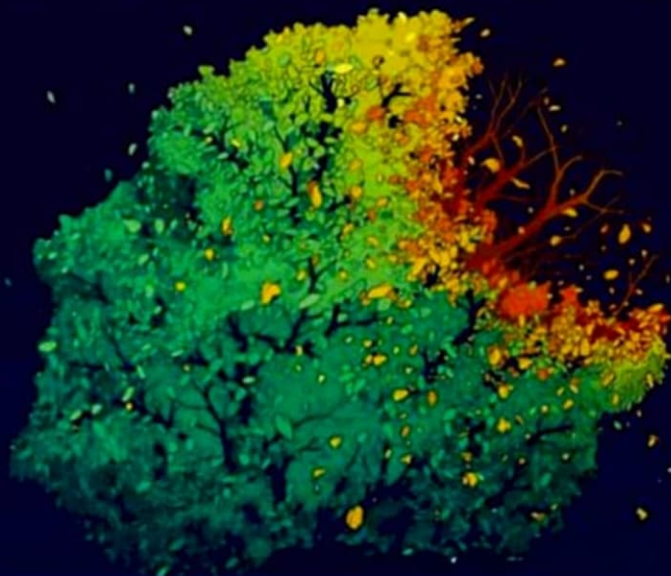


Science



DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

ANNUAL REPORT (2022-2023)

- MUKESH JAGTAP
- GANESH PATIL
- RUCHA SAPKAL
- VIDYA PAWAR
- SAVIJA VIJAYAKUMARI
- ROHINI BANDE
- UJWALA SAKHALIKAR



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our special thanks of gratitude to our **Management** for providing us the chemistry, biology and physics laboratories with all needed apparatus. Next we would like to express our heartfelt thanks to our **Principal Mr. Mukesh Jagtap** for mentoring us and giving us the opportunity to work for the betterment of institute. His experience and contributions in the field of science has served as the primary aid for us to work. We are blessed to have such an energetic leader. He is the prominent person in the Department of Science. We have learned so many things by working under his guidance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Examinations
- Activities conducted
- Portfolio submission
- National Science Day
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

You can see the use of science in each and every aspect of our life. Science is an essential element in daily life. We can't escape from the importance of science and its uses in our daily life. Basic knowledge of science is mandatory for everyone as it makes life easier and open our mind in many ways. As science is completely based on facts and experiments so, it doesn't change with time, basics always remain same.

You can get explanation of everything through science from magic performed by magician to vehicles running by using hydrogen gas. Every new technology relied on science. Science and technology complement each other. Science deals with natural phenomenon on the basis of facts and gives rise to new technology which makes our life easier. Science always promotes curiosity and asking questions.

EXAMINATIONS RELATED TO SCIENCE

1. HOMIBHABA EXAM

Homi Bhabha BalVaidnyanik Examination (Junior Scientist) is an exam conducted by Mumbai Science Teachers Association to encourage students to take keen interest in science and its application in daily life. Exams are conducted for students of Std. 6 and Std.9.

This exam was conducted on **26th November 2022**.

students have been registered for this exam from our school.

For **2nd level** three students (**Pratik Kadke, Anshuman Fadat and Khushi Barde**) from class 9th were selected which was held on 15th January 2023.

2. MSCE PUNE SCHOLARSHIP EXAM

High School Scholarship Exam is a state level scholarship exam conducted by Maharashtra State Council of Education (MSCE) in India to identify students having academic talent at secondary schooling and to encourage deserving students and provide them with financial support.

This exam was conducted on **12th February 2023** and students passed it with flying colours.

students participated in this exam.

3. NATIONAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD EXAM

National Science Olympiad (NSO) is a school level competitive exam conducted annually by Science Olympiad Foundation (SOF) in which students from class 1 to 12 can participate. National Science Olympiad (NSO) is organized to enhance reasoning, analytical and problem-solving skills in students in the field of science.

The exam will be conducted in **December 2022** and students passed it with flying colours.

students have been registered in this exam.

All the students who cleared various exams & quizzes were appreciated by Principal Sir and all teachers in prize and certificate distribution ceremony conducted in assembly.

बुलडाणा केंब्रीज शाळेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे सुयश

Science Olympiad Foundation द्वारा आयोजित Olympiad Exam मध्ये बुलडाणा केंब्रीज स्कूल, बुलडाणा च्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी घवघवीत यश संपादन केले. वरील परीक्षा ही वर्ग पहली ते दहावी या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी असून ती विज्ञान, गणित, इंग्रजी व सामान्यज्ञान या विषयांसाठी घेतली जाते. यामध्ये विशेष यश संपादन केलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रमाणपत्र व पदक देऊन सन्मानित केल्या जाते.या परीक्षेच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना स्पर्धा परीक्षेचे स्वरूप समजण्यास मोठ्या प्रमाणात मदत होते. वरील परीक्षेमध्ये International GK Olympiad मध्ये यश फोलाने, मानसी चौधरी, रुद्रक्षा दंडाले, संस्कृती कानडजे, केतकी पाटील, तनया देशमुख, सौरभ तायडे व English Olympiad मध्ये जिगीशा मघाडे, आरुश फाळे, श्रियाशू सिरसाट, केतकी पाटील, आराध्य माकोडे, नंदन उबरहंडे, आरुष सोनपसारे, गौरी देशमुख, राजवीर शेळके, सई तळेकर तसेच NSO Olympiad मध्ये आराध्या पाटील, भाविक लोखंडे, योगिराज जाधव, स्वराज बाहेकर, रुद्राक्ष दंडाले, जिगीशा मघाडे, आरुष फाळे, शरन्य ठाकूर,तनया देशमुख, स्वराज हिंगे, आर्यन वाघ, हर्षल कोल्हे, संकल्प पडघान, अंगद इंगळे, पार्थ लहासे, कनक अग्रवाल, सम्यक मुळे, अदिती चौधरी, श्लोक चांदने,अमय बनसोड, प्रणव डाहाके, अंशुमन फदाट, पार्थ काकडे, रुग्वेन्द्र उबरहंडे या विद्यार्थ्यांनी सुवर्णपदक प्राप्त केले. वरील सर्व यशस्वी विद्यार्थ्यांचे संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा.धिरज लिंगाडे, शैक्षणिक मार्गदर्शक-पदमजा लिंगाडे, प्राचार्य मा.मुकेश जगताप, उपप्राचार्य-फ्रेडरिक विल्यम, पी.आर.ओ-चंद्रहास पिसे व शिक्षकवृंदानी कौतुक करुन पुढिल परीक्षेसाठी शुभेच्छा दिल्या.



डा.हामा भाभा परीक्षेत बुलडाणा केंब्रीज स्कूलच्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे सुयश

मुंबई सायन्स टिचर्स असोसियेशन च्या वतीने घेण्यात आलेल्या डॉ.होमीभाभा बालवैज्ञानिक परीक्षेत बुलडाणा केंब्रीज स्कूल, बुलडाणा येथील विद्यार्थ्यांनी यश प्राप्त केले. सदरहु परीक्षा तीन टप्प्यात होत असून याचा प्रथम टप्पा दिनांक २६ नोव्हेंबर २०२२ रोजी घेण्यात आला. यापरीक्षेमध्ये वर्ग ६ वी चे शौर्य देशमुख, प्रणव शेळके, अनुष्का शेळके, सोहम लवंगे, आरव पाटील, प्रेक्षा धंदर, आरध्या पाटील व ९ वी चे खुशी बरडे, अंशुमन फदाट, प्रतीक काकडे, सुमित धंदर, अखिलेश दुधे, यज्ञेश साखरे, वेदांत महाजन, विराज देशमुख व मिताली पाटील या विद्यार्थ्यांनी यश प्राप्त केले असून त्यातील खुशी बरडे, अंशुमन फदाट, प्रतीक काकडे यांची व्दितीय प्रात्यक्षिक परीक्षेसाठी निवड झाली आहे. व्दितीय टप्प्यातील वर्ग ९ वी ची प्रात्यक्षिक परीक्षा दिनांक १५ जानेवारी २०२३ रोजी होणार आहे. सर्व यशस्वी विद्यार्थ्यांचे संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा.धिरज लिंगाडे, शैक्षणिक मार्गदर्शक-पदमजा लिंगाडे, प्राचार्य मा.मुकेश जगताप , उपप्राचार्य-फ्रेडरिक विल्यम, पी.आर.ओ-चंद्रहास पिसे व शिक्षकवृंदानी कौतुक करुन पुढिल परीक्षेसाठी शुभेच्छा दिल्या.



ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

1. EXPERIMENTS AND QUIZZES

As per the circular issued by CBSE, various experiments and quizzes were conducted. Students were told about the importance of practical applications and experimental method of learning by their respective teachers in class. Students were encouraged to participate actively and complete experiment journals. They were also encouraged to share their experiences and understanding with the fellow classmates.

2. WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

World Environmental Health Day is observed on September 26. The theme for this year was 'Prioritizing Environmental Health for healthier communities in the global recovery.' The day is important in the current situation as most parts of the world continue to recover from the ongoing coronavirus pandemic situation. Various activities like deliverance of speech and poster making competitions were held and students participated with great zeal and enthusiasm.

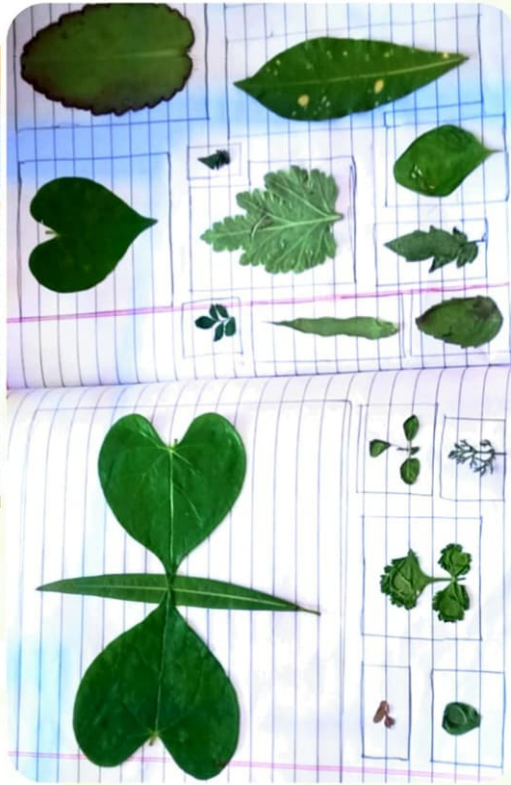
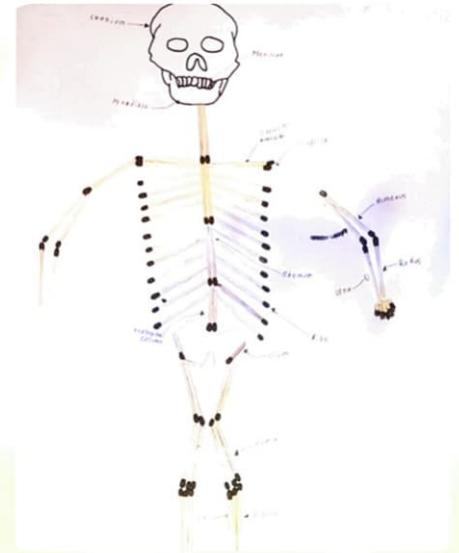
3. ART INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Various Art Integrated Activities were conducted by teachers for all the classes in order to switch students towards competency based education and include art in curriculum.

Properties of solid and liquid

Study of natural and human made things from surrounding.



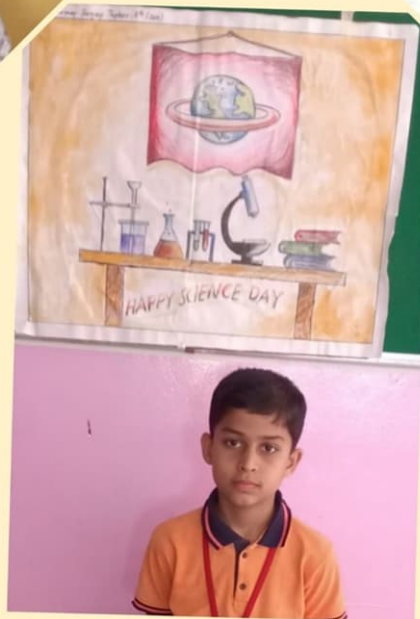
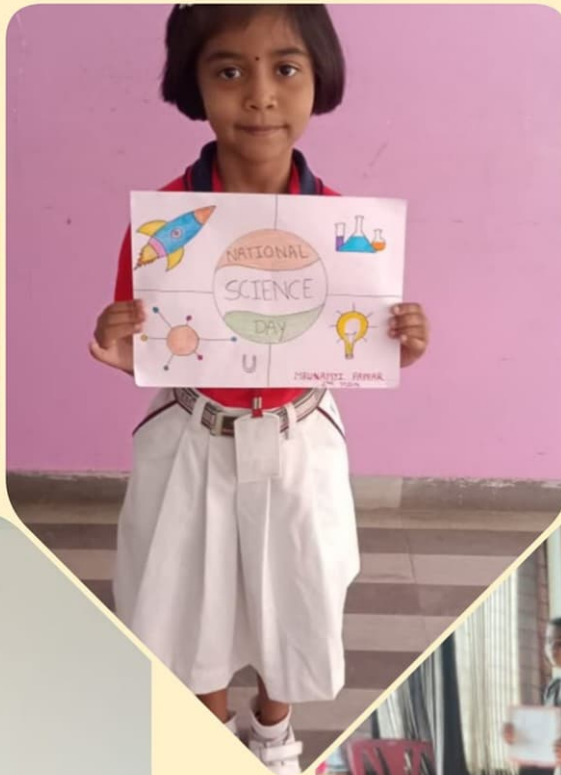


FUN WITH LEAVES

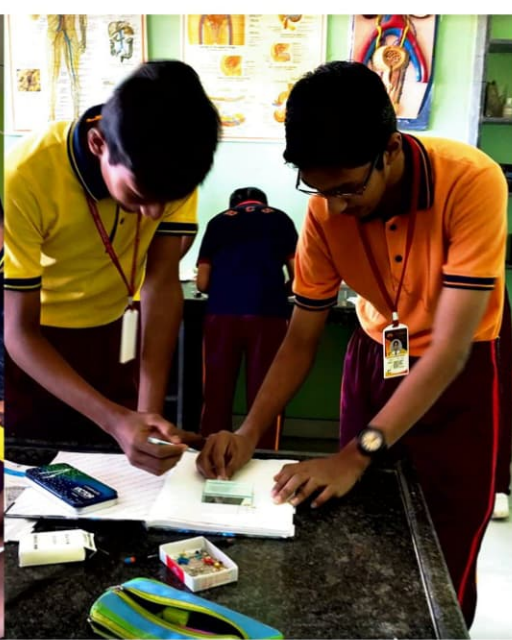
CONDUCTING TISSUES IN
FLOWERS

HUMAN SKELETAL SYSTEM









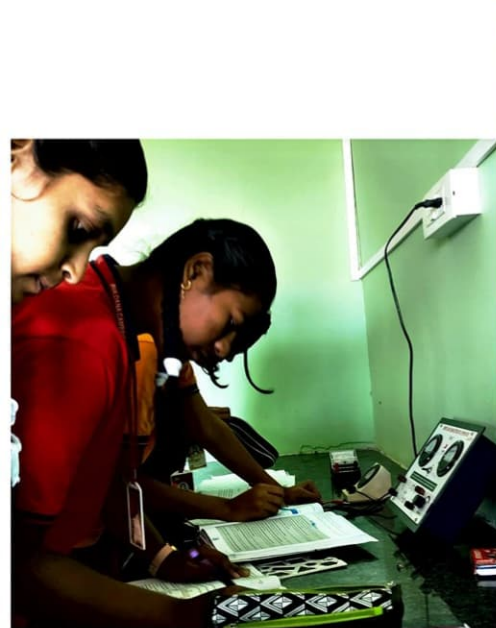
SCIENCE

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Curabitur ultrices posuere neque ac aliquet. Vivamus.

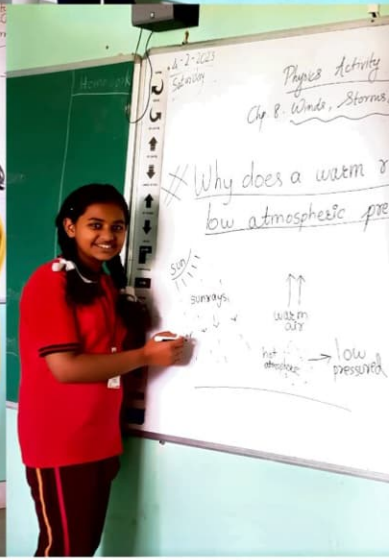


PHYSICS

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SEMINARS TAKEN BY STUDENTS





Art Integration

HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



Secondary Curriculum
 Topic: Sun Subject: Science
 Location of soil Teacher: Savitri
 + Soil Erosion and Conservation

... and rain cooled it.

PARTS OF A FLOWER



① The Earth heated only with the sun
 ② The sun heated the rocky surface
 ③ ... and rain cooled it
 ④ Due to this the rocks cracked.

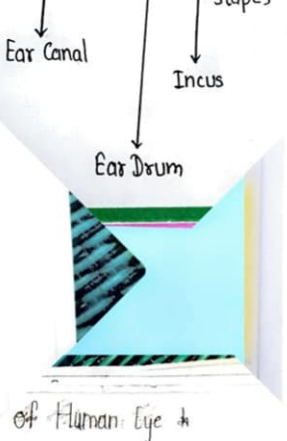
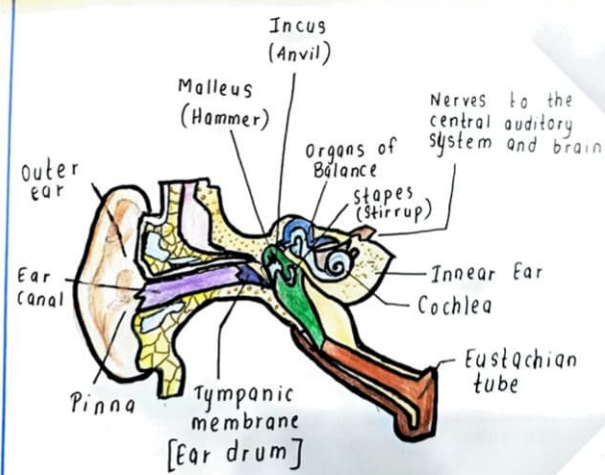
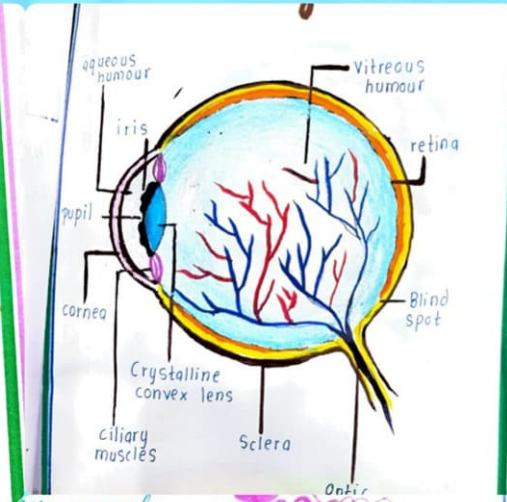
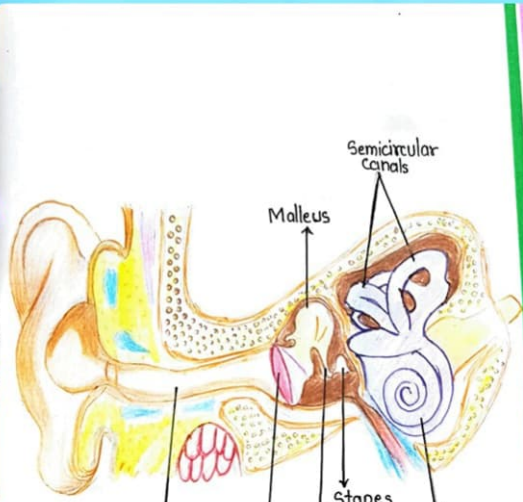
Then plants grew and mixed with tiny rock particles
 As a result, rocks broke into small pieces and gradually formed pebbles, sand, silt
 Rain, heat and force of the widened the cracks

Dalvi
 C.K. Science

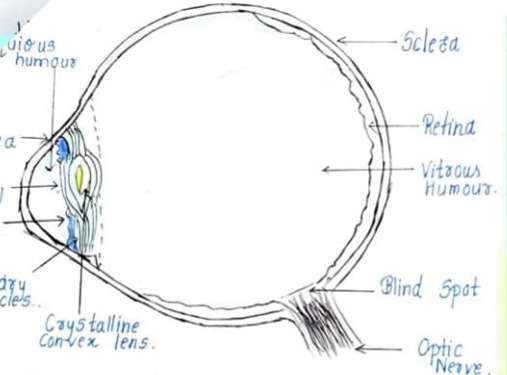
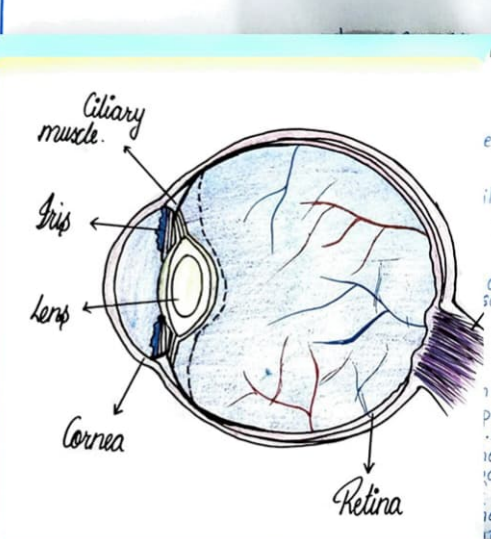
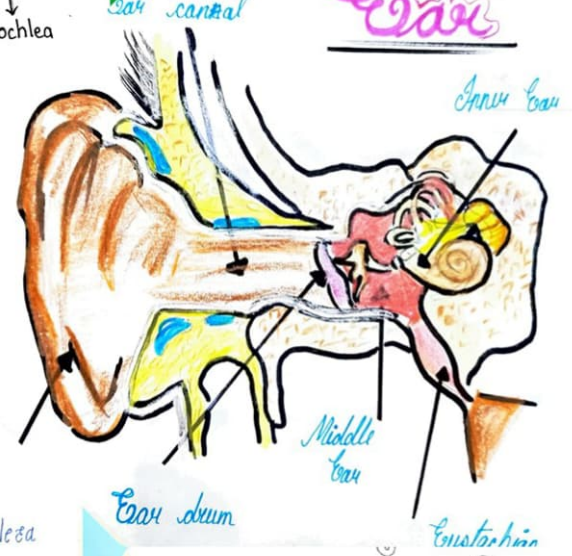
BUTTERFLY
 PUPA IN COCOON
 Egg
 CATERPILLAR



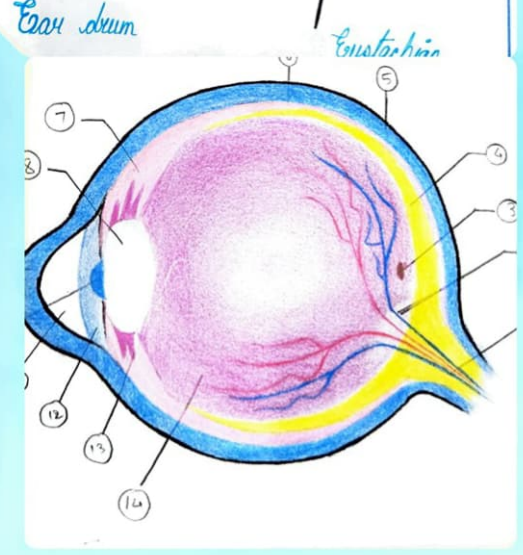
SAVE TREE



Of Human Eye



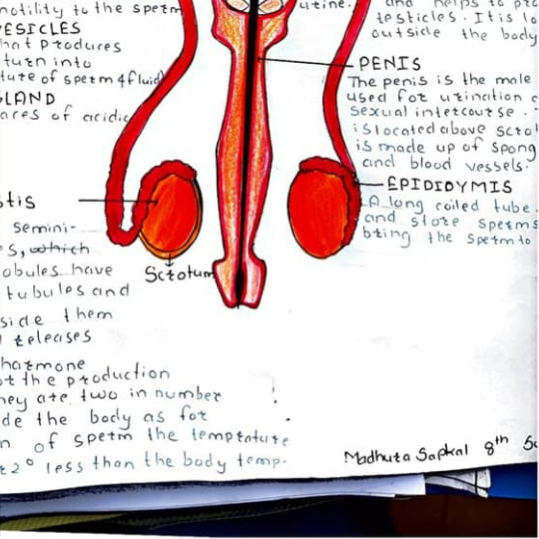
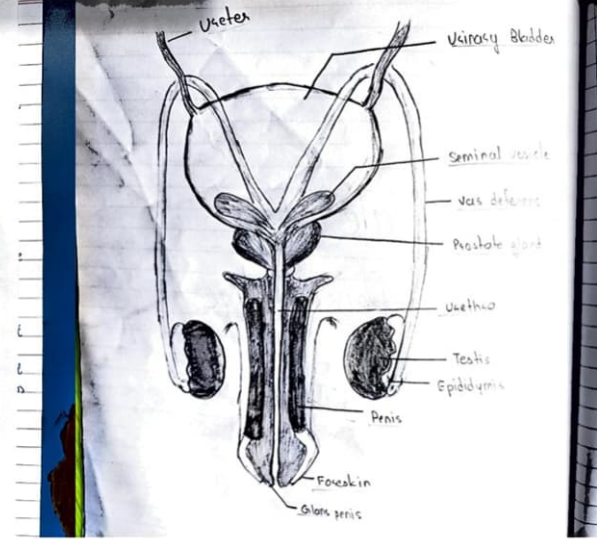
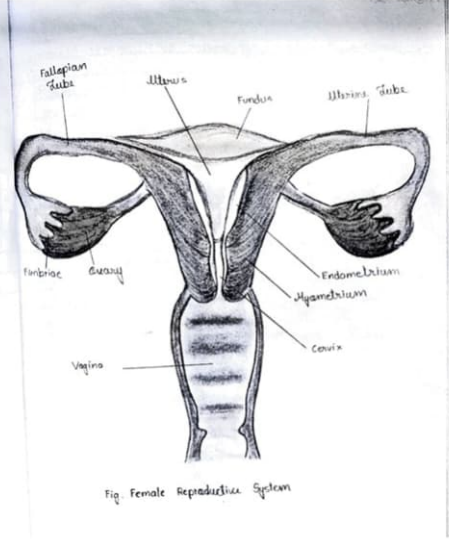
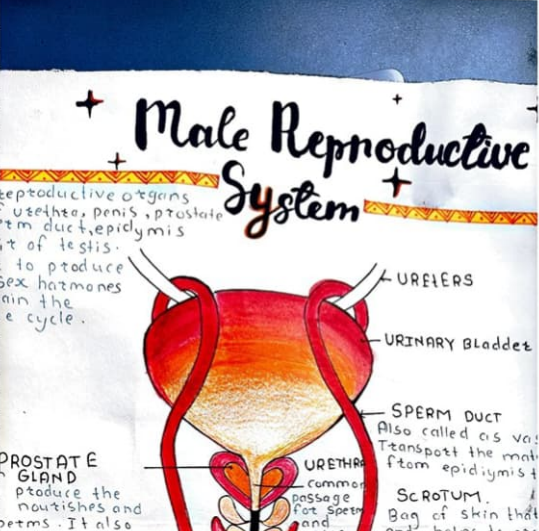
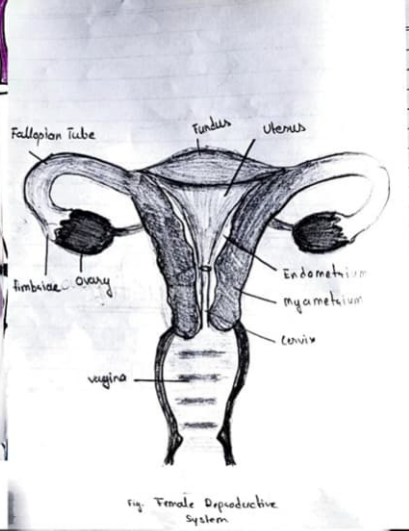
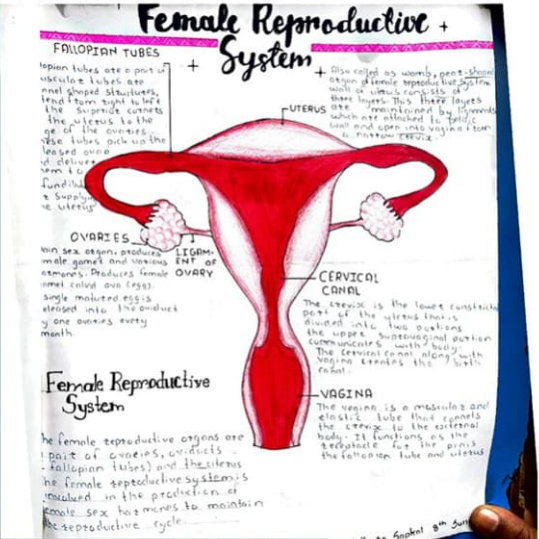
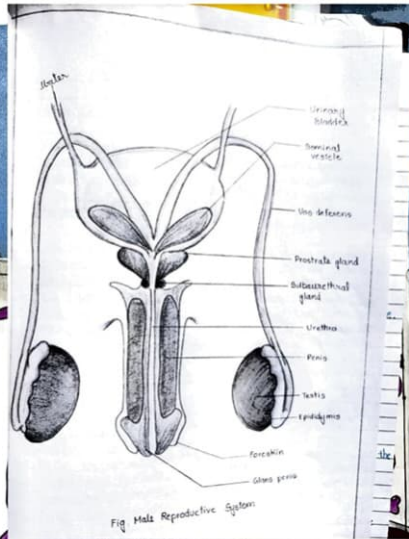
In humans, we have a pair of eyes which are perispherical in shape with a diameter of 2.3 - 2.5 cm. The outermost covering of human eye is called sclera. It is white in colour & protects interior of eye. The thin, transparent, protective front part is called cornea. The muscular ring-like structure is called ciliary muscle.



SCIENCE

BIO

SCIENCE IS LIKE A MAGIC BUT NOT A MAGIC....



PORTFOLIO SUBMISSION

A portfolio is a collection of work **“to support reflection that can help students understand their own learning and to provide a richer picture of student work that documents growth over time”**

Portfolios show progression in learning over time. Selecting portfolio pieces allows for student choice, and their own evaluation of what best showcases their learning. Reflection is a key portion of the portfolio – allowing students to consider their assignment, learning, strengths and weaknesses, and how to improve. As a student progresses through grade levels, peer review and constructive commentary play a role for student self-assessment and opportunities to plan progress.

- A portfolio is a long-term form of self reflection and assessment that students do together with their peers, teachers and school community, via commentary and feedback.
- A portfolio is not just a folder containing student work but a self-selection. Student selection and choice is vital in the process. Explaining their chosen pieces and evaluating their learning is essential.
- By reflecting on their own learning (self-assessment), students begin to identify the strengths and weaknesses in their work. These weaknesses then become improvement goals.

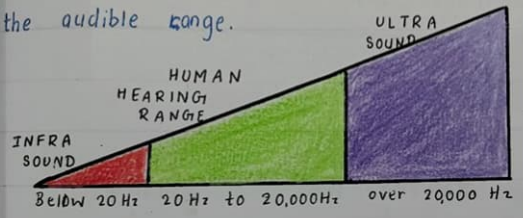
Students of grade VIII, IX and X prepared and submitted portfolios for academic session 2022-2023.

PHYSICS

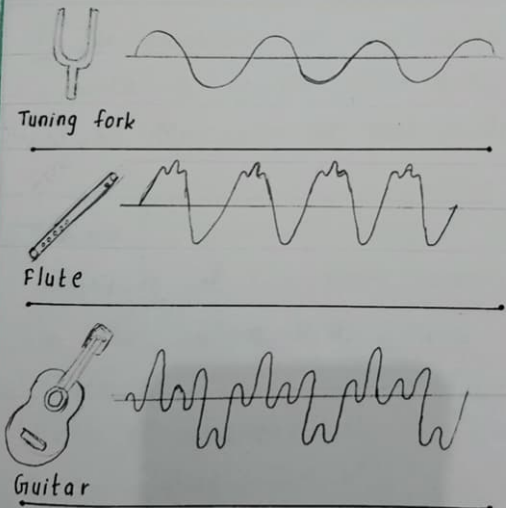
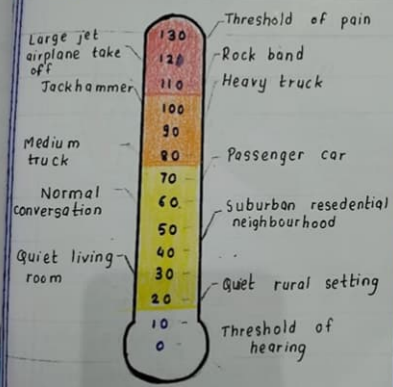
PORTFOLIO



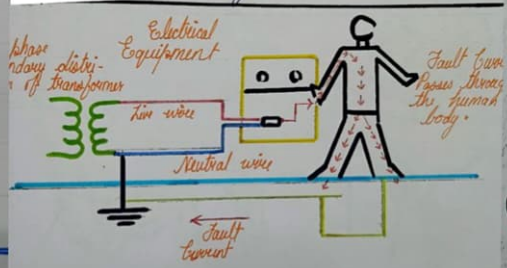
The frequencies which we can hear lie between 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz. This is the audible range.



We can measure the loudness of a sound by using the decibel (dB) scale.

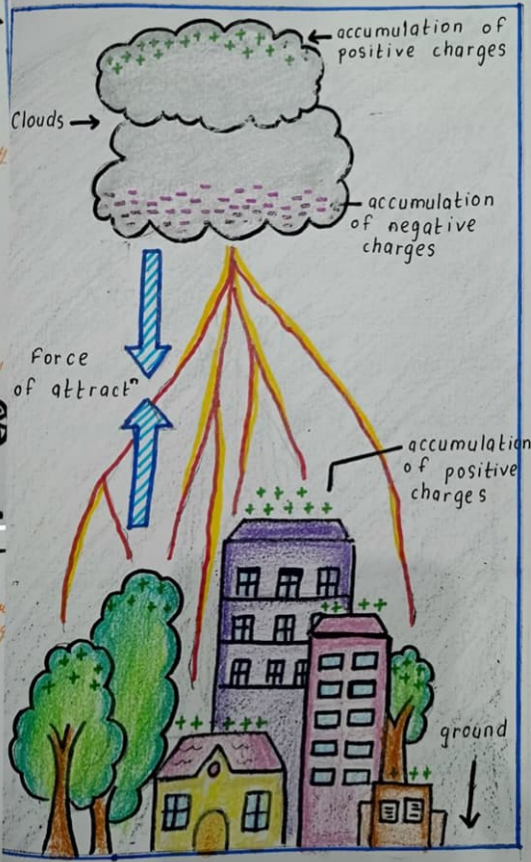


Lightning Safety

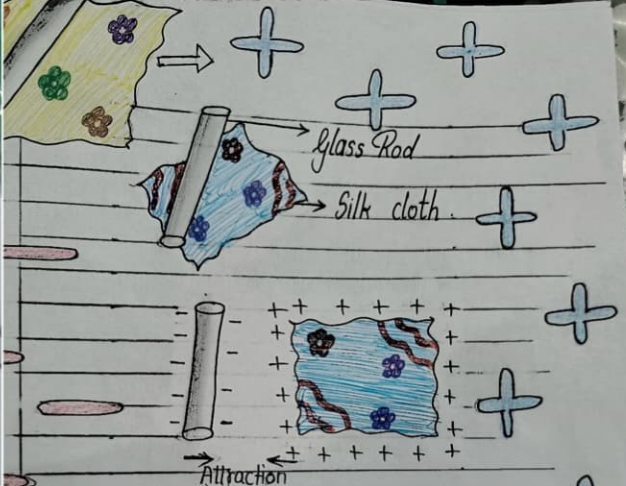


Electrical System Without Earthing

STORY OF LIGHTNING



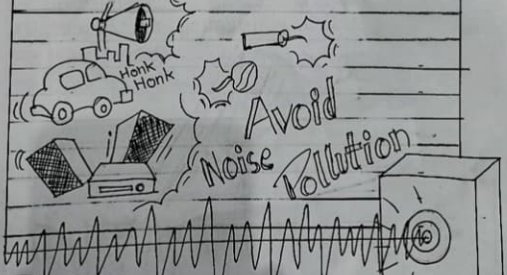
PHYSICS PORTFOLIO



Here, Silk cloth is one of the material which loses e^- and becomes +vely charged & glass rod is another material which gains electrons and becomes

Measures to limit Noise pollution

- ⇒ Uses of horns must be minimized
- ⇒ Silencers must be installed in vehicles
- ⇒ Establishing no-honking zones
- ⇒ Follow the limits of the noise level
- ⇒ Shut the doors while using noisy machineries
- ⇒ Trees must be planted
- ⇒ Rooms of houses must be sound proof
- ⇒ Theaters should be sound proof
- ⇒ Houses should be away from main road
- ⇒ TV/Speakers should run at low volumes
- ⇒ Factories/Industries must be constructed away from residential areas



Effects of Noise Pollution On Animals

- ⇒ Affects the Reproduction System
- ⇒ Causes adaptation Problem
- ⇒ Causes Behavioral changes
- ⇒ Affects Feeding Pattern

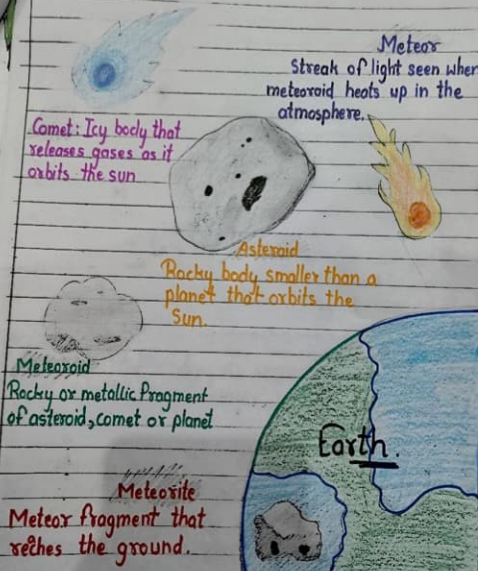


Effects of Noise Pollution On Humans

- ⇒ Hearing Problem
- ⇒ Lack of sleep
- ⇒ Increases stress
- ⇒ Lack of concentration
- ⇒ Increases blood pressure
- ⇒ Irritation
- ⇒ Uneasiness
- ⇒ Damages ear permanently or temporarily
- ⇒ Hypertension
- ⇒ Anxiety

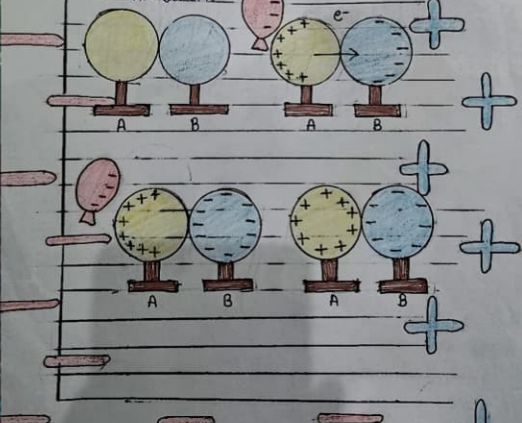


Meteors and Meteorites

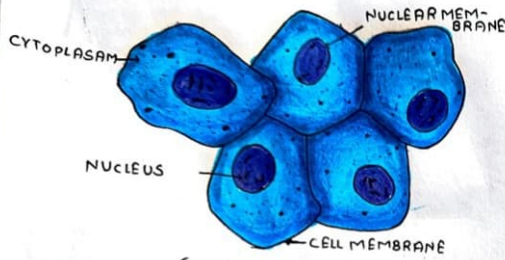


Charging by Induction

The method of charging in which an uncharged body is charged by bringing a charged body close to it is known as charging by induction.



Cell



(CHEEK CELL)

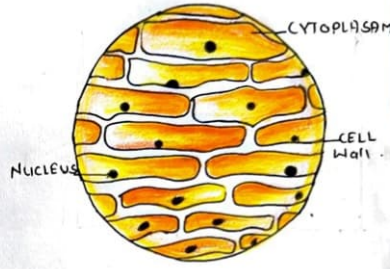
Cheek Cell:-

A cheek cell is the tissue that lines inside of the mouth is known as the basal mucosa.

The cheek cells are made of epithelial cells. It consists of a nucleus, cell membrane cytoplasm and nuclear membrane.

Onion Cell:-

An onion is a multicellular plant organism. As in all plant cell, the cell of an onion cell consists of a cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus and a large vacuole. Onion cell exhibit a brick-like shape under the microscope. The cell of an onion skin are generally rectangular in shape in size form.



(ONION CELL)

ONION CELL	CHEEK CELL
A clear epidermal cell that exists in a single layer in onion peeling body (bulb)	A cell that belongs of the epithelial tissue of the lining of the oral cavity of humans
Plant cell ↳ brick-like, more regular shape	Animal cell ↳ rounded shape
Cell wall is made of cellulose	Does not have a cell wall
Has large vacuole	Many small vacuoles

Madhura Supkal 8th 5cm



Leaf Peel with closed stomata



Leaf peel with open stomata



Folding of Leaf peel

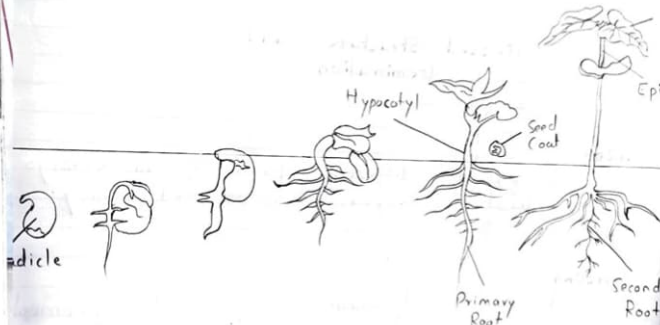
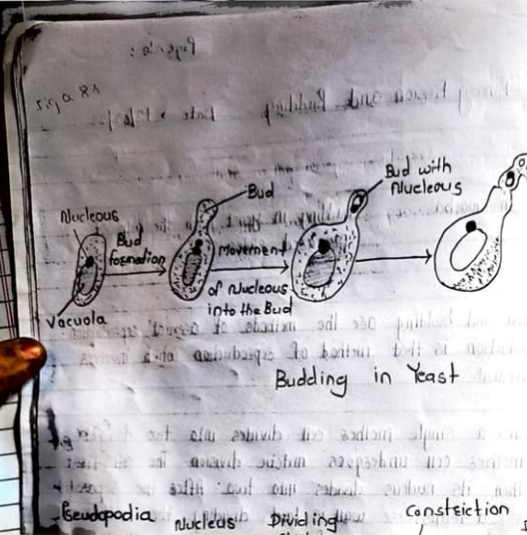


Fig. (b) Germination of Rajma/Bean Seed (Hypogeal Germination)

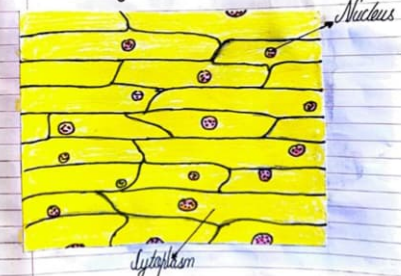
Science

Project



- ensure that there are no air bubbles under coverslip
- Observe the slide under microscope.

...Diagram...



PHYSICS

Positive acceleration
Velocity = $\frac{S}{t}$
 $2as = v^2 - u^2$
 $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$
 $F = ma$
 $p = mv$
 $E = mc^2$
SI units of $a = m/s^2$
Zero acceleration
Gauss
Dipole

Examples of Gravitational force

The Motion of planets around sun
The motion of the moon around earth.

FREE FALL

The falling of a body from a height towards the earth under gravitational force is called **free fall**. The earth attracts object towards it due to gravitational force. Whenever object falls towards the earth under this force we say that object are in **free fall**. Whenever an object falls towards earth, an acceleration is involved. This acceleration is due to earth's gravitational force. It is denoted by g .

$F = ma$
 $F = m \cdot g$
 $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ (SI units be the accelⁿ produced by earth on body then, $g = G \frac{M}{r^2}$ $\therefore g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$)

WATER PRESSURE

Water exerts pressure on anything submerged in it. The deeper you go, the more water pushing down on you, and the greater the water pressure.

- A weak jet shoots out near the top, because there's little water above.
- Midway down there's more water pressure, creating a stronger jet.
- At the base, lots of water pushes down and makes a powerful jet.

Jet Pressure:
Fill a carton with water, poke holes at different heights, and watch pressure in action!

STRONG NUCLEAR FORCE

Out of the four fundamental forces, nuclear forces are the strongest attractive force. Electromagnetism holds matter together, but there was no explanation on how the nucleus is held together in the atom. If we consider only electromagnetism and gravity, then the nucleus should actually fly off in different directions. But it doesn't, implying that there exist another force within the nucleus which is stronger than the gravitational force and electromagnetic force. This is where nuclear forces come into play. Strong nuclear forces are responsible for holding the nuclei of atoms together.

NEWTON'S THIRD LAW OF MOTION

ACTIVE \longleftrightarrow PASSIVE

FOR EVERY ACTION, THERE IS AN EQUAL & OPP REACTION.

Before After

FORCE ARE MEASURE IN NEWTONS (N), SIR ISSAC NEWTON

If you push an object, that object pushes back in the opposite direction. Equally hard.

Your Body Exerts a Downward Forces on A chair, The chair Exerts An equal Force upward or the chair will collapse

The person falls off of a boat, the person moves in the left, the boat moves to right.

FORCES ALWAYS ACT IN PAIRS

ACTION-REACTION PAIR.

ADVANCE SUNRISE AND DELAYED SUNSET

The Sun appears about two minutes before the actual sunrise and this phenomenon is known as **advance sunrise**.

The Sun remains visible about two minutes after the actual sunset and this phenomenon is known as **delayed sunset**.

The advance sunrise and delayed sunset happens due to atmospheric refraction.

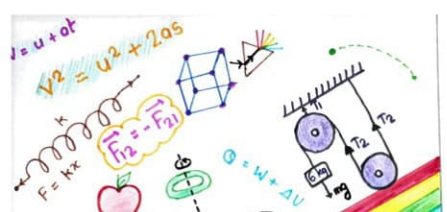
Advance sunrise means rising of the Sun above the horizon and sunset means setting of sun below the horizon.

Form of physics.

$g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$
 $S.I.F.N$
Zero accele

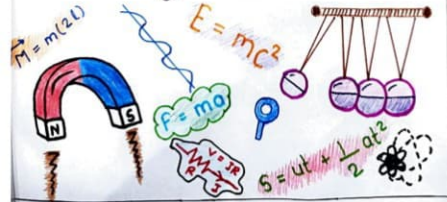
PHYSICS

m_1, m_2
 $\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$
Distance
Time
 m/s
Displacement
Time
 $V = u + at$
 $S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
 $F = ma$
Humble
Youth
Intelligent
Scientific
Science
Uniform acceleration



PHYSICS

PORTFOLIO



UNKNOWN PROFILE #1

SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR
 was an Indian American Theoretical Physicist who spent his professional life in the United States.



The theory behind the existence of Black holes was neither given by Albert Einstein nor Stephen Hawking. It was given by him.

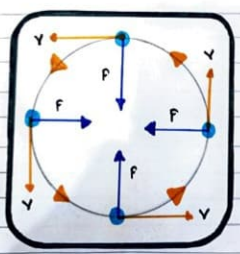
BORN : 19 October 1910
 Punjab, British India

DIED : 21 August 1995 (aged 84)
 Chicago, U.S.

He was the nephew of Dr. CV Raman. At the young age of 19, he received a call letter from University of Cambridge and when he embarked his journey towards England. On the ship, the idea of black hole came to his mind. At that time, scientists used to think that when a star's fuel ran out, it becomes a white dwarf. But Dr. Chandrasekhar discovered!

UNIFORM CIRCULAR MOTION

- The movement of a body following a circular path is called a circular motion.
- The motion of a body moving with constant speed along a circular path is called UNIFORM CIRCULAR MOTION.



NOTE :-
 1) Its speed is constant.

ARCHIMEDES



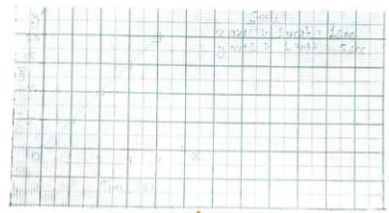
ARCHIMEDES AND HIS
 INVENTIONS BY DO
 1620



Acceleration
 DUE TO
GRAVITY of all
 Planets

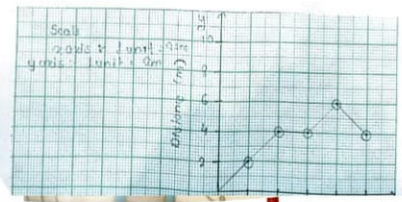
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION MOTION

Time (in seconds)	1	2	3	4
Distance (in metre)	5	10	15	20



Distance-time Graph

Time (s)	2	4	6	8	10
Distance (in metre)	2	4	4	6	4



Newton's Law of Motion

LAW OF MOTION 1
 An object remains in a state of rest or of uniform motion unless an external unbalanced force acts on it.

With no external forces this object will not move.

With no external forces this object will not stop.

LAW OF MOTION 2
 The rate of change of momentum of an object is directly proportional to the applied unbalanced force in the direction of force.

The more force, the more acceleration.
Force = mass x acceleration

LAW OF MOTION 3
 For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Physics

Law



"Gravity explains that motion of planets but it cannot explain who set the planets in motion"
 - Isaac Newton.

PHYSICS

Eyes Of Owl and their Vision :

Of all an owl's feature perhaps the most striking is its eyes. Large and forward facing they may account for one to five percent of the owl's body weight, depending on species. The forward facing aspect of the eyes that give an owl its "wise" appearance also give it a wide range of "binocular vision" (seeing an object with both eyes at same time). This means the owl can see objects in 3 dimensions (height, width and depth) and can judge distances in a similar way to humans. The field of view for an owl is about 110 degrees, with about 70 degrees being binocular vision.

↳ Binocular vision In Owls ↵

Galileo's Experiment

Galileo took two ideal frictionless planes with same inclination.

He released a marble on one floor. He observed that the marble climbed the other plane to the same height from which it was released.

However, on describing the inclination of one of the planes he observed that marble travelled further to reach till its original height.

How was physics before Newton?

Newton said that he was standing on the shoulders of giants. Sure this was aimed, in large part, ~~not~~ at Newton's chief antagonist, Robert Hooke, who was supposedly small in stature and of frail health. Nonetheless, Newton's statement would have been meaningless had these not been giants before him.

True, modern physics pretty much begins with Newton. The invention of calculus and its applications to physical problems, for starters, Discarding ideas going all the way back to Aristotle and others about the nature of motion, and unifying the laws of motion on the Earth and in the heavens. His law of motion. His law of gravity, which he was reluctant to publish because it involved action-at-a-distance, a shortcoming that was only remedied by Einstein's theory of general relativity centuries later. His work on optics. And so on.

QUANTUM ENTANGLEMENT

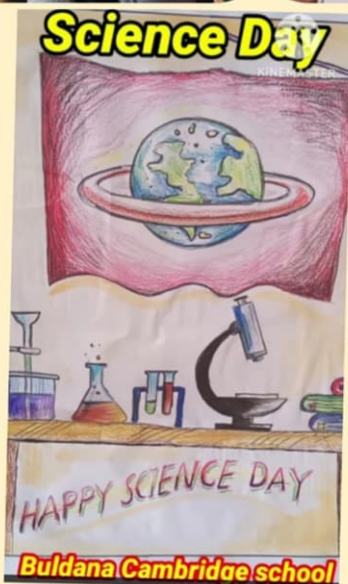
When two objects are entangled, both will affect each other and every time. For example when one object A meet or entangle object B and then object B moves to 1000 km away from object A. It seems both do not have any relations in between but they have. If object A is moving clockwise then angle B will move anticlockwise we'll conclude that one object is always affected by other.

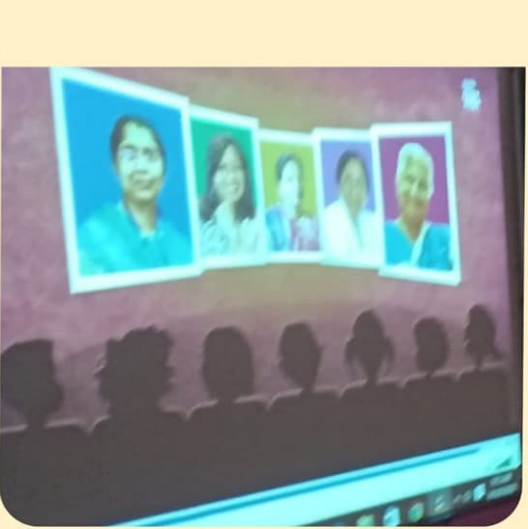
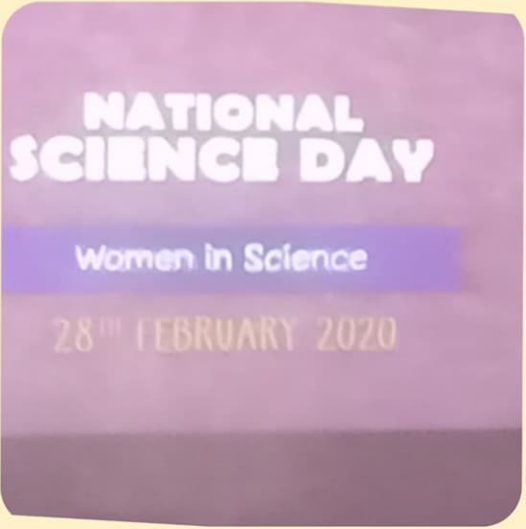
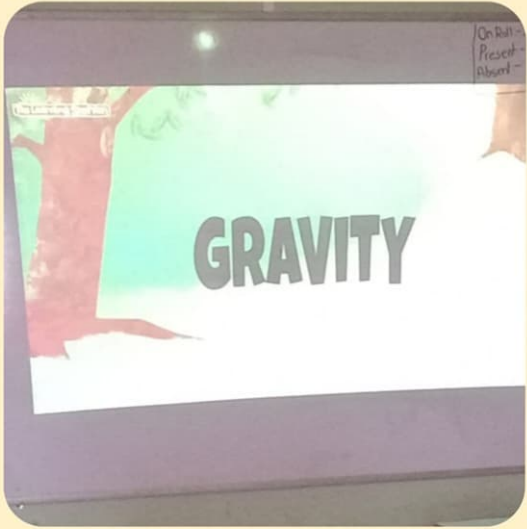
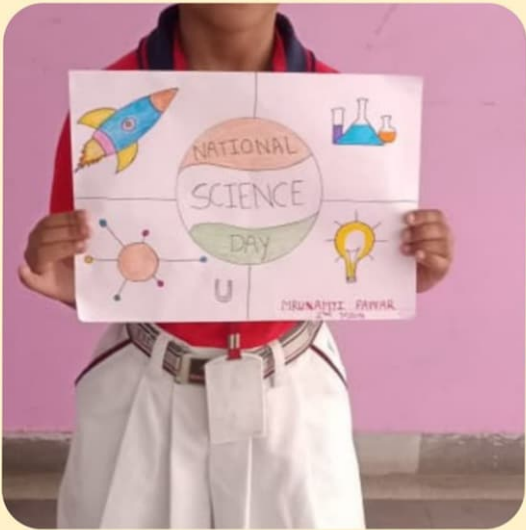
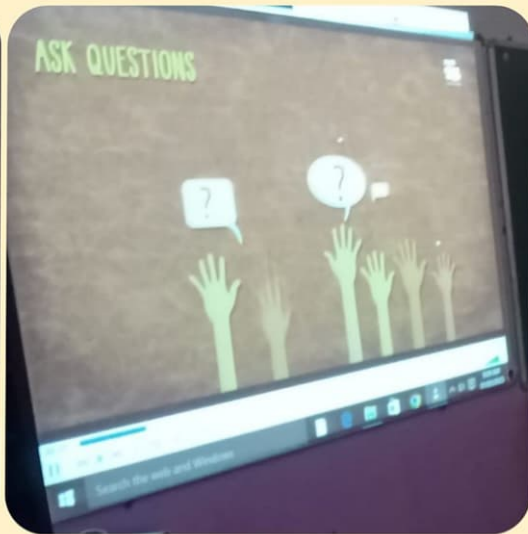
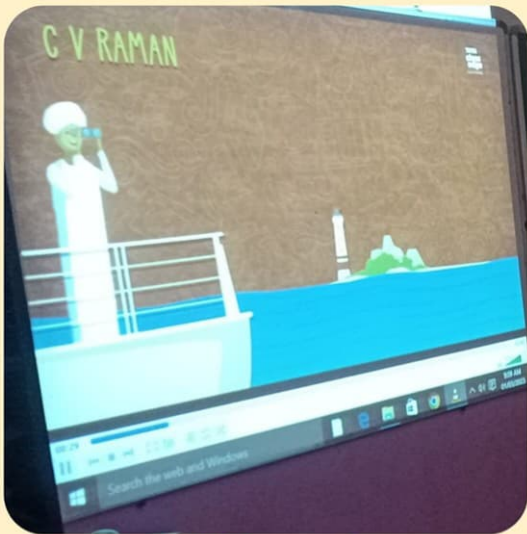
NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY

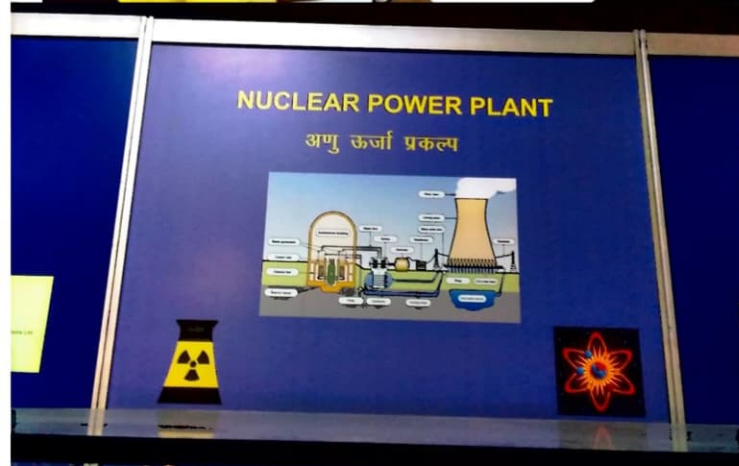
National Science Day is celebrated in India on 28th February each year to mark the discovery of the Raman effect by Indian physicist and nobel laureate Sir C V Raman. Buldana Cambridge School on this day i.e.

Feb 28 2022, attended science fair at **RAMAN SCIENCE CENTRE AND PLANETARIUM, NAGPUR**, as a part of annual tour of our school.

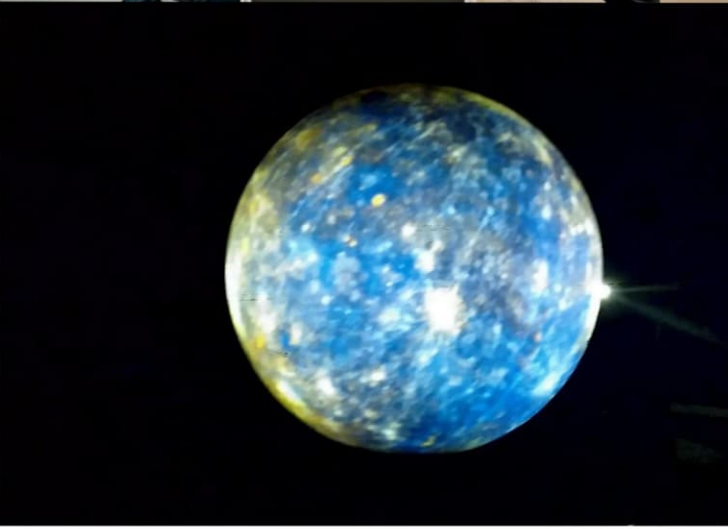
Students from Classes 3rd to 10th observed different types of models related to different branches of science and also saw the shows related to astrophysics. The Raman Science Centre Nagpur is an interactive science center affiliated with Nehru Science Centre Mumbai. The center was developed to promote a scientific attitude, portray the growth of science and technology and their applications in industry and human welfare, and hold science exhibits. The centre is named after famous Nobel Prize winner Indian physicist Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman. The Raman Science Centre was inaugurated on 7 March 1992 and the planetarium was started on 5 January 1997. It is an exciting world on the bank of Gandhi Sagar. Here Science is no more a subject but an experience. Here science is a thing to play with & learn. Here one is free to spend a whole day in play with hands-on exhibits-press lever, turn wheels, roll balls, pull strings, press the buttons, look through the peepholes to make science work & enjoy. One can discover that, here concept of science is different: It is sheer fun. **Students learnt a lot of things and celebrated science day with full zeal and enthusiasm with Resp. Principal Sir, Mr. Mukesh Jagtap and the teaching staff of Buldana Cambridge School.**











CONCLUSION

We believe that every Year brings changes with God Almighty's protection. As we are passing through an unprecedented crisis situation in the year 2020 we are confident that we will overcome all the odds by our strong will and ethics and pave the way for the betterment of the education fraternity and the society in general.

Before I conclude, let me assure that even though our students engaged themselves in various co-curricular and life skill activities, top priority is given to academic performance. Remedial teaching, extra classes, revisions, unit tests, class tests, assignments, project work, end of term exams have kept them busy throughout the year. I render thanks to our Principal, our Management, our teaching and non-teaching staff and my students and parents who have been with us in all our activities with maximum support and co-operation. With this I conclude the report.

Thank You.