



**Planet Zoe - Bologna 2024**

# A Field Guide to Leaflings



**Welcome to the world of Leaflings, the secret guardians of the trees.**

- Contents: Introduction; Meetings with Leaflings; Ireland - HOLLY; Japan - CHERRY BLOSSOM; Ecuador - Kapok; Britain - OAK; Tree Talk - Wood Wide Web; Green Streets - City Trees; Madagascar - BAOBAB; Sweet Chestnut - Central Europe; US - Giant Redwood; India - Peepul; China - Huangshan Pine; New Zealand - Kauri; Australia - Red River Gum; Conclusion; Children, Trees, Leaflings
- Illustrated by Niamh Sharkey, former Children's Laureate of Ireland author and illustrator of *I'm a Happy Hugglewug*, executive producer of the TV series *Henry Hugglewug*.
- A picture book format with 8 stuck-on flaps inside.

# A Field Guide to Leafplings



Pub Date	<b>21/10/2021</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781783425228</b>
H x W	<b>287 x 247mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Owen Churcher</b>
Illustrator	<b>Niamh Sharkey</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>7500 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>





## 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.

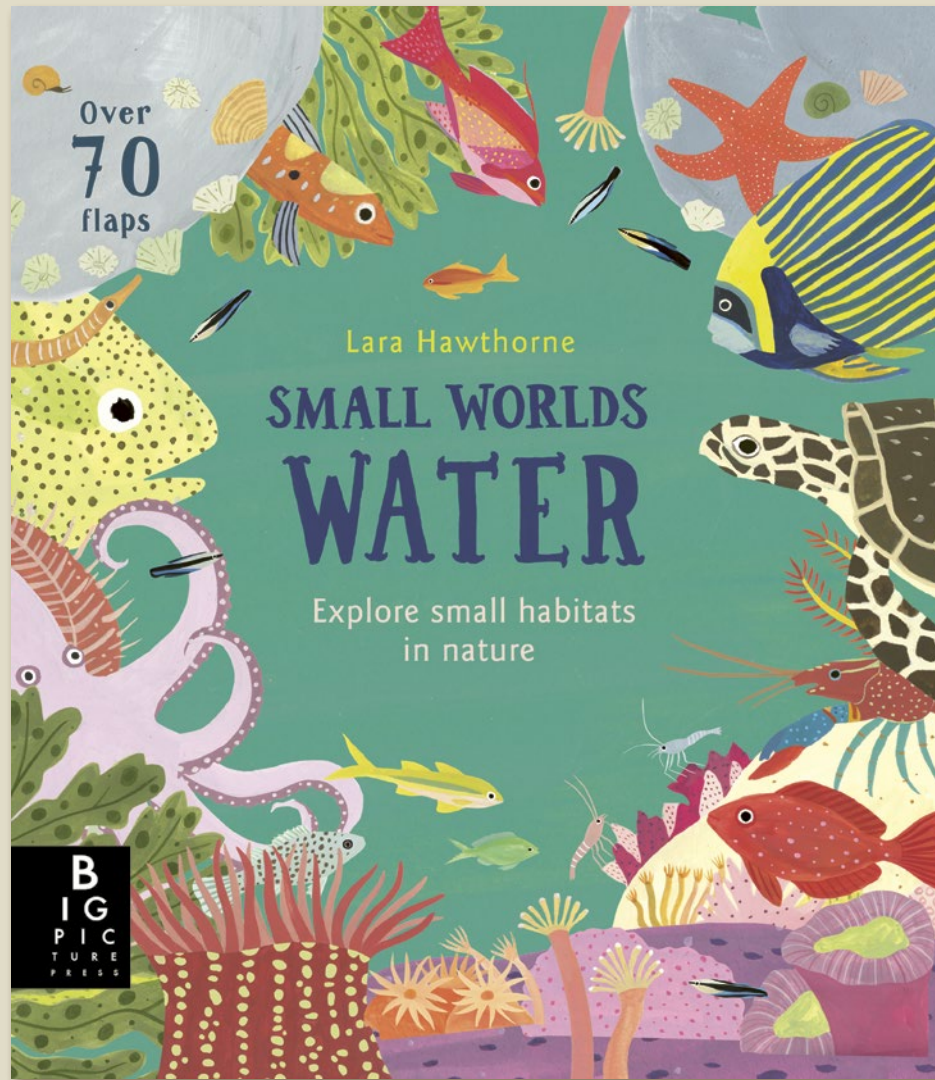




Pub Date	20/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Translation Files	21/06/2024
Files To Printer	30/09/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World



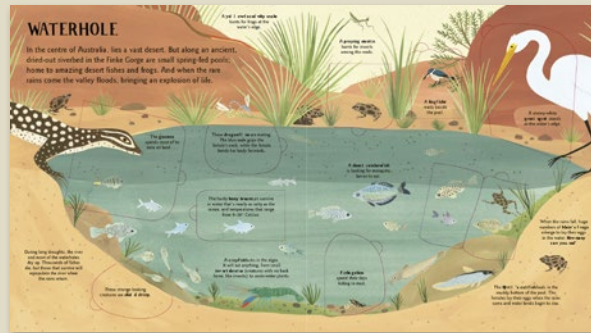
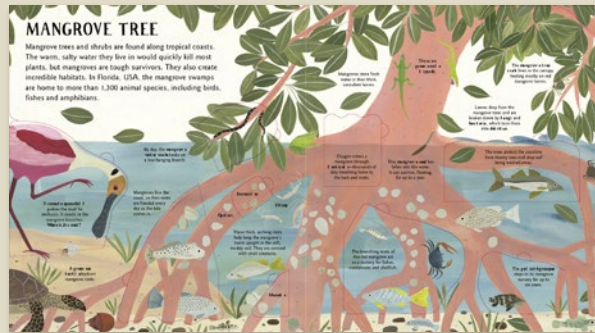
# Small Worlds: Water



**This beautiful lift-the-flap book lets children explore small worlds in nature close-up.**

- A nature series illustrated by Lara Hawthorne, author and illustrator of *The Night Flower* and *Alba the Hundred Year Old Fish*.
- a hands-on exploration of how small areas in the natural world act as habitats to a wide range of plant and animal life.
- Flaps integrated with artwork and Lara Hawthorne's immersive illustrations give young readers a sense of exploring nature close-up and hands-on.
- Part of a two-book series which includes *Small Worlds Earth* and *Small Worlds Water*.
- More than 80 flaps inside

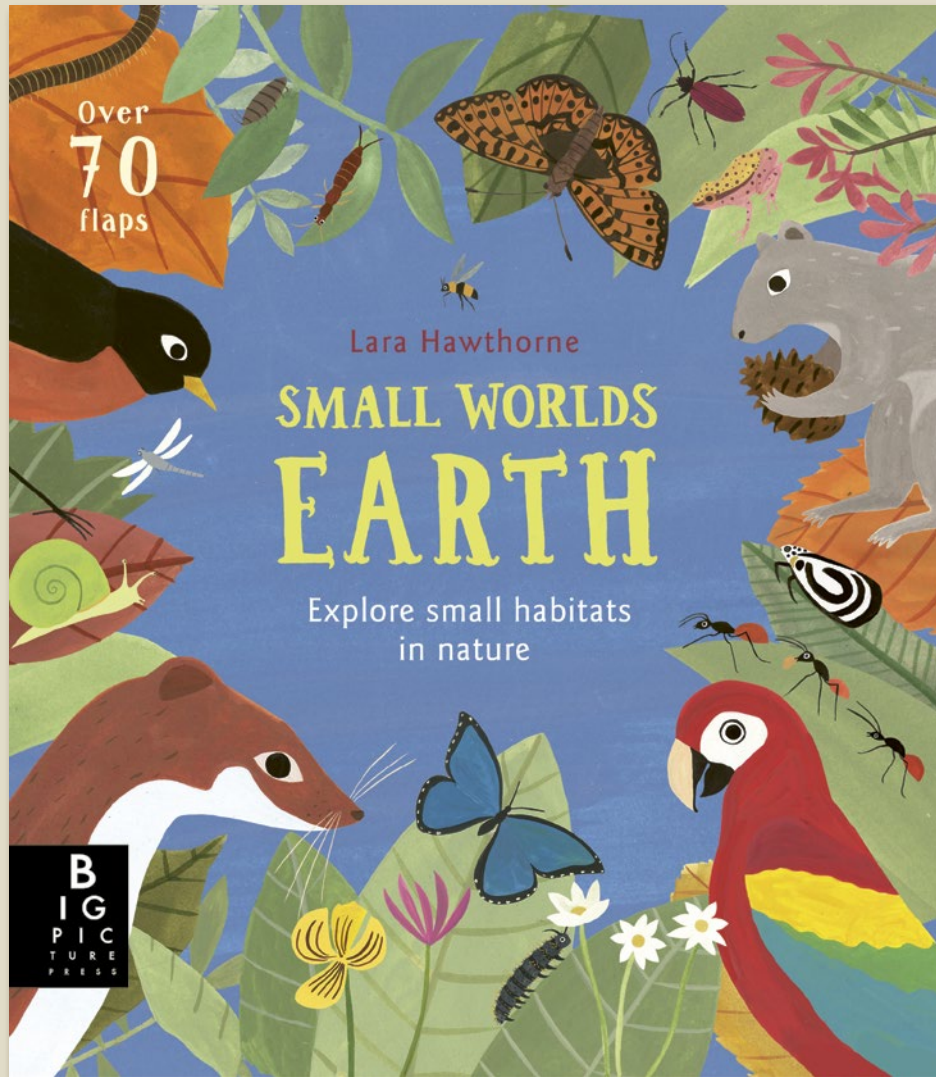
# Small Worlds: Water



Pub Date	01/10/2020
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787415621
H x W	260 x 236mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Lara Hawthorne
Extent	18pp
Word Count	2500 words
Rights Available	World



# Small Worlds: Earth



**This beautiful lift-the-flap book lets children explore small worlds in nature close-up.**

- A nature series illustrated by Lara Hawthorne, author and illustrator of *The Night Flower* and *Alba the Hundred Year Old Fish*
- a hands-on exploration of how small areas in the natural world act as habitats to a wide range of plant and animal life.
- Part of a two book series which includes *Small Worlds Earth* and *Small Worlds Water*.
- More than 70 flaps inside
- Lara Hawthorne was nominated for the CILIP Kate Greenaway Award and shortlisted the AOI's World Illustration Award for *The Night Flower*.

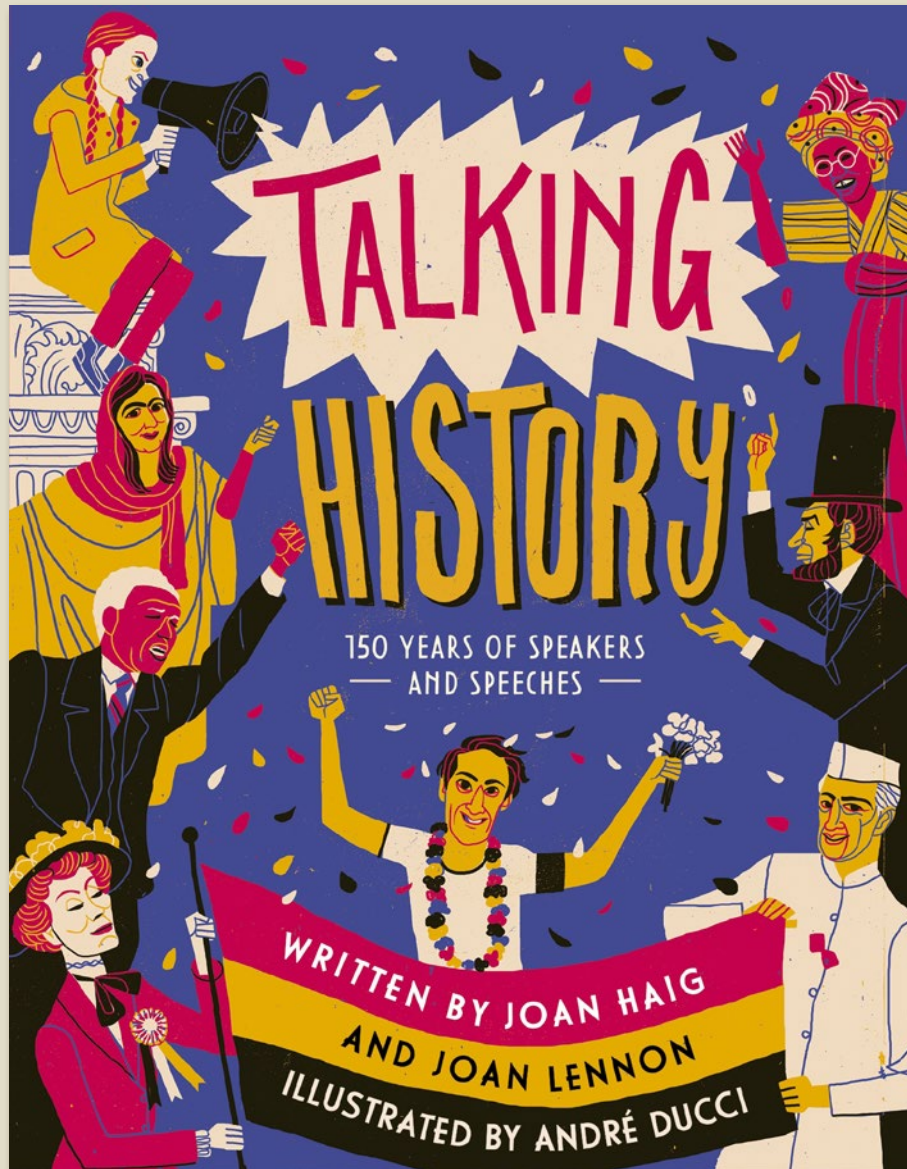
# Small Worlds: Earth



Pub Date	01/10/2020
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787415638
H x W	260 x 236mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Lara Hawthorne
Extent	18pp
Word Count	2500 words
Rights Available	World



# Talking History

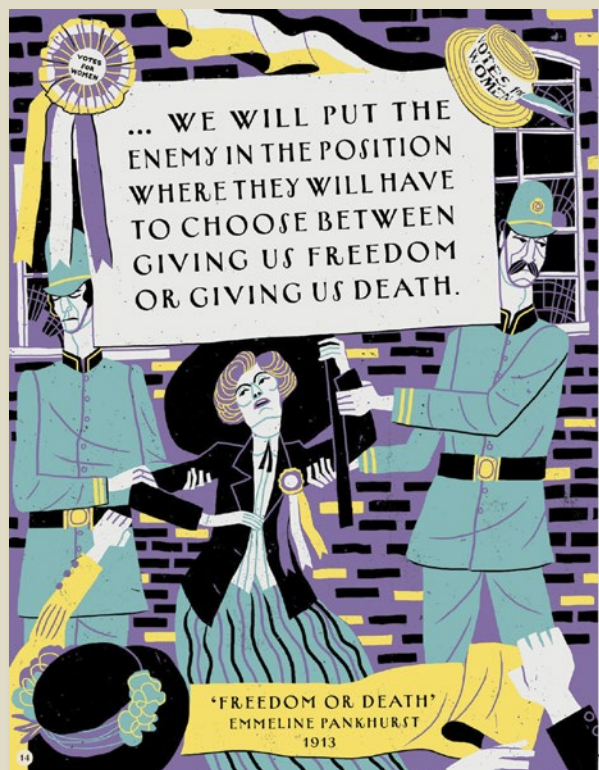
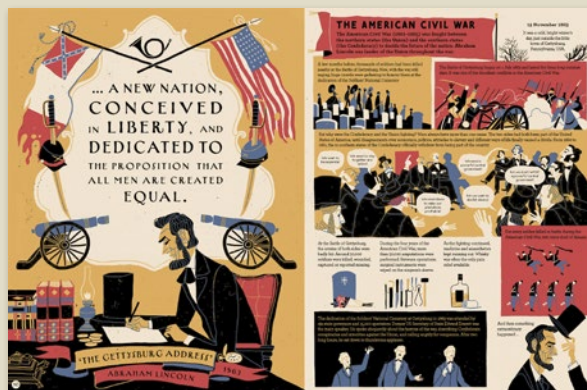


## 150 years of world-changing speeches

- An accessible look at political and social history, and issues that remain pertinent today
- Contemporary design and illustrations from André Ducci accompany engaging text
- Authors are experienced children's writers and academics with expert knowledge on the topics discussed. In 2021, Joan Haig was selected as one of prestigious Scottish Book Trust's authors in residence, working with a school in Aberdeen
- Sample contents: Abraham Lincoln, 'The Gettysburg Address', 1863; Jawaharlal Nehru, 'A Tryst with Destiny', 1947; Nelson Mandela, 'Speech from the Dock', 1964; Harvey Milk, 'The Hope Speech', 1978; Angela Merkel, 'Address to 68th Session of the WHO', 2015 and Severn Cullis-Suzuki, 'Listen to the Children', 1992,



# Talking History



In 1903, in the city of Manchester, UK, Emmeline Pankhurst and her eldest daughter Christabel founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). The organisation campaigned fearlessly for women's right to vote.

### THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

This wasn't the first time that women in Britain had fought for the vote. Since the mid-nineteenth century, female campaigners called 'suffragists' had tried to win rights for women in society through peaceful petitions and, later on, by refusing to pay their taxes.

But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, heckled politicians, placed bombs in empty buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities. They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government.

Newspapers began referring to militant WSPU campaigners as 'suffragettes'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.

### THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

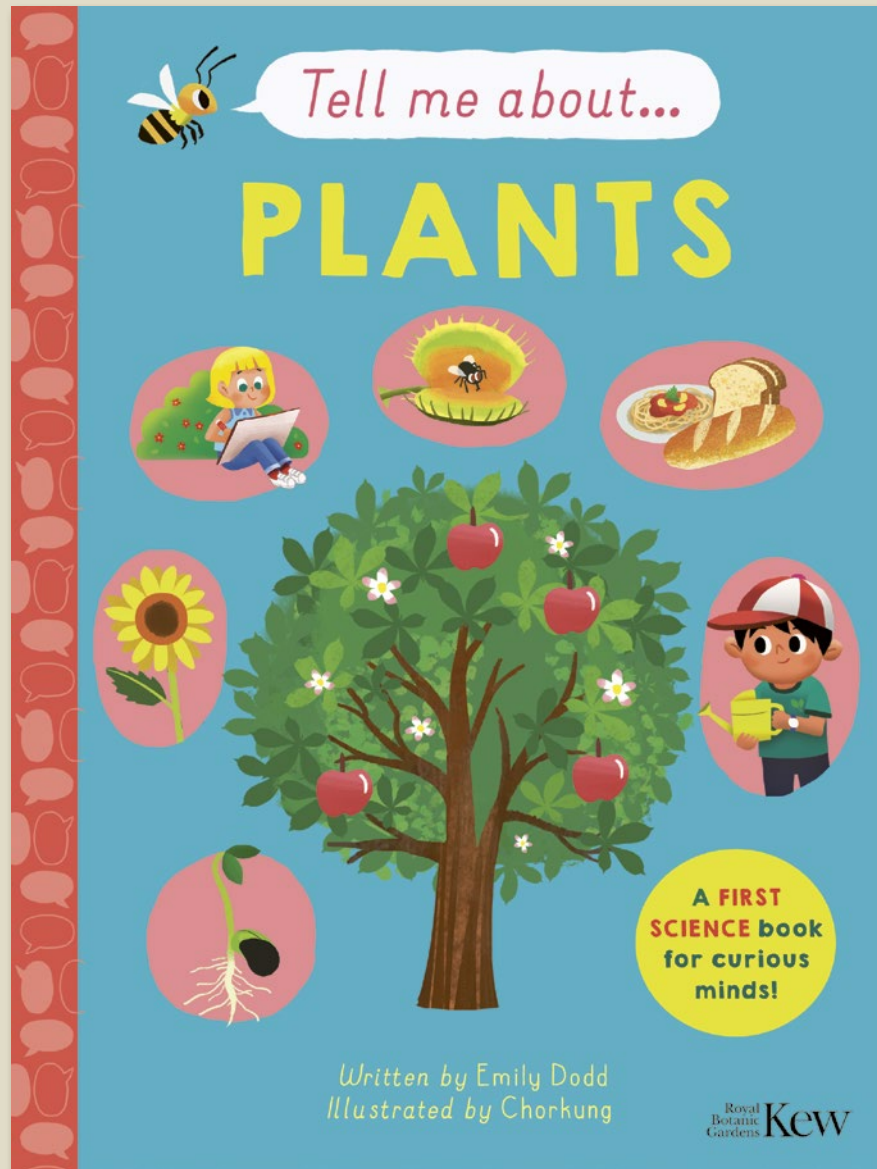
Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture.

The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.

Emmeline Pankhurst was imprisoned and released 16 times! It was in 1913, in between prison sentences, that she visited the United States to campaign for support and funding. She addressed a group of women at the Parsons Theatre in Hartford, Connecticut, in a powerful speech attempting to justify the use of militant tactics in the fight for women's rights.

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Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417328
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Lennon Joan Dritsas Haig
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World

# Tell Me About: Plants



## Big science for little readers

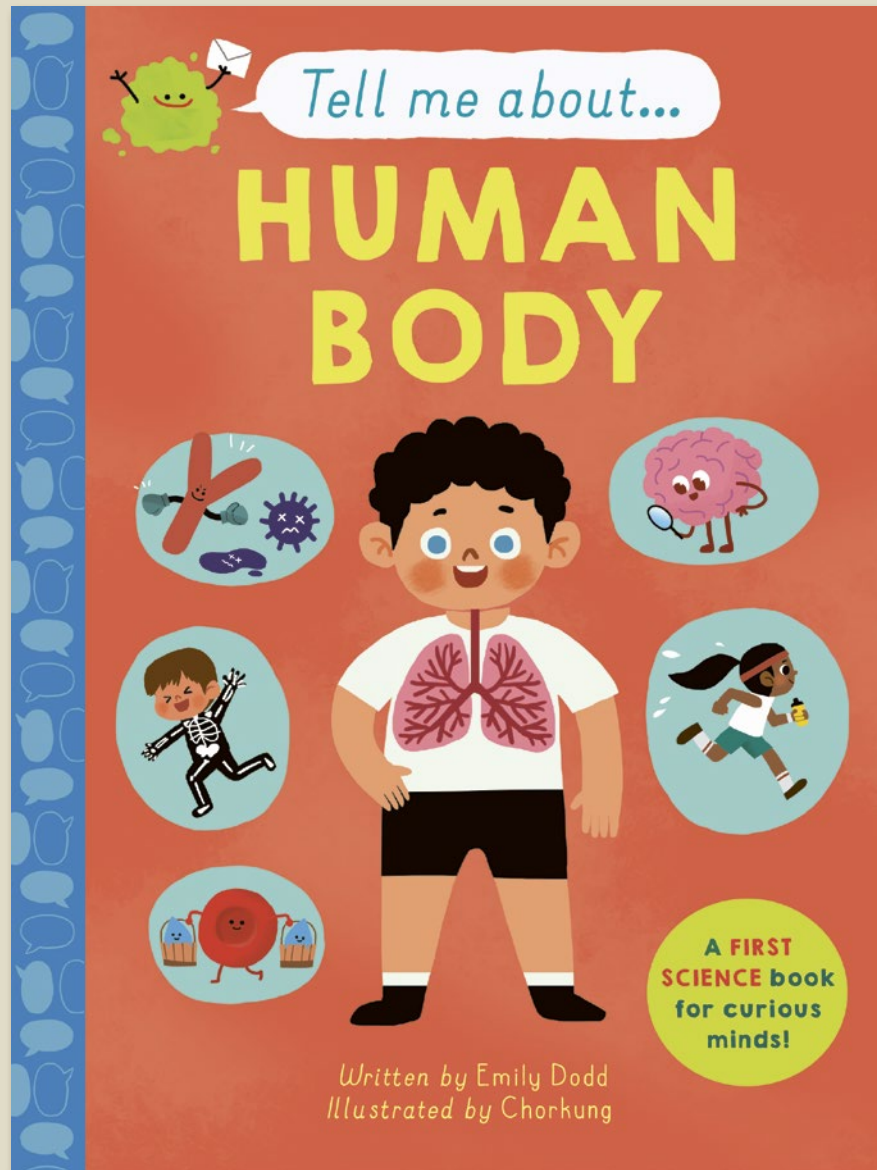
- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung.
- Partnering with Kew Gardens for the UK edition. Kew are also acting as consultants.
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Plants are wonderful; Parts of a Plant; Flowers; Fruit; Getting Planted; Growing from a Seed; Drinking Water; Making Food from Sunlight; Leaves; Plant Families; Flowering Plants; Grasses; Trees and Seasons; Types of Tree; Plant Defences; Plant Attack!; Record Holders; Thank You Plants!; Glossary







# Tell Me About: The Human Body



## Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and CBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Brilliant body; The skin; Skeleton; Muscles, Brain; Thinking; Nervous system; Eyes; Ears; Mouth and Nose; Digestive System; Blood; Water; Pumping blood; Lungs and breathing; Immune system; Feelings; Helping your body

# Tell Me About: The Human Body

## Brilliant Body

So many amazing things are happening in your body right now! Let's take a look at just a few of them...

As you breathe, spongy bags called lungs are sucking air in and putting it into your blood.

When you run, stretchy cords called muscles pull bones back and forward. Your bones connect together in a structure called a skeleton. And your skin wraps everything up.

Tiny electrical signals are making your heart beat - to-beat-to-beat - to pump blood around your body.

Your body is made from lots of different parts that work together to do important jobs. These parts are called organs.

If you look at the pictures in this book, you're using organs called eyes. And when you think about all of this, you use an organ called the brain.

When you think or laugh or wiggle your toes, you use energy. The energy comes from the food you eat. The food goes into your blood and all around your body.

## The Skin

Let's begin our body tour with your skin. This stretchy waterproof layer wraps around your body keeping germs out and keeping your insides... inside!

Your skin is full of sensors that help you to touch and feel things. You can feel pain and warmth and the tiny footpads of an insect crawling on your arm.

Did you know...? The skin is the biggest organ in the body!

Touch sensors help you to feel how hard to press when you lift it and hold objects - so you don't drop or squash them.

The top layer of your skin is dead! Underneath it, new skin is being made. It pushes the old skin upwards until it flakes off as dust. Yes, your skin becomes dust!

Your hair and nails are made from the same stuff as skin. It's called keratin.

Your skin cools your body too. One way it does this is by making little drops of liquid called sweat.

When sweat drops are warmed by a hot body, they float off into the air taking heat away with them!

## Skeleton

The thing that gives your body its wonderful shape and height is a skeleton. It is made from 206 bones that join together at hinges called joints.

Full your fingers! The bones are the hard parts, and the joints are where your fingers bend.

Strong bony bones called cartilage make up some parts of the skeleton including your ears, your nose and sections of your ribs.

The skeleton protects your insides too. Your ribs make a cage around your lungs and heart and your skull is like a helmet, protecting your brain.

Inside your biggest bones is a juice called marrow. New blood is being made in the marrow. That's right, your bones can make blood!

Bones are full of tiny holes that make them light. But the pattern of the holes makes them really strong too.

Short stretchy cords called ligaments stick the bones to each other. Longer, stretchy cords called muscles pull the bones around so you can move.

## Muscles

Muscles are stretchy cords that pull body parts to make them move. If you wiggle your eyebrows and stick out your tongue, you did it using muscles!

Muscles can pull, but they can't push so they need to work in teams. One muscle pulls a body part one way, and another muscle pulls it back again.

Great teamwork muscles!

1. Bend your arm. The set of muscles at the front of your arm, called triceps, pulled it up by getting shorter.

2. Now straighten your arm. Another set of muscles at the back of your arm, called biceps, pulled your arm down to straighten it.

The muscles that move your bones around are called skeletal muscles. But they're not the only muscles you have!

Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

Smooth muscles line the tubes in your body. They help push things through the tubes.

Did you know...? Muscles help you hold in pee until you're ready to let it go.

Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418097
H x W	210 x 148mm
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Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

# Tell Me About: Space

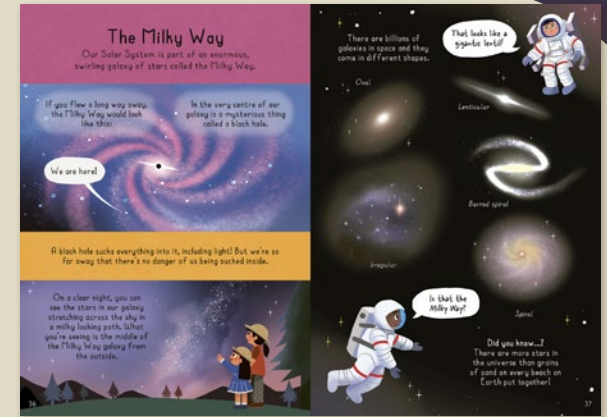
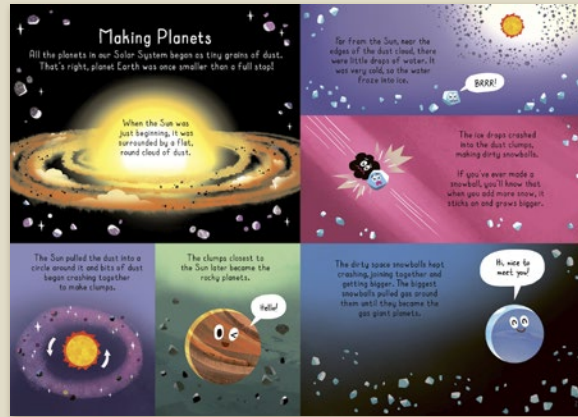


## Big science for little readers.

- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

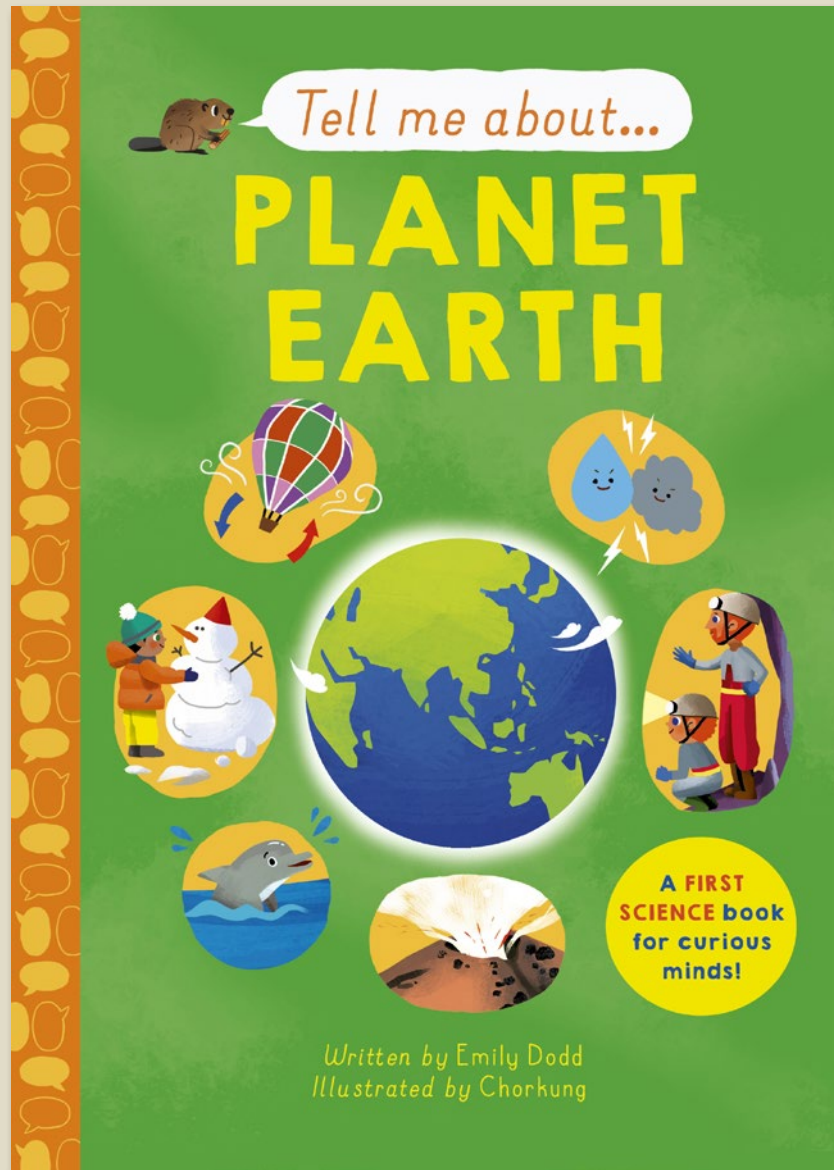


# Tell Me About: Space



Pub Date	14/03/2024
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ISBN	9781800783447
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2800 words
Rights Available	World

# Tell Me About: Planet Earth



## Big science for little readers.

- The fourth title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at earth science for young children, covering topics such as day and night, seasons and weather, biomes, physical landscapes, the water cycle, volcanoes and earthquakes, fossil fuels, carbon emissions and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.



# Tell Me About: Planet Earth

## Earth is Home

You live on a brilliant ball of spinning rock called Earth. It's a planet, travelling through space on a gigantic loop around a star called the Sun.

There's another ball of rock about a quarter of the size of Earth and you can see it in the night sky. It's called the Moon.

It takes a month for the Moon to travel around Earth on an oval path.

It takes a whole year to travel all the way around the Sun. So if you are five years old, you have circled the Sun five times already!

Earth travels around the Sun on an oval path but it also spins on the spot. The spin is why it gets dark at night.

Your home turns away from the Sun at night and by morning it has turned back towards the Sun once again. It takes 24 hours for a complete spin to happen, and we call that a whole day.

## Caves

Caves are big holes carved into cliffs by waves hitting the rock. But they can also form underground as rain trickles through cracks in the rock.

That's right, tiny little rain droplets can make massive caves because they dissolve the rock away a little bit at a time.

Underground rivers flow through caves. They wear the floor of the cave down to make them even bigger.

Inside the cave, some droplets of rainwater evaporate. As the liquid water drops turn into gas, they leave behind the tiny bits of rock they were carrying. The bits of rock stick to the roof.

In a thousand years, all the drops of water will have left enough rock behind to make a shape about as long as your finger. This is called a stalactite.

The same thing happens as the water drops onto the floor of the cave too. The cave floor grows upwards into a wider opening, which is called a stalagmite.

## Digging and Drilling

When humans dig useful rocks and metals out of the ground, it is called mining. People also drill long holes deep down into the rock to find little pockets of gas and a liquid called oil.

The oil and gas found deep underground were once tiny sea creatures. They sank to the bottom of the sea and got squashed over millions of years. They turned into a dark liquid called oil and a gas called methane.

Coal is a black rock that gives off lots of heat when it burns. It is made from leaves that took in swamps millions of years ago.

We can burn oil, coal and methane gas to make electricity and to power vehicles.

Most metals are hidden underground with other rocks. A few metals are found just as they are at the surface, including gold, silver and copper.

Metals can make lots of useful things including bikes, phones, computers and cars.

## Oceans

If you flew out into space and looked back at Earth it would look blue. That's because two thirds of our planet's surface is covered in liquid water. It's mostly found in the oceans and seas.

### Waves

Waves are made on the surface of the water as the wind pushes the sea.

### Tides

The sea comes in at high tide and goes out at low tide. This happens twice every day because of the way Earth is spinning beneath the Moon.

That's right, the Moon makes our tides! Gravity is a pull that happens between Earth, the Moon and the Sun. It pulls on you too. When you jump, gravity pulls you back down to Earth.

Low tide

High tide

The oceans on planet Earth slowly change shape because the rock beneath them is moving. This creates underwater valleys, caves and mountains.

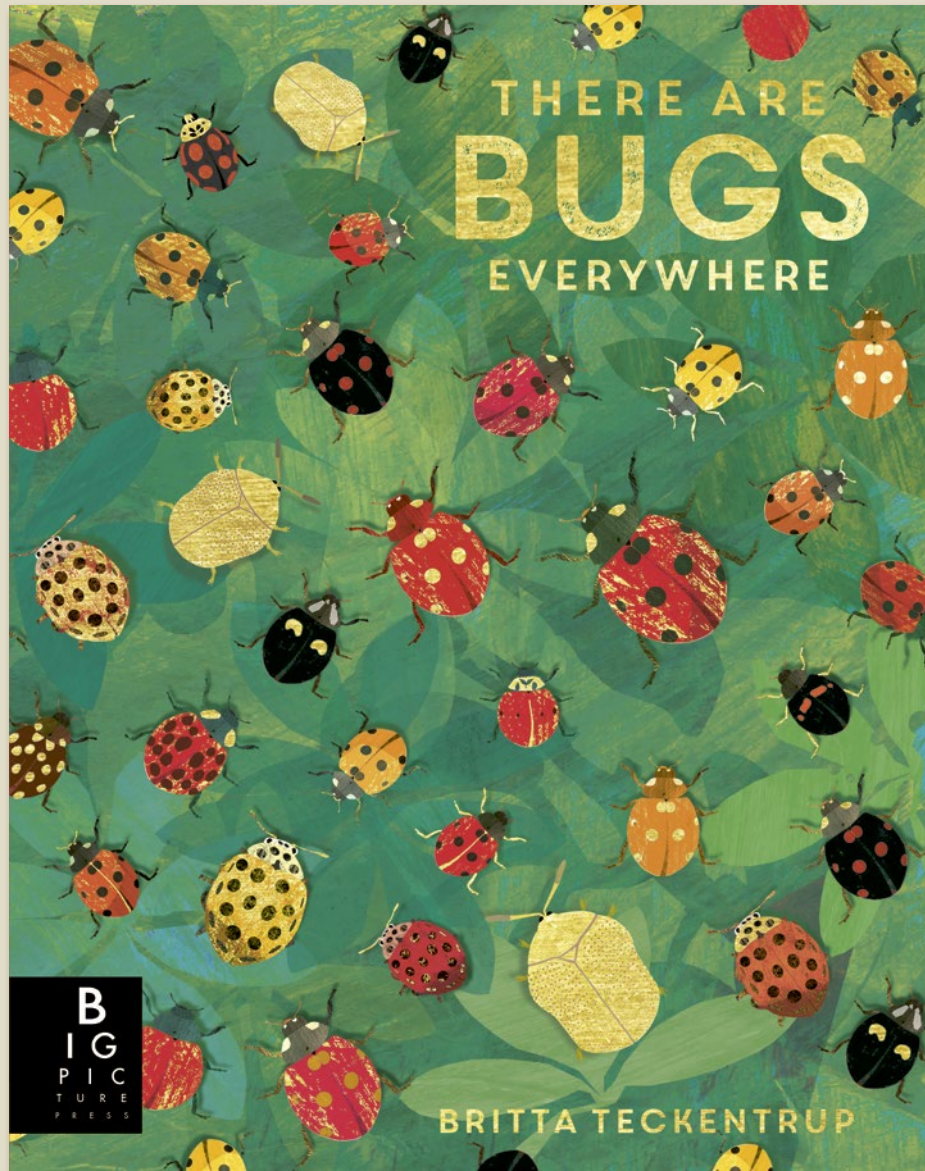
Mountain

Valley

Did you know...? Seawater is salty because of salt from rocks!

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Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Rights Available	World

# There are Bugs Everywhere

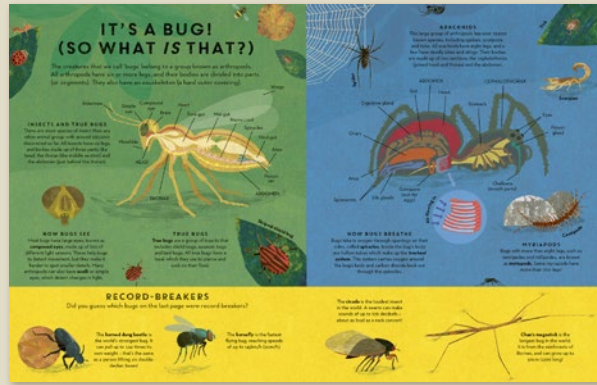


Explore the world of bugs in this sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book.

- 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



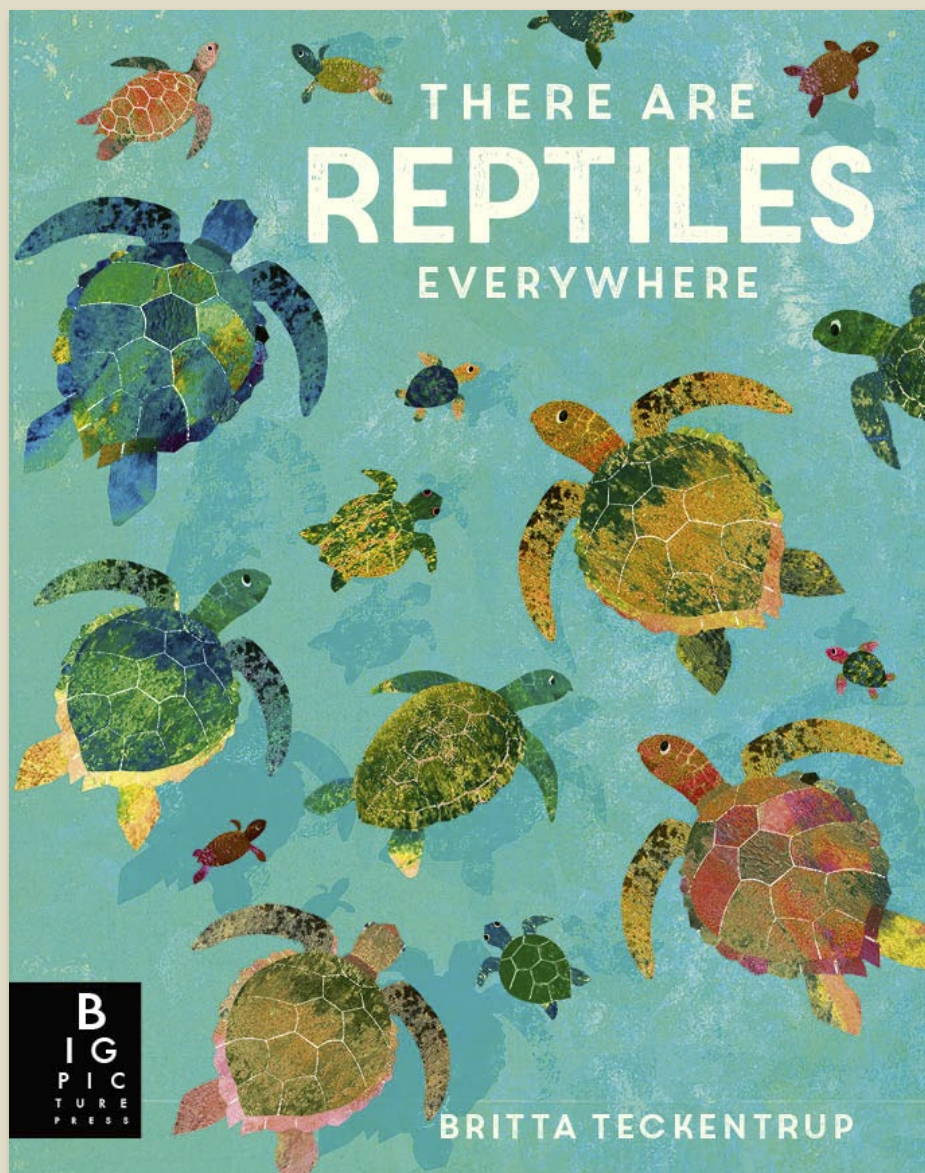
# There are Bugs Everywhere



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Pub Price	£7.99
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H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World



# There are Reptiles Everywhere



**An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.**

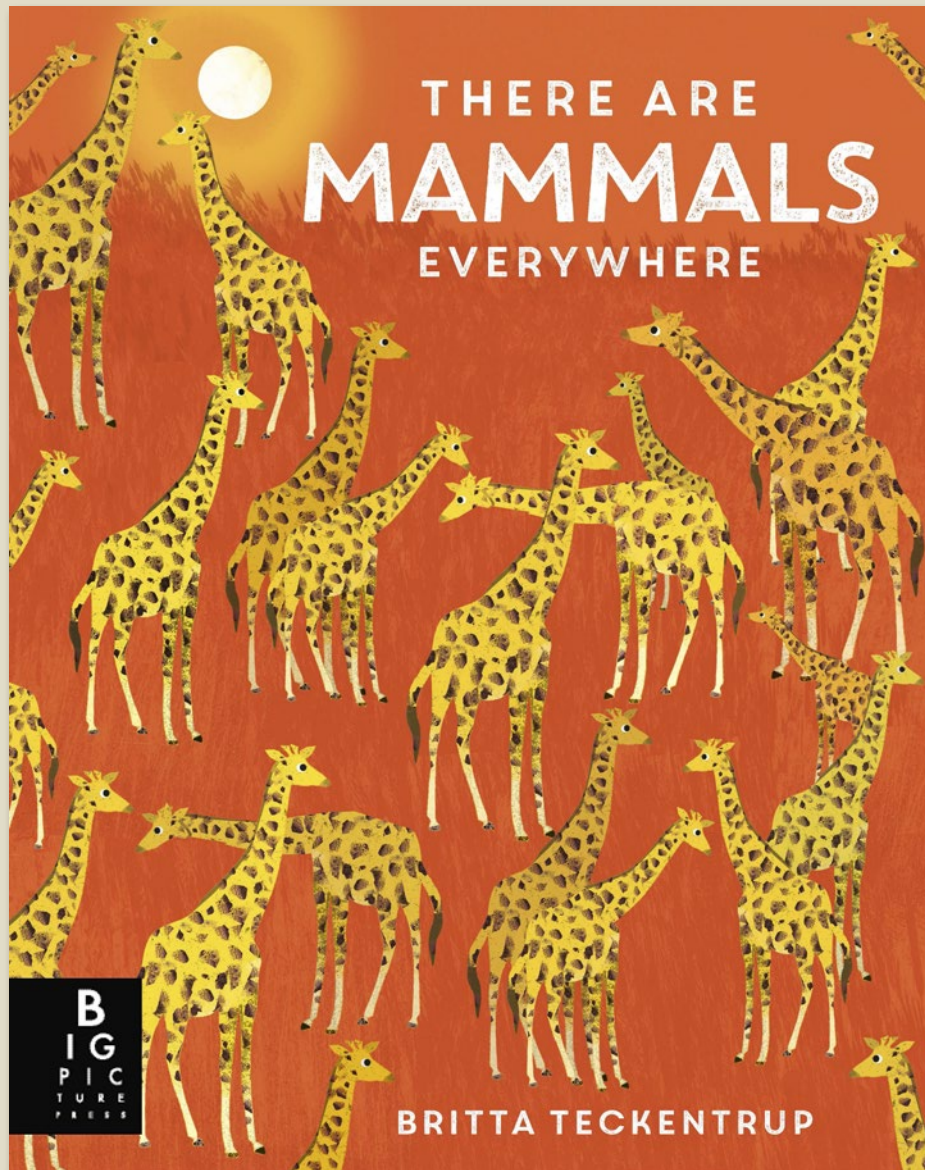
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.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







# There are Mammals Everywhere



## An illustrated introduction to mammals.

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



# There are Mammals Everywhere

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

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

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn. Some mammals have a brain that is as big as a human's.

**BREATHING AIR**  
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm. This means they can breathe in and out. Some mammals have gills when they are young, but they lose them as they grow.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
Mammals are the only animals that can fly. Some mammals can swim faster than a shark. Some mammals can run faster than a cheetah. Some mammals can live for a long time. Some mammals can live in very hot or very cold places.

**WINGS**  
Some mammals have wings. They use them to fly. Bats are the only mammals that can fly. Some mammals have wings but do not fly. Some mammals have wings but do not fly.

**CATS**  
Mammals have whiskers. They use them to feel their way around. Some mammals have whiskers that are as long as their body. Some mammals have whiskers that are as long as their body.

**TEETH**  
Mammals have teeth. They use them to eat. Some mammals have sharp teeth. Some mammals have flat teeth. Some mammals have sharp teeth and flat teeth. Some mammals have sharp teeth and flat teeth.

## MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny animals with long, pointed snouts. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals looked like birds and some of them grew much bigger than cats. Other mammals looked like dinosaurs. They lived about 100 million years ago. Some mammals looked like horses and some of them grew much bigger than elephants. They lived about 50 million years ago. Some mammals looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some mammals looked like bears and some of them grew much bigger than bears. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some mammals looked like humans and some of them grew much bigger than humans. They lived about 5 million years ago.

**PROBOSCIDEANS**  
The earliest proboscideans were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like elephants and some of them grew much bigger than elephants. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some proboscideans looked like bears and some of them grew much bigger than bears. They lived about 5 million years ago.

**PRIMATE**  
The earliest primates were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some primates looked like humans and some of them grew much bigger than humans. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some primates looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some primates looked like bears and some of them grew much bigger than bears. They lived about 5 million years ago.

**WALKING**  
The earliest walking mammals were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Some walking mammals looked like humans and some of them grew much bigger than humans. They lived about 20 million years ago. Some walking mammals looked like giraffes and some of them grew much bigger than giraffes. They lived about 10 million years ago. Some walking mammals looked like bears and some of them grew much bigger than bears. They lived about 5 million years ago.

**SEA OTTERS**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the sea. They have a thick coat of fur that keeps them warm. They use their paws to hold their food. They live in the Pacific Ocean. They eat sea urchins, clams, and crabs. They live in the Pacific Ocean. They eat sea urchins, clams, and crabs.

## WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

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

**WARM BLOOD**  
Mammals are endothermic. This means they can control their body temperature. They can keep warm in the winter and cool in the summer. This means they can live in all sorts of places. They have a thick coat of fur that keeps them warm. They have a thick coat of fur that keeps them warm.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn. Some mammals have a brain that is as big as a human's. They have a brain that is as big as a human's. They have a brain that is as big as a human's.

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**TEETH**  
Mammals have teeth. They use them to eat. Some mammals have sharp teeth. Some mammals have flat teeth. Some mammals have sharp teeth and flat teeth. Some mammals have sharp teeth and flat teeth.

## WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TUNDRA

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

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

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

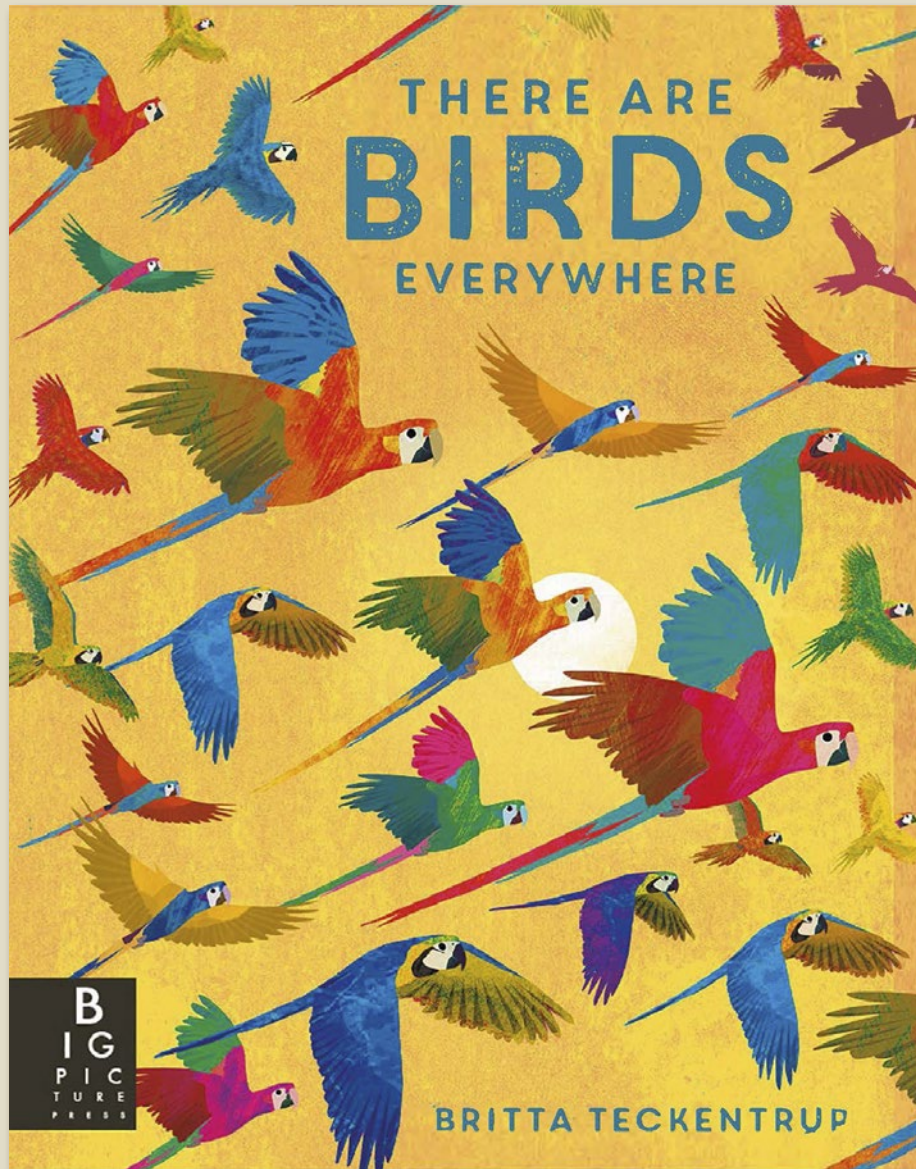
**CAVES**  
Many species of bats gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

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

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Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
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Rights Available	World



# There are Birds Everywhere

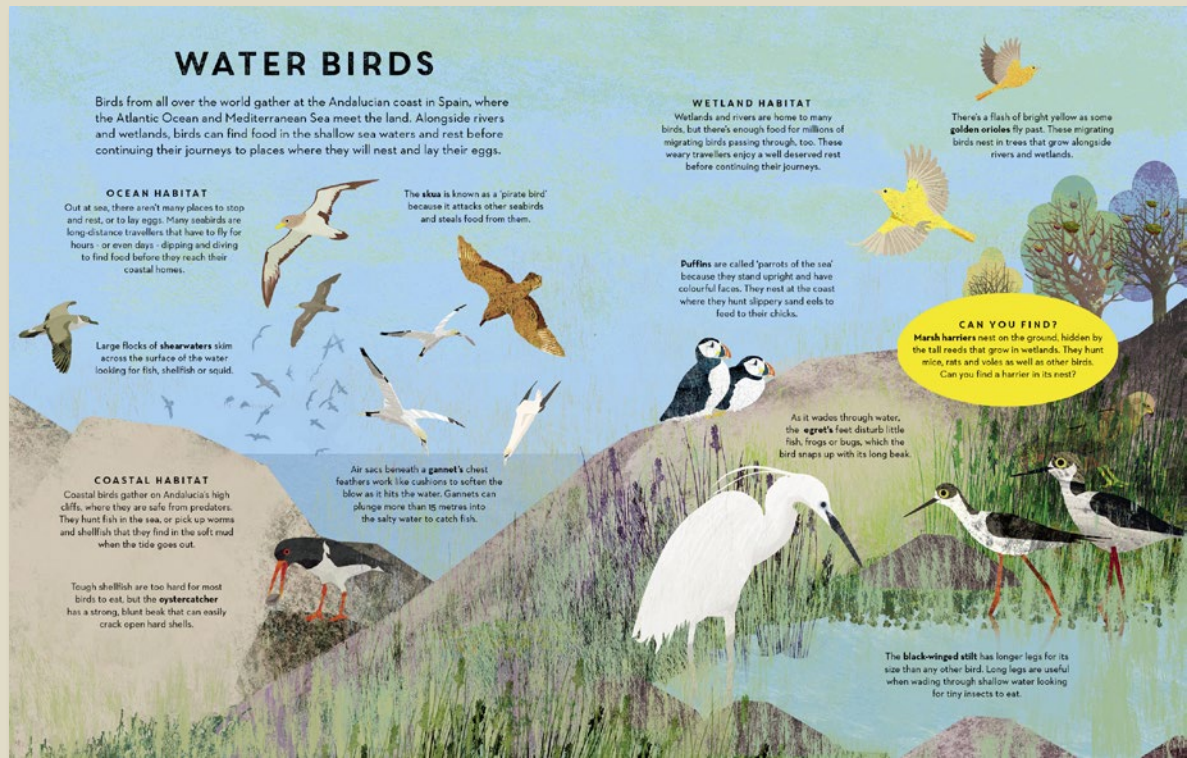


## Explore the world of birds in a sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book

- 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



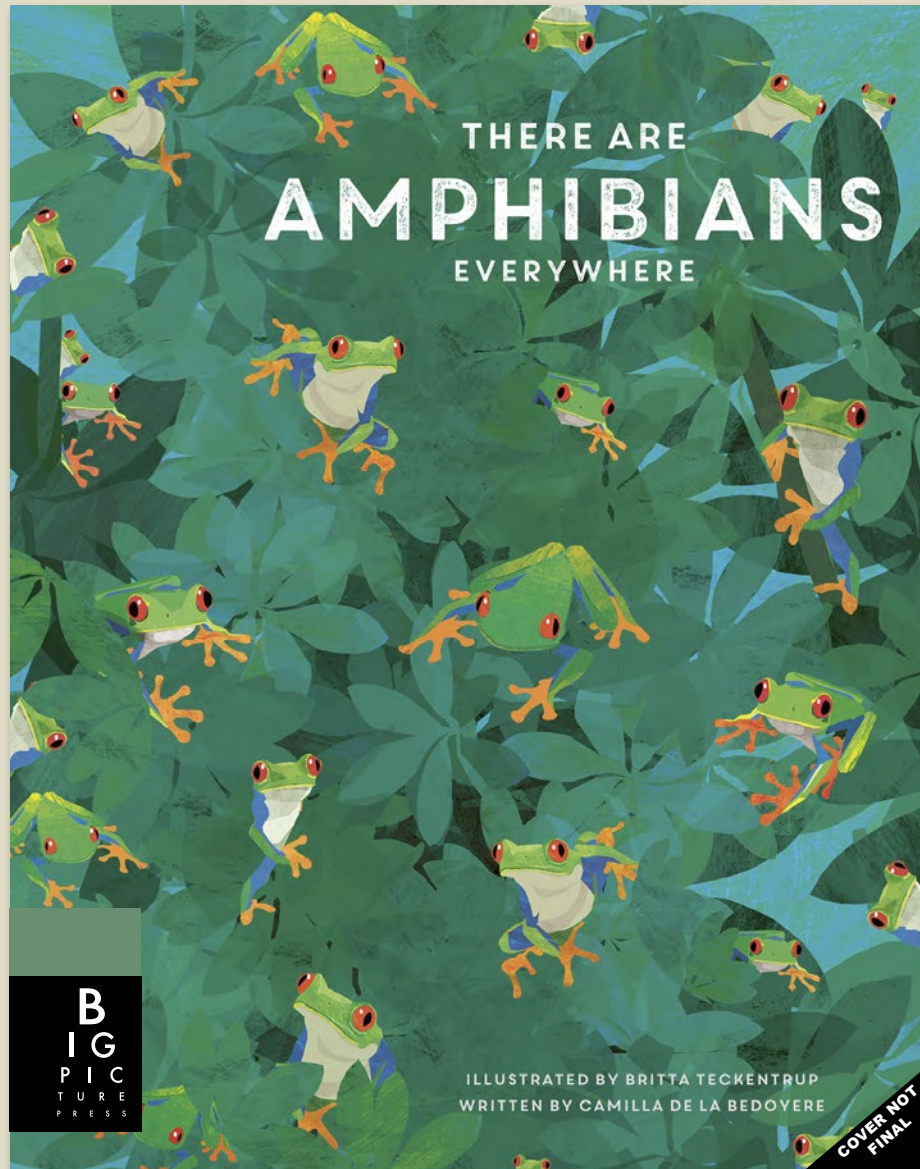
# There are Birds Everywhere



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Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
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# There Are Amphibians Everywhere

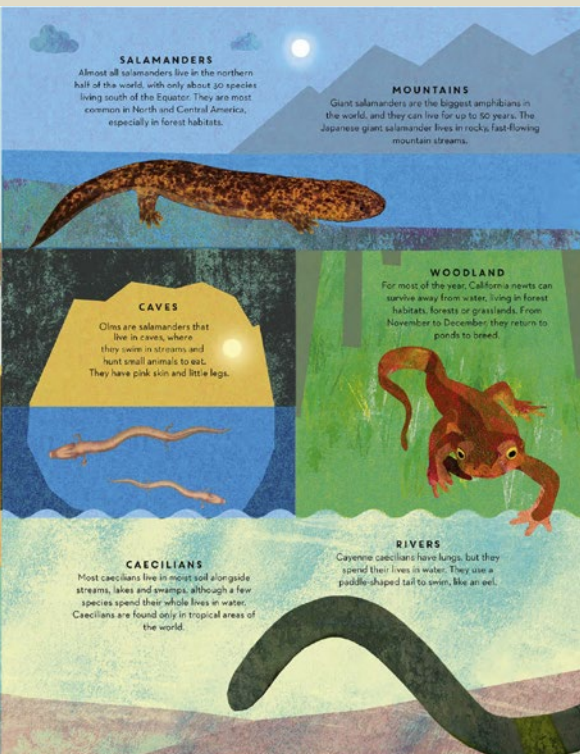
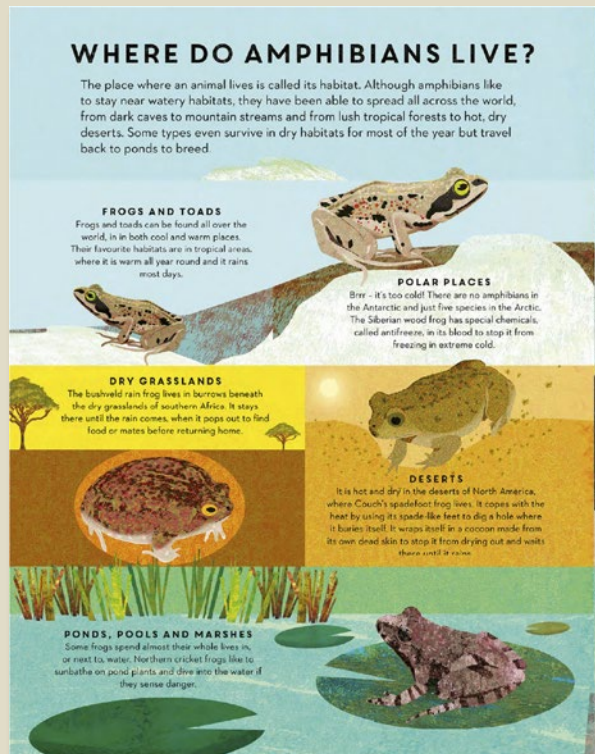


## An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- Britta's There Are... series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
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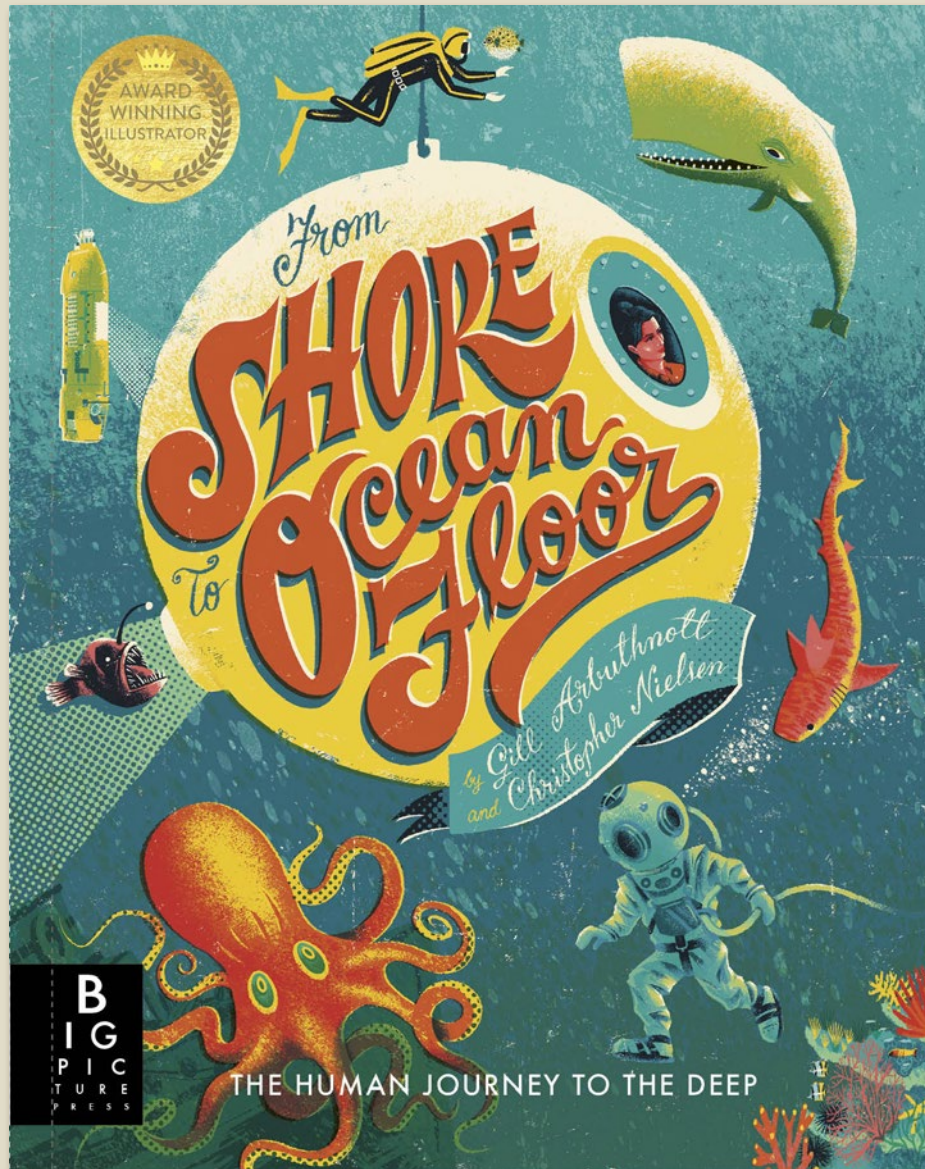
# There Are Amphibians Everywhere



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# From Shore to Ocean Floor



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

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



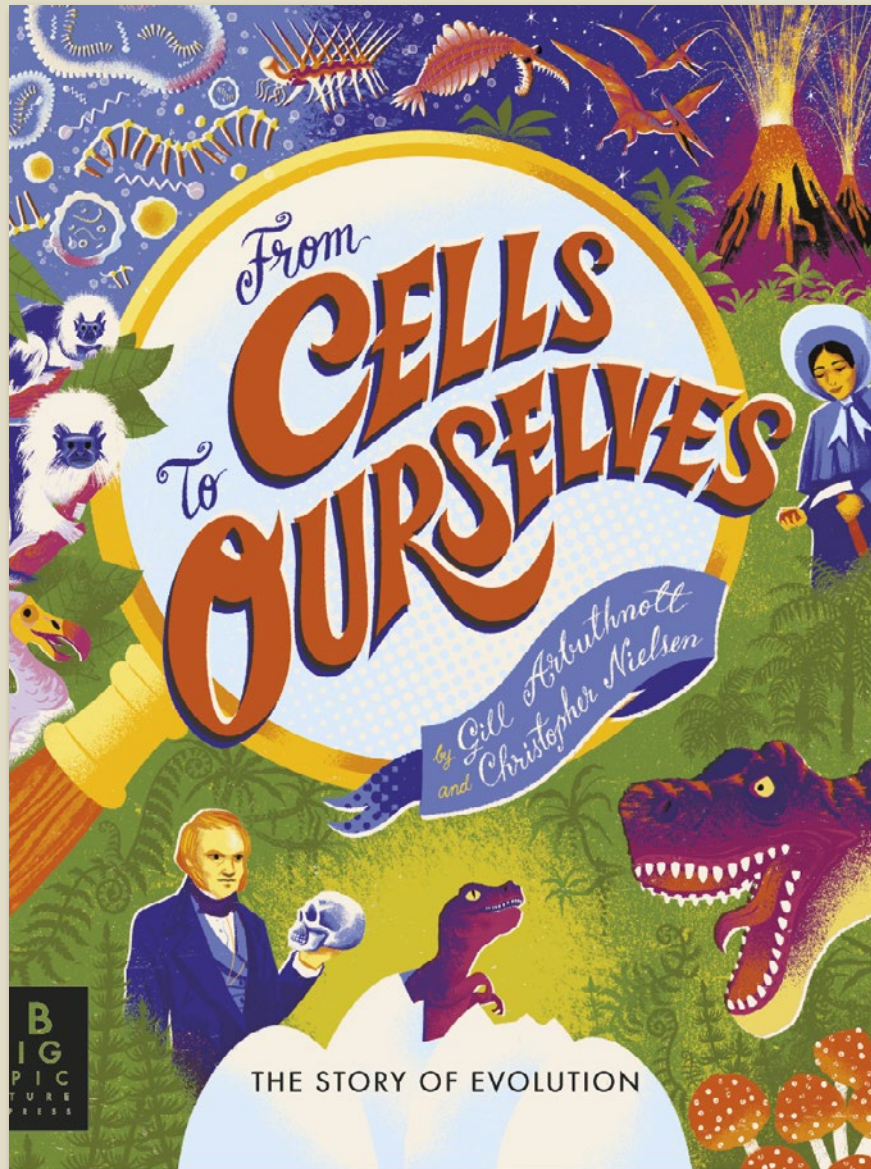
# From Shore to Ocean Floor



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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
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# From Cells to Ourselves



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

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



# From Cells to Ourselves

## HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

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

**1953** The British biologist Francis Crick and the American physicist James Watson discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for life.

**1960s** The American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

**1980s** The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for life.

**1990s** The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for life.

**2000s** The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for life.

**2010s** The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for life.

**2020s** The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic code that carries the instructions for life.

## THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

**MARY ANNING (1800-1847)** Mary Anning was a fossil collector and geologist. She was the first to describe the pterosaur, a flying dinosaur. She also discovered the first Ichthyosaurus, a marine dinosaur. Her discoveries were crucial in establishing the existence of prehistoric life.

**WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861)** William Buckland was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to describe the Megalosaurus, a large land dinosaur. He also discovered the first Iguanodon, a dinosaur with a thumb spike. His work helped to establish the science of paleontology.

**RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892)** Richard Owen was a biologist, geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to describe the Dinosauria, a group of dinosaurs. He also discovered the first Archaeopteryx, a feathered dinosaur. His work helped to establish the theory of evolution.

**OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852)** Osborn Martell was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to describe the Pterodactylus, a flying dinosaur. He also discovered the first Ichthyosaurus, a marine dinosaur. His work helped to establish the existence of prehistoric life.

**THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER** The Great Ocean Walk was a long and arduous journey. It was the first time that a group of people had walked across the entire length of the Great Ocean Road. The journey was a testament to the power of the human spirit.

## THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were the only animals that ever lived on Earth. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that there had been many other animals living on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs. This led to the discovery of the dinosaurs.

**1825** The first dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist William Buckland. He found the bones of a large land dinosaur, the Megalosaurus.

**1830** The first flying dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist Mary Anning. She found the bones of a pterosaur, the Pterodactylus.

**1842** The first marine dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist Mary Anning. She found the bones of an Ichthyosaurus.

**1849** The first dinosaur with a thumb spike was discovered by the English geologist William Buckland. He found the bones of an Iguanodon.

**1868** The first feathered dinosaur was discovered by the English geologist Richard Owen. He found the bones of an Archaeopteryx.

**1870** The first dinosaur to be named was the Dinosauria, a group of dinosaurs. It was named by the English geologist Richard Owen.

**1871** The first dinosaur to be named was the Dinosauria, a group of dinosaurs. It was named by the English geologist Richard Owen.

**1872** The first dinosaur to be named was the Dinosauria, a group of dinosaurs. It was named by the English geologist Richard Owen.

## EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

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

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

**No, no. We're one quarter of the way there. We're definitely over that!**

**Yes, we're one quarter of the way there. We're definitely over that!**

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

**Yeah, but. Perhaps they came later.**

**Theologians Gregory of Nazianzus and Augustine both thought that although God had created all the original animals and plants, new types had developed from them. Their ideas were in response to the practical problems that would have arisen from trying to get two of everything into the Ark.**

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

**I've got it!**

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

## GRADUAL CHANGES

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

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

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

**THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:**

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

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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
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Rights Available	World



# Raising the Roof



## A cool introduction to classical music

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



# Raising the Roof

## SYMPHONY

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

A symphony is often in four movements, with no set number of tracks. There was the minuet, which was not too long. It is the standard in three movements, with a minuet in the second movement. It is the standard in three movements, with a minuet in the second movement. It is the standard in three movements, with a minuet in the second movement.

**LEARNING TIP**  
Look for the key signature in the starting notes, and the key signature in the ending notes. This will tell you the key of the piece. It is often the same key as the starting notes.

**1800s**  
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and was written for a small orchestra.

**1776**  
The first symphony with four movements was written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 1776. It was a single movement, and was written for a small orchestra.

**1800s**  
The first symphony with four movements was written by Ludwig van Beethoven in 1800. It was a single movement, and was written for a small orchestra.

**1872**  
The first symphony with four movements was written by Johannes Brahms in 1872. It was a single movement, and was written for a small orchestra.

**1748**  
The first symphony with four movements was written by Franz Joseph Haydn in 1748. It was a single movement, and was written for a small orchestra.

**Present**  
The first symphony with four movements was written by Gustav Mahler in 1900. It was a single movement, and was written for a small orchestra.

## Richard Wagner

1813-1883

**To Listen or Not to Listen...**  
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Can we really think of Wagner as a composer who wrote operas, or as a composer who wrote music for the stage? Wagner was a composer who wrote operas, or as a composer who wrote music for the stage. Wagner was a composer who wrote operas, or as a composer who wrote music for the stage.

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

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

## George Gershwin

1898-1937

**George Gershwin's Sound**  
Gershwin had a gift for melody. He was a composer who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage.

**Piano Addiction**  
Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage.

**LISTEN!**  
Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was a composer who wrote music for the stage.

## Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

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

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

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

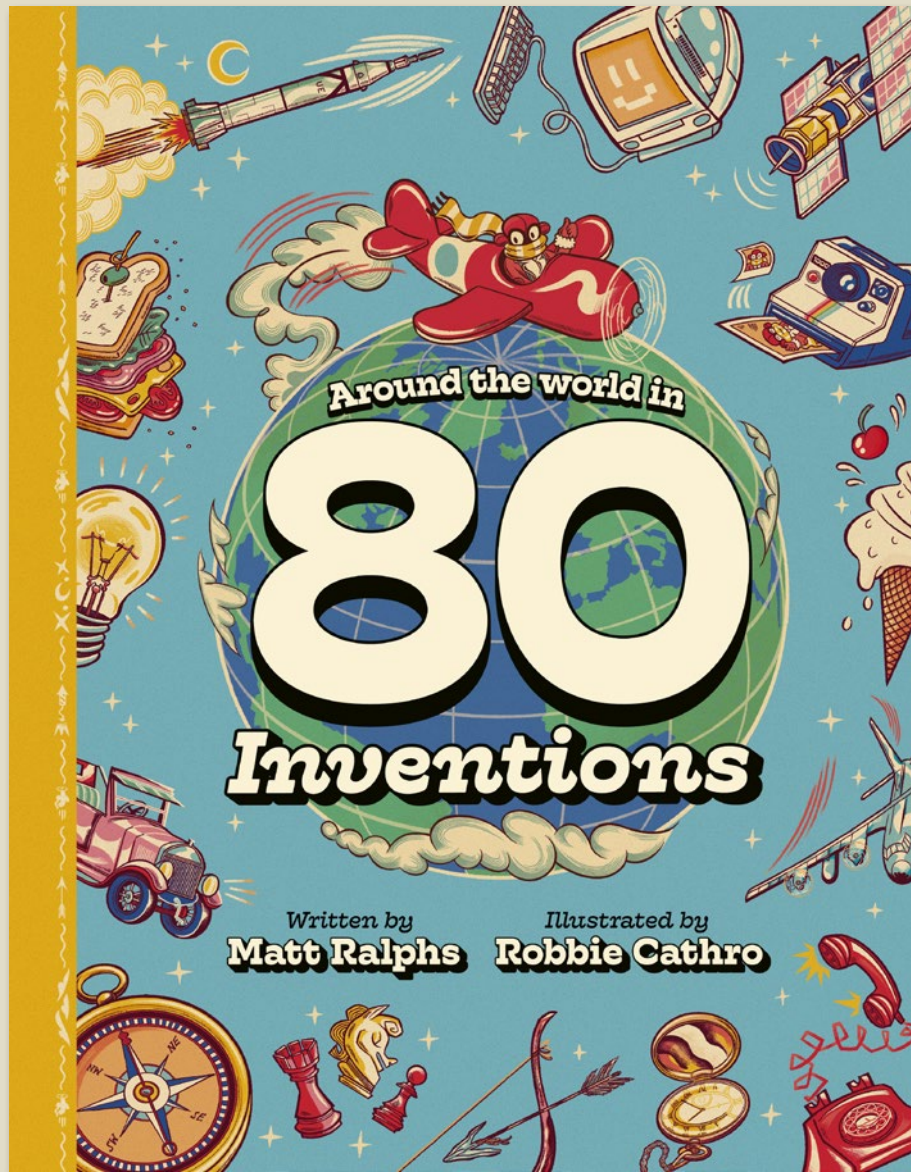
**LISTEN!**  
A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices  
Hildegard was a Bala-Iovana name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the standards in this album, released in 1985.

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

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# 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

**O**ne of the most popular treats given back to the world was ice cream. In 1686, an Italian named Francesco Procopio dei Coltelli, who worked in an ice cream parlour in Paris, France, was the first to serve what we now know as ice cream. He called it 'glacé' and it was a huge success. The recipe for ice cream is a mix of cream, sugar, and fruit. It's a delicious treat that has been enjoyed for centuries.

**Easy Ice Cream**

1. In a large bowl, whisk together 2 cups of heavy cream, 1/2 cup of sugar, and 1/2 cup of vanilla extract.

2. Chill the mixture in the refrigerator for at least 2 hours.

3. Pour the mixture into an ice cream maker and churn according to the manufacturer's instructions.

4. Once done, scoop the ice cream into cones or containers and enjoy!

## Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

**D**id you know that the first bicycle was called a 'velocipede'? It was invented in 1817 by two German inventors, Karl Drais and Baron von Sileschen. The velocipede was a simple wooden frame with two large wheels and a seat. It was used for recreation and was a precursor to the modern bicycle.

**Pedious Penny-Farthing**

It was the 1870s when the penny-farthing became popular. It was a bicycle with a large front wheel and a smaller rear wheel. It was called 'penny-farthing' because the front wheel was the size of a penny and the rear wheel was the size of a farthing.

## Camera

"Magicians" 24

**A**lthough it's often said to be the most important invention of the 19th century, the camera was actually invented in the 18th century. It was invented by Nicéphore Niépce and Louis-Jacques Manderé. The camera was a box with a lens on one side and a light-sensitive surface on the other. It was used to capture permanent images of the world around us.

**Developed to Perfection**

Henry Fox Talbot is credited with developing the first practical camera. He called it the 'calotype' and it was used to create the first photograph, 'View from the Window at Great Malvern'.

## High-Speed Train

"16-speed" 25

**B**efore the high-speed train, the fastest train was the Orient Express. It was a luxury train that traveled between Paris and Constantinople. The high-speed train was invented in 1954 by the Japanese. It was called the 'Shinkansen' and it was the first train to travel at speeds over 100 miles per hour.

**Marvelous Maglevs**

The maglev train is a train that runs on a magnetic levitation system. It was invented in 1971 by the Japanese. It is the fastest train in the world, reaching speeds of over 300 miles per hour.

## Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

**Y**ou might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It's a device that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by a Danish engineer, Poul la Cour. It was used to generate electricity for a small village.

**Green Energy**

Wind turbines are a clean source of energy. They produce no greenhouse gases and they are easy to maintain. They are becoming more popular as we look for ways to reduce our carbon footprint.

## Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

**W**hen you think of a helicopter, you think of a machine that can take off and land vertically. It was invented in 1907 by a French engineer, Paul Corbière. The helicopter was a revolution in aviation because it could land in small spaces and take off without a runway.

**Versatile VTOLs**

The VTOL (Vertical Take-Off and Landing) aircraft is a type of aircraft that can take off and land vertically. It was invented in 1952 by the British. It is used for a variety of purposes, including military and civilian transport.

## Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round" 17

**C**an 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

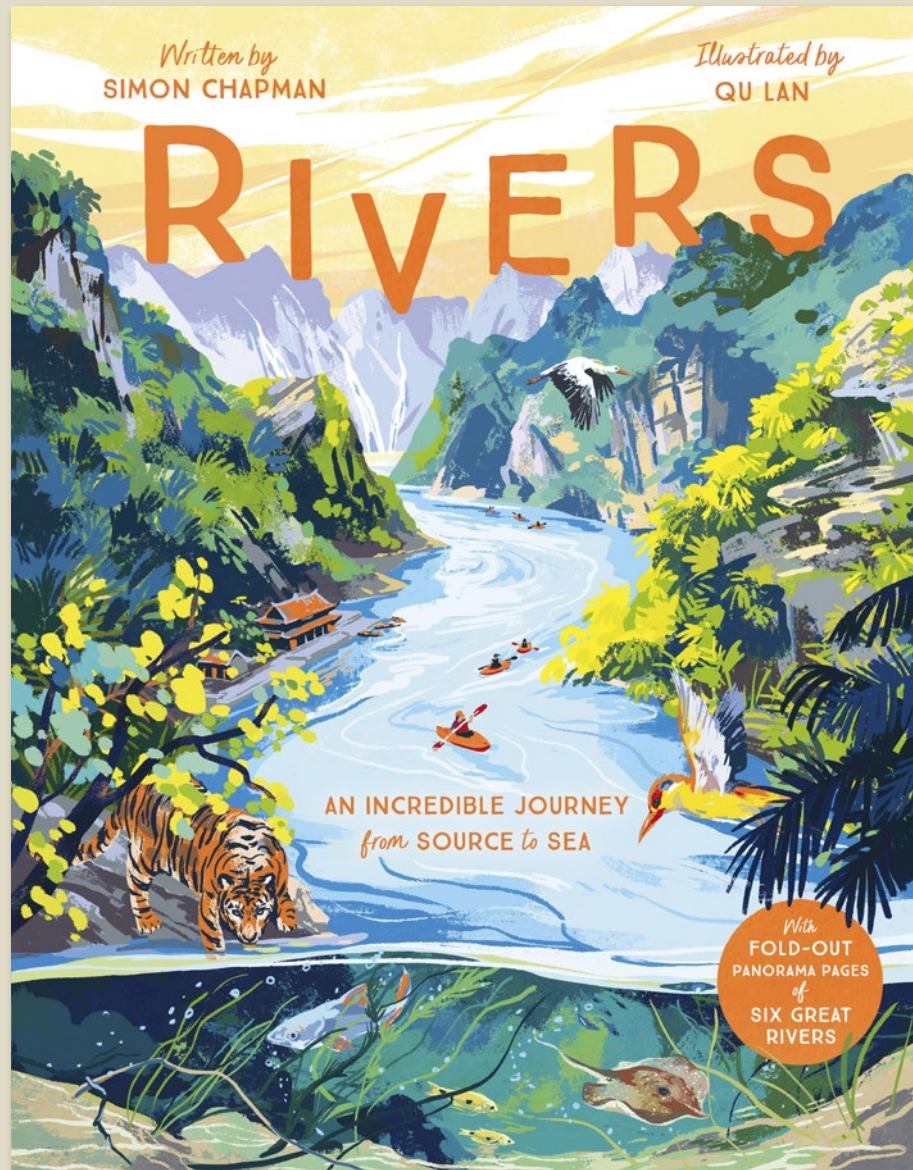
**T**he invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when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

**World Wide Web**

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

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





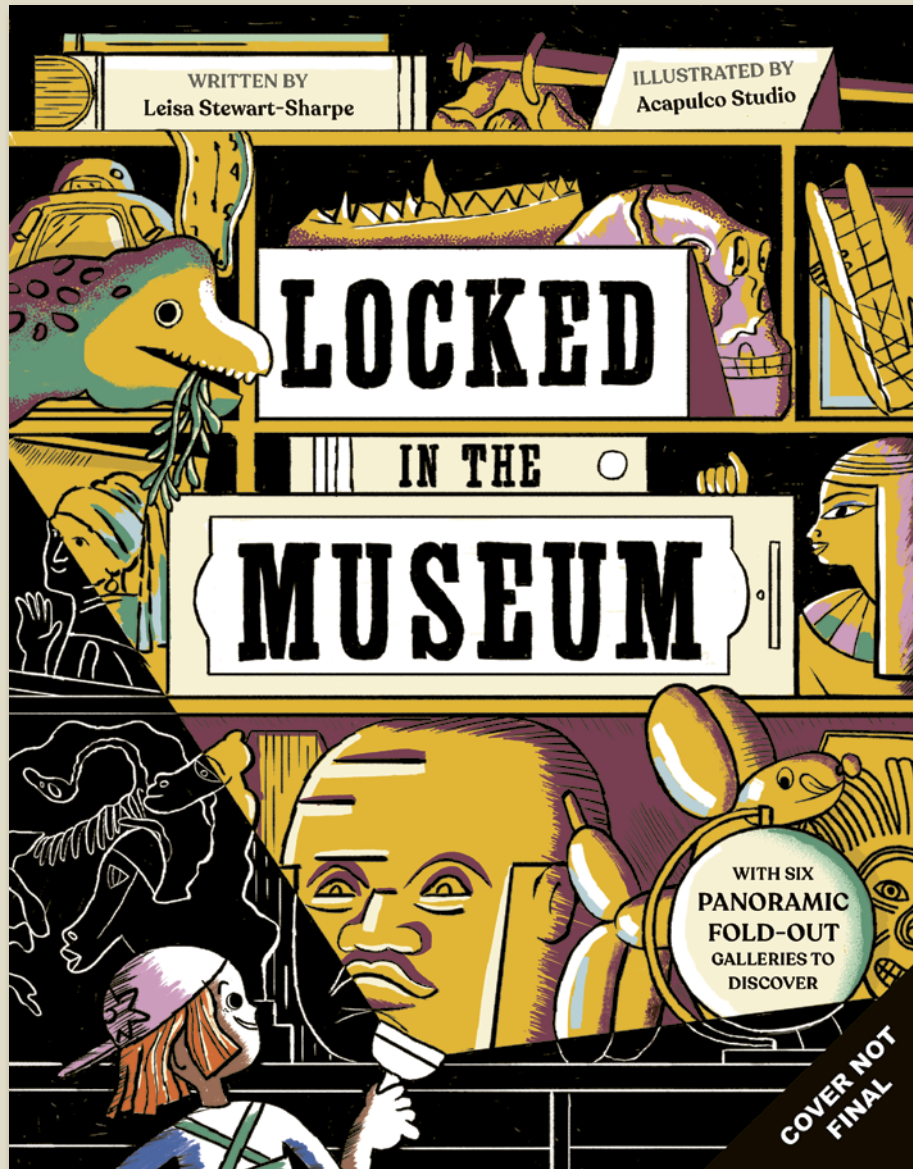
## An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

- 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

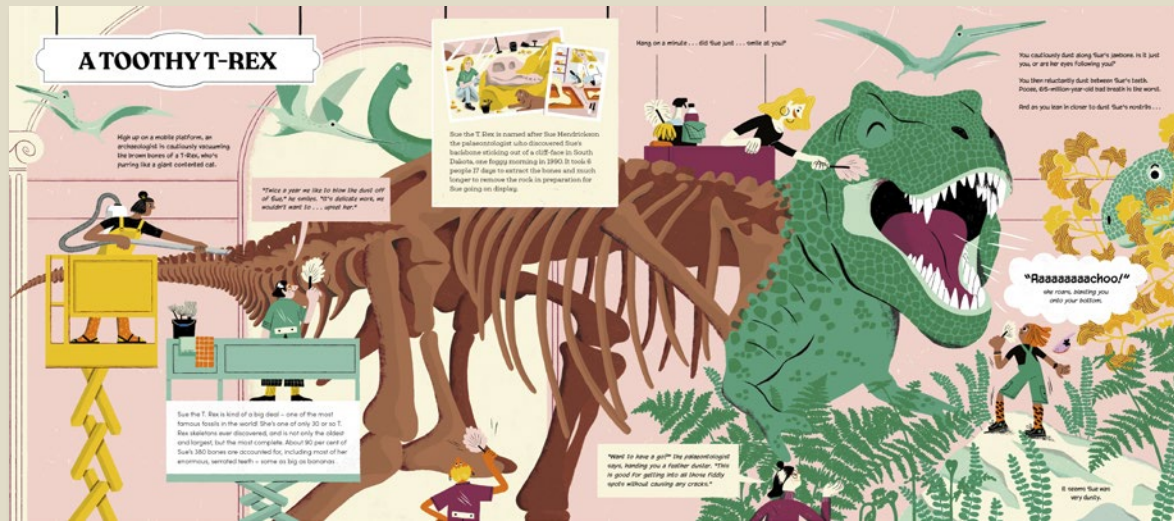
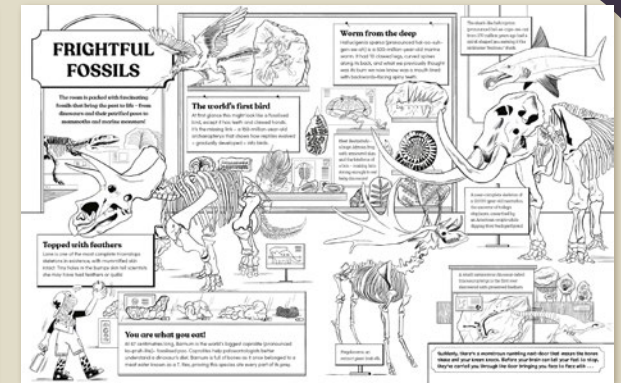


Get ready for an unforgettable adventure as you find yourself *Locked in the Museum!*

- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.
- Featuring artefacts from real-life museums around the world, contents include BONES AND STONES - The dinosaurs & fossils gallery; WILD THINGS - The nature gallery; FAMILY REUNION - The evolution gallery; THE OLDEN DAYS - The ancient civilisations gallery; THE BIG PICTURE - The art gallery; THINGS THAT GO - The transport gallery; THE FINAL FRONTIER - The space gallery; SMART COOKIES - The science and technology gallery; DOWN TO EARTH - The geology gallery; THE GIFT SHOP; MUSEUMS TODAY and HIDDEN WONDERS.

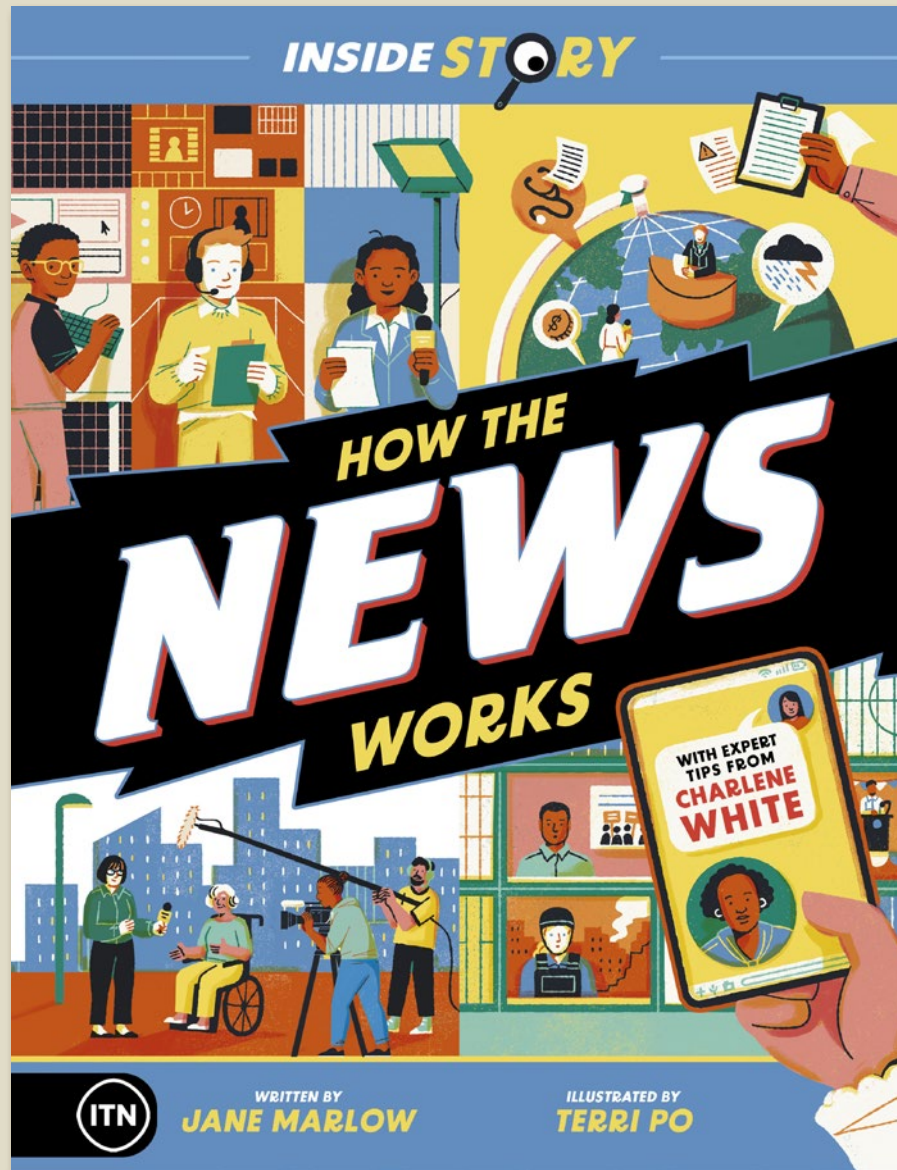


# Locked in the Museum



Pub Date	<b>17/07/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£15.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800782105</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Leisa Stewart-Sharpe</b>
Illustrator	<b>Acapulco Studio</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>18000 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>04/11/2024</b>
Files To Printer	<b>27/01/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>01/05/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# 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 fact!**

It's important to check the source of the news. If it's from a reliable source, it's more likely to be true. If it's from a source you don't know, it's more likely to be fake news.

## How fake news creates mischief

Fake news can be used to spread lies and to make people believe things that aren't true. It can be used to start wars, to make people hate each other, and to make people believe things that are dangerous.

**Types of fake news**

There are many different types of fake news. Some are just lies, while others are more complicated. Some are used to make people believe things that are dangerous, while others are used to make people believe things that are funny.

**NEWS ALERT**  
CITIZEN FAKE NEWS

## WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But how do they get their stories? They go to the newsroom, where they work with other people to get the news.

**Meet our newsreader**

The newsreader is the person who reads the news on the radio or on television. They are usually very professional and they know a lot about the news.

## ON ASSIGNMENT

A newsreader's job is to read the news on the radio or on television. They are usually very professional and they know a lot about the news.

**And that's not all!**

Newsreaders also have to be able to write the news. They have to be able to write in a way that is easy to read and that is interesting.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

The news process is a complex one. It involves many different people, from reporters to editors to newsreaders. Each person has a different role to play in getting the news to you.

**Editors**

Editors are the people who decide what news stories to publish. They are usually very experienced and they know a lot about the news.

**On the road team**

The on the road team are the people who go out to get the news. They are usually very brave and they know a lot about the news.

**On the road team**

The on the road team are the people who go out to get the news. They are usually very brave and they know a lot about the news.

## 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. The laws in some countries might be more strict than others. Some countries might not let their news be so important, which is why it's important to know whether the news you're getting is balanced or if it supports a specific point of view.

**ASK ME ANYTHING**

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

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

**Making your mind up**

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

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

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

## It's my way or the highway!

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

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

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

**APPLE JUICE FAILS SAFETY STANDARDS**

**INVESTING LOSING TEST**

**ORANGE MAN BAD? SAYS WHISTLE BLOWER**

**ORANGE COOP SUSPECTED FOR TRICKS**

**CITRUS NEWS**

## NEWS ALERT

**WHAT IS CLICKBAIT?**

Clickbait describes a headline that is so outrageous or tempting that it makes you click through to read the whole story. The more clicks or views this content gets, the more money the owner makes from advertisers. They might look like real news stories but a headline about a celebrity that sounds a bit 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**

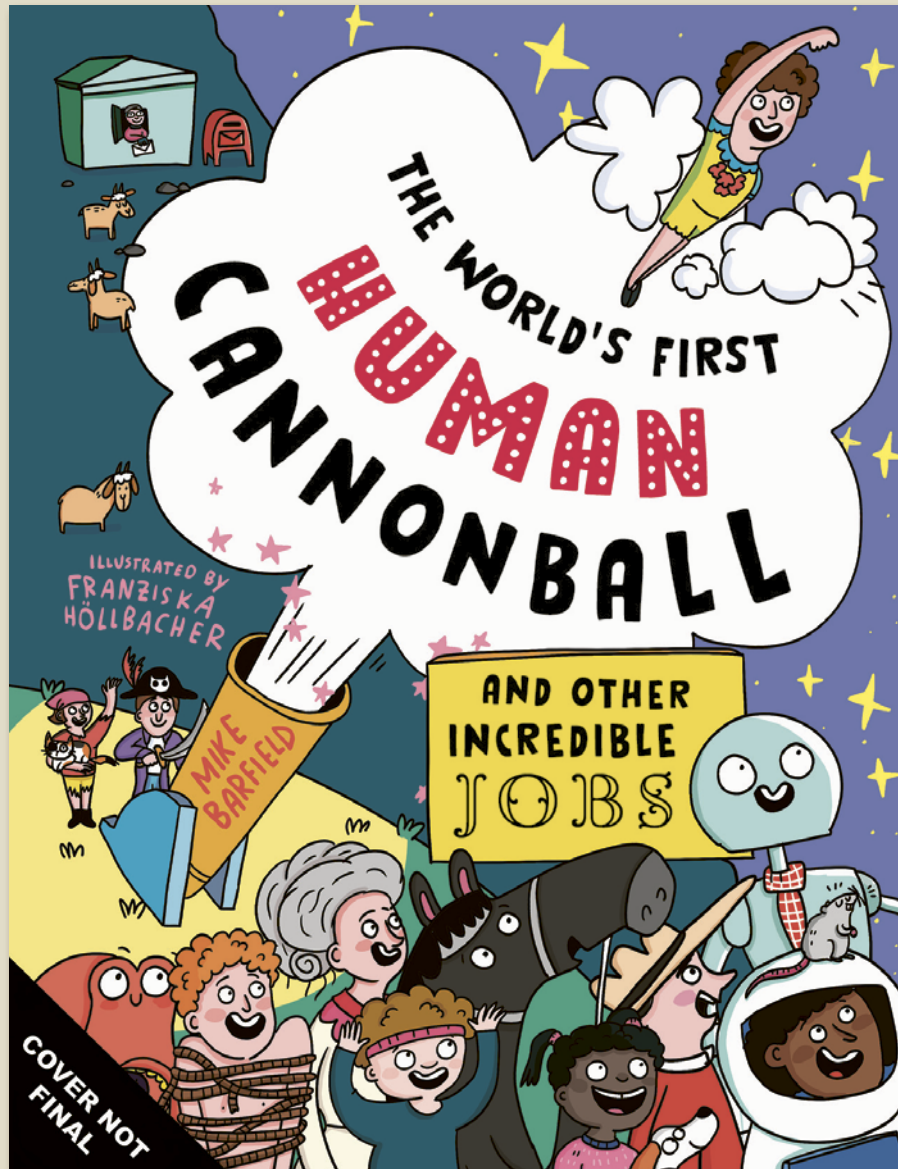
**FLYING PIP SUITED**

**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?

Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

# The World's First Human Cannonball



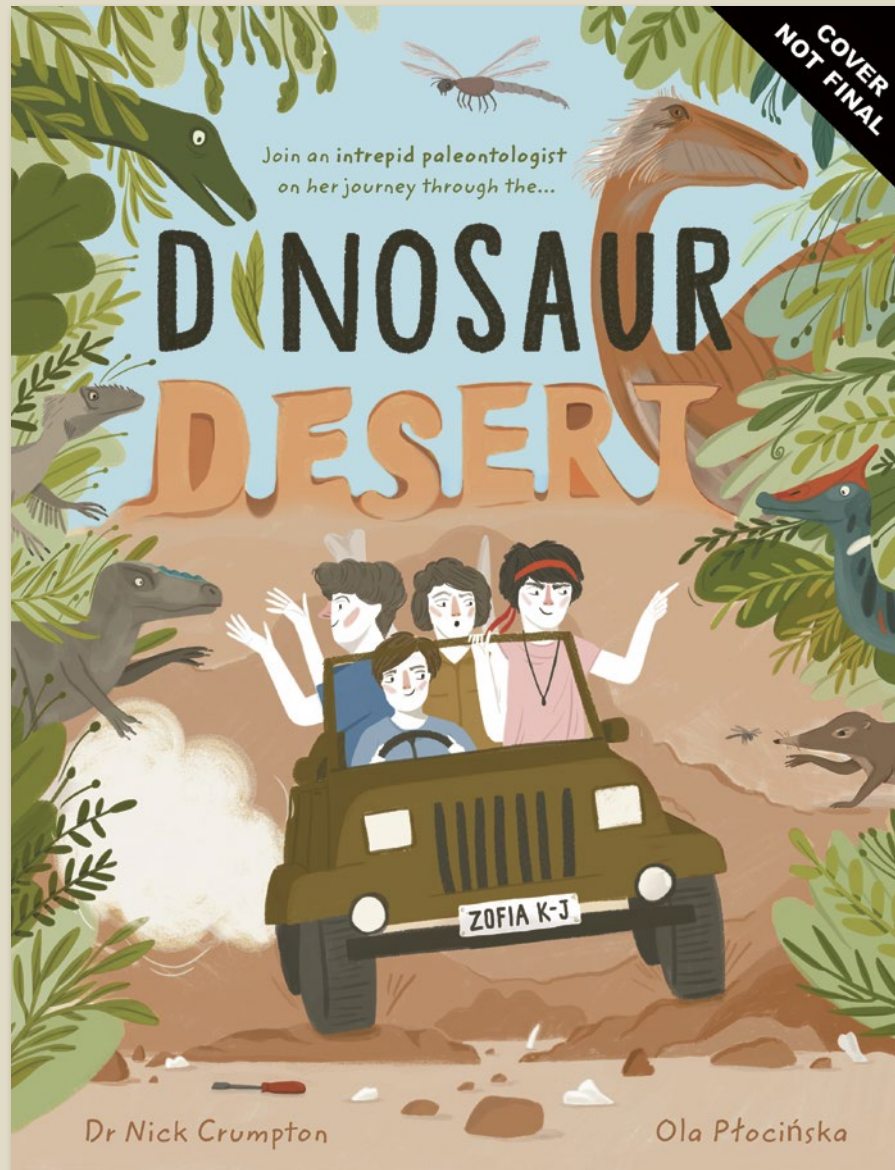
**Roll up, roll up! Get your tickets for a whirlwind tour through history's weirdest and wackiest jobs!**

- 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!





# Dinosaur Desert



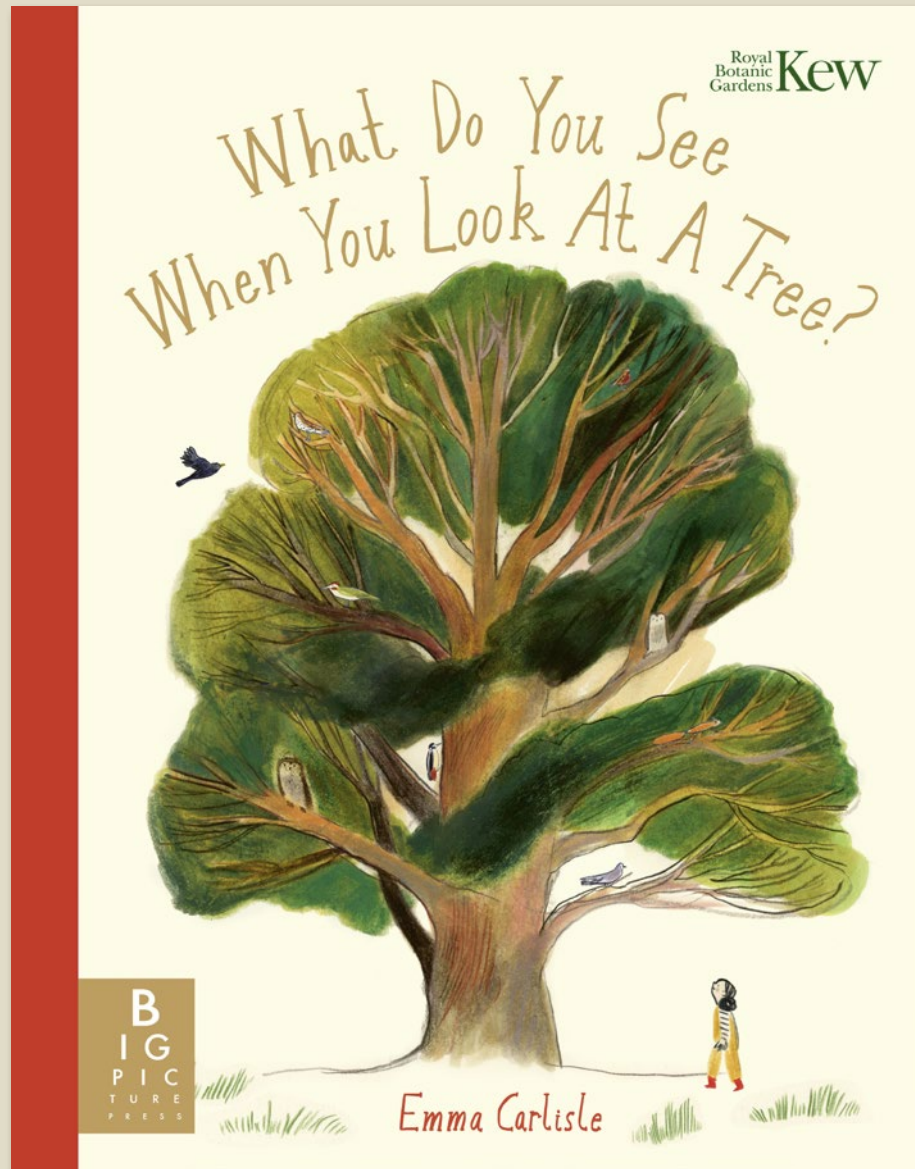
**A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!**

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





# What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?

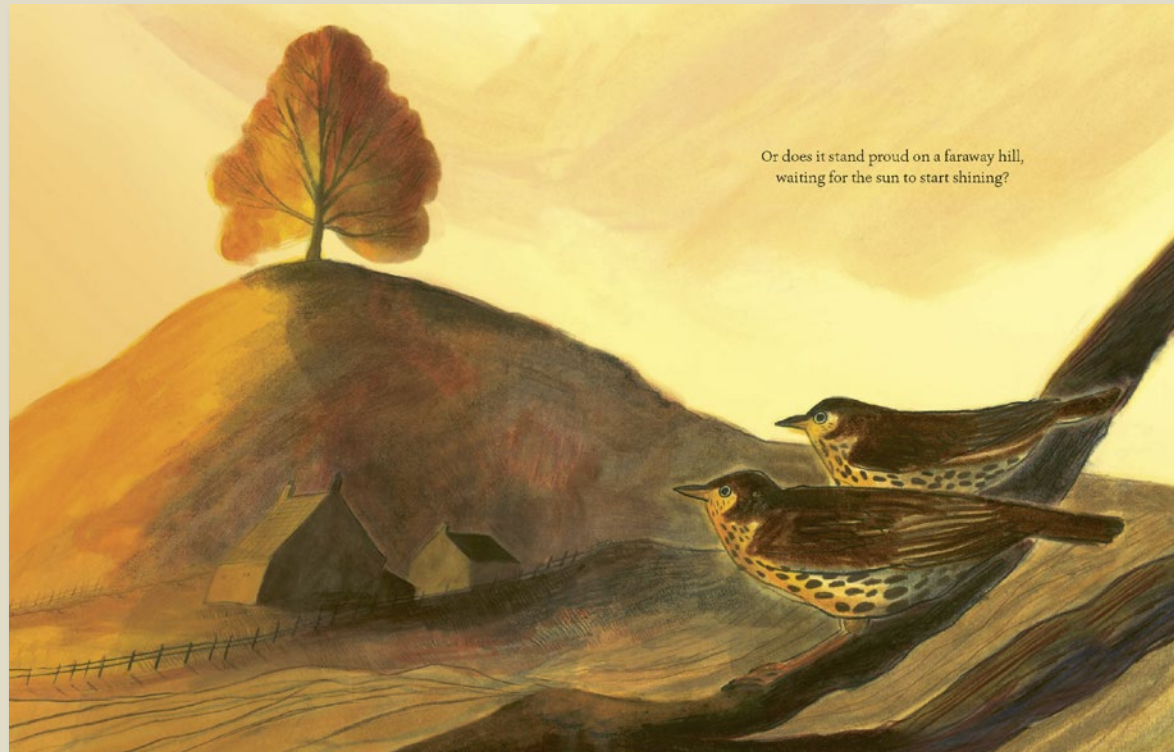
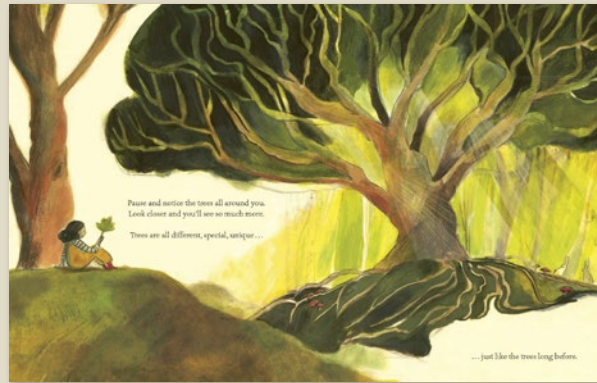


**Immerse yourself in this gentle picture book that encourages us to explore our connection with nature, now in paperback.**

- Now available in beautiful paperback - with printed interior cover, flaps and 100% foil.
- In association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Critically acclaimed picture book by Greenaway and Flugge-nominated artist, Emma Carlisle

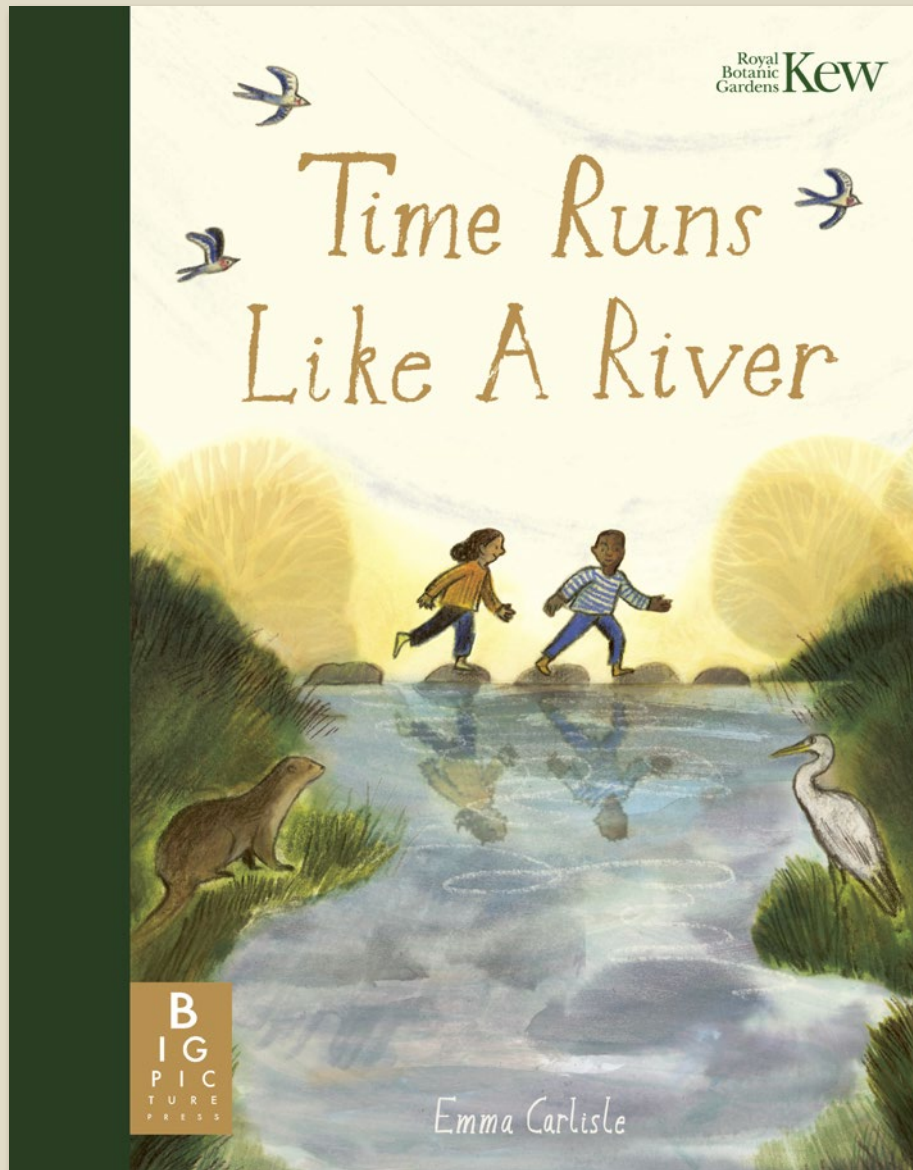


# What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



Pub Date	<b>19/01/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£8.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800784383</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Emma Carlisle</b>
Illustrator	<b>Emma Carlisle</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>800 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Time Runs Like A River

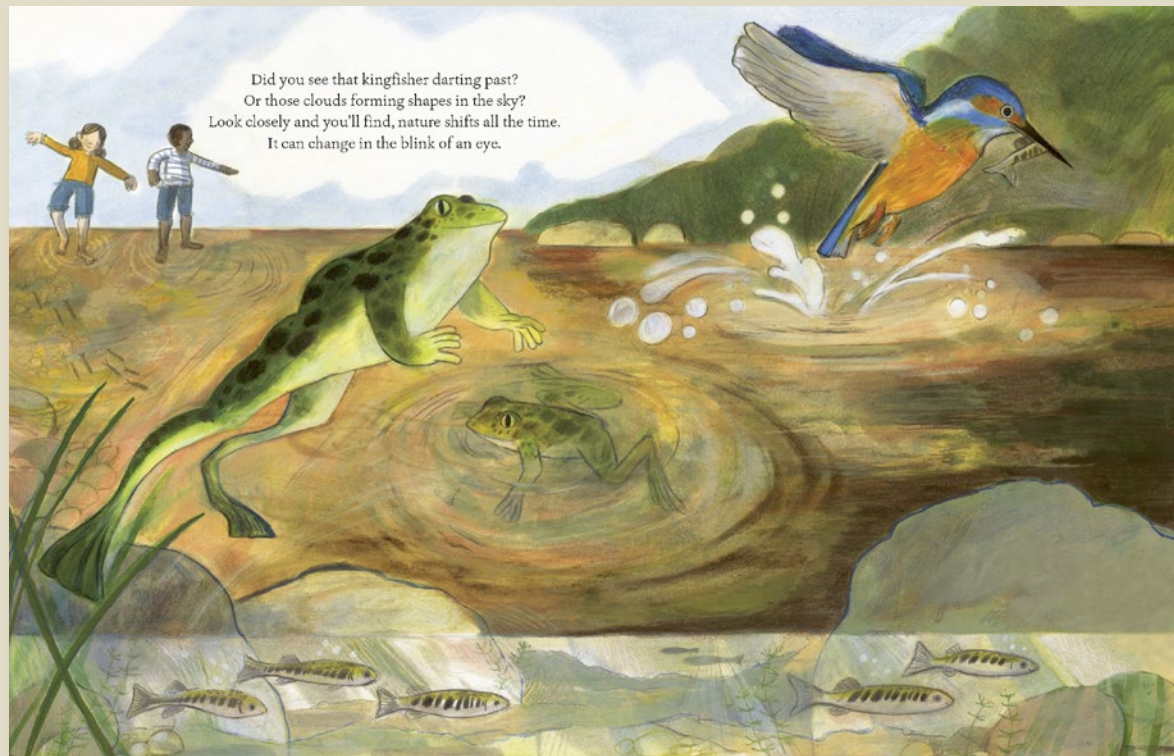
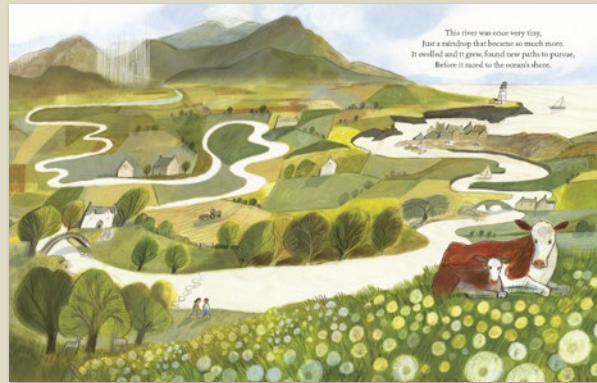


*Time runs like a river, never resting, moving steadily on. But if we notice how different each minute can be, we can appreciate them before they are gone.*

- A beautiful new picture book to follow on from the bestselling *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?*
- *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?* was selected as a 2023 Empathy Labs title, and shortlisted for the Waterstone's Children's Prize 2023.
- Soft watercolour artwork encourages children to slow down and notice nature.
- Non-fiction spreads at the back of the book are full of mindful tips.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



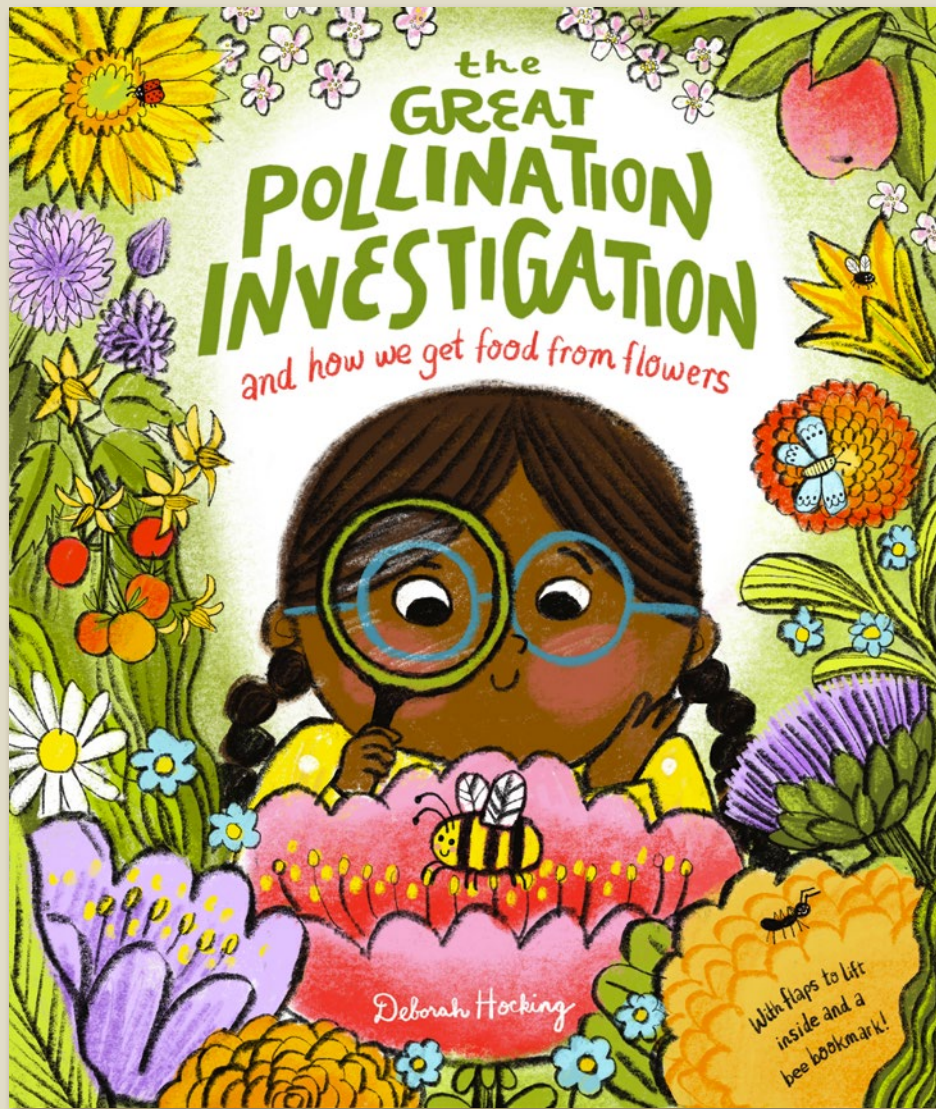
# Time Runs Like A River



Pub Date	<b>20/06/2024</b>
Pub Price	<b>£12.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800785946</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Emma Carlisle</b>
Illustrator	<b>Emma Carlisle</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>1812 words</b>
Freight On Board	<b>18/04/2024</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# The Great Pollination Investigation



## A pollination investigation!

- A fun narrative story packed with facts, including information on the pollination process, flower anatomy, animal pollinators, fertilisation, fruits and vegetables
- Covers scientific information that supports the curriculum
- Flaps on every spread help readers engage with the information
- Checked by the experts at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- Cover treatment: Matt lam and Spot UV

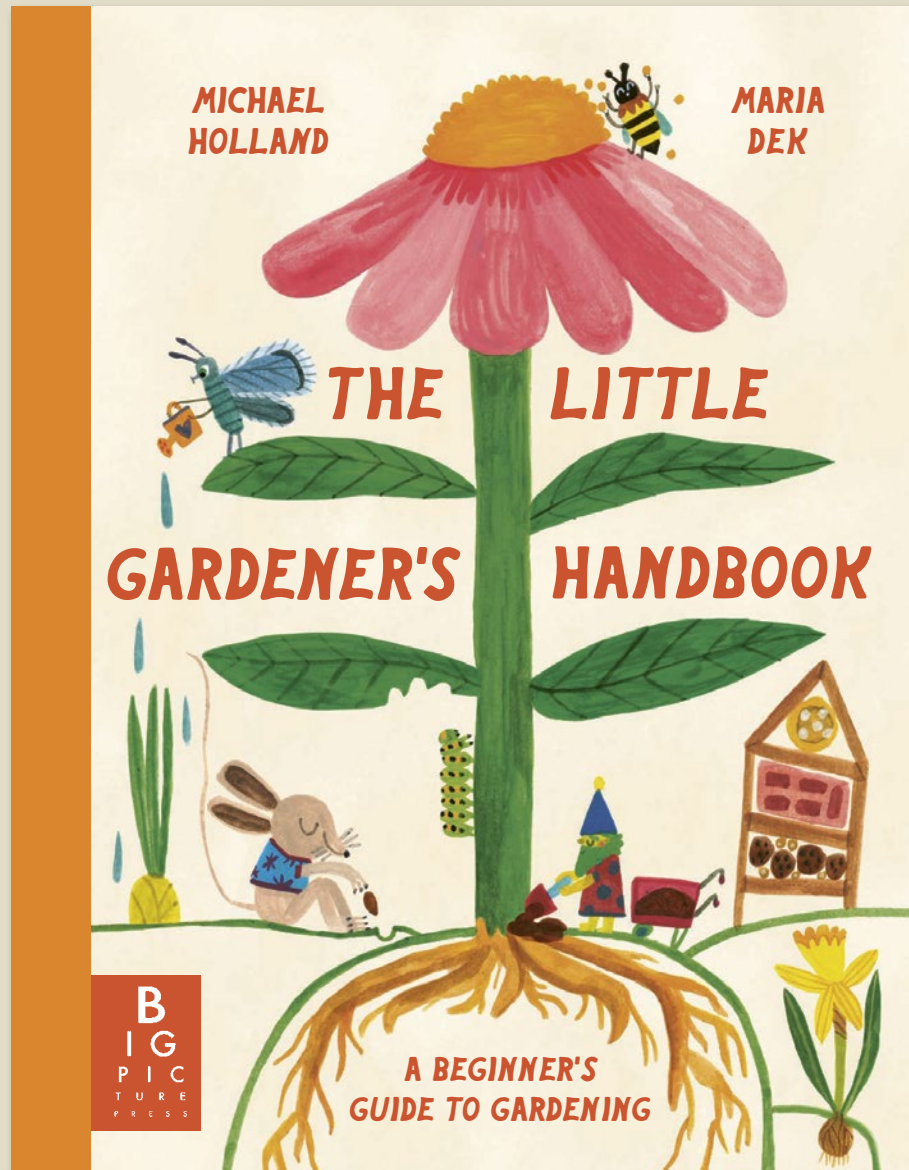


# The Great Pollination Investigation



Pub Date	19/06/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788138
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Deborah Hocking
Illustrator	Deborah Hocking
Extent	32pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	19/08/2024
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

# The Little Gardener's Handbook



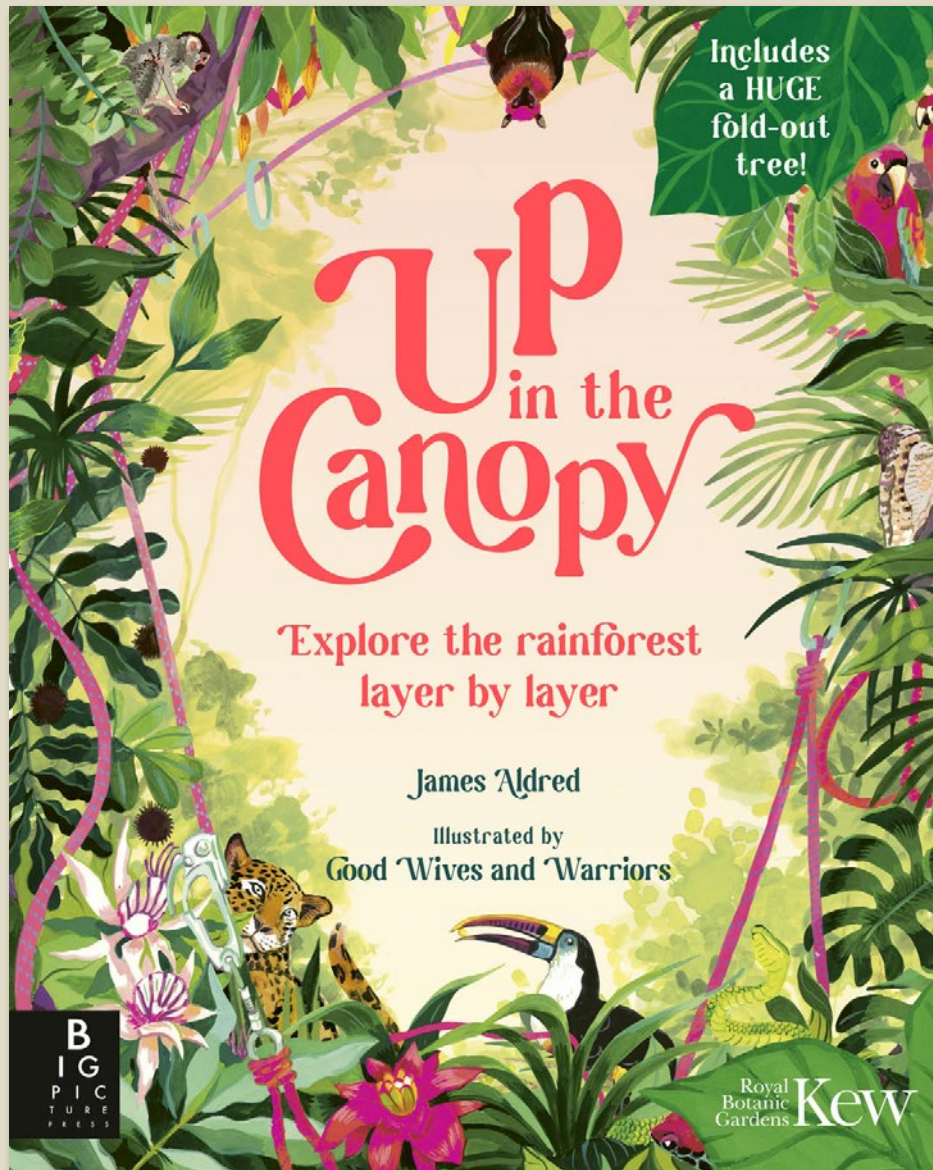
## A vibrant introduction to gardening.

- 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.





# Up in the Canopy

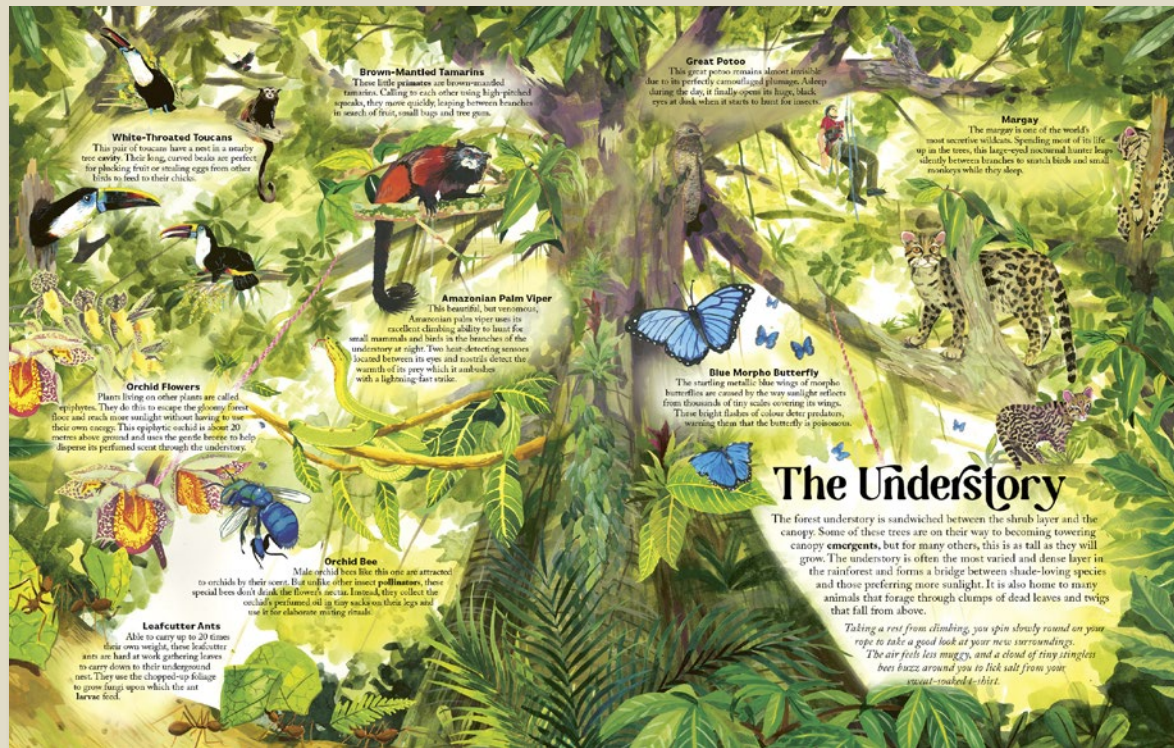
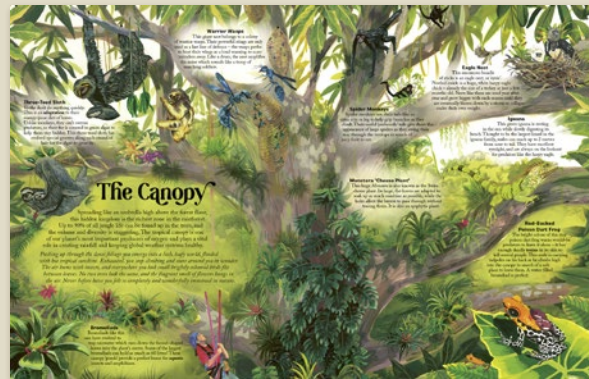


**Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.**

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



# Up in the Canopy



Pub Date	20/07/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787419087
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Rights Available	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*.



# Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	04/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Translation Files	20/01/2025
Files To Printer	14/04/2025
Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World



# Planet Zoe - Bologna 2024

Created by Unknown!  
[help@circularsoftware.com](mailto:help@circularsoftware.com)

Updated 29 May 2024