



WORLD BOOK PRESENTS:

Early Learning

FEATURING:

It's a Wildlife, Buddy!

Learning Ladders

Trek's Travels

Young Reader's Bundle

Welcome to Reading



Children develop more rapidly during the first five years of their lives than at any other time.

Alphabet knowledge, phonological awareness, writing, concepts about print, and oral language are among the skills that predict children's reading achievement.

Reading stories from a very early age is crucial in the development of children. It helps with their ability to understand words, use their imagination, and develop their speech.

Learning Ladders

Reinforce reading skills and enlarge children's vocabulary while introducing nonfiction topics.

It's a Wildlife, Buddy!

Follow whimsical characters in fun-to-read stories that teach about animal behavior.

Trek's Travels

Travel with Trek and his friends as they learn critical early childhood themes, including numbers, shapes, colors, opposites, and more.

Welcome to Reading

This program is centered around 48 engaging Little Books at four levels that will help engender and appreciation for and love of reading.

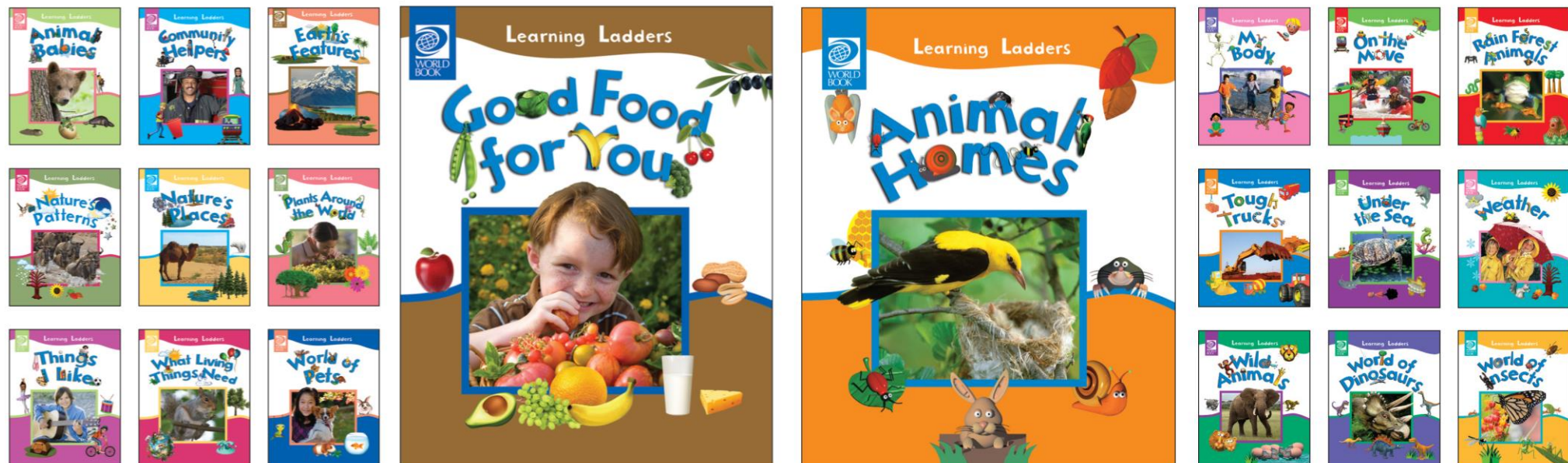
Young Reader's Bundle

Nonfiction picture books featuring animals, jazzy histories, and activities for young scientists.

LEARNING LADDERS

SETS 1, 2, AND 3!

Recommended Age Range: 5-10
Hard Cover, 10 volumes per set, 32 pages each



“Words You Know” box designed to reinforce reading skills and expand vocabulary.

Paper

The invention of paper changed the world. We use pens and pencils to write, draw, and color on paper. Schools, businesses, and governments could not work without using paper!

It's a fact!

The kind of paper we use today was invented in China more than 2,000 years ago. Early paper was not used for writing. It was used for wrapping things and making clothing.



Books are printed on paper.



Many people **recycle** paper—they save old paper so it can be made into new paper. Recycled paper saves trees. It can also save energy and help cut down on pollution.



Paper is used to write or **draw** on.



Magazines and newspapers are printed on paper.

Visual indicators point out important elements of the photograph or illustration.

ABC Alphabet

We learn our ABC's when we are very young. We use the alphabet to write our name, read a story, and type on a computer. Each letter stands for a certain sound. Our alphabet developed over thousands of years.



Before the alphabet, ancient Egyptians wrote with picture symbols called **hieroglyphics** (HY uhr uh GLYPH ihks).

Books help people find information to use and stories to enjoy.

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

We use the alphabet to read and write.

It's a fact!

A pangram is a sentence made up to include all the letters of the English alphabet. One example of a pangram is "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."



“Fun facts” offer bite-sized information manageable by beginning readers.

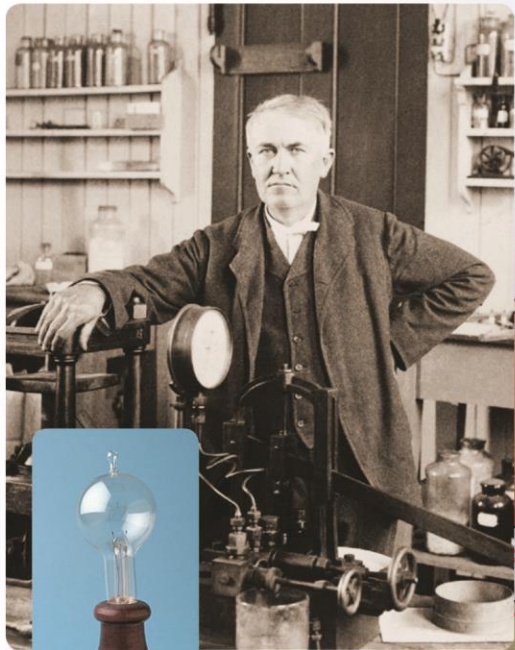
Electric light

Without electric light, our world would be a dark place much of the time! Electric power can light up a room or an entire city at night!

A **streetlight** uses electric power to light a street at night.

It's a fact!

Edison's first light bulb lasted 13 ½ hours. Today's energy-efficient light bulbs last up to 15,000 hours.



In 1879, the American inventor Thomas Edison invented the first useful electric light bulb.



An electric **lamp** lights up a room.

A **switch** turns the lamp on or off.




Designed to reinforce reading skills and enlarge children's vocabulary while introducing nonfiction topics.

Zipper

Zzzzzzzzzzip! Zip up your coat—it's time to go outside! A zipper is much faster than buttoning up a coat—and it keeps the cold air out better! What other things do we use zippers for?

It's a fact!

Zippers get their name from the *zip* sound they make when they are pulled open and closed.



Zippers have two rows of locking teeth.

Zippers can be used to close or open almost anything. Can you imagine how long it would take you to button up a sleeping bag or tent on a camping trip?



••• Tugging on a zipper **pull** slides the zipper open and closed.



Puzzle pages, fun facts, and true/false quizzes appear at the end of each volume.

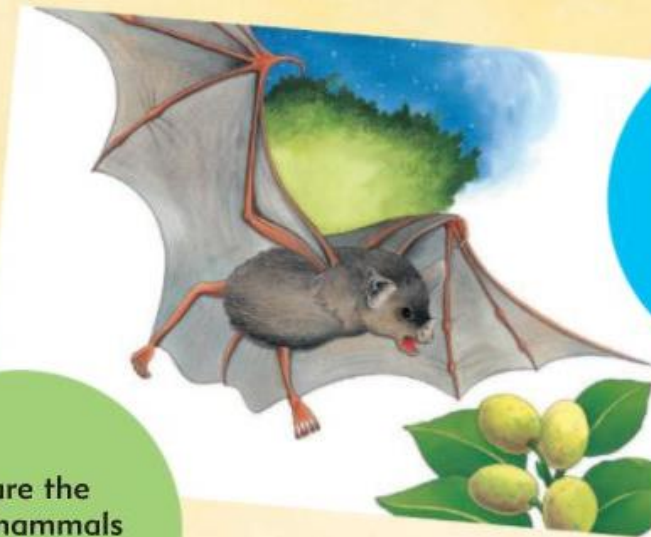
Did you know?

The jaguar symbolized strength and courage to the ancient Maya Indians. They considered the animal a god.

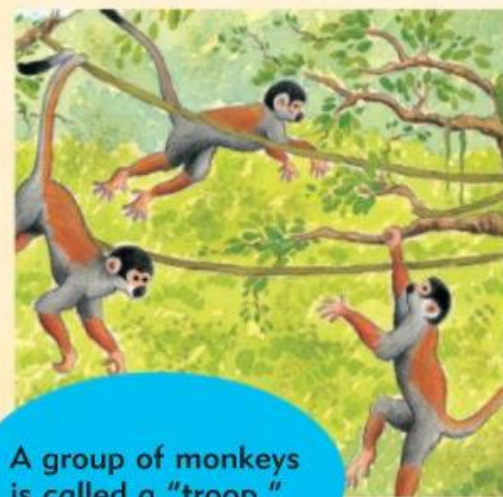


There are only about 15,000 jaguars left in the wild.

Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

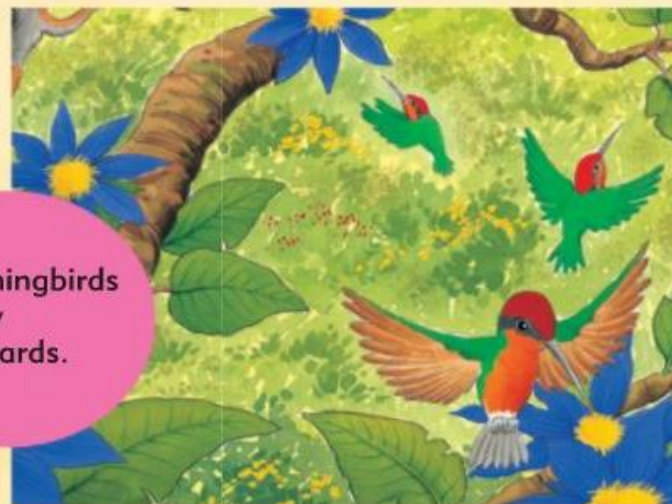


More bats live in the rain forests of tropical America than anywhere else.

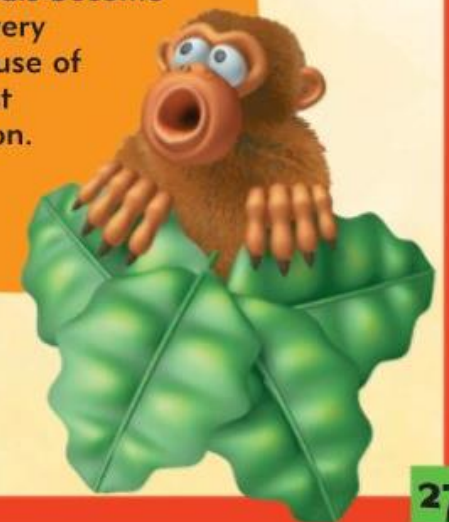


A group of monkeys is called a "troop."

Hummingbirds can fly backwards.



Scientists believe that more than 50 wild species of plants and animals become extinct every day because of rain forest destruction.



Puzzle pages, fun facts, and true/false quizzes appear at the end of each volume.

Explore and play

Close-up!

We've zoomed in on three pictures from this book. Guess from the close-up what the whole picture is.



Answers on page 32.

Word jumble!

We've taken words from the book and mixed up the letters. Can you unscramble the letters to identify the words?

1. rsoal tsmyes



2. ctraae



3. mono



4. ngris



5. glnihgtni

6. utstaron



Match up!

Match each word on the left with its picture on the right.

1. star

2. rover

3. telescope

4. mountain

5. spacecraft

6. Mars

a



b



c



d



e



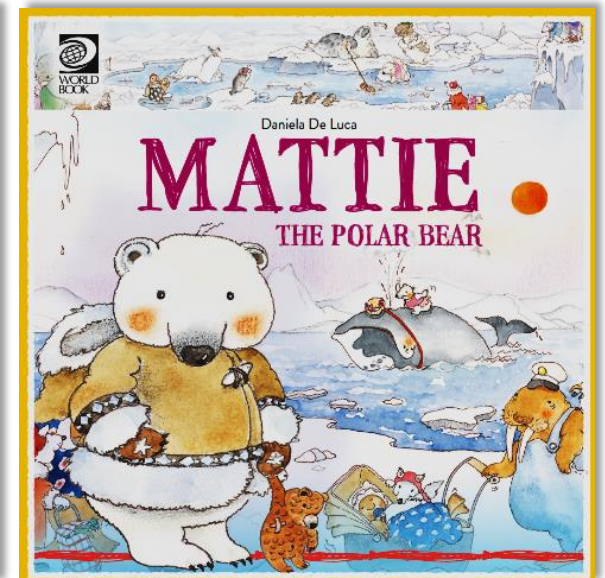
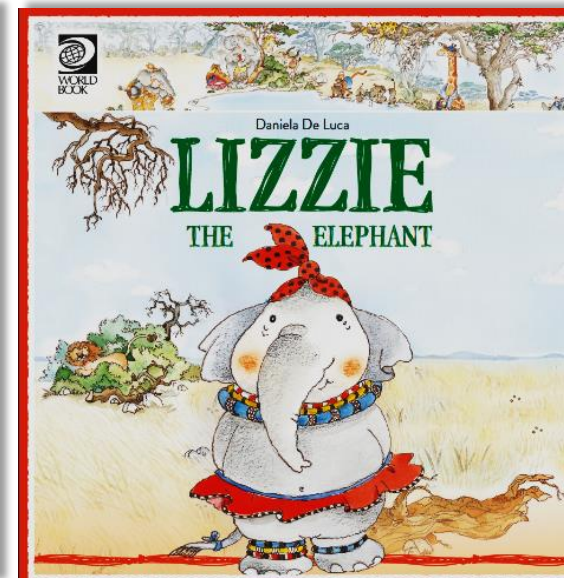
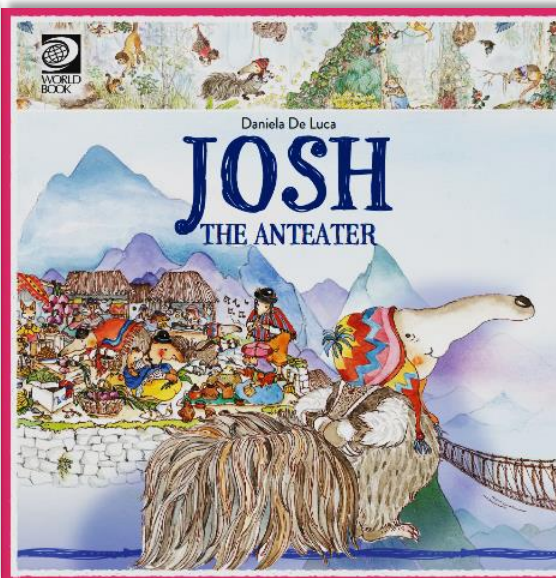
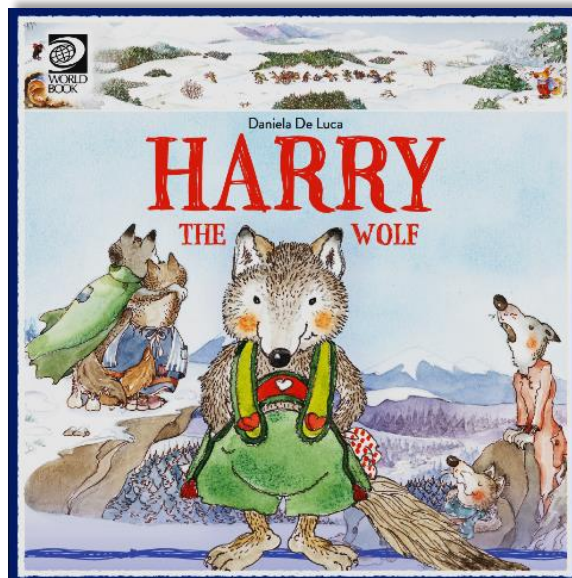
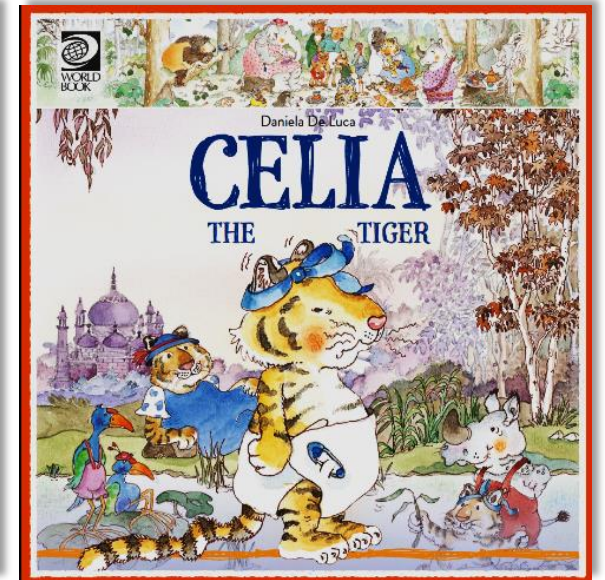
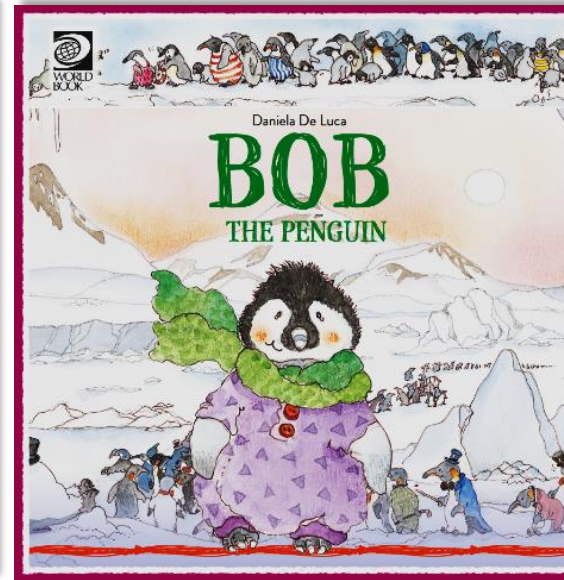
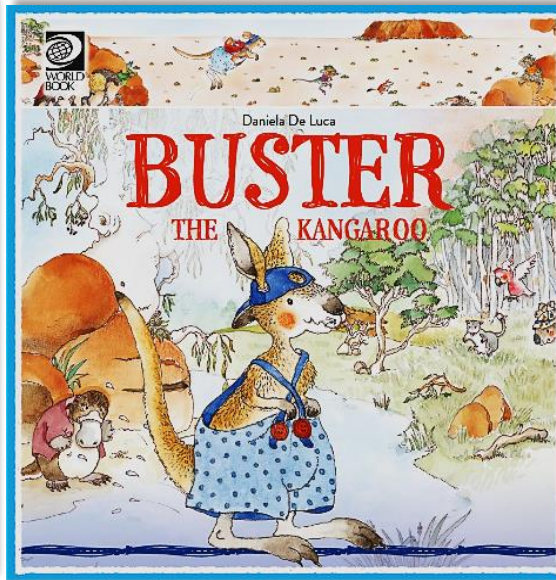
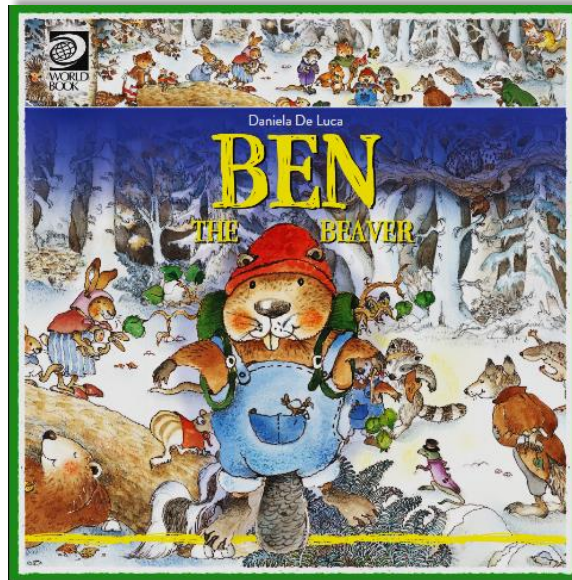
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Answers on page 32.

IT'S A WILDLIFE, BUDDY!

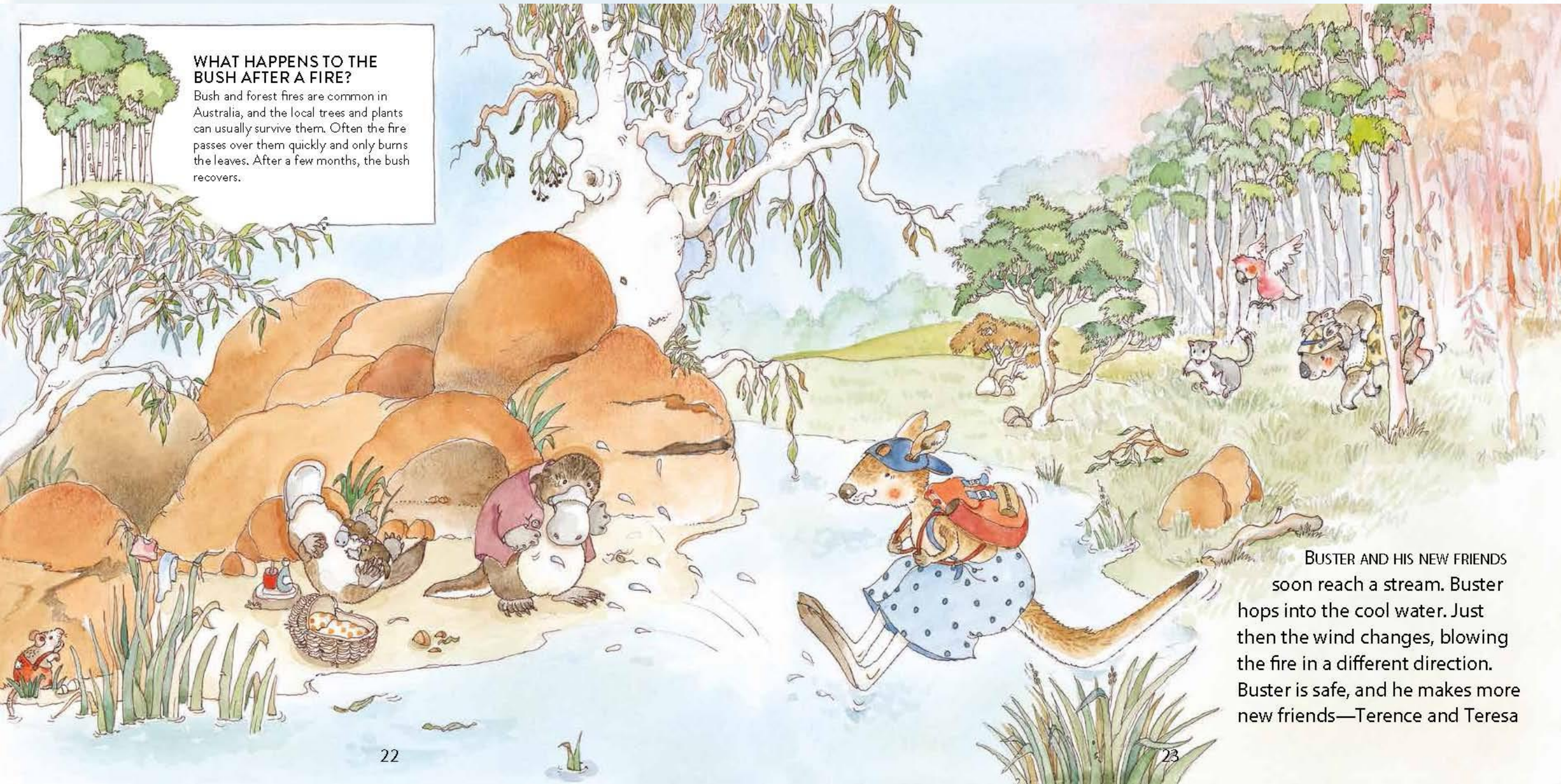
Recommended Age Range: 5-10
Hard Cover, 8 volumes, 32 pages each



Highlights regional cultures, geography, and individual animal characteristics and behaviors.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE BUSH AFTER A FIRE?

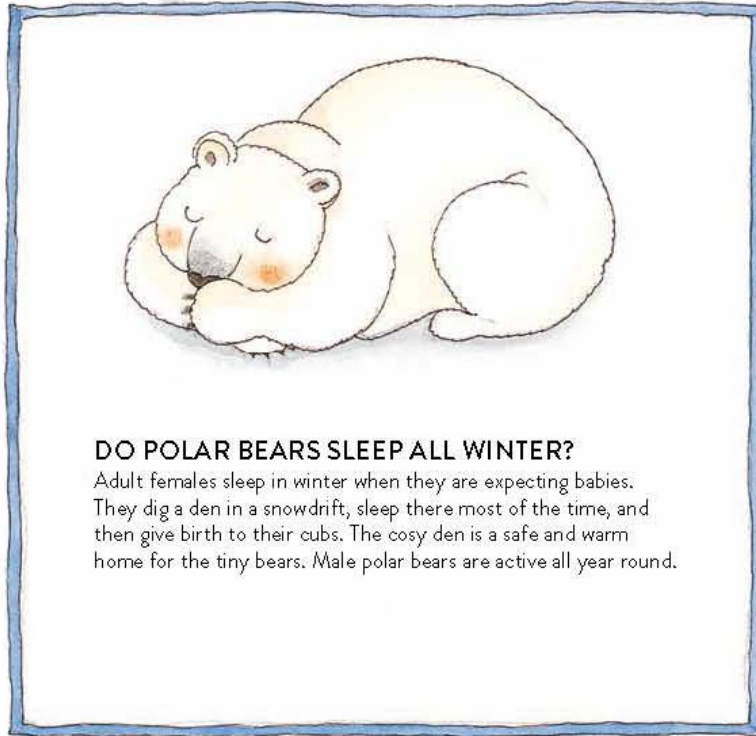
Bush and forest fires are common in Australia, and the local trees and plants can usually survive them. Often the fire passes over them quickly and only burns the leaves. After a few months, the bush recovers.



BUSTER AND HIS NEW FRIENDS soon reach a stream. Buster hops into the cool water. Just then the wind changes, blowing the fire in a different direction. Buster is safe, and he makes more new friends—Terence and Teresa

Critical themes and experiences, such as the birth of a sibling, fear, and friendship, are explored.

Nonfiction content informs students about the real lives of the animals featured as story characters.



DO POLAR BEARS SLEEP ALL WINTER?

Adult females sleep in winter when they are expecting babies. They dig a den in a snowdrift, sleep there most of the time, and then give birth to their cubs. The cosy den is a safe and warm home for the tiny bears. Male polar bears are active all year round.

MOTHER POLAR BEAR WAKES UP with a start. She has had a very long sleep and wonders what day or even month it is. "Well, it's certainly gone 9 o'clock, and little Mattie will want her breakfast," she thinks. But her cub is still fast asleep. "I'd better check if we've got any food left. I haven't been out all winter," Mother growls to herself.



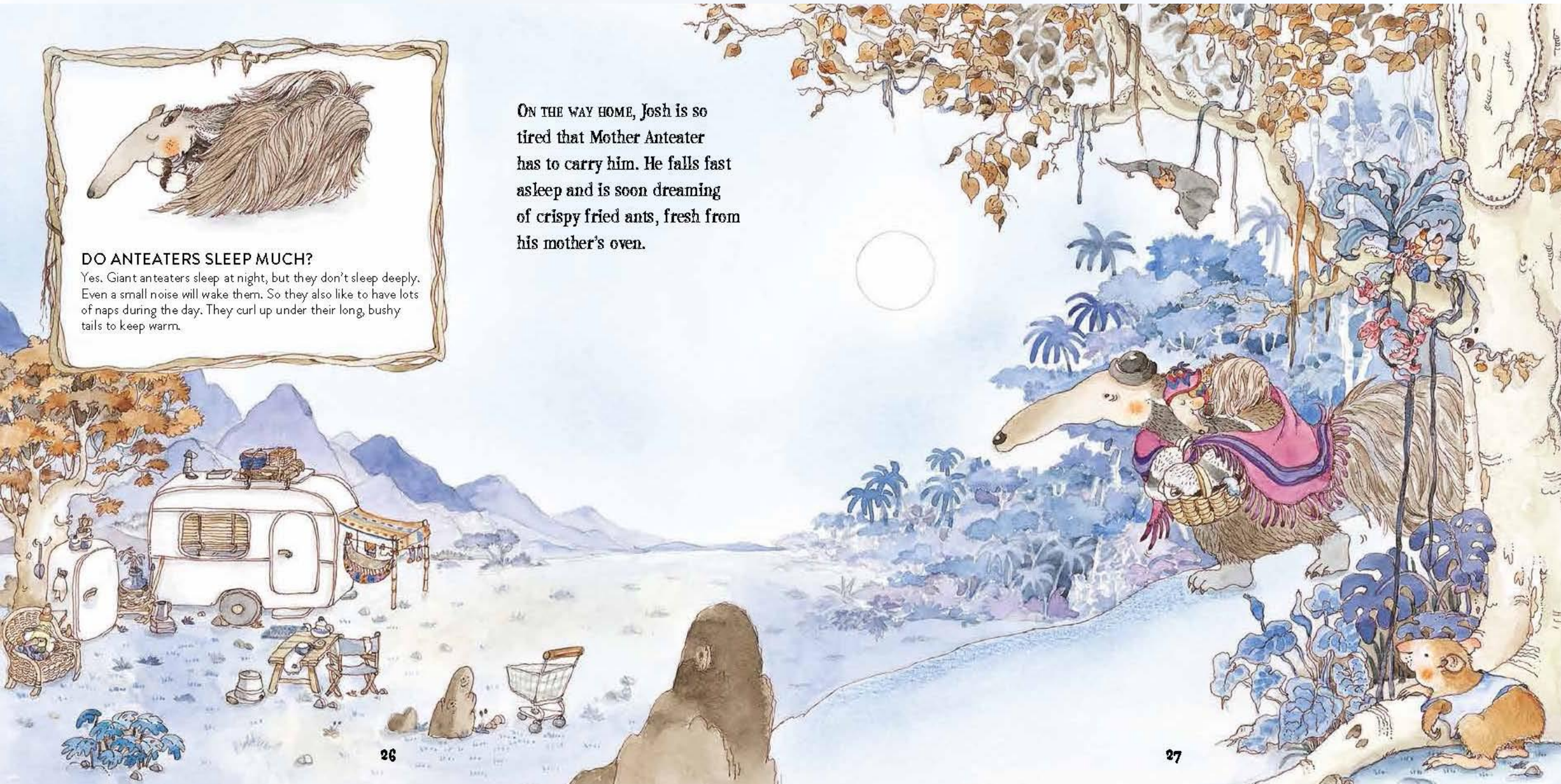
Key environmental vocabulary specific to each habitat is introduced via the sidenotes on each double page spread.



DO ANTEATERS SLEEP MUCH?

Yes. Giant anteaters sleep at night, but they don't sleep deeply. Even a small noise will wake them. So they also like to have lots of naps during the day. They curl up under their long, bushy tails to keep warm.

ON THE WAY HOME, Josh is so tired that Mother Anteater has to carry him. He falls fast asleep and is soon dreaming of crispy fried ants, fresh from his mother's oven.



This engaging format will have kids loving to learn about animal life and a little life lesson along the way.

When the lodge is finished, the beavers decide to have a party. But Ben stays outside and gazes up at the stars in the night sky. It is nearly winter and a light dusting of snow covers everything in sparkling white powder. "Ben, come inside where it's warm," Father says gently. "The stars will be there again tomorrow."



TREK'S TRAVEL'S & WELCOME TO READING

Research shows that teachers expect a child to have 93 skills in nine areas before entering kindergarten. Trek's Travels and Welcome to Reading provide a unique combination of materials that introduces children to the essential 93 skills and concepts, including:

Visual and observation

Listening and concentration

Early language and recording

Early mathematical skills

Early manipulative skills

Self-help skills

Social and emotional development

Concepts of position and direction

Concepts of color, texture, and time



TREK'S TRAVEL'S & WELCOME TO READING

Five main components of reading to be addressed through instruction in preschool through 12th grade:

Phonemic awareness

The ability to distinguish sounds in words. It is important for children to be able to blend individual sounds into words and segment words into individual sounds (i.e., having children say the sound in words or put sounds together to make words) so that they can adequately connect letters and sounds when reading.

Phonics

The ability to match sounds to letters or letter combinations. Children need phonics skills to decode words when reading. For phonics, explicit and systematic instruction of letter sound relationships through word sorts, making and breaking words, and invented spelling is ideal.

Fluency

The ability to read accurately and automatically. Children need to be able to read words correctly and quickly so that they can concentrate on the meaning of a text rather than on working out how to read individual words. Fluency is best addressed through repeated reading.

Vocabulary

Includes knowledge of the meanings of words through explicit definitions and theme-based instruction and an awareness of strategies to arrive at an understanding of unknown words. Vocabulary is an important component of understanding what is read.

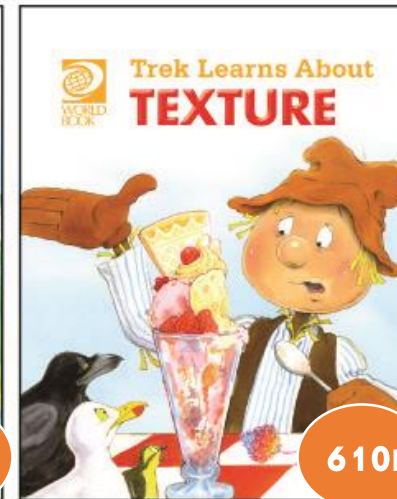
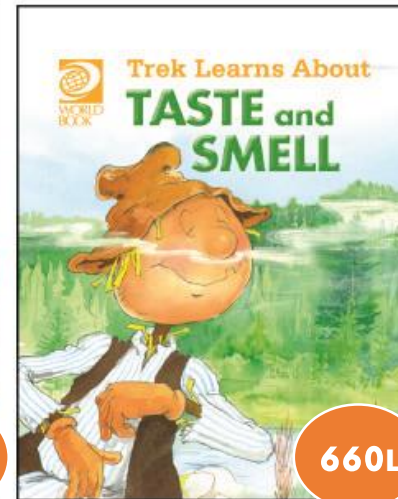
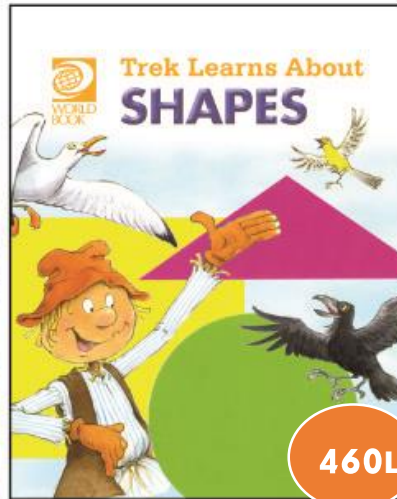
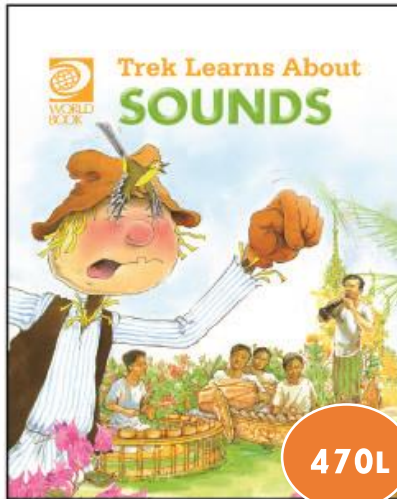
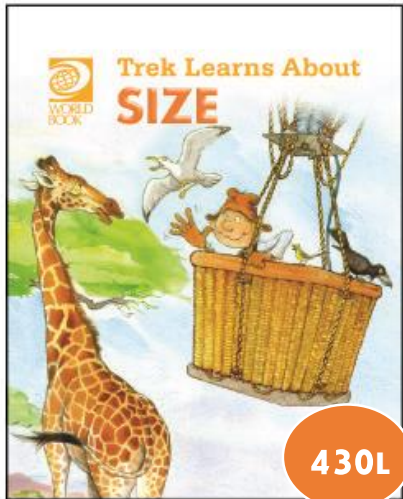
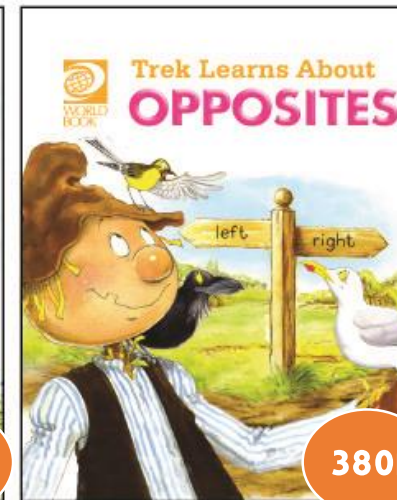
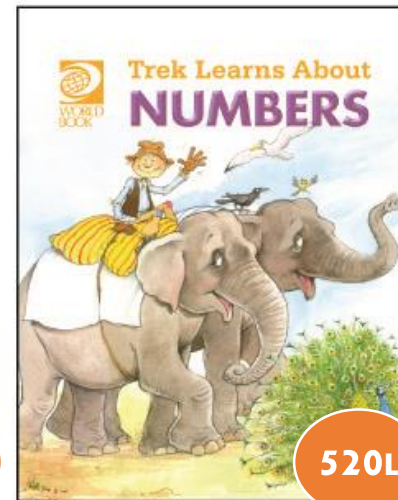
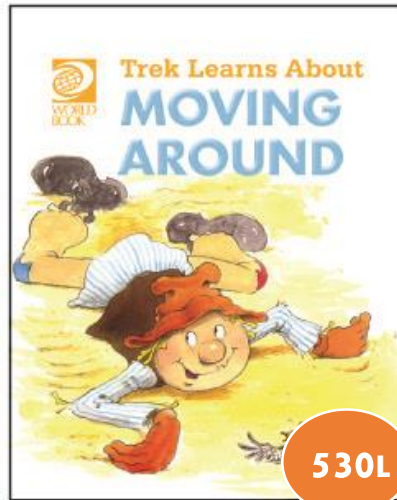
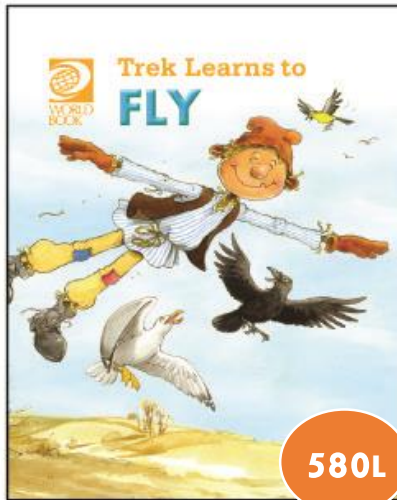
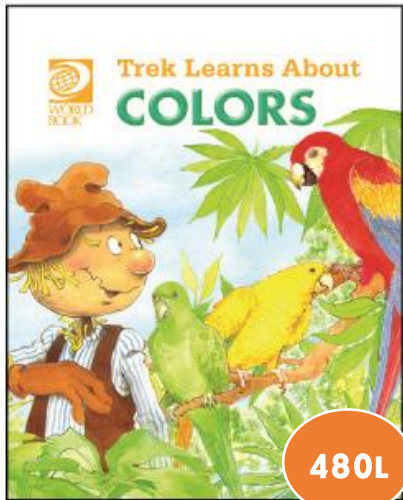
Comprehension

The ability to understand what is explicitly stated and implicitly implied in a text. Without comprehension, children cannot learn from texts that they read at home or in school. Comprehension instruction should include teaching strategies such as predicting, summarizing, and asking and answering questions.



TREK'S TRAVELS

Recommended Age Range: 3-5
Hard/Soft Cover, 12 volumes, 40 pages each



Trek Learns to Fly

Skills and Concepts:

- Learning words and names that introduce new characters
- Answering questions about a picture and story
- Caring for one another
- Showing kindness
- Having awareness of belonging to a group
- Identifying self and others by name

As Trek and the birds flew across the sky, they saw lots of rectangles.

They saw streamers fluttering in the wind.



They flew over a pattern of green rectangles. These rectangles were fields of rice.

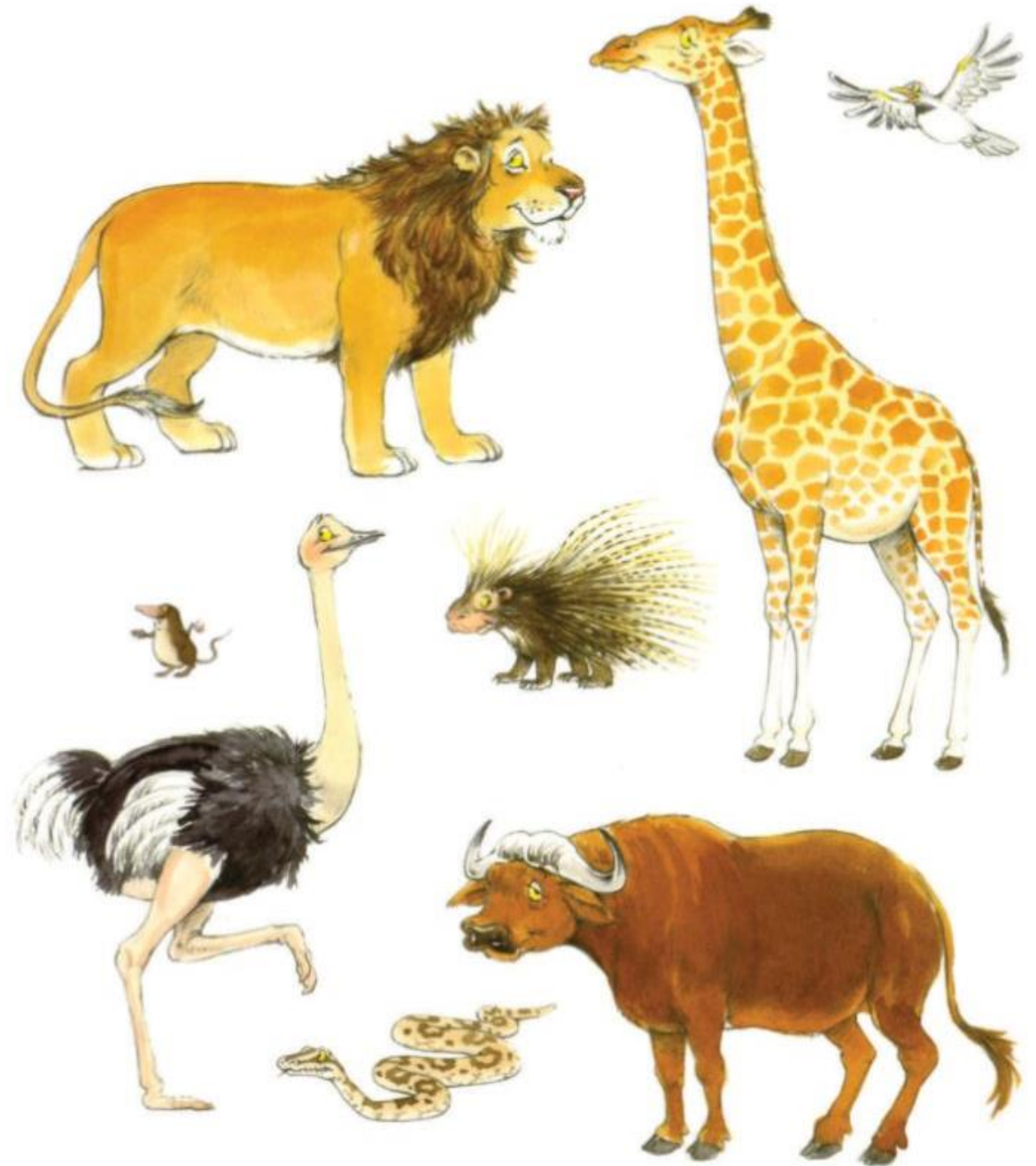
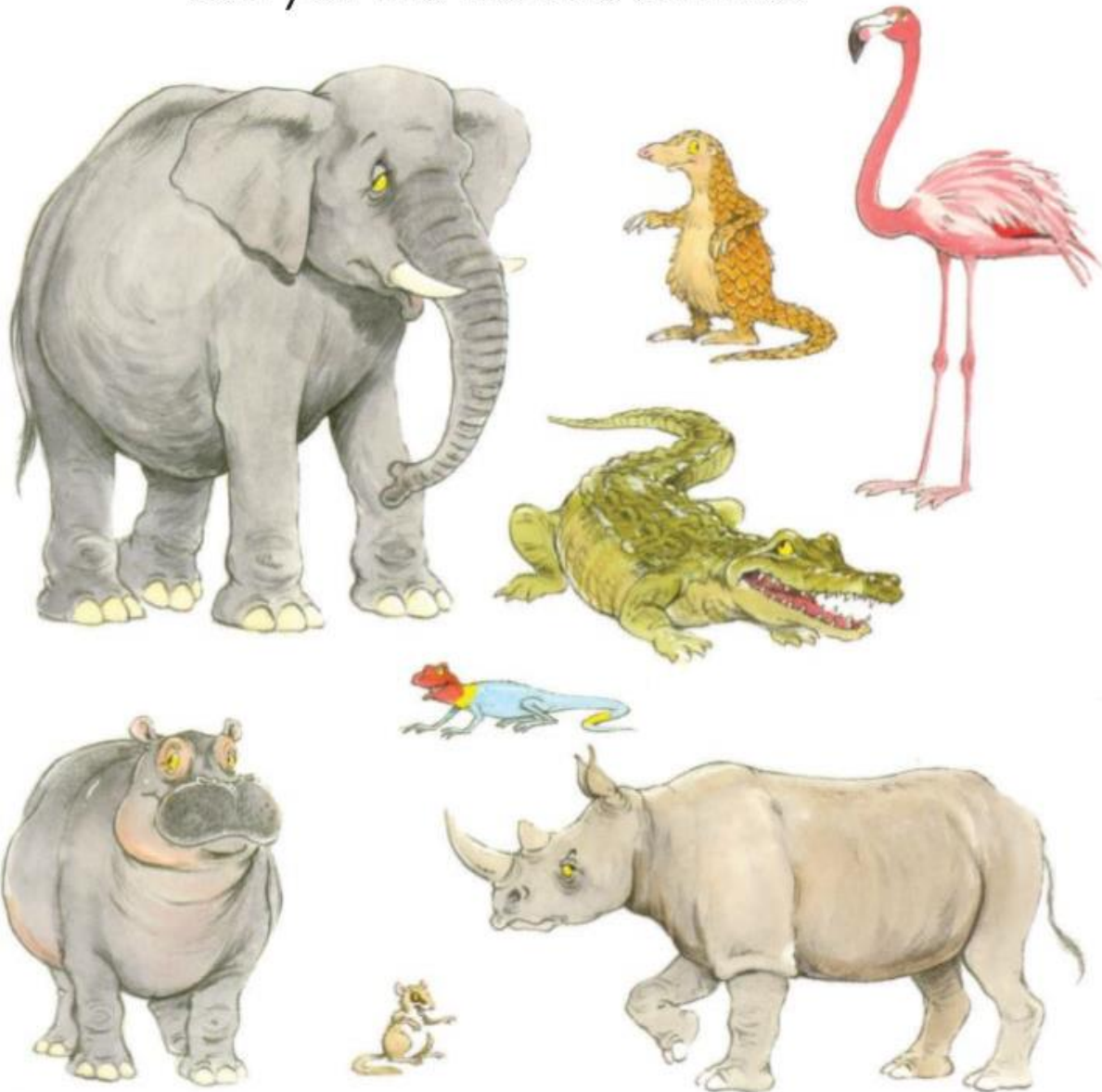


Trek Learns About Size

Skills and Concepts:

- Learning words that describe size
- Identifying and comparing objects by size
- Matching and sorting objects by size
- Answering questions about a picture
- Identifying objects by weight and length

Can you find the big animals?
Can you find the little animals?



Trek Learns About Texture

Skills and Concepts:

- Learning words that describe texture
- Developing an awareness of different textures
- Matching pictures to words describing different textures

Let's feel smooth things.



Let's feel rough things.



Trek Learns About Numbers

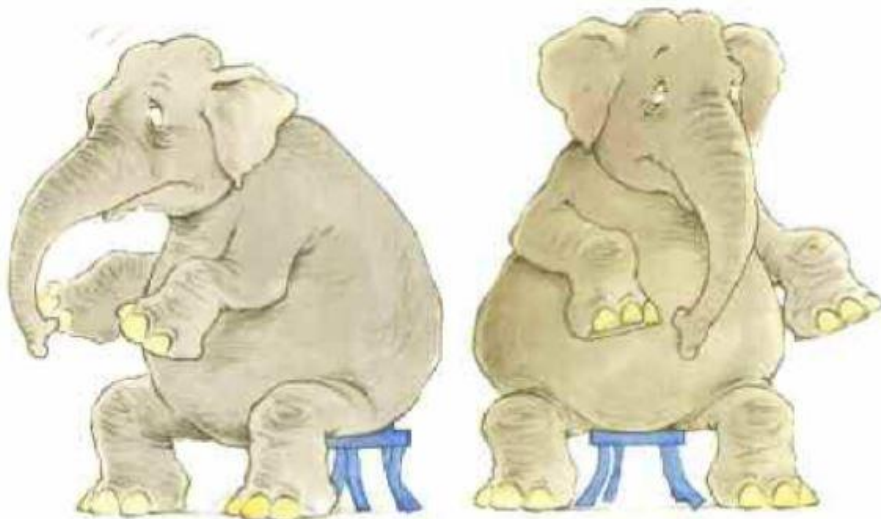
Skills and Concepts:

- Learning words for numbers and names of animals
- Recognizing the numbers 1 to 10
- Counting objects from 1 to 10
- Recognizing sets with different number values
- Giving a number value to a set of objects
- Matching sets
- Understanding concepts of more than/less than



"I will sit here," said the peacock,
"as I am the star of the show."

There are two chairs for
two elephants.



There are three chairs for
three women.



"Please ask the water buffaloes
to take their seats," said Trek.

WELCOME TO READING

Recommended Age Range: 3-5
Soft Cover, 48 volumes



The Welcome to Reading program can be used as a stand-alone program to prime pre-readers to learn how to read or as a complement to reading instruction offered at school.

Weeks 1-16

Parent/Educator and child complete four level programs together

Weeks 17-32

Child reads favorite parts of the program independently for practice and reinforcement

Weeks 33-48+

Child expands reading beyond the program

Phonics

Initial consonants t: *Trek, Taffy, tired*
p: *pick, pet*

Vocabulary

Sight words: *is, cold*
Theme words: *sad, cold, tired*

Comprehension

Cause and effect: *Why was Taffy sad?*
What made Taffy happy?

A2



Taffy is sad.

Taffy is cold.

Phonics

Final consonant t: *set*, *eat*, *at*, *what*

Plural ending -s: *hands*, *plates*, *spoons*, *forks*

Vocabulary

Theme word: *time*

Multiple-meaning word: *pass*

Comprehension

Picture cues: *What are Sam and Lizzy doing in each picture? What is Trek doing in each picture? What mistakes is Trek making in the pictures?*

B2



Lizzy washes her hands.
Sam washes his hands.



Trek washes his hands.
Not like that, Trek!

Phonics

Final consonant digraph sh: *goldfish*, *wish*, *fish*
Word family –at: *cat*, *that*

Vocabulary

Sight words: *could*, *about*
Compound words: *something*, *goldfish*,
everyone

Comprehension

Infer: *Why was Mrs. Wilson surprised by what the children brought to show and tell?*

C2



“What should I take?” asked Sam.
“Mrs. Wilson said it has to be something I really, really like.”



“You could take Taffy,” said Lizzy.
“You really, really like her.”

“But what could I say about Taffy?” asked Sam.

Phonics

Vowel digraph ai: *mail*,
mailbox, *train*

Vocabulary

Theme words: mail, mailbox, mail carrier, deliver,
letters, post office, packages

Comprehension

Sequence: *What happens to your letter after you mail it? What happens next? After that, what happens?*
Compare and contrast: *Is this mailbox like the mailbox in your town? How is it the same? How is it different?*

D2



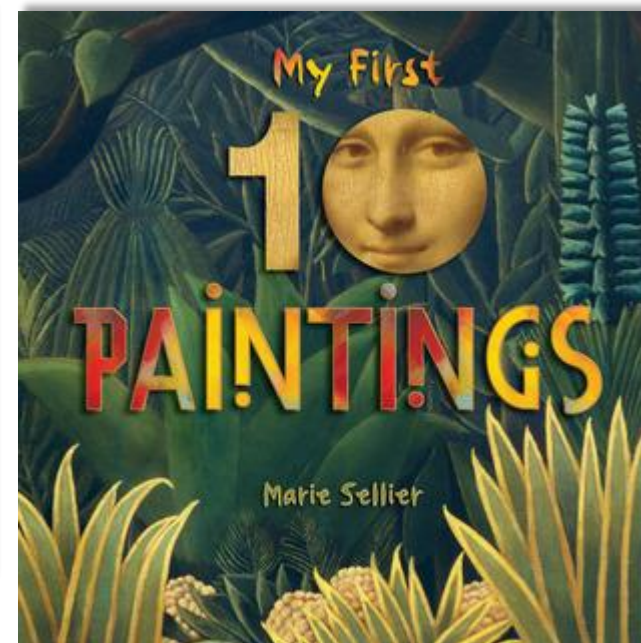
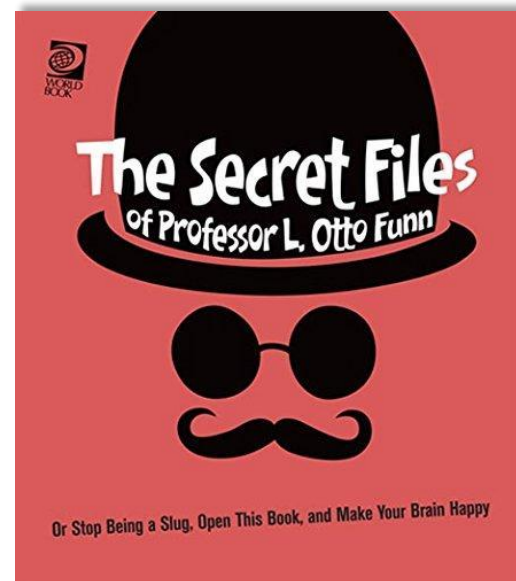
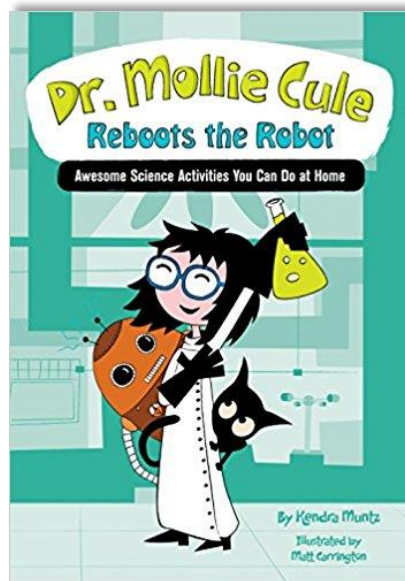
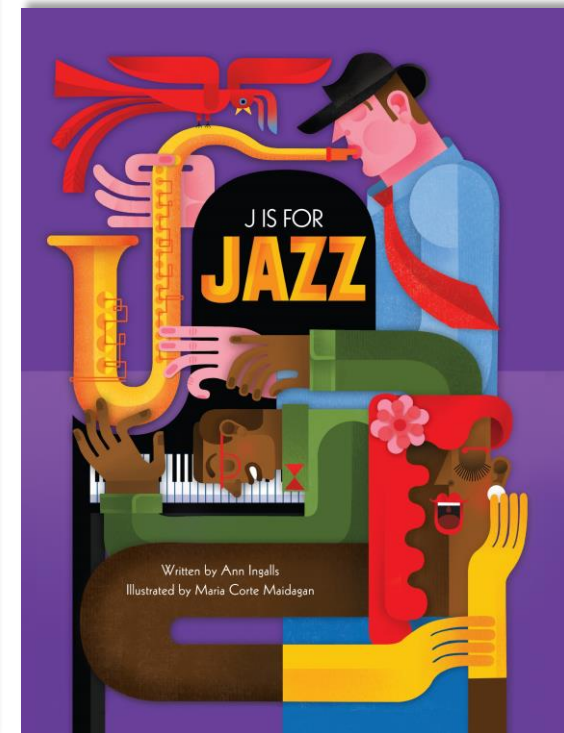
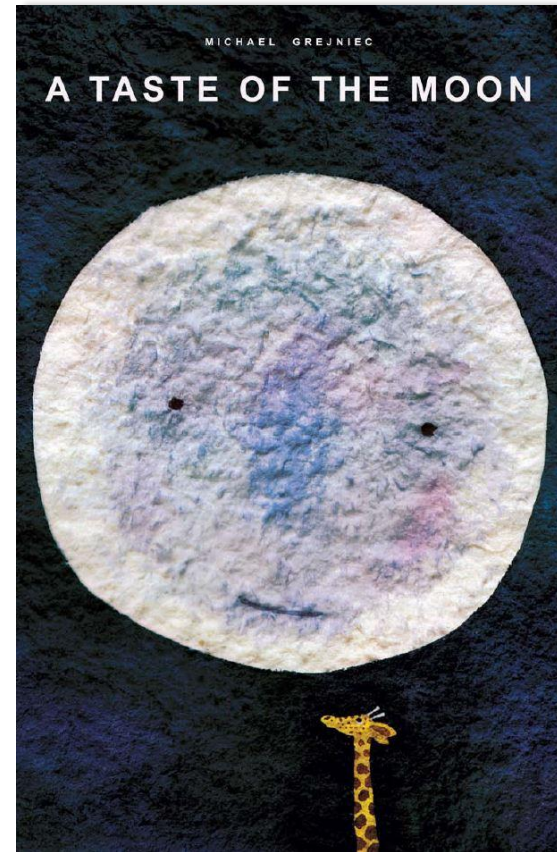
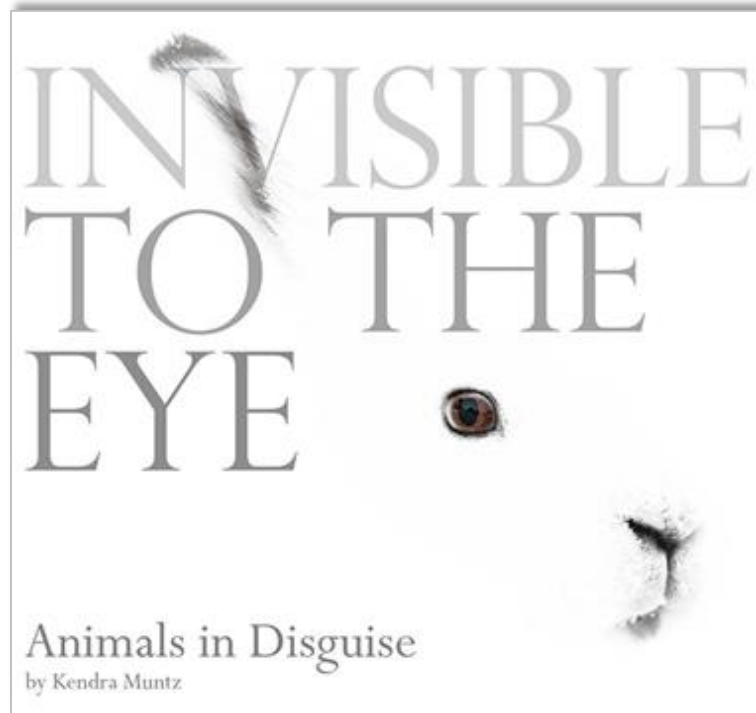
Suppose you send a letter to a friend in a country far away. How does it get to your friend's home? Many people move your letter along.



A mail carrier picks up your letter from the mailbox. She puts it with letters from other mailboxes. She takes this mail to the post office in a truck.

YOUNG READER'S BUNDLE

Recommended Age Range: 3-5
Hard/Soft Cover, 12 volumes, 40 pages each



Dr. Mollie Cule

Reboots the Robot

Awesome Science Activities You Can Do at Home



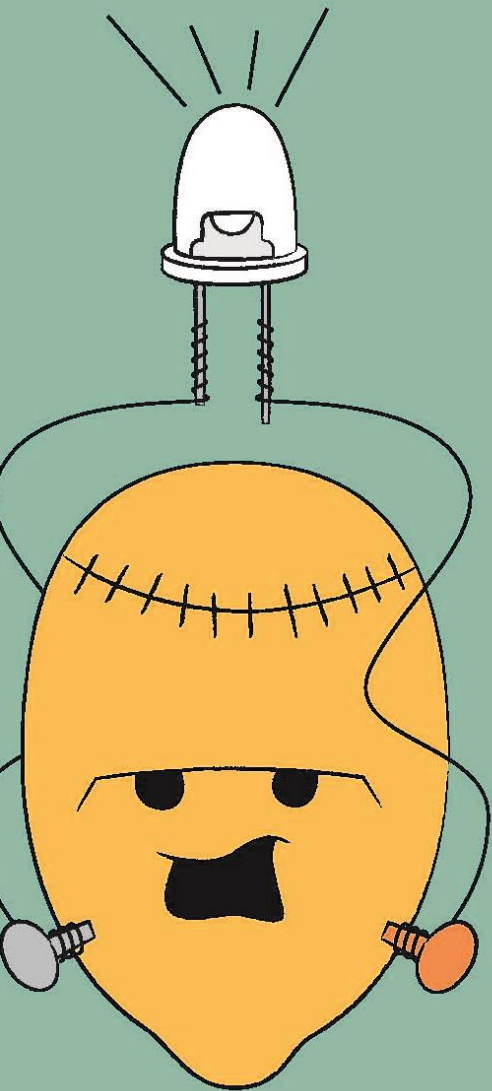
23 Exciting Science Projects to Pique Curiosity!

Join Dr. Mollie Cule on her mission to reboot Axel the Robot! Complete with step-by-step illustrated instructions, you can find out the amazing science behind some of the coolest activities, like stacking liquids or building a robot hand. In the process, you'll work with Mollie to repair Axel and keep your mind sharp learning about electricity, binary math, density, and more!

Key Features:

- Fun! Creative science projects connected with a narrative plot that follows Mollie on her adventure!
- Easy! All activities include clear and detailed step-by-step illustrated instructions.
- Low-cost! Cool science experiments you can complete with materials you can find around your house.
- Educational! Science concepts vetted by World Book's team of expert editors.

FRUIT-POWERED BATTERY



BATTERIES come in all shapes and sizes. They provide electric power for a great variety of gadgets. But how do batteries work? And how can you make a battery out of a lemon? To answer this question, you have to know a little bit about *electric currents*.

An electric current is a flow of tiny particles called *electrons*. These electrons flow easily through metal wires. The electrons also carry energy. The energy in electric currents is what powers things like light bulbs, phones, and computers. You can almost think of an electric current like a strong flow of water—but unlike rivers and waterfalls, electric currents *only* flow around in loops. These loops are called *circuits*.

You know how electronic gadgets have on and off switches? Those switches work by opening and closing gaps in the circuit loop. Switching “off” makes a gap in a circuit, so no current can flow. Switching “on” closes the circuit, and current will flow—but only if a power source, like a battery, pushes the current.

Chemical reactions at both ends of the battery, called the anode and the cathode, are the source of a battery’s power. They act sort of like pumps that push the electric current around the circuit. The anode pushes the electrons out. The cathode pulls them back in. The exact chemical reactions vary from battery to battery. But you don’t need anything too advanced to get an electric current flowing. In this activity, you’ll use an ordinary lemon to make your own battery!

MATERIALS

- 1 lemon
- 1 copper nail or a clean penny
- 1 zinc or galvanized nail (“galvanized” means coated with zinc)
- 1 small LED light
- 2 electrical wires with clamps
- Electrical multimeter (optional)

STEP 1

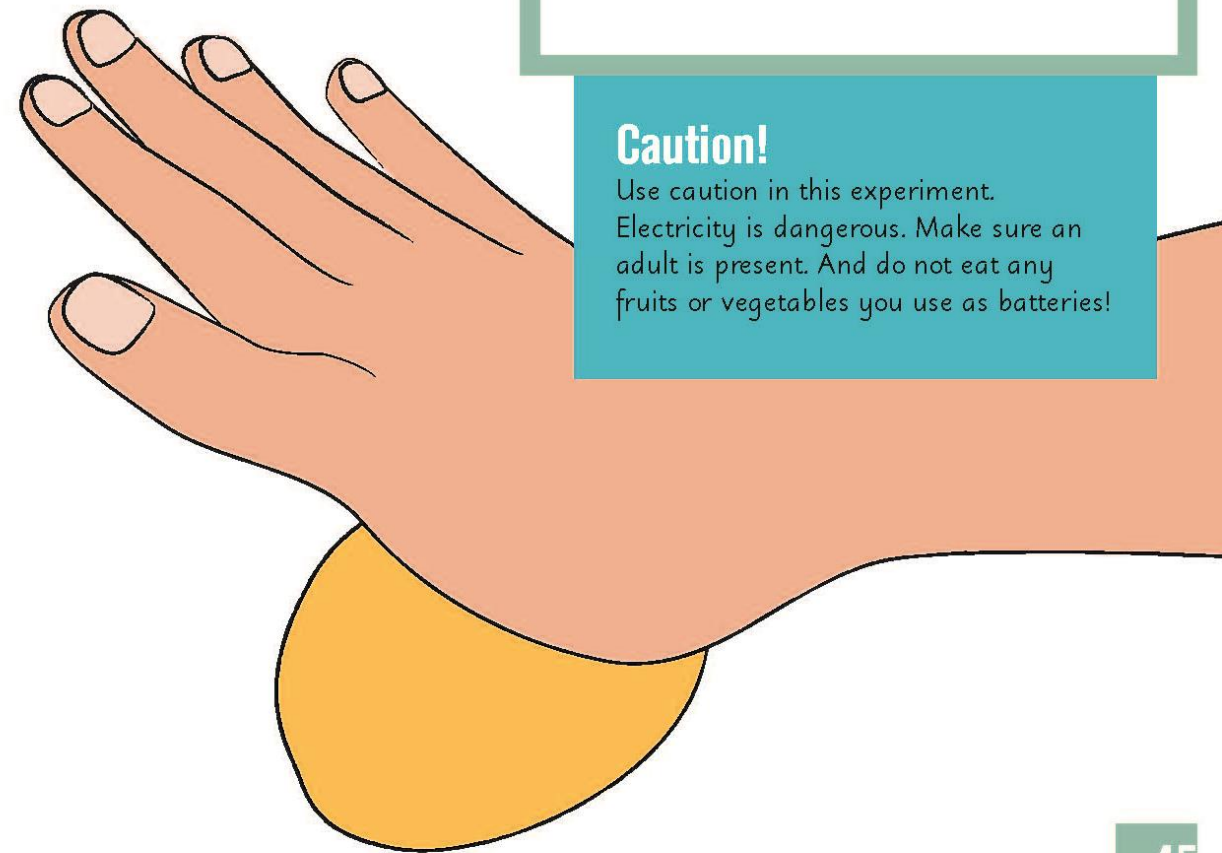
Prepare THE FRUIT

Roll the fruit around roughly on a table or in your hands. Don’t break the fruit’s outer skin. Your goal is to squish the inside of the fruit a bit, to get its juice flowing.

The juice is important, because it’s *acidic*. Acids react strongly with metals. Remember that a battery’s power comes from chemical reactions at the anode and the cathode. Your anode and cathode are made of metal—zinc and copper. It’s the reactions between the fruit’s acid and these metals that move the electric current around the circuit.

Caution!

Use caution in this experiment. Electricity is dangerous. Make sure an adult is present. And do not eat any fruits or vegetables you use as batteries!



HOMEMADE ICE CREAM



WHEN YOU'RE WALKING down a sidewalk in the cold winter, with the beautiful white snow transformed into a gross brown slush, eating delicious ice cream might not be the first thing on your mind. But actually, ice cream has a lot in common with that slush on the street! Ice cream has a soft, creamy texture for the same reason that slush is, well, slushy. And you can make homemade ice cream the same way that road crews help make slush—with salt and ice.

MATERIALS

- 1 cup kosher salt (or $\frac{3}{4}$ cup table salt)
- Ice cubes
- 1 large-sized zipper-lock bag
- 1 medium-sized zipper-lock bag
- Mixing bowl
- Empty pillowcase or towel

Note: Your bags must be freezer-safe and seal completely, otherwise they will leak.

ICE CREAM INGREDIENTS

- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup half-and-half cream
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup maple or chocolate syrup
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract

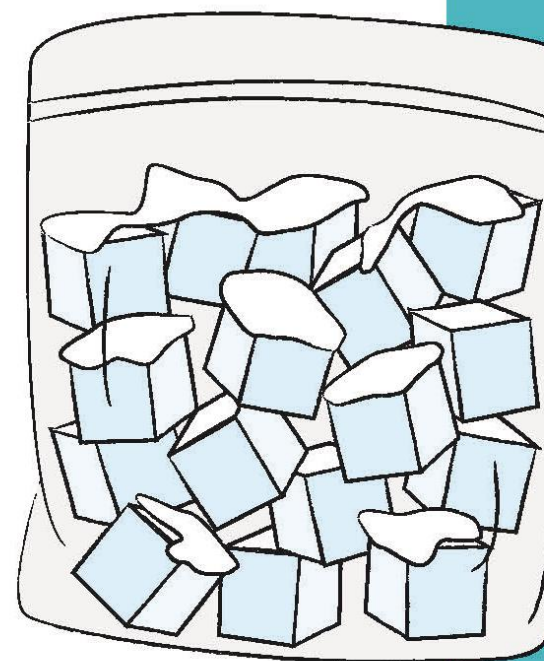
More flavors: Want to make a fruit slushy instead of ice cream? Use 2–3 cups of cold fruit juice or apple cider in place of all of the ice cream ingredients. Follow the same steps to make your treat!

STEP 1

SALT your ice

Fill the large-sized zipper-lock bag most of the way with ice cubes. Pour salt into the bag. Shake the bag for a few minutes until the salt and ice are mixed well and the ice starts to melt. Then put the bag into the freezer for about an hour.

Now take a look at your salty ice cubes. They're even more melted now—even though they've been sitting in the freezer! Why is that? It's the salt working its magic (or to be more accurate, it's chemistry). Salt lowers the freezing point of water, causing this water to melt.

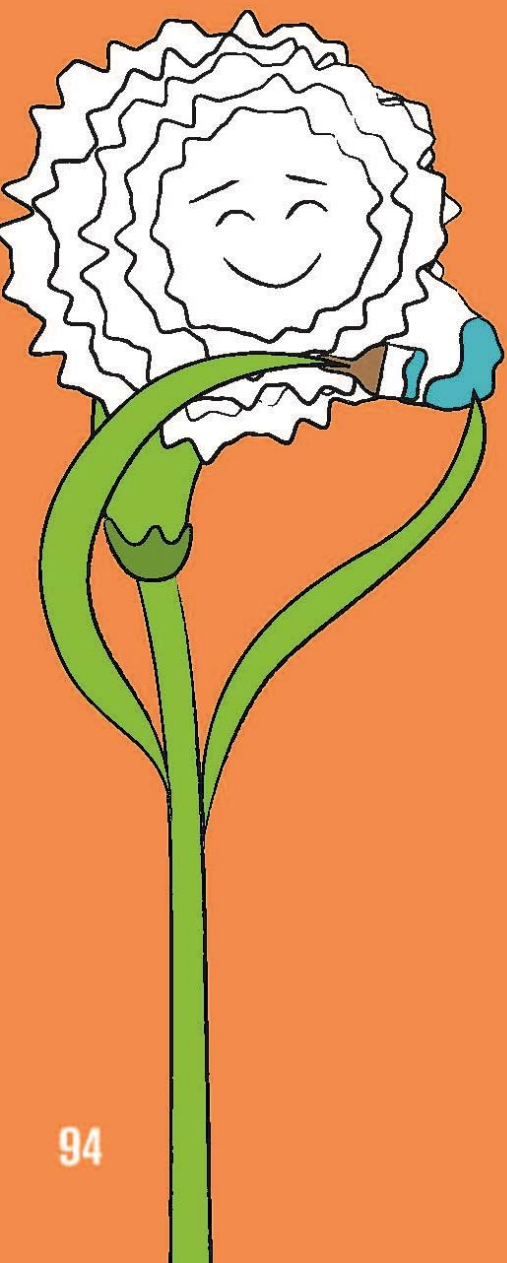


Water, like most things, is made of *molecules*. A molecule is a group of atoms. As water cools, these molecules stop moving around and begin to form solid crystals—ice. Imagine the molecules in an ice cube as building blocks. Want to make more ice? Just stack up a few more water molecules. Easy!

But when you add salt to the mix, things get complicated because now you have to stack up two kinds of molecules, and they have different shapes. Imagine building an ice cube not just with regular bricks (water molecules) but also with a few random pyramids or balls (salt) thrown in.

The result is that when you add salt to ice, the ice melts into super-cold water. This is why people sprinkle salt on roads and sidewalks during the icy winter months. The salt causes snow and ice to melt, even when the temperature is below freezing.

COLOR-CHANGING FLOWERS



YOU MAY KNOW that plants need water to live. But where do they get water from? After all, plants don't drink water like we do. You might think that plants "drink" water that falls as rain. But actually, raindrops mostly run down plants and drain into the soil.

The soil is where almost all plants get their water. Plants "drink" by pulling the water in the soil through their roots. From the roots, the water travels up the stem of the plant to its leaves and flowers. This water also contains minerals and other nourishing substances that plants need to live.

Imagine drinking water through your feet! Well, that's how plants do it, and in this activity, you'll prove that it's true.

MATERIALS

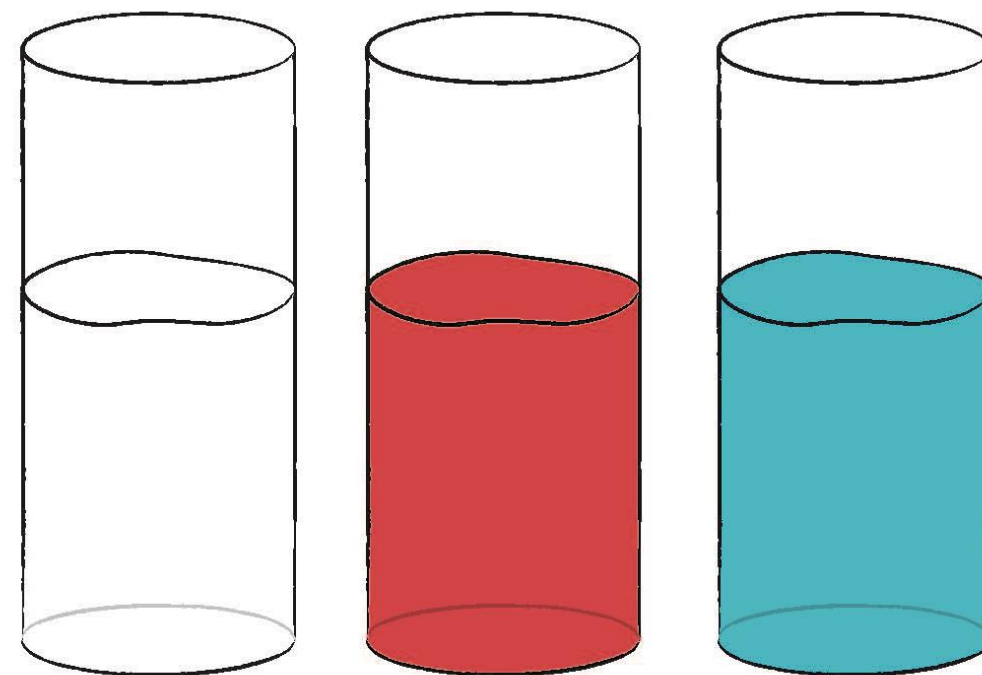
- 3 white carnations
- 3 clear plastic or glass cups
- Water
- 2 colors of food coloring
- Scissors

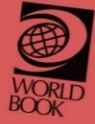
CAUTION: Make sure an adult is present to help you use scissors and other sharp tools carefully.

STEP 1

COLOR *the water*

Fill the cups at least halfway full of room temperature water. Be sure that the cup you choose will allow the flower to stand upright. Leave one cup with plain water. Put different food colorings in the two other cups. Don't skimp on the food coloring—you want the water to be brightly colored.

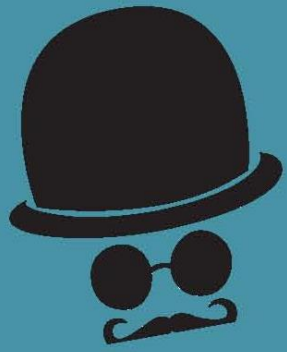




An engaging book of activities, *The Secret Files of Professor L. Otto Funn* will introduce kids to the world of nonfiction! Containing dozens of hands-on activities on high-interest topics, the Professor will engage kids for hours by making learning fun. Each carefully developed activity includes link to videos and other online content to help readers on their quests. Professor L. Otto Funn helps prepare your kids for school success with this innovative and fun method of learning for the pure pleasure of it.

Key Features:

- Dozens of hands-on activities on high-interest topics
- Entertaining and easy-to-read sections will keep kids busy for hours
- Links to videos that support activities
- A companion fun pack that includes fake mustaches to disguise kids while learning



EGG DROP



CAN YOU CONSTRUCT a container that will keep a raw egg from cracking when it drops from 5 feet? How about 10 feet? Or two stories? Give it a try!

MATERIALS:

- 6–12 raw eggs (You'll probably break a lot of eggs before you create your best design.)
- Measuring tape
- Notebook and pen or pencil
- Any materials you can find around the house or outside, such as: straws, pencils, rubber bands, recycled plastic bottles, string, fabric, plant matter, bubble wrap, grocery bags, cardboard, foam, tin foil, plastic wrap, paper towels, hand towels, rags, socks, plastic grass, packing materials, popped popcorn, aluminum drink cans, etc.
- Scissors
- Tape
- Newspapers
- Camera and/or video camera (optional)

THE RULES:

- You can't boil or otherwise tamper with the egg.
- You can't look up other people's designs on the Internet—that's cheating! Be creative. Use your imagination!
- You can't use a parachute for your carrier.
- Your carrier can't be longer than 18 inches (about 46 centimeters) on any side.

Experiment A: DESIGN YOUR OWN CARRIER

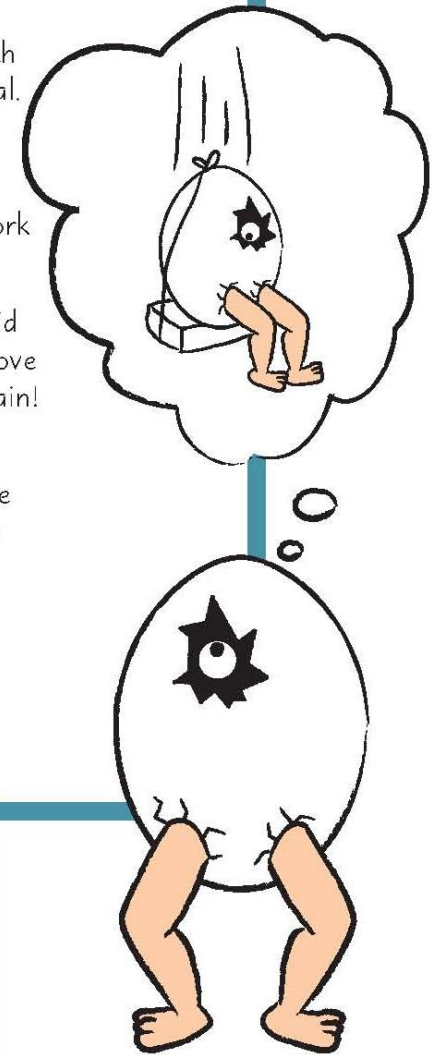
Before you get started, sit down and think about your design. Draw a picture of your design, and write down how each part of the carrier will work to keep your egg safe.

Collect your materials and start building your egg carrier. You can use any items you find around the house, such as bubble wrap, cardboard boxes, or socks. You may also use natural materials that you find outside. Record each step of the building process with a camera or video camera, or by writing in a journal.

Once you have built your carrier, test its design by placing your egg inside and dropping the carrier from a short distance off the ground. (Cover your work area with newspapers first.)

If your egg cracked, think about why your carrier did not protect the egg from the fall. How can you improve your design? Write down your thoughts and try again!

If your egg survived the first drop, test your carrier from a slightly greater height. Before each drop, have someone measure the height from your hand to the ground. Record the distance in your notebook.



Warning! Raw eggs contain bacteria that can be harmful to people and pets. Perform this activity in an open space away from such items as food, carpeting, and furniture. Cover your work area with newspapers and be sure to clean up your area thoroughly. Wash your hands with soap and water after handling broken eggs.



MAKE YOUR OWN MUMMY

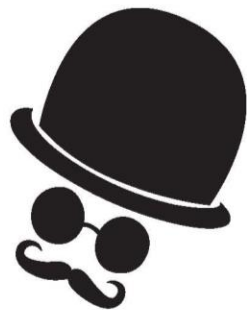


A MUMMY is a body that has been *preserved*, or kept from rotting. The most famous mummies are from ancient Egypt.

Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. They believed that a person had the same body in the next world, so they wanted to keep the body in good condition.

At first, ancient Egyptians buried their dead in the sand of the nearby desert. The sand dried the bodies and preserved them naturally. Over time, ancient Egyptians developed a mummification process that took up to 70 days to complete.

In this activity, you'll follow the same steps as the ancient Egyptians to create your own mummy!



MATERIALS:

- Stuffed animal that can be taken apart (NOTE: DO NOT choose a treasured toy—or your brother or sister's favorite stuffed pal!)
- Linen cloth large enough to cover your stuffed animal
- Tweezers
- Shoebox or other cardboard box
- 4 small jars with lids
- Recyclable materials (for decoration): tinfoil, dried pasta, string, cardboard, beads, etc.
- Scissors
- Table salt
- Baking soda
- Cheesecloth
- Small, flat stones
- Old linens or newspaper
- Strips of white fabric, crepe paper, or toilet paper
- Drawing and/or painting supplies
- Dried spices
- Camera, video camera, and/or writing materials



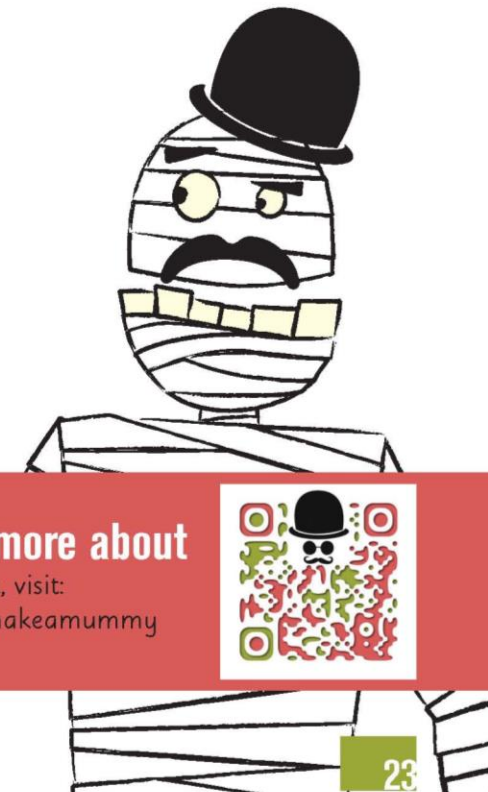
STEP 1

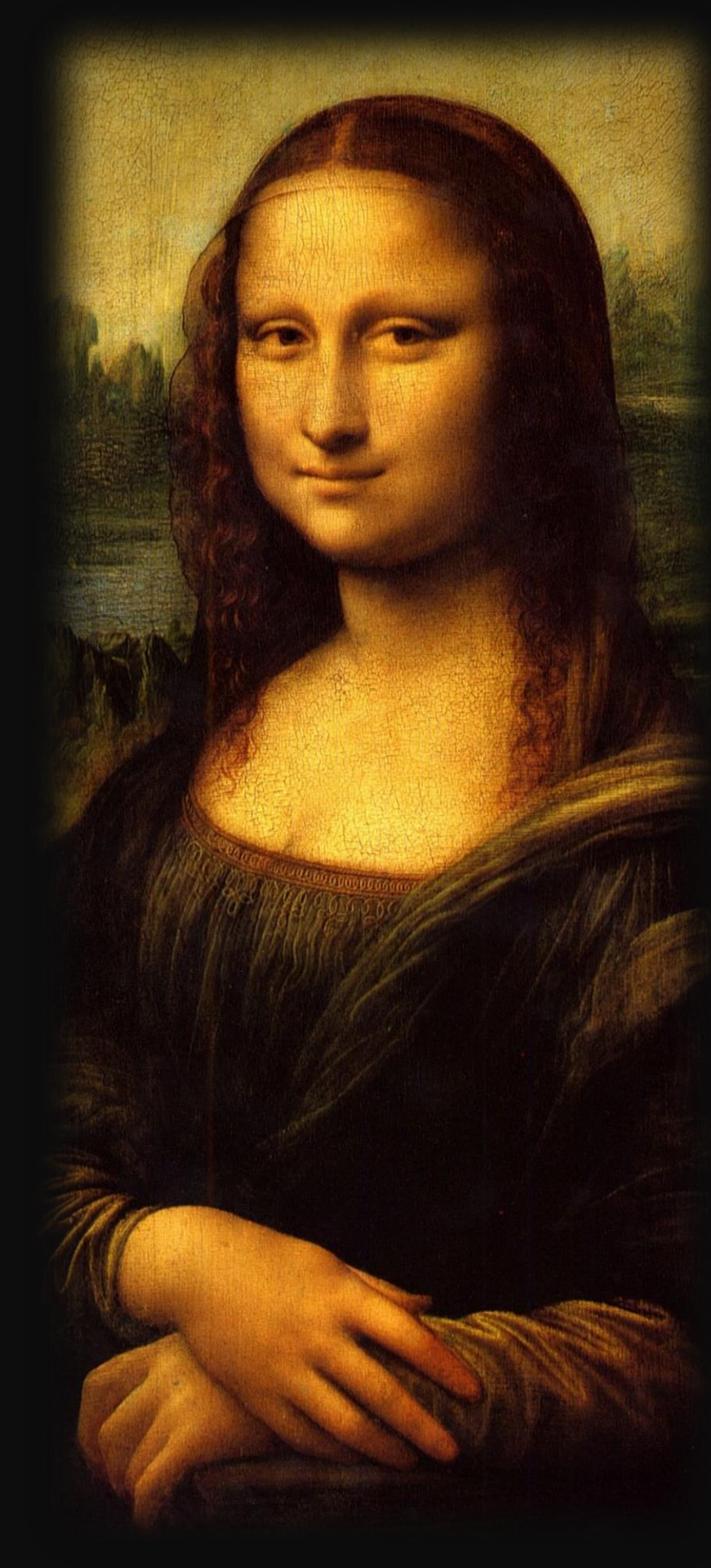
Create a history **FOR YOUR MUMMY.**

Before you "mummify" your stuffed animal, give it a story! What was its name? Where did it live, and when? What was its job? How old was it when it died, and what was the cause of death?

To learn more about

ancient Egypt, visit:
<http://bit.ly/makeamummy>





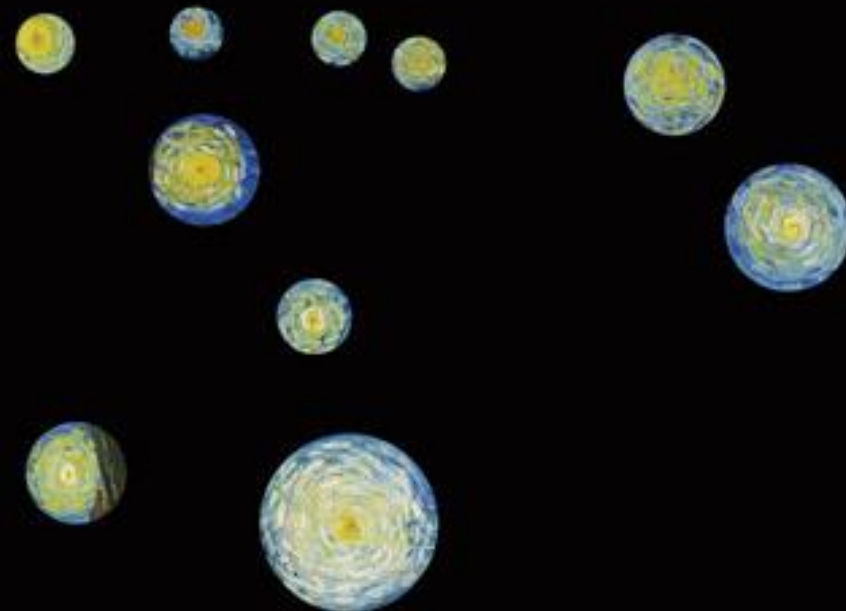
My First **10** Paintings

This innovative counting book introduces ten of the most famous artworks of all time, helping young scholars learn their numbers and discover masterpieces such as the *Mona Lisa*, *The Snake Charmer*, and *The Starry Night*.

Celebrated works of art reveal themselves through cut-out pages that children must keep turning to discover the full work of art. Such masters as **Paul Klee**, **Pablo Picasso**, and **Vincent van Gogh** are among the artists who help young readers learn to count and love art!



Ten bright lights
that glow like gold.
What treasure is this?



Starry Night
Vincent van Gogh

It is the treasure of the night stars,
that dance with the moon,

above the sleeping town.
I count them again and again:

I think I've found another!

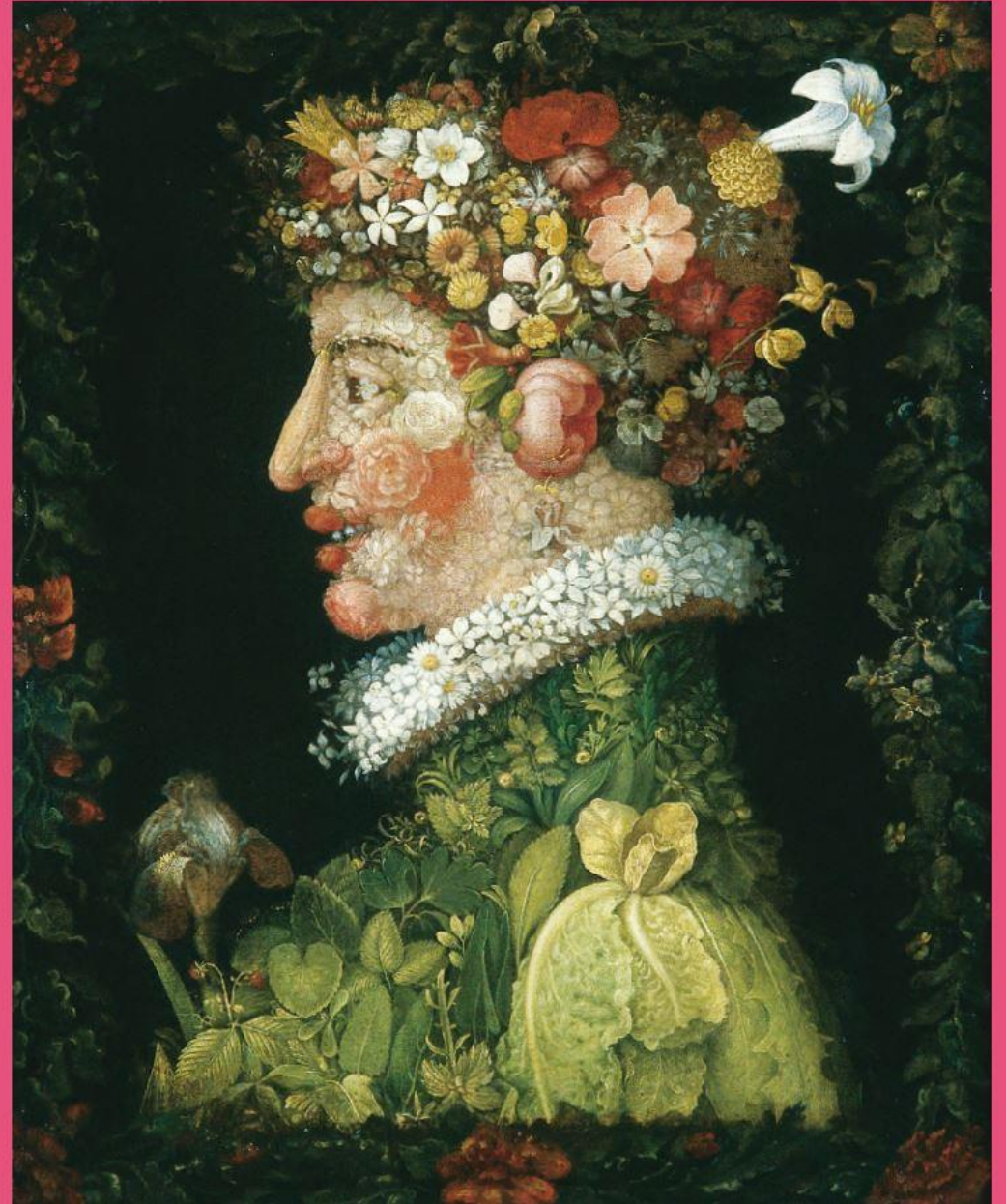
See it there, the little star twinkling so high,



These flowers of pink, white, and red

are the blossoms of the Springtime Fairy.
She blooms flowers for hair,
and pink roses for cheeks,
and wears a daisy collar and a suit of green leaves.
She smiles happily,
for she delivers beautiful weather.

Spring
Giuseppe Arcimboldo



Soccer!

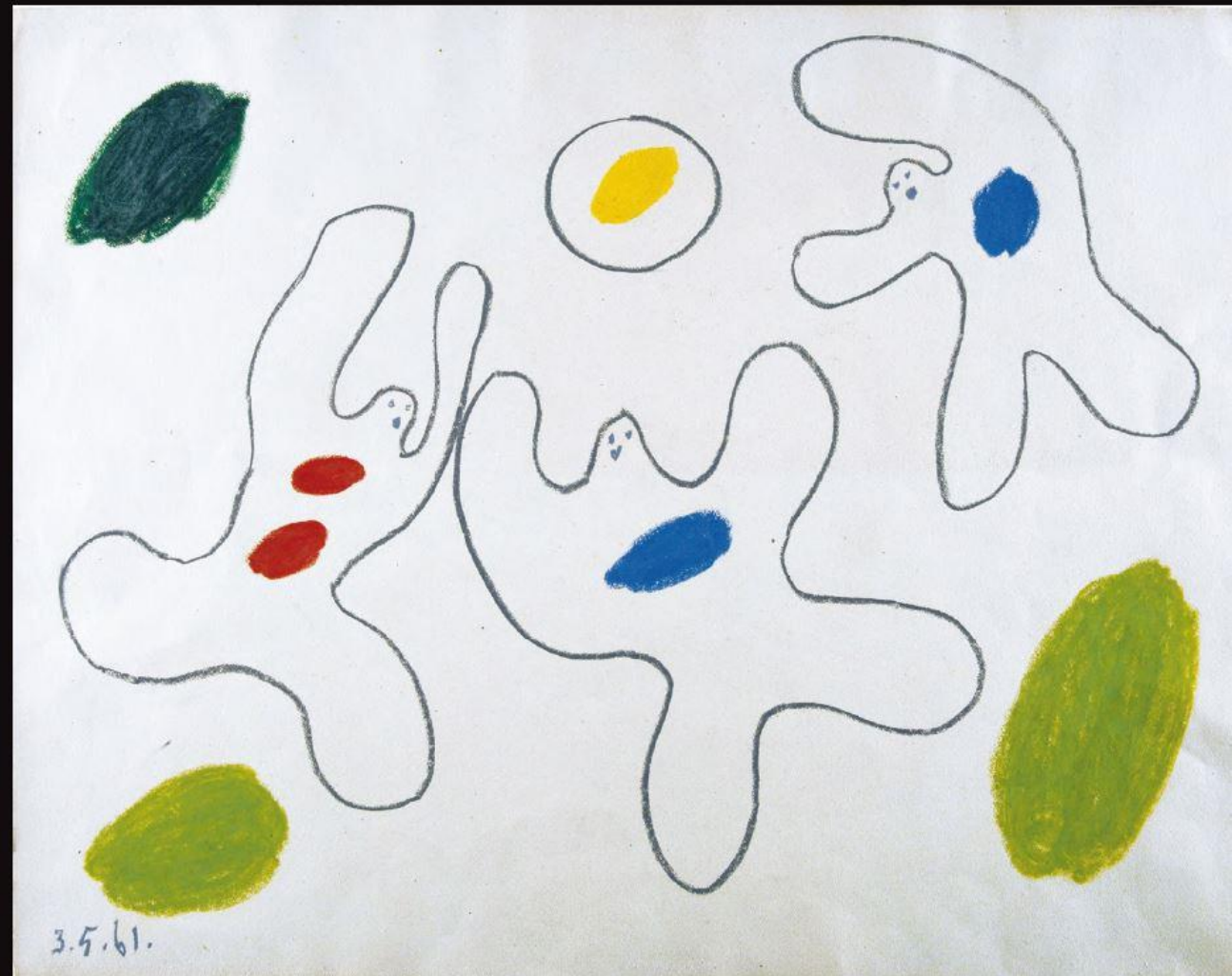
Game on, my friends!

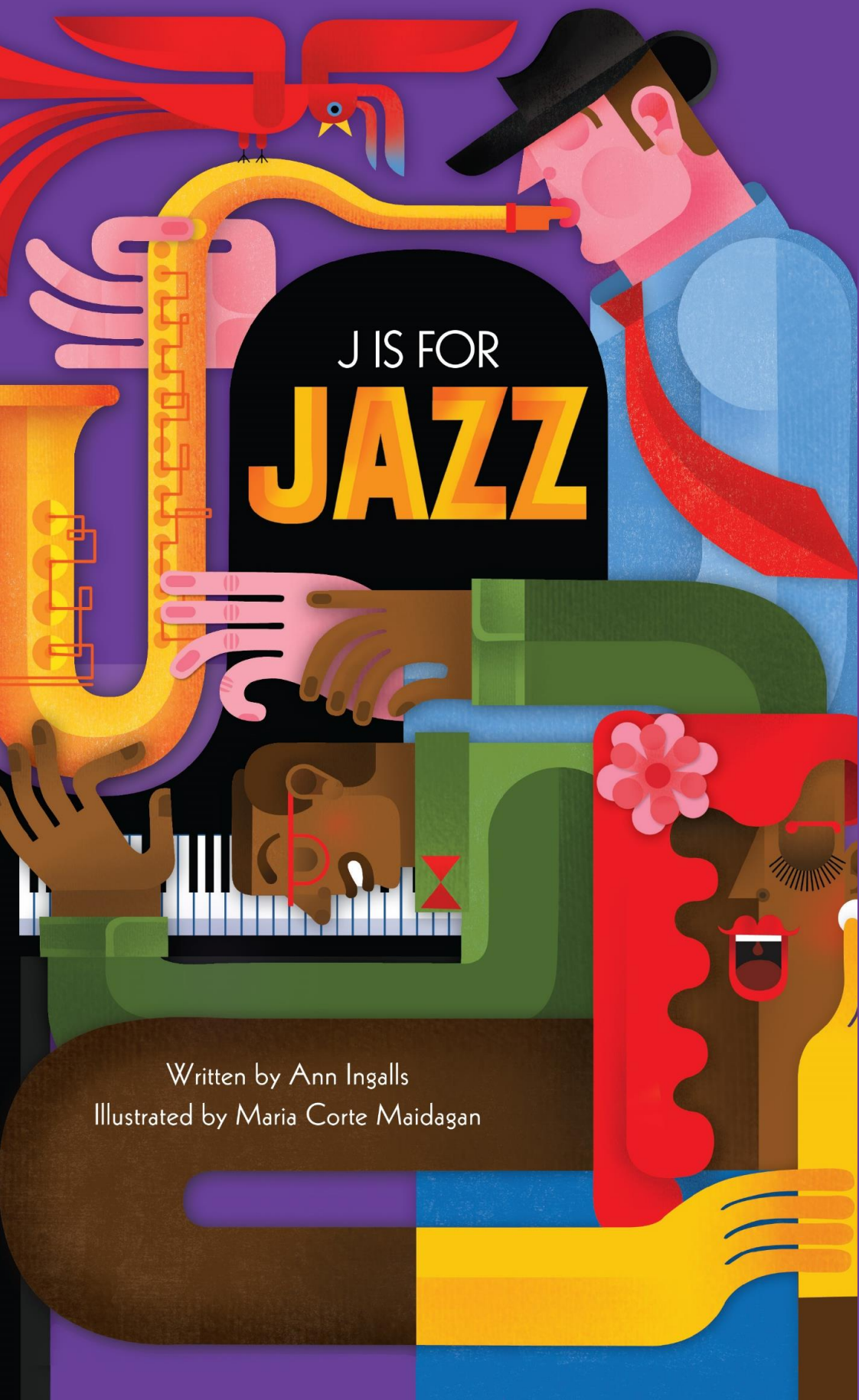
Run, run! Get the yellow-spot ball,

and shoot it hard and far!

Who will score first?

Footballers
Pablo Picasso





Written by Ann Ingalls
Illustrated by Maria Corte Maidagan

Winner 2015 Annual American Graphic Design Award!

The perfect way to introduce children to a truly American art form, and a work of art in its own right, *J Is for Jazz* is the cat's pajamas for all readers—little finger zingers through grown-up cats!

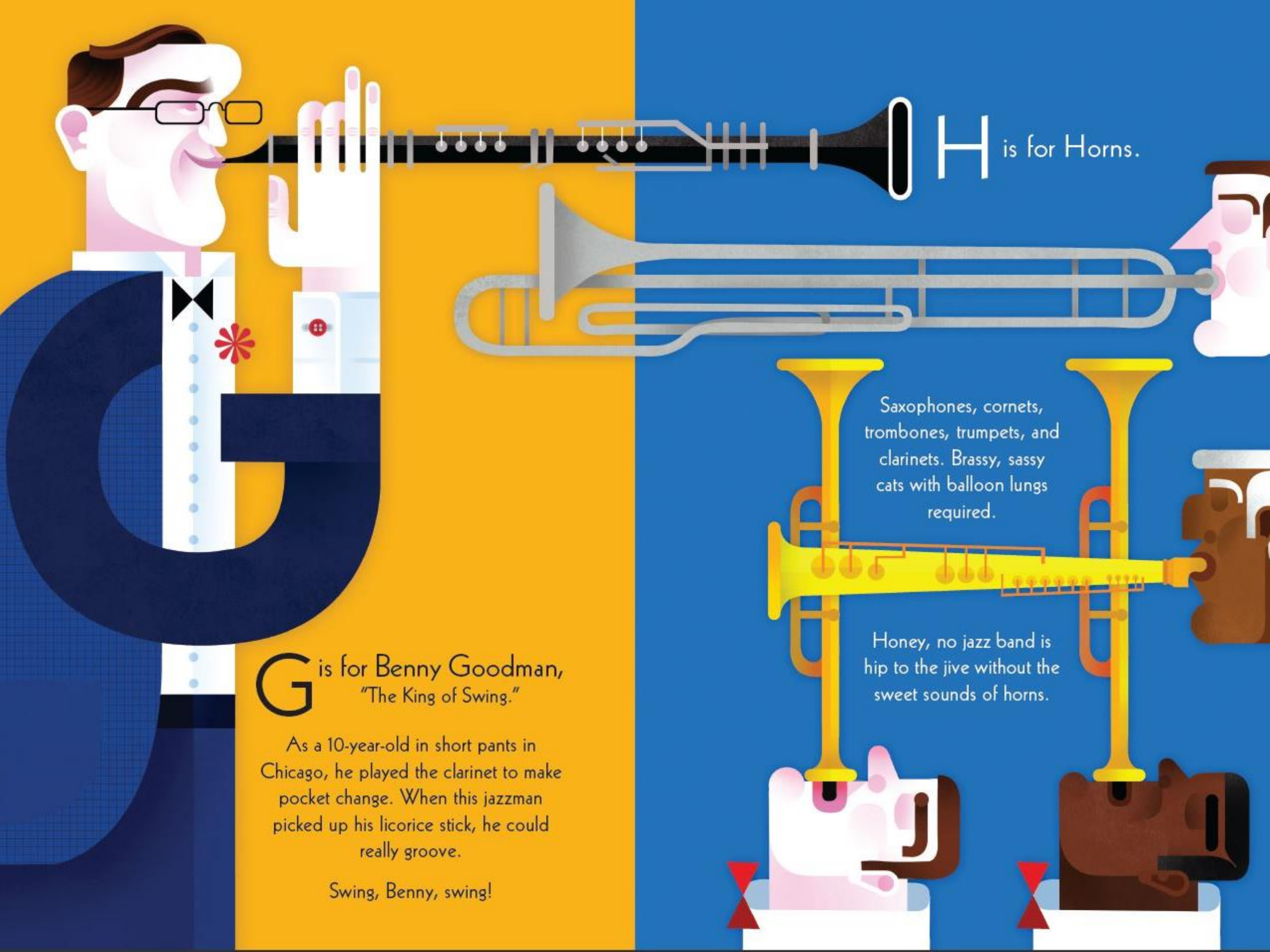
Be-bopping, lyrical introductions to key jazz figures, locations, musical terms, and a glossary of jazz slang are brought to life by author Ann Ingalls. Celebrated artist Maria Corte Maidagan, who most recently created the graphics for the Monterey Jazz Festival, draws readers into evocative and surprising scenes with her bold use of shapes and colors.

From axe to zoot suit, *J Is for Jazz* will transport readers to the Jazz Age. With the alphabet as your guide, this fun and informative primer is sure to delight lovers of jazz, collectors of graphic design, and music history enthusiasts alike.



A is for America's Music.

It ab-so-tive-ly began with
African American rhythms.
And how!



H is for Horns.

G is for Benny Goodman,
"The King of Swing."

As a 10-year-old in short pants in Chicago, he played the clarinet to make pocket change. When this jazzman picked up his licorice stick, he could really groove.

Swing, Benny, swing!

Saxophones, cornets, trombones, trumpets, and clarinets. Brassy, sassy cats with balloon lungs required.

Honey, no jazz band is hip to the jive without the sweet sounds of horns.



INVISIBLE TO THE EYE

Feature animals of all shapes, colors, and sizes as we rarely see them

Using their natural camouflage techniques, animals can blend into their surroundings, often becoming “invisible” to the passing eye.

With a little luck, animal and nature enthusiasts of all ages will search and find each animal in disguise in this interactive and informative look at animals in nature.


Stunning photography and simple text enable readers to enjoy close-up views of animals in their natural environments while learning new facts about these hidden creatures.

The great gray owl finds the perfect perch on a high tree branch as it patiently watches for its prey. Its fluffy, marbled feathers closely match the rough tree bark.





The Arctic fox hides among chunks of ice on the surface of the Hudson Bay. At the end of winter, the fox's fur changes to brown to match the coloring of summer plant life in this northeastern part of Canada.

A bright green chameleon is perfectly camouflaged on a mossy branch in a lush forest. The chameleon is positioned on a branch covered in green moss, blending seamlessly with the surrounding foliage. The background is a dense thicket of green leaves and branches, creating a complex and textured environment. The lighting is soft and natural, highlighting the vibrant green of the chameleon and the surrounding vegetation. The overall scene is a testament to the chameleon's remarkable ability to hide in plain sight.

At first sight, there is nothing unusual about this forest scene. But search high and low for a sneaky, bright green chameleon perfectly disguised from hungry predators.

Wildflowers peek out of broken rocks as the horned lizard slowly crosses the dry landscape. Similar to the jagged rocks, hornlike spikes line the lizard's body and help protect against an attacking predator.





This harbor seal's spotted skin matches the uneven surface and patchy color of the large rocks. When finished swimming, seals often return to the same area of seaside rocks to rest.

A TASTE OF THE MOON



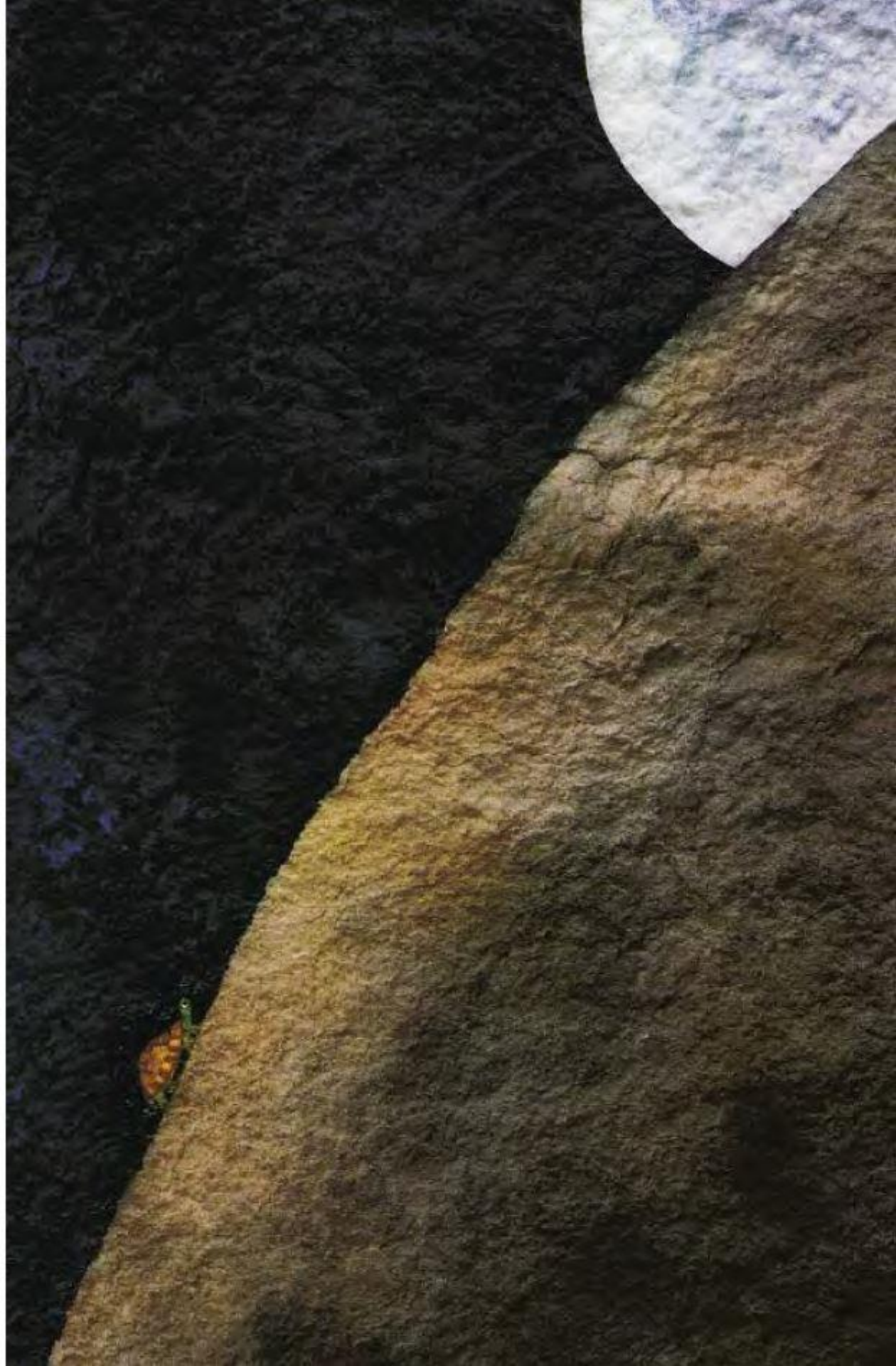
Join the tortoise, the elephant, the giraffe, the zebra, the lion, the fox, the monkey, and the mouse on their collaborative quest to reach the moon in the night sky.

Appealing illustrations punctuate a story that draws from classic fables and legends, while shedding light on the central values of generosity, solidarity, and kindness.

This contemporary myth engages young readers in the friendship and cooperative effort of eight curious animals whose determination might just help them catch a taste of the moon.

For a long time, animals have wanted to find out what the moon tasted like. Was it sweet or salty? They only wanted to taste a little piece. At night, they longingly gazed up at the sky. They reached up and tried to catch it, stretching their necks, their legs and their arms. But however hard they tried, not even the biggest animal could reach it.

One day, the little tortoise decided to climb up the highest mountain so she could touch the moon.

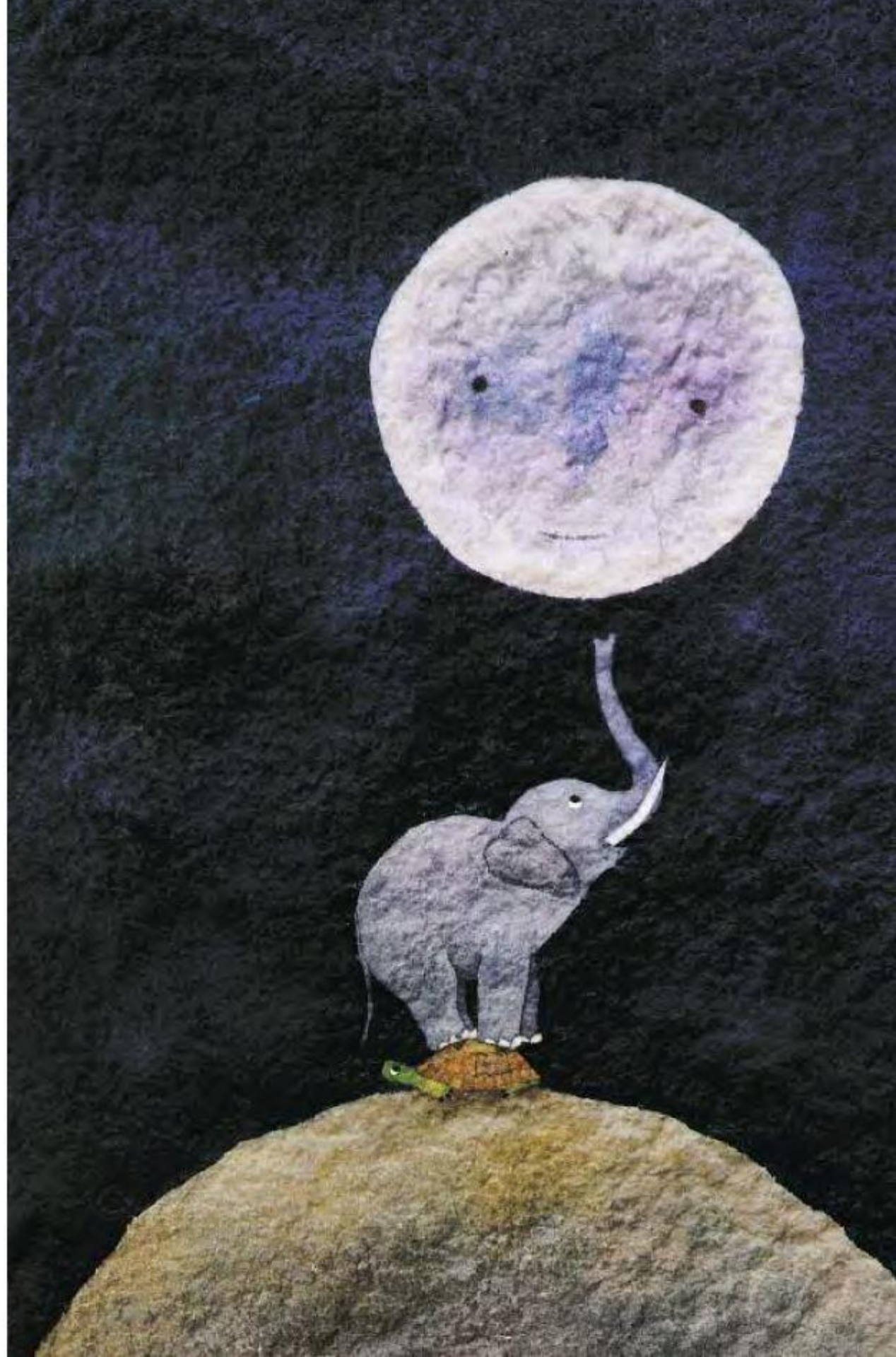


“If you climb on my back,
perhaps we can reach the moon.”

The moon thought it was a game.
As the elephant reached up,
the moon backed away.

The elephant couldn't touch the moon.

And so he called the giraffe.





“If you climb up onto my back,
maybe we can reach it.”

The giraffe climbed up, but the moon moved
away a little more. The giraffe stretched and
stretched his neck as far as he could, but he
could not reach the moon.

And so he called the zebra.



 WORLD BOOK

Early Learning

FEATURING:

It's a Wildlife, Buddy!

Learning Ladders

Trek's Travels

Young Reader's Bundle

Welcome to Reading