



Picture books

The Book of Why's

Le livre des Pourquoi [P0092]

4 titles of 64 pages
Hard cover sewn

Trimmed size:

210 x 297 mm. portrait

Extent:

64 pages + cover

Inside pages:

4/4 on glossy coated paper 150 gsm.

Endpapers:

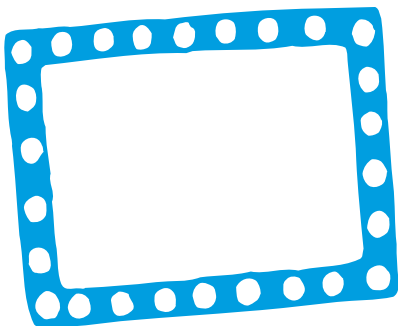
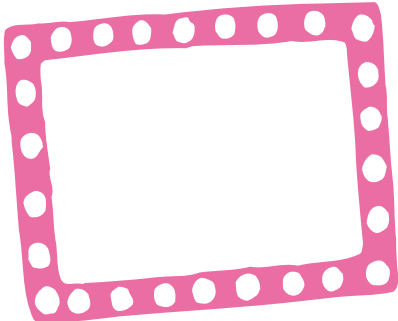
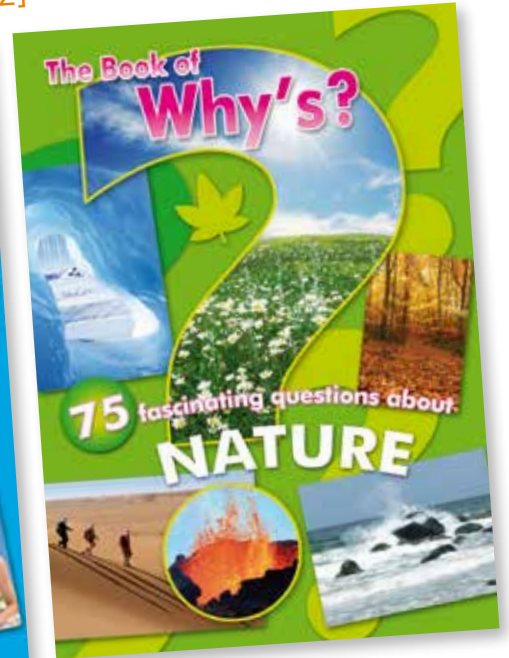
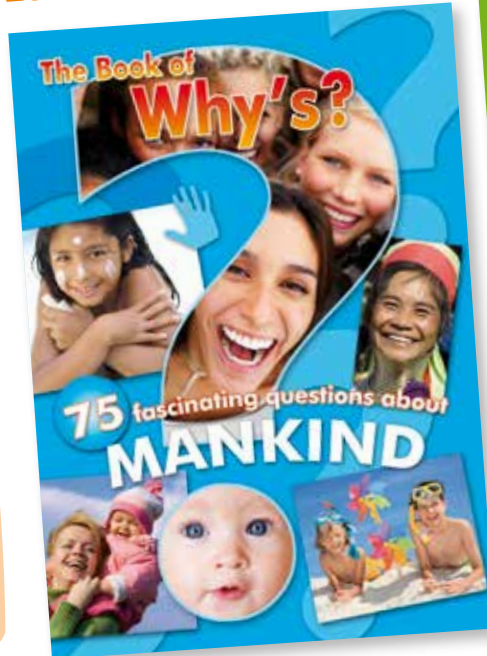
4/4 on glossy coated paper 150 gsm.

Cover:

4/0 + glossy lamination 1/0
on coated paper 130 gsm.

Binding:

Case bound sewn – flat spine –
3 mm. cases – separate endpapers



Why do some people have dark skin and others light? Why do bees make honey? Why do salmon swim up the river? Why is the sea salty? Why does the Earth shake? Why do the planets orbit around the sun?

To quench the thirst for knowledge of all our curious young readers, this richly illustrated work clearly and concisely answers 75 children's questions regrouped by themes in each title of this series.

This series of 4 titles should be put in the hands of all youngsters who will be thrilled to finally have answers to all their WHY's.

In this great book, children also have their say by answering some questions in their own words!

Why do we breathe?



Why do we breathe?

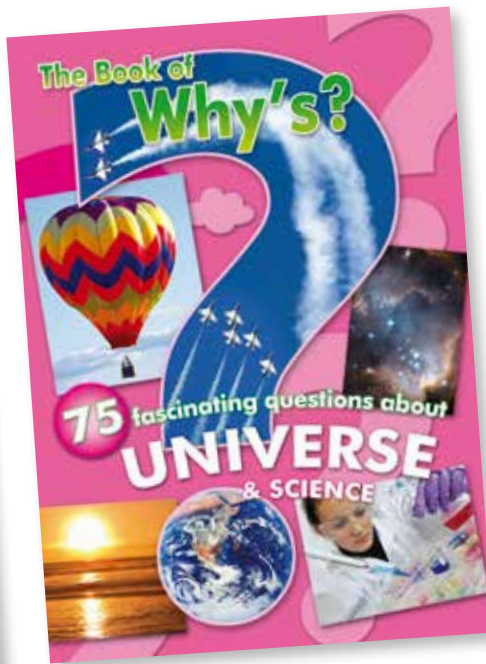
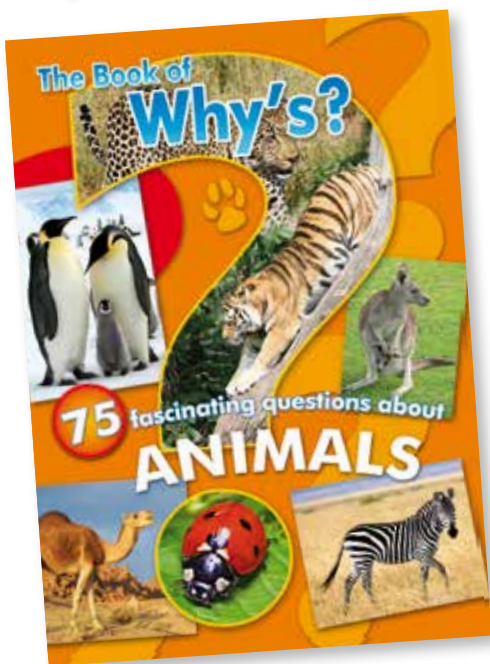
To live! When you inhale air and your lungs are inflated, the oxygen in the air is then captured by the blood and enters little bags that circulate, like little cells: these are the red blood cells. They travel all over your body and the oxygen they transport can be released wherever you need it. In your muscles, so that you can move, in your heart, so that it can beat, in your brain, so that you can think. In fact, the red blood cells are filled with a blood called haemoglobin, which is red and gives the blood its colour. The haemoglobin captures the oxygen and distributes it throughout your body. At the end of the journey, the bag no longer contains oxygen. There is room to transport something else. For example, carbon dioxide, which is the waste produced by our cells when they have consumed the oxygen. This waste is eliminated through the air that leaves your lungs when you breathe out.

“ Because we need to live, we breathe. ”
Sonia



Why do we fall in love?

Why do elephants have such large ears?



Why do balloons float in the air?

For a balloon to fly, it must become lighter than the air for sufficient time longer than air. Some gases are lighter than air, such as hydrogen, which however is not reliable because it can explode and burn in the air. Another gas that has the property of being less dense than air is helium, which is clearly more interesting because it doesn't burn! A balloon filled with helium is subject to the Archimedes Principle and is pushed upwards, displaced by an equal weight, which explains its flight. When it reaches a certain altitude, where the air is less dense, the effect of the Archimedes Principle decreases and the balloon ceases to rise as a balance is reached between the downward force exerted by the air and the upward force exerted by the balloon. Filled balloons are filled with helium. Hot balloons, as their name suggests, do not contain helium, but heated air instead, which produces the same physical result, but heated air is less dense than cold air. Thus the Archimedes Principle operates on the balloon, pushing it upwards. If this force is stronger than the weight of the hot air balloon, then the balloon flies. We can then guide the balloon by tapping the internal air heater to make it descend or on the contrary, turning the heater up to make it rise.



Why do we have volcanoes?

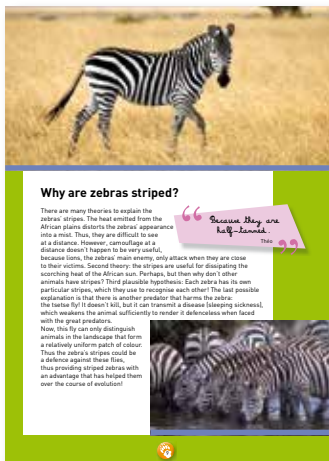
A volcano is a kind of chimney that connects the deep zones of the Earth to its surface. The continents are divided into plates floating on the surface of the Earth tectonic plates. These plates form a gigantic puzzle. The pieces are not fixed; they are mobile and can be deformed. These displacements occur as a result of the energy emitted by the convection movements of hot magma that rises up from the depths of the Earth and cools near the surface. The majority of volcanoes appear at the boundaries of tectonic plates, where the earth's crust breaks, slides, is compressed or folded. Two conditions are required for volcanoes to form: A magmatic chamber: the magma leaves the centre of the Earth and rises up to the surface. Along the way, it stops in pockets called magmatic chambers. A fissure in the Earth's crust: this is created as a result of plate tectonics. If there is no fissure, then the magma cools very slowly (over millions of years) in a magmatic chamber and does not form a volcano.



Why do the leaves fall off the trees in autumn?

Trees need to breathe and eat to survive. Sunlight and the chlorophyll present in the leaves enable them to absorb the carbon dioxide from the air. This is combined with the water drawn up by the xylem and then converted into energy in the process, called photosynthesis. The chlorophyll gives the leaves their green colour in spring and summer in autumn, as the days become shorter, the leaves receive less light and another pigment called carotenoids, which gives the leaves a brown or orange colour, becomes dominant. Also, a barrier gradually forms between the cells that are attached to the leaf, preventing the food that is produced from escaping. As a result, the food that is produced cannot be used by the tree. The tree can then only produce chlorophyll when the food stores are empty. When the food stores are empty, the tree can only produce chlorophyll when the food stores are empty, and so the leaves fall off the tree in autumn.

Why do balloons float in the air?



Why are zebras striped?

There are many theories to explain the zebra stripes. The first, and most common, is that the African plains are full of tsetse flies. The zebra's appearance is a result of this. Thus, they are difficult to see from a distance. However, camouflage is a defense against predators, not a defense against disease. Because lions, the zebra's main enemy, only attack when they are close to their victims. Second theory: the stripes are useful for disrupting the searching heat of the African sun. Perhaps, but then why don't other animals have stripes? Third plausible hypothesis: Each zebra has its own particular stripes, which they use to recognize each other! The last possible explanation is that there is another predator that harms the zebra: the tsetse fly! It doesn't kill, but it can transmit a disease (sleeping sickness), which weakens the animal sufficiently to render it defenceless when faced with the great predator. Now, this fly can only distinguish animals in the landscape that form a relatively uniform patch of colour. Thus the zebra's stripes could be a defense against these flies, thus providing striped zebras with an advantage that has helped them, over the course of evolution!

Because they are half-leopard.

Why are zebras striped?

Notes

Handwritten notes area with dotted lines for writing.