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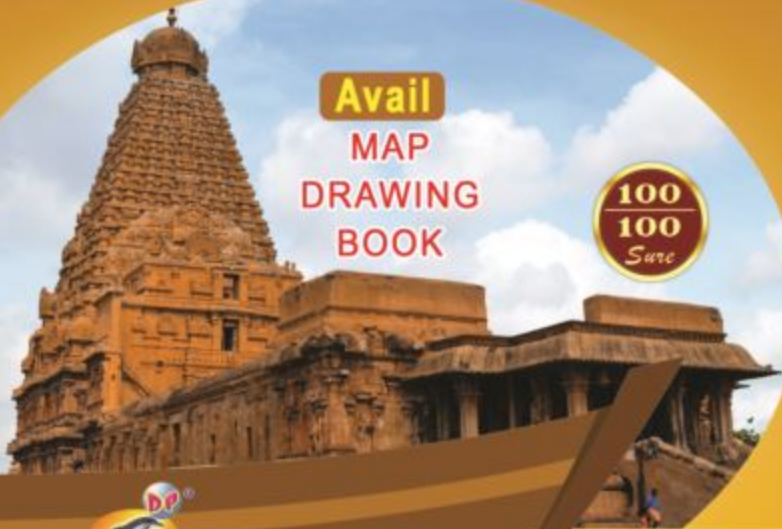
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Preface



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To man nought else affords reality of joy.

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- ♠ Special emphasis on **Map Book**.

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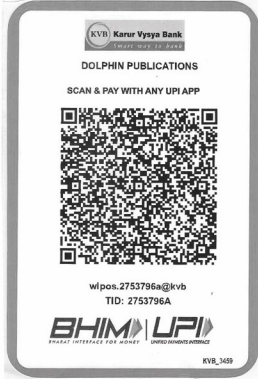
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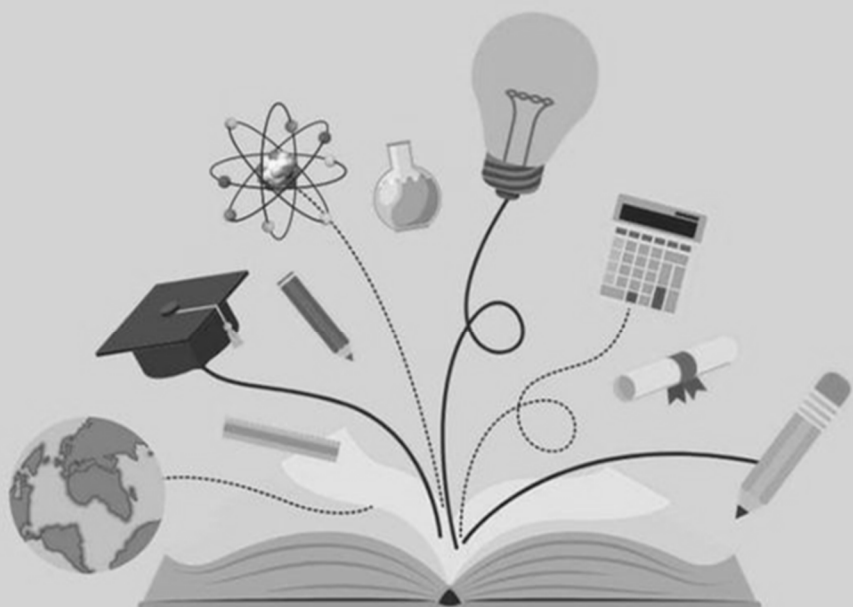
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“
Education is the most
powerful weapon which you
can use to change the world.

Nelson Mandela



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TERM - I

HISTORY

Unit 1

What is History?



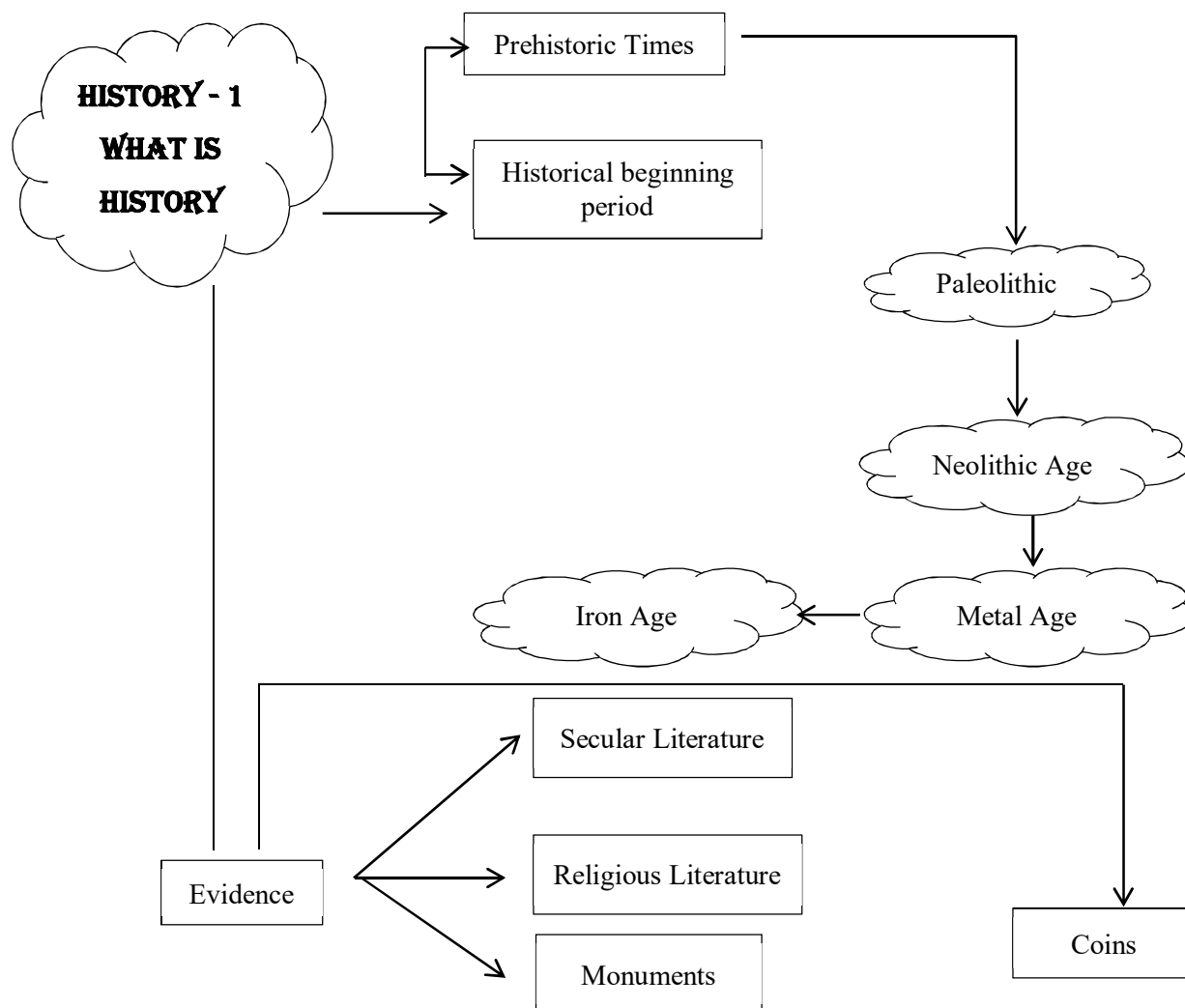
Learning Objectives

- To know what history is all about
- To understand the importance of history
- To learn about the lifestyle of the pre-historic man
- To know how paintings portray the daily activities of the pre-historic man
- To understand the importance of history and historical researches



* Learning Outcomes

SS 609 ➤ Identifies different types of sources (archaeological, literary etc.,) and describes their use in reconstruction of history of this period.



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?
 a. Trade b. Hunting c. Painting d. Rearing of animals. [**b. Hunting**]

II. MATCH THE STATEMENT WITH THE REASON. TICK THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. **Statement** : Pre historic man went along with the dog for hunting.
Reason : Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.
- a. Statement is true, but reason is wrong. b. Statement and reason are correct.
 c. Statement is wrong, and reason is correct. d. Both statements and reasons are wrong.

[**b. Statement and reason are correct.**]

2. **Statement** : The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement:

- a. Museum b. Burial materials c. Stone tools d. Bones **[a. Museum]**

3. Find out the wrong pair

- a. Old stone age – Stone tools
b. Rock paintings – Walls of the caves
c. Copper plates – A source of history
d. Cats – First domesticated **[d. Cats–First domesticated]**

4. Find the odd one

- a. Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.
b. There were paintings depicting hunting scenes.
c. It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.
d. The paintings were painted by using many colours.
[c. It was drawn to show his family members about hunting]

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in _____. **[caves]**
2. _____ is the father of history. **[Herodotus]**
3. _____ was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man. **[Dog]**
4. Inscriptions are _____ sources. **[archaeological]**
5. Ashoka Chakra has _____ spokes. **[24]**

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Stone tools belonging to Old Stone Age have been excavated at Atthirampakkam near Chennai. **[True]**
2. The materials used by the ancient people are preserved in the museums by the Archaeological Department. **[True]**
3. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country. **[True]**

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

a	Rock paintings	copper plates
b	Written records	the most famous king
c	Ashoka	Devaram
d	Religious Literature	to understand the lifestyle

Answer
to understand the lifestyle
copper plates
the most famous king
Devaram

VI. ANSWER IN ONE WORD

1. **Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?**

- Diary writing helps to records the events.
- It reveals the life style of people that period.

2. **How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?**

- We understand the life style of people of old stone age from used stone tools, their paintings on the rocks and walls of the caves.

3. **Is inscription a written record?**

- Yes. Inscription is a written record.

4. **What is proto history?**

- Proto History is the period between pre-history and History.

5. **Name an epic.**

- Ramayana, Mahabharatam, Manimegalai.

VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. **What is history?**

- The term History has been derived from the Greek word "Istoria" which means 'learning by enquiry'.
- History is a study of past events in chronological order.

2. **What do you know about the pre historic period?**

- The period between the use of first stone tools and the invention of writing system is pre-history.
- Stone tools, excavated materials and rock paintings are the major sources of prehistory.

3. **What are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period?**

- Paintings on the rocks and the walls of the caves, stone tools are the sources available to know about the prehistoric period.

4. **Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools.**

- India - Kondapur, Nevasa, Mehargarh, Rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Edakkal caves
- TamilNadu - AthiramPakkam, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Adichanalur

5. **What are the benefits of a museum?**

- Museums are the care takers of History
- The Educational benefit of a museum is academic learning.
- Children's curiosity comes out in the form of questions.
- Students are exposed to new ideas and concepts.

6. Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.

- Stone Blade, cores scraper, Burins, Awls.

7. Why were paintings drawn on rocks?

- Some would have stayed back without joining the hunting team. So for their benefits, these pictures could have been drawn.
- Painting could have been drawn for future generations.
- They might have wished to record their activities through these paintings.

8. Name any two artefacts?

- Potteries, Toys, tools and ornaments.

VIII. HOTS**1. How were dogs useful to pre historic men?**

- Dogs with their sniffing power helped them find out other wild animals.
- Dog helped them prevent the entry of dangerous animals.
- Thus dogs helped them in hunting and protection.

2. Compare the lifestyle of Old Stone Age man with present day lifestyle.

Sl.no	Old Stone age man	Present-day man:
1.	He was a nomad.	Settled in villages and towns.
2.	Took shelter on branches of trees, in holes and caves.	Lives in well-built houses.
3.	Wore dresses made out of leaves, the skin of animals, and barks of trees.	Wears dresses made out of cotton and other materials.
4.	Ate vegetables, fruits, and roots which he gathered from jungles.	Eats all kinds of food grains.
5.	Not civilized.	Well civilized.

IX. STUDENT ACTIVITY (FOR STUDENTS)**1. Write down the important events of your family with years. Draw a timeline with the help of your teacher or with your classmates.**

Important Event of my Family years

Time line – 1998 – 2020

2. Early man used stones as a weapon. Make an album showing the various uses of stone.**3. Identify the category of the following sources of history.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Urns excavated from Adhichanallur. | b. Copper plates of Velvikudi. |
| c. Mahabharatha. | d. Sanchi Stupa. |

e. Pattinappaalai.

f. The earthenwares from Keezhadi.

g. Toys of Indus Civilisation.

h. Big Temple of Thanjavur.

Ans: Archaeological sources - a, f, g

Epigraphical sources - b

Literary sources - c, e

Monumental sources - d, h

X. LIFE SKILL (FOR STUDENTS)

1. Make some weapon models used by the Old Stone Age man using clay.
2. Discuss with your grandpa, grandma, neighbours and teachers and collect information about your street, village, town or school.

With that collected data, try to write its history titling your writing as “I am a Historian”.

XI. ANSWER GRID

Early men scribbled and painted on me...Today they used me to build houses and lay roads. who am I? Ans : ROCKS	Name any two archaeological sources? Ans : Coins, Inscriptions	Name the types of literary sources? Ans : Secular literature Religious literature
Expand BC (BCE). Ans : Before Christ (or) Before Common Era	what is the meaning of the Greek word “Istoria”? Ans : Learning by enquiry	Expand AD(CE). Ans : Common Era
_____is the study of inscriptions. Ans : Epigraphy	_____ is the study of coins. Ans : Numismatics	I can help you to talk, see, hear, write and read. There is no world without me. Who am I? Ans : Computer

XII. MAP WORK (REFER MAP BOOK)

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- a. Delhi b. Chennai c. Tamil Nadu d. Andhra Pradesh e. Kerala f. Karnataka

GEOGRAPHY

Unit

1

The Universe and Solar System



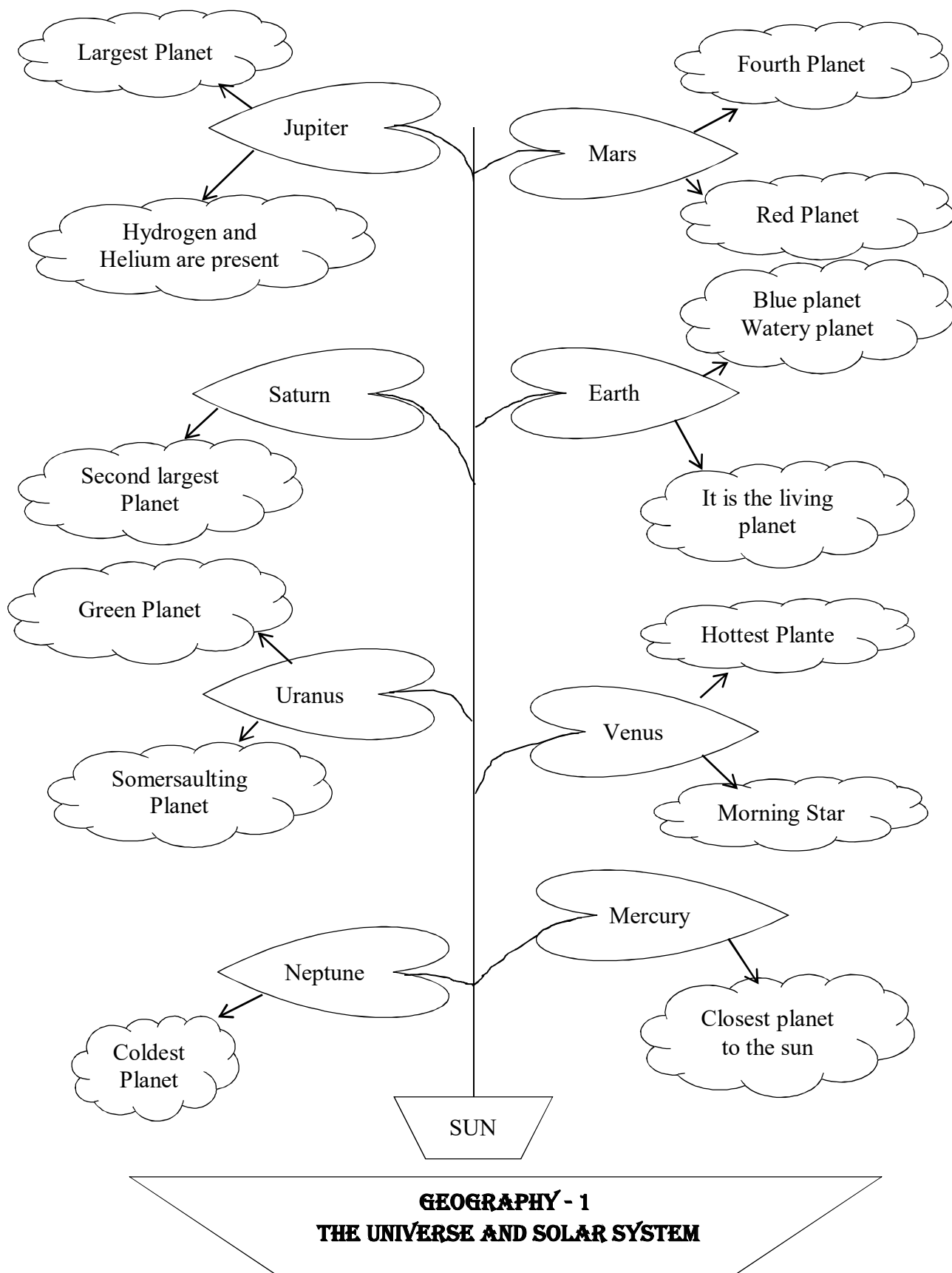
Learning Objectives

- To know about the formation of the universe
- To differentiate between the members of the Solar System
- To understand the motions of the Earth and its effects
- To learn about the different spheres of the Earth and their interaction with each other



★ Learning Outcomes

- | | |
|--------|---|
| SS 601 | ➤ Distinguishes between stars, planets and satellites e.g. Sun, Earth and Moon. |
| SS 602 | ➤ Recognizes that the earth is a unique celestial body due to existences of life, zones of the earth with special reference to biosphere. |
| SS 603 | ➤ Demonstrates day & night and seasons |



D. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1	Hottest Planet	a	Mars
2	Ringed Planet	b	Neptune
3	Red Planet	c	Venus
4	Somersaulting Planet	d	Saturn
5	Coldest Planet	e	Uranus

Answer

c	Venus
d	Saturn
a	Mars
e	Uranus
b	Neptune

E. (I) CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

1. Venus rotates from east to west.
2. The Tropic of Cancer faces the Sun on June 21.
3. Mars has rings around it.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

a.1 and 2 b.2 and 3 c.1, 2 and 3 d.2 only [a.1 and 2]

E. (II) WHICH OF THE STATEMENT(S) IS/ARE TRUE?

Statement I : Earth is called a watery planet.

Statement II : The rotation of the Earth causes seasons.

Which of the statement(s) is/are true?

- a. I is true; II is wrong b. I is wrong; II is true
c. Both the statements are true d. Statements I and II are wrong. [a. I is true; II is wrong]

F. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Cluster of stars. [Galaxy]
2. The nearest galaxy to the solar system. [Andromeda]
3. The brightest planet. [Venus]
4. The living sphere. [Earth]
5. The year which has 366 days. [Leap Year]

G. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Name the inner planets.

➤ The inner planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars.

2. Pluto is no longer a planet. Reason out.

- Pluto does not meet all the criteria established by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) in August 2006 which downgraded the status of Pluto to that of dwarf planet.

3. What is perihelion?

- Perihelion is the Earth's closest position to the sun.

4. How many times in a year would you find the Sun overhead if you lived on 20°N Latitude?

- Two times; It would be on 21st March and 23rd September.

5. Which celestial body shares its orbit with others? Give an example.

- The dwarf planets shares it orbit with others.
- The five dwarf planets of the solar system are Pluto, Ceres, Eris, Makemake and Haumea.

H. GIVE REASONS**1. Why is Uranus called as the somersaulting planet?**

- The axis of Uranus is tilted so much that it appears to orbit the sun on its sides like on rolling ball, so Uranus is called the somersaulting planet.

2. The surface of the moon has many craters.

- Moon has no atmosphere.
- The surface of the moon is characterized by craters created by the impact of meteors.

3. The velocity of Earth's rotation is zero at poles.

- The earth is a sphere.
- It is widest at the equator, becoming increasingly narrow further towards to top and bottom.
- The velocity of Earth's rotation varies from 1670 km/hr at equator and to 845 km/hr at 60° N and S and zero at the poles.

I. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Distinguish between inner and outer planets.**

Inner or Terrestrial planets	Outer planets or Jovian planets or Gaseous giant
Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars.	Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
They are comparatively smaller in size.	They are huge in size
They are composed of rocks. The surface of the inner planets has mountains, volcanoes and craters.	Most of them are made of gas. All of the outer planets have rings orbiting them.

2. What are the effects of rotation and revolution?**Effects of Rotation:**

- The rotation of the earth causes day and night. As the earth is spherical in shape only one half of it is illuminated by the sun at a time.
- The other half remains dark.
- The illuminated portion of the earth experiences day, whereas the darkened part of the earth experiences night.

Effects of Revolution:

- The movement of the earth around the sun is called revolution.
- The revolution of the earth causes seasons.
- The revolution of the earth gives the impression that the sun is moving north and south of the equator.

3. Explain the characteristics of the various spheres of the Earth.

- The Earth is the most suitable planet to support life. It has three major components that we call as the realms of the Earth- lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.

Lithosphere:

- Lithos means rocky in Greek. The Lithosphere is the land on which we live.

Hydrosphere:

- The word Hydro means water in Greek. The hydrosphere consists of water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ice caps on mountains and water vapour in the atmosphere.

Atmosphere:

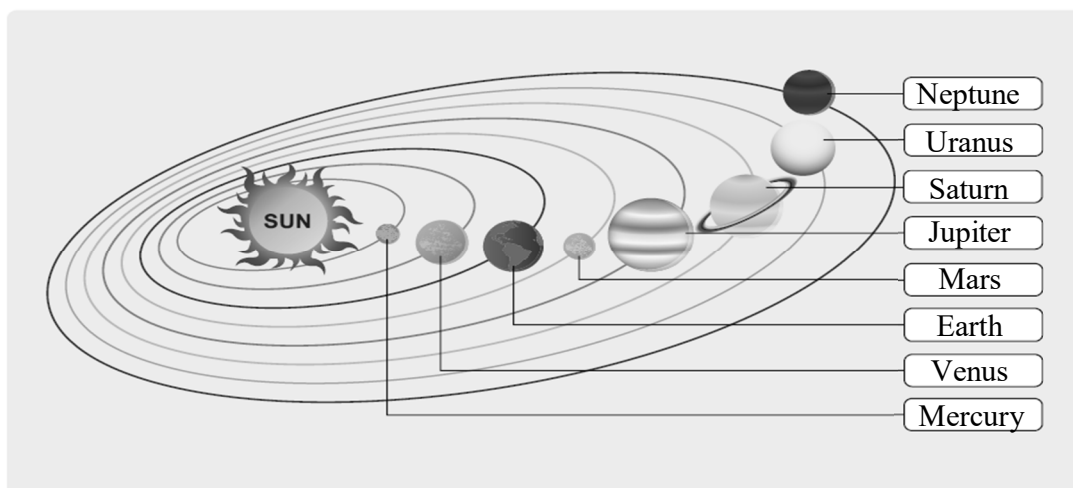
- The word Atmo means air in Greek. Atmosphere is the envelope of air that surrounds the Earth. Different types of gases make up the atmosphere. The major gases are Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%).

Biosphere:

- Where life exists is known as Biosphere. Bio means life in Greek. It consists of distinct zones.

J. PICTURE STUDY

1. Study the picture and answer the given questions.
2. Which is the closest planet to the Sun? **Mercury**
3. Which is the largest planet? **Jupiter**
4. Which is the farthest planet from the Sun? **Neptune**
5. Which is the second smallest planet? **Mars**



2. Look at the picture and answer the questions given below.



a) Identify the planet

Uranus

b) What is the colour of the planet?

Green

c) Why is it of this colour?

It is green in colour due to the presence of methane

STUDENT ACTIVITY

K. SOLVE THE PUZZLE

Across

2 A dwarf planet. - **Ceres**

3 Equal days and nights. - **Equinox**

7 I am a gas found in the Sun.

- **Hydrogen**

8 I appear once in 76 years. - **Halley**

Down

1 I am the morning star. - **Venus**

2 India's first moon mission.

- **Chandrayaan**

4 I have two natural satellites. - **Mars**

5 I am the farthest planet. - **Neptune**

6 An imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth. - **Axis**

			1. V		2. C	E	R	E	S		
			E		H						
			N		A						
	3. E	Q	U	I	N	O	X				
			S		D						
					R		4. M				
					A		A			5. N	
		6. A		7. H	Y	D	R	O	G	E	N
		X			A		S			P	
		I			A					T	
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						8. H	A	L	L	E	Y

CIVICS

Unit 1

Understanding Diversity



Learning Objectives

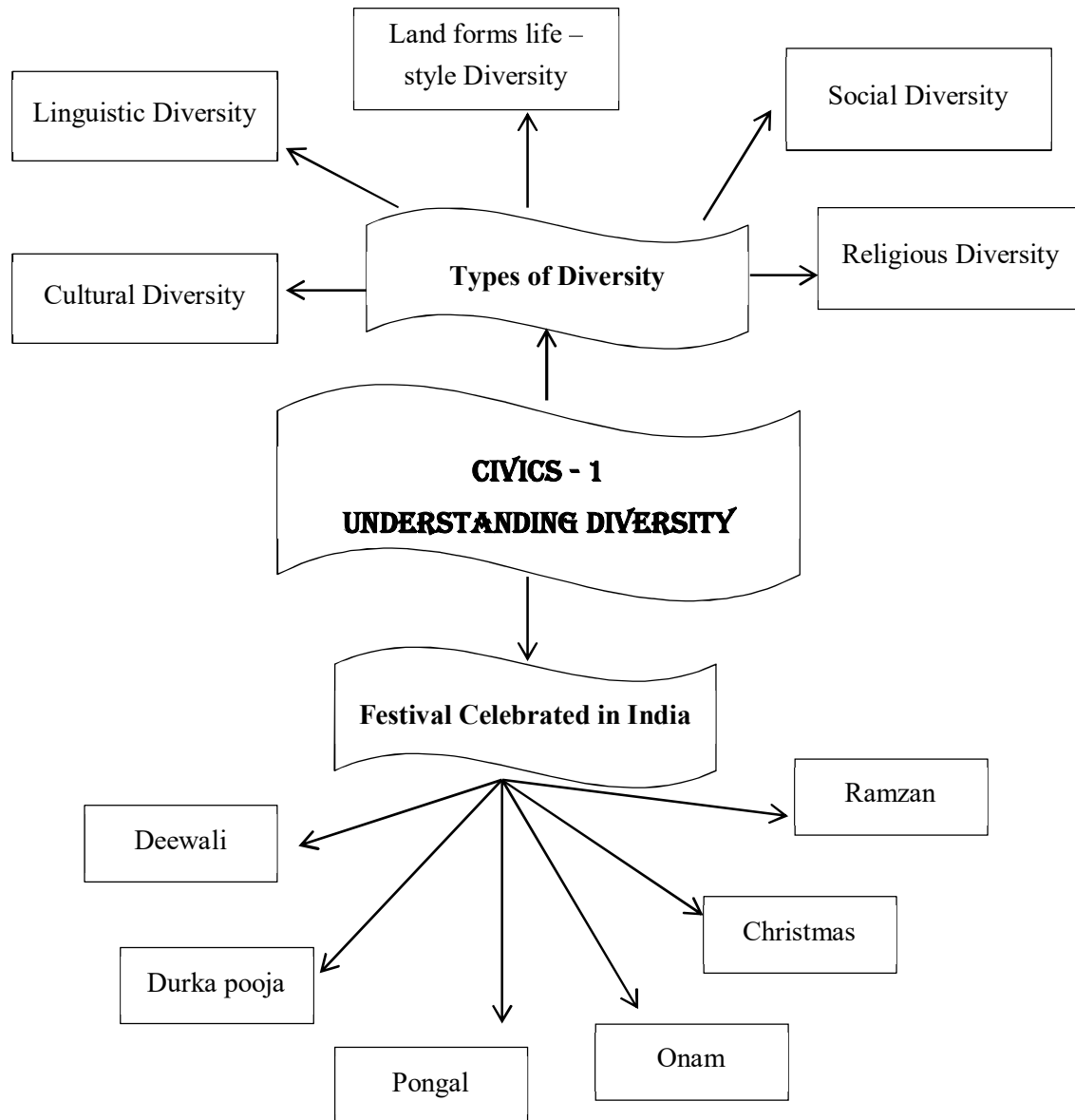
- Know the meaning of diversity
- Understand the existence of diversity in India
- Develop a healthy attitude towards others around you
- Understand the differences in the belief systems of people
- Know to accept and respect the unity in diversity



* Learning Outcomes

SS 619 ➤ Describes various forms of human diversity around her / him

SS 620 ➤ Develops a healthy attitude towards various kinds of diversity around him /her



EXERCISES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. India consists of ____ States and ____ Union territories.

a. 27,9

b. 29, 7

c. 28,7

d.28,8

[b. 29, 7]

2. India is known as a

a. Continent

b. Sub continent

c.Island

d. None of these

[b. Sub continent]

3. Mawsynram, the land of highest rainfall is located in

a. Manipur

b. Sikkim

c. Nagaland

d. Meghalaya

[d. Meghalaya]

4. Which one of the following religion is not practised in India

a. Sikhism

b. Islam

c. Zoroastrianism

d. Confucianism

[d. Confucianism]

5. Recognised official languages of India, as per VIIIth Schedule of Indian Constitution

a. 25

b. 23

c. 22

d. 26

[c. 22]

6. Onam festival celebrated in

a. Kerala

b. Tamil Nadu

c. Punjab

d. Karnataka

[a. Kerala]

7. Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of

a. Kerala

b. Tamil Nadu

c. Manipur

d. Karnataka

[a. Kerala]

8. 'Discovery of India' – a book was written by

a. Rajaji

b. V.O.C

c. Nethaji

d. Jawaharlal Nehru

[d. Jawaharlal Nehru]

9. The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by

a. Jawaharlal Nehru

b. Ambedkar

c. Mahatma Gandhi

d. Rajaji

[a. Jawaharlal Nehru]

10. V.A. Smith called India as _____

a. Great Democracy

b. Unique land of diversities

c. Ethnological museum

d. Secular nation

[c. Ethnological museum]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Geographical features and climatic conditions determine the _____ activities of a region.

[economic]

2. Jaisalmer, the land of lowest rainfall is located in _____

[Rajasthan]

3. Tamil was declared as classical language in the year _____

[2004]

4. Bihu festival is celebrated in _____

[Assam]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1	Negroids	a	Religion
2	Coastal areas	b	India
3	Zoroastrianism	C	Fishery
4	Unity in diversity	D	Indian race

Answer	
d	Indian race
c	Fishery
a	Religion
b	India

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**1. Define diversity.**

- In India, People speak different languages, eat different kinds of food, celebrate their own festivals, and different cultures, worship in different ways, yet we live together. This is known as diversity.

2. What are the types of diversity?

1. Land forms and lifestyle diversity
2. Social diversity
3. Religious diversity
4. Linguistic diversity
5. Cultural diversity

3. Why is India called a sub continent?

- A continent is a very large area of land with various physical features such as mountains, Plateaus, Plains, Rivers and seas and various, types of weather.
- India has all of them. So India is known as a sub-continent.

4. Write the names of three major festivals celebrated in India.

- Pongal, Deepavali – Hindus
- Miladi Nabi, Ramjan – Muslims
- Christmas, Easter – Christians

5. List out some of the classical dances of India.

- Bharatanatyam
- Kathakali
- Yakshagana
- Kuchipudi
- Odissi
- Manipuri
- Sattriya

6. Why is India called the land of unity in diversity?

- In India, people who lived in different parts of the country differ in their ways of life.
- These differences make us unique as Indians.
- We come from different backgrounds belong to different cultures, worship different Gods in different ways. Yet we live together.
- This is known as unity in diversity.

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Explain: Linguistic diversity and cultural diversity.****Linguistic Diversity**

- According to census of India 2001, India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages.
- Four major Indian language families are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Sino Tibetan. Tamil is the oldest Dravidian language.
- English has emerged as an important language and a medium of instruction in schools and colleges.

Cultural Diversity

- The term ‘culture’ refers to customs and practices of people, their language, their dress code, cuisine, religion, social habits, music, art and architecture.
- The culture of a group of people is reflected in their social behaviour and interactions.
- Art and architecture are an integral part of every community.
- It develops as a part of culture and tradition of a community.

2. “India is a land of diversity, yet we are all united”. Discuss.

- We are united by the spirit of patriotism.
- Symbols such as the National Flag and National Anthem remind us of our great nation and the need to stay united.
- We come together when we celebrate Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi every year.
- India has a multi-cultural society.
- India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices.
- The freedom struggle and the drafting of our Constitution stands as ample evidence to the spirit of unity of India

VI. PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES**1. “The occupation of people depends on the landform of a place”. Give some examples.**

- ★ Physical and climatic features determine the economic activities of a region.
- ★ People living in the plains thrive on agriculture, while people in the coastal areas take to fishing for their livelihood. In mountainous regions, rearing of animals is undertaken.
- ★ Hilly landscapes are supported by favourable climatic conditions for the cultivation of coffee and tea.

2. Read about a state of your choice and make an album to show the culture and tradition of people who live in that state.**3. Collect the pictures to show the art and architecture of Tamil Nadu.****VII. HOTS****1. List out the various festivals celebrated in different states.**

Folk dances of India	
State	Popular dance
Tamil Nadu	Karagattam, Oyillattam, Kummi, Therukoothu, Bommalattam, Puliattam, Kolattam, Thappattam
Kerala	Theyyam and Mohiniattam
Punjab	Bhangra
Gujarat	Garba and Dandia
Rajasthan	Kalbelia and Ghoomer
Uttar Pradesh	Ras Lila
Uttarakhand	Chholiya
Assam	Bihu

VIII. LIFE SKILL**1. Suggest measures to bring unity in your school.**

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT
SUMMATIVE ASSESMENT – 2025

Time: 2.00 Hrs.

Marks: 60

I. Choose the correct answer:

5×1=5

- 1) The lowest unit of administration during the Sangam Age was _____
a) Mandalam b) Nadu c) Ur d) Pattinam
- 2) Prayog Prashasti was composed by _____
a) Kalidasa b) Amarasimha c) Harisena d) Dhanvantri
- 3) Which of the following titles were the titles of Mahendra Varma I ?
a) Mattavilasa b) Vichitrachitta c) Gunabara d) All the three
- 4) Which is not the western Margin of Asia?
a) Black sea b) Mediterranean sea c) Red sea d) Arabian sea
- 5) The 23 ½° N line of latitude is called _____
a) Tropic of capricorn b) Tropic of cancer c) Arctic circle

II. Fill in the blanks:

6×1=6

- 6) _____ built Kallanai across the river kaveri
- 7) Harsha shifted his capital from _____ to Kanauj
- 8) The wettest place in the world is _____
- 9) The world is divided into _____ time zones.
- 10) The definition of democracy is defined by _____
- 11) The tenure of the local body representative is _____ years.

III. True or False:

4×1=4

- 12) Kizhar was the village chief
- 13) Buddhacharita was written by Asvaghosha
- 14) Dhanvantri was a famous scholar in the field of medicine
- 15) Thevaram was composed by Azhwars

IV. Match the following:

5×1=5

- 16) Thennar - Equator
- 17) Hiuen - Tsang - Permanent unit
- 18) Fjord coast - Pandyas
- 19) O° line of latitude - Si-Yu-Ki
- 20) Grama Sabha - Norway

V. Read the statement and tick the correct answer:

2×1=2

- 21) **Statement I** : Pallava are shows transition from rock – cut monolithic structure to stone build temple

Statement II : Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram is an example of Pallava art and architecture

- a) Statement I is wrong b) Statement II is wrong
- c) Both the statements are correct d) Both the statements are wrong

22) Circle the odd one:

North pole, South pole, Equator, International Date line

VI. Answer any six questions:**6×2=12**

23) Name any two archaeological sites related to Sangam period

24) Name the books authored by Harsha

25) Name the important intermontane plateaus found in Asia

26) Name the four hemispheres of the Earth

27) What are the types of disasters? Give examples.

28) What is Democracy?

29) What are the divisions of a Urban local body?

30) Slogans for Road safety any 3.

VII. Answer the following in details (any 4)**4x5=20**

31) Discuss the status of Women in the sangam society.

32) What are the uses of globe?

33) What are the aims of Democracy?

34) List out a few functions of corporations

35) Answer Grid

Who built the Kailasanatha temple at Ellora? Ans:	Name the stulptural Mandapas of Mamallan Style of architecture Ans:	Where do structural temples of Chalukya exist? Ans:
Name two saivite saints and Vaishnavite saints who practised bhakti culturing Pallava period Ans:	What were the titles adopted by Narisimha Varma I? Ans:	Who was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty? Ans:

36) Mark the following places on the map of India (any 6)**6x1=6**

- i) Korkai ii) Muciri iii) Uraiyur iv) Kaveri poompattinum
v) Madurai vi) Taxila vii) Adichanallur viii) Sanchi

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1	June	What is History?		
2	July	Human Evolution		
3	August	Indus Civilisation		
4		Indus Civilisation		
5		Indus Civilisation		
6	August & September	Ancient Cities of Tamilagam		
7	July & august	Land and Oceans		
8		Land and Oceans		

Teacher Signature

Head Master Signature

TERM- 2

Practice No.	Month	Title	Marks	Teacher Signature
9	November & December	From Chiefdoms to Empires		
10		From Chiefdoms to Empires		
11	October	Resources		

Teacher Signature**Head Master Signature**

TERM- 3

Practice No.	Month	Title	Marks	Teacher Signature
12	January	Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age		
13		Society and Culture in Ancient Tamizhagam: The Sangam Age		
14		Asia and Europe		
15		Asia and Europe		

Teacher Signature**Head Master Signature**

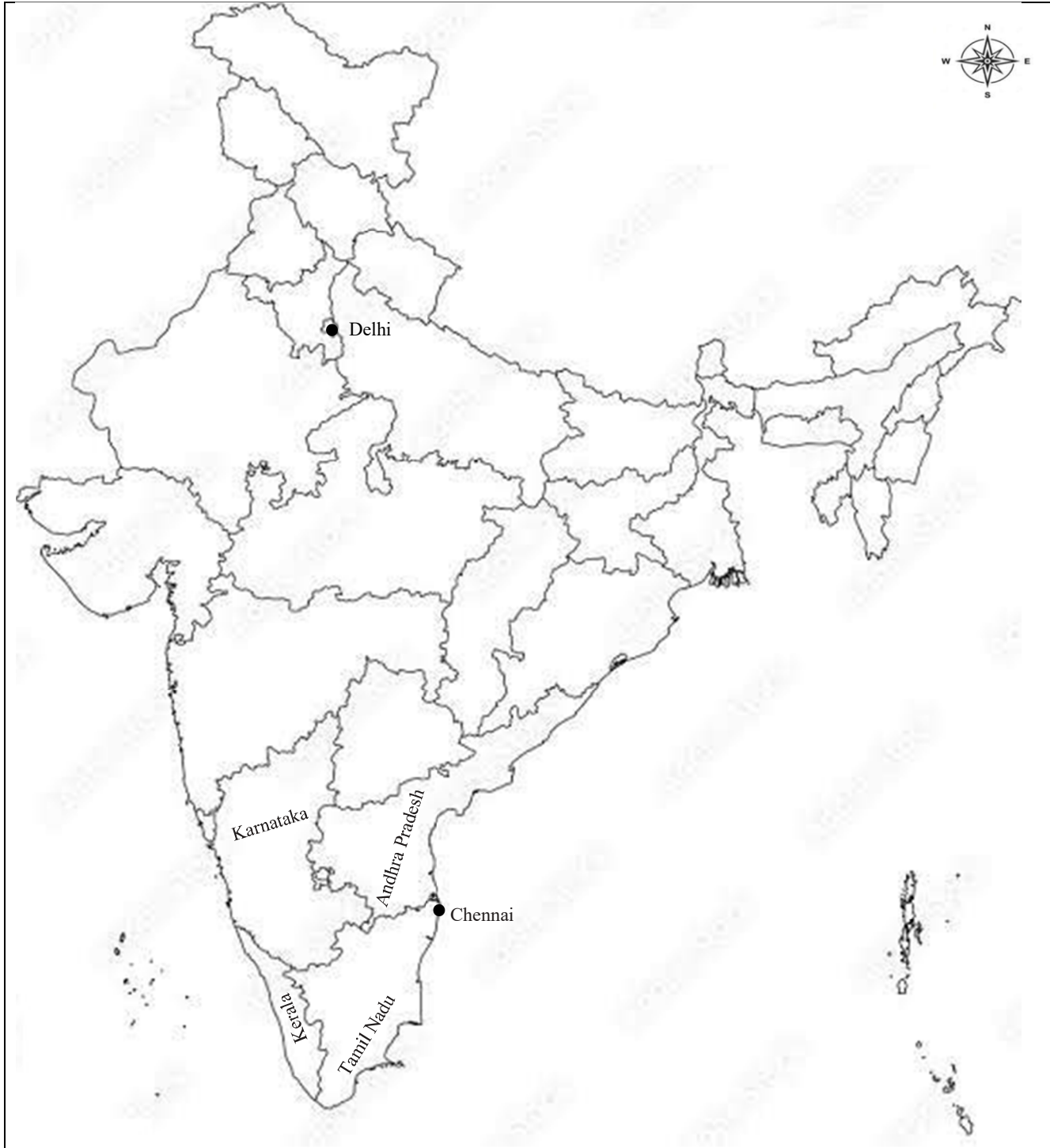
HISTORY

TERM-1

1. What is History?

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- a. Delhi b. Chennai c. Tamil Nadu d. Andhra Pradesh e. Kerala f. Karnataka

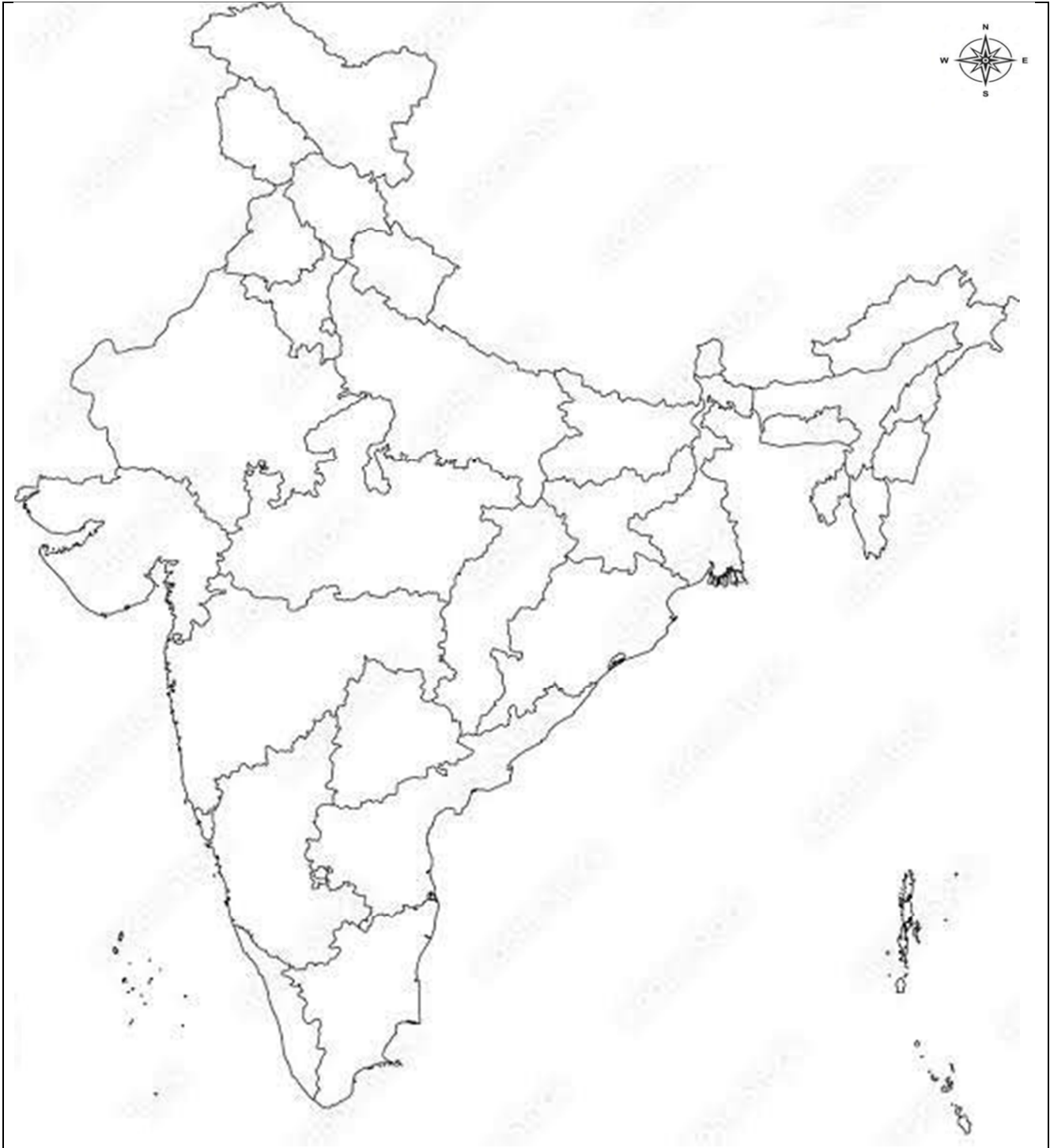


2. What is History?

TERM-1

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

a. Delhi b. Chennai c. Tamil Nadu d. Andhra Pradesh e. Kerala f. Karnataka



2. Human Evolution

TERM-1

On the outline map of India, mark the following places:

1. Adichanallur 2. Attirampakkam 3. Bhimbetka 4. Hunasagi Valley 5. Lothal

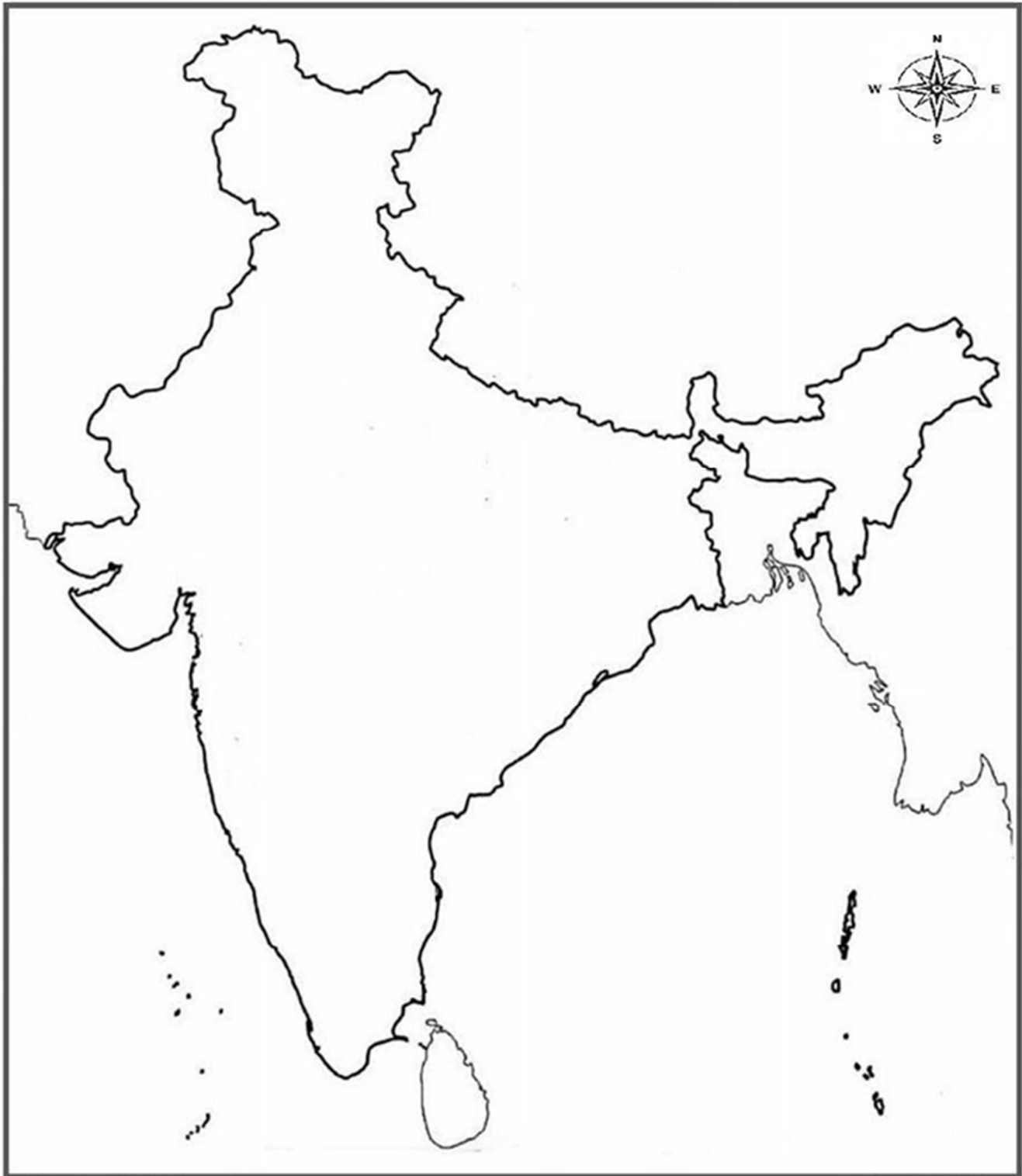


2. Human Evolution

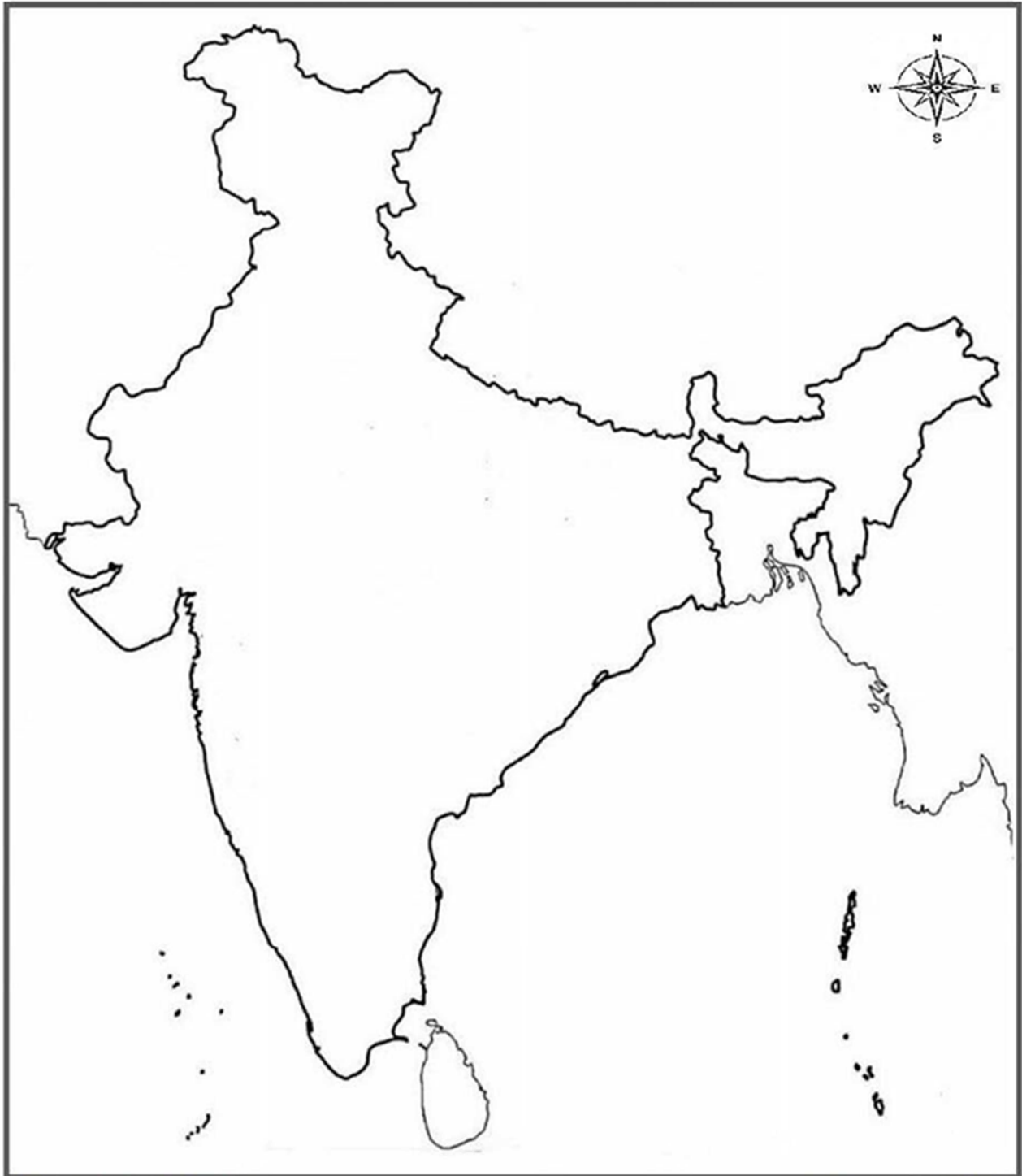
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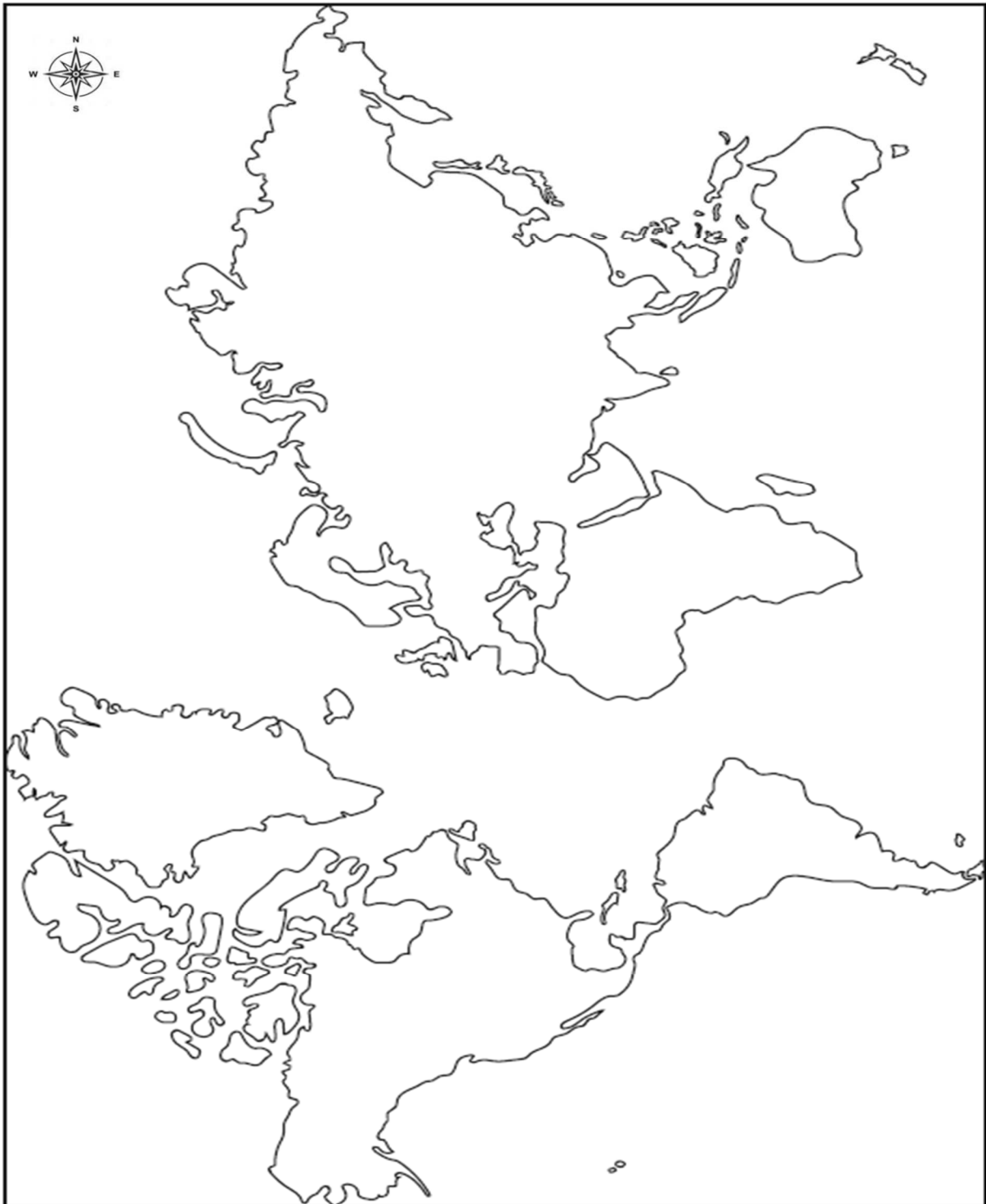
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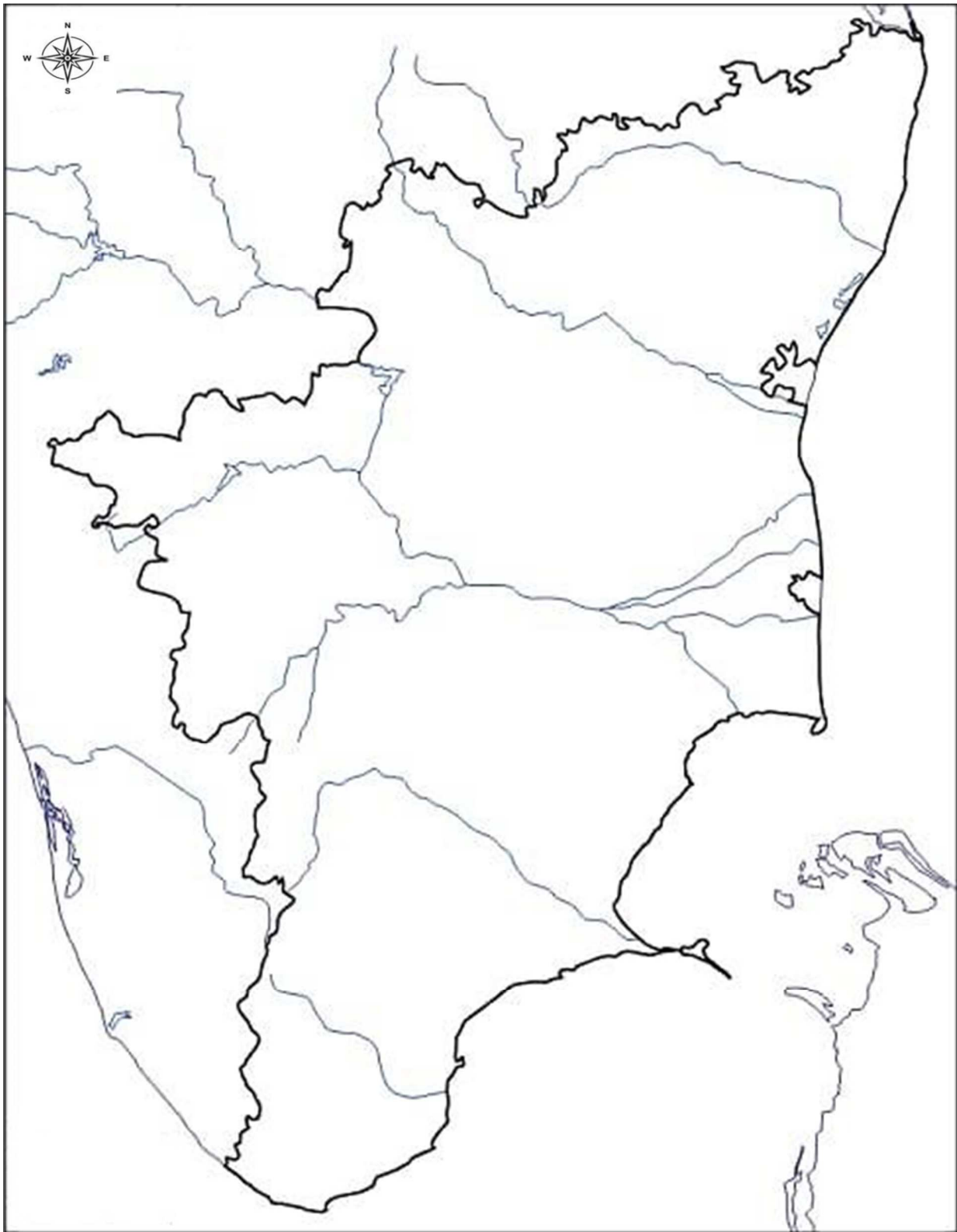
Practice Map



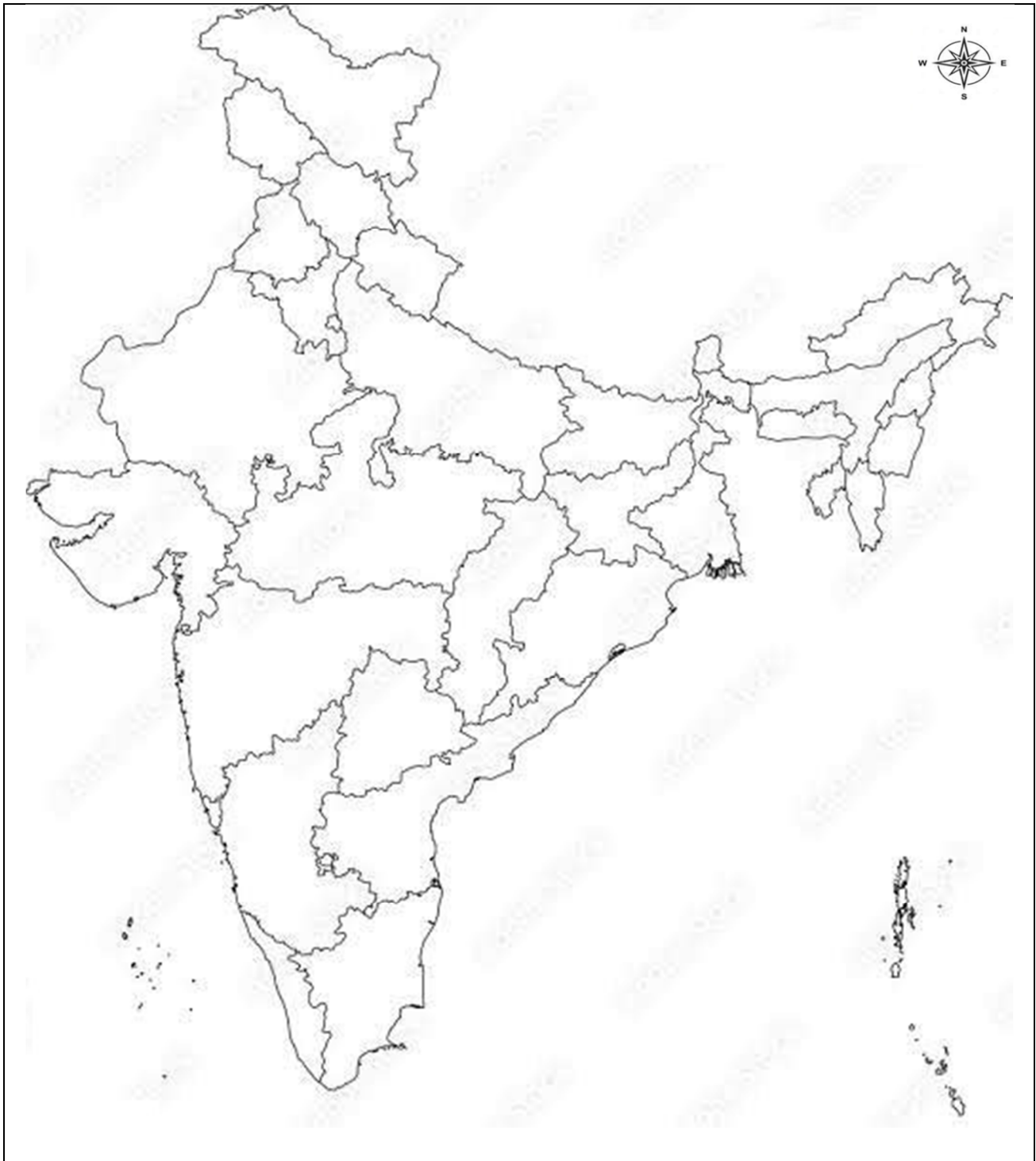
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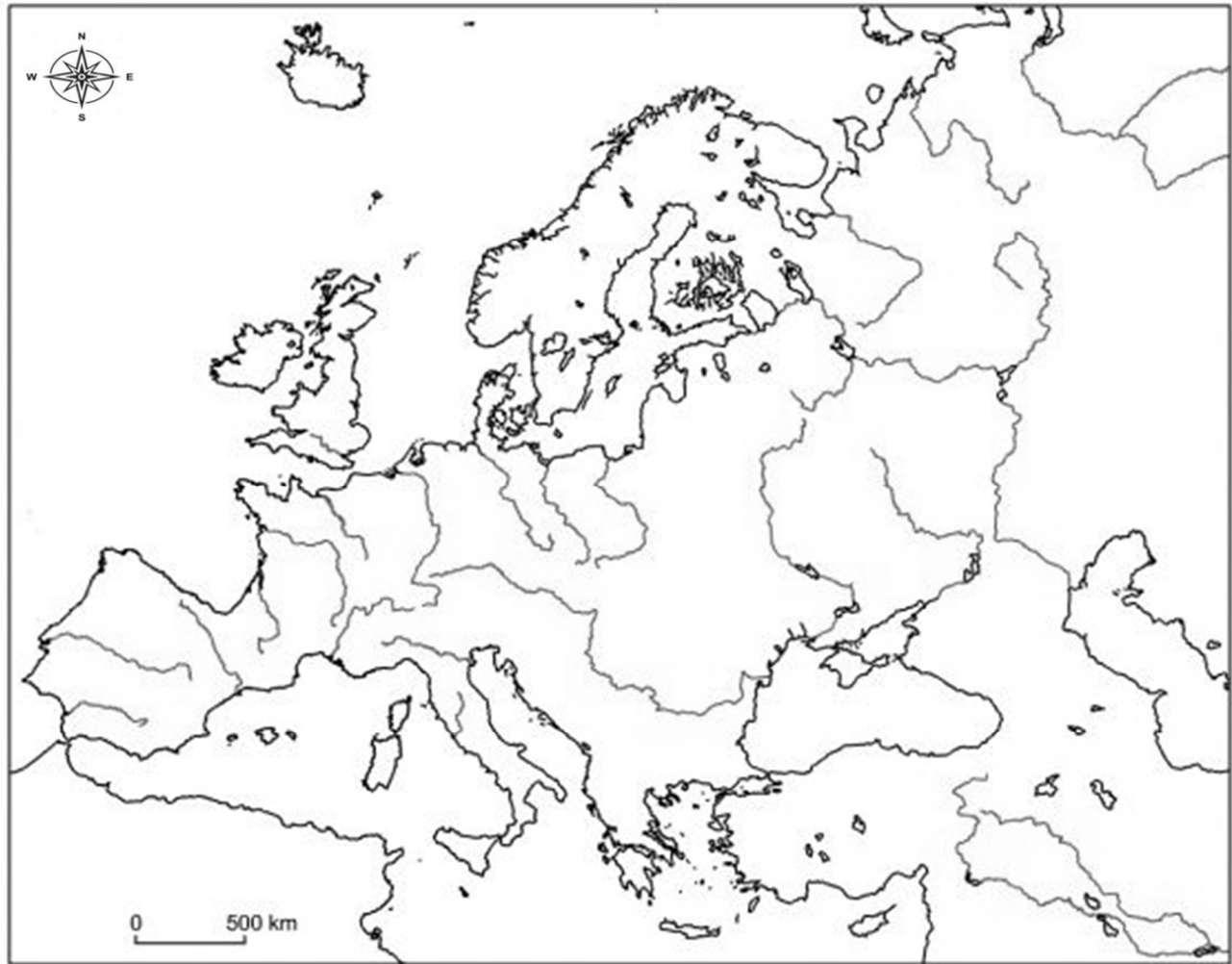
Practice Map



Practice Map



Practice Map



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