

World Geography

Teacher's Guide



Table of Contents

<i>To the Teacher</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>Classroom Management</i>	<i>viii</i>
<i>Application Activity Rubric</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Use Chart</i>	<i>x</i>

Unit 1: Geography and Maps

Unit Overview	1
Suggested Activities	2

Unit 2: The Americas

Unit Overview	3
Suggested Activities	5

Unit 3: Europe

Unit Overview	6
Suggested Activities	7

Unit 4: Africa

Unit Overview	8
Suggested Activities	10

Unit 5: Russia, Central Asia, and the Middle East

Unit Overview	11
Suggested Activities	13

Unit 6: South Asia and East Asia

Unit Overview	14
Suggested Activities	15

Unit 7: Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica

Unit Overview	16
Suggested Activities	18

<i>Answer Key</i>	19
<i>Graphic Organizers</i>	24
<i>Student Book Appendix</i>	28
<i>Student Book Glossary</i>	39

To the Teacher

Overview

Power Basics® is a complete textbook program designed to meet the needs of students who are daunted by the length and complexity of traditional textbooks. The goal of all textbook programs is to provide students with important new information. However, in traditional textbook programs, this goal is often overshadowed by other considerations. Many textbooks are written for the above-average reader and cover a wide range of content. They are filled with photographs, illustrations, and other visual elements. For some students, the amount of material is overpowering, the visual elements are distracting, and the rapid pace is unnerving. In *Power Basics*®, we revisited the basic goal, developing a streamlined textbook program that presents the essential content students need to succeed.

Program Components

As with traditional textbook programs, *Power Basics*® includes a core textbook and ancillary products designed to round out the program. The student text provides coverage of the essential content in each subject area. A consumable workbook provides a variety of activities for each lesson, including practice activities, extension activities, and activities designed for different learning styles.

Teacher support materials include a teacher's guide and test pack for each student text. The teacher's guide includes the following: an overview of each unit in the student text; suggestions for extension activities; the student text glossary and appendix; a complete answer key to all practice activities and unit reviews in the student text; classroom record-keeping forms, and graphic organizers for student use.

For more detailed assessments, the test pack offers a pretest, unit tests for each unit in the student text, a posttest, and test-taking strategies for students.

Student Book Organization

The student text is divided into units. Each unit contains a series of lessons on related topics, with one

lesson for each topic. Each lesson begins with a clear, student-centered goal and a list of key words that are introduced in the lesson. The definitions for these words are found in the glossary, located in both the student text and the teacher's guide.

Next comes a brief introduction to the topic of the lesson, followed by instructional text that presents essential information in short, easy-to-understand sections. Each section of instructional text is followed by a practice activity that lets students apply what they have just learned. A unit review is provided at the end of each unit to assess students' progress. The review is followed by one or more application activities that encourage students to extend and apply what they have learned.

The student text also includes several special features. "Think About It" sections ask students to use critical-thinking skills. "Tip" sections give students useful hints to help them remember specific pieces of information in the student text. "In Real Life" sections show students how the material they are learning connects to their own lives.

The reference section at the back of the student text includes an appendix, a glossary (with pronunciation guide) that includes all vocabulary in the Words to Know sections, and an index to help students locate information in the text.

Record-Keeping Forms

To make record-keeping easier, we have provided a reproducible class chart that you can use to track students' progress. Fill in your students' names, and make copies of the chart for each unit in the student text. Add lesson numbers, lesson titles, and practice numbers as needed. We have also provided a generic grading rubric for the application activities in the student text so that these activities may be assigned for credit, if you wish. You may customize the rubric by adding more grading criteria or adapting the criteria on the sheet to fit your needs.

We're pleased that you have chosen to Power Up your Basic Skills Curriculum with *Power Basics*®!

To the Teacher, *continued*

Guide to Icons

Teacher's Guide



Teaching Tip

Practical suggestions help you to engage students in the learning process.



Differentiation

Different approaches to the content gives all learners the opportunity to connect to the material.



Thinking Skills

Helpful suggestions increase students' ability to think critically.



Fascinating Facts

These tidbits of information are guaranteed to pique your students' interest.

Student Text



Tip

Tips give helpful hints to boost understanding and retention.



Think About It

These sections develop critical-thinking.



In Real Life

These features connect learning concepts to students' lives.

Workbook



Reinforcement

Reinforcement activities give students additional opportunities to practice what they have learned.



Multiple Intelligences

Different approaches capitalize on different learning styles and interests to help all students connect to the material.



Extension

Deepen and broaden learning with critical-thinking activities, real-life applications, and more.

Classroom Management

Student Name	Lesson No.: _____ Title: _____								Unit Review Score
	Practice # _____	Practice # _____	Practice # _____	Practice # _____	Practice # _____	Practice # _____	Practice # _____	Practice # _____	
1.									
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29.									
30.									

Application Activity Rubric

Name _____ Date _____

Unit _____ Activity _____

POINTS	4 all of the time	3 most of the time	2 some of the time	1 almost none of the time
followed directions				
organized material well				
used appropriate resources				
completed the entire activity				
showed an understanding of the content				
produced error-free materials				
drew logical conclusions				
where appropriate, listed sources used				

Use Chart

POWER BASICS WORKBOOK

STUDENT TEXT PRACTICE

Unit 1: Geography and Maps

Activity 1: What Is Geography?	Practice 1: What Is Geography?
Activity 2: Types of Maps	Practice 2: Maps
Activity 3: Classroom Map	Practice 3: Getting Information from a Map
Activity 4: Continents and Oceans Game	Practice 4: Continents, Oceans, and Hemispheres
Activity 5: Latitude/Longitude	Practice 5: Latitude and Longitude
Activity 6: Create Your Own Island	Practice 5: Latitude and Longitude

Unit 2: The Americas

Activity 7: Location: North America	Practice 6: Location
Activity 8: Population in North America	Practice 7: Population Distribution
Activity 9: Hawaii	Practice 8: Political Divisions of the United States
Activity 10: Nunavut	Practice 9: Political Divisions of Canada
Activity 11: Coastal Waters of North America	Practice 10: Islands, Coasts, and Bodies of Water
Activity 12: The Mississippi River	Practice 11: Inland Waterways
Activity 13: North American Landforms	Practice 12: Landforms
Activity 14: Introduction to Climographs	Practice 13: Climate
Activity 15: Agriculture: Wheat	Practice 14: Agriculture
Activity 16: Natural Resource Marketing Campaign	Practice 15: Natural Resources
Activity 17: Urban Centers: United States and Canada	Practice 16: Urban Centers
Activity 18: Location: Latin America	Practice 17: Location and Population Distribution
Activity 19: Population Distribution in Haiti	Practice 17: Location and Population Distribution
Activity 20: Political Divisions in Latin America	Practice 18: Political Divisions
Activity 21: Water in Latin America	Practice 19: Islands, Coasts, and Bodies of Water
Activity 22: The Amazon River	Practice 20: Inland Waterways
Activity 23: Latin American Landforms	Practice 21: Landforms
Activity 24: Climate Comparison	Practice 22: Climate and Agriculture
Activity 25: Food in the Americas	Practice 22: Climate and Agriculture
Activity 26: Urban Centers in Latin America	Practice 23: Natural Resources and Industry

Unit 3: Europe

Activity 27: Population Density	Practice 24: Location and Population Distribution
Activity 28: Population Distribution in Hungary	Practice 24: Location and Population Distribution
Activity 29: Political Divisions in Europe	Practice 25: Political Divisions
Activity 30: Landforms of Europe	Practice 26: Peninsulas, Islands, and Bodies of Water
Activity 31: The Danube	Practice 27: Inland Waterways
Activity 32: The Winter Olympics	Practice 28: Landforms
Activity 33: Climate in Europe	Practice 29: Climate
Activity 34: Tulip History	Practice 30: Agriculture
Activity 35: Industry Comparisons	Practice 31: Natural Resources and Industry

Unit 4: Africa

Unit 4 presents the geography of Africa. Lesson 5 opens with an overview of the African continent as a whole, including its location and ways in which its enormous size is manifested. Lesson 5 then turns to an examination of the geography of the five countries of North Africa, including its population distribution and density (as largely related to the region's water resources), bodies of water and their coastlines, landforms (dominated by the great Sahara Desert), the mostly very dry climate, agriculture and the scarcity of arable land, and natural resources. Students' understanding of this lesson's geography is facilitated by maps of the African continent, of North Africa, and of this region's landforms and climate. Lesson 6 examines the geography of sub-Saharan Africa, beginning with its location on the globe and its political divisions by region and as affected by colonial rule. The lesson goes on to discuss population distribution, bodies of water and associated land formations, rivers, landforms, climate regions, agriculture, and natural resources and mining industries. Students' understanding of this lesson's geography is facilitated by maps of sub-Saharan Africa, of landforms, and of climate.

Lesson 5—North Africa

Goal: To understand the geography of North Africa and how it affects economic and population patterns in the region

WORDS TO KNOW

arable	population density	staple
oases	sand dunes	tropics

PLACES TO KNOW

Algeria	Mediterranean Sea	Strait of Gibraltar
Atlas Mountains	Morocco	sub-Saharan Africa
Egypt	North Africa	Suez Canal
Libya	Sahara Desert	Tunisia

Additional Activity Suggestions

- There are many aspects of African life that students might like to know more about. Suggest that they read a general article about an African country they are interested in, then narrow their interest to one topic, such as a major religion, gold mining, birds of the rain forest, or nomadic peoples. Have them prepare a written report, then share what they learned with the class.
- If you have Internet access, International Voices (<http://www.kirkwood.edu/esl/index.htm>) is a web site that offers a collection of essays written by ESL students. This site, sponsored by Kirkwood Community College in Iowa, provides a great way for students to explore other regions in the world.
- Also visit National Geographic on-line (<http://www.nationalgeographic.com>). This site posts featured articles from each month's issue and a cumulative photo gallery. It also reports on current geography in the news, gives updates to world atlases, and offers links and interactive activities.



Differentiation

- Using a large and current political outline map of Africa on heavy paper or cardboard, create (or have students create) several jigsaw puzzles of the nations of Africa. Each nation should be labeled with its name. Disassemble the puzzles. Then divide students into teams who work to reassemble their puzzle. You could make this a timed contest, or simply let students work until their puzzle is completed.

POWER BASICS

World Geography



J. WESTON
WALCH
PUBLISHER

Social Studies

Table of Contents

<i>To the Student</i>	v
Unit 1: Geography and Maps	
Lesson 1: Geography and Maps	3
Unit 2: The Americas	
Lesson 2: The United States and Canada	19
Lesson 3: Latin America	40
Unit 3: Europe	
Lesson 4: Europe	59
Unit 4: Africa	
Lesson 5: North Africa	89
Lesson 6: Sub-Saharan Africa	101
Unit 5: Russia, Central Asia, and the Middle East	
Lesson 7: Russia and Central Asia	127
Lesson 8: The Middle East	141
Unit 6: South Asia and East Asia	
Lesson 9: South Asia and East Asia	161
Unit 7: Australia, Oceania, and Antarctica	
Lesson 10: Australia and Oceania	195
Lesson 11: Antarctica	209
<i>Appendix</i>	223
<i>Glossary</i>	239
<i>Index</i>	254

LESSON 5: North Africa



GOAL: To understand the geography of North Africa and how it affects economic and population patterns in the region

WORDS TO KNOW

arable

oases

population density

sand dunes

staple

tropics

PLACES TO KNOW

Algeria

Atlas Mountains

Egypt

Libya

Mediterranean Sea

Morocco

North Africa

Sahara Desert

Strait of Gibraltar

sub-Saharan Africa

Suez Canal

Tunisia

Location

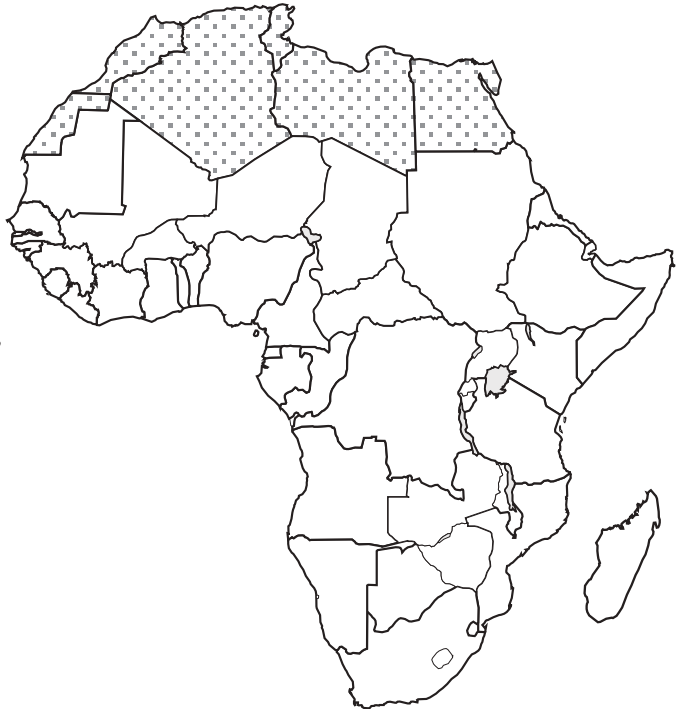
The continent of Africa lies south of Europe and west of Asia. Parts of Africa are located in each of the four hemispheres. The equator cuts horizontally across the center of Africa. This leaves the northern part of the continent in the Northern Hemisphere. The southern part is in the Southern Hemisphere. The prime meridian runs vertically through West Africa. This puts the northwestern regions of Africa in the Western Hemisphere. The central and eastern parts are in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Africa is the world's second-largest continent in land area. (The largest is Asia.) The list of facts on the next page may help you understand how big Africa really is.



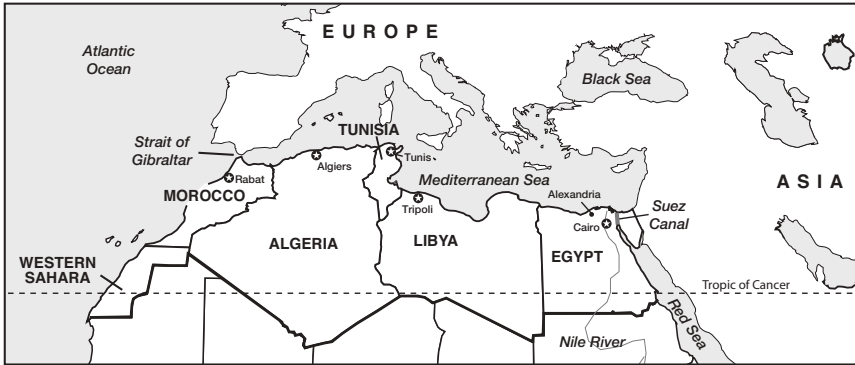
- It has the world's second-largest population.
- It holds about one fifth of Earth's land area.
- It contains about one eighth of the world's population.
- It is divided into over 50 independent countries.
- The world's largest hot desert is in Africa.
- The world's longest river is in Africa.
- More than 1,000 languages are spoken in Africa.

Because Africa is so big, you will learn about it in two parts. In this lesson, you will study the five countries of **North Africa—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt.** (Western Sahara is also considered part of North Africa. But it is not an independent country. It has been occupied by Morocco since 1980.) These countries lie along the northern coast of Africa. In Lesson 6, you will learn about the nations of **sub-Saharan Africa.** Those are the countries to the south of the great Sahara Desert.



North Africa

Look at the map below. This map shows the main countries and regions of North Africa.



North Africa

■ PRACTICE 32: Location

Decide if each statement below is true (T) or false (F). Write the correct letter on the line before each statement.

- ___ 1. All of Africa is located in the Northern Hemisphere.
- ___ 2. Africa is located south of Europe and west of Asia.
- ___ 3. Africa is the largest continent in the world.
- ___ 4. The world's largest hot desert and longest river are both in Africa.
- ___ 5. North Africa includes all the African countries that lie along the Pacific Ocean.

■ TIP



In the list of facts on page 90, you read that Africa has the world's largest *hot* desert. This is because not all deserts are hot. You can find very cold deserts in Canada, Greenland, northern Russia, and even Antarctica. But both hot and cold deserts are dry. The coldest type of desert, a polar desert, is dry because the water is always frozen. Hot deserts are dry because they are usually far from any water. Winds that carry rain cannot reach them. Also, water evaporates faster in high temperatures. So any rain that does fall in a hot desert quickly evaporates.

Population Distribution

Much of North Africa is very dry and hot. So most of the region's major population centers are near water. They are along the coasts or near the Nile River in Egypt. Look back at the map on page 91. Note how many of the North African capitals are close to the Mediterranean coast.

Algeria is the largest country in North Africa. But it has only the third-largest population. Egypt is the most populous nation in North Africa. It is also the second most populated in Africa as a whole. (Nigeria is the first.) In fact, the Nile River valley in Egypt is one of the most heavily populated regions on Earth. Cairo, Egypt's capital, has a population of more than ten million. It is located on the east bank of the Nile. Alexandria, Egypt's other large city, has over three million people. It lies on a narrow strip of land between the Mediterranean Sea and Lake Mareotis.



Algiers, the Capital of Algeria

Libya has North Africa's smallest population. It is also the least densely populated nation. (It has the least number of people per square mile.) This is because desert and desertlike regions cover 92 percent of Libya. In Libya, the population density is only eight people per square mile. Compare this to Egypt, which has 198 people per square mile.

■ PRACTICE 33: Population Distribution

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Which North African country has the largest population?
 - a. Morocco
 - b. Libya
 - c. Algeria
 - d. Egypt

2. Where are most of the North African capitals located?
 - a. on the Nile River
 - b. on the Pacific Ocean
 - c. in the Sahara Desert
 - d. on the Mediterranean Sea

3. Why does Libya have such a low population density?
 - a. because most of it is covered by desert
 - b. because most of it is covered by mountains
 - c. because most of it is too cold
 - d. because its government is too strict

Coasts and Bodies of Water

Look at the map on page 91. Note how smooth the North African coastline is. It has few peninsulas, bays, or inlets. To the west of Morocco lies the Atlantic Ocean. The **Strait of Gibraltar** is a narrow waterway on Morocco's north coast. It connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. Ships from all North African nations (except parts of Morocco) must sail through this strait to reach the Atlantic.

The **Mediterranean Sea** is the most important body of water for most North African nations. All of these countries have a Mediterranean coastline. The Mediterranean Sea and the Strait of Gibraltar allow North African ships to reach the Atlantic Ocean and the Americas. To reach the Pacific Ocean, North African ships have two choices. They may go around the entire landmass of Africa. They may also sail through the **Suez Canal**. The Suez Canal is a human-made waterway. It connects the eastern end of the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. From the Red Sea, ships can reach the Pacific Ocean.

■ PRACTICE 34: Coasts and Bodies of Water

Check each statement below and on the next page that is TRUE.

1. All five North African nations have a Mediterranean coastline.

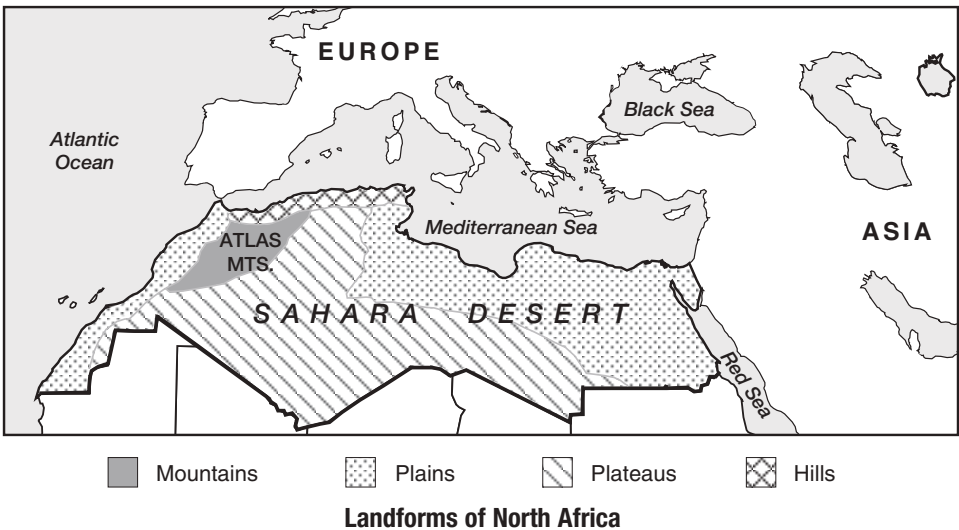
2. All five North African nations have coasts on the Atlantic Ocean.

- 3. North African nations have two ways to reach the Pacific Ocean.
- 4. The North African coast has few peninsulas, bays, or inlets.

Landforms

Look at the landforms map below. This map shows where the major mountains, plateaus, hills, and plains in North Africa are located. You can refer to this map as you read this section.

As you can see on the map, much of North Africa is a plateau. The only major mountain system in North Africa is the **Atlas Mountains**. These mountains border Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia in the west. There are actually several ranges within the Atlas Mountains. The highest peaks are in Morocco. The tallest is Jebel Toubkal, at 13,665 feet.

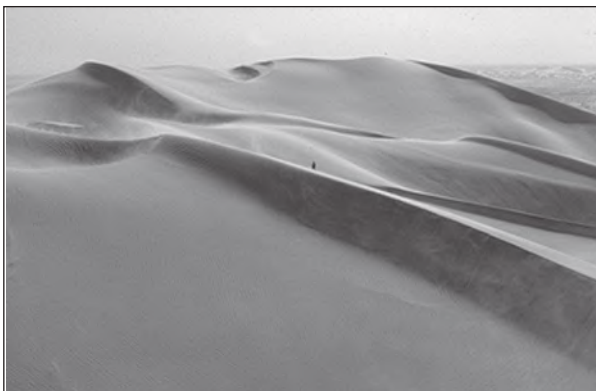


West of the Atlas Mountains is a coastal plain that runs along the west coast of Morocco. To the east of the Atlas Mountains lies the Sahara Desert. Libya and Egypt are mainly low plateaus or plains.

As the map shows, the **Sahara Desert** dominates this area. This desert stretches from the west coast all the way across Africa to the Nile River in the east. The word *sahara* is Arabic for “desert.” The Sahara covers about

3.5 million square miles. It is larger than the entire continental United States (with Alaska and Hawaii not included).

People usually think of a desert as being covered with sand. But only about one third of the Sahara is covered with sand and sand dunes. **Sand dunes**



Sand Dunes in the Sahara Desert

are formed when the wind blows grains of sand up against something. The sand forms into piles. These piles gradually become mounds or ridges. Some dunes reach 1,000 feet in height.

The rest of the Sahara is not covered with sand. It is covered with gravel, stones, and bare rock. There are also oases in the desert. **Oases** are areas fed by underground water reserves. These water reserves make oases lush and green. Nor is the Sahara all flat. It varies from 100 feet below sea level to 11,000 feet above sea level.

■ IN REAL LIFE



Traveling through the Sahara Desert has never been easy. A sandstorm can come up suddenly and blind, or even bury, travelers. A heavy rainstorm might fill the desert's dry riverbeds, called *wadis*, and drown everyone. Neither horses nor automobiles are suited for the hot, dry distances. Only the camel is well suited for desert travel. A camel is one of the few animals that can stand extreme heat. It can also go for days without eating or drinking. It lives off the fat in its hump. This is why the camel is called "the ship of the desert."

The Sahara is a hot desert. In fact, it is the hottest place on Earth. The world record for the highest air temperature in the shade was recorded here in 1922—136°F. Winter temperatures in some parts of the

Sahara cool down to between 50°F and 60°F. But closer to the equator, temperatures stay at 75°F or above all year round. As with all deserts, the Sahara is also very dry. Six or seven years can go by without any rainfall!

The Sahara is still growing along its southern border. Some people blame climate trends for this growth.

■ PRACTICE 35: Landforms

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What is the major mountain system in North Africa?
 - a. the Atlas Mountains
 - b. the Sahara Mountains
 - c. the Alps
 - d. the Rockies

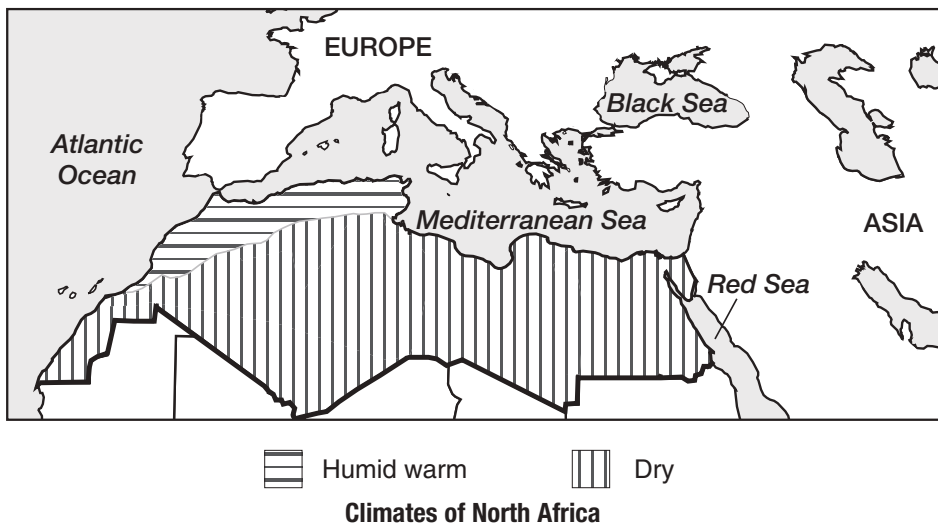
2. What does the word *sahara* mean in Arabic?
 - a. ocean
 - b. oasis
 - c. desert
 - d. mountain

3. How much of the Sahara Desert is covered with sand?
 - a. all
 - b. about one quarter
 - c. about two thirds
 - d. none

Climate

Look at the climate map on page 97. This map shows the different climate regions of North Africa. You can refer to this map as you read this section.

North Africa is a very dry region. It usually gets no more than 10 inches of rainfall each year. This makes it one of the driest regions in the world. This is partly due to the area's high temperatures. Any moisture that does fall evaporates quickly in the heat. Also, there are no large inland bodies of



water. So the prevailing winds do not pass over any body of water before reaching the inner parts of North Africa.

Much of Africa is in the **tropics**. So you might think that the whole continent would be very hot. There are, however, some cooler spots. One such spot is the northwest region of North Africa. This area includes most of Morocco. This region has hot, dry summers. But it also has cool, rainy winters. This is because it lies near the Atlantic Ocean. It is also near the Atlas Mountains. Plus, it is the part of North Africa that is farthest from the equator. Between these coastal regions and the desert, there is some occasional rain. It is just enough to encourage the growth of grasslands.

■ PRACTICE 36: Climate

Decide if each statement below is true (T) or false (F). Write the correct letter on the line before each statement.

- ____ 1. Most of Morocco has hot, dry summers and cool, rainy winters.
- ____ 2. Much of Africa is in the tropics.
- ____ 3. The hottest place on Earth is in the Atlas Mountains.
- ____ 4. Most of North Africa has a hot desert climate.

Agriculture

Agriculture can only exist where there is water. This means that much of North Africa, including the Sahara Desert, cannot support farming. For example, only one percent of Libya is arable. **Arable** means “able to support crops.” Only three percent of both Algeria and Egypt is arable. Morocco and Tunisia are wetter and cooler. They have higher percentages of arable land.

Wheat is a staple in North Africa. A **staple** is a crop that is produced widely and in large quantities. Wheat is grown in every North African country. Barley, which is hardier (stronger) than wheat, is the chief grain of both Libya and Morocco. Despite its dry climate, North Africa also exports a lot of fruit. To export is to sell to other countries. Morocco, for example, exports large amounts of citrus fruits. Libya exports peanuts. Some countries in the region also export olives.

THINK ABOUT IT



Many of the countries around the Sahara Desert are worried that the desert may spread. How do you think a desert might spread? What might countries do to keep this from happening? Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

PRACTICE 37: Agriculture

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Which grain is grown in every North African country?
 - a. barley
 - b. oats
 - c. wheat
 - d. corn

2. How much of the land in Libya can be used for farming?
 - a. none of it
 - b. 1 percent
 - c. 10 percent
 - d. 20 percent

3. Which of the following does North Africa export?
- a. citrus fruits
 - b. olives
 - c. peanuts
 - d. all of the above

Natural Resources

North Africa has large reserves of crude oil. Oil is an important resource for most of the world. It is the main source of gasoline. It is also used in products such as soaps and medicines. Libya produces some of the purest oil in the world. Algeria also exports oil, as well as large amounts of natural gas. Egypt has rich deposits of oil in the Nile River valley, but uses most of it for its own population.

Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia have large deposits of minerals in the Atlas Mountains. The most important deposits are phosphates and iron ore. In fact, Morocco is a world leader in the production of phosphates. This mineral is used to make fertilizers.

■ PRACTICE 38: Natural Resources

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. Which North African country produces some of the purest oil in the world?
 - a. Morocco
 - b. Algeria
 - c. Libya
 - d. Egypt

2. Which North African country uses most of the oil it produces?
 - a. Morocco
 - b. Algeria
 - c. Libya
 - d. Egypt

3. Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria all have large deposits of minerals. Where are these deposits located?
- a. in the Atlas Mountains
 - b. in the Sahara Desert
 - c. in the Mediterranean Sea
 - d. in the Atlantic Ocean

THINK ABOUT IT



Oil is an important resource in many North African countries. So is water. If you lived in one of those countries, which resource would you rather have? Why? Write your reasons below.

NAME: _____



UNIT 4 • ACTIVITY 37

Location: North Africa

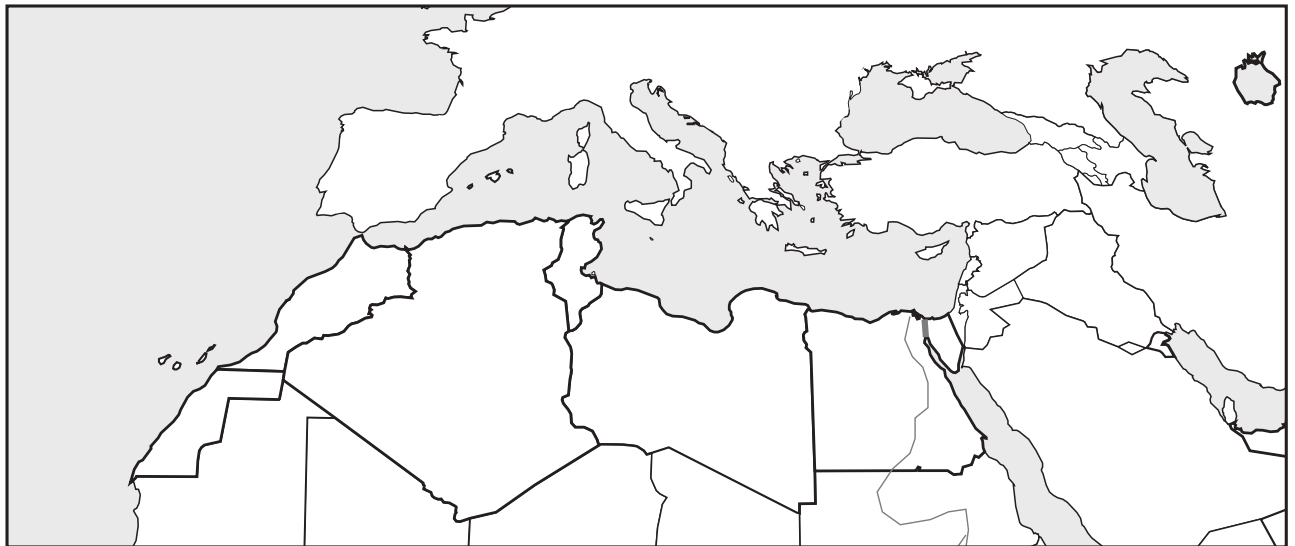
North Africa refers to the northernmost region of Africa bordering the Mediterranean Sea. These five countries—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt—are north of the Sahara Desert. North Africans historically have been connected to people in southern Europe and the Middle East through culture and trade.

On the map, label the places listed below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Bodies of water: Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Nile River, Suez Canal

Countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt

Capital cities: Rabat, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo



1. Why are four of these capital cities located on the coast? _____

2. What body of water has historically connected southern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa? _____
3. Choose one of the countries of North Africa. Research that country and write a brief report on the country. Include its history, people, climate, and economy. Use a separate sheet of paper for your report.

