

Reading Level: **5** Interest Level: **5-8**

Graphic Short Stories

From cultural myths to thrilling historical accounts of human struggle, the illustrated short stories in this set are sure to captivate readers of all ages. Reluctant readers will be drawn to the dazzling full-color illustrations and thrilling narratives, while advanced readers will enjoy the content that is gained through maps, diagrams, and photographs. Each book includes introductory and epilogue material to supplement the main text. Readers won't be able to put these books down!

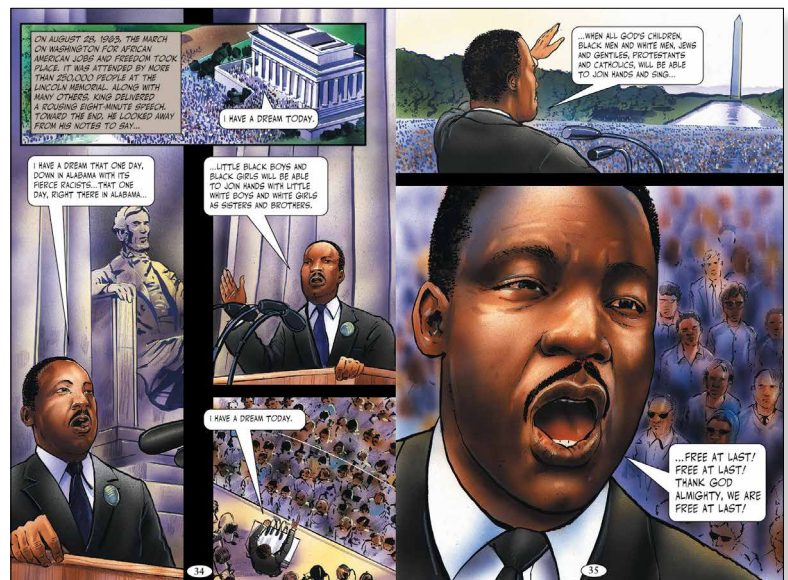
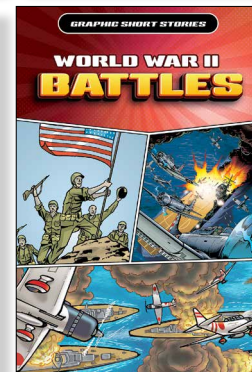
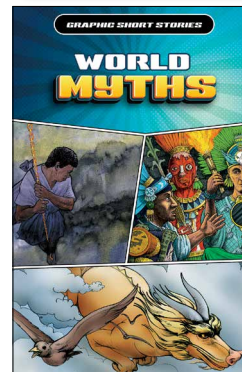
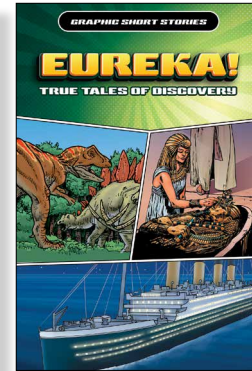
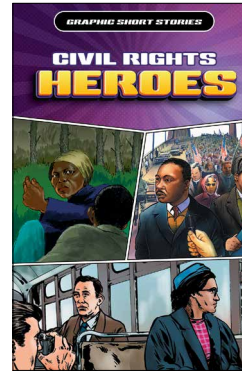
- Introductions provide background information, details about main characters, myth origins, maps, primary sources, and more
- High-interest topics are sure to encourage kids to read

Library-bound Book	\$39.80
Paperback Book	\$18.65
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TITLE	DEWEY	GRL	©
Civil Rights Heroes Lib: 9781499475586 • PB: 9781499475579 eBook: 9781499475593	323.11	U	©2024
Eureka! True Tales of Discovery Lib: 9781499475555 • PB: 9781499475548 eBook: 9781499475562	910.4	U	©2024
World Myths Lib: 9781499475678 • PB: 9781499475661 eBook: 9781499475685	201.3	U	©2024
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Reading Level: **5** Interest Level: **5-8**

6 1/2" x 10" • Library • 112 pp. • Further Information Section • Glossary Illustrations • Index



Reading Level: 5 Interest Level: 5-8

Graphic Short Stories

From tales of scary ghosts and mysterious aliens to the use of precise forensic science, the books in this set are sure to fascinate and entertain readers of all ages. Mythology and cryptids are high-interest topics, but the factual stories of defying death and investigating crimes are sure to raise goosebumps as well! The detailed illustrations were expertly created to match the dramatic narratives that play out inside these eye-catching volumes.

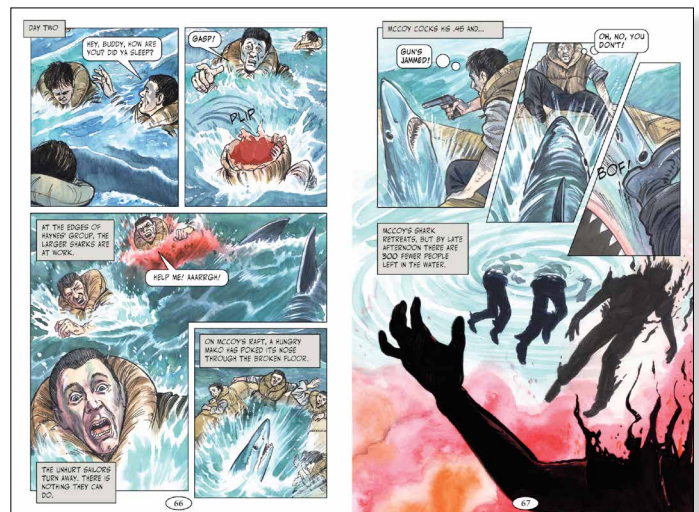
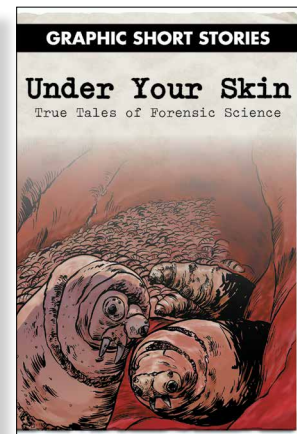
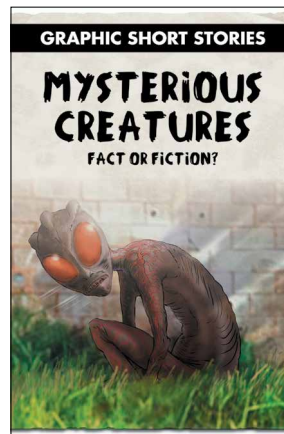
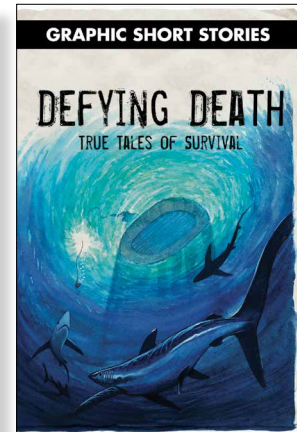
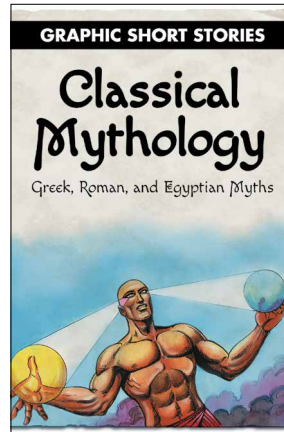
- Readers will be drawn to the gritty topics and illustrations
- Some stories in this set depict myths and cryptids, while others present real-world cases of intrigue and survival

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TITLE	DEWEY	GRL	©
Classical Mythology: Greek, Roman, and Egyptian Myths Lib: 9781499475142 • PB: 9781499475135 eBook: 9781499475159	292.1	U	©2024
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Reading Level: **6** Interest Level: **7-12+**

The Right Career for Me

The books in this informative set provide in-depth examinations of familiar, high-demand jobs that teens are curious about. What kind of training and education will I need to become a carpenter? What salary can I expect to make as a physical therapist? Will I need to go to school to become a hairstylist? Young readers in search of career options will find the answers to these and many other questions. These books examine careers that are in high demand during times when the economy is doing well, and when it's not. Each guide explores necessary job skills, educational requirements, training programs, the future outlook of each career, and other crucial information. Informative sidebars focus on real-life issues and provide additional advice for teens.

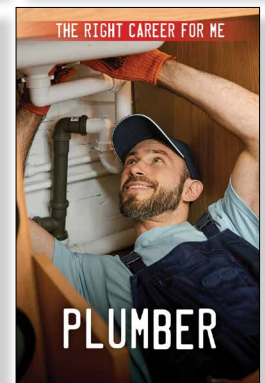
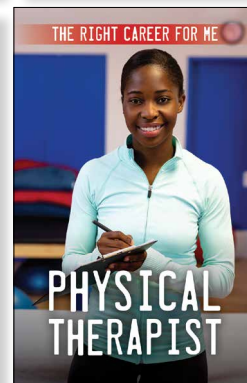
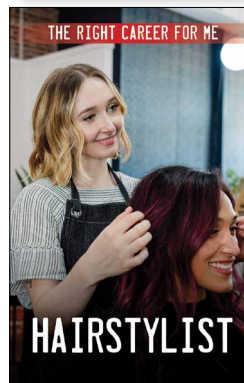
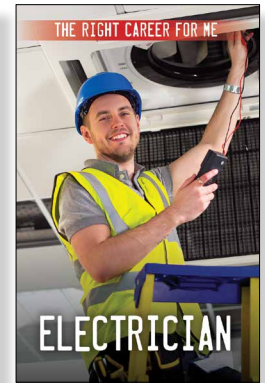
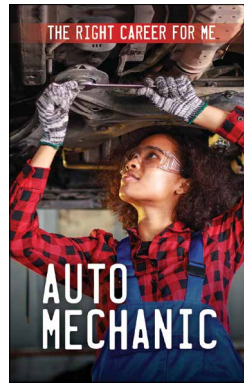
- Sidebars focus on famous individuals, as well as interviews with people in the highlighted career
- Texts offer a historical perspective of each profession and shows how they remained essential over the years
- Further information sections provide readers with valuable career resources

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Reading Level: **6** Interest Level: **7-12+**

6" x 9" • Library • 96 pp. • Full-Color Photographs • Further Information Section Glossary • Index • Sidebars



INTRODUCTION

Americans are always on the move. We rely on planes, trains, and automobiles to get us from place to place, every day of the year. Whether it's Mom taking the car to work, kids taking the bus to school, or the whole family boarding a plane for a fun vacation, we expect to hop in a vehicle and have it take us where we need to go.

So what happens when the car won't start, the bus doesn't show up, or you hear your flight information echoing over the airport PA system? This is when people turn to some of the most essential workers in their community—professional mechanics.

People call the local garage when their car is “making a funny noise” or when they're stuck on the side of the road. A reliable mechanic who treats customers with integrity is a highly valued member of the community. In today's world of online reviews, a mechanic's professional reputation extends far beyond the neighborhood.

Although members of the general public don't often deal with them directly, they rely on specially trained mechanics to get those buses and planes moving again. Airlines and bus companies have teams of mechanics and technicians whose job is to help get travelers where they need to go safely and on time.

INTRODUCTION

Since the invention of cars, auto mechanics have fixed engines with hand tools. Even as new technologies emerge, there will be a demand for this type of skilled mechanic for a long time to come.

Karl Benz invented and patented the first car in 1886. U.S. communities began paving roads in the late 1800s. And ever since these key dates, a mechanic who could figure out which part of a vehicle was not working and then fix it properly was in high demand.

Reading Level: **6–7** Interest Level: **7–12+**

Core Concepts (Second Edition)

The essential topics covered in this set are sure to amaze readers, particularly budding scientists. By delving deep into the topics of chemistry and the subatomic world, readers are given the opportunity to explore a wide variety of scientific information. The text is presented in different formats, including sidebars, diagrams, timelines, and other eye-catching features. The rigorous approach is meant to inspire readers to think critically about scientific topics and to get hands-on with experiments and activities. Color photographs, primary sources, charts, and other graphic features help readers make deep connections with the text.

- Includes the biographies of acclaimed scientists and a timeline of their life and work
- Each volume includes numerous diagrams and sidebars that make them comprehensive science guides

Library-bound Book	\$39.77
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TITLE	DEWEY	GRL	©
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The Basics of Atoms and Molecules
 Lib: 9781499475517 • PB: 9781499475500
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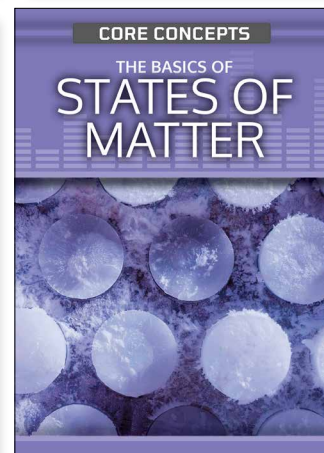
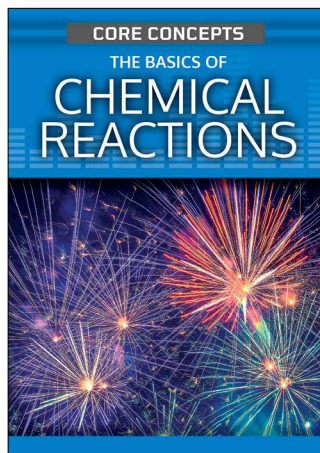
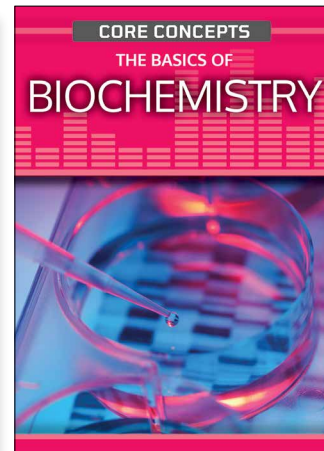
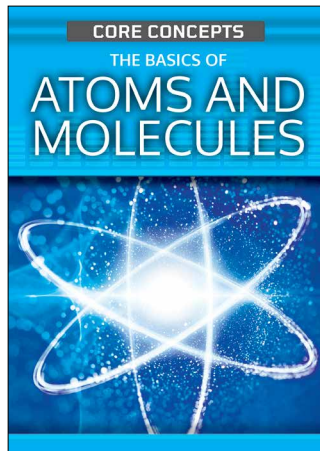
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Reading Level: **6–7** Interest Level: **7–12+**

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 Full-Color Photographs • Further Information Section • Glossary • Illustrations
 Index • Sidebars • Timelines



CHAPTER 1
WHAT IS MATTER?

What Is Matter?

Matter is the material from which Earth and the universe is made. There are three main states of matter: solid, liquid, and gas. All matter is made up from tiny particles called atoms. Chemistry studies the properties and behaviors of matter.

Everything in the universe is made from matter. Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space (has volume). Matter is made up of tiny building blocks called atoms. Chemistry is the science that investigates how atoms are organized to make the substances around us. Everything around you is made of matter. The pages of this book, the air you breathe, and even your body are made from the same building blocks. They do not make up just the things on Earth. Everything in the universe—the sun, billions of other stars, rocks, and dust—are made of the same building blocks.

What Are Atoms?
 The building blocks of matter are called atoms. Atoms are tiny and far too small to see by eye. About 125 million atoms lined up in a single row would be an inch (2.5 cm) long. Not all atoms are the same. There are about 90 different types in nature. Atoms come in different sizes and masses and have many properties. Small groups of atoms that are bonded together are called molecules.

← Elements are formed by the stars. As stars burn, they create new elements. When a star explodes as a supernova, these new elements are flung out into space. This photograph is an artist's impression of a supernova exploding somewhere in the universe.

DENSITY

One of the main properties of matter is density. Density is a measure of how much matter a substance has packed inside it. Density is measured by comparing an object's mass with its volume. Certain materials contain a lot of large, heavy atoms or have molecules arranged closely together. This packing makes even small volumes of such materials very heavy.

→ Airships are filled with helium to make them lighter than air. In the past, hydrogen was used to fill airships, but hydrogen is very flammable. Its use led to a number of airships being destroyed by fire, killing the passengers. Although helium is heavier than hydrogen it is non-flammable and so safer.



Atoms group together to make the objects and other materials around us. Matter that contains just one type of atom is called an element. For example, a gold nugget contains only gold atoms. Other elements include carbon, iron, aluminum, sulfur, and oxygen.

Compounds and Molecules
 Elements are unique materials because they cannot be broken up into simpler ingredients. However, not everything in the universe is made of pure elements. Most things contain combinations of the atoms of several different elements. Various combinations of different types of atoms are called compounds. When the atoms group together, they make a structure called a molecule. A molecule has a unique shape and size. This gives a material certain properties, such as making it hard or breakable.

Compounds frequently have properties that are different from those of the elements included in the molecule. For example, as an element, sodium is a soft metal that reacts violently with water. Chlorine is a highly reactive gas. When combined as the

Reading Level: **6-7** Interest Level: **7-12+**

Core Concepts (Second Edition)

The volumes in this informative set support essential science concepts, including scientific questioning, data collection strategies, evaluation of evidence, understanding scientific theories, and connecting and relating knowledge. The content was crafted to inspire thinking, reading, writing, and discussion among students. Readers are encouraged to engage themselves with the topic of each book, including activity sections that allow readers to conduct their own simple experiments and observe the outcomes. These fundamental life-science concepts are enlivened by the vivid photographs, instructive illustrations, and informative sidebars.

- Includes the biographies of acclaimed scientists and a timeline of their life and work
- Each volume includes numerous diagrams and sidebars that make them comprehensive science guides

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THE BASICS OF ANIMAL SYSTEMS

Pursuing Prey
In the animal world, predators use a variety of techniques to capture their victims. Top predators such as lions, falcons, and ospreys usually ambush their prey. Cheeky quicksuckers prey on aquatic insects while some birds, such as ospreys, hunt for their prey in the water. Even so, cheetahs are often unsuccessful in their hunt. Wolves and falcons have developed different strategies. They work in groups so that prey doesn't have a chance to escape over any terrain for miles before they catch it.

Smaller predators usually only use stealth rather than speed to capture their prey. The most simple is to wait for the passing animal, such as a frog and a snake, grab their prey using their very long, very sticky tongues. Topholes swallow out of their burrows to grab insects, drawing them through an entrance tunnel of their burrows to their mouths. Other small hunters sit traps, pits, or snares for their victims. Ants dig pits to wait and wait for smaller insects to fall in, while web spiders wait for insects to come to catch flying insects.

Angledfish are predators with an amazing hunting aid. They sense small fish using a

HUNTING IN GROUPS
Lions, wolves, and other hunting dogs, and killer whales are predators that cooperate when hunting. Cooperation allows them to target larger victims than they could manage on their own. A group may spread out to surround a victim or they hunt together and drag it. A group hunting alone only has 15 percent of the animals' strength. Hunts to kill large prey that require the success of hunting independently on 25 percent of hunts.

HOW ANIMALS EAT

beats to eat. It is a long spine with a fleshy bulb on the end that looks like a worm. The worm looking has digestive fun of the single's prey. When a fish comes close to nibble the worm, the single fish swallows.

PREY-FOOLING CAMOUFLAGE
Animals that hide in plain sight are often called cryptids. With body colors that match their surroundings, cryptids are not easy to see. Flower mimics are predatory species that closely resemble flowers to catch insects. They will not eat the insects and may use any or various parts of some insects as prey.

THE BASICS OF EVOLUTION

As a result, the population change over time is called. There are three forms of natural selection: directional, stabilizing, and disruptive. Directional selection favors more extreme forms of a trait. Individuals with extreme characteristics are more likely to survive than those with more average features. Selection can sometimes be stabilizing, favoring intermediate forms as the expression of a trait changes.

PROBLEMS WITH SMALLER GENE POOLS
The Galápagos finches are a group of birds that are found in a small island group in the Pacific Ocean. Disruptions occur in some of the islands, including particularly high water temperatures and sea level rise.

The inherited condition is concentrated in the island population because they marry within their own community. Their gene pool is small compared to that of the U.S. population as a whole, so the chances of a bad inheriting gene are higher than those of genetic disorders are much higher.

HOW GENES WORK IN POPULATIONS

UNDERSTANDING GENETIC DRIFT AND FLOW

Genetic Drift Explained
There is a small number of genetic variation that can occur during the production of new cells. This process, genetic drift, is a change in how often alleles appear in a population through random chance. Genetic drift is not affected by natural selection, but it can still lead to evolutionary change. In large, stable populations, the effects of genetic drift tend to be cancelled out by the size of the gene pool. While frequency may vary a little but will not to survive the same. However, the effects of chance can more apparent in smaller populations, in a small population,

Reading Level: **5** Interest Level: **5-8**

The Insider's Guide to Fishing

While some people enjoy the action and camaraderie of team sports such as soccer or baseball, others prefer more solitary sporting activities—such as fishing. The volumes in this set cover a wide range of topics, from fishing in lakes to saltwater fishing, providing a detailed resource for teens who have a passion for fishing. Each guide explores equipment and tools, safety, laws, habitats, and much more. Experienced anglers are sure to enjoy the in-depth examination of fishing styles and techniques, while readers new to fishing are provided with all the information they need to get started. Sidebars offer additional chances to learn.

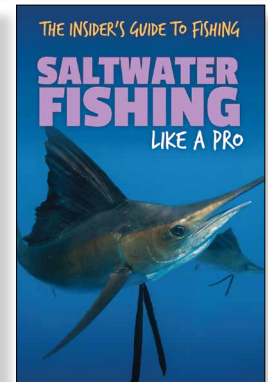
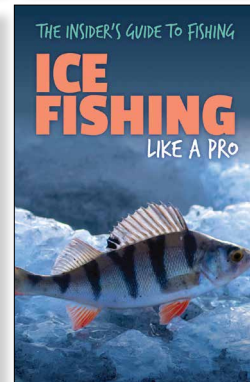
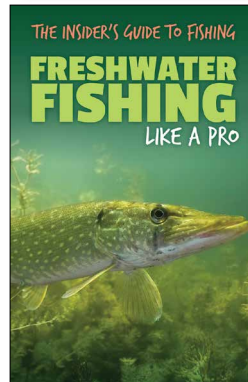
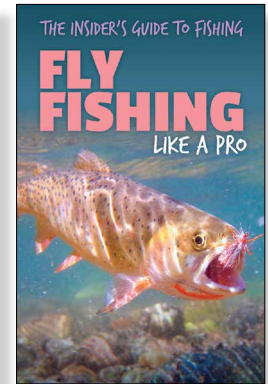
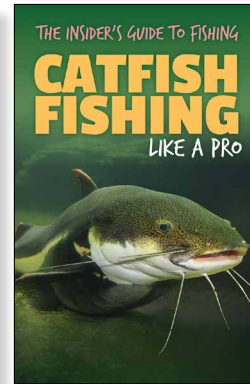
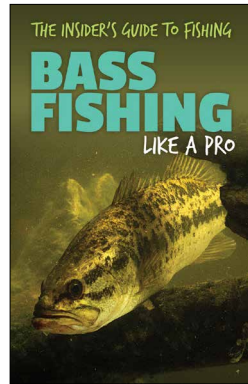
- In-depth examination of all the ins and outs of fishing is sure to draw in readers
- Texts include essential information about fishing, the environment, and conservation issues
- Further information sections provide readers with valuable resources
- Color photographs accompany the text and show people from all walks of life enjoying the sport of fishing

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Glossary • Index • Sidebars



46 BASS FISHING LIKE A PRO
CONSERVATION, SPORTSMANSHIP, AND SAFETY 47

CHANCES OF SURVIVAL

Many fish survive after being caught and released back to the water. Just the stress of being caught or handled, however, can cause fish to die. Some factors, or a combination of factors, can make it more likely that fish will die. By avoiding the following things, fishers can increase a fish's chances of survival.

First, an injury to a fish's gills, even a minor one, is something anglers should try to avoid. Keeping the fish out of the water for as short a time as possible is also essential. Most fish can live for about 10 to 20 minutes out of water. The mucus on a bass's body helps keep it alive, but if the mucus is disturbed or wiped off, the fish may die sooner.

A long fight can cause a substance called lactic acid to build up in a fish. This makes it difficult for the fish to process oxygen. Because of this, it's always a good practice to bring the fish to the surface with a minimum of fighting time, if and when that's possible.

The kind of bait used can also affect a fish's chances of survival. Live bait is usually worse for fish because they swallow it more deeply and the hook then causes more internal damage. Where a fish is hooked also makes a difference in its survival. Fish hooked in the mouth, jaw, or cheek generally have the best chances. Fish hooked in the eye or gills usually have a decreased chance of survival due to the damage caused to those body parts.

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES

Anglers can do a lot to increase a fish's chance of survival after being released. If possible, keep bass in the water when removing the hook. A good rule of thumb is that fish should not be out of the water longer than 20 seconds at

Bass don't always want to cooperate. It can be difficult to bring them in gently, and they can become injured. Some anglers like this because it's more difficult, and sporting, to land the fish.