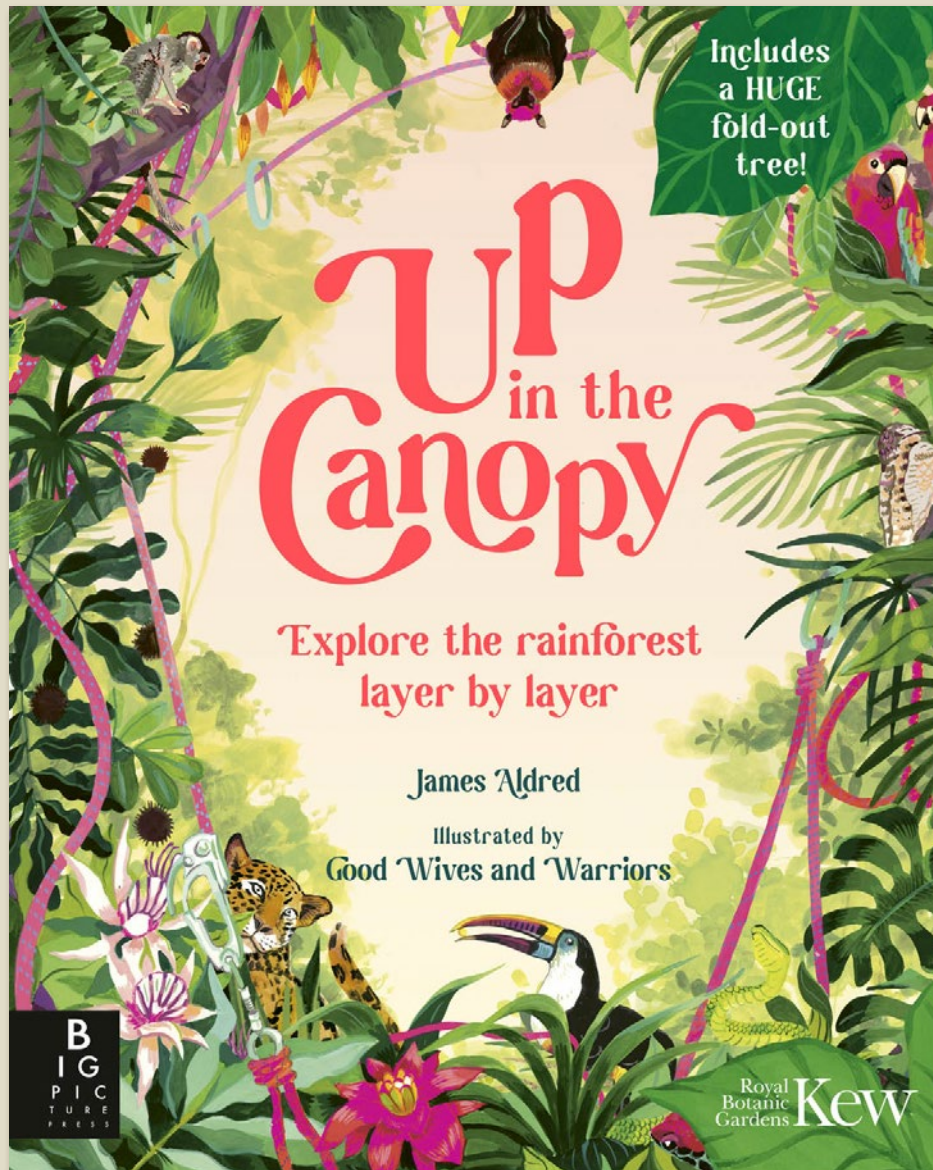




Scolar

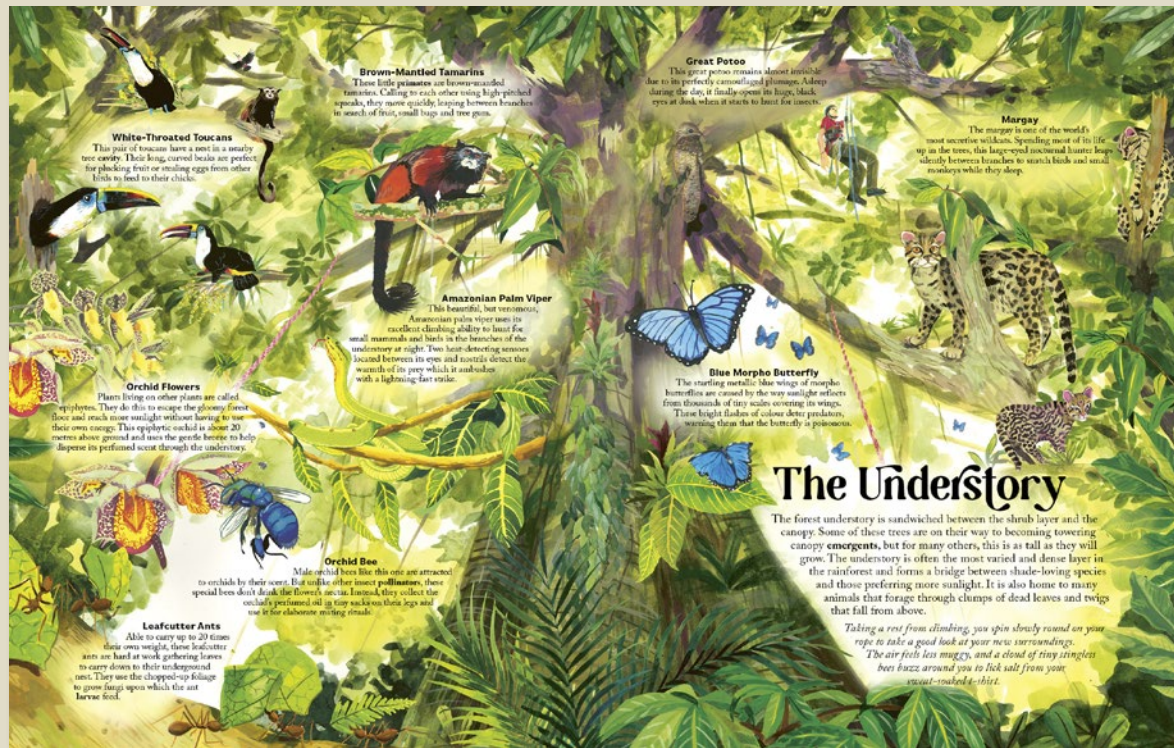
Up in the Canopy



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

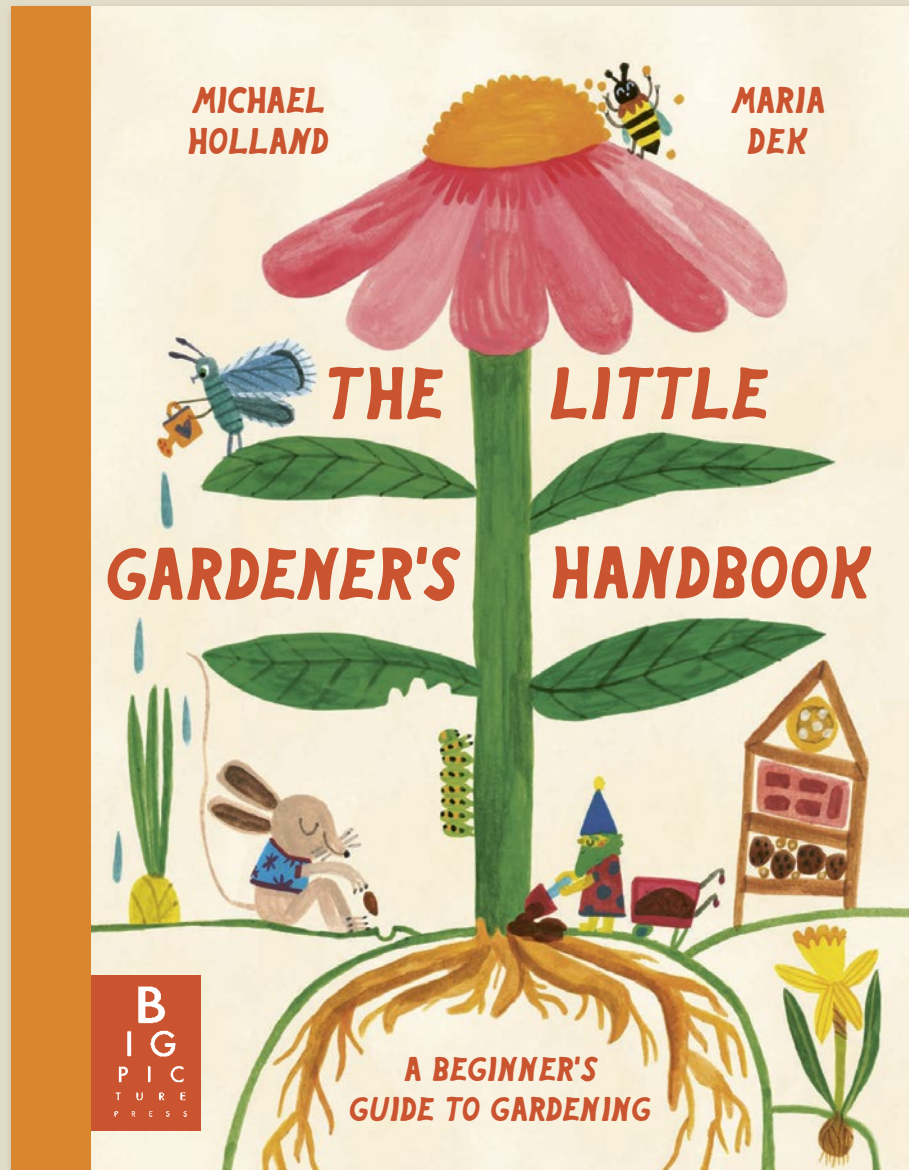
- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out 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

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 for all of these tiny organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. They move dirt 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 different sand, silt, clay, moisture and air. As a gardener, it's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a warm part of the world and you're growing it in a cool soil, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

1. Bring a shovel from a garden (30-50L). Collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it to a depth of 10cm, because any bigger bits, like twigs or stones, could mess up your test.
2. Seal, and fill a large jar with the soil. Add a few worms and put the lid on tightly and then give it a good shake. Let it settle for at least 24 hours to settle.
3. You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The amount of soil in different layers and the texture when you touch it, tells you a lot about it. Use what you know to make the top layer suitable for the plants you want to grow in the water.



GARDEN FOES

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

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS
You can encourage beneficial creatures that'll be protecting your plants from pests such as ladybirds, bees, hoverflies, birds and frogs in your garden. Try planting flowers that attract these insects, making a bug hotel or adding a bird feeder.

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

PROTECT PLANTS
Use netting to keep birds away from your plants. Use a bird netting to keep birds away from your plants.

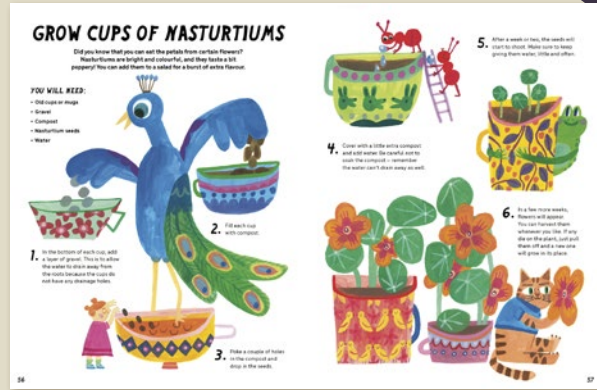
KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS
Check your plants regularly for signs of pest damage. If you see any signs of damage, act quickly to remove the pests. Remember to check your plants every day, looking for signs of pest damage and acting when you see any signs of pest damage.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Did you know that certain plants can help other plants in your garden? Some particular plants together can drive out unwanted insects, diseases and even help your tomatoes grow.

The strong smell of French marigolds drives the pest away from your garden.

Some plants can help other plants in your garden. The strong smell of French marigolds drives the pest away from your garden.



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! You can add them to a salad for a burst of extra flavour.

YOU WILL NEED:
- Old cups or tins
- Straw
- 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.

5. After a week or two, the seeds will start to shoot. When you see them, gently trim away the roots and water.
6. In a few more weeks, flowers will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you die on the plant, cut and place off with a scissors. They will grow again.



WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

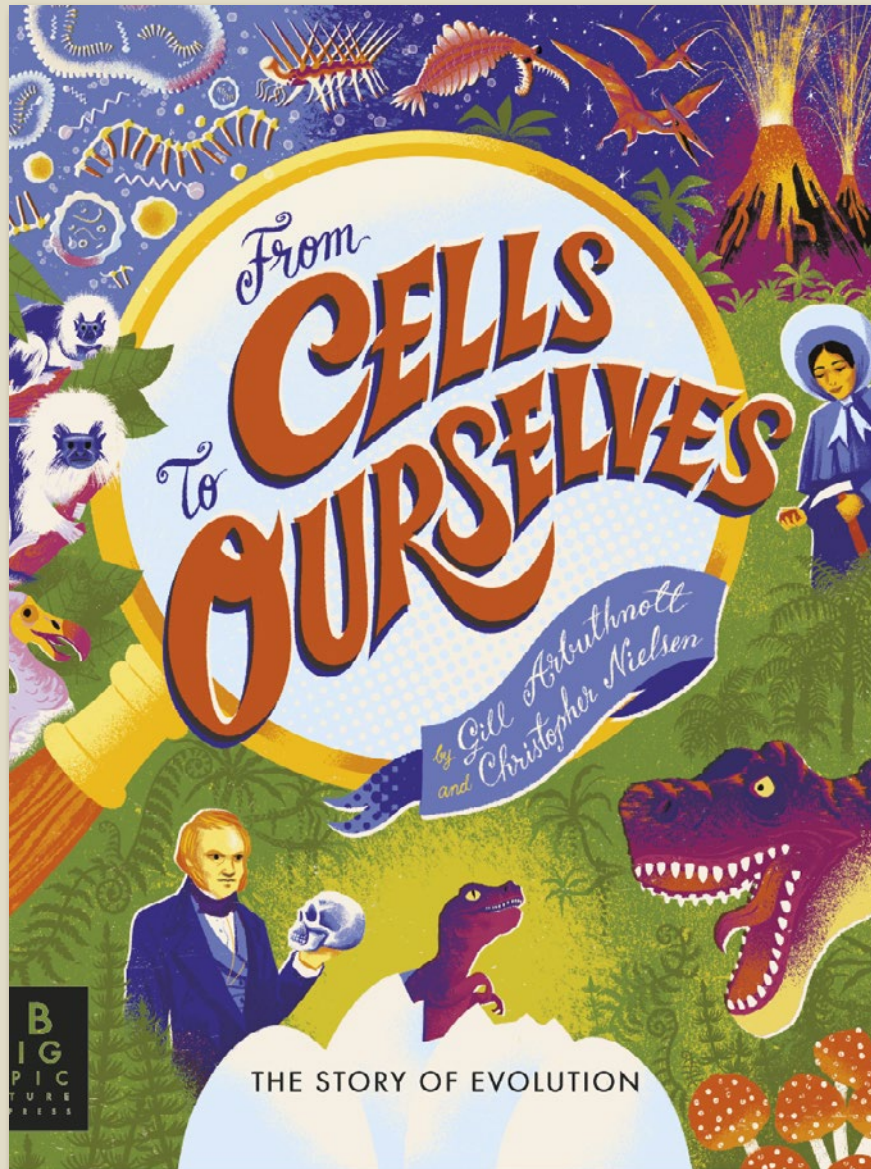
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a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

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

From Cells to Ourselves



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

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

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

THE 1920s American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to simulate the conditions of the early Earth. They used a mixture of gases and water vapor to create a 'primordial soup' from which life might have emerged.

THE 1950s British scientist Francis Crick and American physicist James Watson discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

THE 1960s 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 organelles.

THE 1970s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

THE 1980s 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 organelles.

THE 1990s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

THE 2000s 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 organelles.

THE 2010s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

THE 2020s 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 organelles.

THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

MARY ANNING (1799-1847) was a young girl who lived in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She was known for her discovery of fossilized sea shells and other marine life. In 1830, she discovered the first fossilized dinosaur bones, which were later identified as the remains of an Iguanodon.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Iguanodon' because of its resemblance to the Iguanodon lizard.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a biologist and geologist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Dinosauria' because of its resemblance to the Greek words 'dinos' (terrible) and 'saur' (lizard).

OSBORN MARSHALL (1790-1852) was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Dinosauria' because of its resemblance to the Greek words 'dinos' (terrible) and 'saur' (lizard).

THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Dinosauria' because of its resemblance to the Greek words 'dinos' (terrible) and 'saur' (lizard).

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.

THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones were the remains of a dinosaur. He named the creature 'Dinosauria' because of its resemblance to the Greek words 'dinos' (terrible) and 'saur' (lizard).

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EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

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

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

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

Zam, two. Perhaps they came later.

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

I've got it!

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

GRADUAL CHANGES

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

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

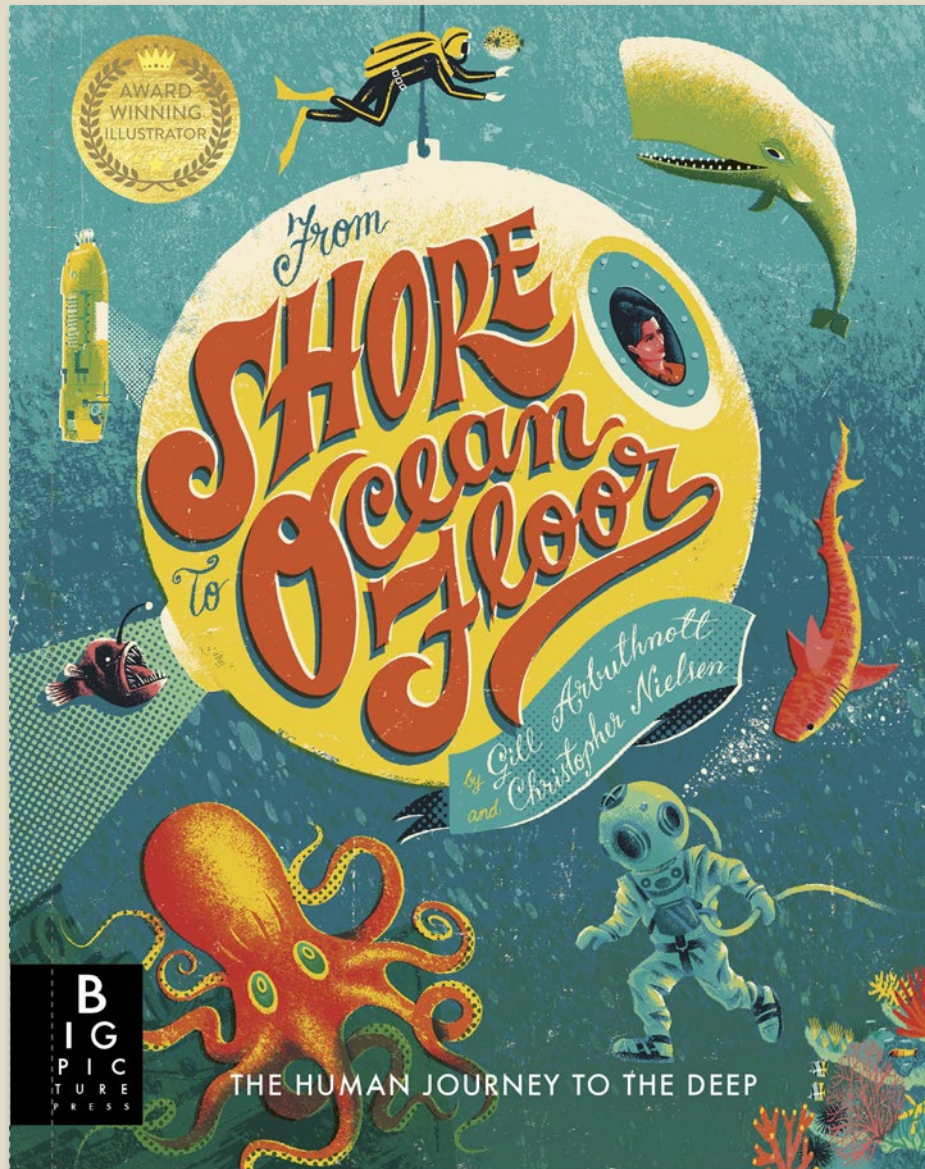
- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern,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

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

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

Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800781368
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Freight On Board	30/11/2023
Rights Available	World

From Shore to Ocean Floor



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

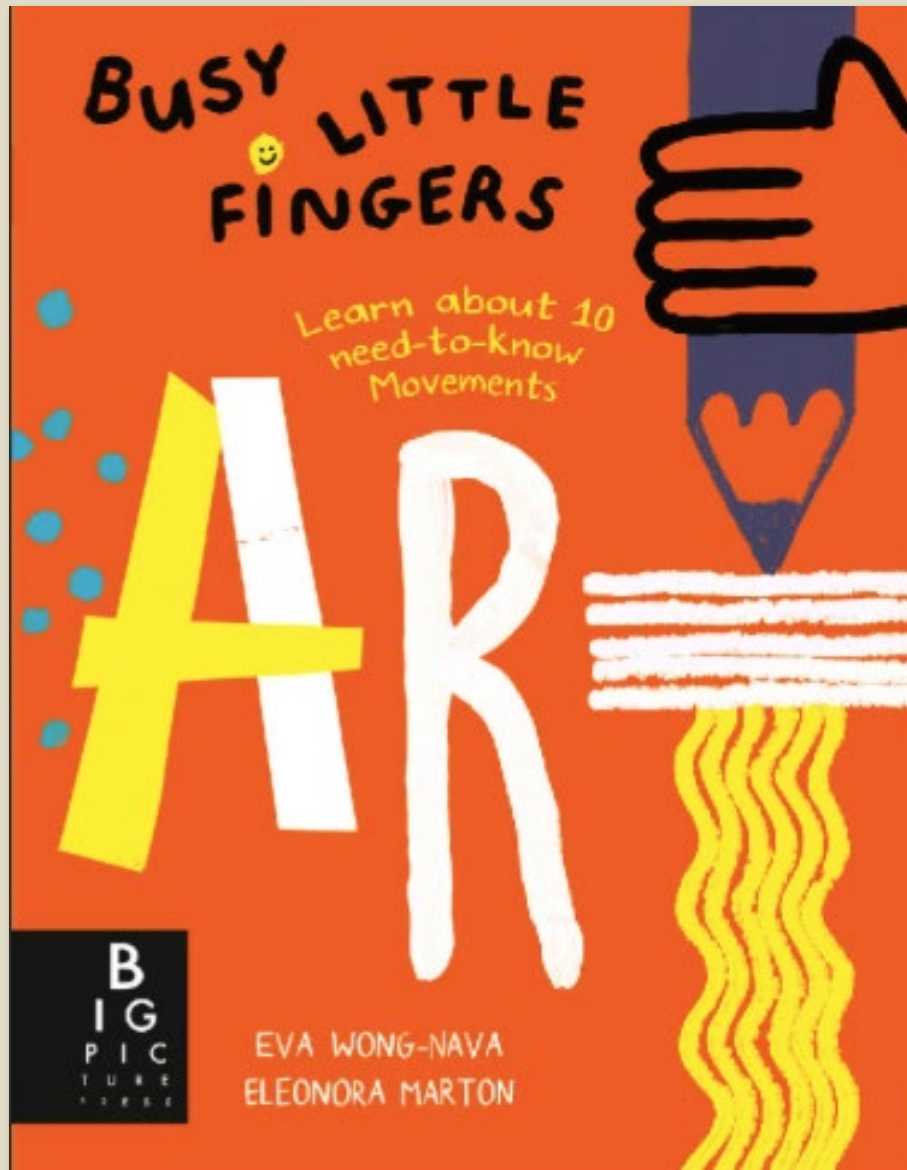
- Sequel to *Balloon to the Moon*, winner of the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a narrative journey through one of the world's most fascinating stories of exploration
- Gill Arbuthnott is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

From Shore to Ocean Floor



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

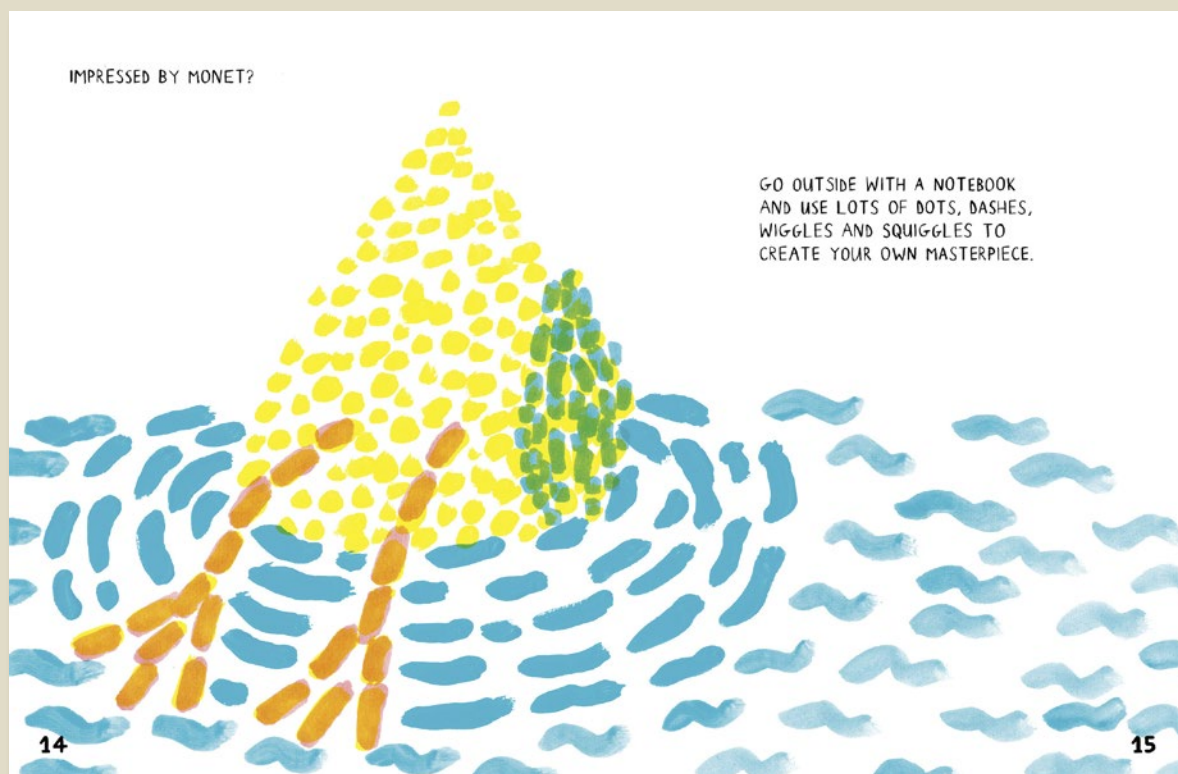
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

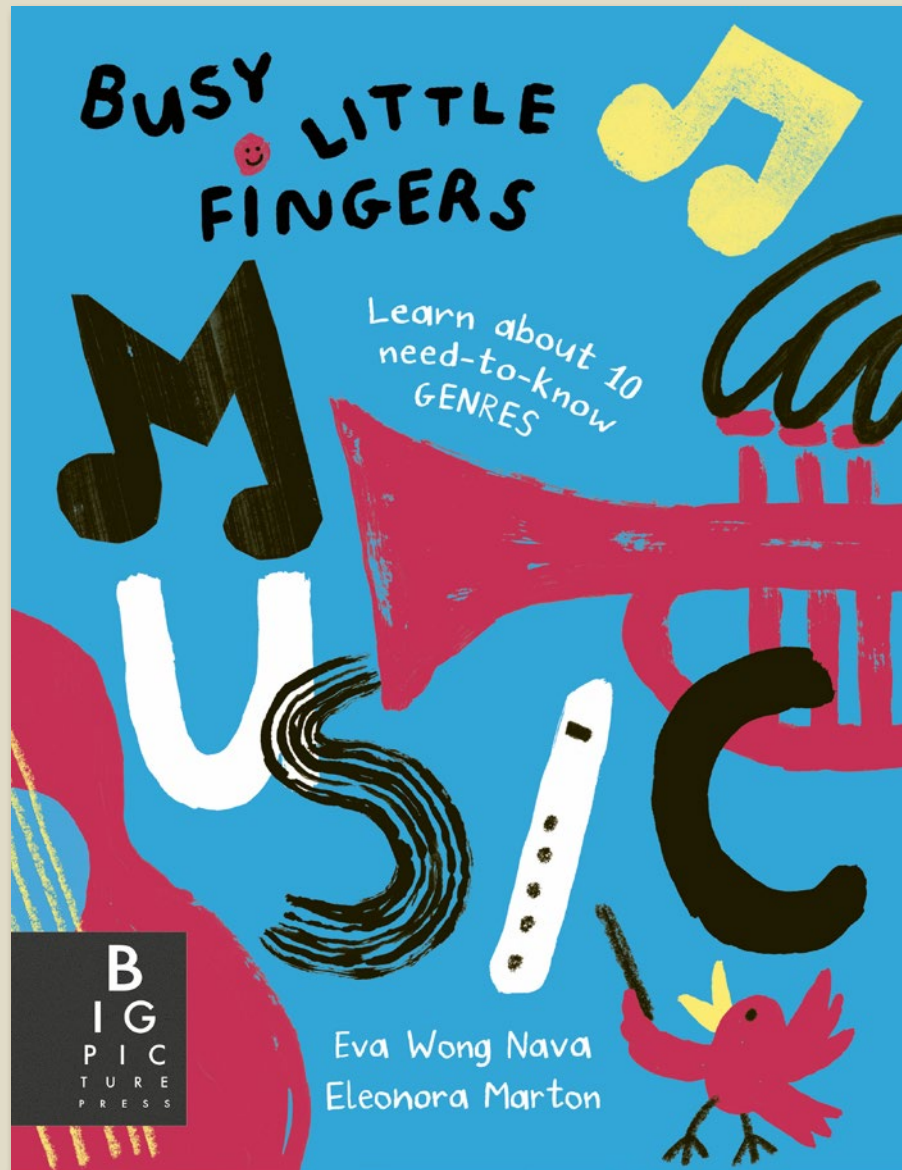
- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

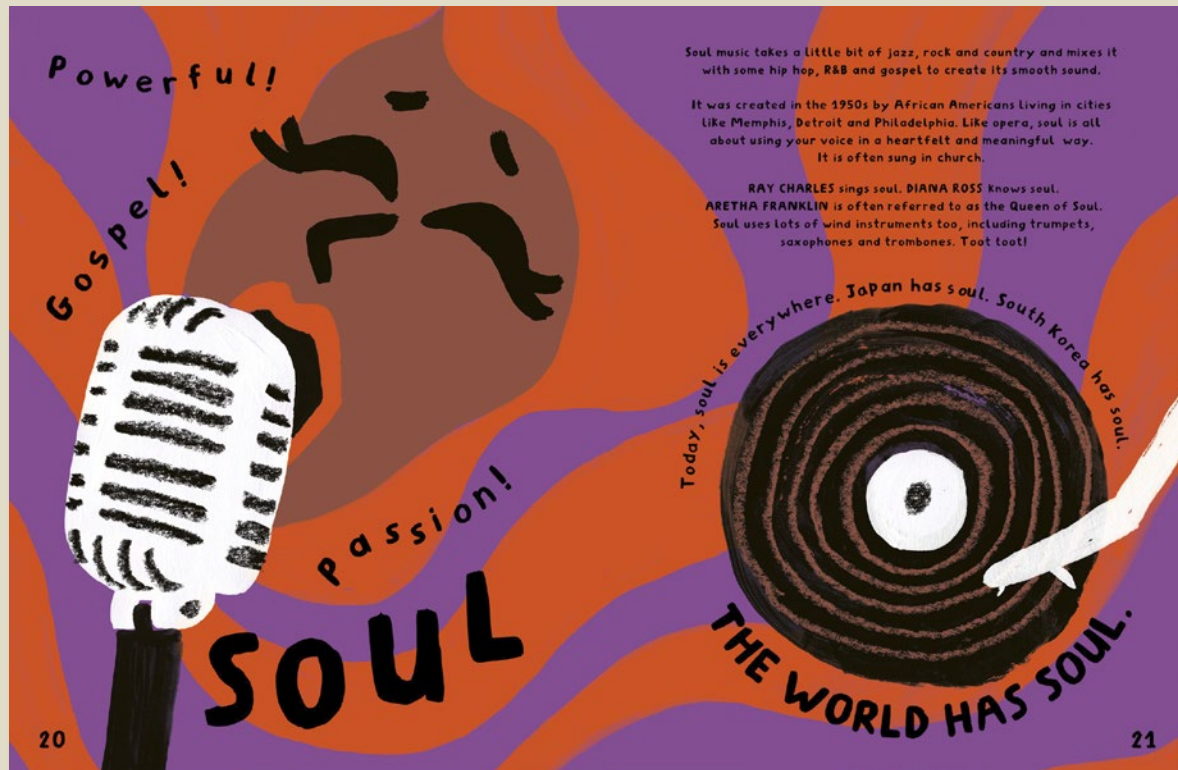
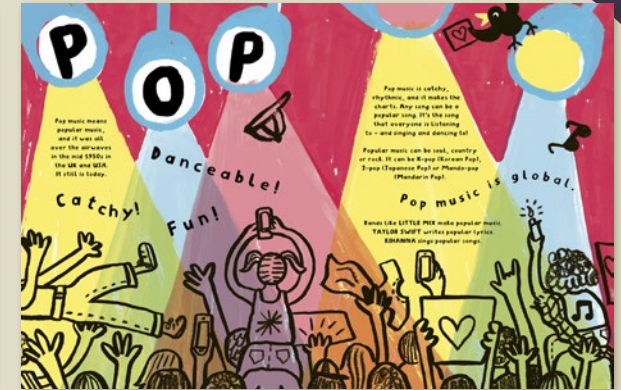
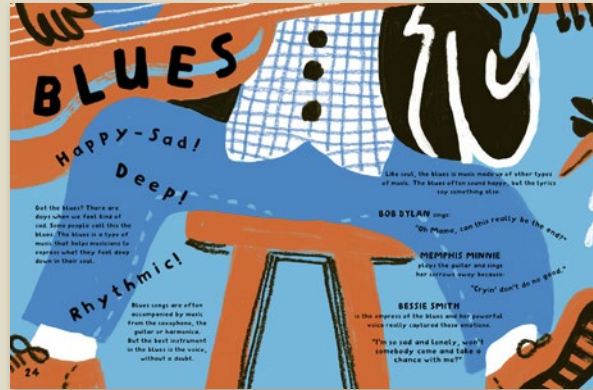
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

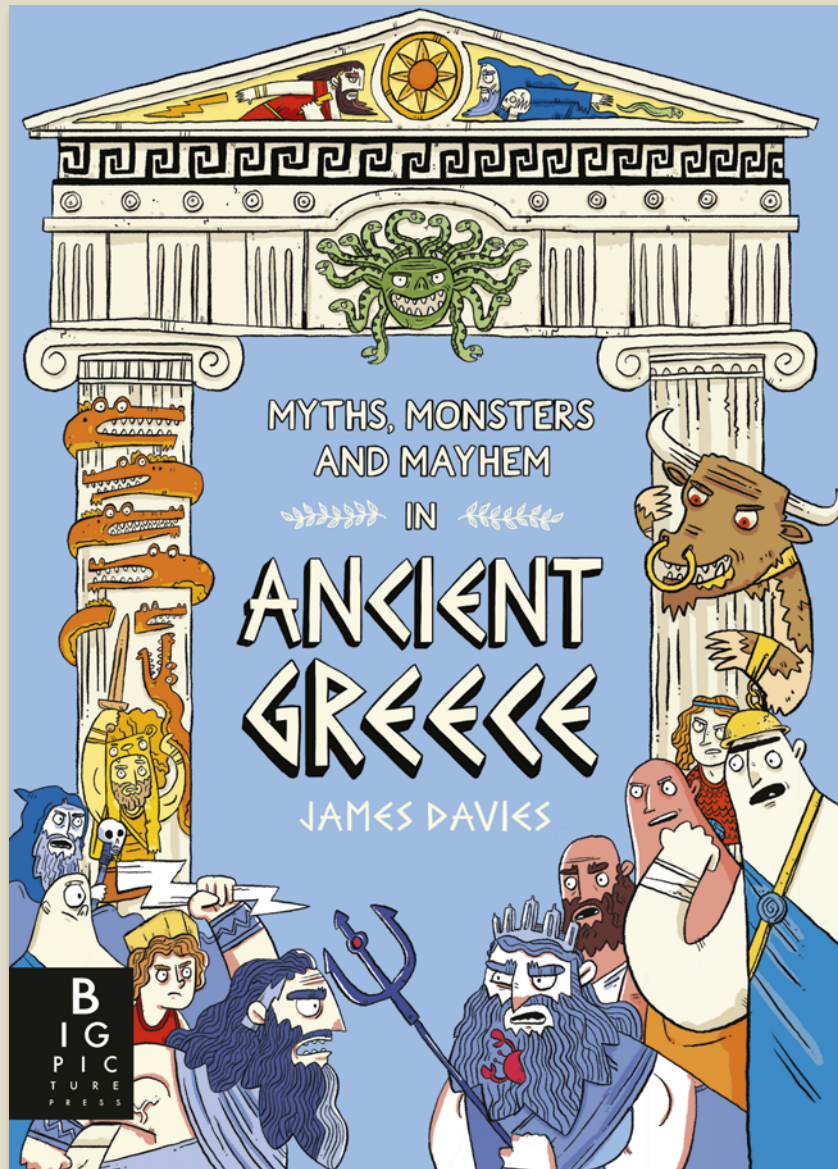
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul,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

Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

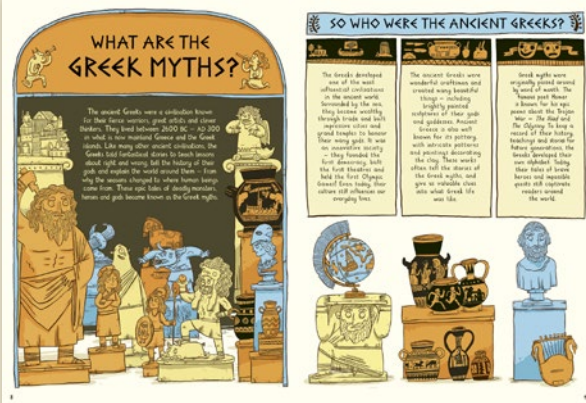
Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



A vivid and contemporary retelling of the Greek myths - now available in paperback.

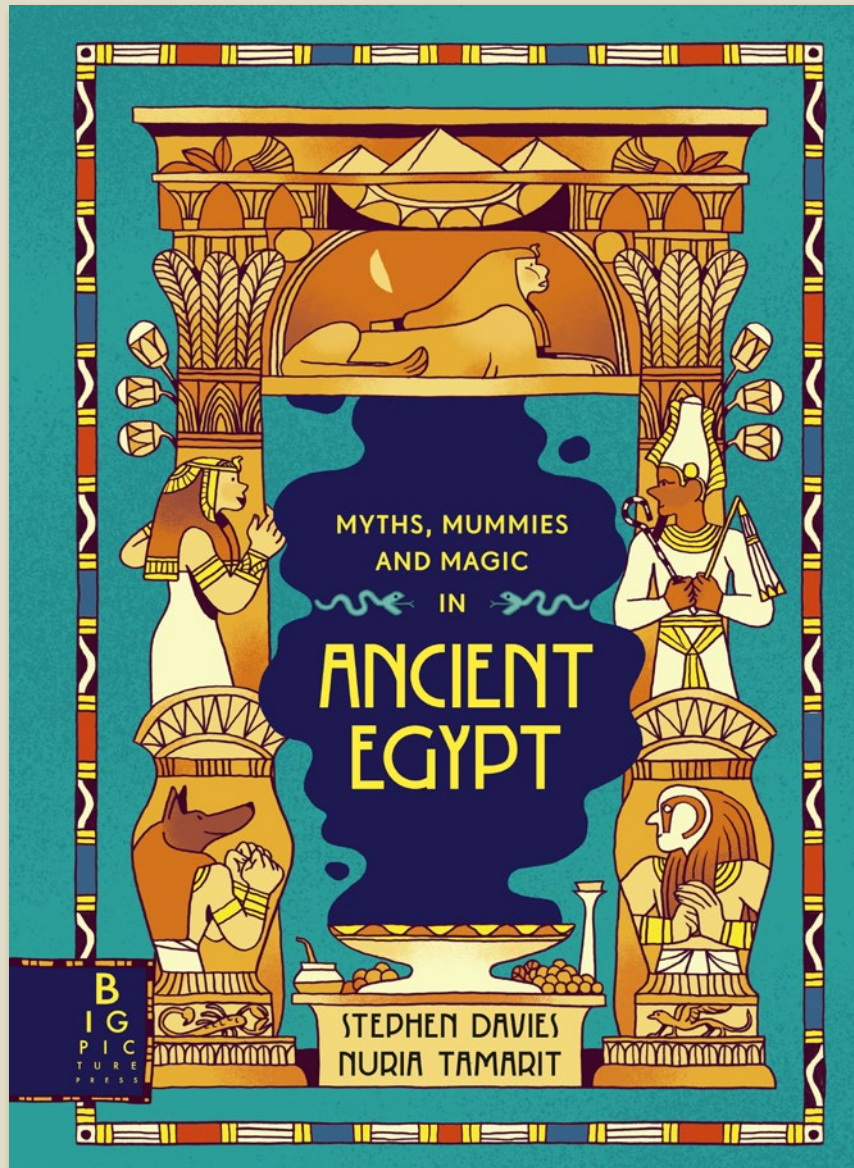
- Contents: Pandora's Box; Theseus and the Minotaur; Perseus and Medusa; Orpheus and Eurydice; The Trojan Horse; What are the Greek Myths?; Meet the Greek Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; A Journey through the Greek Underworld
- These myths will be broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which will take a broader look at certain aspects of Greek mythology (mythical beasts and monsters, the gods, heroes etc.)

Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800787520
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	James Davies
Illustrator	James Davies
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

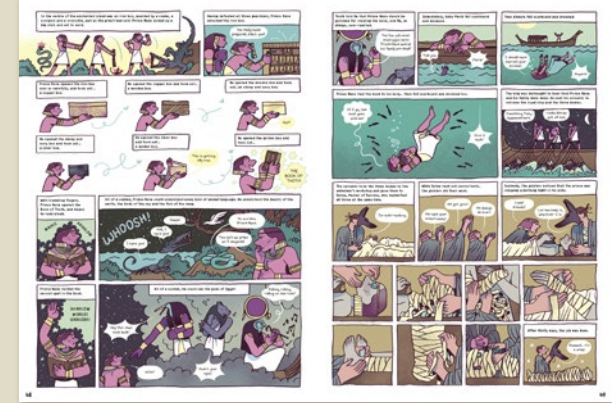
Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



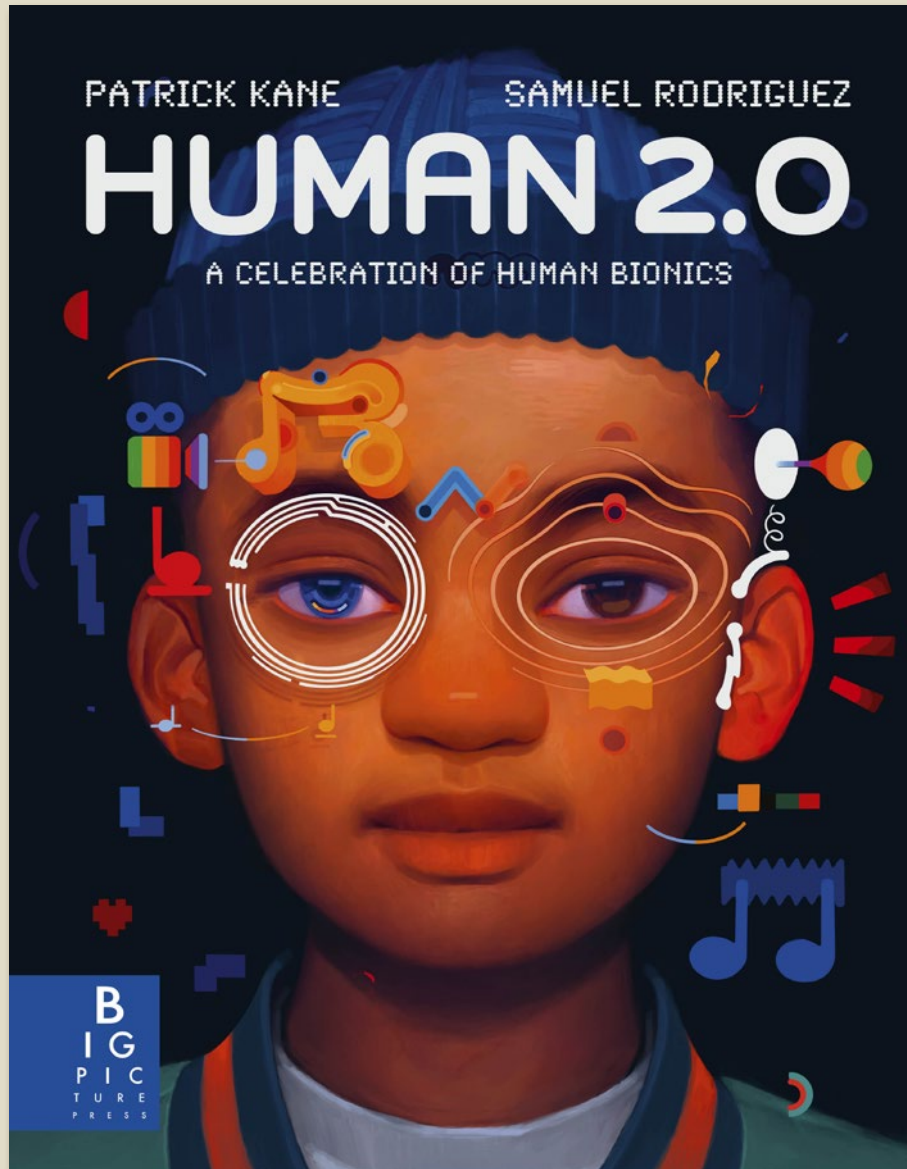
A vivid and contemporary retelling of the ancient Egyptian myths.

- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; Isis and Osiris; The Contendings of Horus and Seth; The Book of Toth; Prince Thutmose and the Sphinx; The Famine Stela; Cleopatra. Theme spreads - What are the Egyptian Myths?; Meet the Egyptian Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Pharaohs; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; Mummification; Hieroglyphics; A Mythic Map of Ancient Egypt.
- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 35,000 copies worldwide as of July 2022)- this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt

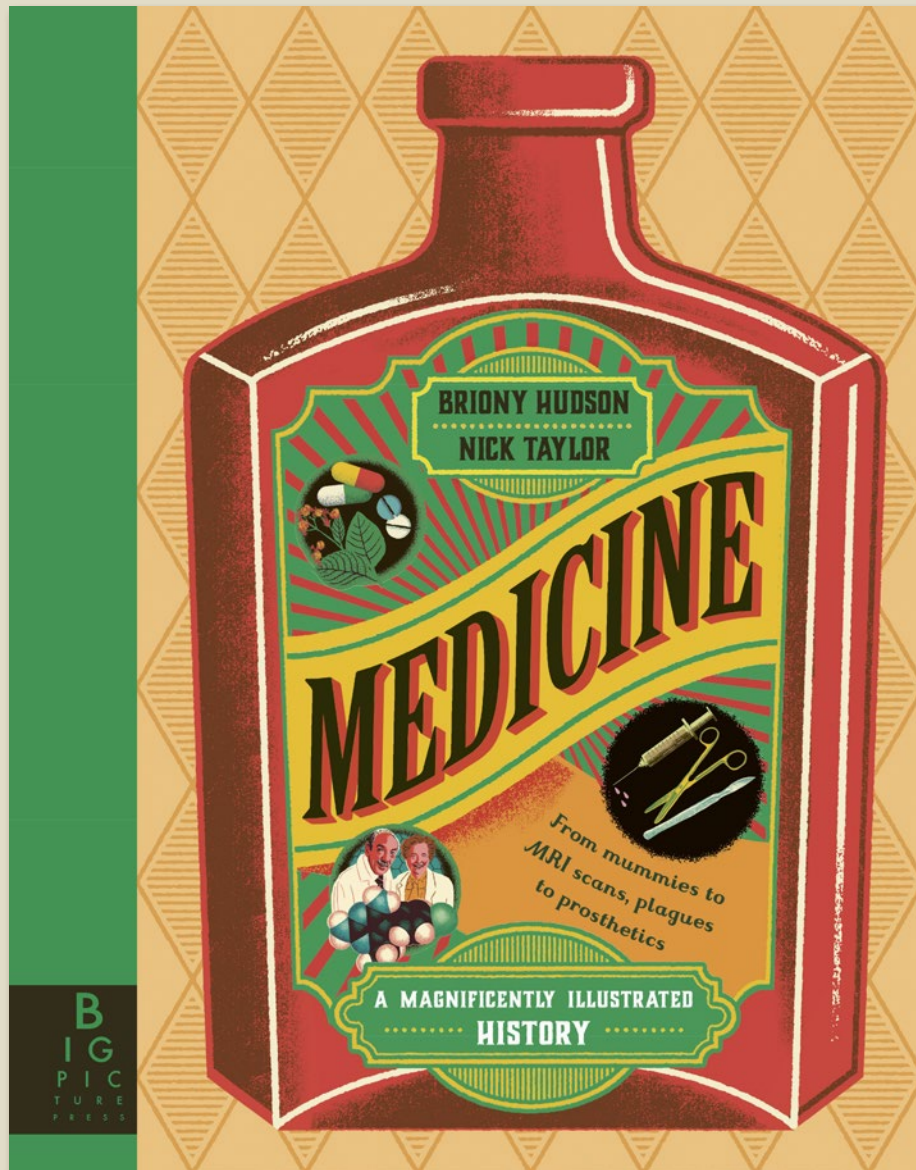


Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800783232
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Stephen Davies Stephen Davies
Illustrator	Nria Tamarit
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World



Celebrate the achievements made in medical engineering and take a glimpse into the future.

- Sample contents: The First Prosthetics, Jack E. Steele - Father of Bionics, Arne Larsson - The First Pacemaker Patient, How Cochlear Implants Work, Eye Replacements, Keith Hayman - The First Bionic Eye, How Bionic Limbs Work, Campbell Aird - The First Prosthetic Arm, Exoskeletons, Neural Implants, The Paralympics, Neil Harbisson - The First Cyborg, Ethics
- Phenomenal artwork by highly acclaimed artist Samuel Rodriguez
- As told by UK Sepsis Ambassador Patrick TJ Kane
- The first of its kind - a book that celebrates the history of medical implantables and prosthetics

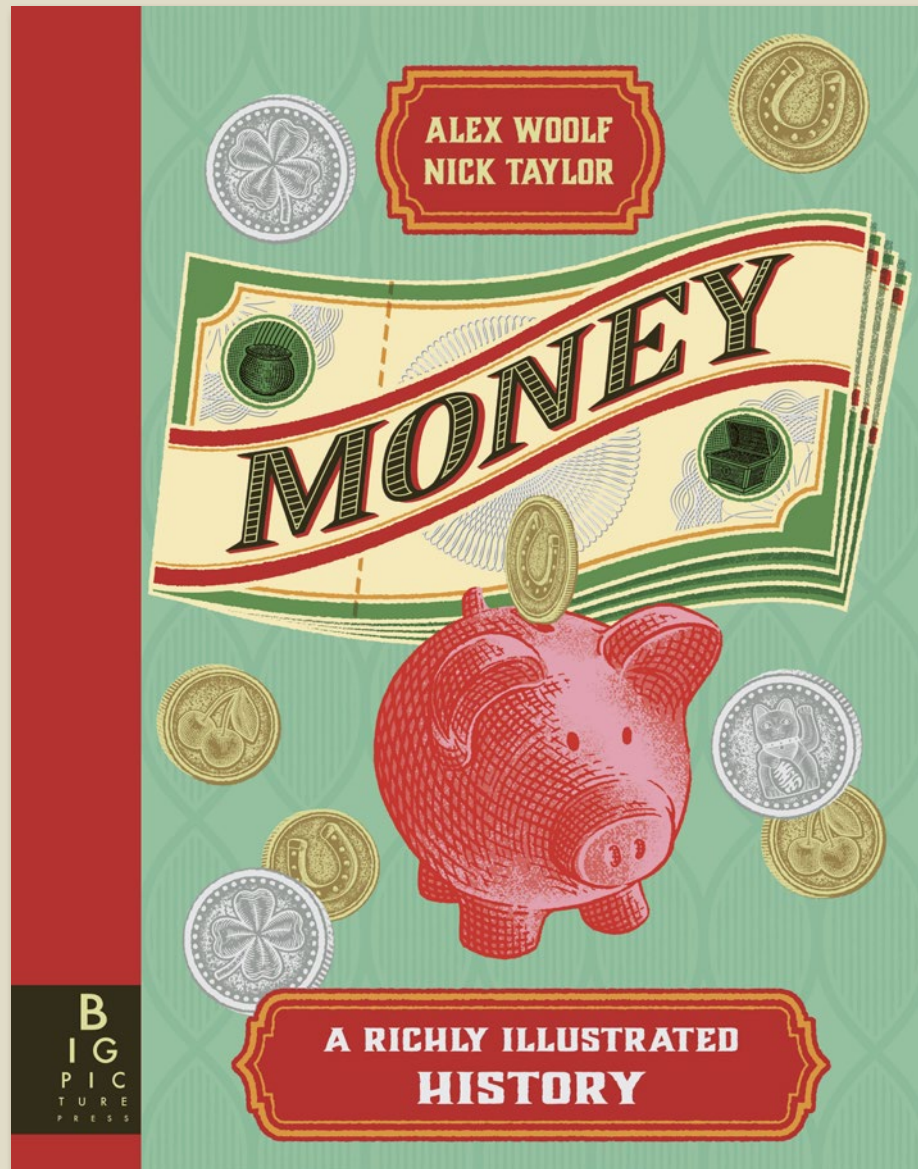


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

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



Pub Date	18/08/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419377
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World



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

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

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

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

COMMODITY MONEY

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

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and were used in many parts of the world. Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

FIAT MONEY

The earliest form of fiat money was paper money. It was made of paper and was used in many parts of the world. Fiat money is made from things that have no value on their own. It is used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Fiat money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

LEGAL TENDER

The earliest form of legal tender was gold coins. They were made of gold and were used in many parts of the world. Legal tender is money that is accepted as payment for debts and taxes. It is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

CASE

Cash is money in physical form - banknotes and coins. This is different from money in a bank account. Cash is used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Cash is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

CURRENCY

A currency is the system of money generally used in a particular country or community. It is made up of banknotes and coins. A currency is used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. A currency is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money to look at. In a world without money, you would have to trade your goods and services for other goods and services. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services. It is often used in places where there is no money or where the money is not used. Barter is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services. It is often used in places where there is no money or where the money is not used. Barter is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

THE PROBLEMS WITH BARTER

Barter has several problems. One problem is that it is difficult to find someone who has what you want and who wants what you have. Another problem is that it is difficult to measure the value of goods and services. A third problem is that it is difficult to store goods and services. Barter is often used in places where there is no money or where the money is not used. Barter is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT

Barter is often used in places where there is no money or where the money is not used. Barter is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest form of money was very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make their own money. They used things like shells, beads, and stones. These things were used as money because they were easy to carry and they had value. A good form of money should be easy to carry, have value, and be easy to trade.

CONVEX SHELLS

Convex shells were used as money in many parts of the world. They were easy to carry and they had value. Convex shells were often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Convex shells were also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

WASPO

Waspo was a form of money used by the Waspo people in the Amazon. It was made of wasp larvae and was used as money because it was easy to carry and it had value. Waspo was often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Waspo was also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal products were used as money in many parts of the world. They were easy to carry and they had value. Animal products were often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Animal products were also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used as money in many parts of the world. It was made of leather and was used as money because it was easy to carry and it had value. Leather money was often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Leather money was also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

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

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

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

BUTTER

The Pilgrims of the island of Nauru used butter as a unit of exchange. They used butter to buy things and to pay for debts. Butter was often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Butter was also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, cheese was used as a unit of exchange in many parts of the world. It was easy to carry and it had value. Cheese was often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Cheese was also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in many parts of the world. They were easy to carry and they had value. Eels were often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Eels were also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua New Guinea, coconuts were used as a unit of exchange. They used coconuts to buy things and to pay for debts. Coconuts were often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Coconuts were also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

EGGS

When Venetians were sailing from the island of Crete to the island of Rhodes, they used eggs as a unit of exchange. They used eggs to buy things and to pay for debts. Eggs were often used in places where there was no money or where the money was not used. Eggs were also used in places where there was a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

POTATO MASHERS

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

KISSI PENNIES

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

IRON SNAKES

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

KNIVES

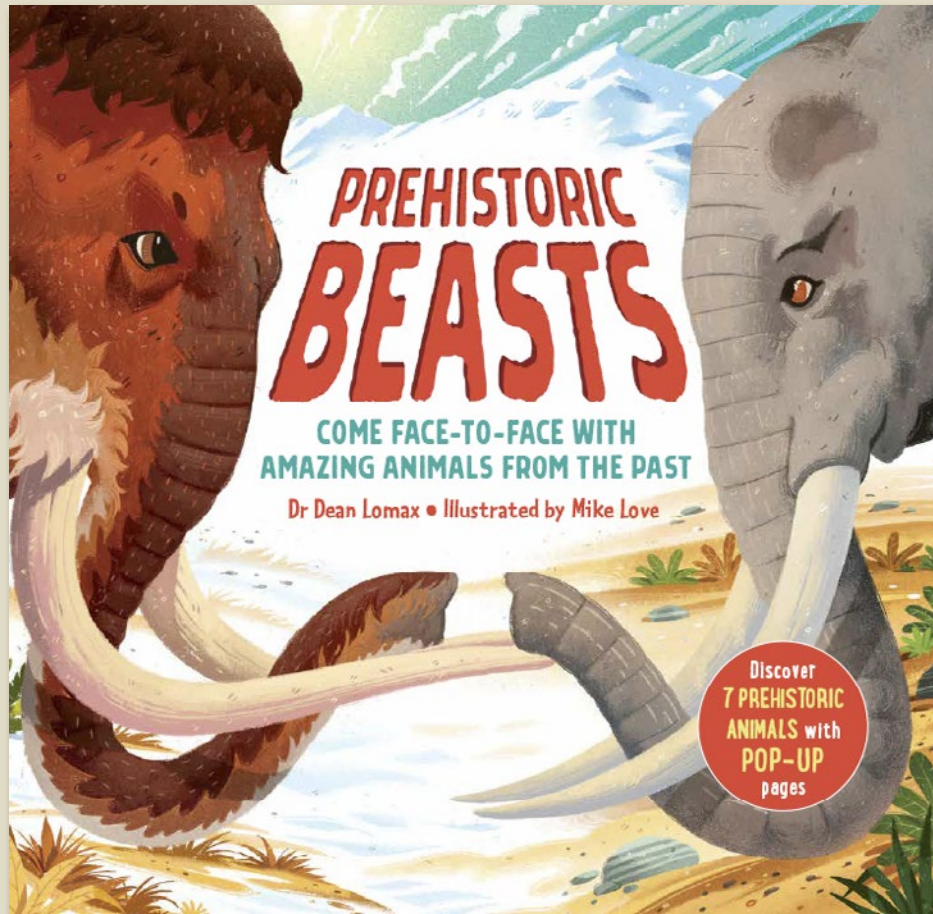
Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

RAI STONES

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

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Translation Files	13/05/2024
Files To Printer	30/04/2024
Freight On Board	17/07/2024
Rights Available	World

Prehistoric Beasts



Discover Pop-up Prehistoric Animals

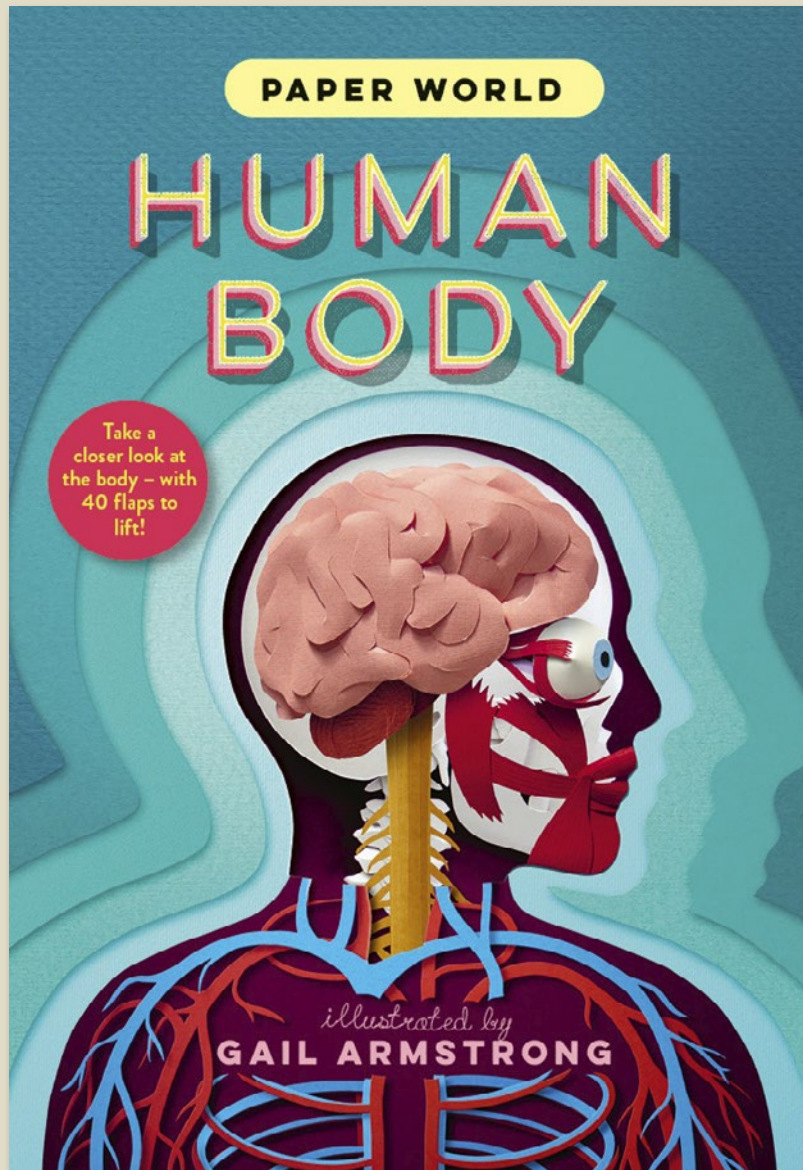
- *Prehistoric Pets* (2020) was shortlisted for ASE Book of the Year 2021.
- Features 7 wild animals and their fascinating animal ancestors
- CONTENTS: Dragonfly / *Meganeura* 305-299 mya (before dinosaurs!); Great White Shark / *Megolodon* 16-3.6 mya ago; African elephant / Woolly Mammoth 400,000-4,000 ya; American Alligator / *Deinosuchus* 82-75 mya; Emperor penguin / *Icadytes* 36 mya; Sloth / *Megatherium* 100,000-10,000 ya; Blue whale / *Pakicetus* 50-45 mya
- Dean is a palaeontologist, as well as a science communicator, author of *Dinosaurs of the British Isles* and expert presenter on ITV's *Dinosaur Britain*. He has discovered 6 new species, including a Velociraptor-like dinosaur.
- Fold-out pages reveal pop-up prehistoric animals that 'jump' out of the page

Prehistoric Beasts



Pub Date	02/03/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800782099
H x W	250 x 250mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Dean Lomax
Illustrator	Mike Love
Extent	16pp
Word Count	5000 words
Rights Available	World

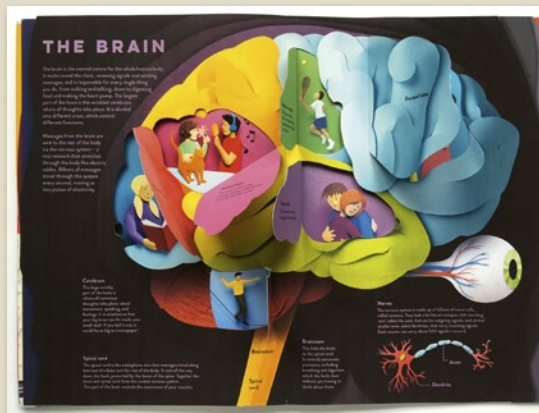
Paper World: Human Body



A paper-cut book about the body

- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread provide a unique interactive look at the human body
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about the human body
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page
- The Paper World series has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide
- Book 4 Paper World: Oceans coming 2024
- CONTENTS: Organs & Systems; Skeleton & Muscles; Heart & Lungs; Digestive System; Digestive Organs; The Senses; The Brain; Reproductive System; Growth of a Baby; Glossary
- Fact-checked by Dr Jennifer Paxton of the University of Edinburgh

Paper World: Human Body



Pub Date	16/02/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800782365
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Gail Armstrong
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

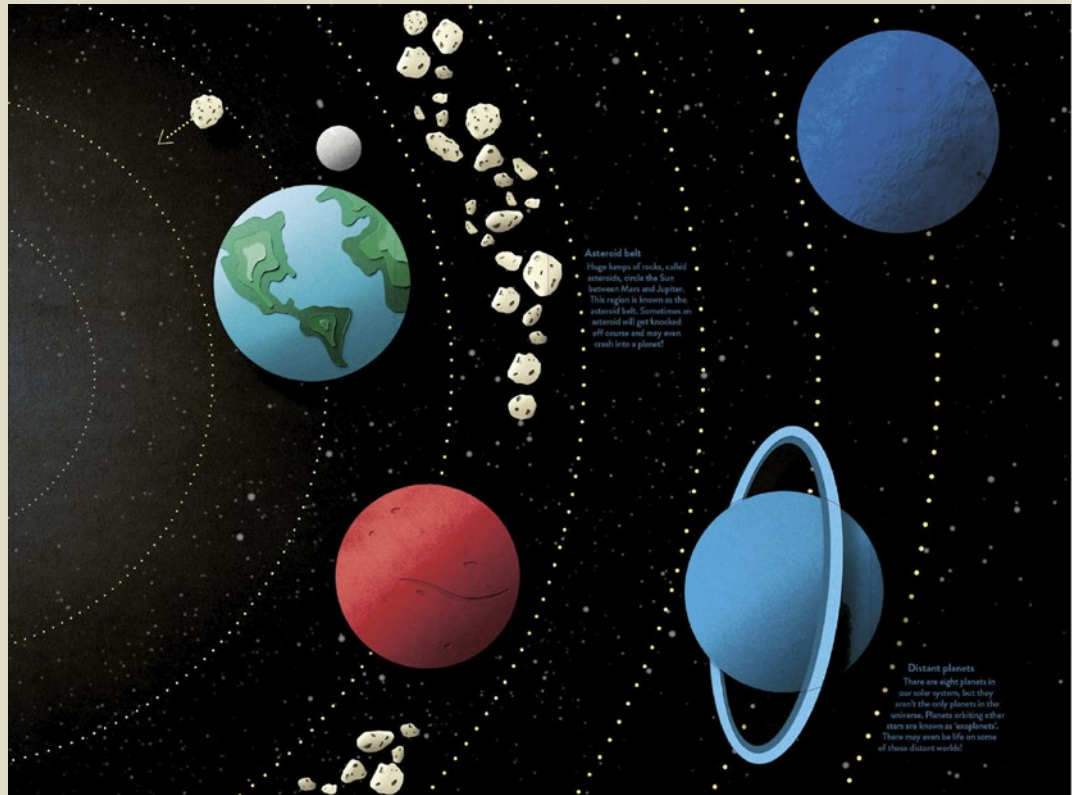
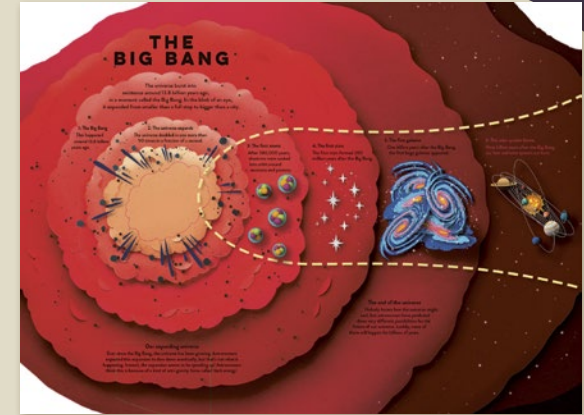
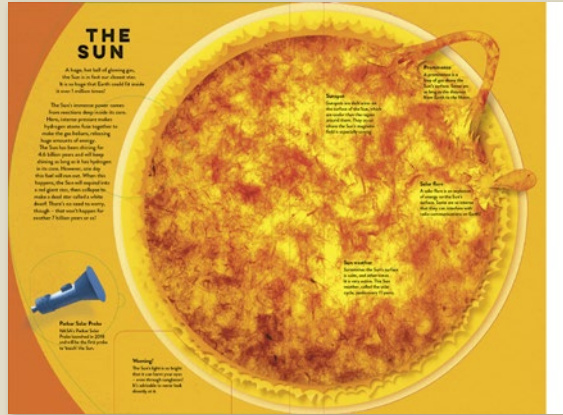
Paper World: Space



A one-of-a-kind paper-cut book where space comes to life!

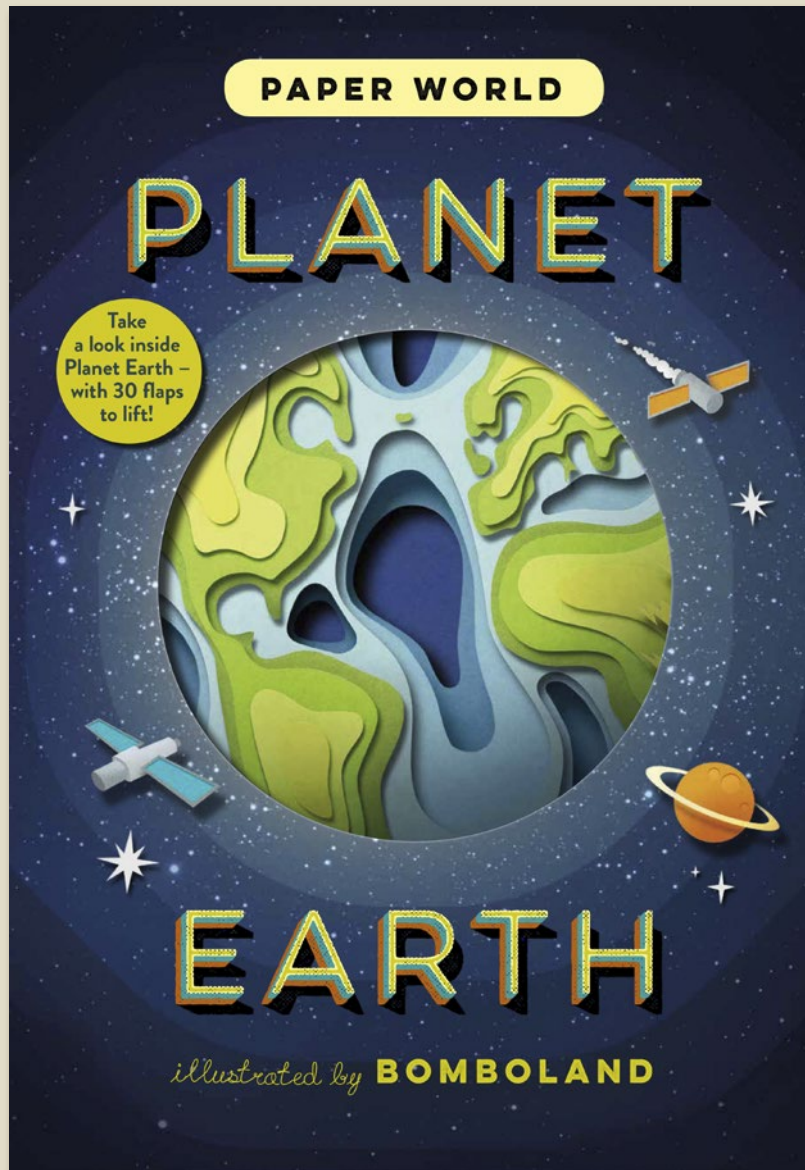
- Also in the series: *Paper World Planet Earth*, published 2019
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread, with an incredible double-gatefold for the Solar System
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about space
- **Contents:** Looking at space; The Solar System; The Sun; The Moon; Comets and Asteroids; Stars; Galaxies; The Big Bang; Space Station; Mars Living; Glossary
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page

Paper World: Space



Pub Date	17/09/2020
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415768
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Gail Armstrong
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

Paper World: Planet Earth



A one-of-a-kind paper-cut book where geography comes to life!

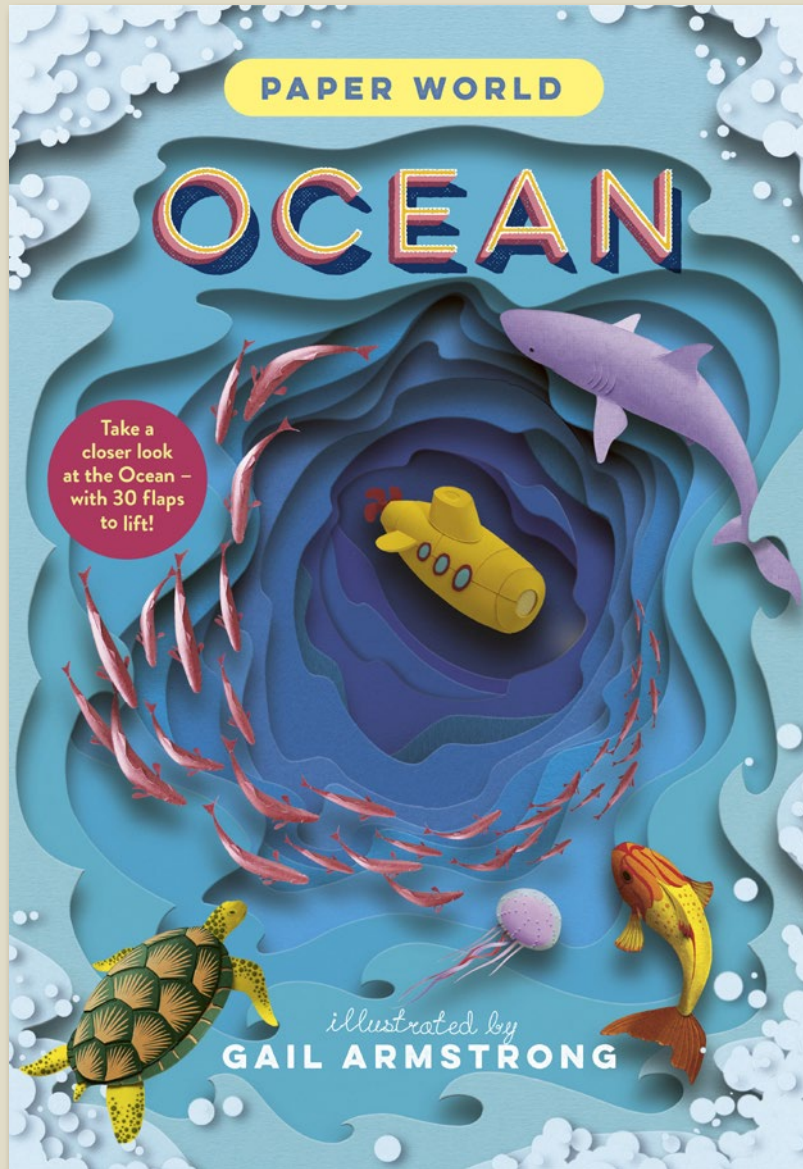
- Fantastic flaps and paper cuts offer a 3-D look at our planet
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by Italian studio Bomboland
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread, and a large die-cut through the cover

Paper World: Planet Earth



Pub Date	21/02/2019
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787410411
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Bomboland
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

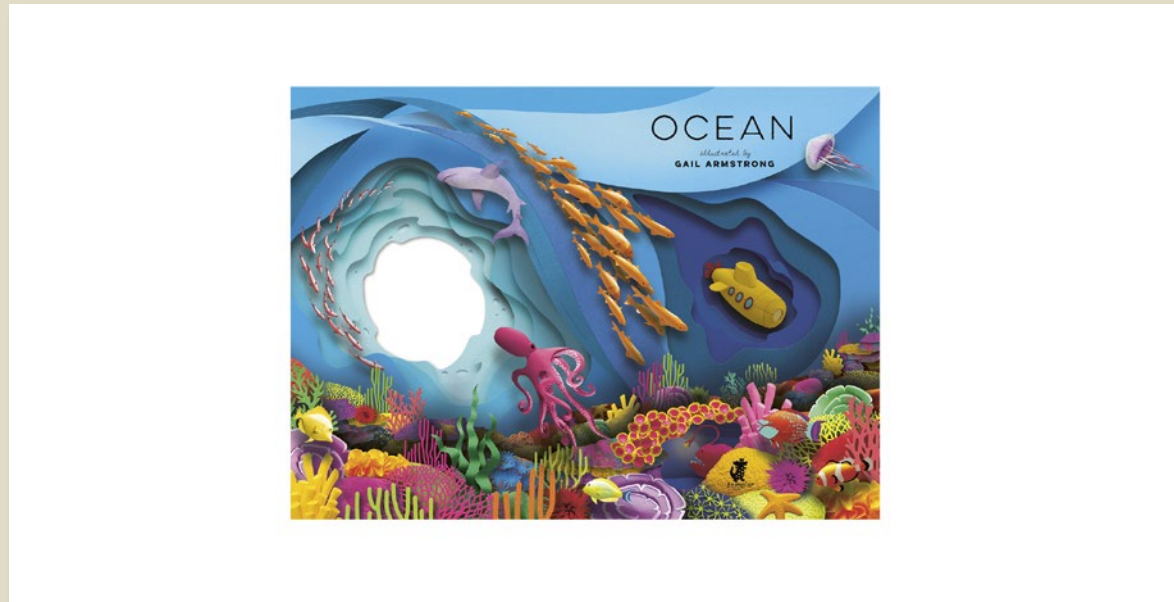
Paper World: Ocean



A one-of-a-kind paper-cut book all about our planet's oceans

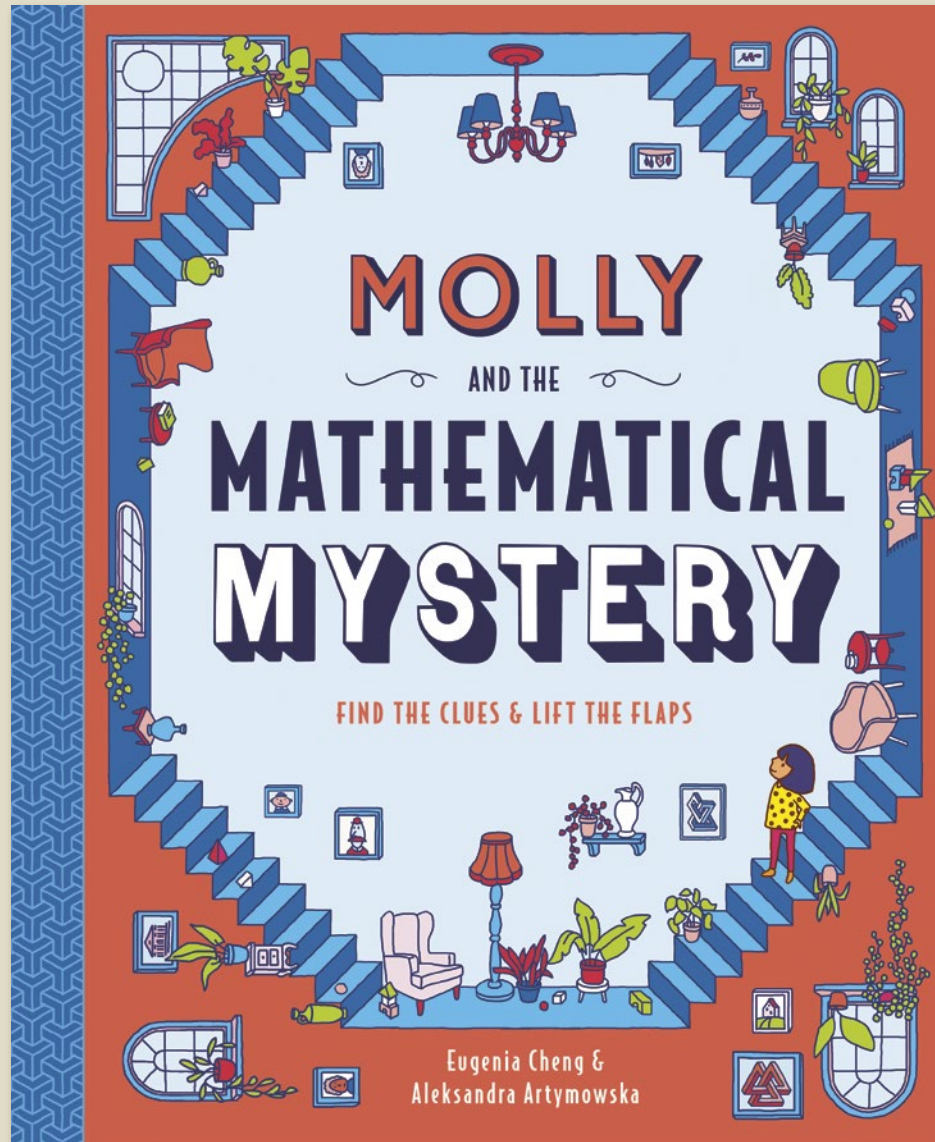
- The *Paper World* series has sold over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: Water World; The Shore; Mangroves; Kelp Forest; Coral Reef; Ocean Zones; Ocean Depths; Polar Waters; Tides and Waves; Humans and the Ocean
- Vibrant paper-cut artwork by award-winning British artist Gail Armstrong
- Deep die-cuts and integrated flaps on every spread, with an incredible double-gatefold for the coral reef
- A fact-packed text reveals fascinating facts about the ocean - fact-checked by marine biologist Dr Helen Scales
- Striking cover design with a large die-cut through the cover and title page

Paper World: Ocean



Pub Date	29/02/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783317
H x W	330 x 225mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ruth Symons
Illustrator	Gail Armstrong
Extent	30pp
Word Count	5500 words
Rights Available	World

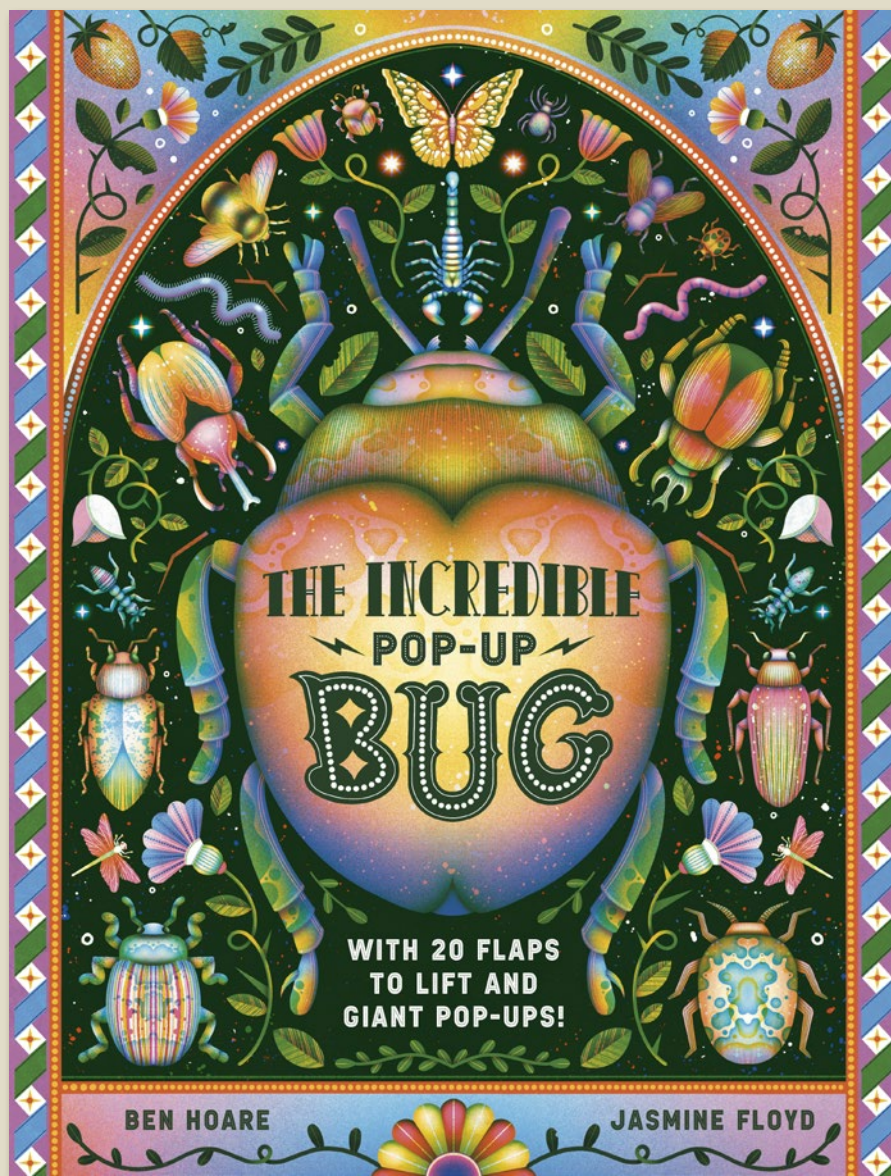
Molly and the Mathematical Mystery



Find the clues and lift the flaps on this mathematical mystery

- An interactive maths adventure with a narrative feel - think 'The Crystal Maze' with maths
- With flaps and wheels throughout, and further non-fiction information at the back of the book
- Written by eminent British-American mathematician Eugenia Cheng, the book explores Key Stage 2 mathematics in visual and creative ways.
- Illustrated by Aleksandra Artymowska, illustrator of bestselling *Around the World in 80 Puzzles* and *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea: A Puzzle Adventure*. Ola's puzzle books have sold over 100,000 copies worldwide.
- Molly sets out to encourage curiosity and creativity in a subject often dismissed as dull and difficult.

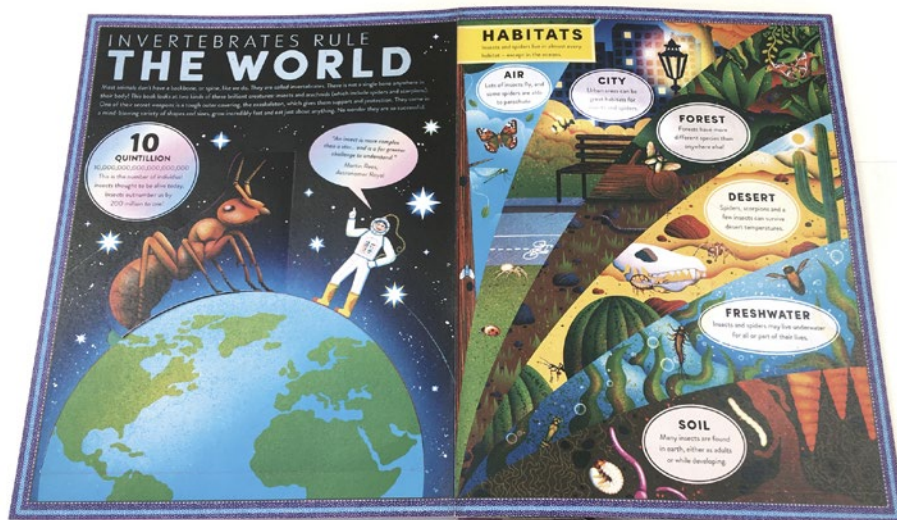
The Incredible Pop-up Bug



An intricate pop-up book bursting with beautiful bugs.

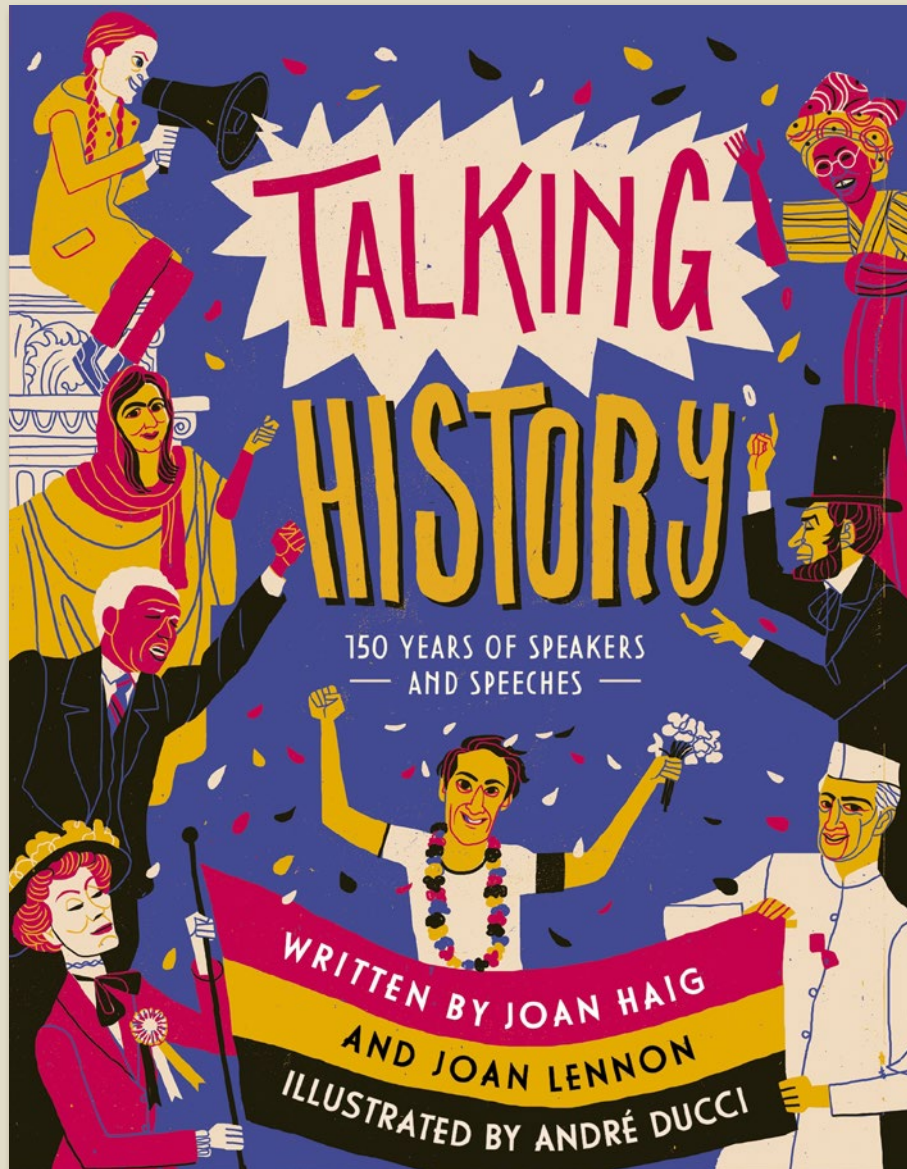
- Incredible paper-engineering - with 20 flaps to lift on every page and three complex multi-layered pop-ups (Rhinoceros beetle; Monarch butterfly; Red-knee tarantula).
- Written by Ben Hoare, an award-winning journalist who has written and edited books and magazines for DK, the BBC, London's Natural History Museum and many others. His books *An Anthology of Intriguing Animals* (2018) and *Wonders of Nature* (2019) are international bestsellers.
- Illustrated by rising star Jasmine Floyd.
- Cover finish: holographic foil + embossing + spot UV

The Incredible Pop-up Bug



Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800784130
H x W	320 x 240mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ben Hoare
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3500 words
Freight On Board	11/07/2024
Rights Available	World

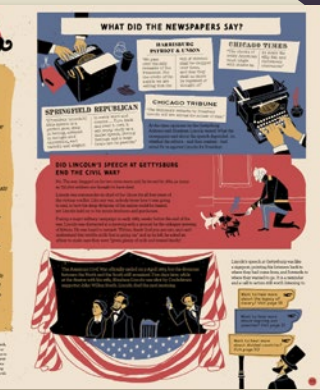
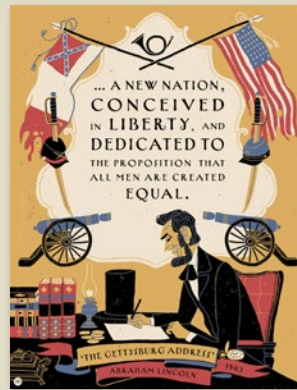
Talking History



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 'mutilators' 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 pillars, hacked politicians' plans, bonked 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 'mutilators'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.



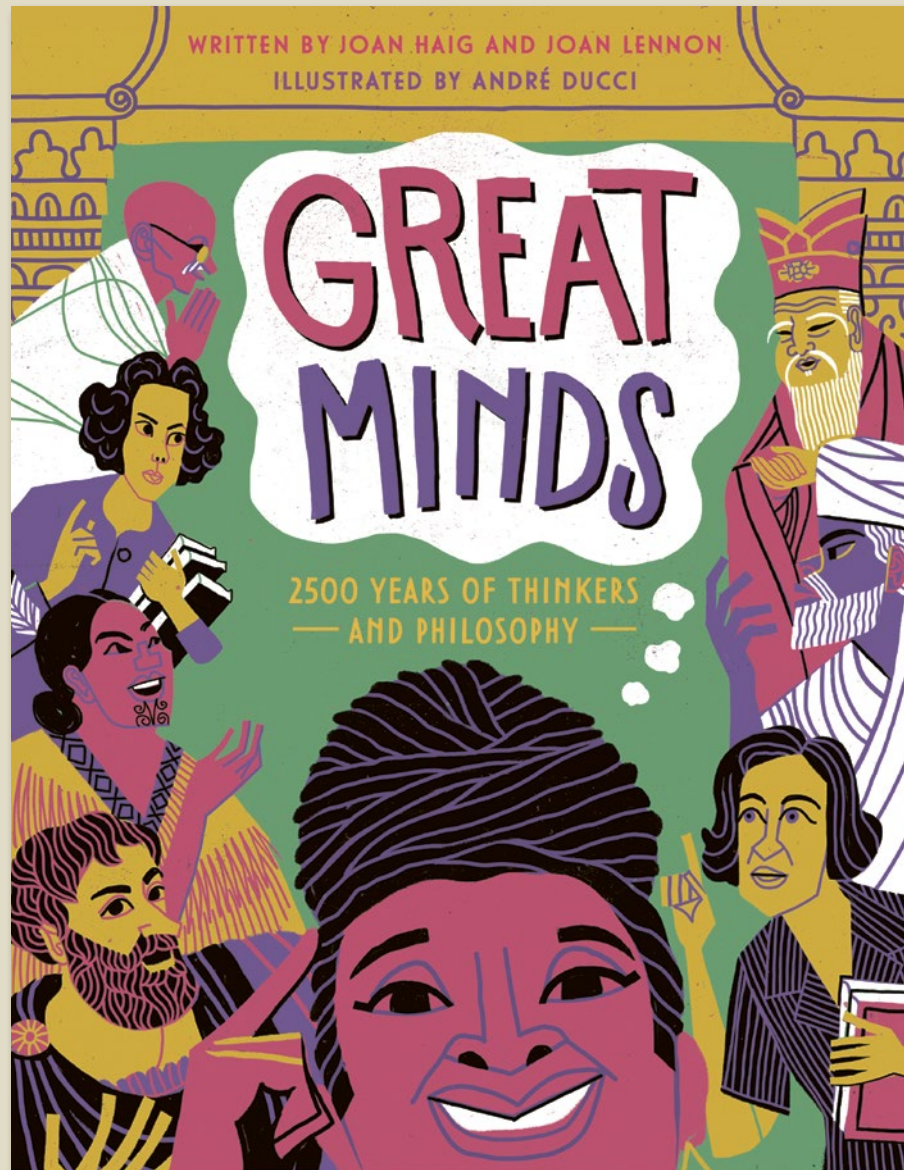
THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

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.

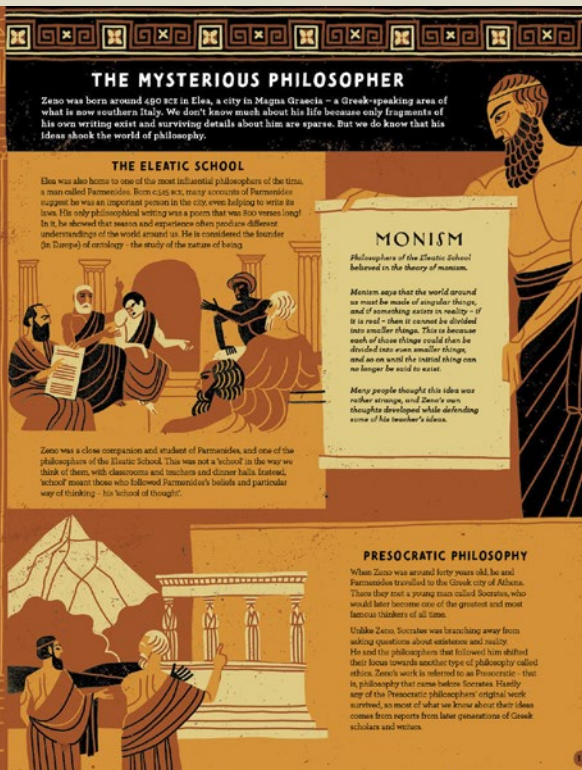
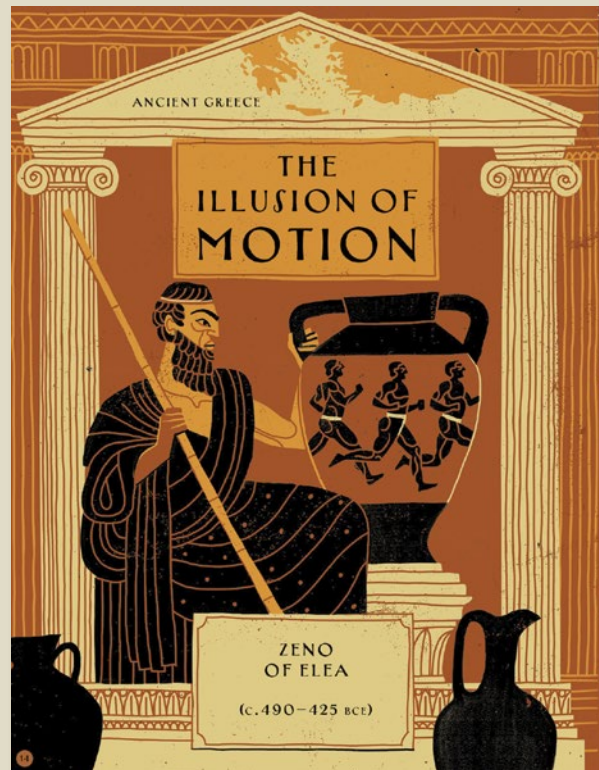
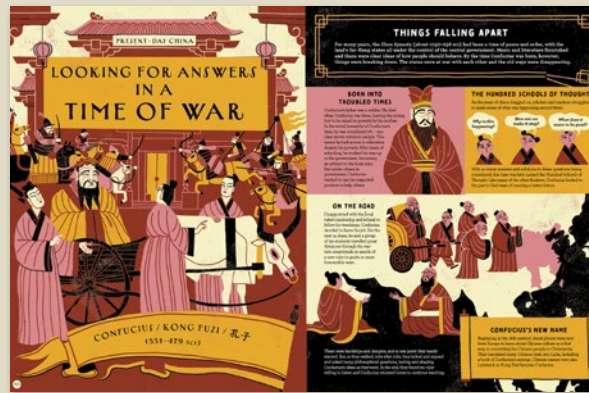
Pub Date	20/01/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417328
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Lennon Joan Dritsas Haig
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



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

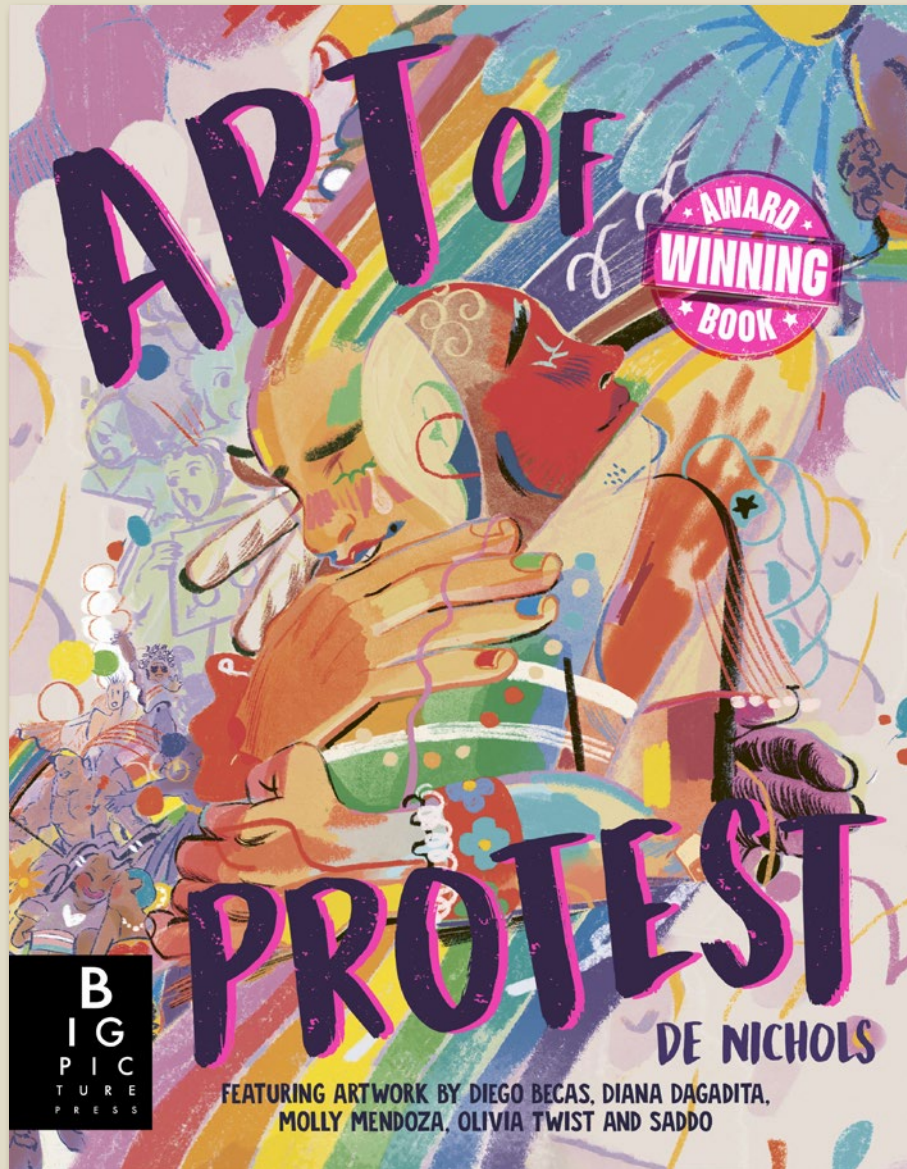
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7.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

Great Minds



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

Art of Protest



Discover the power of words, images and much more in this analytical and thought-provoking look at protest art.

- Stunning artwork by contemporary artists around the world
- As told by TED talker, activist, lecturer and artist De Nichols
- De's *Mirror Casket* project was commended by legendary activist Angela Davis in Smithsonian Magazine.
- **WINNER OF THE BRITISH BOOK DESIGN & PRODUCTION AWARDS IN THE CHILDREN'S TRADE 9 TO 16 CATEGORY!**
- **WINNER OF THE 2023 BOLOGNA RAGAZZI AWARD!**
- Uncoated and fluoro pantone cover treatments with flaps.

Art of Protest



Protest art often makes use of symbols, which can quickly convey powerful meaning.

SYMBOLISM

Paper Cranes
In Japan, it is believed that someone who folds 1,000 origami cranes will be granted a wish. In 1945, two-year-old Sadako Sasaki was in the vicinity of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. She suffered long-term effects from that exposure, including developing leukaemia. Before she died at the age of 12, Sadako folded more than 1,000 cranes, and the paper crane went on to become a symbol of peace.

The Peace Sign
The peace sign was created by the British artist Gerald Holtom in 1958 as the logo for a campaign for nuclear disarmament in the UK. It has since become an iconic symbol of calls for peace.

Umbrellas
During protests for democracy in Hong Kong in 2014, activists used umbrellas as shields against tear gas and other aggressions by the police. The umbrellas came to symbolize the protests and gave the movement its name (read more on pages 52–53).

The Clenched Fist
The image of an upraised clenched fist is a powerful symbol of protest and resistance. Some of its first uses were by labour unions in the early 1900s, before it grew in popularity and became a symbol of many causes, including Black Power, the anti-apartheid movement and the feminist movement.

The Rainbow
The rainbow is the most iconic symbol of the LGBTQ+ movement. It represents diversity, acceptance and the spectrum of human sexualities and genders.

Pub Date	31/08/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787418240
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	12+ years
Author	De Nichols
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12282 words
Rights Available	World

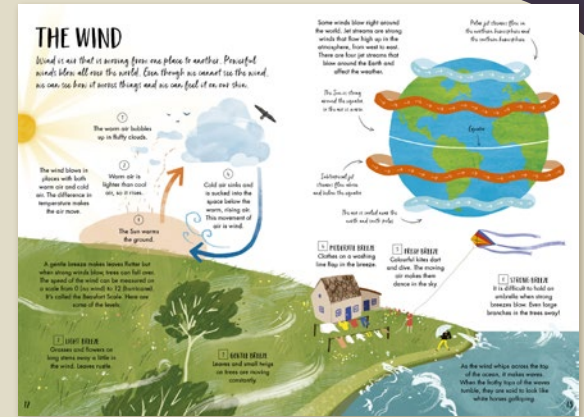
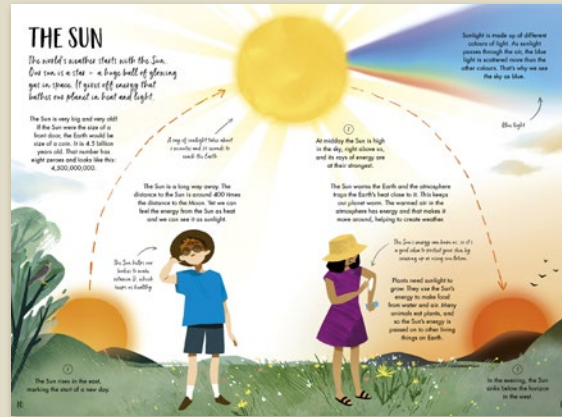
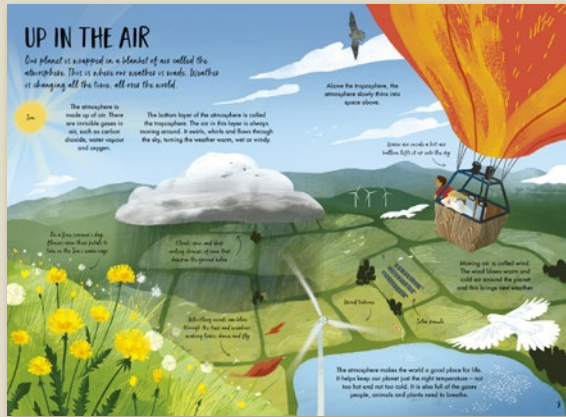
My First Book of Weather



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



Pub Date	19/08/2021
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787418509
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Cinyee Chiu
Extent	64pp
Word Count	6250 words
Rights Available	World

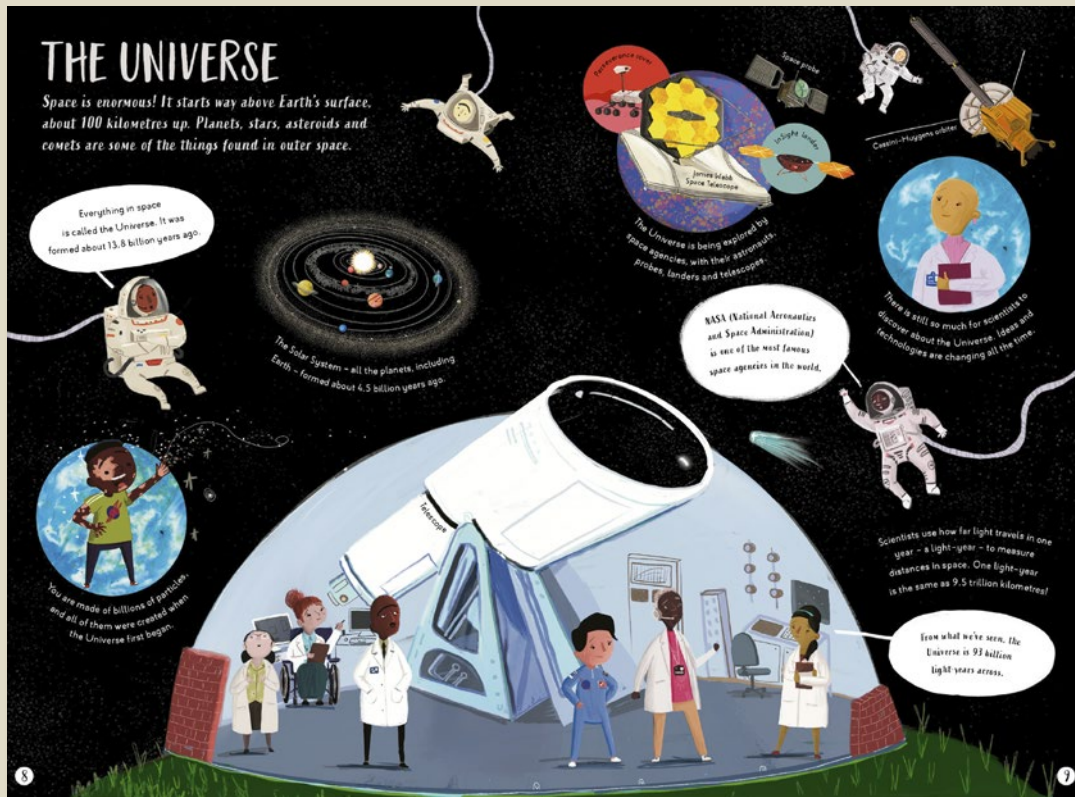
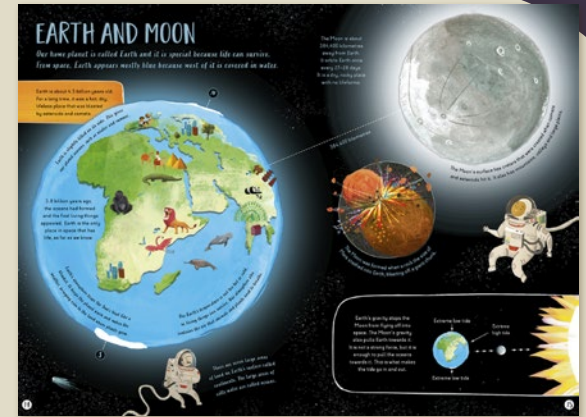
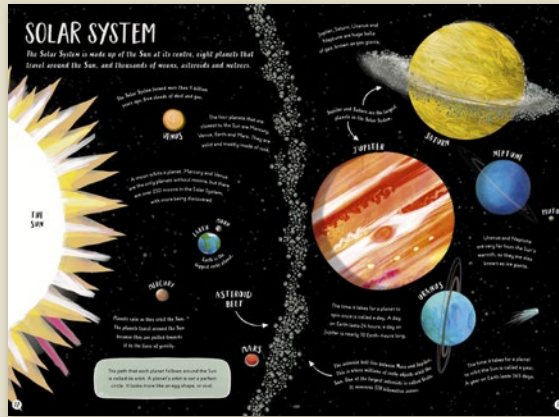
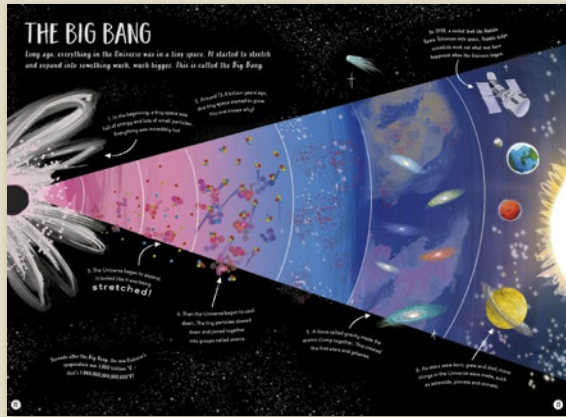
My First Book of Space



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

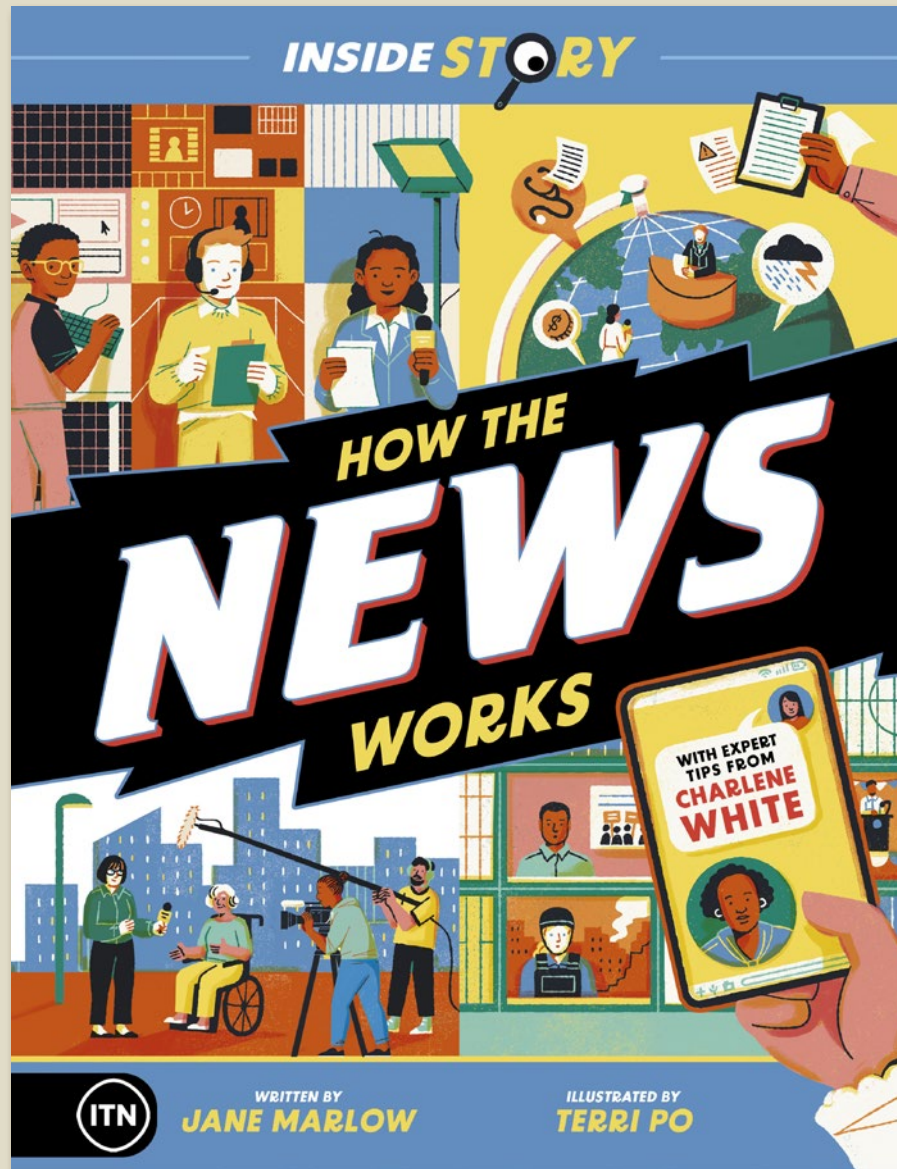
- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and 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



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784741
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
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Inside Story: How the News Works



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

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

Inside Story: How the News Works

WHAT IS FAKE NEWS?

The most important thing about fake news is that it's completely untrue. It's often spread through social media and can be very convincing. It's important to be able to spot it so you can avoid being misled.

Don't believe the lies!

There are many ways to spot fake news. One way is to check the source. If you see a website you don't know, it might be fake. Another way is to check the date. If the news is old, it might be fake. You can also check if the news is on other websites. If it's only on one, it might be fake.

How fake news creates mischief

Fake news can be used to spread lies and cause trouble. It can be used to start wars, spread fear, and make people hate each other. It's important to be able to spot it so you can avoid being misled.

Types of fake news

There are many types of fake news. Some are just lies, while others are more complicated. Some are used to spread fear, while others are used to make people hate each other. It's important to be able to spot them all.

NEWS ALERT

Check for signs of fake news, such as misspellings and poor grammar. If you see a website you don't know, it might be fake. Another way is to check the date. If the news is old, it might be fake. You can also check if the news is on other websites. If it's only on one, it might be fake.

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? It's not always as simple as you think. There's a lot of work that goes into getting the news to you.

Meet our newsreader

Newsreaders are the people who read the news to you. They are trained to read clearly and to sound professional. They also have to be able to handle any situation that might come up during a broadcast.

ON ASSIGNMENT

News reporters go to places where interesting things are happening. They take photos, talk to people, and write stories. It's a job that can be very exciting and challenging.

A newsreader's day behind the scenes

Newsreaders have a busy day. They start by reading the news to you. Then they go to the newsroom to write their stories. They then go back to the studio to read their stories to you.

And that's not all...

Newsreaders also have to be able to handle any situation that might come up during a broadcast. They have to be able to think quickly and to stay calm under pressure.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

There are many people who work in the news. Each has a different job to do. It's important to know who's who so you can understand how the news is made.

Editors

Editors are the people who decide what news stories to publish. They also make sure that the news is accurate and fair. They are the gatekeepers of the news.

On the road team

On the road teams are the people who go to places where interesting things are happening. They take photos, talk to people, and write stories. They are the eyes and ears of the news.

NEWS ALERT

Check for signs of fake news, such as misspellings and poor grammar. If you see a website you don't know, it might be fake. Another way is to check the date. If the news is old, it might be fake. You can also check if the news is on other websites. If it's only on one, it might be fake.

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. It's important to know these rules so you can understand the news better.

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 TRUST

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's final seconds is a bit misleading. It might 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 TAPS ONE VIEWER THINKS

FLYING PIG SUITED

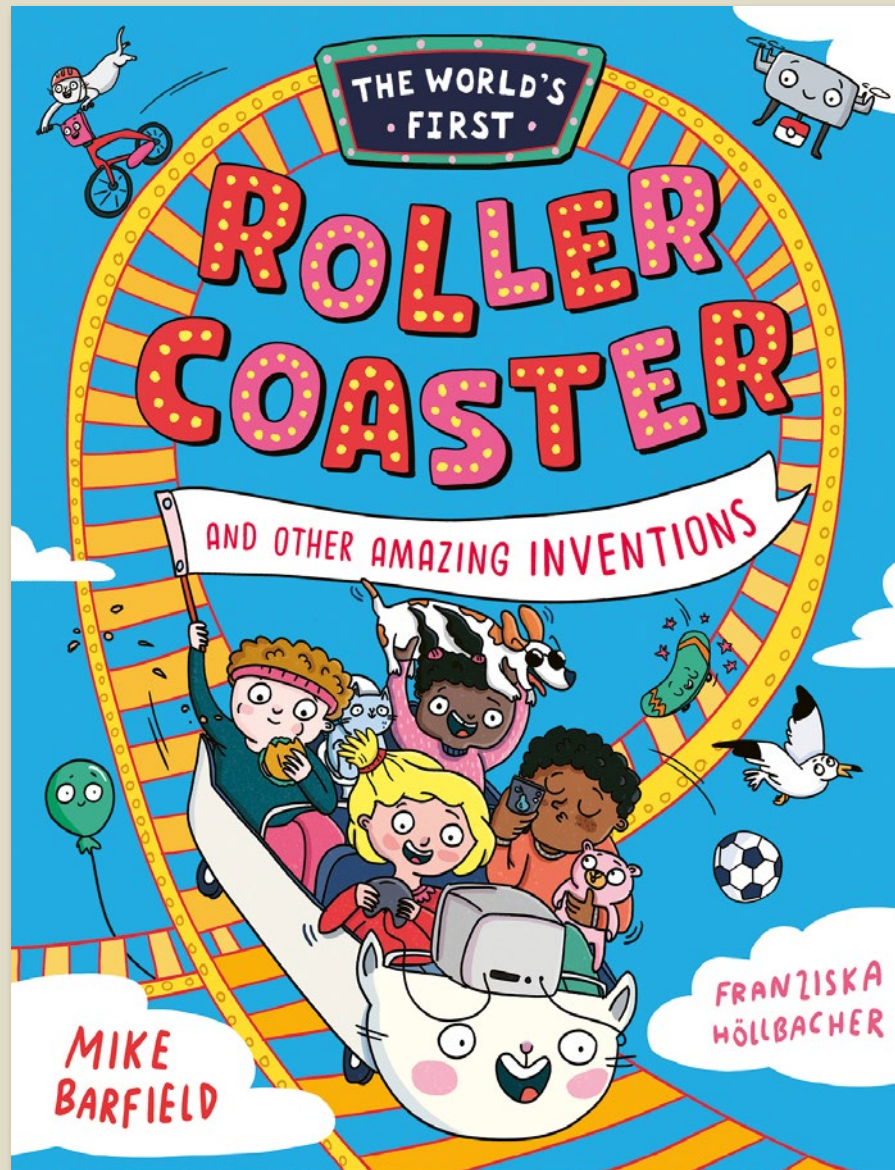
ON ASSIGNMENT

NEWSREPORTERS 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 is a print or online newspaper. Can you work out if they are fair and balanced or whether they have a specific point of view?

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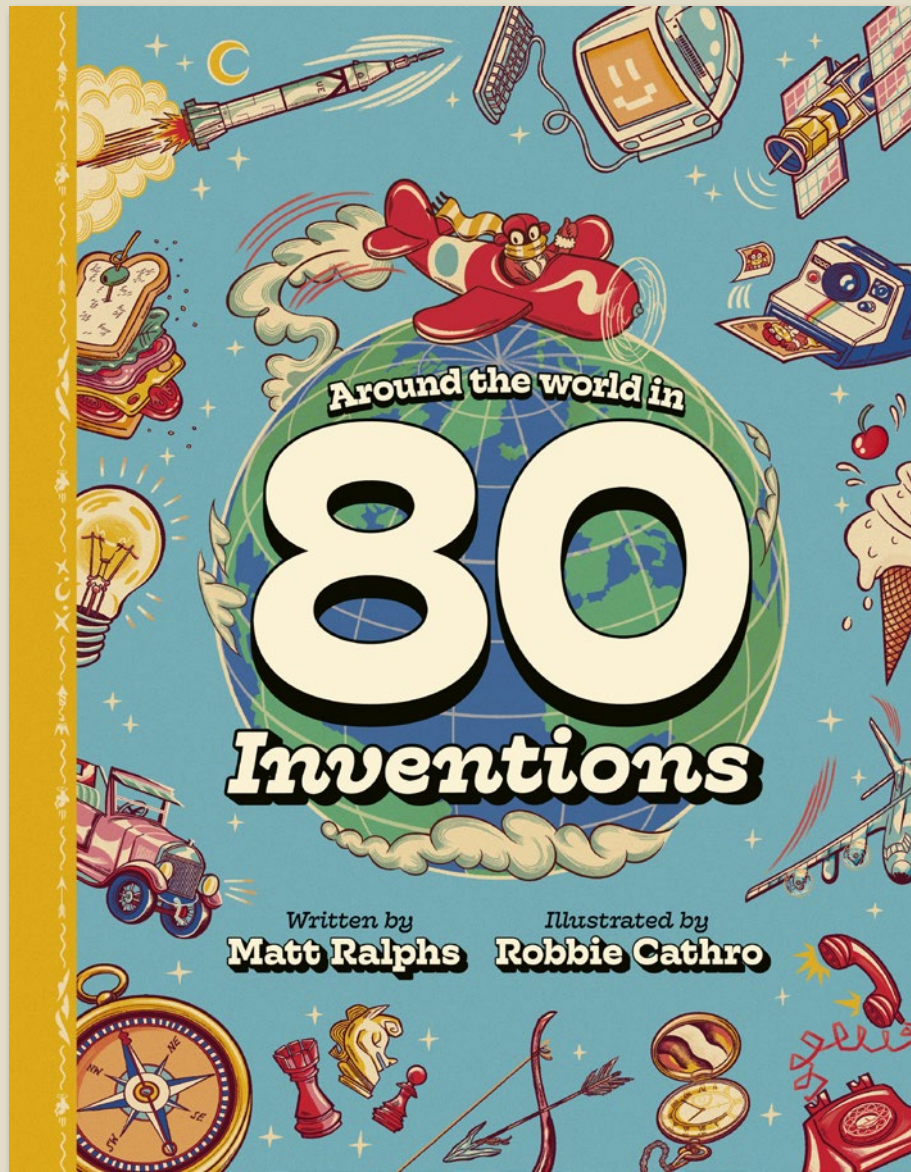
The World's First Rollercoaster



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.

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

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

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

Of all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The first recorded recipe for ice cream was written in a Chinese text from the 10th century. It was made with snow and fruit. In the 17th century, a French chef named Lazzaro Spallanzani created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with cream and sugar. This was the first 'modern' ice cream. In the 18th century, an Italian chef named Francesco Procopio created the first 'ice cream parlour' in Paris. This was the first place where people could buy ice cream. In the 19th century, an American chef named James Watson created the first 'ice cream machine'. This was the first machine that could make ice cream at home. In the 20th century, an American chef named Norman Pease created the first 'ice cream cone'. This was the first cone that was made of wafer paper. In the 21st century, an American chef named David Lebovitz created the first 'ice cream truck'. This was the first truck that was used to sell ice cream.

Easy Ice Cream

15

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1817? It was called a 'velocipede' and it was made of wood. The first bicycle that was made of metal was invented in 1868. It was called a 'boneshaker' and it was made of iron. The first bicycle that was made of steel was invented in 1885. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of steel. The first bicycle that was made of aluminum was invented in 1935. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of aluminum. The first bicycle that was made of carbon fiber was invented in 1985. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of carbon fiber. The first bicycle that was made of Kevlar was invented in 1995. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of Kevlar. The first bicycle that was made of titanium was invented in 2005. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of titanium. The first bicycle that was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar was invented in 2015. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar. The first bicycle that was made of carbon fiber and titanium was invented in 2020. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of carbon fiber and titanium. The first bicycle that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium was invented in 2025. It was called a 'diamond' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium.

Pertious Penny-Farthing

16

Camera

"Magicians"

24

Although it's often said to be the most important invention of the 19th century, the camera was actually invented in the 15th century. It was called a 'camera obscura' and it was used to project images onto a screen. The first camera that was used to take pictures was invented in 1816. It was called a 'daguerotype' and it was made of wood. The first camera that was made of metal was invented in 1839. It was called a 'lorenzotype' and it was made of metal. The first camera that was made of glass was invented in 1851. It was called a 'trentype' and it was made of glass. The first camera that was made of plastic was invented in 1928. It was called a 'kodak' and it was made of plastic. The first camera that was made of silicon was invented in 1971. It was called a 'silicon' and it was made of silicon. The first camera that was made of carbon fiber was invented in 1985. It was called a 'carbon fiber' and it was made of carbon fiber. The first camera that was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar was invented in 1995. It was called a 'carbon fiber and Kevlar' and it was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar. The first camera that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium was invented in 2005. It was called a 'carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium. The first camera that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum was invented in 2015. It was called a 'carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum. The first camera that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel was invented in 2020. It was called a 'carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel. The first camera that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper was invented in 2025. It was called a 'carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper.

Developed to Perfection

25

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-speed"

25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse or by ship. The first high-speed train was invented in 1825. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of wood. The first high-speed train that was made of metal was invented in 1830. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of metal. The first high-speed train that was made of steel was invented in 1850. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of steel. The first high-speed train that was made of aluminum was invented in 1935. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of aluminum. The first high-speed train that was made of carbon fiber was invented in 1985. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of carbon fiber. The first high-speed train that was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar was invented in 1995. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar. The first high-speed train that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium was invented in 2005. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium. The first high-speed train that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum was invented in 2015. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum. The first high-speed train that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel was invented in 2020. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel. The first high-speed train that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper was invented in 2025. It was called a 'locomotive' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper.

Marvelous Maglevs

26

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on an island or in a field. It's a machine that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of wood. The first wind turbine that was made of metal was invented in 1930. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of metal. The first wind turbine that was made of steel was invented in 1950. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of steel. The first wind turbine that was made of aluminum was invented in 1970. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of aluminum. The first wind turbine that was made of carbon fiber was invented in 1985. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of carbon fiber. The first wind turbine that was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar was invented in 1995. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar. The first wind turbine that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium was invented in 2005. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium. The first wind turbine that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum was invented in 2015. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum. The first wind turbine that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel was invented in 2020. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel. The first wind turbine that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper was invented in 2025. It was called a 'windmill' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper.

Green Energy

35

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in 1783. It was called a 'aerostat' and it was made of wood. The first helicopter that was made of metal was invented in 1853. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of metal. The first helicopter that was made of steel was invented in 1907. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of steel. The first helicopter that was made of aluminum was invented in 1939. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of aluminum. The first helicopter that was made of carbon fiber was invented in 1985. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of carbon fiber. The first helicopter that was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar was invented in 1995. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of carbon fiber and Kevlar. The first helicopter that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium was invented in 2005. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, and titanium. The first helicopter that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum was invented in 2015. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, and aluminum. The first helicopter that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel was invented in 2020. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, and steel. The first helicopter that was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper was invented in 2025. It was called a 'helicopter' and it was made of carbon fiber, Kevlar, titanium, aluminum, steel, and copper.

Versatile VTOLs

36

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.

Many early inventions were inspired by things in nature. However, apart from some crabs that use rolling to move, there are no wheels found in the natural world.

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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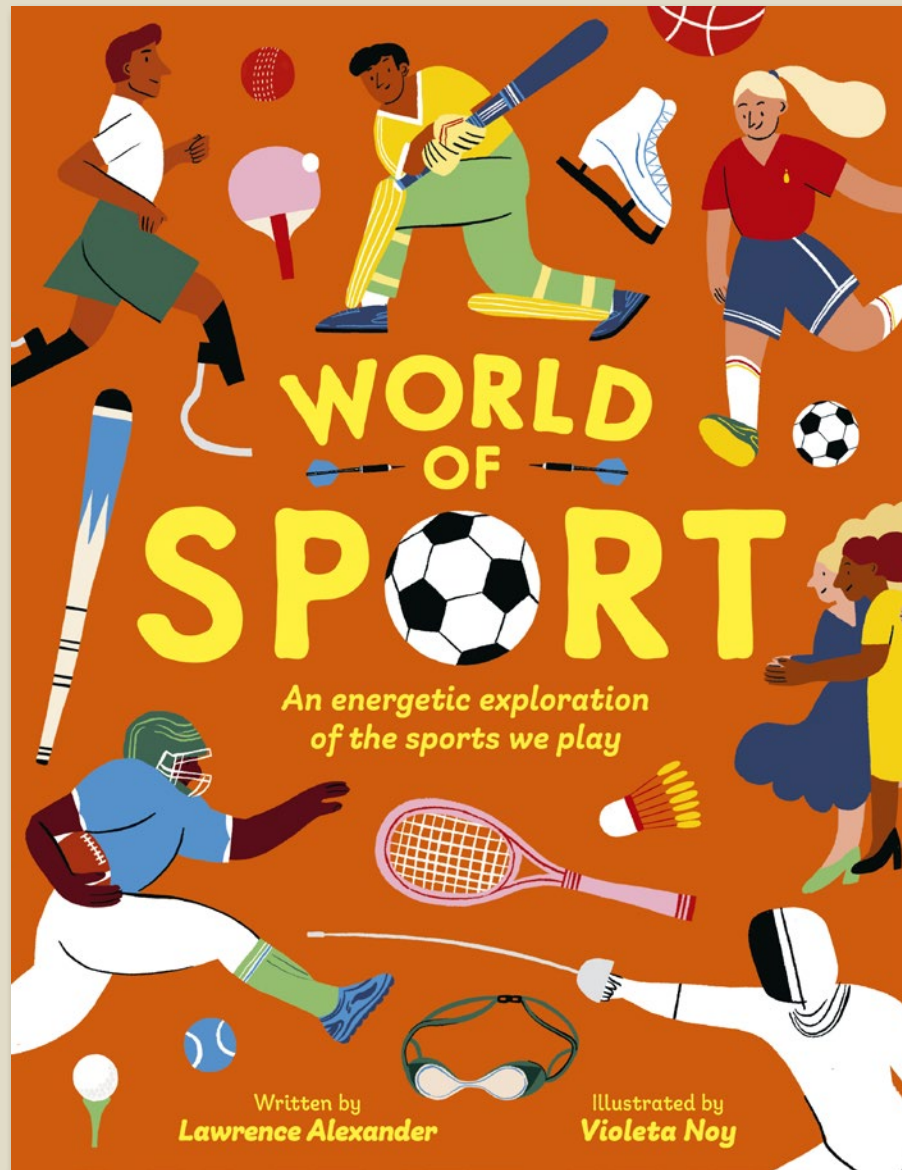
Raising the Roof



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

World of Sport



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

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

World of Sport

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

JAVELIN
Javelin was developed from the spear used by ancient warriors. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Greek and Roman games. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Greek and Roman games. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Greek and Roman games.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is one of the oldest sports. It was developed by the ancient Greeks. The long jump is one of the oldest sports. It was developed by the ancient Greeks. The long jump is one of the oldest sports. It was developed by the ancient Greeks.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. American football is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. American football is a team sport. It was developed in the United States.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport. It was developed in England. Rugby is a team sport. It was developed in England. Rugby is a team sport. It was developed in England.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. Baseball is a team sport. It was developed in the United States. Baseball is a team sport. It was developed in the United States.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport. It was developed in England. Cricket is a team sport. It was developed in England. Cricket is a team sport. It was developed in England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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