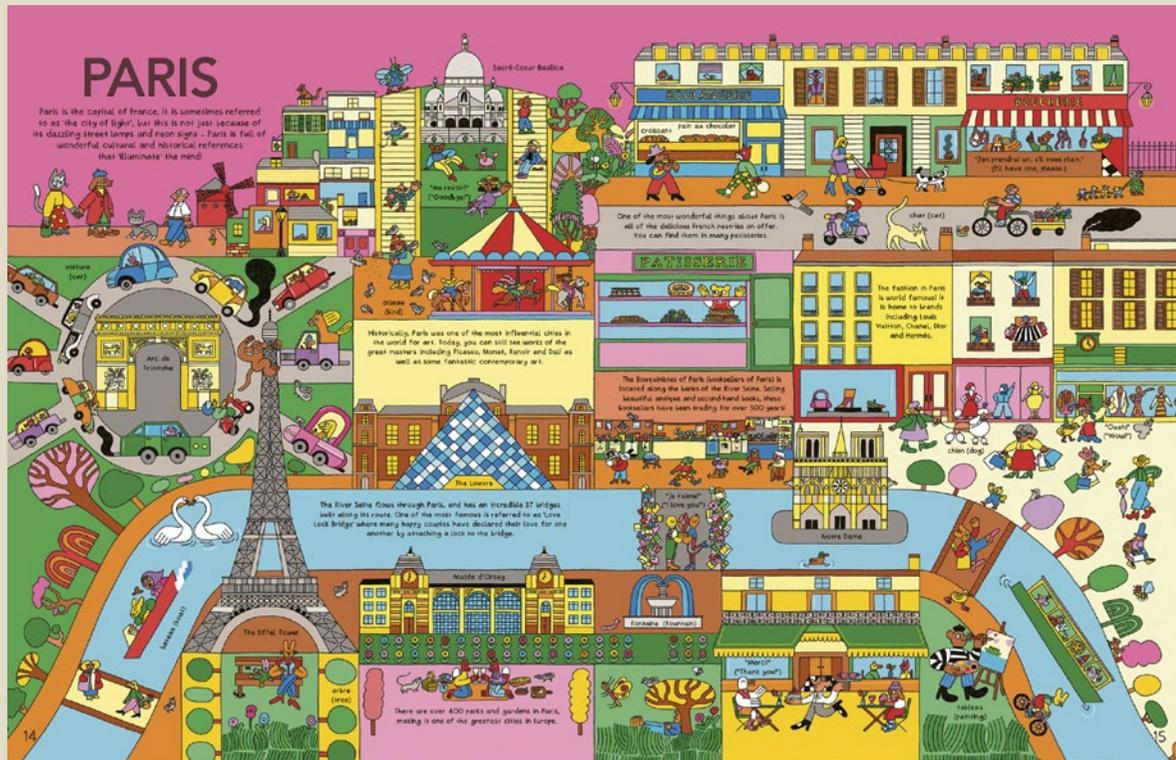
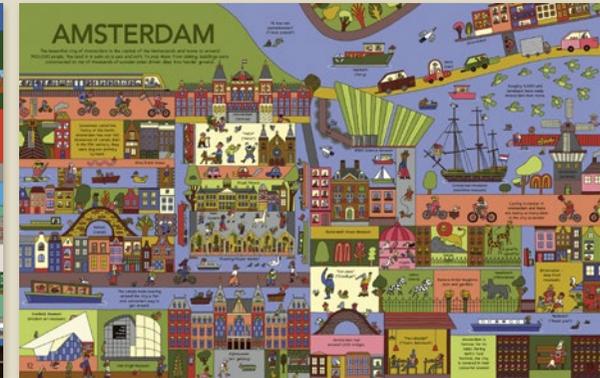
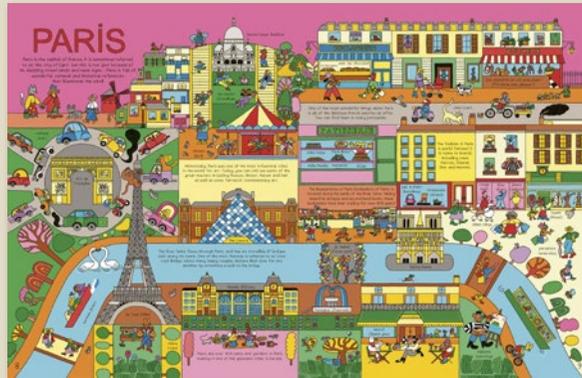
Big Brilliant World



Big Brilliant World

- A fun and educational way to encourage children to learn new vocabulary and discover 12 cities from around the world
- A vibrant, fun and engaging book that will appeal to design-conscious parents looking to keep children busy
- The opportunity to work with an exciting up-and-coming award-winning artist, who we would like to market as a 'new Mizielinski' for the Big Picture Press list
- Chic paperback format with flaps and spot UV makes this the ideal gift

Big Brilliant World



Pub Date **05/03/2026**

Pub Price **£12.99**

ISBN **9781835870952**

H x W **300 x 235mm**

Binding **Paperback**

Age Range **5-7 years**

Author **Matt Ralphs**

Illustrator **Aysha Tengiz**

Extent **32pp**

Translation Files **23/06/2025**

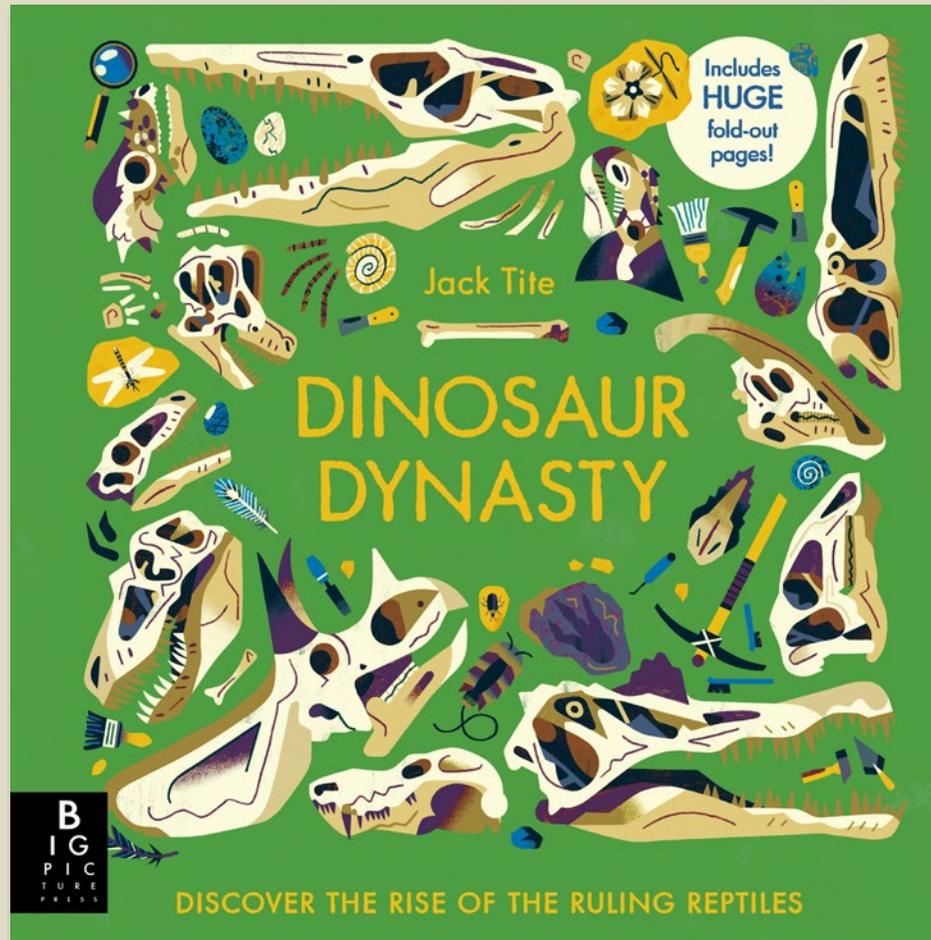
Files To Printer **18/09/2025**

Freight On **18/12/2025**

Board

Rights Available **World**

Dinosaur Dynasty



Step back in time to when dinosaurs stalked the earth in this stylish non-fiction book by Jack Tite, the creator of *Mega Meltdown* and *Viking Voyagers*.

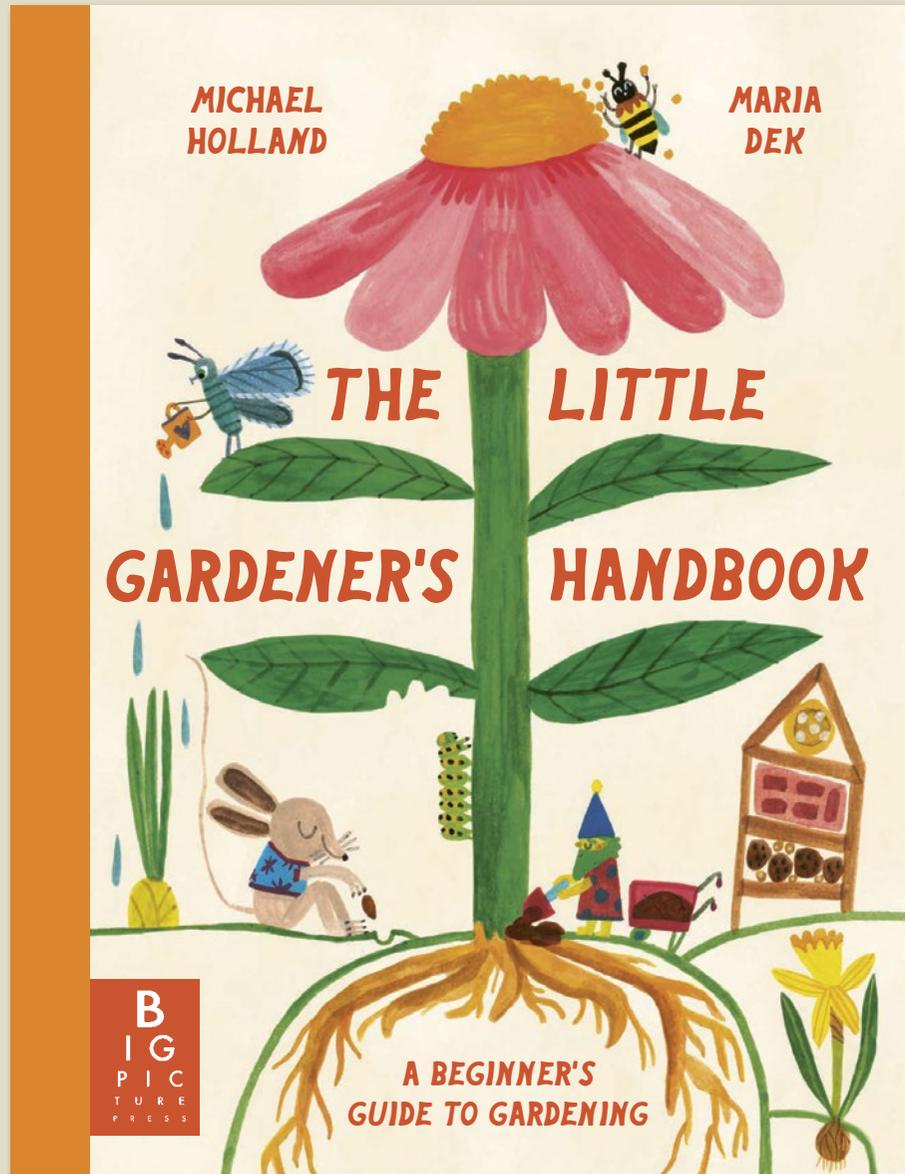
- The third stunning book from author-illustrator Jack Tite
- Large fold-out spreads provide additional details, creating an even more interactive and engaging reading experience for curious minds
- Fully illustrated in Jack Tite's striking contemporary style, this book combines lively, easy-to-read narration with fun facts and insights about each dinosaur's appearance, diet, and survival strategies, making complex information accessible to young readers

Dinosaur Dynasty



| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 06/11/2025 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800789883 |
| H x W | 290 x 290mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Jack Tite |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 8500 words |
| Translation Files | 21/04/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 16/06/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 21/08/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

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

ALL ABOUT SOIL

Soil is the brown earth that plants grow in and it plays a very important role in supporting life on our planet. The best way to keep your plants happy is to take care of their soil!

Check a seed has sprouted, the soil helps to anchor the plant's roots in the ground. From here, the roots can absorb water, nutrients and minerals from the soil that help the plant to grow.

Soil is teeming with life. Did you know that there are more living things in a handful of soil than there are humans on earth? Look at all of the living organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. They move soil through the soil's surface. This is called aerating. As they dig, they pump out what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's a mix of organic matter, like, the remains of dead plants and animals, and inorganic matter, like, sand and rocks. As a gardener, it's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a sandy part of the world and you're growing it in a soil that isn't sandy, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

1. Bring a small jar (one litre/30 fl. oz.) of soil to a soil sample from your garden. Cut it in a series of paper, remove any large bits, then using your trowel, scoop the soil out of it in an even layer.
2. Seal it, and fill it large with the soil. Then, using your trowel, put the soil in lightly and then give it a good shake. Let the water sit for at least 24 hours to settle.
3. You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The part of soil on different weights and the heaviest ones - the sand - has to be the bottom. The clay will settle out and even make the top layer quite cloudy. It is a good idea to write on it to give you a record of what you see.

GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors - something that creep through your plants and obtaining meals of hard work. Rather than using harmful chemical pesticides, there are some natural ways you can discourage any unexpected visitors to your garden.

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage beneficial animals by encouraging beneficial conditions such as habitats, water, shelter, food and traps in your garden. To provide houses that attract these insects, making a bug hotel or adding a bird feeder.

PEST REPELLENTS

To repel insects, you can make your own repellent using a mixture of water, garlic, onion and chili.

PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect plants from birds and other pests.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Slugs and snails can eat a whole batch of seedlings overnight. You can try adding a barrier such as a general purpose slug trap or coffee granules. Remember to check your plants every day for signs of pests - gently washing them up and washing them in a bucket of water.

BEETLES AND OTHER PESTS

Beetles and other pests can eat your plants. You can try using a natural repellent such as neem oil.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Some plants can help other plants. For example, marigolds can help to repel pests. You can try planting them near your plants.

GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

Did you know that you can eat the petals from certain flowers? Nasturtiums are bright and colourful, and they have a little peppery taste that adds a bit of extra flavour.

YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Water
- Compost
- Nasturtium seeds
- Water

1. In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
2. Fill each cup with compost.
3. Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
4. Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the level of the water mark. Remember to water the plants every day.
5. After a week or two, the seeds will start to grow. When they are about 5cm tall, they can be eaten. They are best eaten raw.
6. In a few more weeks, the plants will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you die on the plants, cut and place them off with a newspaper to keep them from growing.

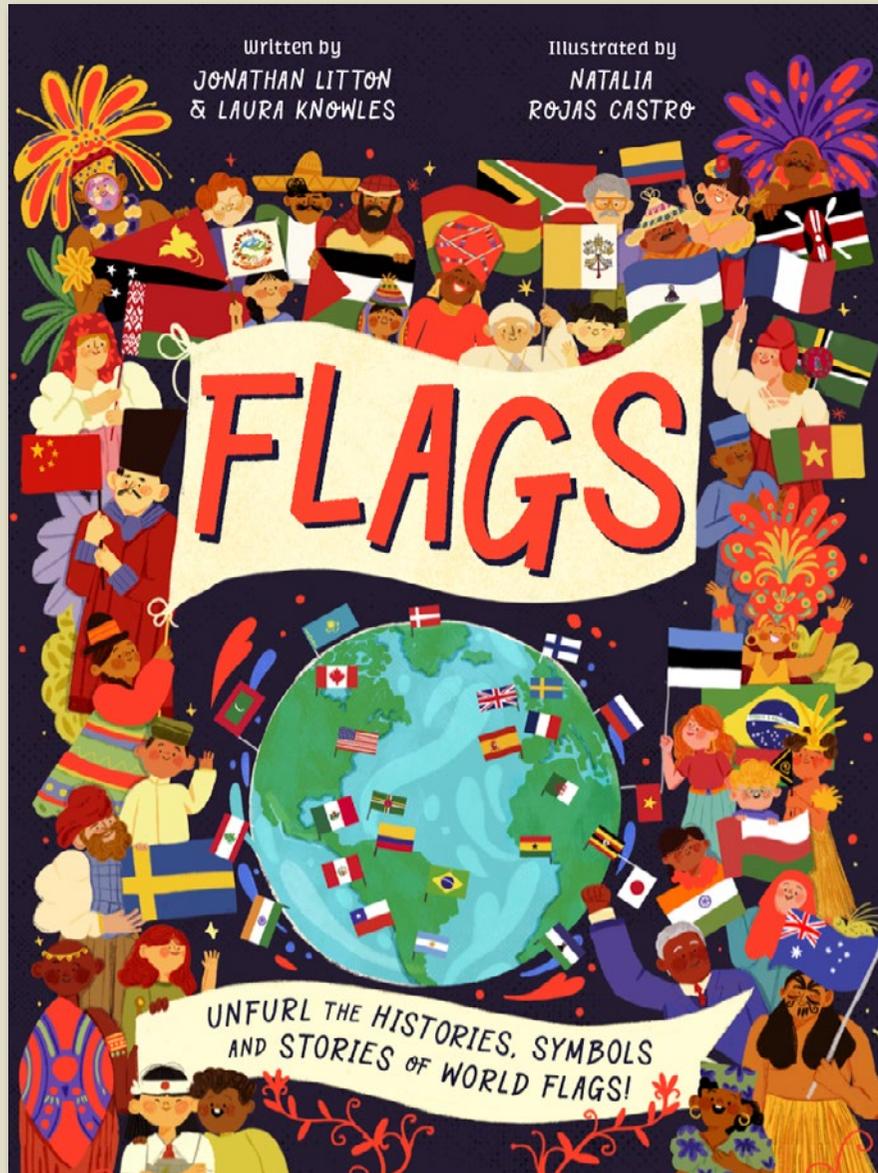
WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a very long and important tradition.

In this book, you'll learn about how plants work, how to grow your own vegetables, how to encourage wildlife to your garden and why protecting plants is important for our lovely planet. Along the way, there will be plenty of activities and experiments for you to try for yourself - mostly using everyday materials you can find at home.

What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

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|------------------|------------------------|
| Pub Date | 25/04/2024 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800786035 |
| H x W | 280 x 215mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 5-7 years |
| Author | Michael Holland |
| Illustrator | Maria Dek-Le-wandowska |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Rights Available | World |

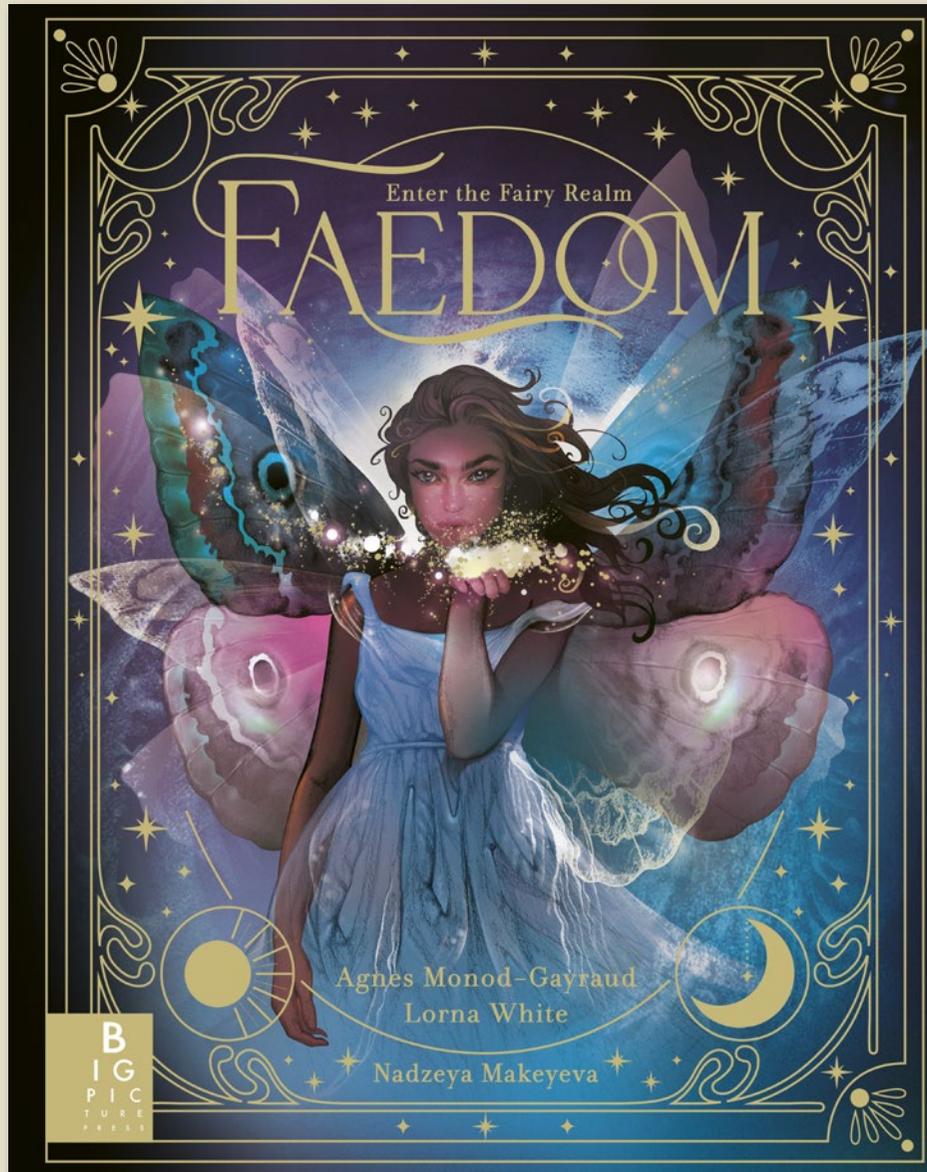


Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- 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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|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pub Date | 03/07/2025 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781787415065 |
| H x W | 280 x 215mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles |
| Illustrator | Natalia Rojas Castro |
| Extent | 80pp |
| Word Count | 16500 words |
| Freight On Board | 27/05/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |



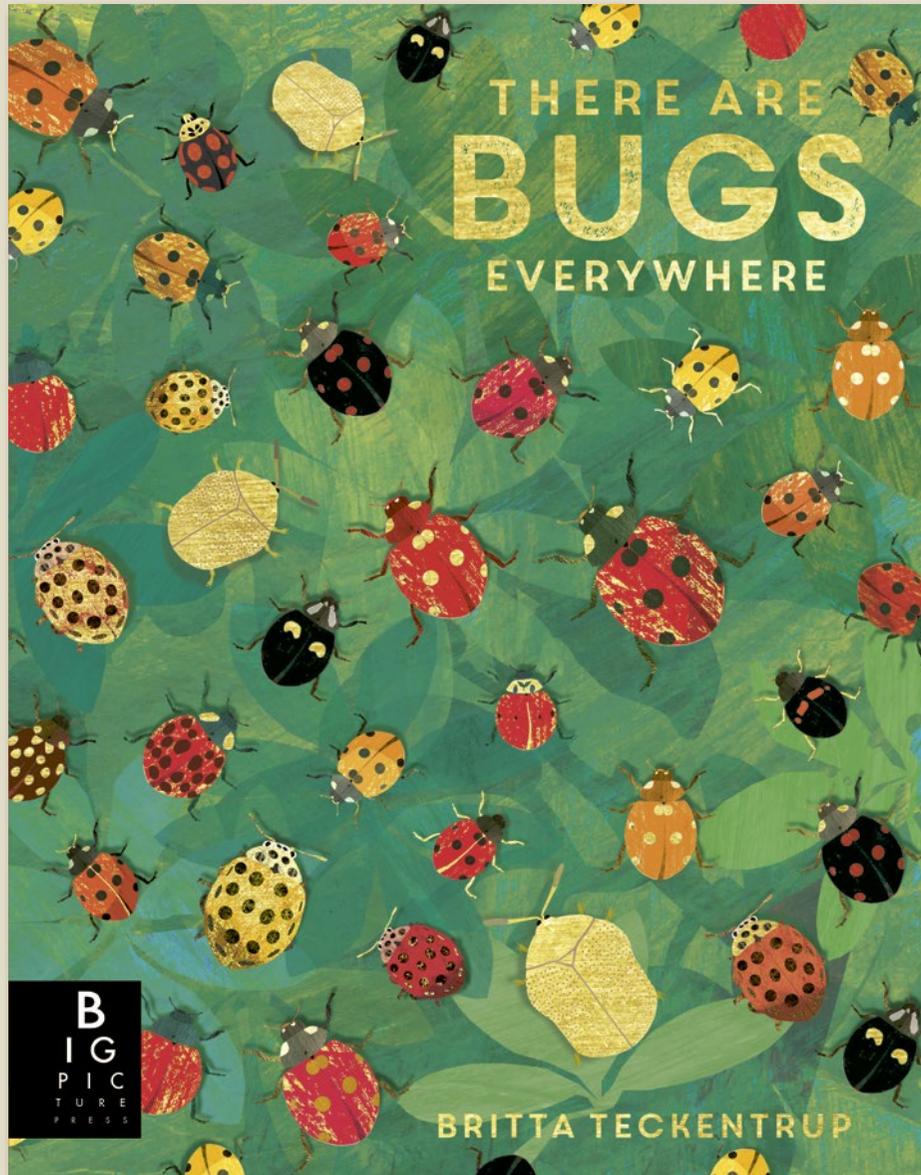
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- 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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| Pub Date | 24/10/2024 |
| Pub Price | £20.00 |
| ISBN | 9781800784956 |
| H x W | 340 x 270mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White |
| Illustrator | Nadzeyya Makeyeva |
| Extent | 96pp |
| Word Count | 30000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

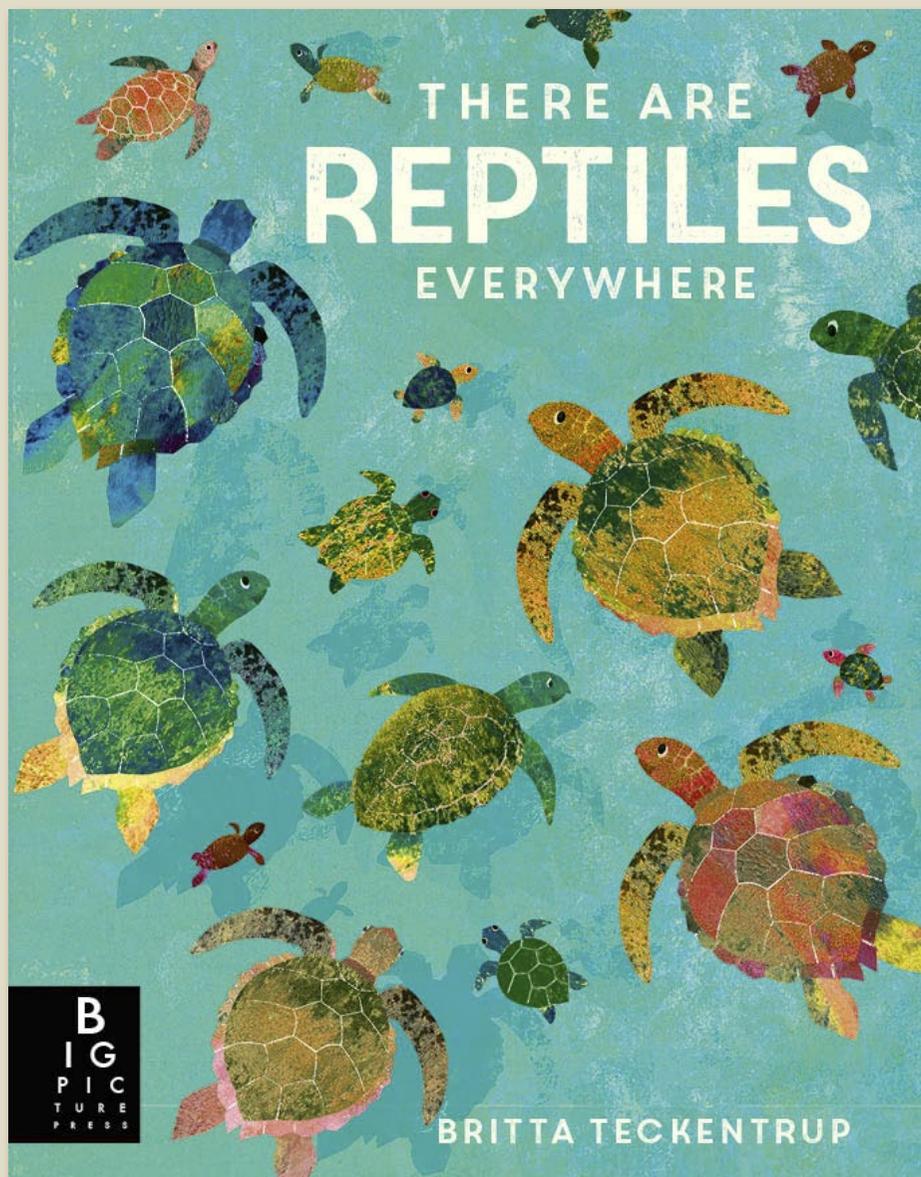
There are Bugs Everywhere



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

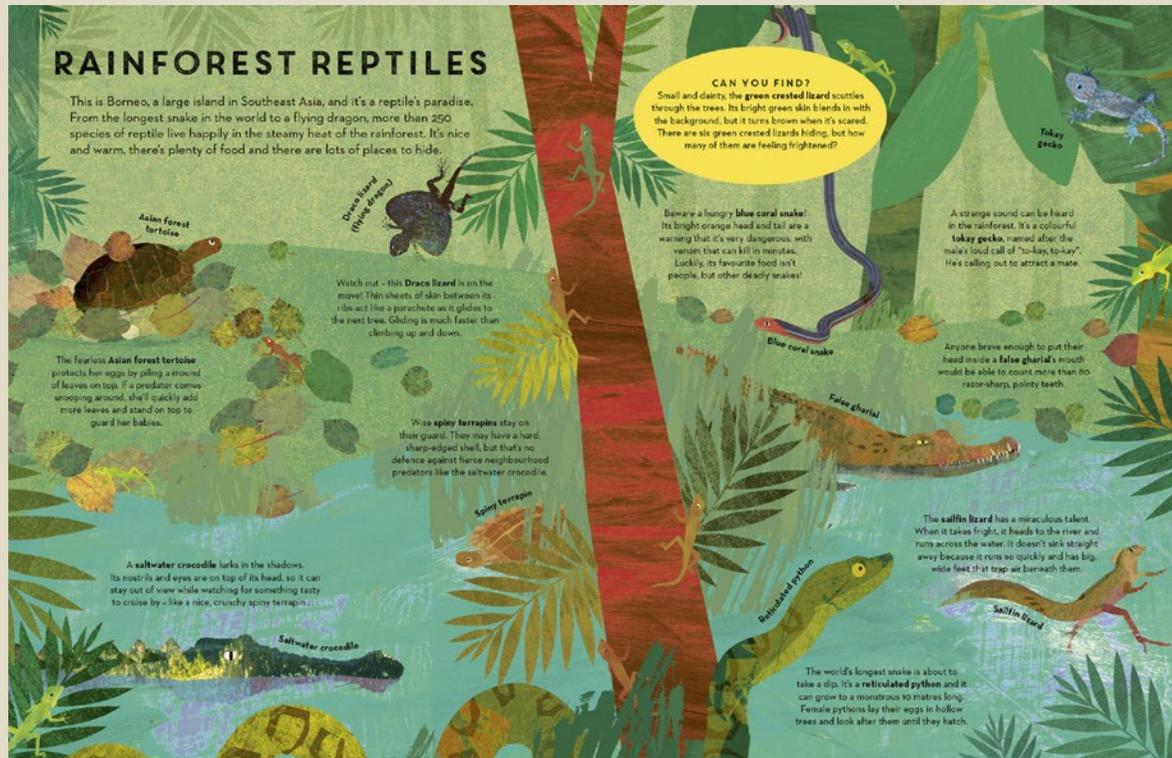
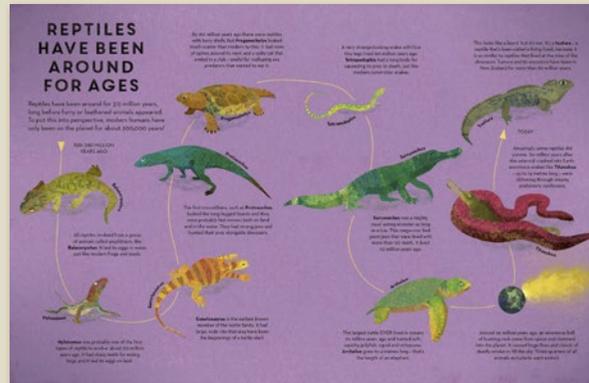
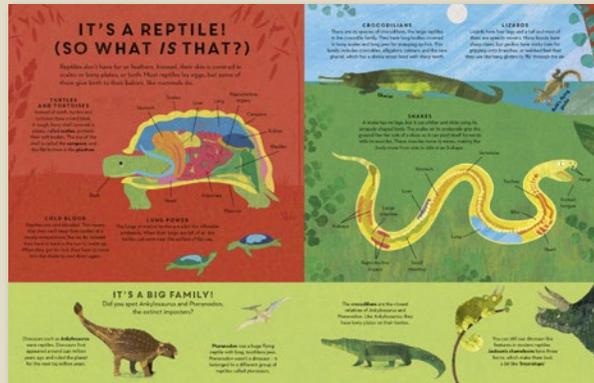
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

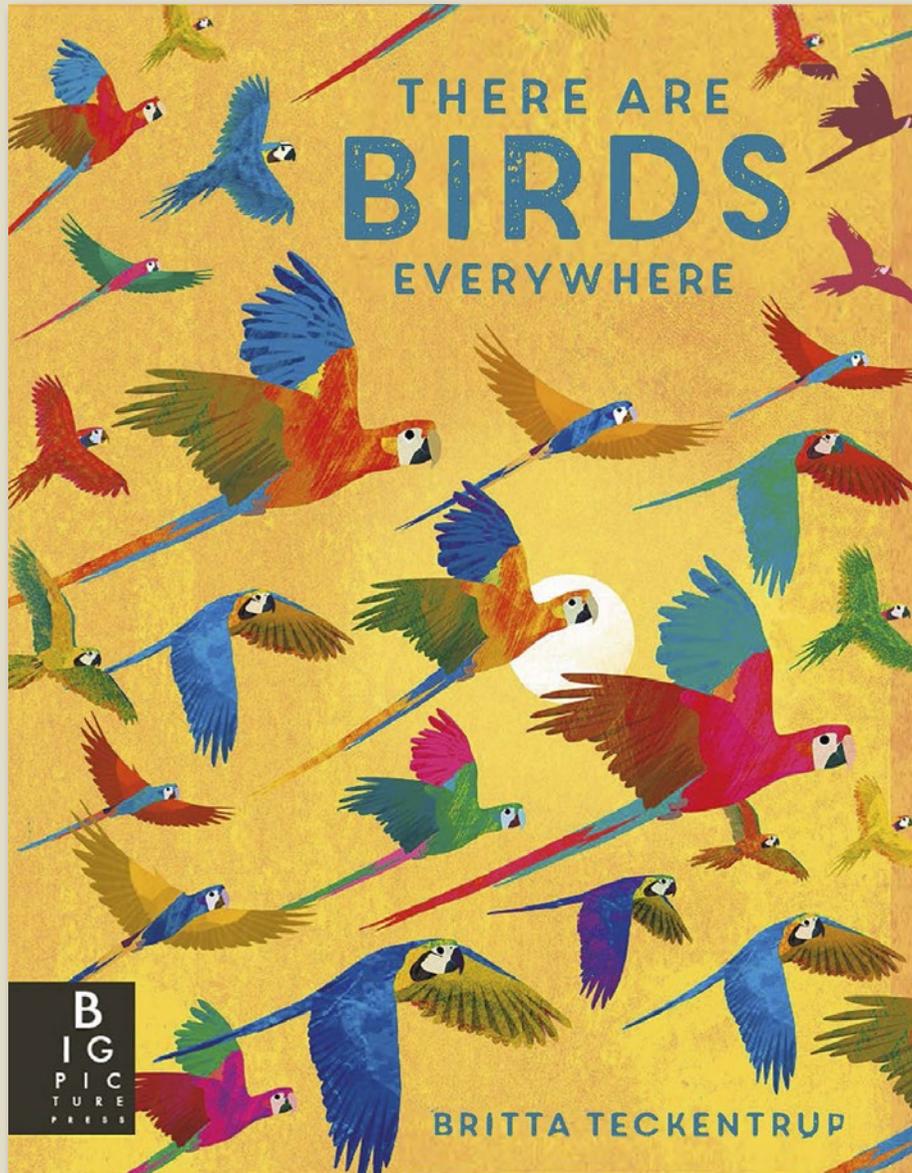
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.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

There are Reptiles Everywhere



| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Pub Date | 08/06/2023 |
| Pub Price | £8.99 |
| ISBN | 9781787419094 |
| H x W | 300 x 235mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Camilla De La Bedoyere |
| Illustrator | Britta Teckentrup |
| Extent | 32pp |
| Word Count | 4000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

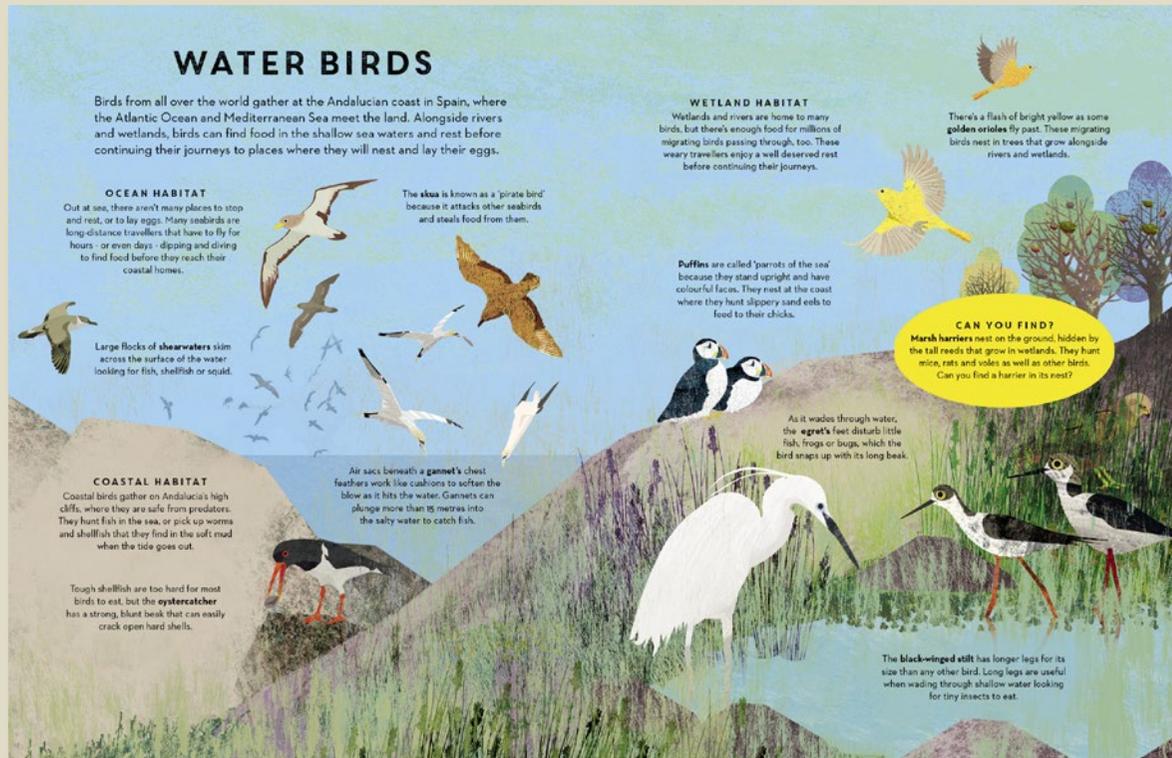
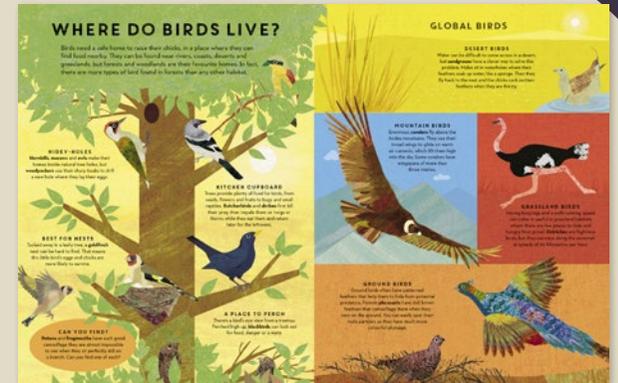
There are Birds Everywhere



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

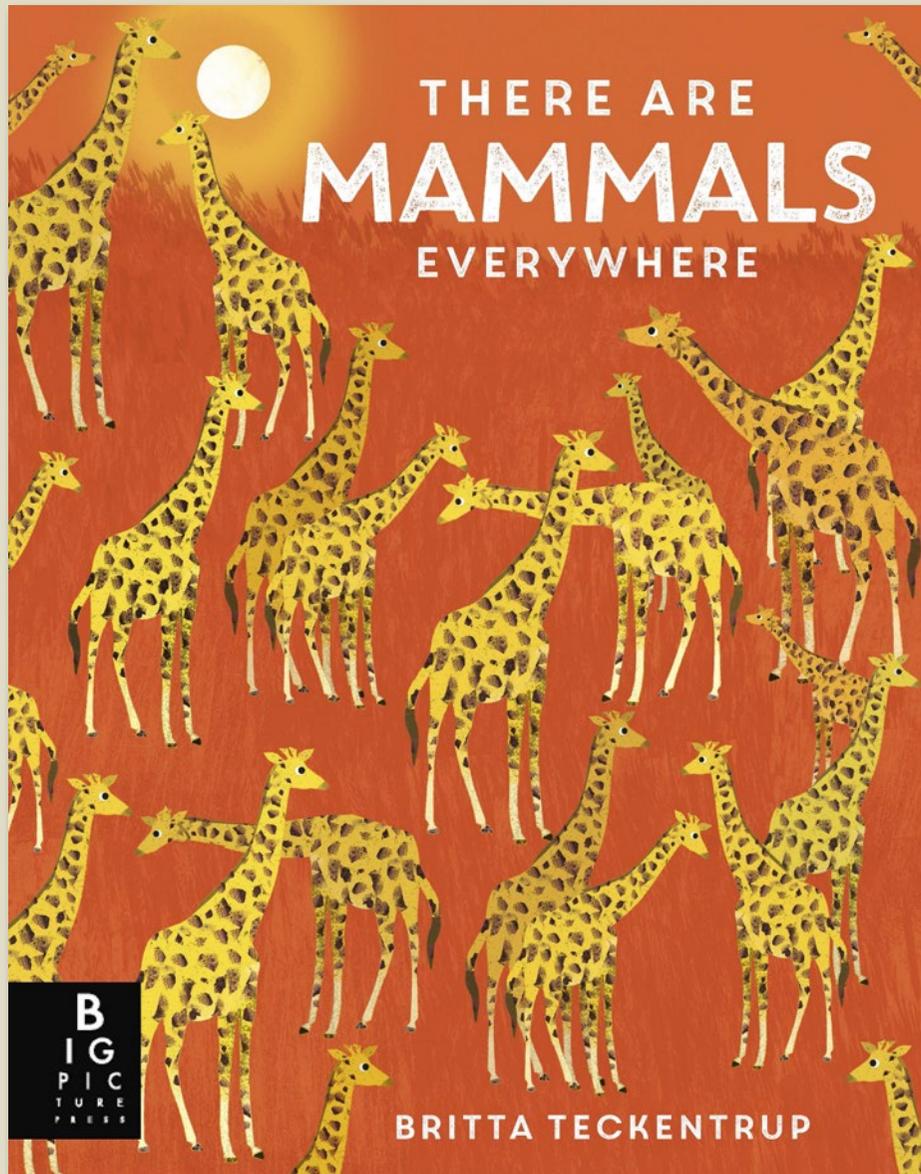
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young 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



| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Pub Date | 15/02/2024 |
| Pub Price | £8.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800786585 |
| H x W | 300 x 235mm |
| Binding | Paperback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Camilla De La Bedoyere |
| Illustrator | Britta Teckentrup |
| Extent | 32pp |
| Word Count | 4000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

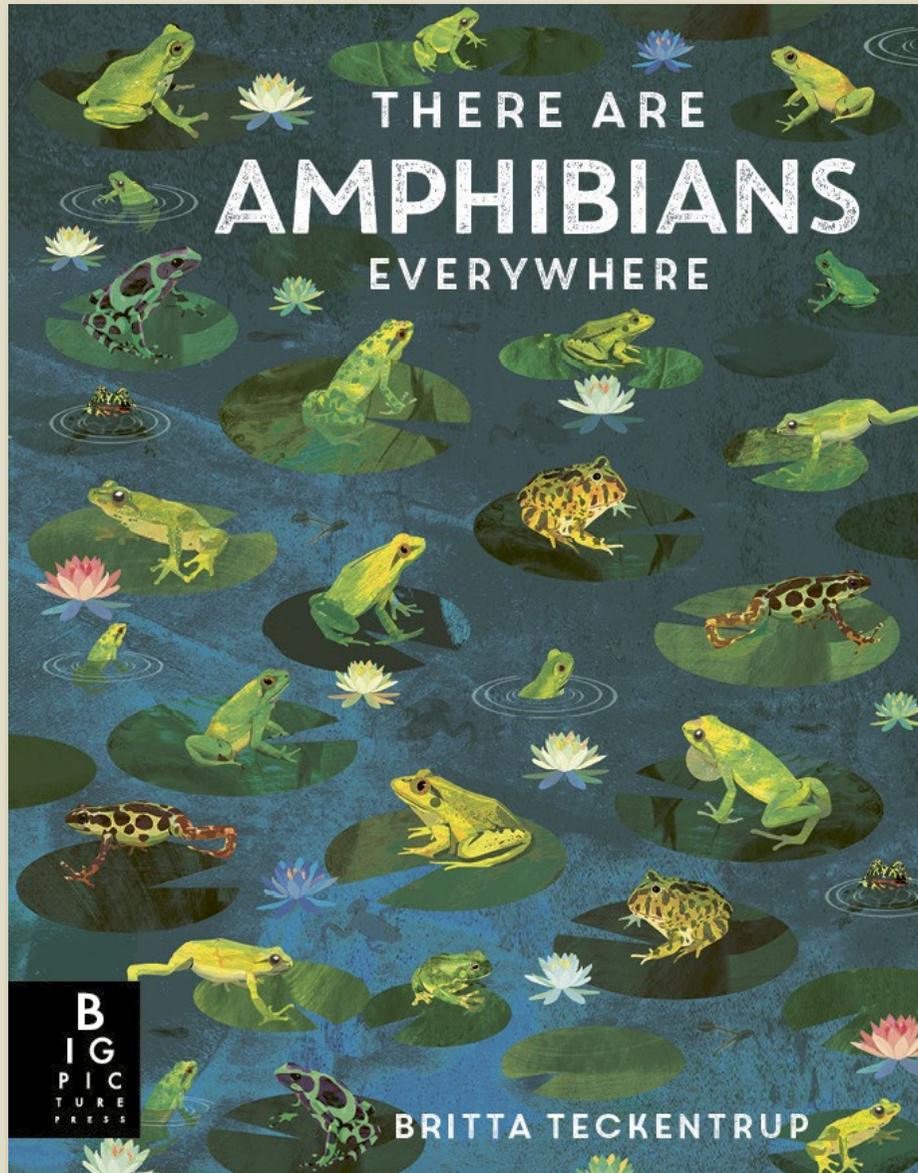
There are Mammals Everywhere



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 Amphibians Everywhere



**Best-selling
illustrator Britta
Teckentrup
explores the world
of amphibians in
this sumptuously
illustrated
introduction.**

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what *is* 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 200,000 copies worldwide (as of January 2025)

There Are Amphibians Everywhere

IT'S AN AMPHIBIAN! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are three main types of amphibians: frogs and toads, salamanders and newts. Amphibians are vertebrates, which means they are animals with a bony skeleton and a backbone. They all have moist skin, and while most amphibians have four legs, some have none!

FROGS AND TOADS
Frogs and toads belong to a group of animals called anurans. Most frogs and toads are larger than their tadpole stage and have a long, thin tail. They can jump very far and some can even climb trees.

SALTY WATER SURVIVORS
Coastal frogs live in saltwater seas. They have special adaptations that allow them to live in a salty environment. They can absorb water from the sea through their skin and they have special glands that help them to get rid of excess salt.

SEALAMANDERS
There are two types of sealamanders: the Hellgramite and the Hellgramite. They are both very similar to each other and have a long, thin tail. They can live in both water and on land.

CASCILIANS
A cascilian is a type of salamander that lives in the mountains of the Pacific Northwest. They have a long, thin tail and a bony skeleton. They can live in both water and on land.

AMPHIBIANS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

The first frogs lived on Earth around 360 million years ago, but the history of amphibians goes back even further - another 100 million years! Amphibians were among the first four-legged vertebrates that lived on land. Over time, many species of amphibians evolved to live in water and on land. Today, there are more than 8,000 species of amphibian in the world.

SEALAMANDERS
Sealamanders are the oldest amphibians that have lived on land. They have a long, thin tail and a bony skeleton. They can live in both water and on land.

FROGS AND TOADS
Frogs and toads are the most diverse group of amphibians. They have a long, thin tail and a bony skeleton. They can live in both water and on land.

CASCILIANS
Cascilians are a type of salamander that lives in the mountains of the Pacific Northwest. They have a long, thin tail and a bony skeleton. They can live in both water and on land.

WHERE DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

The places where an animal lives is called its **habitat**. Although amphibians like to stay near water, they have been able to spread all across the world. From dark caves to mountain streams and from hot tropical forests to hot, dry deserts, some types even survive in dry habitats for most of the year but return back to ponds to breed.

FROGS AND TOADS
Frogs and toads are found in many habitats, from wetlands to dry deserts. They can live in both water and on land.

SEALAMANDERS
Sealamanders are found in many habitats, from wetlands to dry deserts. They can live in both water and on land.

CASCILIANS
Cascilians are found in the mountains of the Pacific Northwest. They can live in both water and on land.

WETLANDS
Wetlands are a type of habitat where water is present for most of the year. They are home to many different types of amphibians.

DESERTS
Deserts are a type of habitat where there is very little water. Some amphibians have adapted to live in these environments.

POOLS, PONDLES AND MARSHES
Ponds, pools, pondles and marshes are a type of habitat where there is a lot of water. They are home to many different types of amphibians.

HOW DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

Most amphibians spend at least part of their life in water. They are amazing animals because they can survive in two very different habitats: water and land. It can be a challenging life for these small creatures, which perhaps explains why there are fewer species of amphibian than any other major group of vertebrates (animals with backbones).

SKIN
An amphibian's skin is smooth and covered with a slimy mucus to keep it moist. There are no scales, feathers or fur to protect it, but many amphibians can make a toxic skin slime, which can be poisonous to predators. Amphibians also have colourful skin to help them hide from predators and prey, to attract a mate and control their temperature.

COLD-BLOODED
Like reptiles and fish, amphibians are cold-blooded. That means they cannot control their body temperature and will die if they get too hot or cold. That's why many adult frogs and toads hide in the shade or return to the water on a hot day.

BREATHING
While other vertebrates have lungs to breathe in air, or gills to breathe in water, amphibians need to breathe in air or water, or both. Young amphibians that live in water breathe through gills. Adult amphibians that live on land breathe using lungs and their skin, although some types keep their gills.

African hairy frogs grow special tufts of 'hair' on their legs. These tufts allow them to absorb more oxygen from water, so they can stay under the surface for longer.

Mud puppies are salamanders that can grow to 50 centimetres long. They live in ponds, rivers and streams and have feathery gills for breathing in water.

SENSSES

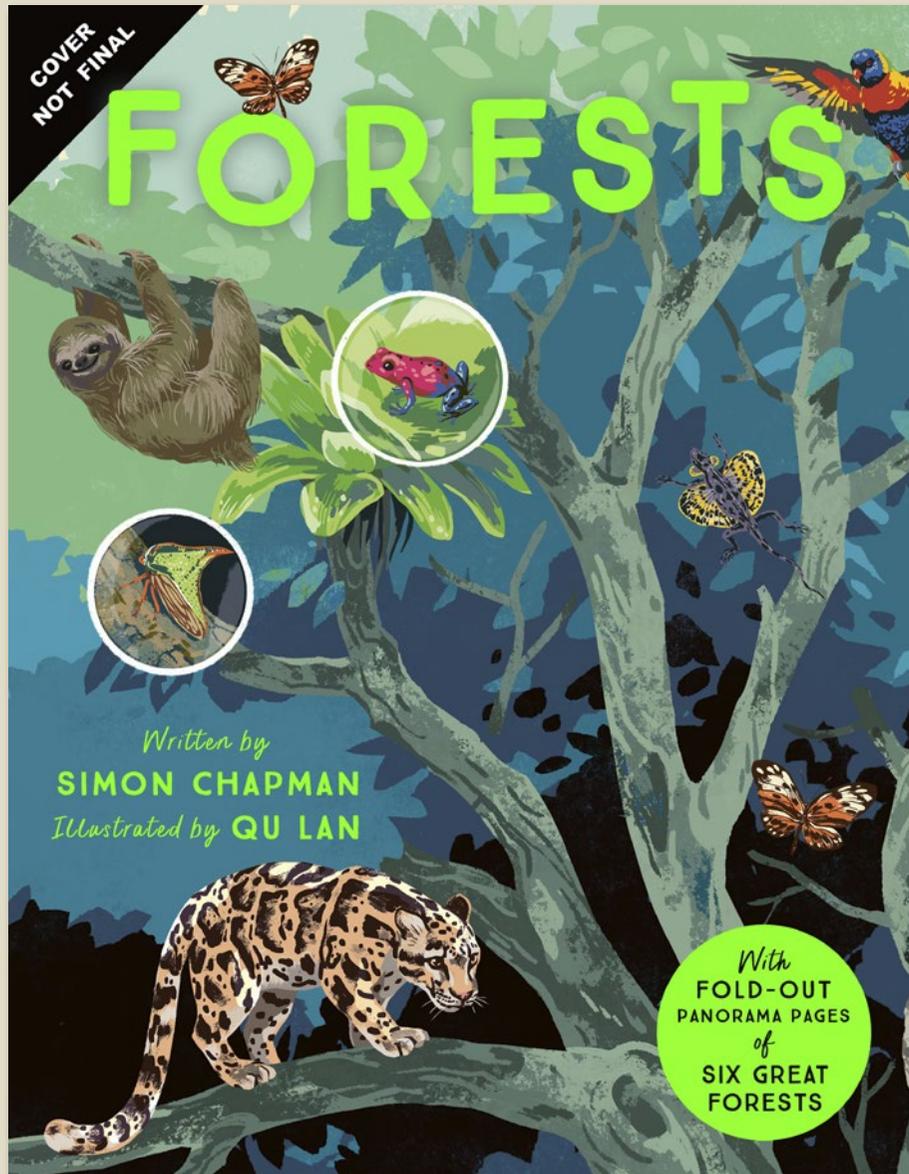
HEARING
Frogs and toads hear using special drum-like flaps of skin. There is one behind each eye. The skin vibrates when sound hits it, and messages are sent to the frog's brain so it can hear sound. Salamanders can hear well in water, but not in the air. Instead, they use their feet to sense vibrations in the ground.

VISION
Many frogs and toads have large, colourful eyes which can see forwards, sideways and even backwards, helping them to find food using their eyesight! Cascilians have small eyes and mostly rely on their sense of smell to find food. The pupils of frog and toad eyes come in some amazing shapes and colours.

SMELL AND TASTE
Burrowing amphibians have a good sense of smell, using it to find food and mates. Some frogs and salamanders can even find the ponds where they hatched by following the smell. Cascilians use their sense of smell to find food. They have a little tentacle below each eye. This sense organ is flicked, like a snake's tongue, to detect smells and tastes.

SOUND
Male frogs and toads can be very loud! When an American bullfrog croaks it expands its throat like a balloon, so the noise is louder and travels further. This stretched bubble of skin is called a vocal sac. Males croak to call females to come to them and to tell other males to stay away.

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|------------------|------------------------|
| Pub Date | 14/08/2025 |
| Pub Price | £12.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800787124 |
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| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Camilla De La Bedoyere |
| Illustrator | Britta Teckentrup |
| Extent | 32pp |
| Word Count | 4000 words |
| Freight On Board | 12/06/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |



An exploration of forests with fold-out pages.

- A comprehensive and fascinating exploration of forests including their role, the unique wildlife they support and their fight for survival.
- Features forests from around the world.
- Includes four fold-out pages.
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour



A World of Forests

A MASS OF TREES GROWS UP A HILLSIDE, their roots tapping in the ground. Rain or sunlight passes through the high canopy of leaves, sending up bright green moss. Forests are beautiful. They are also the most important places on Earth. The amount of forests has been growing for thousands of years.

The beauty of forests and the way they grow is a result of the balance between the sun, rain, and wind. The sun provides the energy for the trees to grow, while rain and wind help to bring the nutrients they need. The trees then use these nutrients to grow and produce more trees. This cycle continues until the forest is so dense that it blocks out the sun and rain, and the trees die. The forest then starts to grow again, and the cycle begins.

There are many different types of forests, each with its own unique characteristics. Some forests are made up of tall, thin trees, while others are made up of shorter, wider trees. Some forests are found in warm climates, while others are found in cold climates. Each forest has its own special plants and animals that have adapted to live there.

Forests are important for many reasons. They provide a home for many different species of plants and animals. They also help to clean the air and water, and they provide a source of wood and other products. Without forests, the world would be a very different place.



PART ONE: What is a Forest?

WITH A THICK LEAFY CANOPY ABOVE BLOCKING OUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE RAIN AND THE SUN'S RAYS, and a rotting mulch of leaves and deadwood on the floor, forests are great places to live. Eight out of ten of all the Earth's land plant and animal species lives in one.

When there is not enough sun, rain or warmth, trees may still grow, but not as a forest. There might be open woodland with widely spaced bushes, grassland or even desert.

Plants in many forests around the world have adapted to cope with less than perfect conditions. These include the 'tango' of the far north with its intensely cold winters and South America's Gran Chaco where for much of the year it is too hot and too dry for most plants to grow.

Different types of forest can grow on a single hill or mountain, depending on how much sun, wind and rain its slopes receive. Dense jungle may grow on one side of a valley where the sun shines and rich soil has built up while, on the other side, the trees are stunted through lack of light, water and nutrients.

To understand how these forests grow we must first understand how trees work.



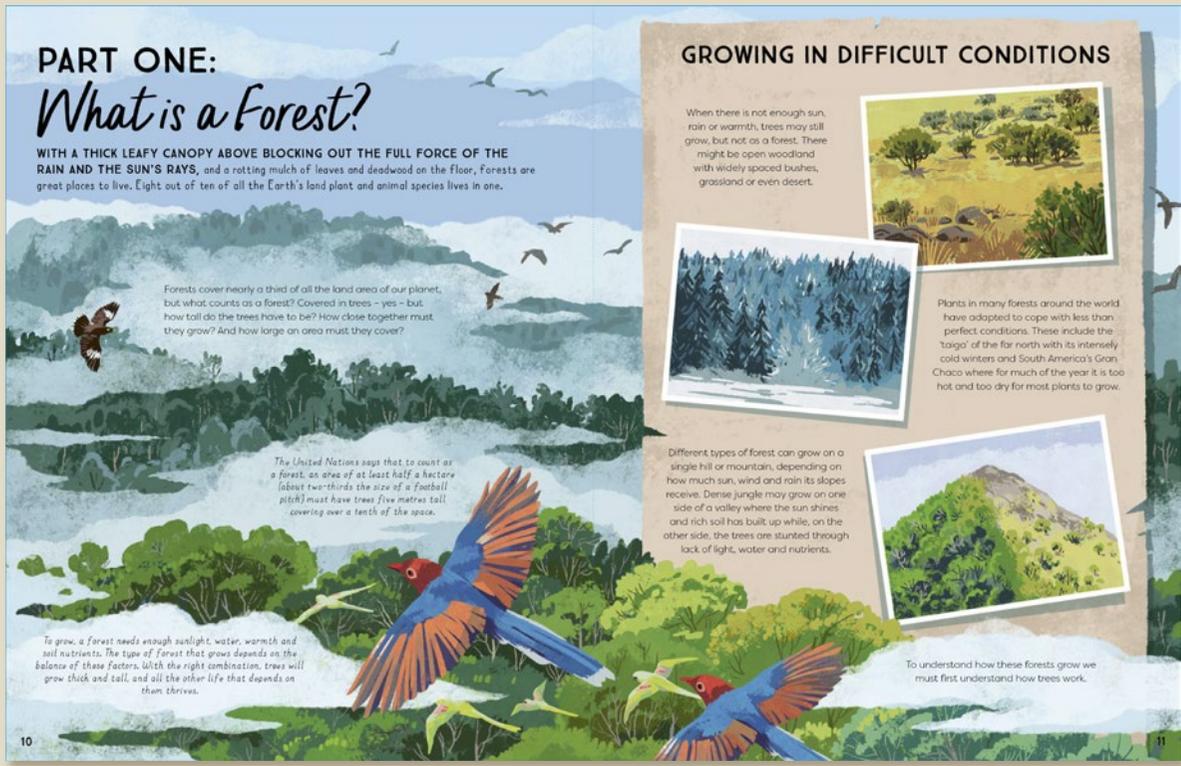
Warm Temperate Forests

A STORM IS BREWING ABOVE AN AUSTRALIAN FOREST. The clouds are lowering fast. The rain is coming. It comes pouring through the branches and pinging at the dead leaves that cover the ground. The air is charged with electricity and a flash of lightning strikes. The forest is ready to burn.

Wildfires are a natural part of the life cycle of many forests. They help to clear the ground and return nutrients to the soil. However, human activities have increased the frequency and intensity of wildfires, and many forests are now at risk of being destroyed.

There are many different types of warm temperate forests, each with its own unique characteristics. Some forests are made up of tall, thin trees, while others are made up of shorter, wider trees. Some forests are found in warm climates, while others are found in cold climates. Each forest has its own special plants and animals that have adapted to live there.

Forests are important for many reasons. They provide a home for many different species of plants and animals. They also help to clean the air and water, and they provide a source of wood and other products. Without forests, the world would be a very different place.



PART ONE: What is a Forest?

WITH A THICK LEAFY CANOPY ABOVE BLOCKING OUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE RAIN AND THE SUN'S RAYS, and a rotting mulch of leaves and deadwood on the floor, forests are great places to live. Eight out of ten of all the Earth's land plant and animal species lives in one.

Forests cover nearly a third of all the land area of our planet, but what counts as a forest? Covered in trees – yes – but how tall do the trees have to be? How close together must they grow? And how large an area must they cover?

The United Nations says that to count as a forest, an area of at least half a hectare (about two-thirds the size of a football pitch) must have trees five metres tall covering over a tenth of the space.

To grow, a forest needs enough sunlight, water, warmth and soil nutrients. The type of forest that grows depends on the balance of these factors. With the right combination, trees will grow thick and tall, and all the other life that depends on them thrives.

GROWING IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

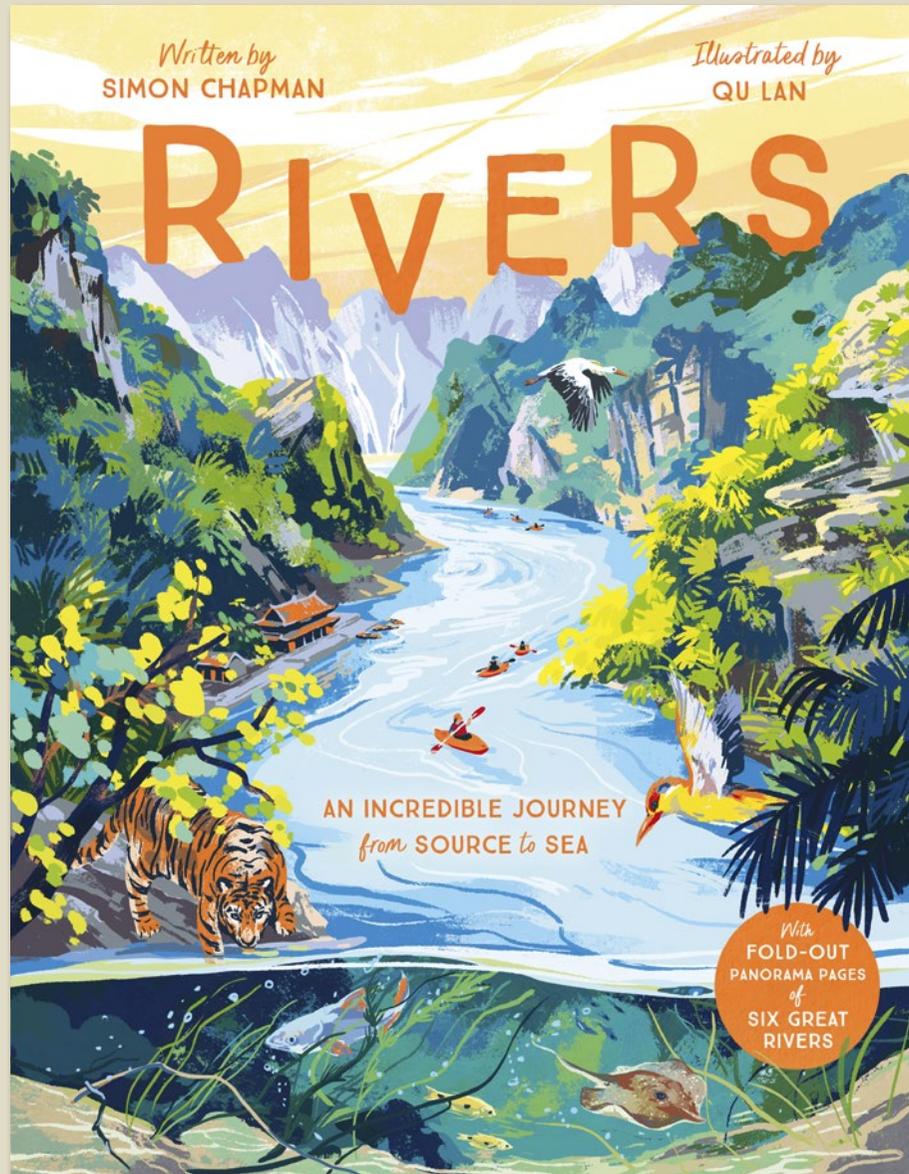
When there is not enough sun, rain or warmth, trees may still grow, but not as a forest. There might be open woodland with widely spaced bushes, grassland or even desert.

Plants in many forests around the world have adapted to cope with less than perfect conditions. These include the 'tango' of the far north with its intensely cold winters and South America's Gran Chaco where for much of the year it is too hot and too dry for most plants to grow.

Different types of forest can grow on a single hill or mountain, depending on how much sun, wind and rain its slopes receive. Dense jungle may grow on one side of a valley where the sun shines and rich soil has built up while, on the other side, the trees are stunted through lack of light, water and nutrients.

To understand how these forests grow we must first understand how trees work.

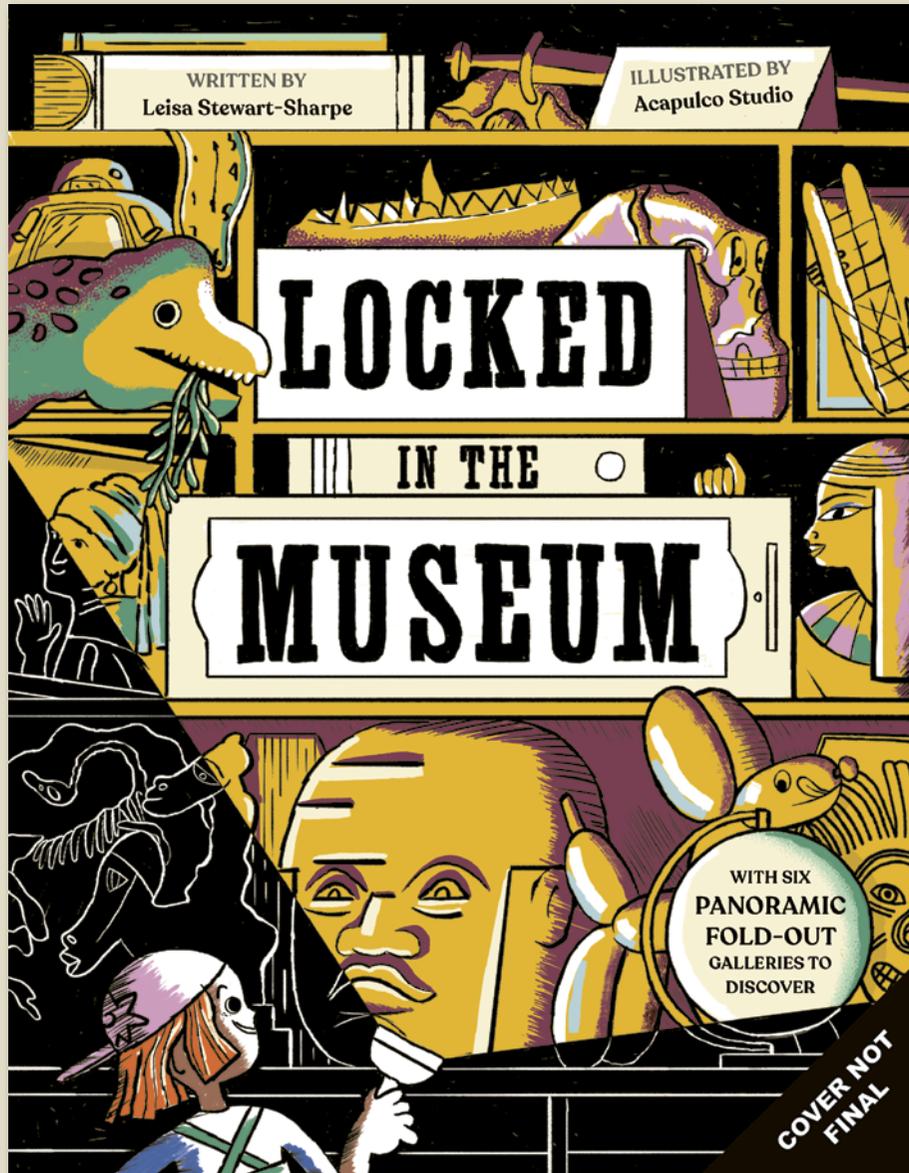
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An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

- 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



An action-packed tour of the most marvellous museum in the world!

- A thrilling behind-the-scenes museum tour featuring six stunning gatefold scenes.
- Featuring artefacts from real-life museums around the world, the exhibits are organised into eight galleries: Dinosaurs and fossils, Nature, Human Origins, Ancient Civilisations, Art, Transport, Space, Science and Technology and Earth
- A fun and accessible cross curricular title perfect for curious kids who are interested in everything from ancient history and art, to STEM topics.
- Features a section on the challenges faced by modern museums and a glossary of tricky terms.
- Cover finishes: spot uv and emboss

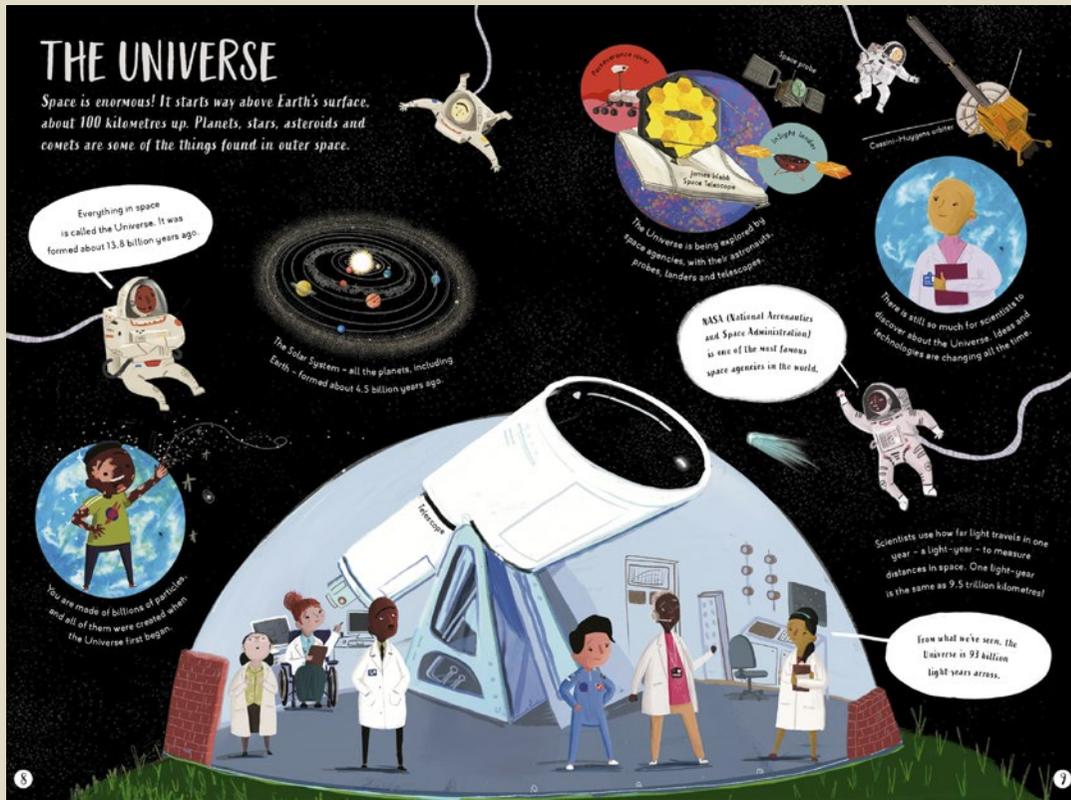
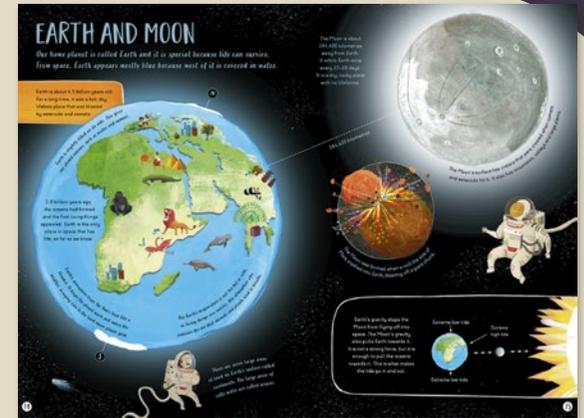
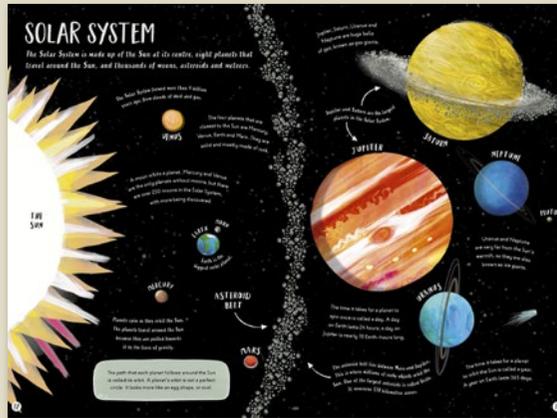
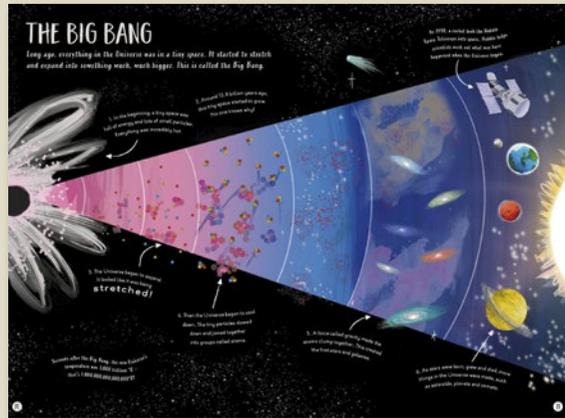
My First Book of Space



Explore the wonders of the cosmos in this gorgeously illustrated first guide to space.

- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and again
- Includes a search-and-find element featuring a shooting star on every page
- *My First Book of Nature* has sold over 64,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023)

My First Book of Space



| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
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| Illustrator | Aaron Cushley |
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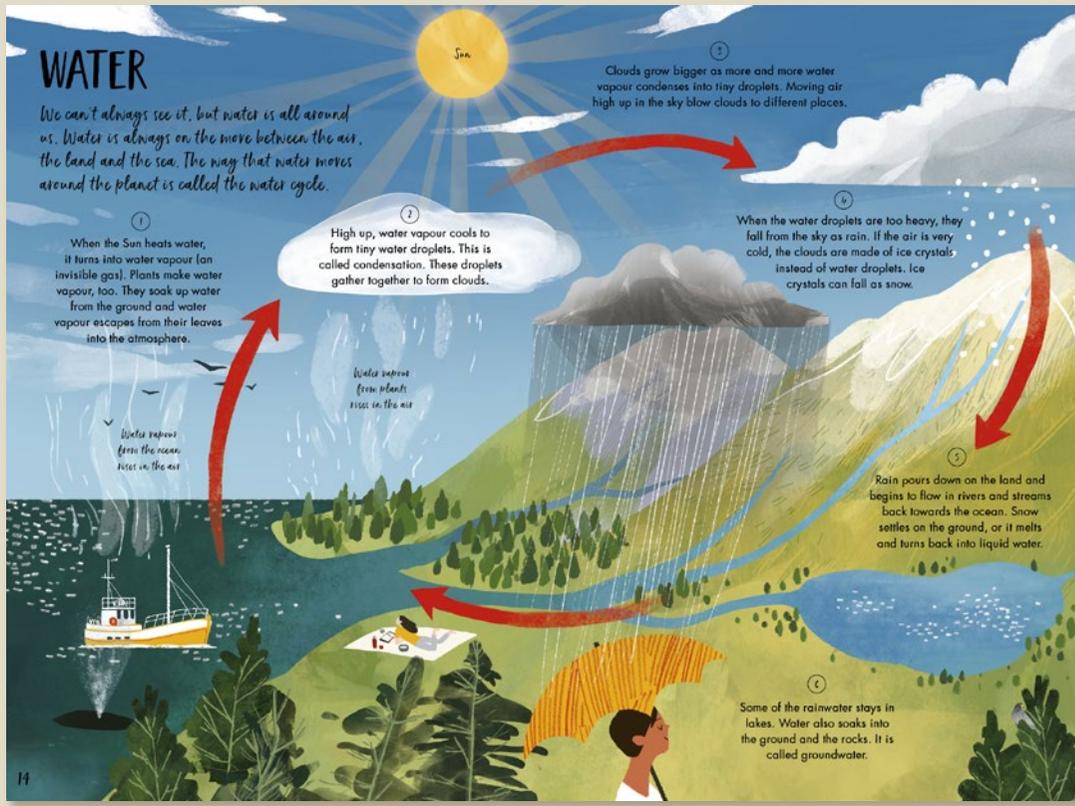
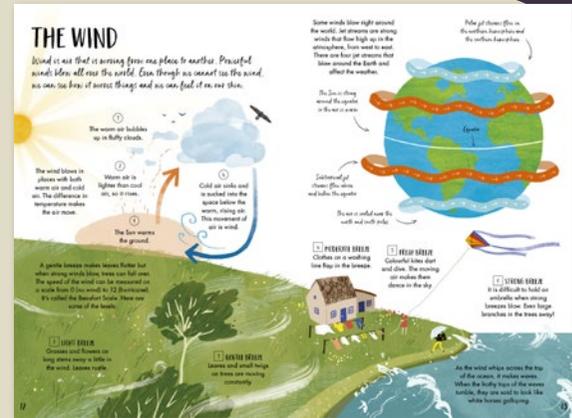
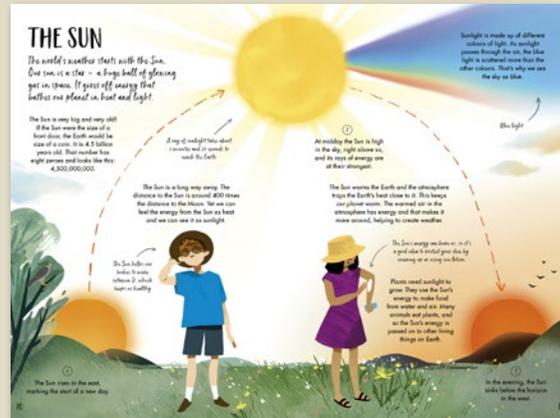
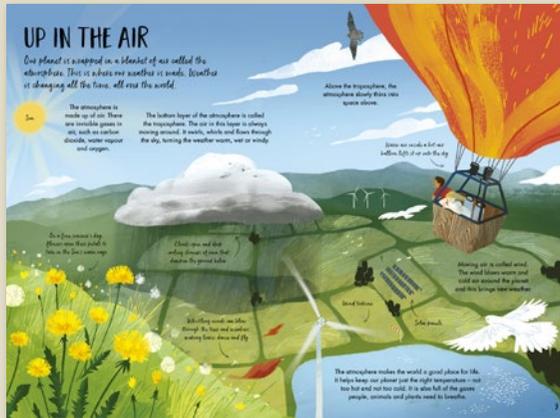
My First Book of Weather



A bright first book about the weather

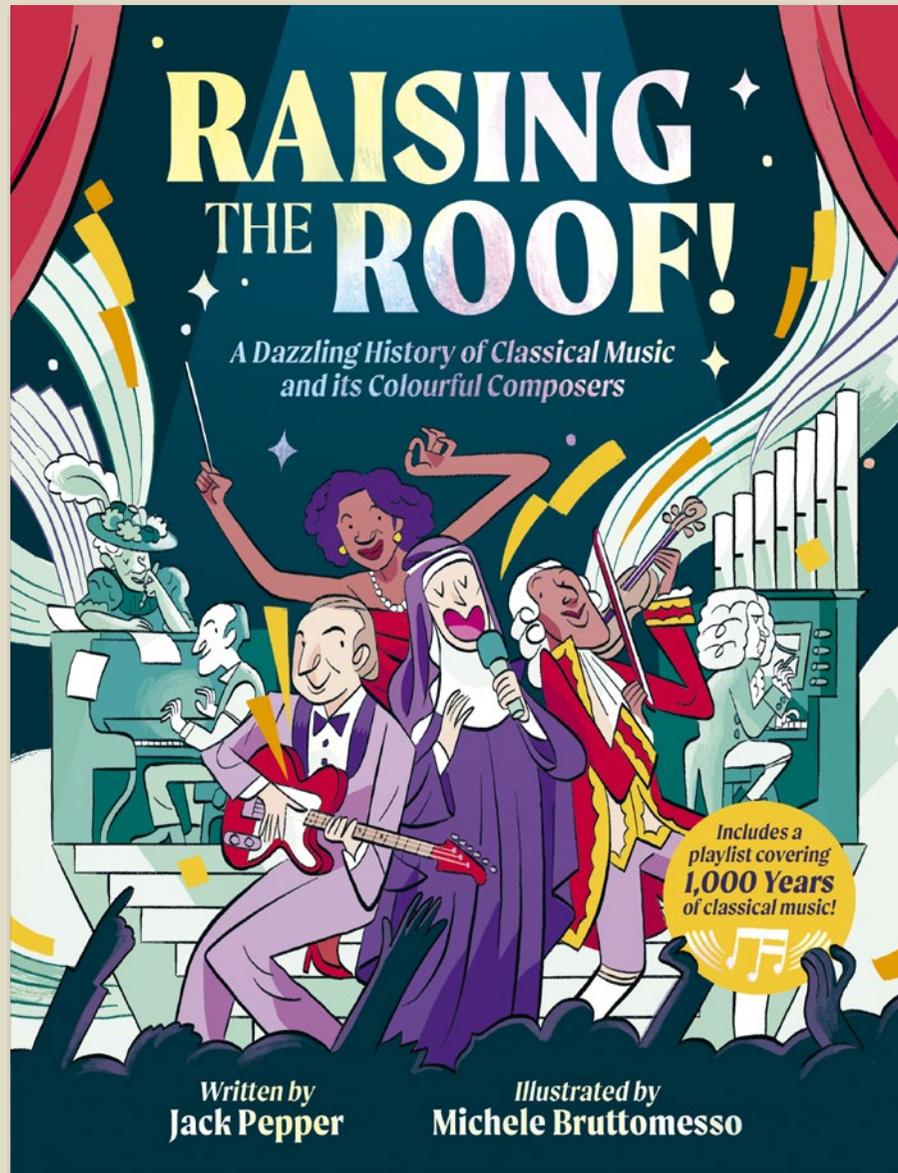
- *My First Book of Nature*, the first title in the series, has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Comprised of four clear sections
- Sample contents: **What is weather?** Up in the air/The sun/The wind; **What's the weather today?** Land and sea/Nature's weather warnings/A storm is on the way; **World Weather** Cold Earth/Warm Earth/Climates; **Extreme Weather** Wild Weather Events/Hot and cold/Weird weather
- Includes a search-and-find element to look for in every scene and 4 tear-out wipe-clean spotting cards, with writing and drawing activities
- Consulted and *endorsed* by the Royal Meteorological Society
- Illustrated by Taiwanese artist Cinyee Chiu - bold, bright, fun and appealing to early readers

My First Book of Weather



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| Illustrator | Cinyee Chiu |
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| Word Count | 6250 words |
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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
- Cover: matt Lam, spot UV + holo foil

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of classical or 'major' group of pieces. The word itself comes from the Greek word *symphonia*, which means 'to sound together'.

LISTENING TIP
When you are listening to a symphony, try to identify the different instruments and how they are used. You can also try to identify the different movements and how they are related to each other.

1500s The first symphony was written by Giovanni Gabrieli in 1580. It was a collection of six pieces for organ and voices.

1700s The symphony became a major genre of music. It was often written for a large orchestra and was performed in public.

1775 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote his first symphony in 1764. It was a collection of four pieces for orchestra.

1800s The symphony became a major genre of music. It was often written for a large orchestra and was performed in public.

1872 The first symphony was written by Johannes Brahms in 1855. It was a collection of four pieces for orchestra.

1948 The first symphony was written by Dmitri Shostakovich in 1926. It was a collection of five pieces for orchestra.

1900s The symphony became a major genre of music. It was often written for a large orchestra and was performed in public.

Present The symphony is still a major genre of music. It is often written for a large orchestra and is performed in public.

Richard Wagner

Wagner had a lot to say and all things he say he pushed music to its limits and revolutionised everything. Let's take a chronological look.

1813 Wagner was born in Leipzig, Germany. He was a composer, conductor, and opera theorist.

1842 Wagner wrote his first opera, *Die Feuerschiff*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1850 Wagner wrote his first symphony, *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*. It was a collection of four pieces for orchestra.

1875 Wagner wrote his first opera, *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*. It was a collection of four pieces for orchestra.

1882 Wagner wrote his first opera, *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*. It was a collection of four pieces for orchestra.

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1900 Wagner wrote his first opera, *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*. It was a collection of four pieces for orchestra.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

Who made great and famous?

LISTEN!
George Gershwin was a composer, pianist, and conductor. He was known for his jazz-influenced music, including *Rhapsody in Blue* and *An American in Paris*.

1898 Gershwin was born in Manhattan, New York. He was a composer, pianist, and conductor.

1914 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1924 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1927 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1928 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

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1934 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1935 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1936 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1937 Gershwin wrote his first opera, *Blue Boy*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

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.

LISTEN!
A Feather on the Breath of God
sung by Gothic Voices

Hildegard was a little-known name even in medieval times, with early music becoming widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the standards is this album, released in 1985.

1098 Hildegard was born in Bingen, Germany. She was a composer, mystic, and visionary.

1136 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1158 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1179 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1180 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

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1190 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1191 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1192 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

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1195 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1196 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1197 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

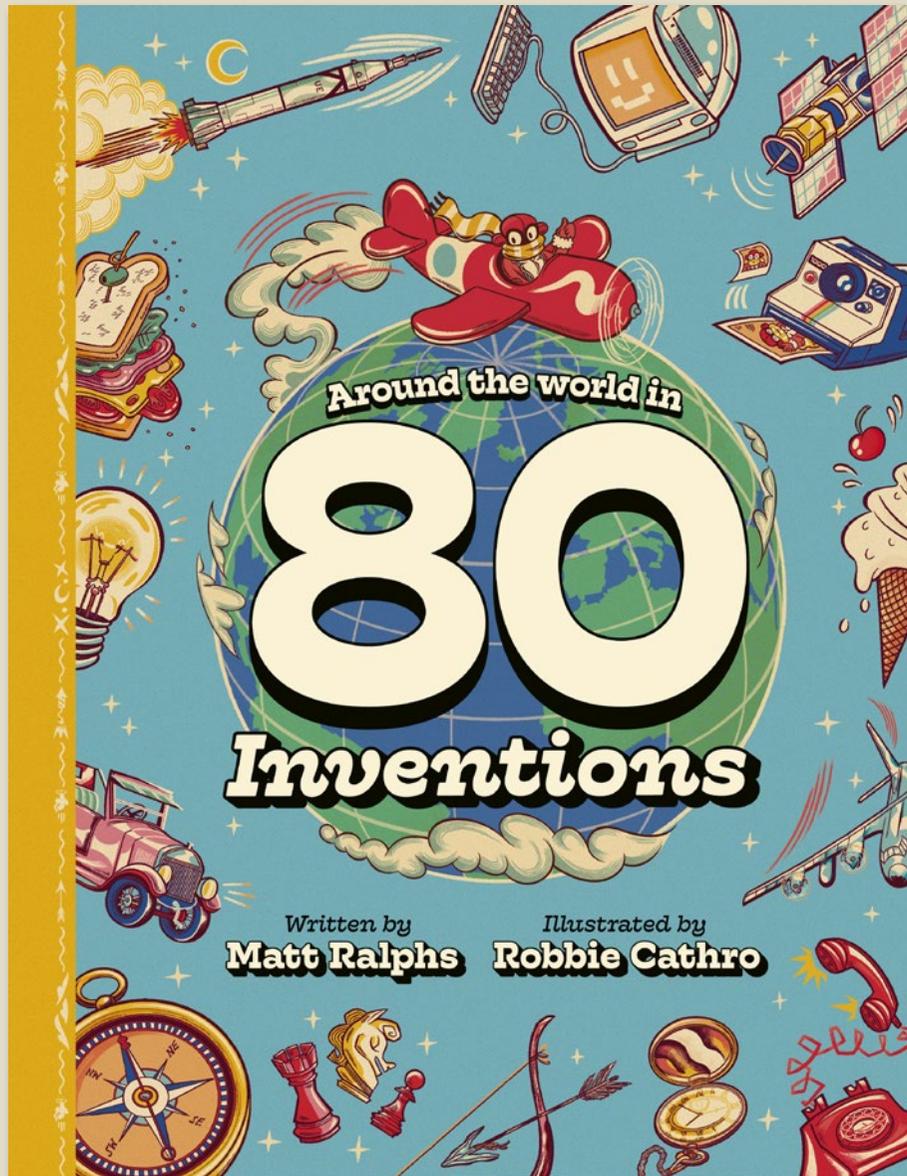
1198 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1199 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

1200 Hildegard wrote her first opera, *Ordo Virtutum*. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra.

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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

On the 15th of August 1686, we first got our taste buds on a treat when the first ice cream was made in the city of Florence, Italy. The recipe was made up of cream, sugar and fruit. The first ice cream was made in the city of Florence, Italy. The recipe was made up of cream, sugar and fruit. The first ice cream was made in the city of Florence, Italy. The recipe was made up of cream, sugar and fruit.

Easy Ice Cream

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in the city of France? The first bicycle was invented in the city of France. The first bicycle was invented in the city of France. The first bicycle was invented in the city of France.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

Camera

"Snap photos" 24

Although it's often said to have been invented in the city of France, the camera was actually invented in the city of France. The camera was actually invented in the city of France. The camera was actually invented in the city of France.

Developed to Perfection

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage. The first high-speed train was invented in the city of France. The first high-speed train was invented in the city of France.

Marvelous Maglevs

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

You might have seen a wind turbine on an island in the distance, but only recently have they become a common sight. The first wind turbine was invented in the city of France. The first wind turbine was invented in the city of France.

Green Energy

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a military helicopter. The first helicopter was invented in the city of France. The first helicopter was invented in the city of France.

Versatile VTOLs

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

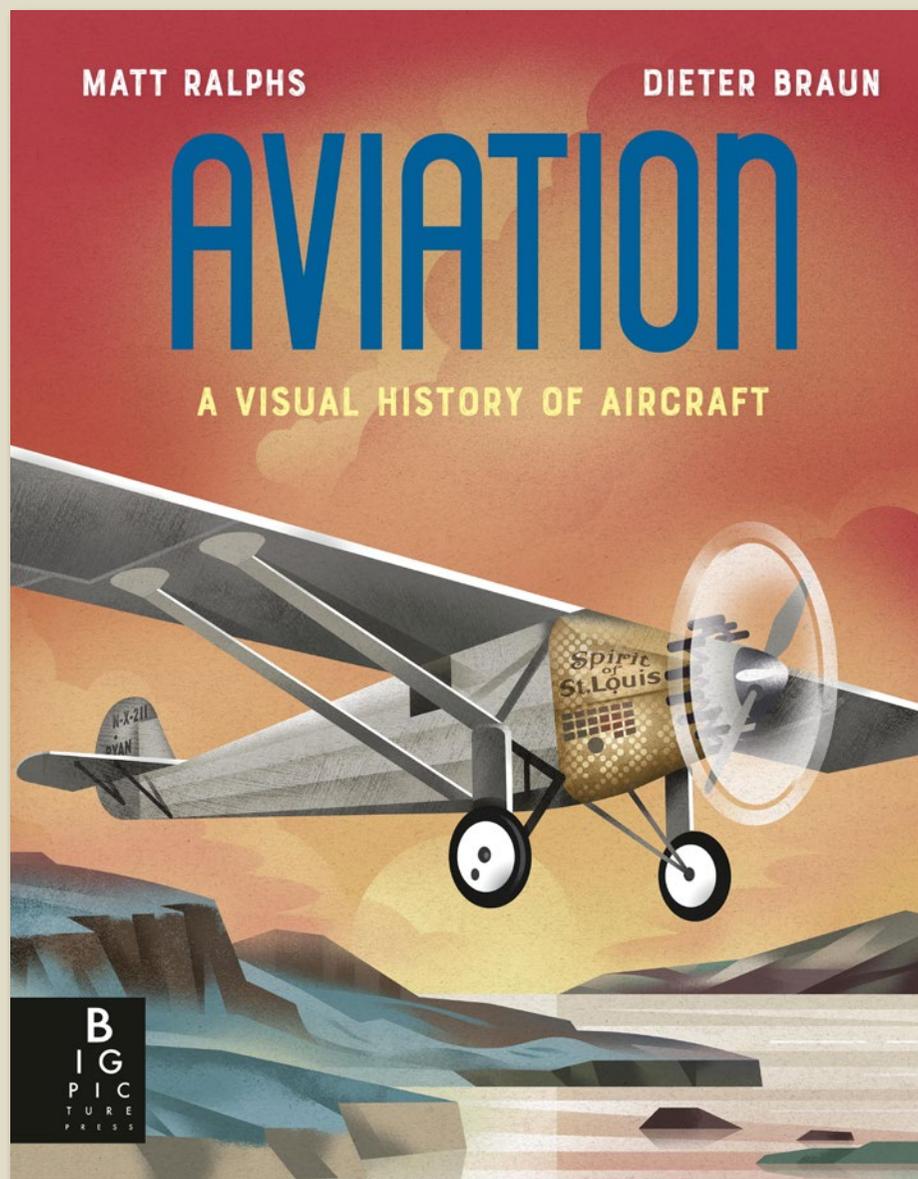
"The world at your fingertips" 18

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

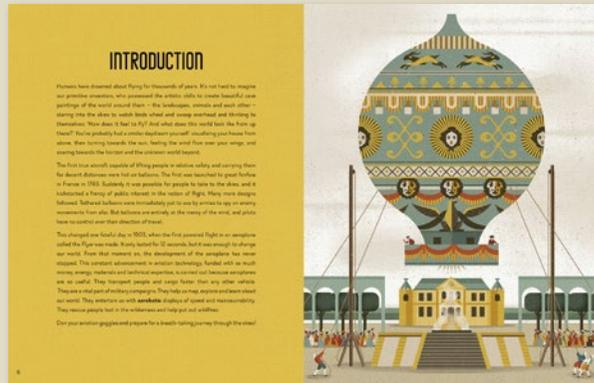
The World Wide Web (WWW) is a gateway to the Internet. It's made up of search engines like Google and Safari, the Internet addresses (also called URLs) we type in, and the websites that appear on our screens. It was invented by a British computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 while working 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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***Aviation* celebrates the ingenuity of aeroplanes, biplanes, monoplanes and helicopters past, present and future.**

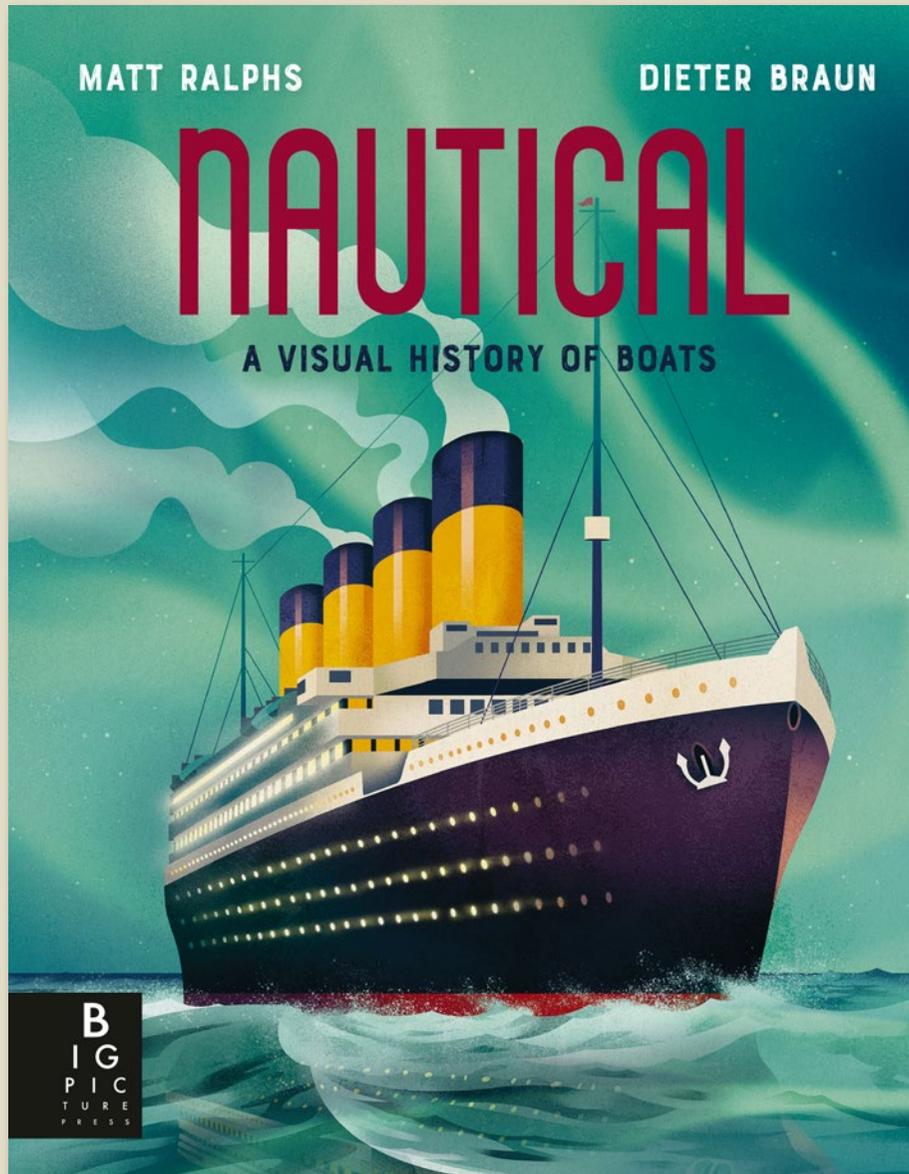
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
- Perfect for plane lovers of all ages.
- Cover treatments: Uncoated and 100% foil.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



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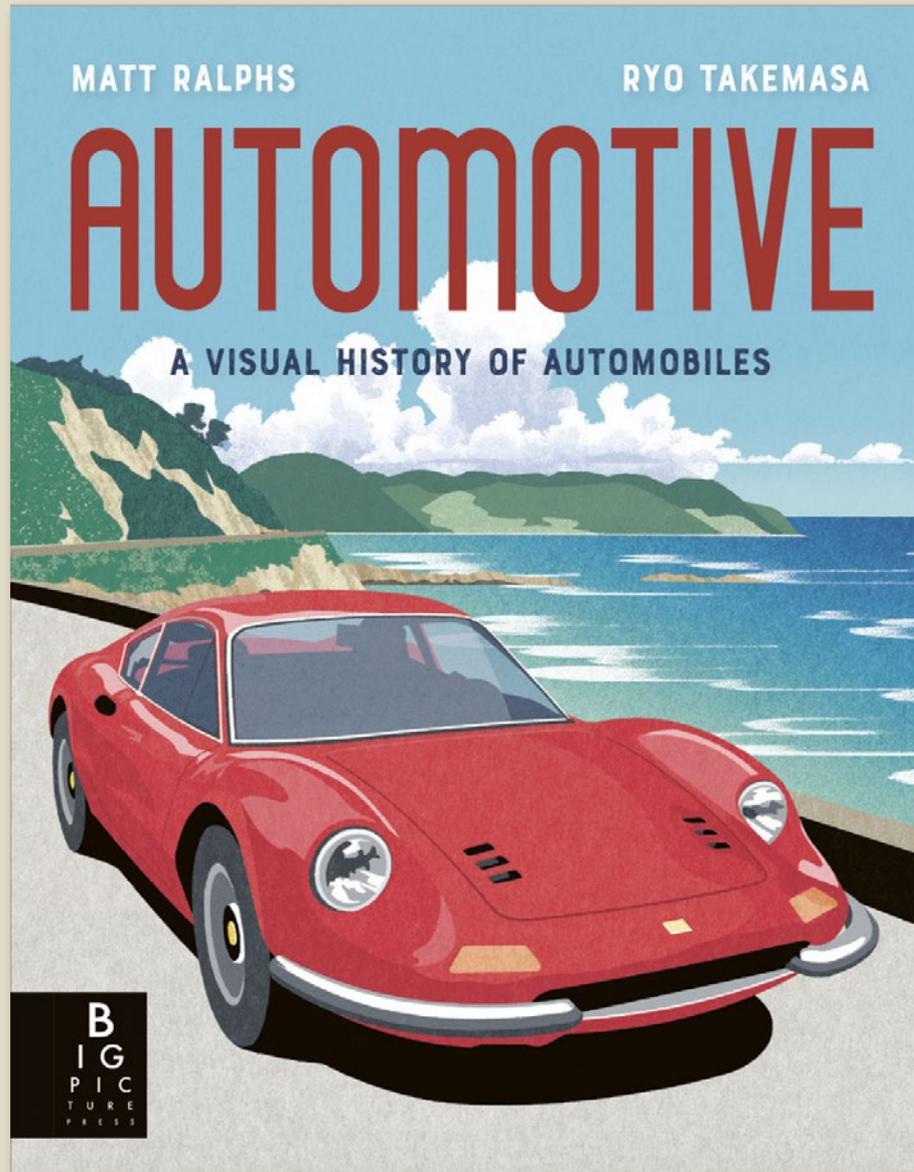


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- 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

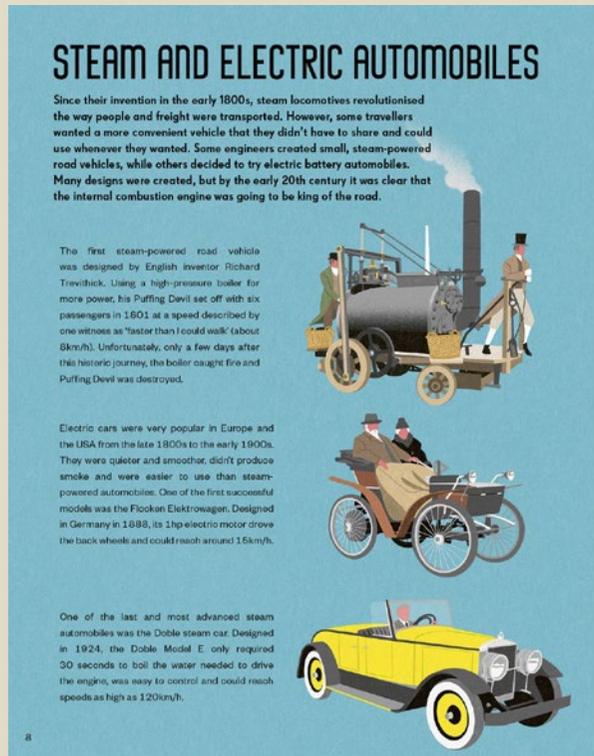
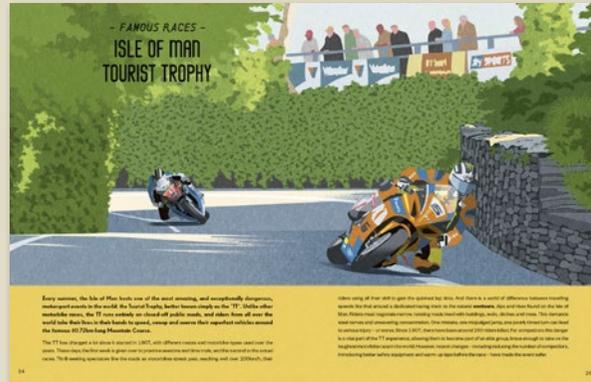
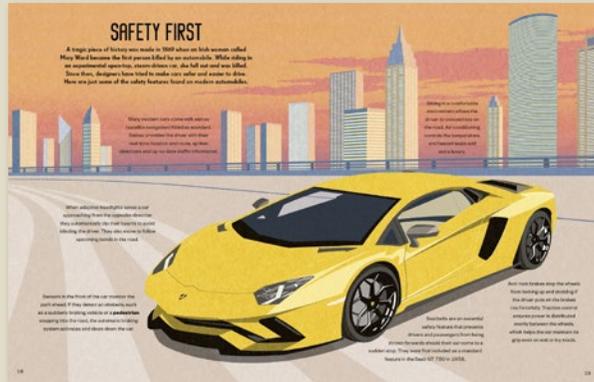


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| Illustrator | Dieter Braun |
| Extent | 64pp |
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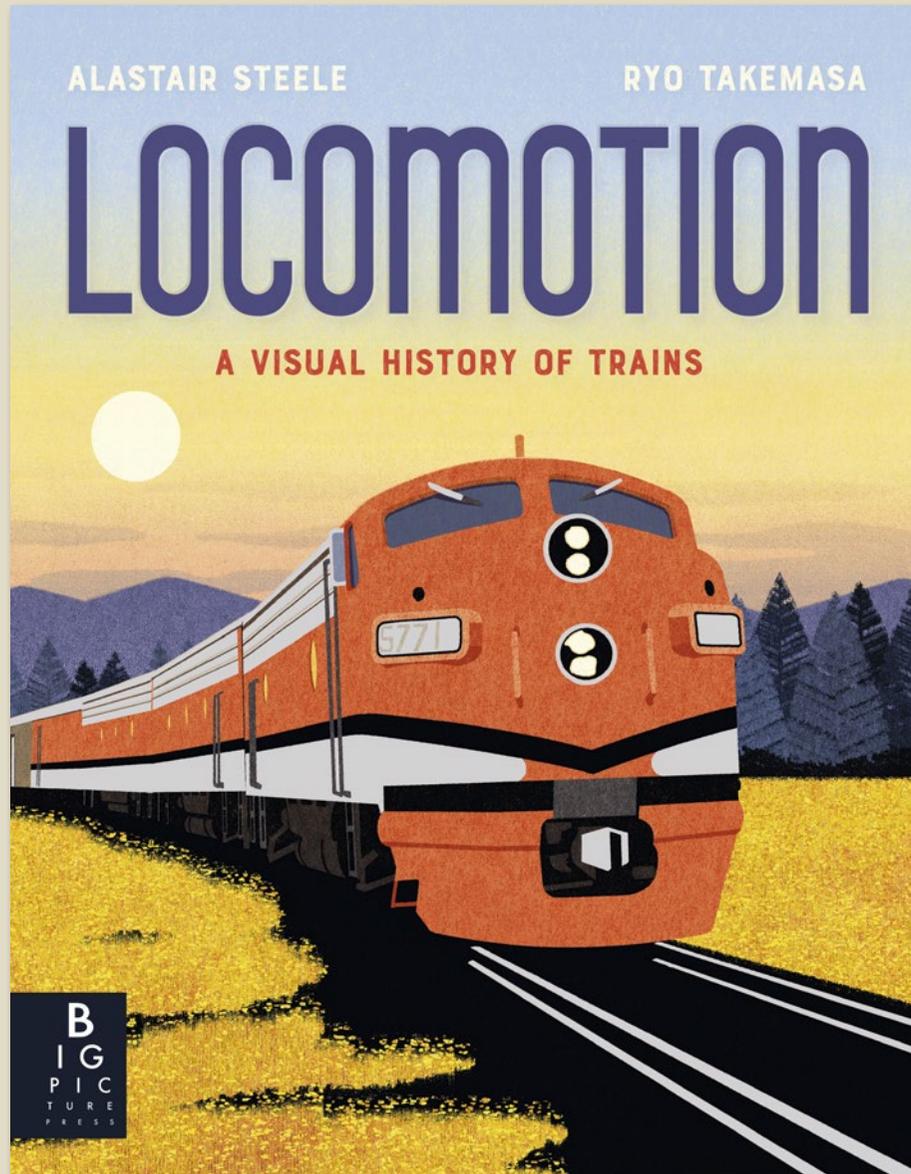


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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 |
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| ISBN | 9781800783171 |
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| Binding | Hardback |
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| Author | Matt Ralphs |
| Illustrator | Ryo Takemasa |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 11813 words |
| 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 to travel around the world, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around as we know them for about two hundred years.

Railways were first used before the first steam engines were invented. These 'hulks' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to haul heavy loads. They were made of wood and had a single set of wheels. The wheels were made of iron and were set on a wooden track. The wheels were made of iron and were set on a wooden track.

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 17th century to pump water to water-lifting devices, and in 1803 the American Richard Trevithick built the first steam-powered locomotive.

Over the last few hundred years, the steam engine has become one of the most important inventions in the world. It has changed the way we live and work, and it has made it possible for us to travel so far and so fast.

Puffing Bluff used to be a railway in Devon, England, which was built in 1825. It was the first railway to be built in Devon, and it was built by the Duke of Devonshire. It was built to transport coal from the mines to the wharf.

THE GAUGE

One of the most important things to think about when you think about railways is the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important because it determines the size of the wheels and the size of the engine. There are two main types of gauge: standard gauge and narrow gauge. Standard gauge is 4 feet 8.5 inches, and narrow gauge is 3 feet 6 inches. The gauge is important because it determines the size of the wheels and the size of the engine.

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 so, and some were even 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 century of steam locomotives that followed.

It was the first steam engine to be used on a railway. It was built by James Watt and James Pickard in 1769. It was used to pump water to water-lifting devices. It was built in Glasgow, Scotland.

The first steam locomotive was built by James Watt and James Pickard in 1769. It was used to pump water to water-lifting devices. It was built in Glasgow, Scotland.

The first steam locomotive was built by James Watt and James Pickard in 1769. It was used to pump water to water-lifting devices. It was built in Glasgow, Scotland.

- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in 1825, and it was the first railway to be built in Wales. It was built to transport slate from the mines to the wharf. It was built by the Duke of Devonshire.

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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.

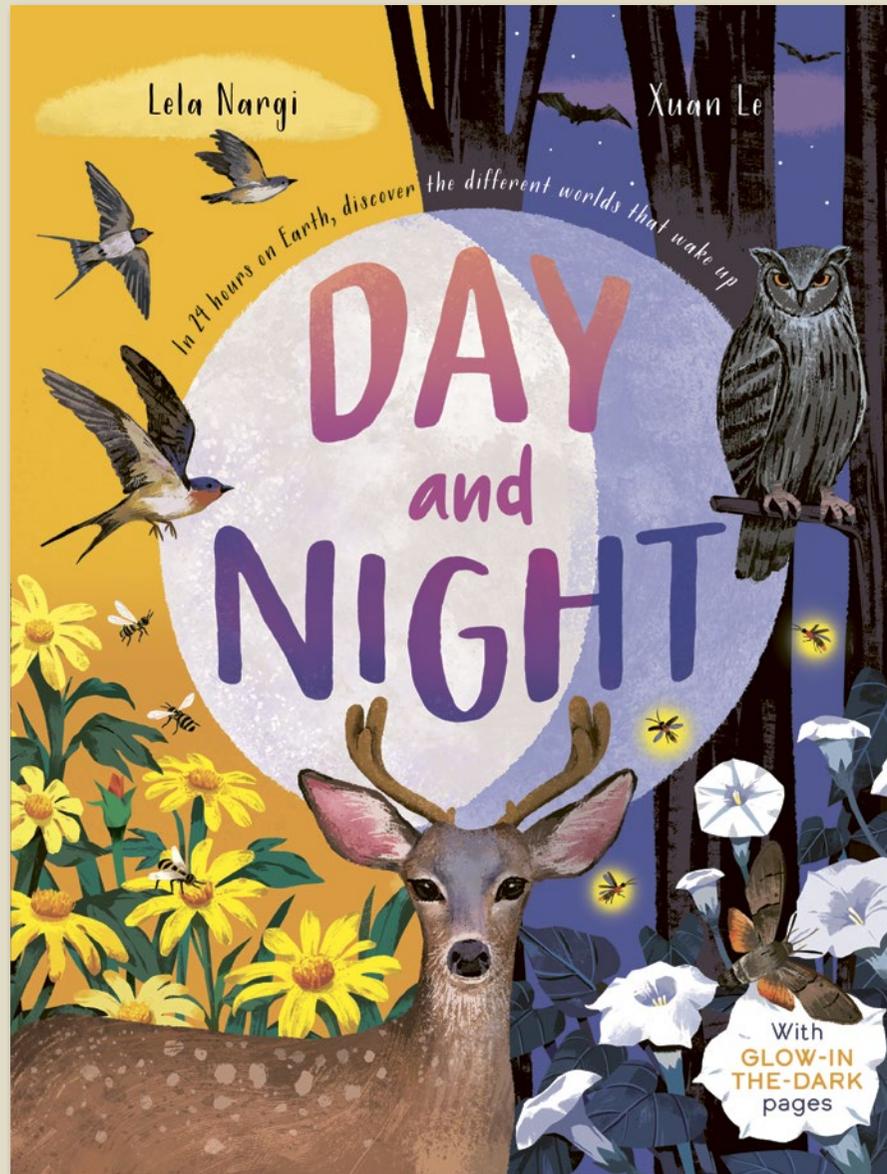
The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

The De100, 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.

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| Author | Alastair Steele |
| Illustrator | Ryo Takemasa |
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| Word Count | 10000 words |
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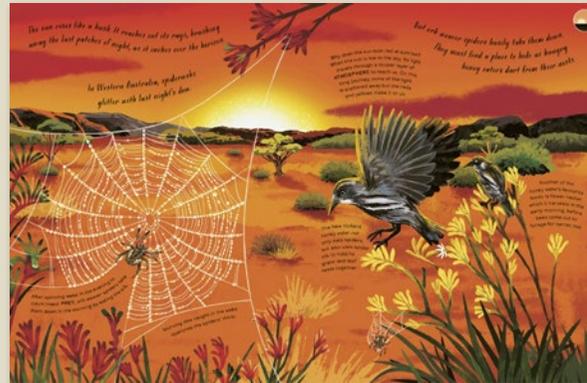
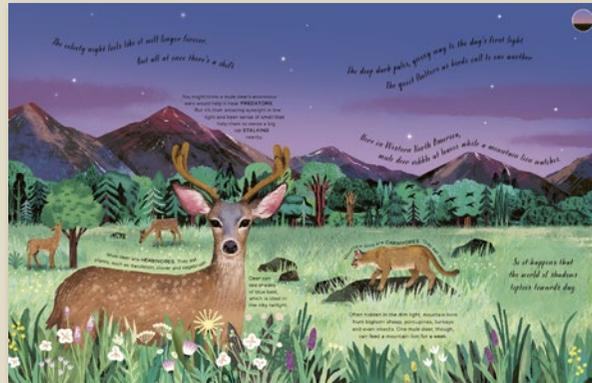
Day and Night



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

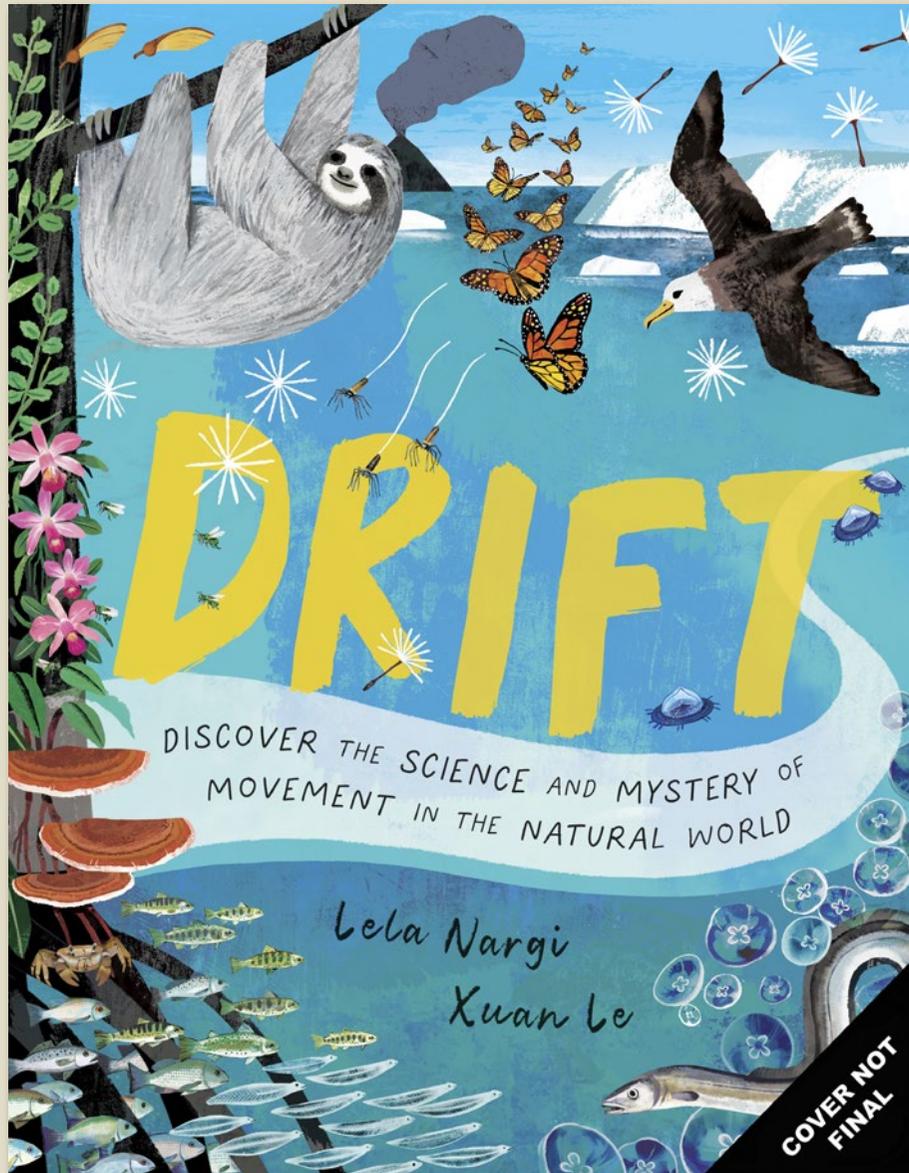
Polar night and midnight sun

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.

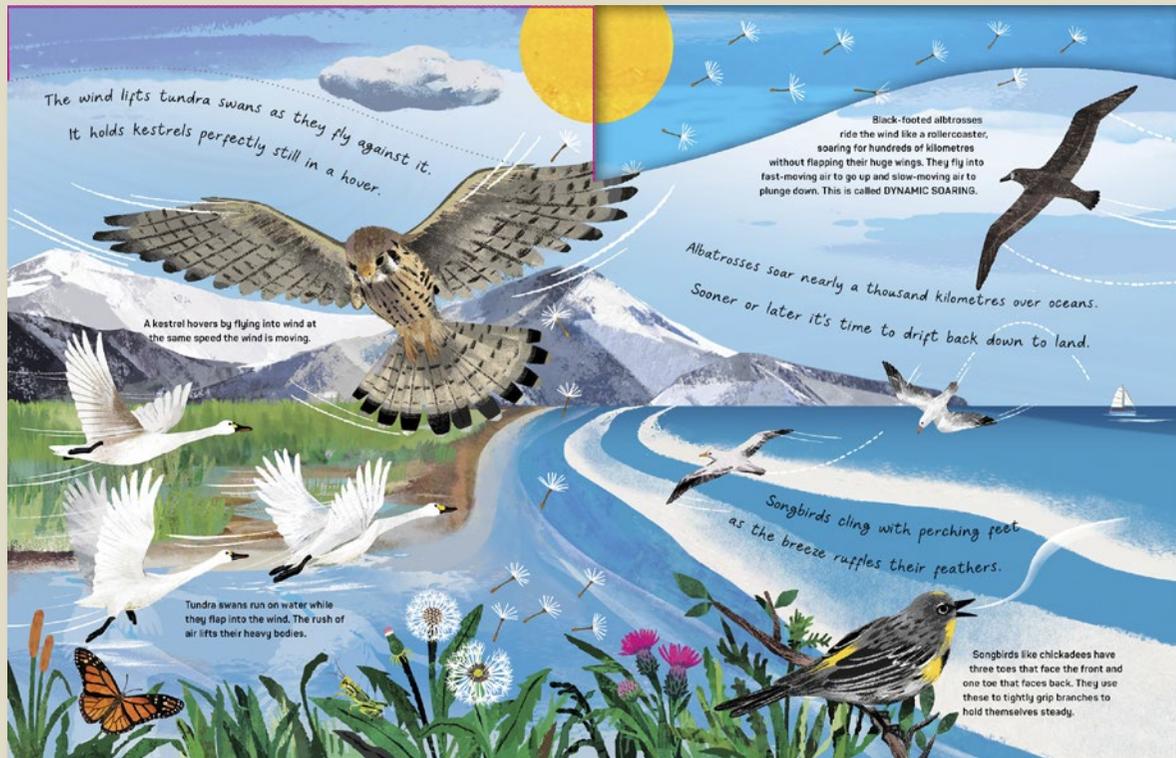
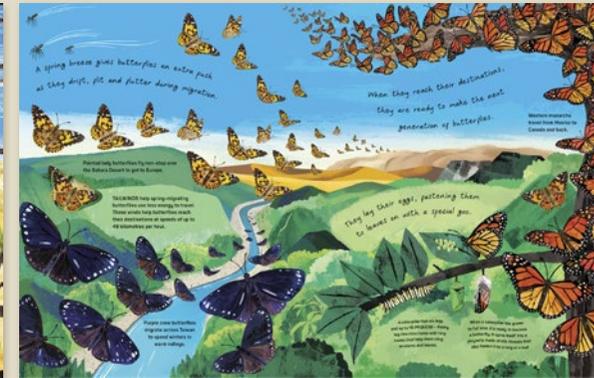
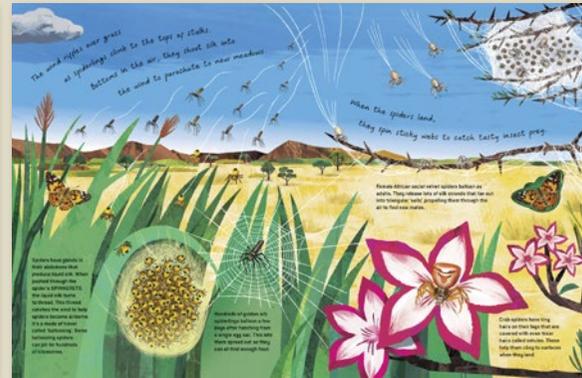
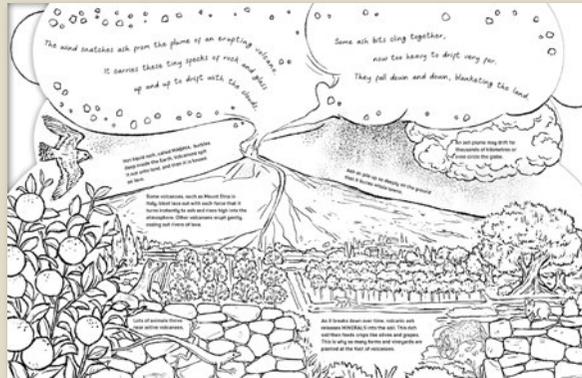
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|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| <h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p> | <h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p> | <h4>Daytime</h4> <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>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p> | <h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p> <p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p> | <h4>Dusk</h4> <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>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p> | <h4>Night</h4> <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 that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p> |
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| Illustrator | Xuan Le |
| Extent | 48pp |
| Word Count | 3000 words |
| Rights Available | World |



The science of movement in the natural world

- Die-cuts on every spread lead the reader through the book, providing a sense of movement
- With a lyrical story and captions, this book can be read on two levels
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV
- Sample contents: AIR: Parachuting Spiders, Volcanic Ash Cloud, Migrating Butterflies, Birds; LAND: Seed Dispersal, Mangroves, Parasitic Plants, Tree-Dwelling Mammals; WATER: Driftwood and its Passengers, Marine Snow, Whales, Jellyfish, Icebergs.



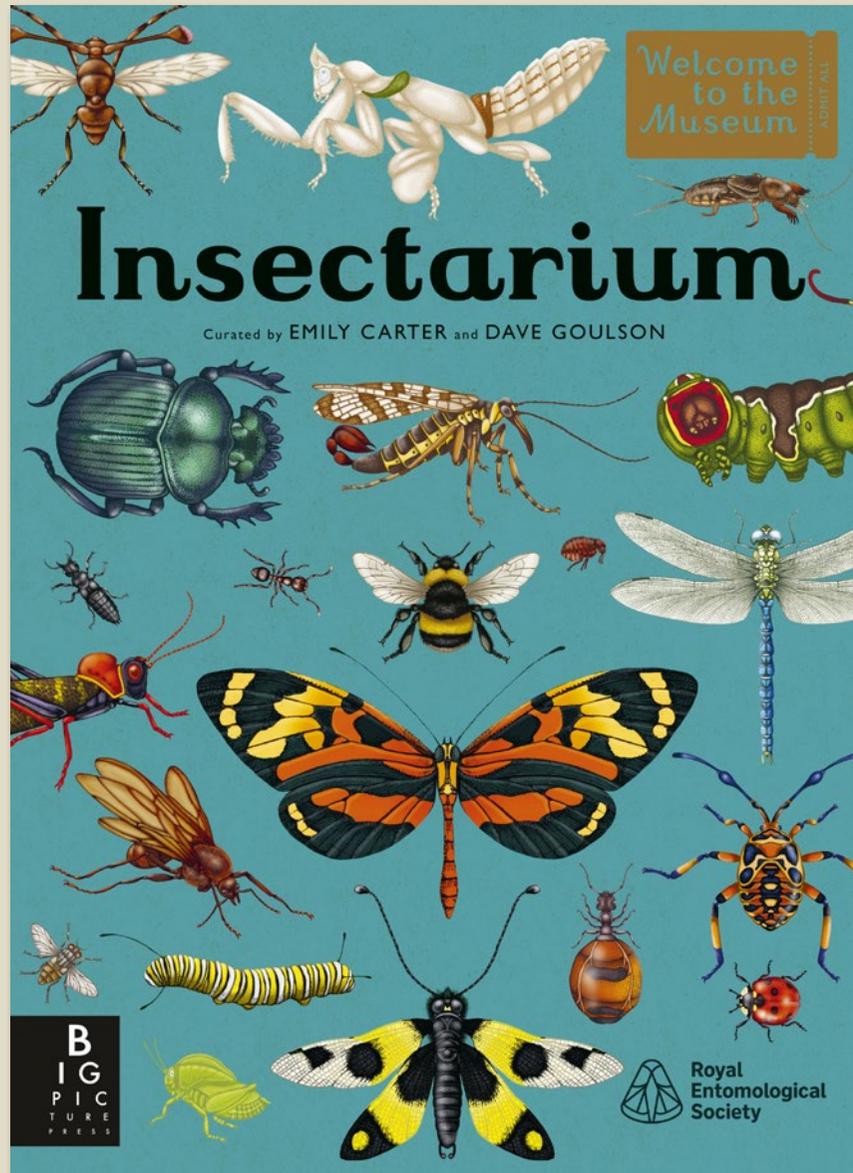
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| Author | Lela Nargi |
| Illustrator | Xuan Le |
| Extent | 48pp |
| Files To Printer | 16/04/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 03/07/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |



Step into the Aviarium and explore the wonderful world of birds!

- A comprehensive overview of the world of birds. Chapters include: birds of prey, flightless birds, seabirds, water birds, tropical birds and garden birds
- Beautifully illustrated by nature artist Teagan White, illustrator of the best-selling *Oceanarium*
- Written by renowned British birder Dominic Couzens, author and journalist specialising in avian and natural history subjects. He contributes regularly to *Bird Watching* and *BBC Wildlife* magazines
- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 2 million copies worldwide

Insectarium



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 two million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Environmental concerns and declining insect populations with potentially catastrophic consequences means that insects are a very popular and current topic of scientific investigation.

Insectarium

Mantises

Mantises are the most alien-looking group of the Dictyoptera order (also found most commonly in the cockroach family) and are the most ancient of the insectivorous mantids. They can be very large, reaching up to 10cm, and are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world, and are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world, and are found in all parts of the world.



Habitat: Ponds, Streams and Rivers

So long as they are abundant throughout the world, they are not particularly common in the UK. They are found in all parts of the world, and are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world, and are found in all parts of the world.



Beetles and Relatives

Beetles are the most diverse group of insects, with over 400,000 species. They are found in all parts of the world, and are found in all parts of the world. They are found in all parts of the world, and are found in all parts of the world.



Wasps

Wasps, bees and ants all belong to a highly successful group of insects known as the Hymenoptera, with 150,000 known species. The Hymenoptera contains most of the 'eusocial' insects – those that live in large nests with the majority of individuals being workers with just one, or a few, queens.

The earliest known wasps appeared about 200 million years ago in the Jurassic period and today more than 100,000 species of wasp have been identified. When most people think of a 'wasp' the common yellow and black social species (known as yellowjackets in North America) comes to mind – the type that tend to cause a nuisance at picnics. These are not typical wasps however: The large majority of known species of wasp are 'parasitoid' wasps, solitary insects that as larvae live on or in hosts (usually other insects). These wasps invariably kill their host, bursting from its corpse in a manner that almost certainly inspired the movie *Alien* (1979). Most parasitoids are small and easily overlooked, and so it is highly likely that huge numbers of species are yet to be discovered.

Most of the social wasps, such as yellowjackets, build nests from chewed up and regurgitated wood pulp. They create a light and strong papier mâché that is fashioned into an insulating papery ball containing sheets of hexagonal honeycomb-like cells. In social wasps, the egg-laying tube of the female has evolved into a sting, used particularly if the nest is under attack. The nests are typically short-lived, founded by a queen in early spring and dying out with the onset of autumn.

Wasps are much maligned, yet they serve many important functions as biocontrol agents and important pollinators.

Key to plate

1: European bee-wasp
Phaenocarpa nigripennis
Length: Up to 14mm.
A hairless wasp, the bee-wasp specializes in feeding on honey bees, which are paralyzed and stored in burrows underground for the offspring to consume. Many females may nest near one another in dense vegetation in sandy soil.

2: Giant Asian hornet
Vespa mandchurica
Length: Up to 45mm.
Sometimes known as the murder hornet, this is the largest hornet species and has a potent sting. It is from Asia, but recently colonized north-west North America. It is a feared predator, commonly attacking and devastating honey bee colonies.

3: Common wasp
Vespa vulgaris
Length: Up to 13mm.
Nests are founded by a queen in spring and built of paper. They can grow to house several thousand workers by late summer. These wasps are important predators of crop pests.

4: Emerald cockroach wasp
Arripes confusus
Length: Up to 22mm.
The colorful insect has a sinister identity. They are parasitoid of large cockroaches, stinging their prey in a particular part of its brain so that the cockroach loses the ability to get away, but is otherwise unharmed. The wasp then leads its victim by one of its antennae like a dog on a lead back to its lair where it lays an egg on the roach. The cockroach then stands helpless for days while it is consumed alive by the wasp's offspring.

5: Tarantula hawk wasp
Pezomachus
Length: Up to 50mm.
These splendid blue-black insects have distinctive rusty orange wings. They prey on tarantulas which they paralyze, sting back to their nest and lay a single egg upon. The grub then burrows into the spider and eats it alive. Said to have one of the most painful stings of any insect, the tarantula hawk wasp is also one of the largest wasp species.

6: Red velvet ant (female)
Diaperella podiceps
Length: Up to 19mm.
The wingless female resembles hairy ants. Their bright colors warn of a powerful sting. Like ants are parasitoid eggs of this species are laid on the brood of various solitary wasps.

7: Giant scoliid wasp
Megacolia procer
Length: Up to 72mm.
Perhaps the largest wasp species, the giant scoliid is a parasitoid of other scoliid grubs parasitizing an unfortunate grub with a sting. Laying an egg in it and then burying it for the emerging wasp grub to consume at its leisure.



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|------------------|---------------|
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| Author | Dave Goulson |
| Illustrator | Emily Carter |
| Extent | 112pp |
| Word Count | 22000 words |
| Rights Available | World |

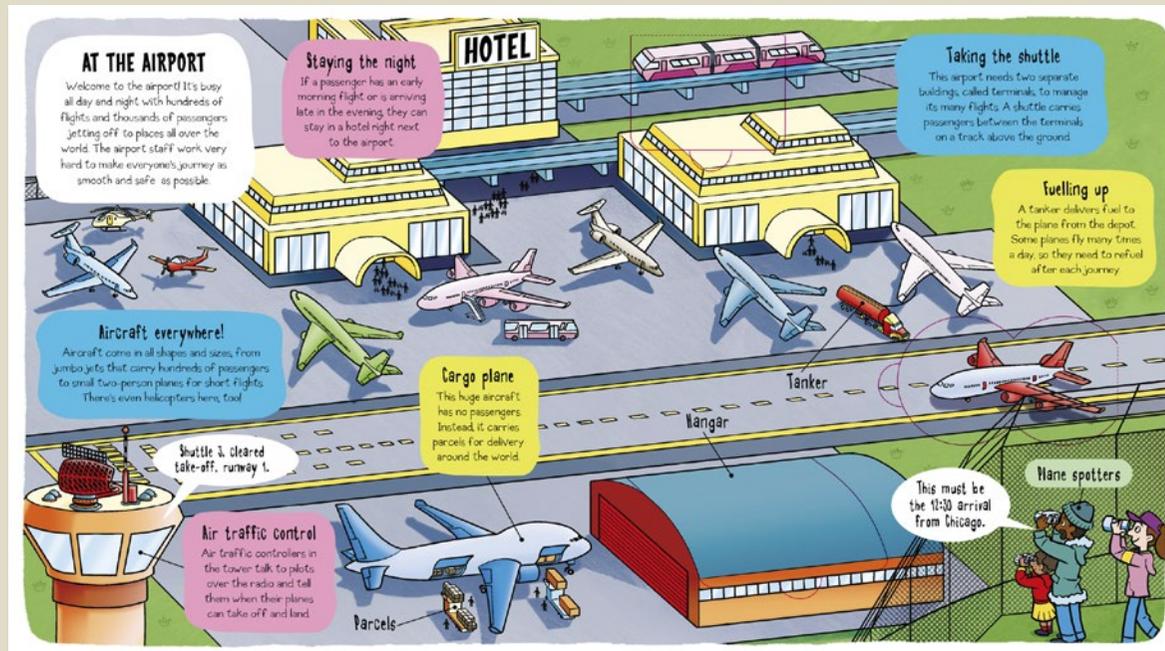
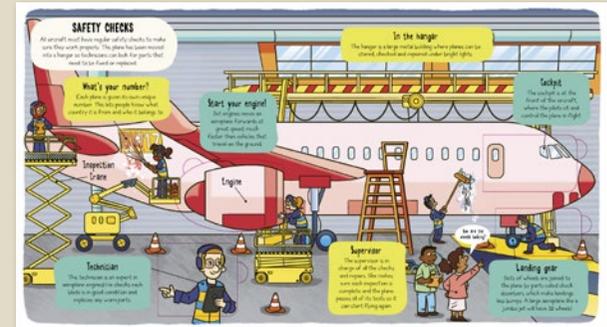
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Explore a bustling airport with 30+ flaps!

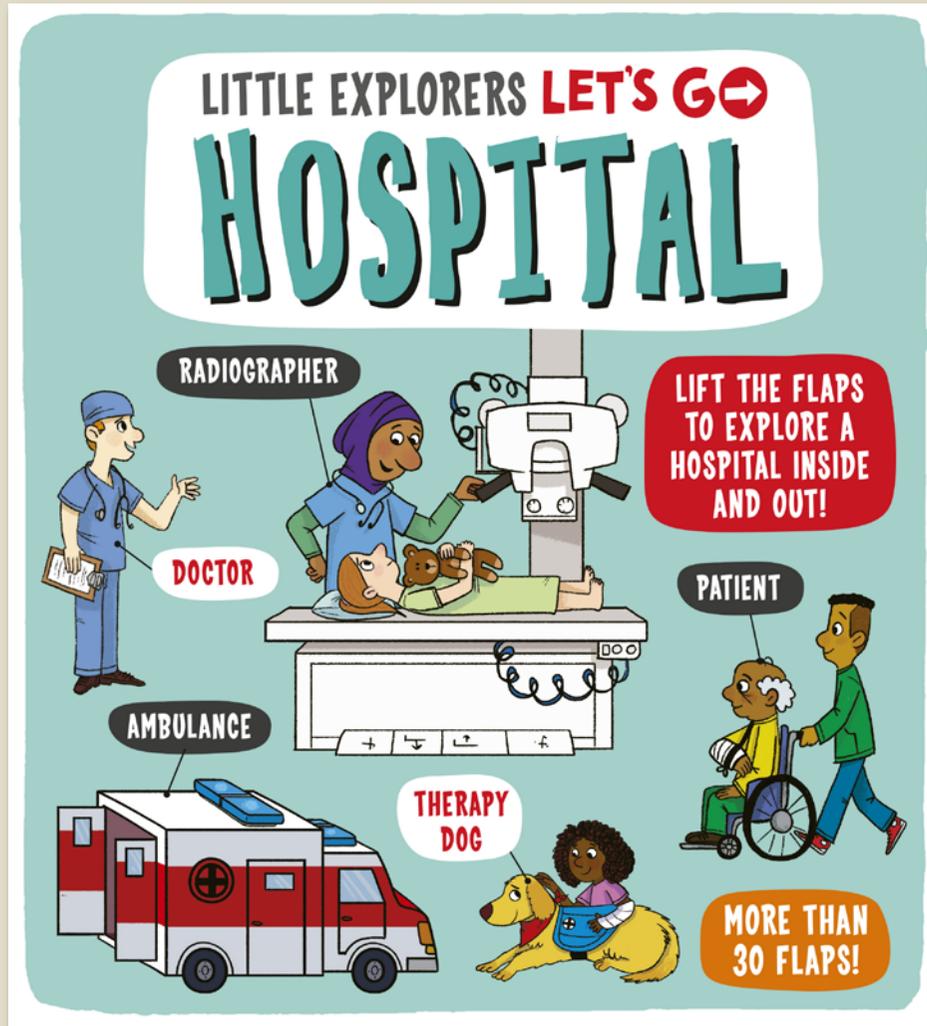
- Title 3 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly 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 |
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| ISBN | 9781800784970 |
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| Age Range | 0-5 years |
| Author | Dynamo Ltd. |
| Illustrator | Dynamo Ltd. |
| Extent | 16pp |
| Rights Available | World |

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Explore a hospital with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling LITTLE EXPLORERS novelty non-fiction series, which has 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 Hospital; Arriving; Outpatient Department; Emergency!; Broken Bones (Radiology); Staying in Hospital (children's ward); Having an Operation; Having a Baby; Lots of Jobs (other jobs in the hospital)

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

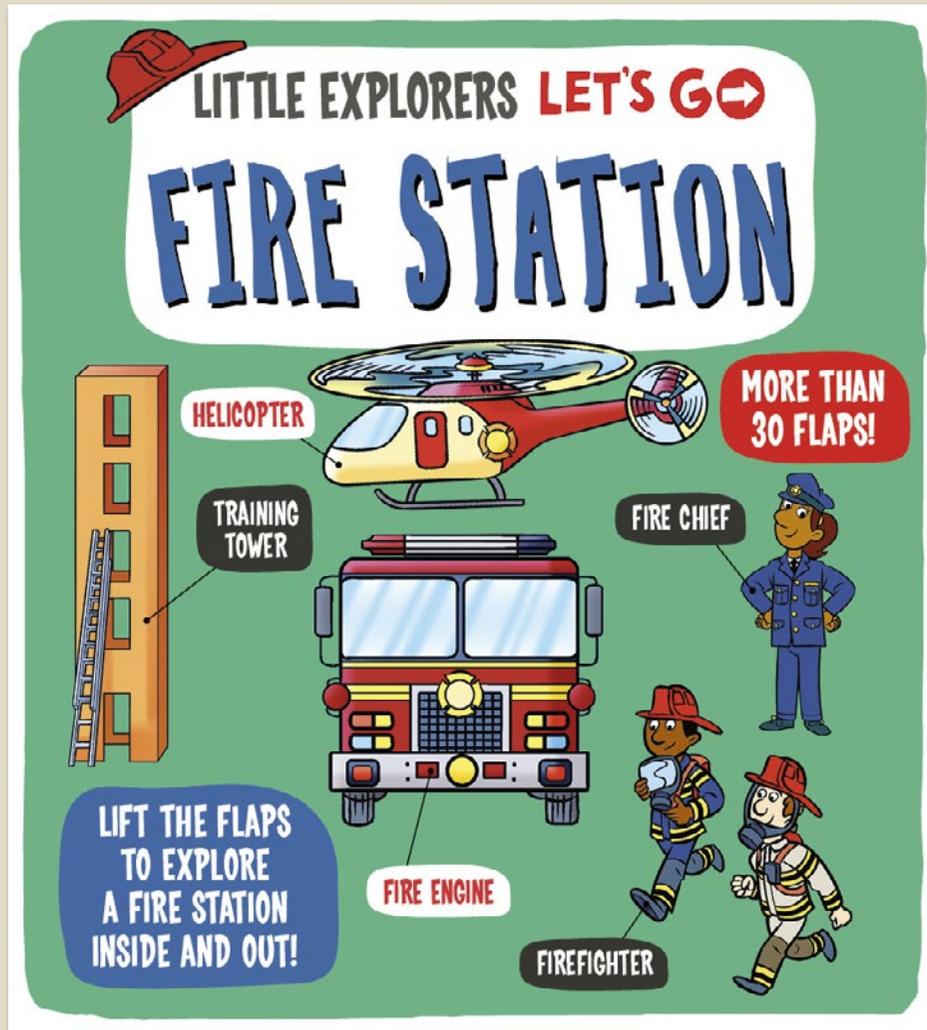
Little Explorers: Food



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

- A new edition to the popular non-fiction series, *Little Explorers*, which has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide, this time exploring delicious food!
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift, revealing interesting and fun facts to help children engage with each topic.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and approachable way -through bright, child-friendly artwork and accessible, bite sized text.
- Can be used as a tool to complement KS1 curriculum learning

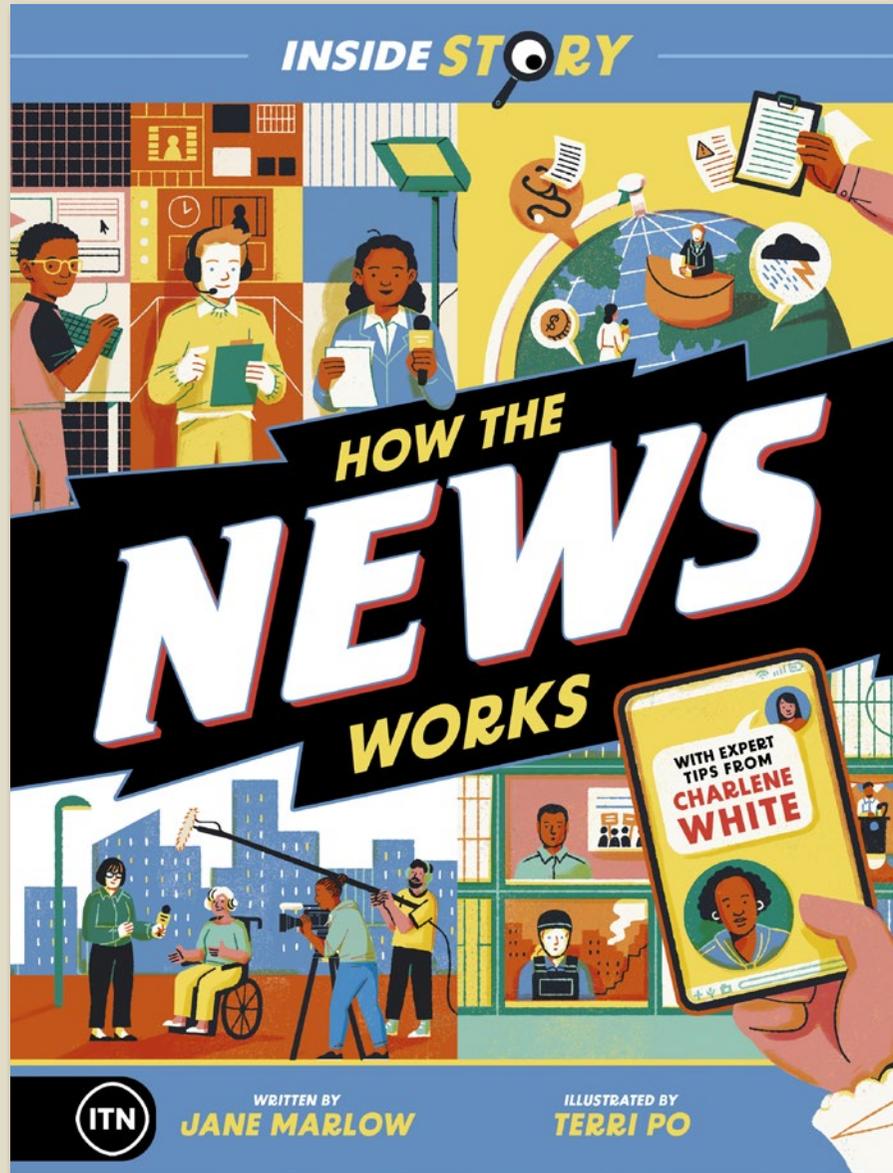
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



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

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 the news is that it's trustworthy. But what does that mean? It means that the news is based on facts and not just what someone says. Fake news is when someone makes up a story to get attention or to make someone believe something that isn't true.

Don't believe the bait!

It's easy to get caught up in a story that seems interesting or shocking. But before you click on a link or share a post, take a moment to think. Is this really news? Or is it just a trick to get you to click? Remember, the most important thing about the news is that it's trustworthy. So, always check the source and think carefully before you believe anything you see online.

How fake news creates mischief

Fake news is a type of misinformation that is often spread online. It can be used to spread fear, anger, or confusion. For example, fake news about a disease outbreak can cause panic. Fake news about a political candidate can influence an election. Fake news about a natural disaster can cause people to evacuate unnecessarily.

Types of fake news

There are many different types of fake news. Some are designed to be funny or entertaining, while others are designed to be harmful. Some of the most common types of fake news include:

- Clickbait:** Stories that are designed to get you to click on a link, often by using sensational headlines.
- Hoaxes:** Stories that are completely made up and often spread quickly on social media.
- Deep fakes:** Videos or audio recordings that have been manipulated to make it look like someone is saying or doing something they never actually did.
- Impersonation:** Stories that pretend to be from a well-known news organization, but are actually from a fake source.

NEWS ALERT
CITRUS NEWS

WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But what happens behind the scenes? In a newsroom, reporters and editors work together to gather information, write stories, and edit them for publication. It's a fast-paced environment where everyone is working to get the most up-to-date and accurate news possible.

Meet our newsreader

Newsreaders are the people who read the news on television and radio. They are responsible for presenting the news in a clear and concise way. They also work closely with producers and editors to make sure the news is presented in the best possible way.

ON ASSIGNMENT

Journalists are often sent on assignment to report on news stories from around the world. They are responsible for gathering information, interviewing people, and writing stories. They often work in difficult and dangerous conditions, but they are dedicated to getting the truth and reporting it to the public.

A newsreader's day behind the scenes

Newsreaders have a busy day, starting early in the morning and working long hours. They are responsible for reading the news on television and radio, as well as presenting weather reports and sports news. They also work closely with producers and editors to make sure the news is presented in the best possible way.

And that's not all...

Newsreaders also have to be prepared for anything. They often have to read the news in a professional and calm voice, even when the news is about a tragedy or a disaster. They also have to be able to handle any questions or comments from the audience.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

The news process is a complex one, involving many different people and roles. From the reporters who gather information to the editors who write the stories, everyone plays a part in making sure the news is accurate and trustworthy.

Editors

Editors are responsible for checking the news stories for accuracy and making sure they are presented in a clear and concise way. They also work closely with reporters and producers to make sure the news is presented in the best possible way.

On the road team

On the road teams are responsible for reporting on news stories from around the world. They often work in difficult and dangerous conditions, but they are dedicated to getting the truth and reporting it to the public.

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Investigative Journalism

Investigative journalism is a type of journalism that involves digging deep into a story to uncover the truth. It often involves a lot of research and interviews, and it can be a very challenging and rewarding job.

Journalism Ethics

Journalists have a responsibility to report the news in a fair and unbiased way. They should always be honest and transparent, and they should never accept bribes or other forms of payment to write a 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 liberal than others, while some might be more restrictive. It's important to know the rules of the country you're in, so you can understand the news you're getting.

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

INVESTIGATES LEMONADE TEST!

'ORANGE MAN BAD' SAYS WHISKEY BLOKE!

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 bonkers about trigger a warning to think more deeply about whether the story is true. Think about whether you want these stories to make more money through your clicks!

SCIENTISTS DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW TIPS ONE VIEWER THINK

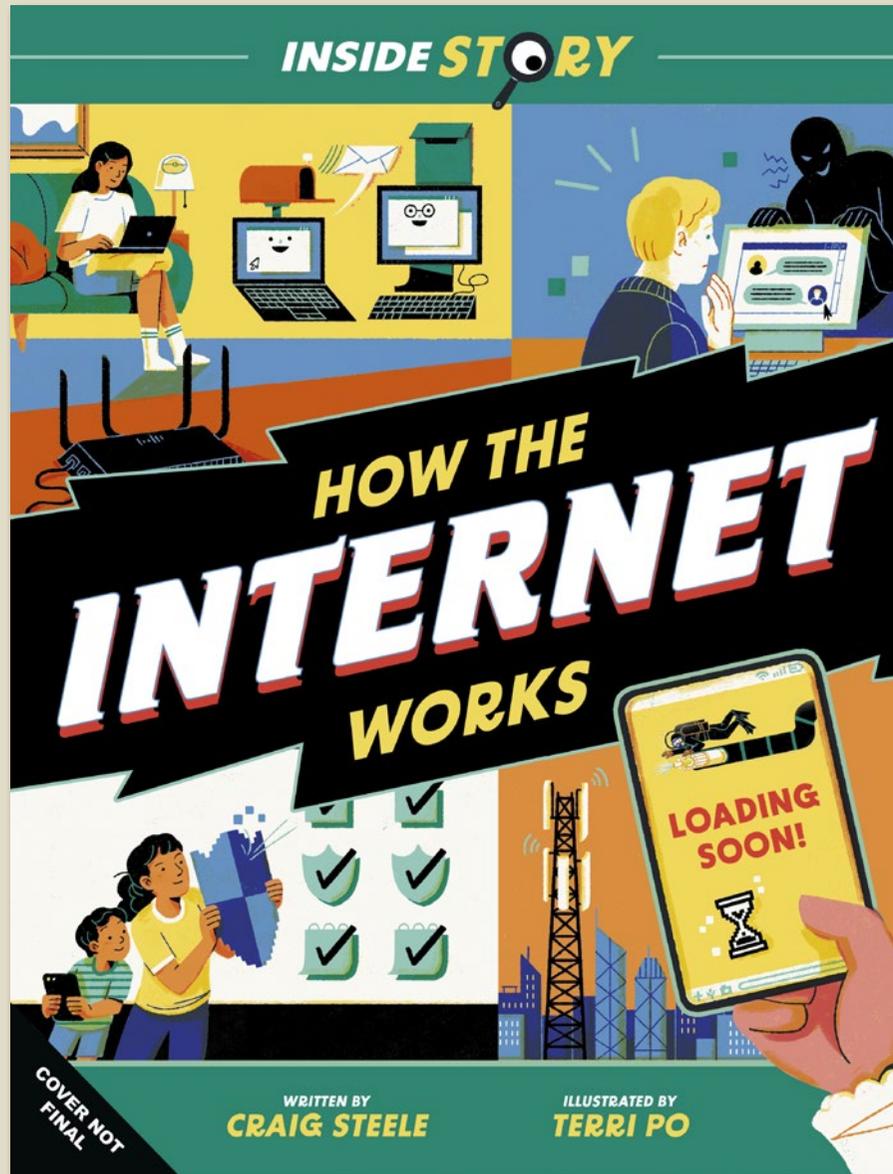
FLYING PIP SUITED

ON ASSIGNMENT
NEWSPAPERS VS. BROADCAST NEWS VS. ONLINE NEWS

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 in 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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| Illustrator | Terri Po Terri Po |
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Inside Story: How the Internet Works



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

- An all-encompassing guide to the internet, looking at how it's made and who by, how the internet plays a role in different areas of our lives (e.g. communication, entertainment, shopping and business), the latest issues surrounding the internet and how to work with parents and guardians to stay safe online.
- Written by an expert author - Craig Steele, a computer scientist and digital skills educator. Plus tips from other contacts in the industry who can provide first-hand knowledge.

Inside Story: How the Internet Works

THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

Some parts of the internet you can see easily, like your favourite social media site. But the backbone of the internet is hidden in a world of cables, towers, and data centres. Before you can log on to a website, your computer has to connect to a server. This is done through a series of cables, towers, and data centres. Let's explore the infrastructure of the internet.

Cables
The backbone of the internet is a global network of cables. These cables carry data between continents and across the world. They are made of glass fibers that can carry a lot of data at once.

5G Cell Towers
5G cell towers are the backbone of the internet. They provide the connection between your phone and the internet. They are made of metal and have many antennas.

Home Wi-Fi
Wi-Fi is a wireless technology that allows you to connect your devices to the internet. It uses radio waves to transmit data between your devices and a central router.

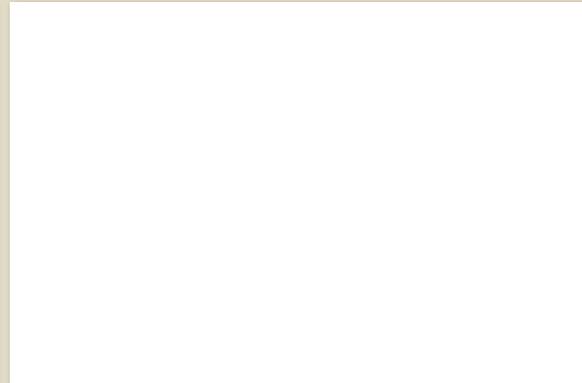
Data centres
Data centres are where the data is stored. They are made of many servers that are connected to each other. They are usually located in cool, dry places to keep the servers from overheating.

Routers
Routers are devices that direct data from one place to another. They are like traffic lights for the internet. They make sure that the data gets to the right place at the right time.

Internet Service Provider
An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company that provides you with access to the internet. They own and maintain the infrastructure that connects you to the internet.

Internet Exchange Points
Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are where different ISPs meet to exchange data. They are like busy intersections where data from different parts of the world meets.

Satellites
Satellites are used to provide internet access in remote areas. They are in space and can communicate with ground stations on the earth. They can carry a lot of data and cover a large area.



HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

Have you ever thought about how your favourite social media site gets your photos, videos, and messages? It's a complex process that involves many steps. Let's explore how data is sent across the internet.

Data on a journey
Data travels from your device to a server and back. It goes through many steps, including being converted into a format that can be sent over the internet.

Step 1 You log on to a website. Your computer sends a request to the server for the page you want to see.

Step 2 The server finds the page and sends it back to your computer. The page is made up of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Your computer then displays the page.

Step 3 You click on a link. Your computer sends a request to the server for the page you want to see.

Step 4 The server finds the page and sends it back to your computer. The page is made up of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Your computer then displays the page.

INTERNET UPDATE
What is an IP address?
An IP address is a unique number that identifies your device on the internet. It's like a home address for your computer. It's used to send data to the right place.

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES FOR THE WEB

If you want to really understand how the web works, you need to explore the computer code behind each page. When you peek, you'll see that web developers use a combination of programming languages to create amazing websites. Different languages are used for specific jobs, helping all the parts of a website work together smoothly.

Making websites interactive

JavaScript is the most popular front-end programming language. It brings web pages to life by making them interactive (reacting to users' actions). It can check if a form is filled out correctly, create menus that open and close, and upload photos or videos to posts. Anytime you interact with a web page - whether you click, press a button or type something in - that's JavaScript at work!

Speaking the right language

Programming languages are divided into two types:

FRONT-END LANGUAGES
are used to write the code that creates the parts of websites you see and interact with in your web browser. This includes the layout, design, buttons and menus.

BACK-END LANGUAGES
are used to write the code that runs behind the scenes on the server. They handle important tasks like data storage, user logins and processing orders.

Connecting to databases

Databases on servers store information that websites need, like users' account details and lists of products. Web developers use a back-end language called SQL (Structured Query Language) to request information from the database or to add, remove or update entries.

Coding dynamic websites

PHP is another back-end programming language used on servers. Web developers love using PHP because it can automatically create web pages for them. Imagine an online bookshop with thousands of books to sell. Instead of making a separate webpage for each book, developers create a template page with spaces for the title, price and description. When a user clicks on a book, the PHP code runs alongside SQL commands to grab the correct details from the database, fill in the template and send the finished page back to the user.

HTML and CSS

Every web page uses two important front-end languages: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). They are known as markup languages as they tell you (or mark up) instructions for how a web page should look.

HTML is like the skeleton of a webpage - it's used to make the structure of the page and the things that go on it, including headings, images, paragraphs of text, and buttons.

CSS tells the instructions for how those different parts of the page should look, such as what fonts and colours should be used and where they should be used on the page.

This HTML code creates a heading, a paragraph and a button.

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
<button>Click Me!</button>
```

This CSS code adds style by setting the colour, font and button appearance. When the HTML and CSS are mixed together it creates a web page.

```
h1 {
  color: red;
  font-size: 2em;
}
p {
  color: blue;
  font-size: 1em;
}
button {
  background-color: yellow;
  border: 1px solid black;
  padding: 5px;
}
```

When a customer orders a book, an SQL command is sent to the database to update the entry for that item, reducing the number of stock by one.

ON ASSIGNMENT

CHECK OUT SOME FRONT-END CODE

Did you know you can peek behind any website to see its HTML and CSS code? Here's how to do it:

- Open a website that you trust in your browser. Always browse safely and with an adult's permission.
- Right-click on the page and select "inspect" or "View Page Source" from the menu.
- A panel will open, showing you the HTML and CSS code used to build that page!
- Explore the code to see how different elements are styled and structured.

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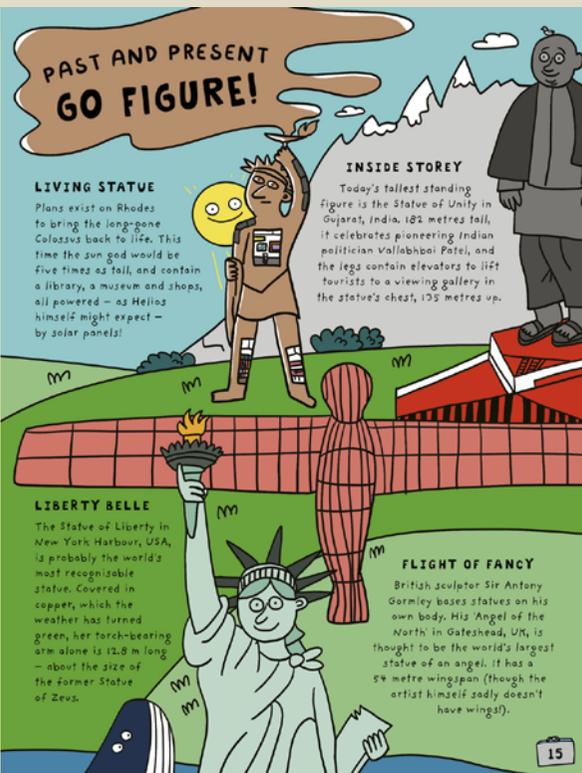
The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



Get ready for a **MAMMOTH** mystery tour through the world's most infamous missing marvels!

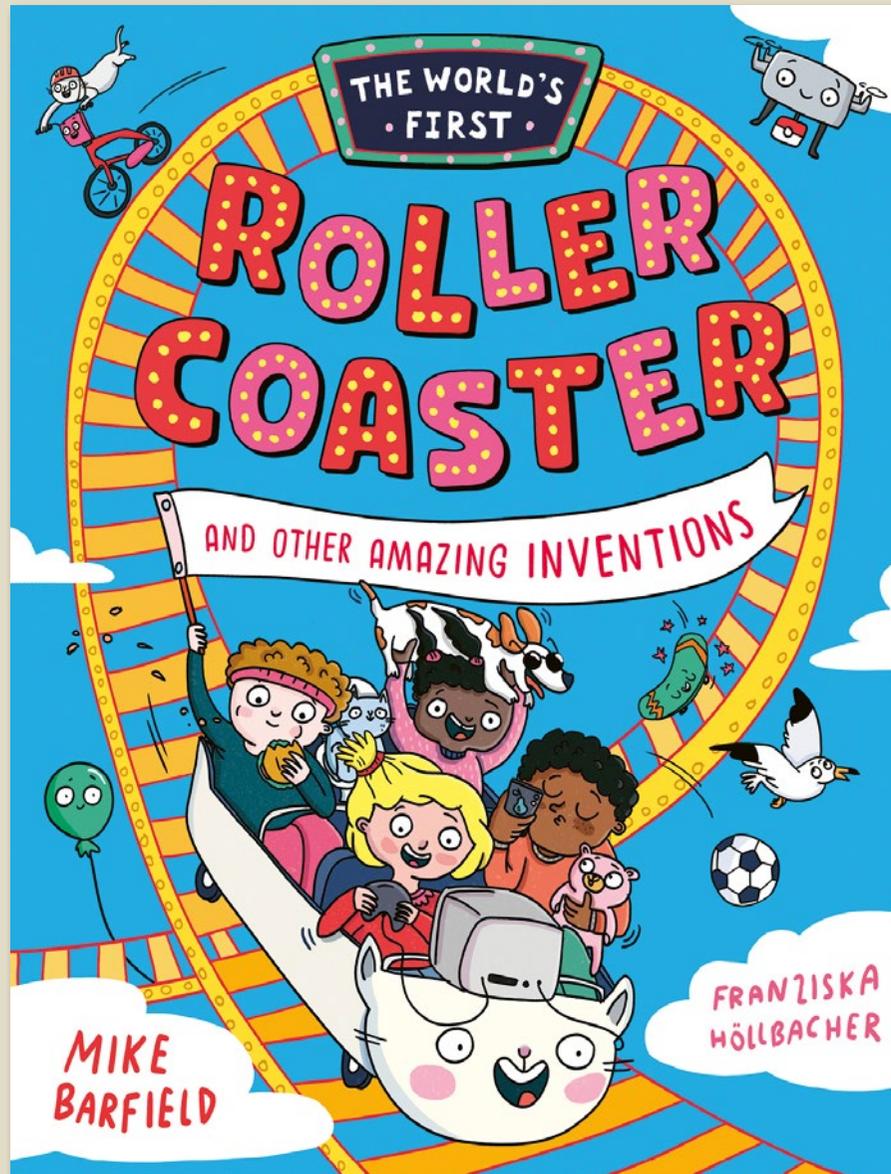
- An irresistible introduction to history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book with Facts.
- Mike Barfield is an award-winning author: Winner of the Blue Peter Award; Shortlisted for Sainsbury's Award; Shortlisted for Royal Society Young People's Book Prize; Shortlisted for the Association of Science Education prize AND MORE! Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Fun non-fiction edutainment for a younger age-range illustrated by the brilliant Franziska Höllbacher!öllbacher!öllbacher!

The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



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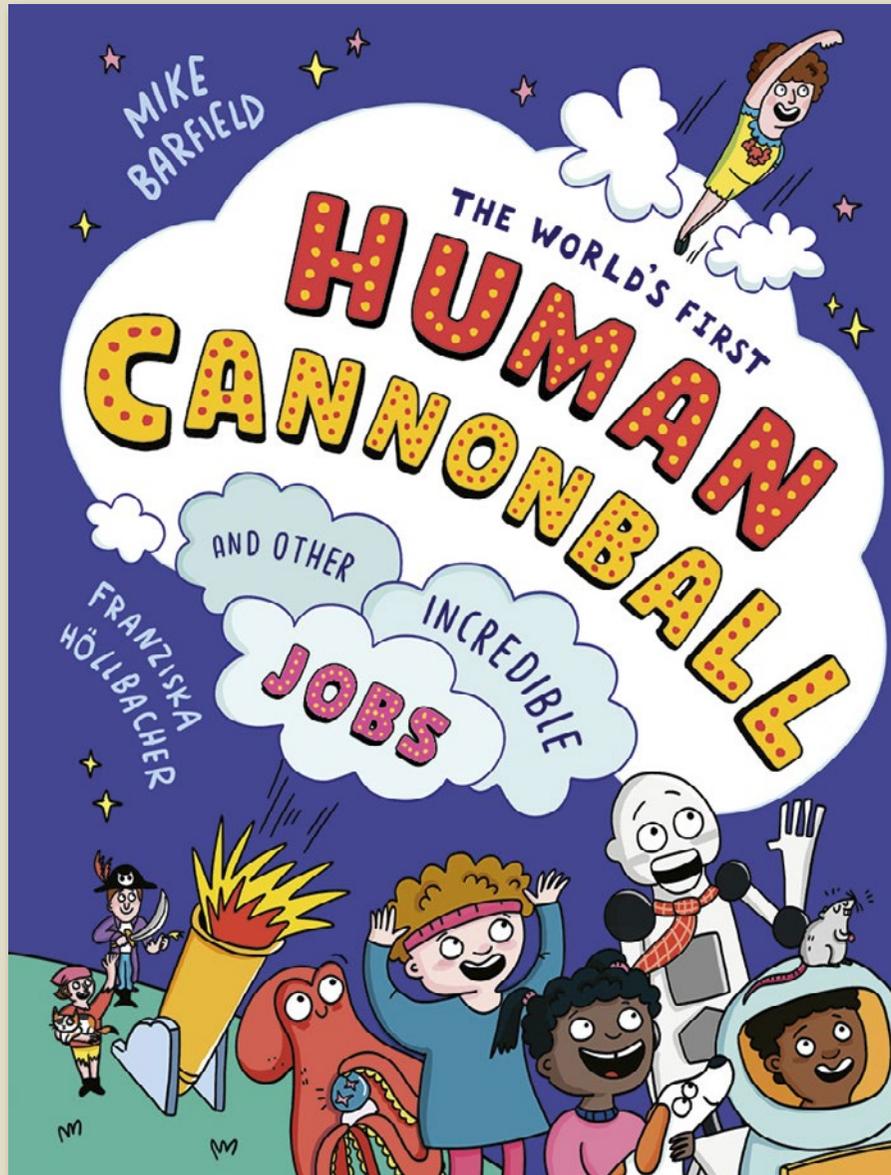
The World's First Rollercoaster



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 Human Cannonball



Roll up, roll up! Get your tickets for a whirlwind tour through history's weirdest and wackiest jobs!

- An irresistible exposé into the world of work 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.
- Featuring the weirdest and wackiest jobs throughout the ages, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes jobs in travel, science and sport, as well as the worst jobs in history... and some of the more curious jobs of today!

The World's First Human Cannonball

INTRODUCTION

Wells, and congratulations on winning the very important job of **READER-IN-CHIEF** of this book!

READER-IN-CHIEF
YOUR PHOTO GOES HERE

It's an exciting position that comes with lots of great rewards.

The hours are flexible. You can skip to work at any time that suits you, day or night. All we ask is that you turn up a little and bring a bit of news to reveal the forthcoming great news.

The great news? **Human Cannonballs** and other fantastic news.

From ancient Egypt to modern times, the world has seen a lot of strange and wonderful things happen. How strange is the newspaper and how will you speak?

So go on, cheer and get to work. It'll certainly get you back in touch and help you to be a better person.

CHAPTER 1 GOING PLACES

Early human travel around the world was slow, taking years to get to new lands. From the earliest days, there have been lots of different ways to get to new places. That's what this first chapter is all about, so here are five fun facts to get you going!

LEAST EASY CHAIR
Before they carried fashionable people around in their chairs, early humans used to carry them on their backs. The chairs were heavy, and it was very hard to carry them when you were tired.

WORLD'S LONGEST SHIP
In 1970, the longest ship in the world was built. It was the *Seawise Giant*, and it was 350 metres long. It was the longest ship ever built, and it was the longest ship to be built.

NEAREST LAND VEHICLE
The first land vehicle was a simple wooden cart. It was used to carry heavy loads, and it was the first vehicle to be used on land.

FIRST AIR STEWARDS
The first air steward was a woman named *Harriet Gandy*. She worked for the first airline, and she was the first person to be employed as an air stewardess.

INCAN MESSENGER

1. In 1492, the Spanish explorer Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas. He was looking for a new route to the East Indies, and he found the Americas instead.

2. The Incas were a powerful empire in South America. They had a great system of roads, and they used messengers to carry messages along these roads.

3. The Incas used a system of runners to carry messages. The runners would run from one town to the next, carrying a message in a special bag.

4. The Incas used a system of runners to carry messages. The runners would run from one town to the next, carrying a message in a special bag.

5. The Incas used a system of runners to carry messages. The runners would run from one town to the next, carrying a message in a special bag.

JUST THE JOB: GET THE MESSAGE

MAKING IT
The first message was a simple one. It was a message from the king to the queen, and it was a message about the weather.

WORK OFFICE
The first office was a simple one. It was a room where the king would sit and read his letters. It was a room where the king would sit and read his letters.

BRINGING ON
The first office was a simple one. It was a room where the king would sit and read his letters. It was a room where the king would sit and read his letters.

LET'S MEET THE BOSS
The first office was a simple one. It was a room where the king would sit and read his letters. It was a room where the king would sit and read his letters.

CHARIOT RACER

1. Chariot racing was a popular sport in ancient Rome. It was a sport where two teams of four horses would race each other in a chariot.

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5. Chariot racing was a popular sport in ancient Rome. It was a sport where two teams of four horses would race each other in a chariot.

JUST THE JOB: HORSE POWER!

WORKING AROUND
Horses have been used for thousands of years to help people do their jobs. They have been used to pull ploughs, to carry loads, and to help people travel.

TAKE A BOW
Horses have been used for thousands of years to help people do their jobs. They have been used to pull ploughs, to carry loads, and to help people travel.

BLACK BEAUTIES
Horses have been used for thousands of years to help people do their jobs. They have been used to pull ploughs, to carry loads, and to help people travel.

SMALL WONDERS
Horses have been used for thousands of years to help people do their jobs. They have been used to pull ploughs, to carry loads, and to help people travel.

RED FLAG LAD

1. Hi! I'll come to the point. I'm a pencil, and this story is true.

2. It takes place in Cayford, South London, in 1935.

3. This innocent-looking boy is working as a look-out.

4. He is looking out for police officers who are looking out for motor cars like the ones behind him.

5. It belongs to Penny Peniston and hates going slowly.

6. But the law says he can't go faster than 27mph in town.

7. Plus, you're meant to have someone in front driving a red flag to warn people.

8. So, when the look-out spots the officer, he signals to the car driver to let the passenger out. Who is cheating, Pen?

9. The law does not say what size the flag needs to be.

10. The speed limit was raised soon after - and it set cars so much faster in the future. Don't they?

11. Well, I'm a pencil, and this story is true.

JUST THE JOB: DRIVE TIME

CHILL OUT!
Truckers supplying mines in northern Canada have to drive over frozen lakes and rivers. The trick is to never stop moving or you might break the ice. Eek!

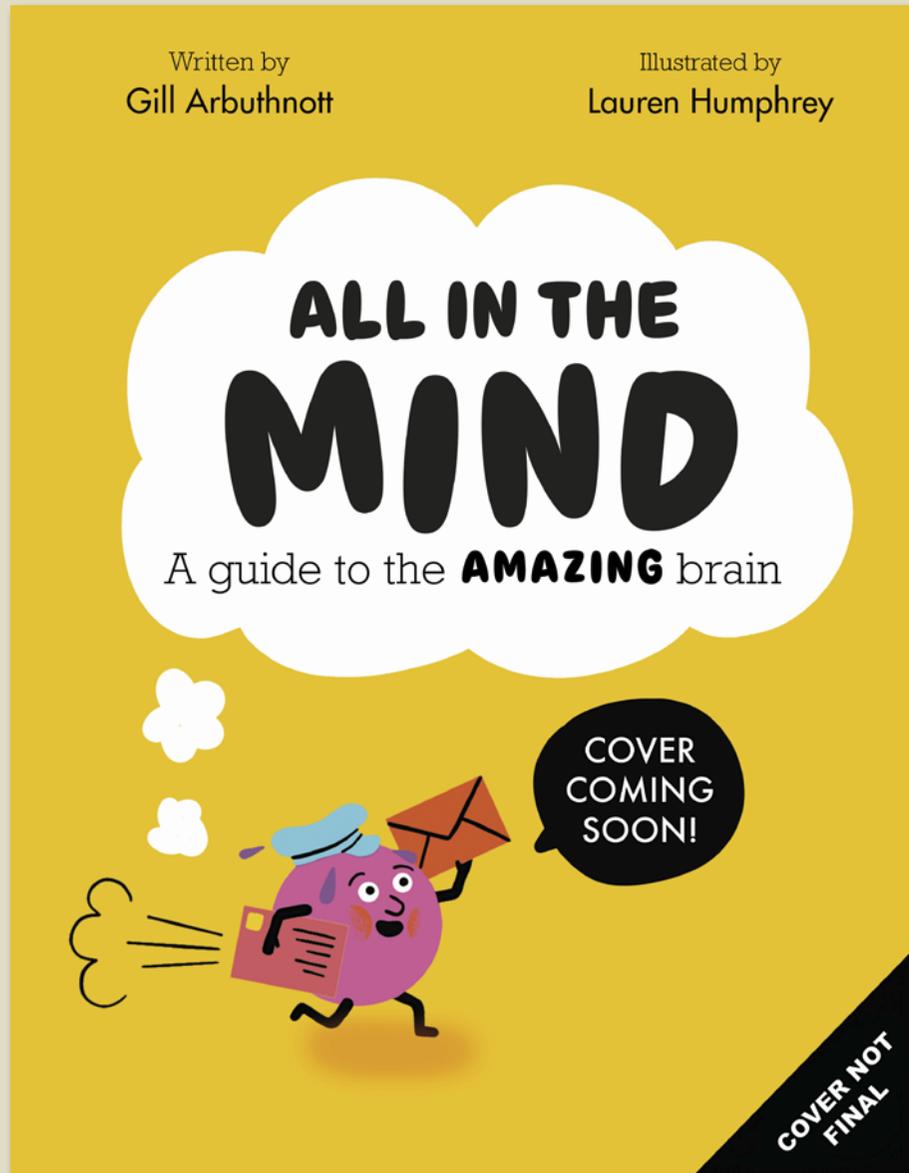
HOP IT!
Truckers in the intense heat of the Australian outback hitch together several trailers to create huge 'road trains' that can't stop in a hurry. Kangaroos, keep out of their way!

CLOWNING AROUND
German-born Lou Jacobs invented the one-person clown car in the 1950s. He could squeeze inside and drive it around despite being 1.85 m tall and the car just 90 cm long.

QUACKERS!
Many cities have so-called 'duck tours' where special amphibious buses take sightseers through rivers, lakes and harbours, as well as on regular roads!

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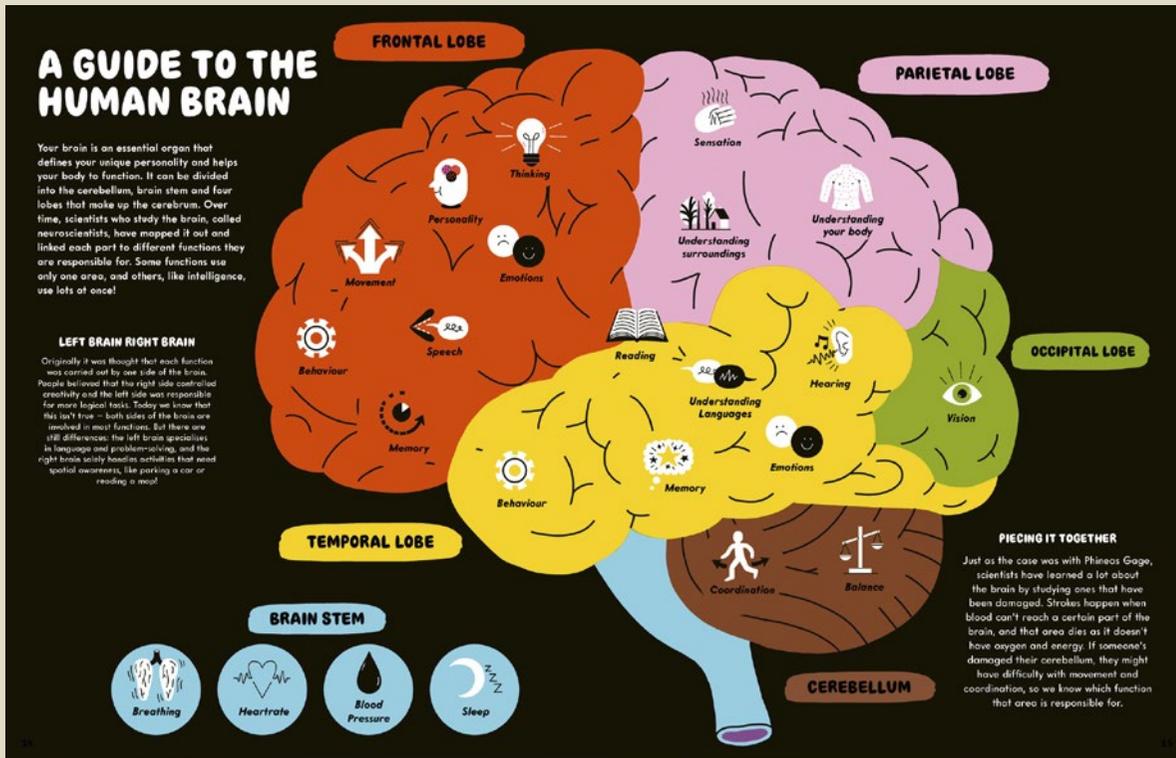
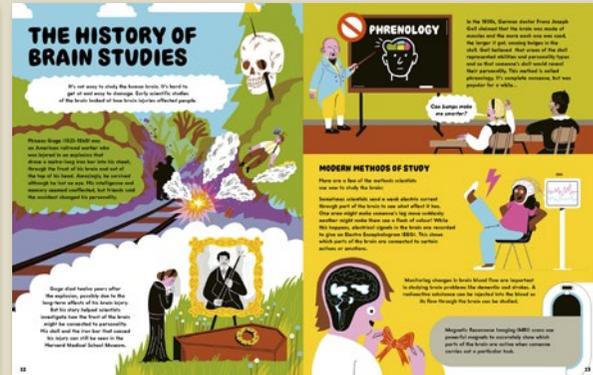
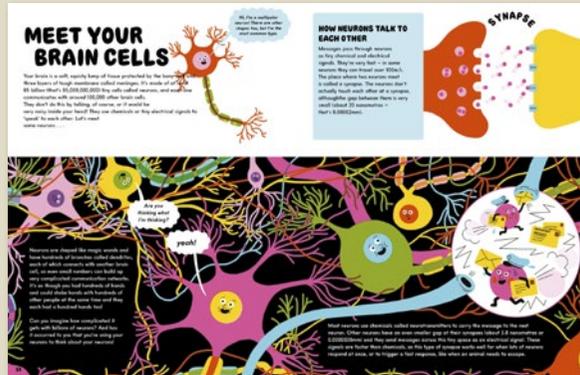
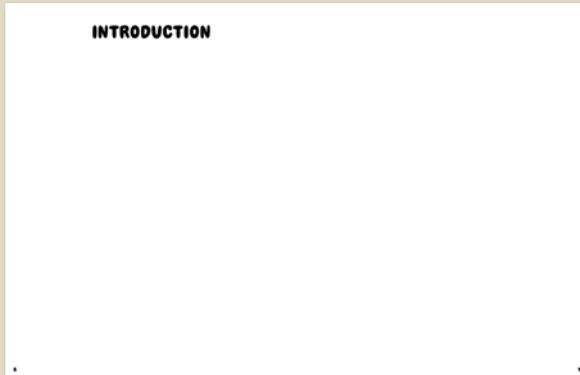
All in the Mind



Get microscopic and dive into the mind – learn all about the amazing brain!

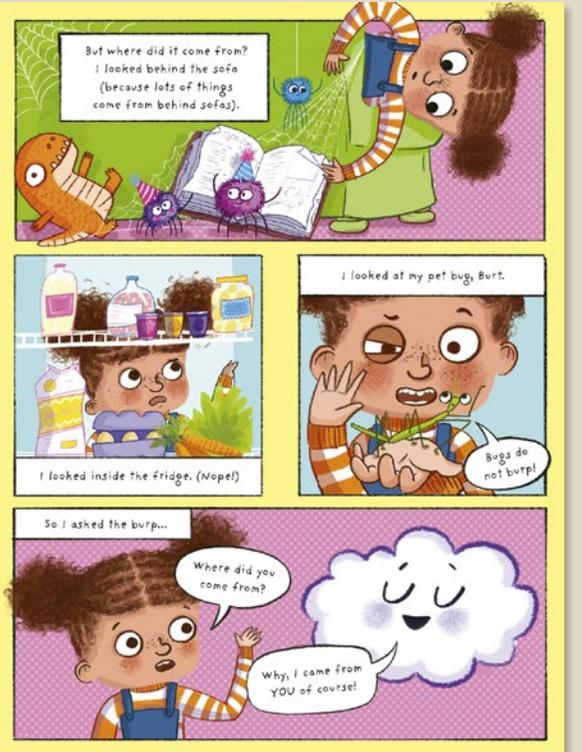
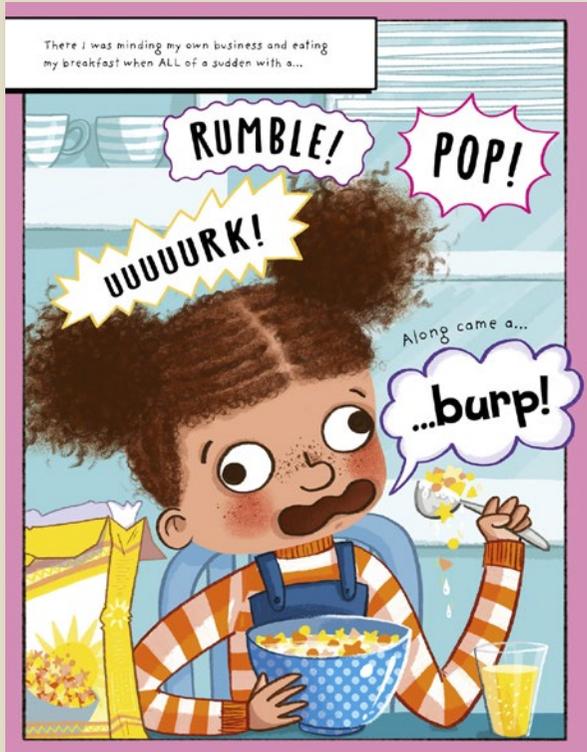
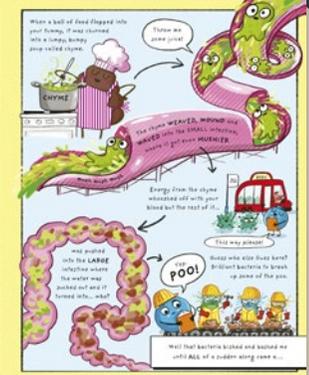
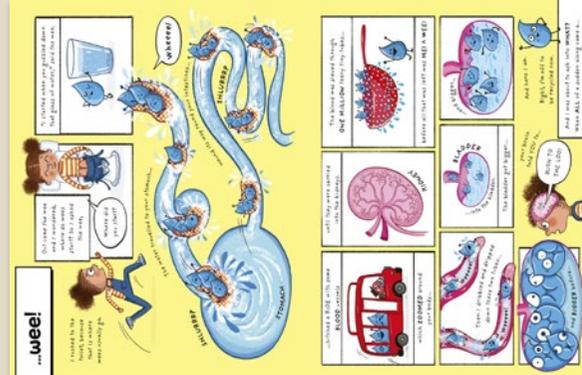
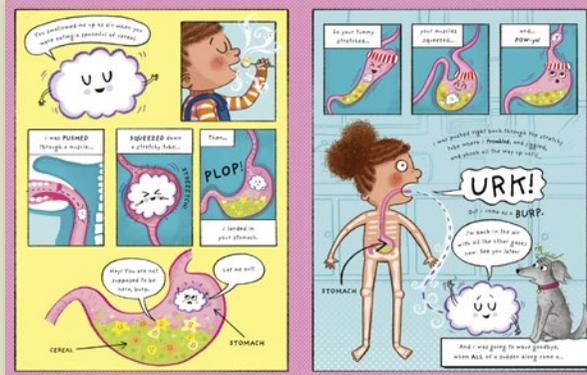
- A truly interactive first guide to the brain, *All in the Mind* includes mind bending puzzles and brain ‘tests’.
- Written by ex-biology teacher and acclaimed author of children’s non-fiction and fiction, Gill Arbuthnott.
- Illustrated by Lauren Humphrey who creates colourful, playful artwork for both children and adults inspired by vibrant cartoons.

All in the Mind



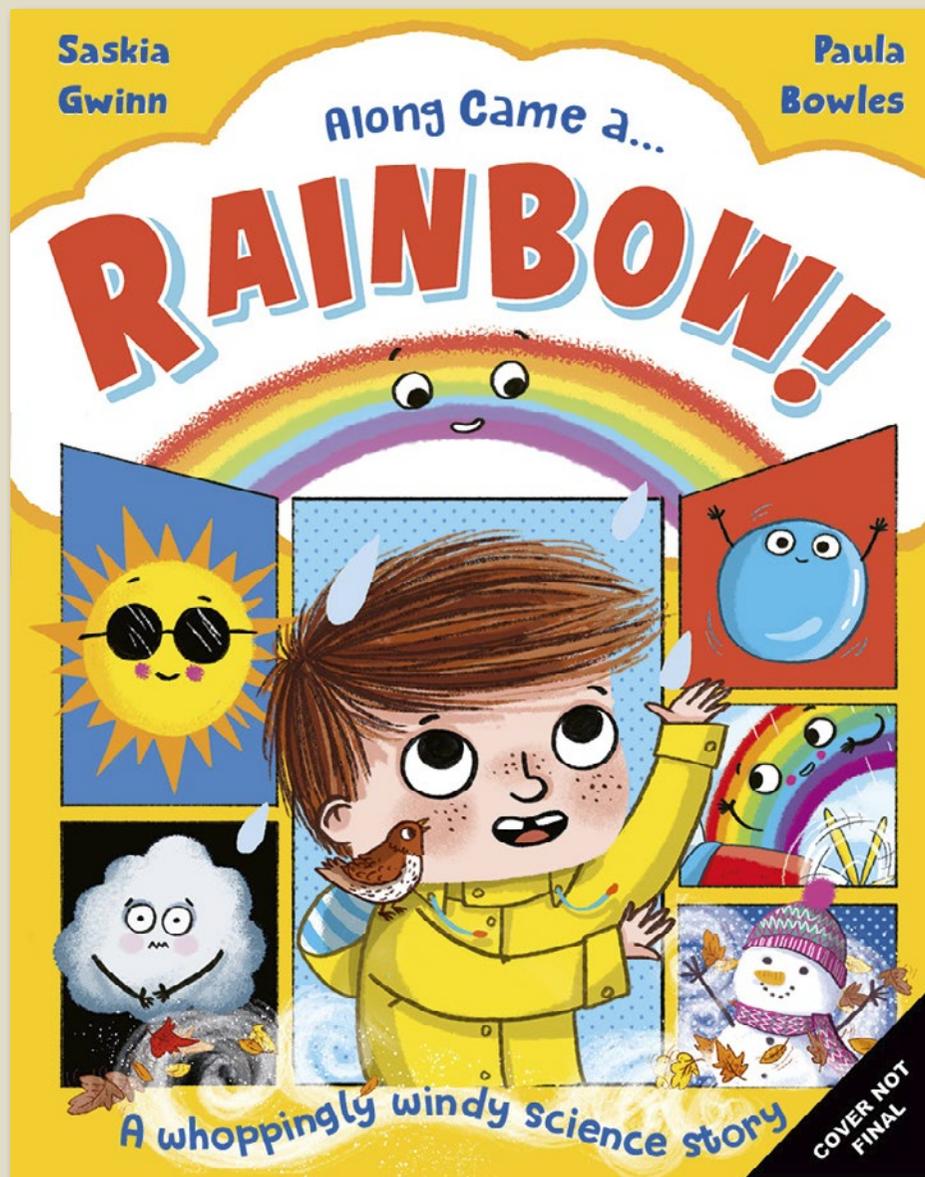
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Along Came a... Burp!



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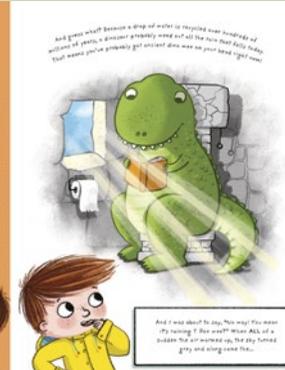
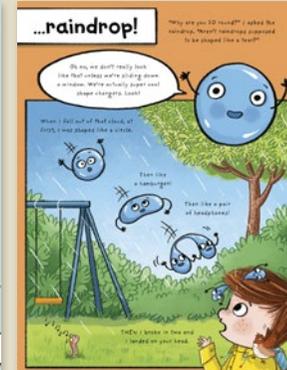
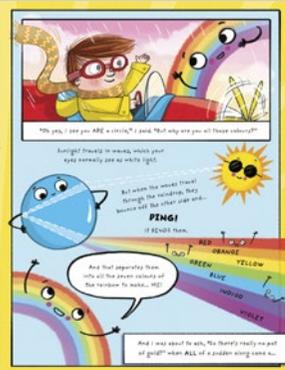
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

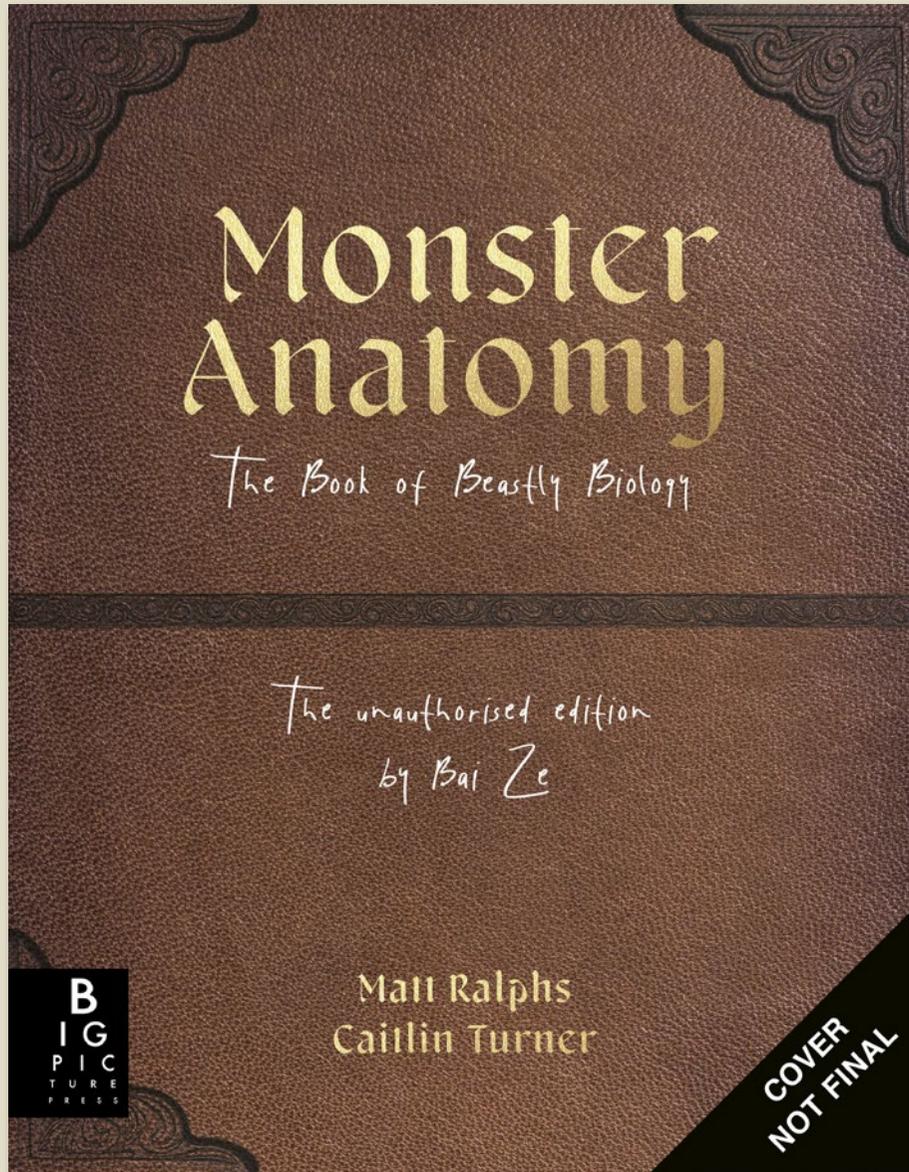
- A fun, fact-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to 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!



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Monster Anatomy



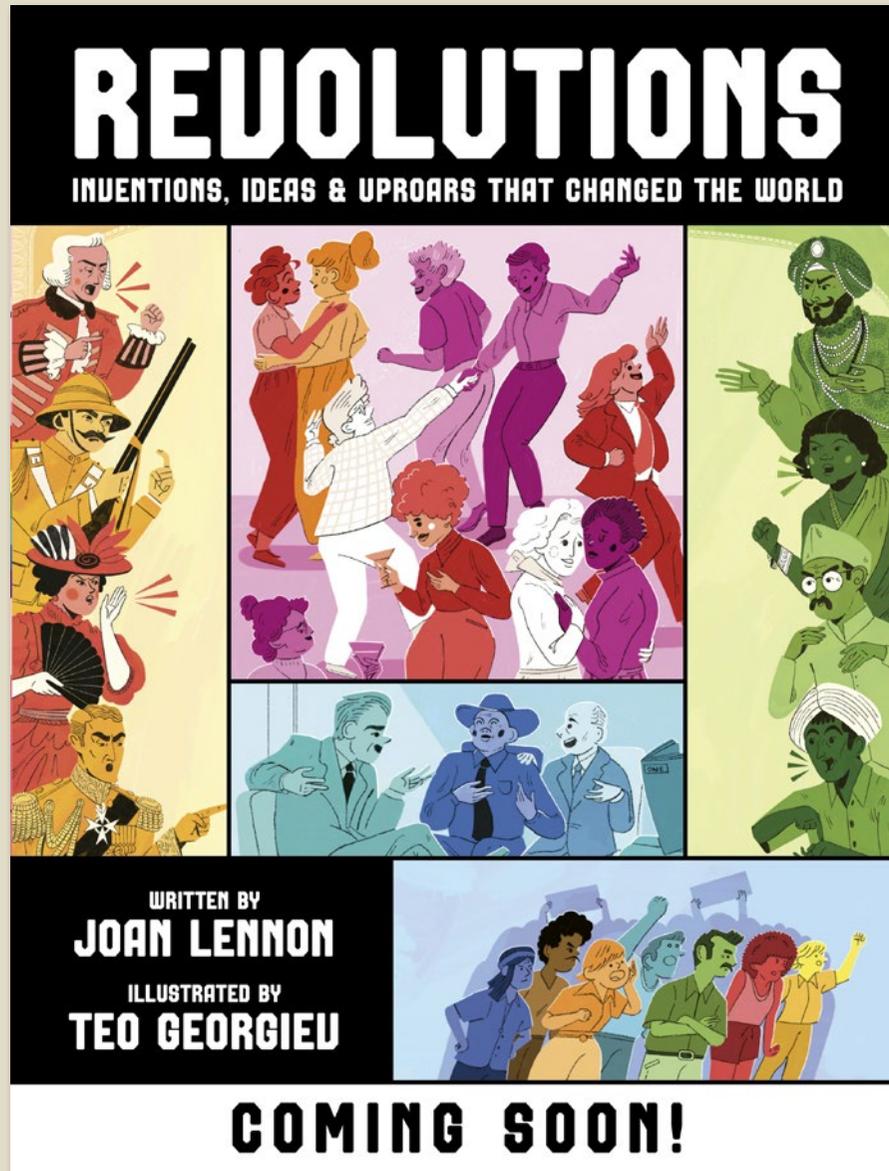
***Monster Anatomy* is a visually stunning and informative exploration of mythical creatures, offering unique insights into their anatomy, origins and the legends that brought them to life.**

- Designed for readers of all ages, *Monster Anatomy* is a must-have for anyone fascinated by the fantastical, providing a deeper understanding and appreciation for the creatures that have haunted folklore for centuries
- This book is a must-have for monster and myth enthusiasts, perfect for fans of Big Picture Press's *The Atlas of Monsters*, *Terra Ultima* and Templar's Ology series

Monster Anatomy



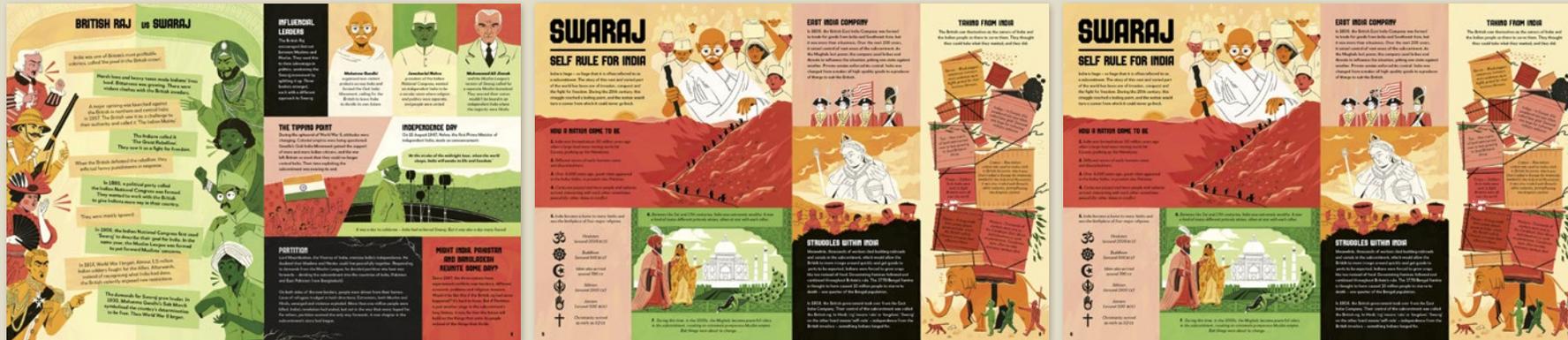
| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Pub Date | 04/06/2026 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781835870860 |
| H x W | 300 x 235mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Matt Ralphs |
| Illustrator | Caitlin Turner |
| Extent | 80pp |
| Translation Files | 13/10/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 12/01/2026 |
| Freight On Board | 02/04/2026 |
| Rights Available | World |



Discover 12 upheavals which changed the world forever.

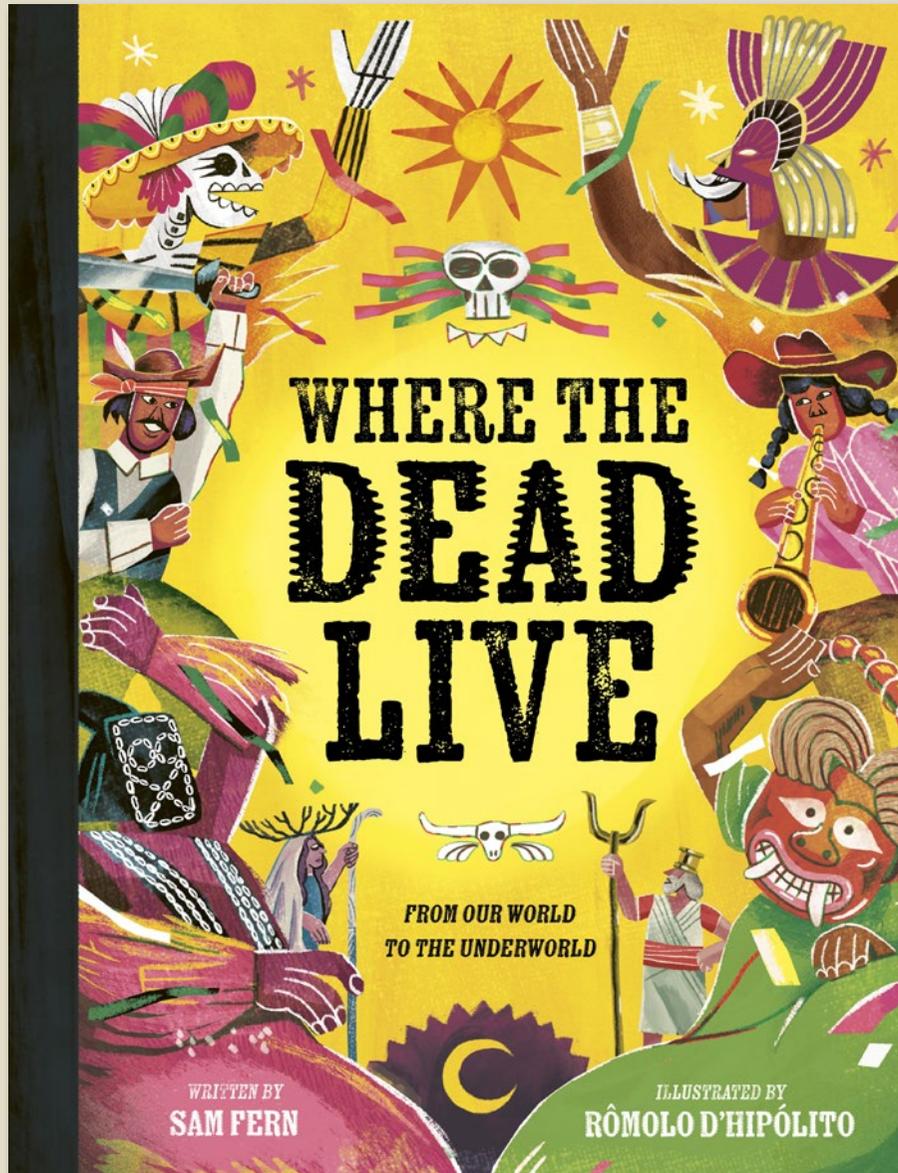
- A thought-provoking exploration of the idea of revolution: how upheavals, ideas and technology have irreversibly changed the world.
- Content split into three distinct chapters: power struggles, social revolutions and new technology. Chapter openers discuss what the word “revolution” means in each of these contexts, while showing how the idea is linked across all areas.
- Written by long-time author and history enthusiast Joan Lennon, who is a Royal Literary Fund Fellow at Dundee University and regular contributor on The History Girls blog. Her previous non-fiction book *Talking History* was shortlisted for the SLA Information Book Award 2023 and longlisted for the UKLA Book Awards 2023 in the Information Books category.

Revolutions



| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Pub Date | 30/06/2026 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800789890 |
| H x W | 280 x 215mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 9-11 years |
| Author | Joan Lennon |
| Illustrator | Teo Georgiev |
| Extent | 80pp |
| Translation Files | 18/10/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 07/02/2026 |
| Freight On Board | 14/04/2026 |
| Rights Available | World |

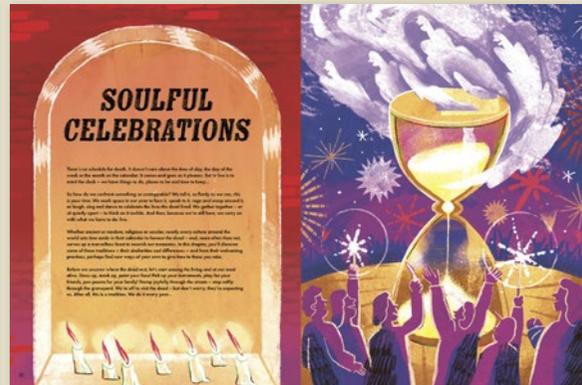
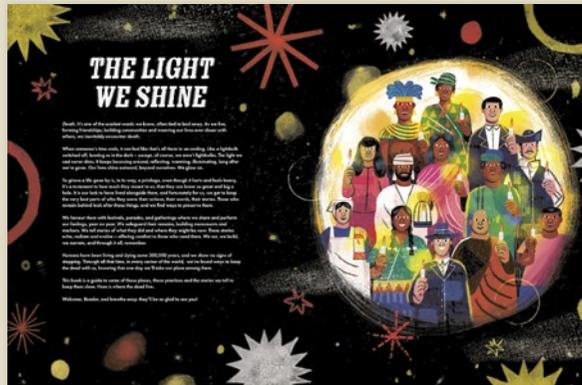
Where the Dead Live



An illustrated guide to the celebrations, customs and ancient mythologies of the afterlife.

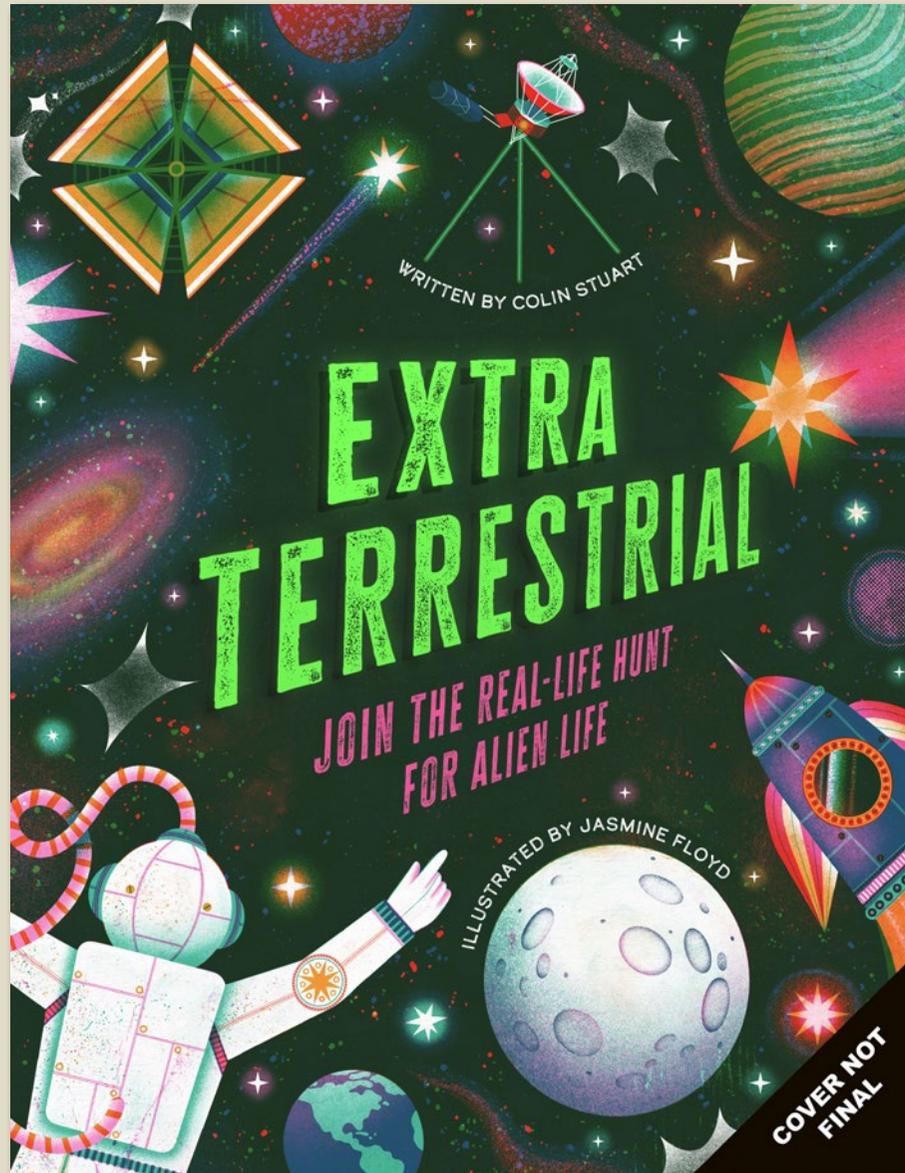
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Pub Date | 28/08/2025 |
| 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 |
| Files To Printer | 07/04/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 12/06/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

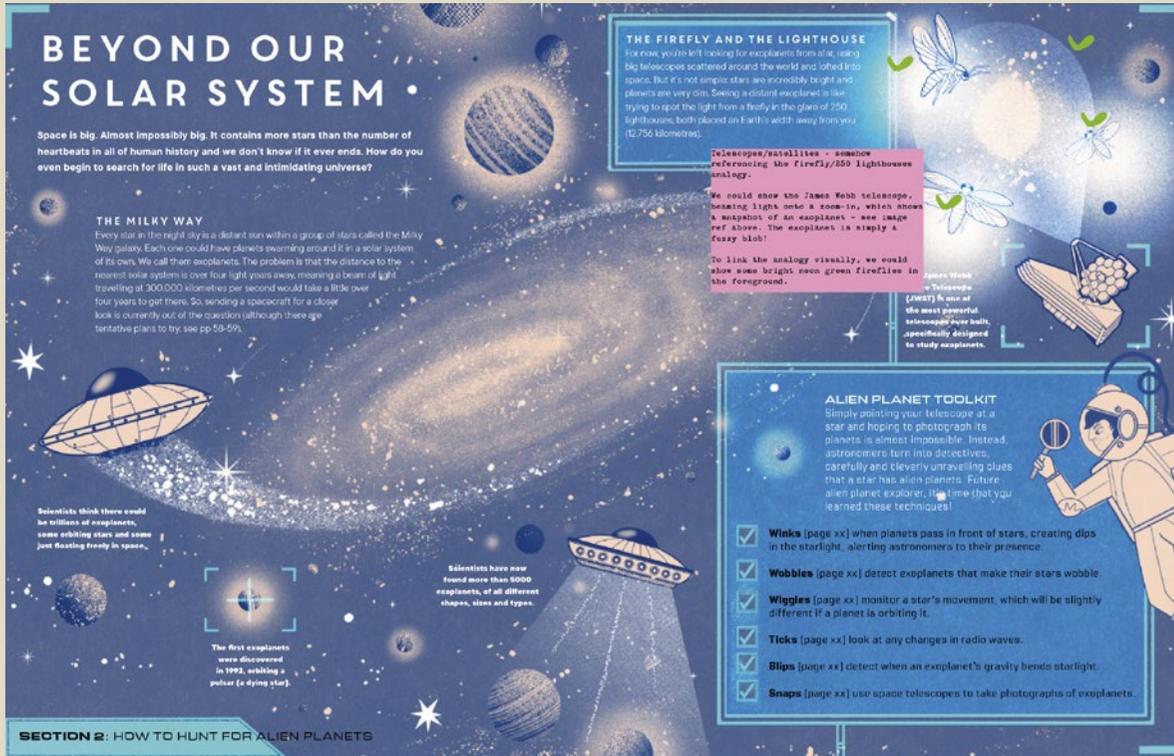
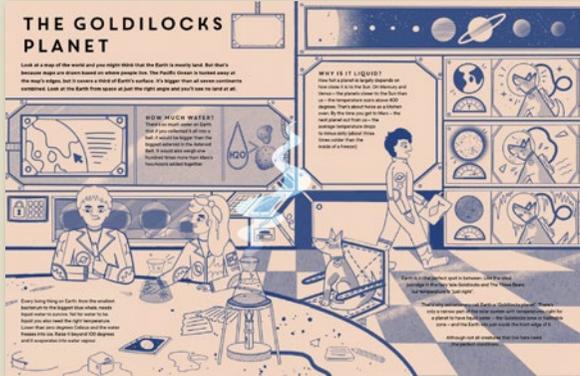
Extra Terrestrial



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

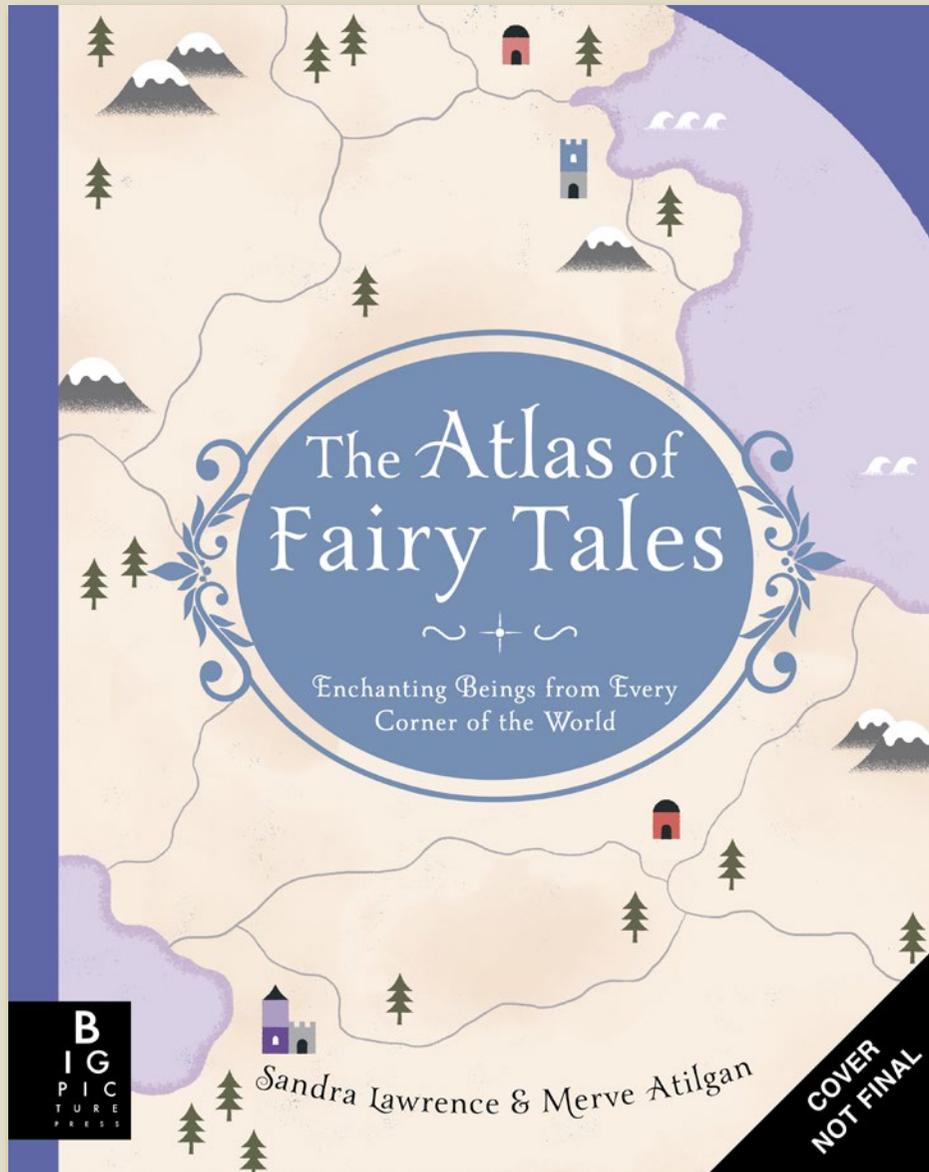
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): 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 | 11/09/2026 |
| 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 | 30/12/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 21/04/2026 |
| Freight On Board | 26/06/2026 |
| Rights Available | World |

The Atlas of Fairy Tales



A beautifully illustrated atlas exploring the origins of fairy tales and folklore from diverse cultures around the world.

- Explore fairy tales and folklore from a wide array of cultures, offering a rich, diverse collection of stories that showcase the universal power of myth and storytelling
- Written by the author of *The Atlas of Monsters* and *The Atlas of Heroes*, ensuring a deep understanding of mythology, folklore and history with every page
- Featuring breathtaking, hand-drawn illustrations by Merve Atilgan that beautifully bring to life the mythical creatures and legendary heroes from around the world

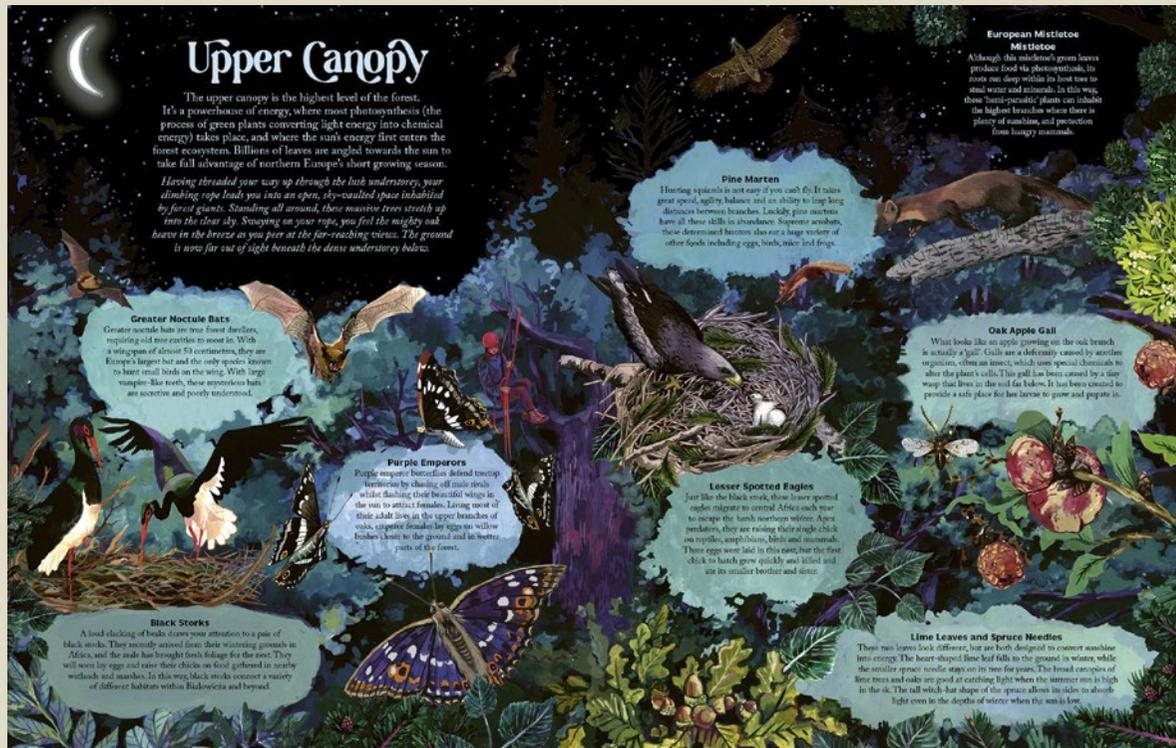
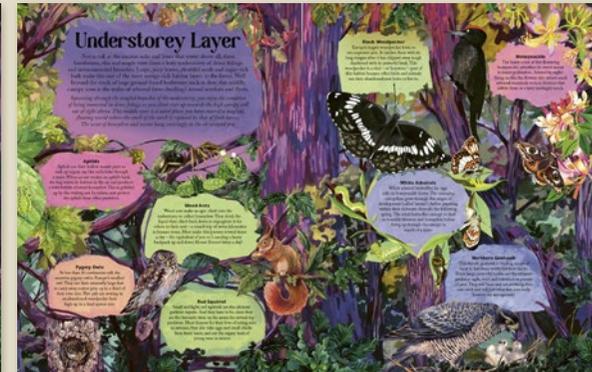
Under the Starlit Sky



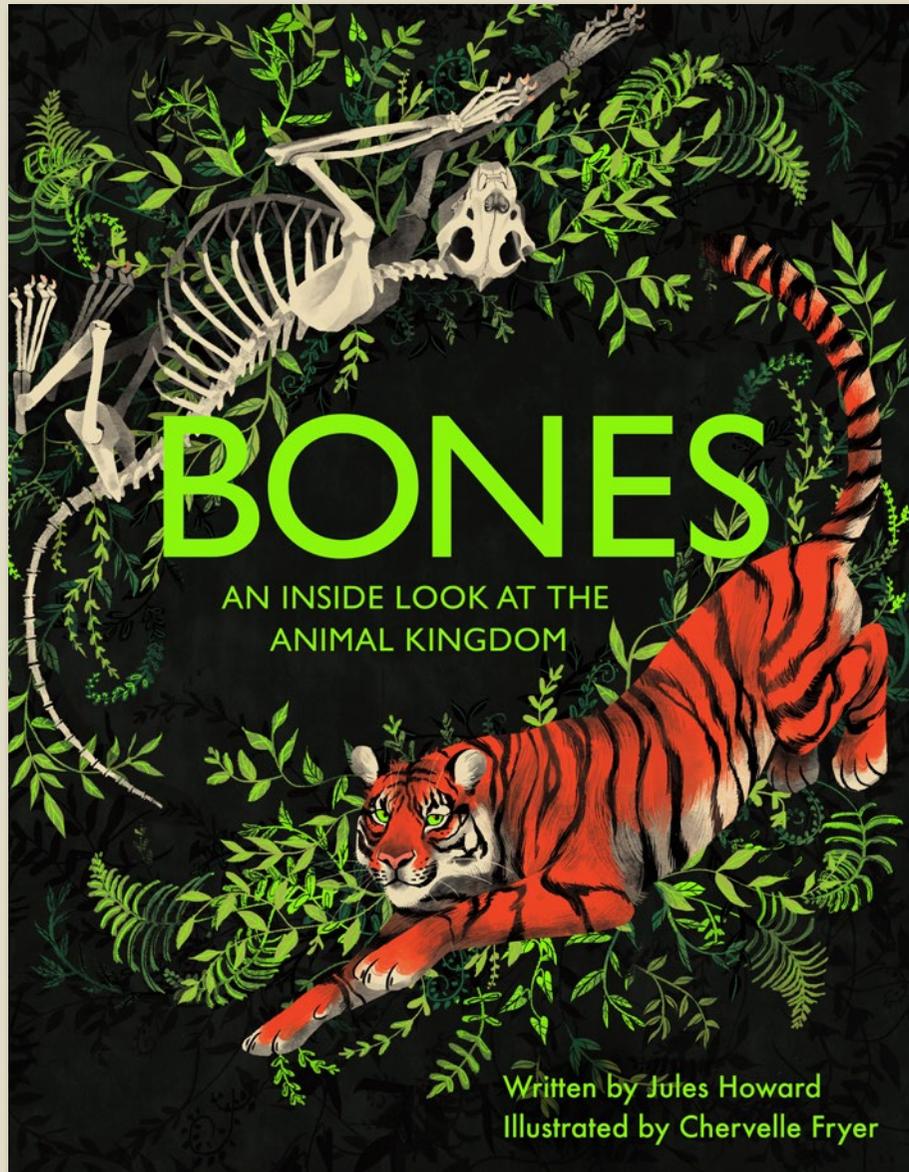
A journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest.

- 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*
- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over
- Cover treatment: Matt lam, holographic foil and spot UV finishes

Under the Starlit Sky



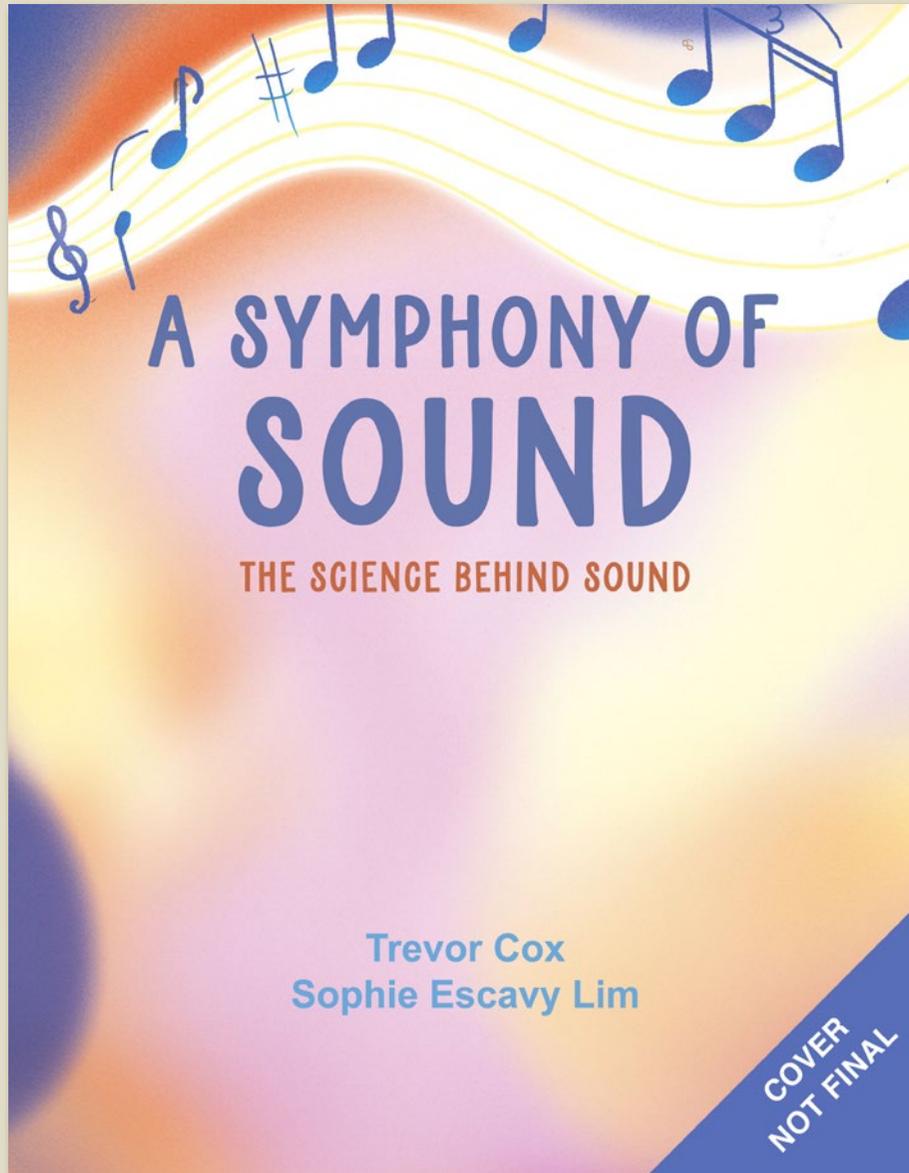
| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Pub Date | 11/09/2025 |
| Pub Price | £14.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800787377 |
| H x W | 300 x 238mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | James Aldred |
| Illustrator | Good Wives and Warriors |
| Extent | 20pp |
| Word Count | 4300 words |
| Files To Printer | 21/04/2025 |
| Freight On Board | 26/06/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |



Discover the secrets of animal skeletons with this fascinating inside look at the animal kingdom.

- An in-depth look at the skeletons of the world's most amazing creatures, revealing the secrets of how animals run, jump, swim and fly.
- Written by zoologist and non-fiction author Jules Howard.
- Featuring beautifully detailed illustrations by Chervelle Fryer.
- Cover treatments are matt lam, spot UV and 100% neon pantone

A Symphony of Sound



A visual exploration of the science behind sound and music.

- An visually extraordinary take on the subject of sound
- Perfect for primary schools (on KS2 curriculum), but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers
- Engaging text by Trevor Cox - a professor of acoustics and engineering at Salford University.

A Symphony of Sound

HIGH AND LOW

When we sing "Happy Birthday to You," we make the pitch of the musical notes go up and down by raising the voice. Pitch also helps us work out what is making a sound. A mouse makes a high-pitched squeak, while a lion makes a low-pitched roar. Knowing the difference is important for survival, because if it's a lion, it's time to run away!

RICH AND FREQUENCY

Low-pitched sounds are usually made by larger things, and high-pitched sounds by smaller things. For example, a double bass has a low pitch, while a piccolo flute has a high pitch.

THINGS

As an instrument plays the same note with the same pitch, they sound different. However, the double bass has a low pitch, while a piccolo flute has a high pitch. The difference in pitch is what makes them sound different. The same note played on different instruments will sound different because of the difference in pitch.

DEPARTING WITH FEELING

As we use the same pitch, we can use it to express different feelings. For example, a low-pitched sound can be used to express sadness, while a high-pitched sound can be used to express happiness.

SCIENTIFICALLY SPEAKING

A child typically says its first words when it is between 18 and 24 months old, and by the age of 3, they usually know a thousand different words. Because this happens very naturally for most children, speaking can seem like a very simple skill. In reality, however, speaking is a really challenging thing. It is to be expected the precise control of a hundred fast-moving muscles.

HOW A VOWEL SOUND IS MADE

When you make a vowel sound, you use the vocal cords in your throat to create a stream of air that goes into your mouth. The air then moves through the vocal tract, which is made up of the nasal cavity, oral cavity, and pharynx. The air then moves through the vocal tract, which is made up of the nasal cavity, oral cavity, and pharynx.

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE HAVE FLUENTS OF THEIR OWN VOICES?

Some people have a condition called stuttering, which makes it difficult for them to speak. This is because their brain has trouble sending the right signals to their mouth and throat.

ROUND BITS

The pitch of a vowel sound can change over time. For example, the vowel 'a' in the word 'cat' starts with a low pitch and then moves to a higher pitch as the word ends.

A SOUND WALK

When we're out and about, we're often chatting to friends, sitting in a car, or listening to music on headphones. We see the world around us, but we barely hear it. A sound walk is a simple way to explore what we're missing. Try walking around your neighbourhood in silence and tuning into the different sounds around you. Notice how the sounds change as you move through different areas, and how they make you feel.

Birdsong can help reduce stress and anxiety, and improve focus. How many different birds can you hear?

Jack hammers can damage hearing, so construction workers need to wear hearing protection.

Church bells have been used to summon worshippers for about 1,500 years. They are also used to mark the time of day, and on special occasions.

Notice how the sound of footsteps in a subway changes as they move through the tunnel.

The sound of a street musician can make you want to dance around or roll your eyes, depending on your personal music taste!

HEARING SOUND

Tree branches creak and leaves rustle in the wind. Tree songs change depending on the leaf types and wind speed.

Car noise may be a familiar sound, but over long periods it can create stress and even damage health.

People chatting in a café might make you smile because humans like to socialize and spend time with each other.

Large fountains can help hide unwanted sound, like cars. Small fountains create a soothing, trickling sound that reduces stress.

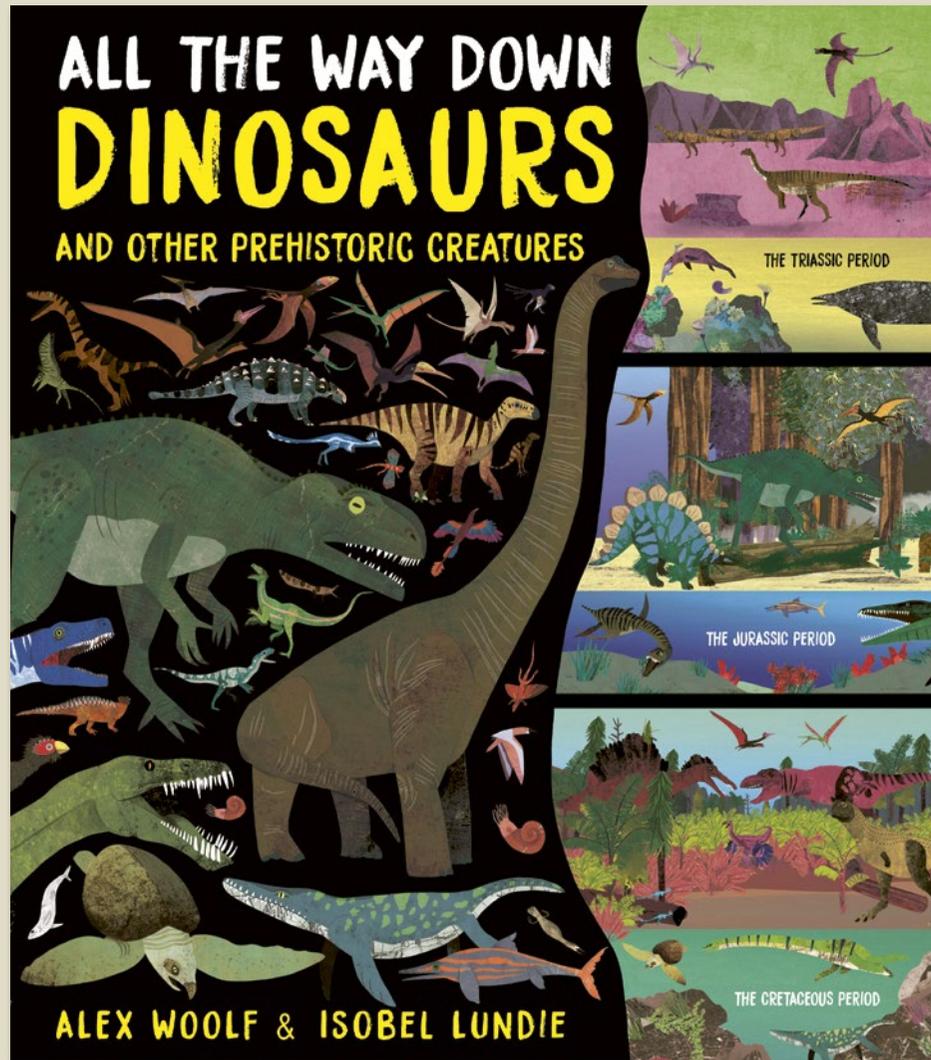
Depending on who's listening a barking dog can sound friendly or threatening.

Children playing in a park or playground creates sounds of laughter and squealing. It might remind you of some playful memories of your own.

Sound walking was popularised by Canadian composer and environmentalist Murray Schafer in the 1970s. He saw it as a way for people to connect to the sounds around them and become more aware of the problems created by noise pollution.

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|-------------------|---------------|
| Pub Date | 06/08/2026 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800783249 |
| H x W | 300 x 235mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Author | Trevor Cox |
| Extent | 64pp |
| Word Count | 15000 words |
| Translation Files | 24/11/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 16/03/2026 |
| Freight On Board | 21/05/2026 |
| Rights Available | World |

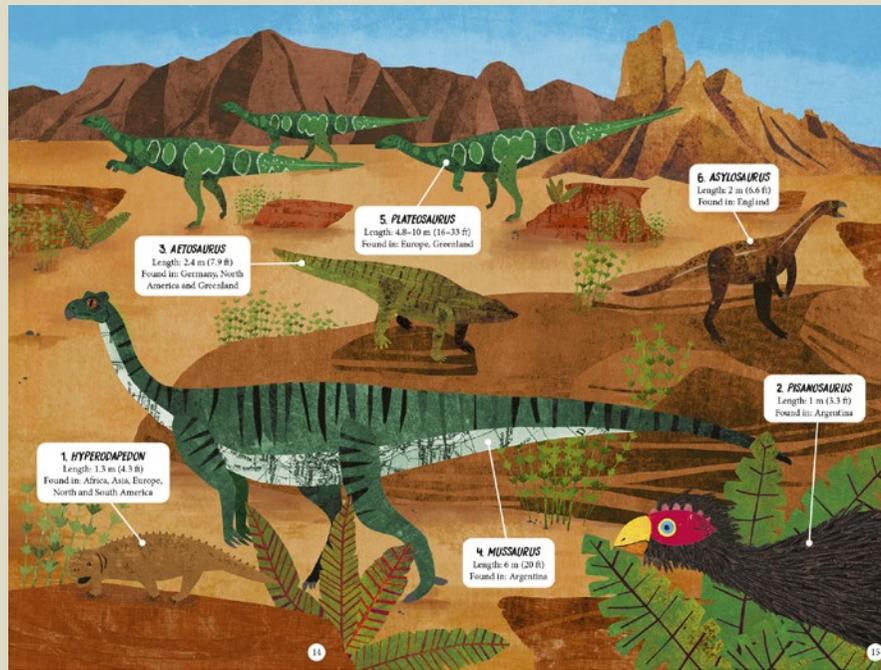
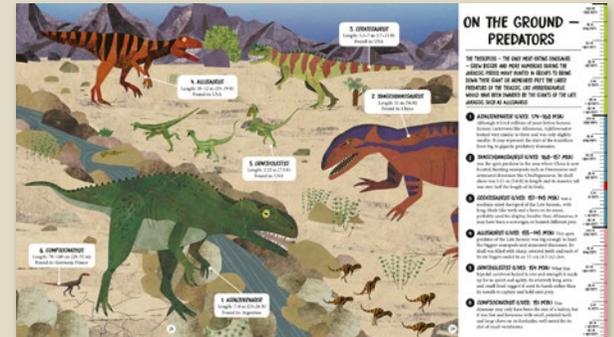
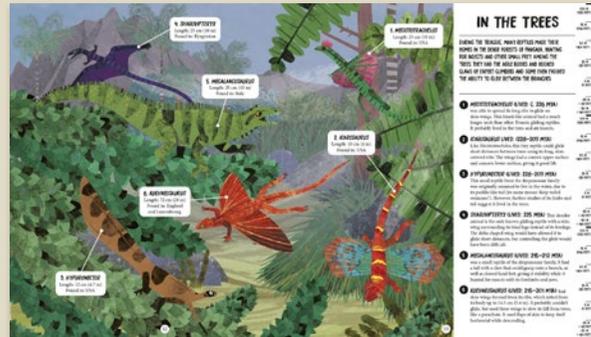
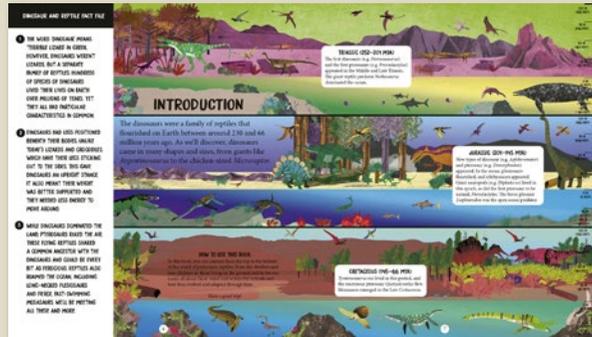
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



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 HIND LEGS. 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 rhycolosaur - 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: 228-216 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.

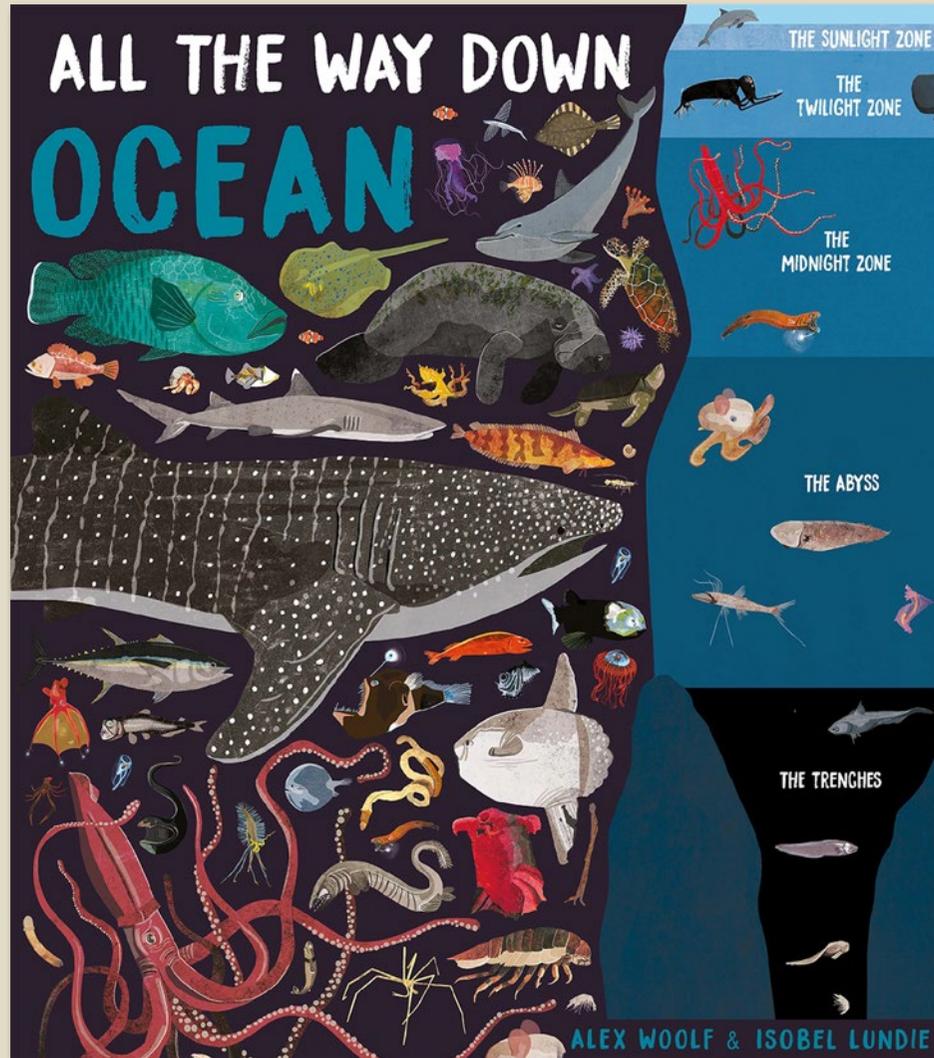
4. **MUSSAURUS** (LIVED: 215 MYA)
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.

5. **PLATEOSAURUS** (LIVED: 146-66 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.

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|------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 Alex Woolf |
| Illustrator | Isobel Lundie |
| Extent | 56pp |
| Word Count | 11030 words |
| Rights Available | World |

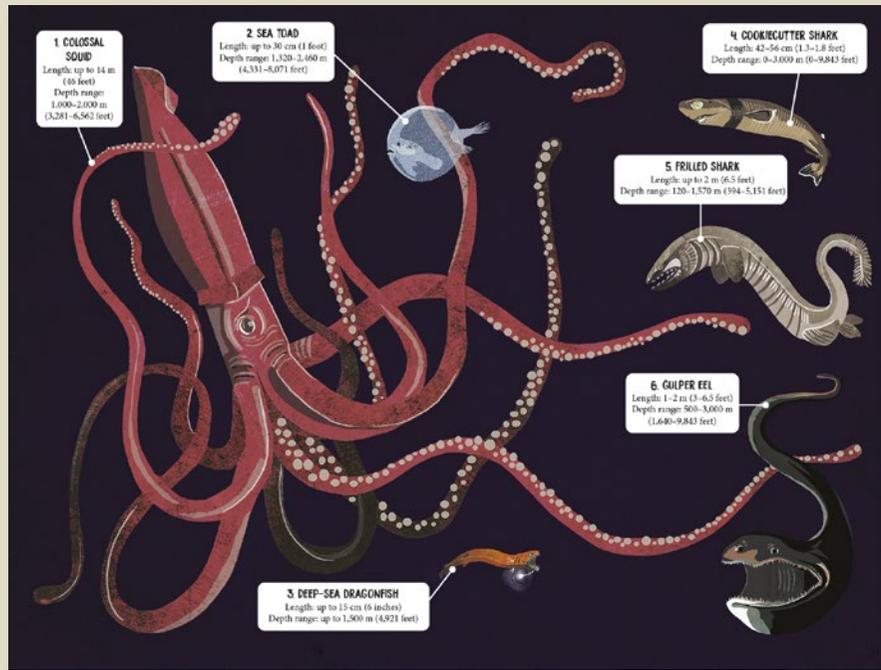
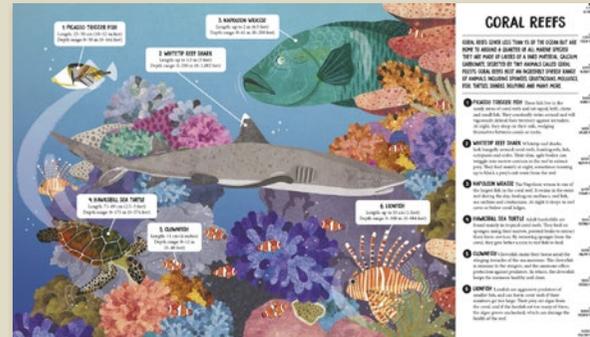
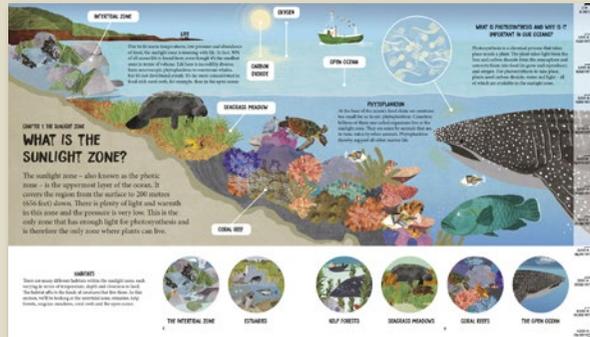
All The Way Down: Ocean



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.

All The Way Down: Ocean



| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Pub Date | 06/03/2025 |
| Pub Price | £9.99 |
| ISBN | 9781800788855 |
| 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 | 11636 words |
| Files To Printer | 14/10/2024 |
| Freight On Board | 19/12/2024 |
| Rights Available | World |

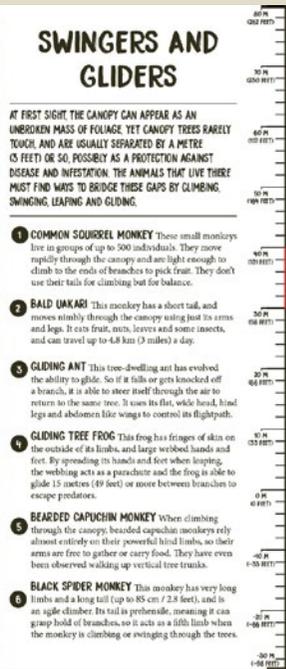
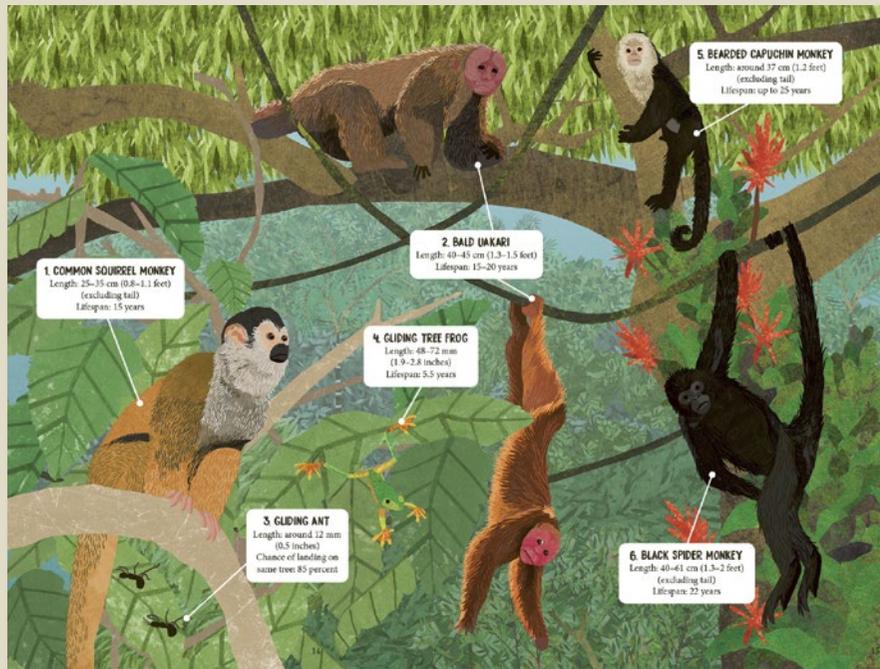
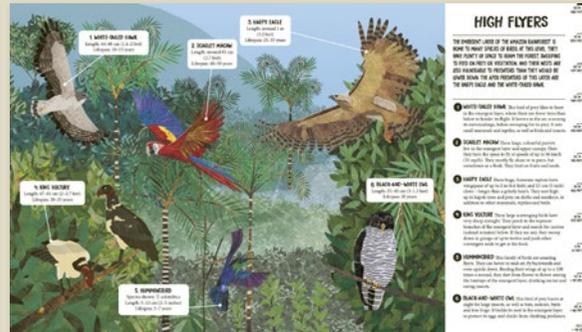
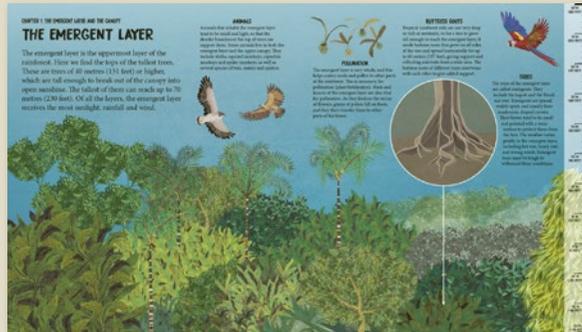
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

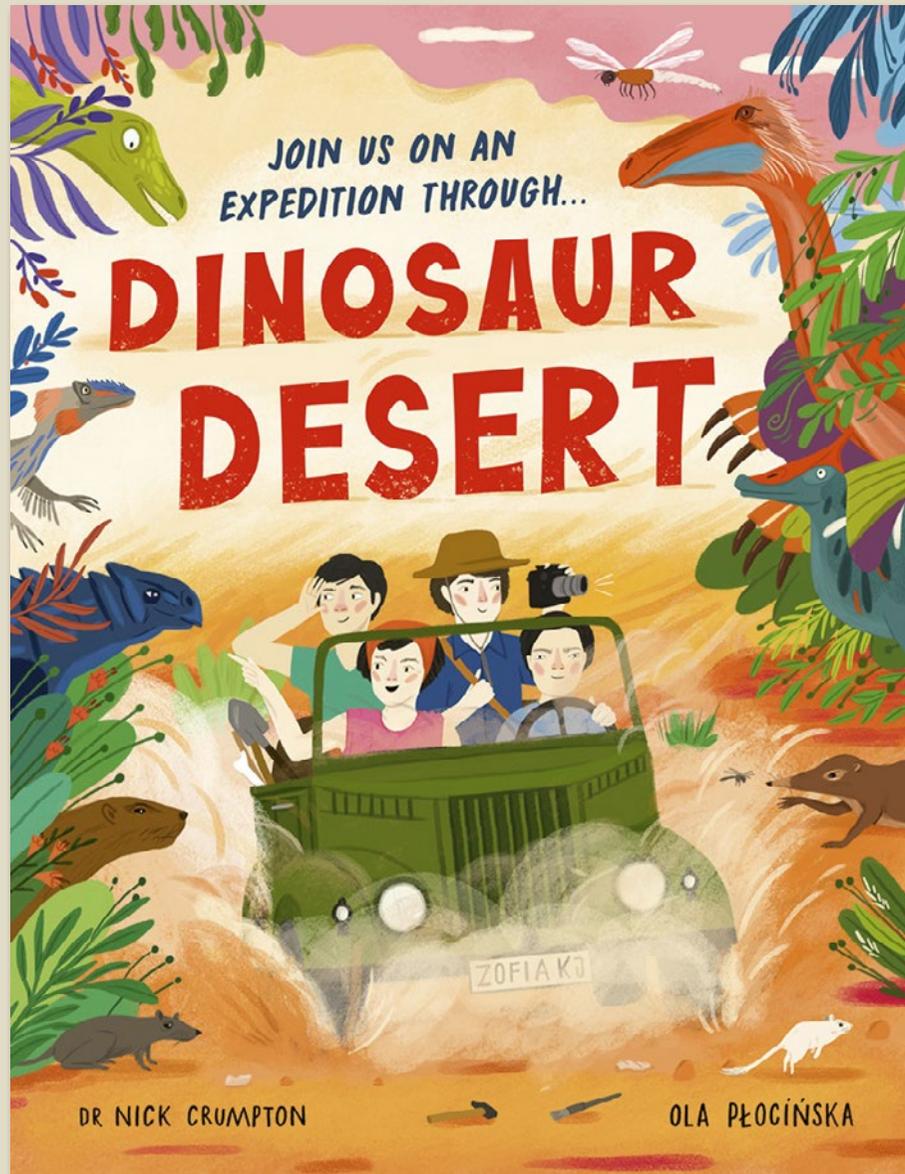
- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures 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



| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 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 |

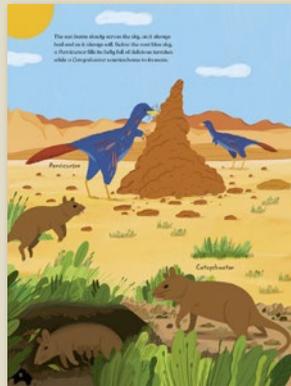
Dinosaur Desert



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

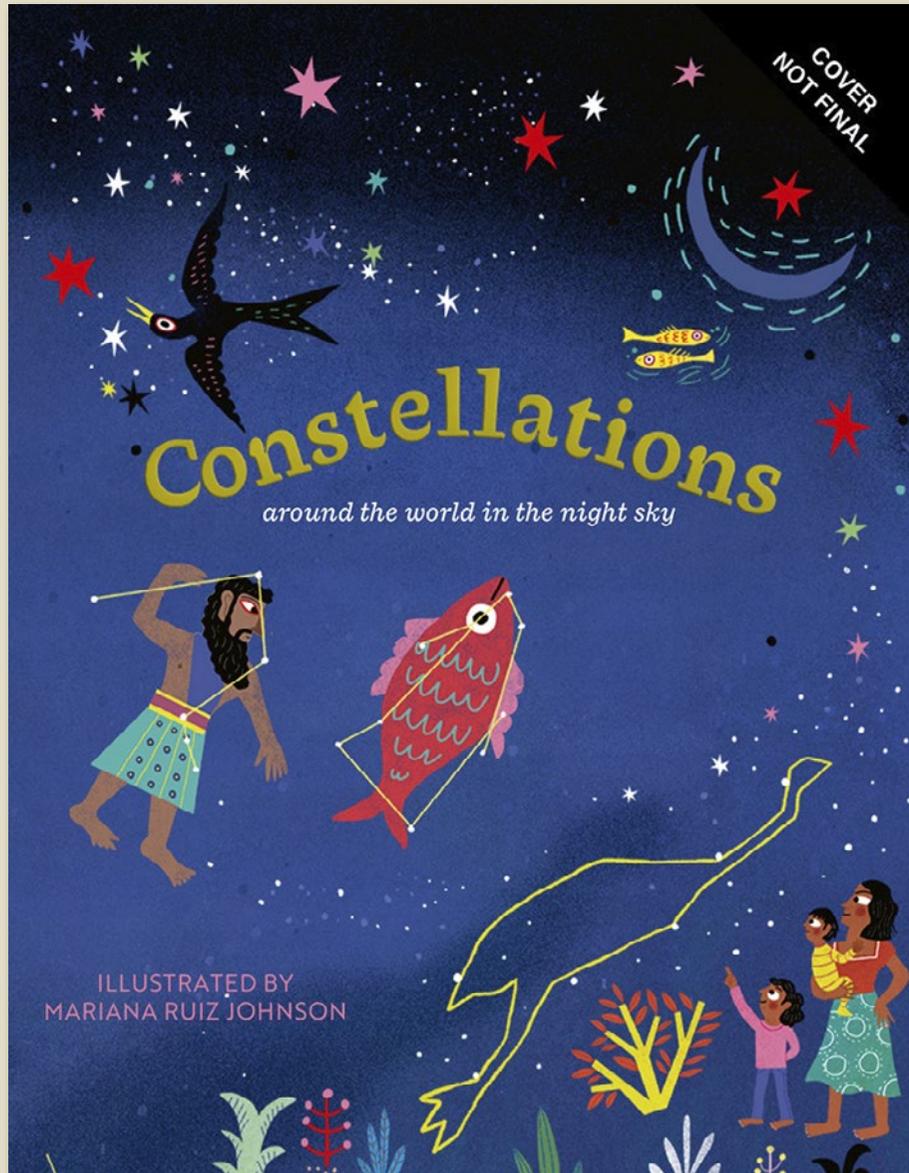
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Płocińska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of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

Dinosaur Desert



| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Pub Date | 31/07/2025 |
| 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 |
| Freight On Board | 29/05/2025 |
| Rights Available | World |

Constellations



Look up at the night sky - what do you see? A world of sparkling lights, patterns woven through the darkness and stories unfolding in the stars...

- Created in collaboration with the Royal Observatory Greenwich and experts from around the world, this book brings together scientific insight and cultural wisdom to uncover the universal language of the cosmos and the timeless stories that connect us all.
- Mariana Ruiz Johnson's vibrant, bold and graphic illustrations beautifully complement the stories, making each page a visual celebration of cultural heritage.

Constellations



| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Pub Date | 27/08/2026 |
| Pub Price | £16.99 |
| ISBN | 9781835872437 |
| H × W | 300 × 235mm |
| Binding | Hardback |
| Age Range | 7-9 years |
| Extent | 96pp |
| Translation Files | 15/12/2025 |
| Files To Printer | 06/04/2026 |
| Freight On Board | 11/06/2026 |
| Rights Available | World |



Iceland – BBF25 – nonfiction

Created by Cecilia Fanucci
cecilia.fanucci@bonnierbooks.co.uk

Updated 29 March 2025

bookshelf.bonnierbooks.co.uk/collections/Iceland---BBF25---nonfiction