

NTI Day 12

LCMS 7th Grade

Name: _____ Class: _____

How Jackie Robinson Changed Baseball

By Jessica McBirney

2017

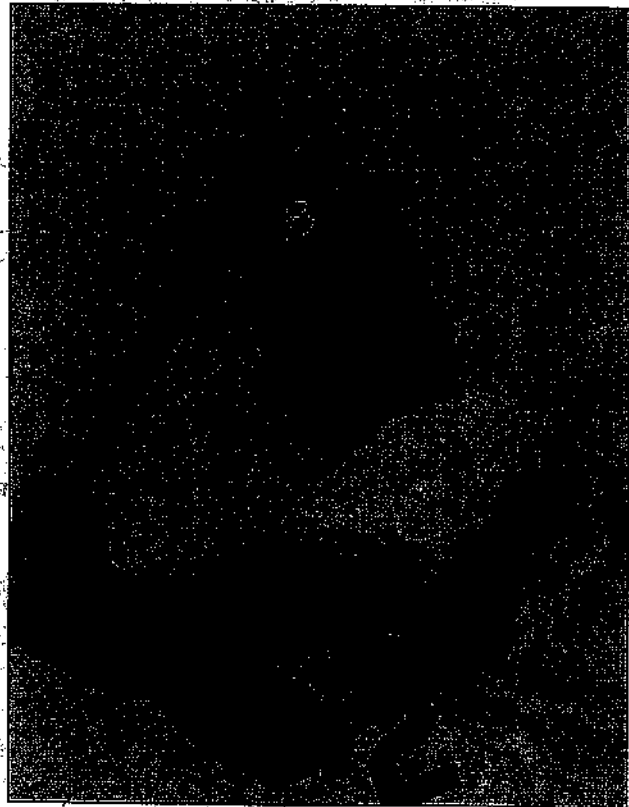
Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

- [1] Today you may not be surprised to see an African-American or Latino player when you turn the TV to Major League Baseball. Maybe your favorite player is a person of color. But baseball has not always been as welcoming to diversity¹ as it is now. In 1947 the famous Jackie Roosevelt Robinson became the first African American to play on a Major League Baseball team. The road he paved was an important, but difficult one.

Early Athletic Success

Robinson was born in Georgia on January 31, 1919, the youngest of five children. His father left the family just a year later, and his mother moved herself and her children to Pasadena, California. She worked odd jobs to support her family, but Robinson still grew up in relative poverty.

When Jackie enrolled in high school, his siblings encouraged him to get involved in school sports teams. He excelled in football, basketball, track, and baseball, and he broke many school records.



"Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers, 1954" by Bob Sandberg is in the public domain.

Robinson continued to play all of these sports in junior college. Ironically, he viewed baseball as his weakest sport. He transferred to UCLA to complete his degree, where he became the first athlete to letter² in all four of those sports. UCLA had some of the most racially integrated college sports teams at the time, but Robinson was still among a very small minority of non-white athletes on all his teams.

1. the inclusion of different types of people (such as people of different races or cultures) in a group or organization
 2. to earn an award for excellence in school activities

Fighting Racism

- [5] Even early in his life, Robinson confronted racism head on. In 1938, while still at junior college, he was arrested after disputing the police's detention of one of his black friends. He managed to escape a long jail sentence, but this and other run-ins with the police earned him a reputation of being very combative against racial oppression.

When the U.S. entered World War II, Robinson enlisted in the army. He never saw direct combat, but his military career was marred³ by racial problems. While stationed in Texas, Robinson boarded a non-segregated bus, but he was instructed to sit in the back anyway. He refused, and military police took him into custody for his insubordination.⁴ Fortunately, one month later, an all-white jury acquitted⁵ him, but the situation foreshadowed only more of the same prejudice he'd face later in life.

A Negro Player with Guts

Robinson joined the professional Negro Leagues to play baseball in early 1945. He signed with the Kansas City Monarchs and had great success, but he was frustrated by all the disorganization that plagued⁶ the Negro Leagues. At the time, a few Major League teams were recruiting from the Negro Leagues, and Robinson struck up a relationship with the General Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Branch Rickey.

Rickey liked the potential he saw in Robinson, but he had one question. He knew Robinson would face racial discrimination and injustice if he joined the Major Leagues. Could he be "a Negro player with enough guts *not* to fight back?" Robinson promised that he could, and signed a contract with the Montreal Royals, the Dodgers' top minor league team. After just one season, he transferred to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

As he stepped onto the field as first baseman in 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first Major League baseball player to break the color barrier⁷ since 1880. He was 28 years old.

- [10] African-American fans flooded to Dodgers games, and even the general public and the press had a mostly positive view of the team's newest addition. However, Robinson faced discrimination from a few of his own team members, who threatened to sit out of games if he was allowed to play. Management took Robinson's side — "I say he plays," said the manager. "I say he can make us all rich. And if any of you cannot use the money, I will see that you are all traded."

Other teams also disliked Robinson's admittance into the League. Many threatened not to play against him. Most managers rejected these threats and forced the players to participate anyway. Instead, they took it out on Robinson directly during the games. Some players were physically violent — he once received a 7-inch gash in his leg from an opponent who spiked him with his cleats — while others hurled verbal racial insults at him and his teammates. The racism from other teams only united the Dodgers, however, and the team grew more accepting of him.

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3. **Mar** (*verb*): to damage or spoil to a certain extent
 4. **Insubordination** (*noun*): defiance of authority
 5. to free someone from a criminal charge by verdict of not guilty
 6. **Plague** (*verb*): to cause continual trouble or distress
 7. an unspoken social code of racial segregation or discrimination

Major Success

Robinson won Rookie of the Year in 1947. In later seasons, more African-Americans joined other teams in the Major Leagues, as Robinson continued to excel. His success gained him fans from all over the country. He started at second base for the National League in the 1949 All-Star game, and he helped the Dodgers win the 1949 National League pennant.

Over the next several years his success grew, and by 1955 the Dodgers pulled out a win in the World Series. Robinson was 36 and starting to feel the effects of his age. In 1956 he did not dominate the league as much as he used to, partially because of side effects he suffered from diabetes. When the Dodgers traded him to the New York Giants, Robinson decided to quit baseball altogether and become an executive for a coffee company instead.

A Legendary Impact

After his retirement Robinson remained a baseball legend. In 1962, he received baseball's highest honor when he was elected into the Hall of Fame. His playing style changed many team strategies. For example, he inspired players to be more aggressive in their base-running, rather than relying only on the distance they could hit the ball.

- [15] Robinson also made important racial breakthroughs in the sports world. The first baseball player to break the color barrier in 60 years, he paved the way for many future African-American and minority athletes. His career helped the upcoming Civil Rights Movement by giving Americans a heroic African-American sports figure to rally around.

"How Jackie Robinson Changed Baseball" by Jessica McBirney. Copyright © 2017 by CommonLit, Inc. This text is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which of the following identifies a central idea of the text? [RI.2]
 - A. Jackie Robinson's undeniable talent made it easy for coaches and team members to accept him, despite the racial tension of the era.
 - B. While Jackie Robinson faced racial discrimination early on in his life, this stopped once he became the first African-American Major League Baseball player.
 - C. As the first African-American Major League Baseball player, Jackie Robinson was significant in the increased racial diversity that followed in baseball and in other aspects of American culture.
 - D. Once Jackie Robinson left baseball, the impact he had on the sport dwindled, and the racial diversity present on teams decreased.

2. PART B: Which section from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
 - A. "African-American fans flooded to Dodgers games, and even the general public and the press had a mostly positive view of the team's newest addition." (Paragraph 10)
 - B. "The racism from other teams only united the Dodgers, however, and the team grew more accepting of him." (Paragraph 11)
 - C. "Robinson was 36 and starting to feel the effects of his age. In 1956 he did not dominate the league as much as he used to, partially because of side effects he suffered from diabetes." (Paragraph 13)
 - D. "Robinson also made important racial breakthroughs in the sports world. The first baseball player to break the color barrier in 60 years, he paved the way for many future African-American and minority athletes." (Paragraph 15)

3. PART A: What is the meaning of "combative" in paragraph 5? [RI.4]
 - A. compliant
 - B. ready to fight
 - C. ineffective
 - D. reckless

4. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
 - A. "Even early in his life, Robinson confronted racism head on." (Paragraph 5)
 - B. "When the U.S. entered World War II, Robinson enlisted in the army." (Paragraph 6)
 - C. "He never saw direct combat, but his military career was marred by racial problems." (Paragraph 6)
 - D. "Robinson boarded a non-segregated bus, but he was instructed to sit in the back anyway." (Paragraph 6)

5. How does paragraph 8 contribute to the development of ideas in the text?

[RI.5]

Write

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. In your opinion, why did Branch Rickey ask Jackie Robinson to not fight back against discrimination? Why was this considered having "guts"? How would this idea be treated today?
2. In the context of the article, what makes a hero? How did Jackie Robinson's accomplishments in baseball make him a hero to many? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
3. In the context of the article, how has America changed over time? How has America changed in its treatment and acceptance of people of color? In what capacity did Jackie Robinson represent the beginning of this change?
4. In the context of the article, how does a person overcome adversity? How did Jackie Robinson overcome the discrimination he experienced (in life and in baseball) despite being told not to fight back? How did Robinson continue to challenge discrimination during this time?

NTI Day 12

Section 2

Complete the following Activities

Meeting People

- Take notes over each person at least three bullets per person.

Building Vocab

- Write each definition

Reading Strategy

- Read the directions for the reading strategy and complete the diagram.

Section 2 Review

- Complete Section 2 Review Questions 1-6 on PG 422.

Chinese Society

Get Ready to Read!

What's the Connection?

In the last section, you learned about the rise and fall of the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties. During those dynasties, China's economy began to grow again. Chinese inventors developed many new technologies, and Chinese artists and writers produced new works that are still admired today.

Focusing on the Main Ideas

- The Tang dynasty strengthened China's economy by supporting farming and trade. (page 417)
- The Chinese developed new technologies, such as steelmaking and printing. (page 418)
- During the Tang and the Song dynasties, China enjoyed a golden age of art and literature. (page 420)

Locating Places

Changan (CHAHNG•AHN)

Meeting People

Li Bo (LEE BOH)

Duo Fu (DWAU FOO)

Building Your Vocabulary

porcelain (POHR•suh•luhn)

calligraphy (kuh•LIH•gruh•fee)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Complete a chart like the one below describing the new technologies developed in China during the Middle Ages.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

When & Where?



A.D. 600

- A.D. 618
Tang dynasty takes power

A.D. 900

- A.D. 868
Chinese print world's first complete book

1200

- c. 1150
Chinese sailors are the first to use compass

A Growing Economy

Overview The Tang dynasty strengthened China's economy by supporting farming and trade.

Reading Focus Do you know anyone who drinks tea or wears silk clothing? Both of these goods were first produced in China. Read to learn how farming changed under the Tang dynasty.

When the Han dynasty in China collapsed in the A.D. 200s, it was a disaster for China's economy. As fighting began, cities were damaged and farms were burned. Artisans made fewer goods, farmers grew fewer crops, and merchants had less to trade. Under the Tang dynasty, these problems were solved.

Why Did Farming Improve? When the Tang rulers took power in A.D. 618, they brought peace to the countryside and gave more land to farmers. As a result, farmers were able to make many advances. They improved

irrigation and introduced new ways of growing their crops. Farmers also developed new kinds of rice, which grew well in poor soil, produced more per acre, grew faster, and were resistant to disease.

These changes helped farmers grow more and more rice. China's farmers also began to grow tea, which became a popular drink. They made improvements in other crops as well. With more food available, the number of people in China greatly increased. At the same time, more people moved southward, where rice grew abundantly in the Chang Jiang valley.

China's Trade Grows Tang rulers also had roads and waterways built. These changes made travel within and outside of China much easier. Chinese merchants were able to increase trade with people in other parts of Asia. The Silk Road, now under Tang control, once again bustled with activity.

▼ Silk, shown here being harvested, remained an important trade item for the Chinese. How did Tang rulers help increase trade?

▲ A worker holds a tray of silkworms eating mulberry leaves. Eventually the worms will spin cocoons. Workers then collect and unravel the cocoons to make silk thread. Why do you think silk is still expensive today?



One of the items traded by the Chinese was silk fabric. This product gave the road its name and was popular in markets to the west of China. In addition, China traded tea, steel, paper, and porcelain. Porcelain (POHR•suh•luhn) is made of fine clay and baked at high temperatures. In return, other countries sent China products such as gold, silver, precious stones, and fine woods.

Other trade routes were also established. Roads linked China to central Asia, India, and southwest Asia. In addition, the Tang opened new ports along China's coast to boost trade.

Reading Check Cause and Effect How did the new kinds of rice developed in China help its population grow?

New Technology

Main Idea The Chinese developed new technologies, such as steelmaking and printing.

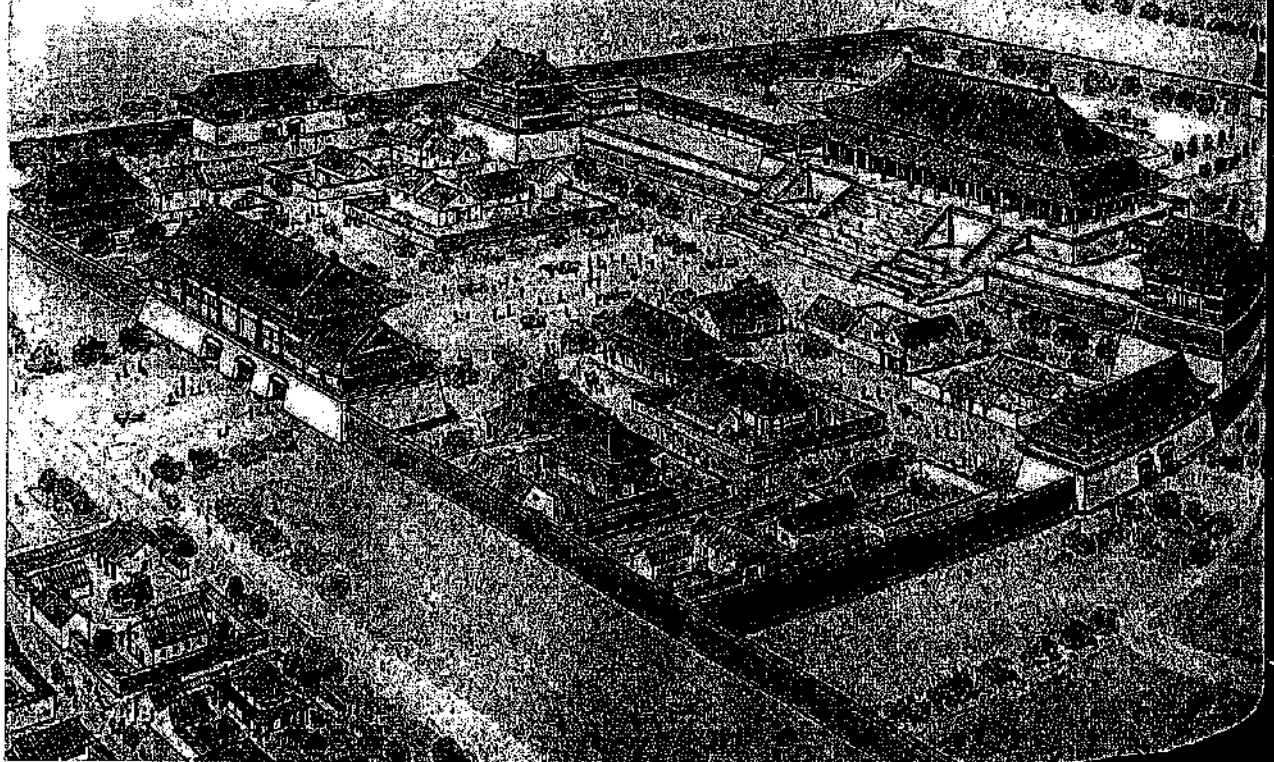
Reading Focus This book is made of paper with letters printed on the paper by a machine. Read to learn how printing was first invented in China during the Tang dynasty.

During the Tang and Song dynasties, new inventions changed China's society. In time, these discoveries spread to other parts of the world.

China Discovers Coal and Steel For most of China's history, people burned wood to heat their homes and cook their food. By

Changan's Royal Palace

The Tang capital city of Changan may have had a population of one million people at its peak. The city had large blocks that included houses, businesses, and temples set along straight streets. Its layout inspired the design of many later cities. The area containing the royal palace, shown below, was bordered by parklands. *What improvements to agriculture allowed China's population to grow during the Tang dynasty?*



the time of the Tang dynasty, wood was becoming scarce in China. However, the Chinese had discovered that coal could be used to heat things, and soon a coal-mining industry developed.

The Chinese used coal to heat furnaces to high temperatures, which led to another discovery. When iron was produced in hot furnaces heated by coal, the molten iron mixed with carbon from the coal. This created a new, stronger metal known today as steel.

The Chinese used steel to make many things. They made armor, swords, and helmets for their army, but they also made stoves, farm tools, drills, steel chain, and even steel nails and sewing needles.

The Printing Process Another Chinese invention was a method for printing books. Before printing, books had to be copied by hand. As a result, few books were made, and they were very expensive. The Chinese began printing in the A.D. 600s. They used blocks of wood on which they cut the characters of an entire page. Ink was placed over the wooden block. Then paper was laid on the block to make a print. Cutting the block took a long time. When they were completed, however, the woodblocks could be used again and again to make many copies.

The Chinese soon began printing books. The earliest known printed book dates from about A.D. 868. It is a Buddhist book called the *Diamond Sutra*. The invention of printing was very important. It helped to spread ideas more rapidly.

In the A.D. 1000s, a Chinese printer named Pi Sheng (BEE SHUHNG) invented movable type for printing. With movable type, each character is a separate piece. The pieces can be moved around to make sentences and used again and again. Pi Sheng made his pieces from clay and put them together to produce book pages. However,

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

The Way It Was

Science and Inventions

Printing When the Chinese invented movable type, they improved the art of printing. A Chinese author described the work of Pi Sheng:

"He took sticky clay and cut in it characters as thin as the edge of a copper coin. Each character formed as it were a single type. He baked them in the fire to make them hard. He had previously prepared an iron plate and he had covered this plate with a mixture of pine resin, wax, and paper ashes. When he wished to print, he took an iron frame and set it on the iron plate. In this he placed the type, set close together. When the frame was full, the whole made one solid block of type."

—Shen Kua, *Dream Pool Jottings*



▲ The *Diamond Sutra* is the earliest known printed book.



▲ Movable type block



▲ Composing stick

Composing the text

Why do you think Pi Sheng used clay to make his type pieces?
In what space would woodblock printing have been a better method to use than movable type?

because written Chinese has so many characters, woodblock printing was easier and quicker than using movable type.

Other Chinese Inventions The Chinese made gunpowder for use in explosives. One weapon was the fire lance, an ancestor of the gun. It used gunpowder and helped make the Chinese army a strong force. The Chinese also used gunpowder to make fireworks.

The Chinese also built large ships with rudders and sails. About 1150, Chinese sailors began using the compass to help them find their way. This let ships sail farther from land.

Reading Check Analyze Why was the invention of printing so important?

Primary Source

Li Bo

In the following poem, Li Bo writes about parting from a friend.

"Green hills sloping from the northern wall,
white water rounding the eastern city: once
parted from this place the lone weed
tumbles ten thousand miles.

Drifting clouds—a
traveler's thoughts;
setting sun—an old
friend's heart.
Wave hands and let
us take leave now,
hsiao-hsiao our
hesitant horses
neighing."

—Li Bo,
"Seeing a
Friend Off"



▲ Li Bo

DBQ Document-Based Question

How are drifting clouds like a traveler's thoughts?

Art and Literature

During the Tang and the Song dynasties, China enjoyed a golden age of art and literature.

Reading Focus If you were to choose one poem to read to the class, which poem would it be? Below, you will read a poem that is a Chinese favorite.

The Tang and Song eras were a golden age for Chinese culture. The invention of printing helped to spread Chinese ideas and artwork. Chinese rulers actively supported art and literature, and invited artists and poets to live and work in the capital city of Changan (CHAHNG-AHN).

What Was Tang Poetry Like? Chinese writers best expressed themselves in poems. In fact, the Tang dynasty is viewed as the great age of poetry in China. Some Tang poems celebrated the beauty of nature, the thrill of seasons changing, and the joy of having a good friend. Other Tang poems expressed sadness for the shortness of life and mourned the cruelty of friends parting.

Li Bo (LEE BOH) was one of the most popular poets of the Tang era. His poems often centered on nature. The poem below by Li Bo is probably the best-known poem in China. For centuries, Chinese schoolchildren have had to memorize it. Its title is "Still Night Thoughts."

"Moonlight in front of my bed—
I took it for frost on the ground!
I lift my eyes to watch the
mountain moon,
lower them and dream of home."

—Li Bo,
"Still Night Thoughts"

Another favorite poet of that time was Du Fu (DWAH FOO). He was a poor civil servant who had a hard life. Civil war swept



▼ Chinese calligraphy



▲ Ink and watercolor drawing on silk

▲ This Chinese landscape was painted in the 1100s. How were Daoist beliefs depicted in landscapes painted during the Song dynasty?

China, and food was hard to find. Duo Fu nearly died of starvation. His problems opened his eyes to the sufferings of the common people.

As a result, Duo Fu's poems often were very serious. They frequently dealt with issues such as social injustice and the problems of the poor. Duo Fu wrote the poem below after a rebellion left the capital city in ruins. It is called "Spring Landscape."

“Rivers and mountains survive
broken countries.
Spring returns. The city grows
lush again.
Blossoms scatter tears thinking of
us, and this
separation in a bird's cry startles
the heart.

Beacon-fires have burned
through three months.
By now, letters are worth ten
thousand in gold.

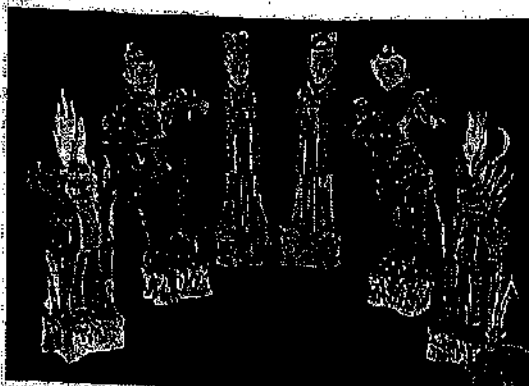
—Duo Fu,
"Spring Landscape"

Painting in Song China The painting of landscapes became widespread during the Song dynasty. However, Chinese artists did not try to make exact pictures of the landscapes they were painting. Instead, they wished to portray the "idea" of the mountains, lakes, and other features of their landscapes. Also, empty spaces were left in the paintings on purpose. This is because of the Daoist belief that a person cannot know the whole truth about something.

Daoist beliefs also can be seen in the way people are portrayed. They are tiny figures, fishing in small boats or wandering up a hillside trail. In other words, the people are living in, but not controlling, nature. They are only a part of the harmony of the natural setting.

Chinese painters often wrote poetry on their works. They used a brush and ink to write beautiful characters called calligraphy (kuh • lee • gnuh • fee).

Chinese Porcelain During the Tang period, Chinese artisans perfected the making of porcelain. Because porcelain later came from



◀ Ceramic figures from Tang dynasty tomb

These porcelain figures from the Tang dynasty show travelers on horseback. What is porcelain sometimes called today?



▲ Tang dynasty bottle

China to the West, people today sometimes call porcelain by the name "china."

Porcelain can be made into plates, cups, figurines, and vases. In A.D. 851 an Arab traveler described the quality of Tang porcelain: "There is in China a very fine clay from which are made vases. . . . Water in these

vases is visible through them, and yet they are made of clay."

The technology for making porcelain spread to other parts of the world. It finally reached Europe in the 1700s.

✓ **Reading Check** Identify What did Du Fu often write about?

Section 2 Review

History Online

Study Central! Need help with the material in this section? Visit jglentoe.com

Reading Summary

Review the Main Ideas

- During the Tang dynasty, both farming and trade flourished, and the empire grew much larger than ever before.
- Many important inventions were developed in China during the Tang and Song dynasties, including steel, printing, and gunpowder.
- Chinese literature and arts, including poetry, landscape painting, and porcelain making, reached new heights during the Tang and Song dynasties.

What Did You Learn?

1. What products were traded by China along the Silk Road?
2. What were some of the subjects of Tang poetry?

Critical Thinking

3. **Organizing Information** Draw a chart to describe the new technologies developed in China.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Metalworking | |
| Printing | |
| Weapons | |
| Sailing | |

4. **Summarize** Describe the changes to Chinese agriculture during the Tang dynasty.
5. **Contrast** How do the two forms of printing invented by the Chinese differ?
6. **Evaluate** Which invention of the Tang and Song dynasties do you think has been most important? Explain.
7. **Creative Writing** Read the poem "Still Night Thoughts" by Li Bo again. Then write a short, four-stanza poem similar to Li Bo's about the view from your bedroom or kitchen window.

NTI Day 12: Finding The Complement of an Event

Complement: Is the set of all outcomes in the sample space that are **not included** in the event

$$P(\text{complement}) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes} - \text{Number that won't happen}}{\text{Number of outcomes in the sample space}}$$

Background information:

- A dice has 6 sides labeled: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- Any coin can either land on heads or tails.
- A deck of cards:
 - 52 total cards
 - 2 red suits: Hearts and Diamonds
 - 2 black suits: Spades and Clubs
 - 13 cards in each suit: Kings, Queens Jacks, 10s, 9s, 8s, 7s, 6s, 5s, 4s, 3s, 2s, Aces
 - Face Cards: Kings, Queens Jacks
 - Numbered Cards: 10s, 9s, 8s, 7s, 6s, 5s, 4s, 3s, 2s, Aces

Examples of finding the complement

Ex1) A jar contains 8 marbles with the number 1 through 8. You pick a marble at random. What is the probability of not picking the marble marked 5?

Answer: there is 1 marble marked 5. There are 8 total marbles.

$$P(\text{Not picking marble \#5}) = \frac{8 \text{ total} - 1 \text{ marble}}{8 \text{ total opportunities}} = \frac{8-1}{8} = 7/8 = .875 \cdot 100 = 87.5\%$$

There is a 87.5% chance of choosing a marble that isn't 5.

Ex2) You roll a standard number cube. What is the probability of not rolling a 4 and 5.

Answer: There are 2 numbers you don't want to roll and 6 total.

$$P() = \frac{6 \text{ total} - 2 \text{ numbers}}{6 \text{ total opportunities}} = \frac{6-2}{6} = .67 \cdot 100 = 67\%$$

There is a 67% chance of picking a diamond out of a deck of cards.

Problems:

- 1) A spinner has 3 equal sections that are red, white, and blue. What is the probability of not landing on blue?

- 2) A spinner has 5 equal sections marked 1 through 5. What is the probability of not landing on 4?

- 3) There are 4 queens in a standard deck of 52 cards. You pick one card at random. What is the probability of not picking a queen?

- 4) There are 4 of every card in a standard deck of 52 cards. You pick one card at random. What is the probability of not picking a face card?

- 5) There are 12 pieces of fruit in a bowl. Seven of the pieces are apples and two are peaches. What is the probability that a randomly selected piece of fruit will not be an apple or peach? Justify your answer.

Instructions:

1. Use the information and tasks from Day 11 NTI Science and the Explanation Rubric below to help you complete the explanation task on page 2.

Explanation Rubric

| Component | Level | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Claim-</i> A conclusion that answers the original question. | Does not make a claim, or makes an inaccurate claim. | Makes an accurate but incomplete claim | Makes an accurate and complete claim |
| <i>Evidence-</i> Scientific data that supports the claim. The data needs to be appropriate and sufficient to support the claim. | Does not provide evidence, or only provides inappropriate evidence (evidence that does not support the claim). | Provides appropriate but insufficient evidence to support claim. <i>May</i> include some inappropriate evidence. | Provides appropriate and sufficient evidence (3 pieces) to support claim |
| <i>Reasoning-</i> A justification that links the claim and evidence. It shows why the data counts as evidence by using appropriate and sufficient scientific principles. | Does not provide reasoning, or only provides reasoning that does not link evidence to claim | Provides reasoning that links the claim and evidence. Repeats the evidence and/ or includes some—but not sufficient—scientific principles. | Provides reasoning that links evidence to claim. Includes appropriate and sufficient scientific principles. |

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 2. Background
 3. Methodology
 4. Results
 5. Discussion
 6. Conclusion
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