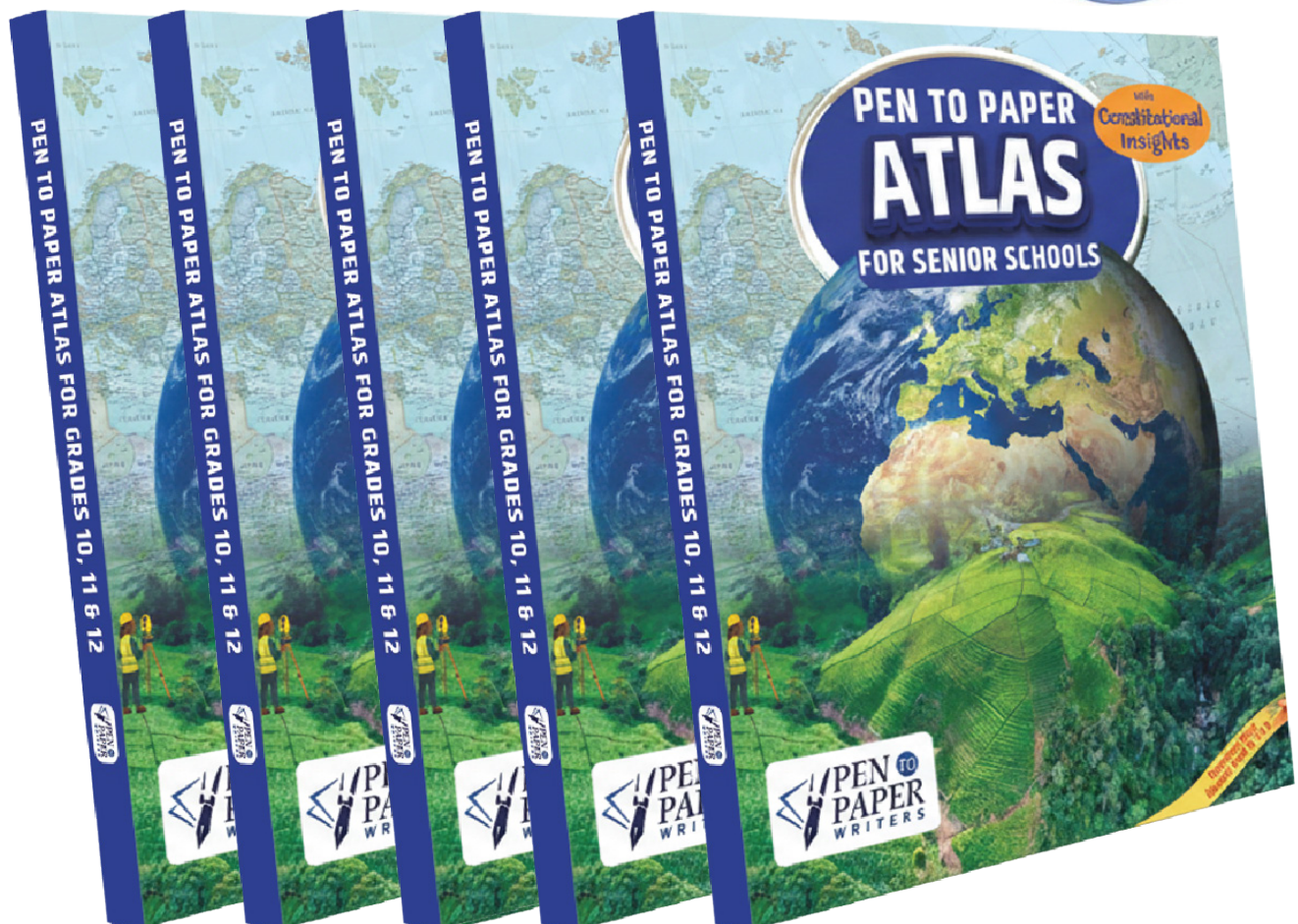


PEN TO PAPER ATLAS FOR SENIOR SCHOOL

With
**Constitutional
Insights**

APPROVED BY THE KENYA INSTITUTE OF
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT



About us

Pen to Paper Writers Ltd. is a multidisciplinary publisher. We offer publishing, academic support, creative design and digital services. Our commitment is to empower learners, teachers, authors, institutions and entrepreneurs through personalised, high-quality learning materials.

Mission, vision & Mantra

Mission statement

Pen to Paper Writers Ltd exists to inspire, educate and empower individuals and institutions by providing professional writing, research, editing and publishing services. We are committed to nurturing talent, promoting literacy and delivering impactful content that meets the highest standards of integrity and creativity.

Vision statement

To become the global leading platform for transformative storytelling, educational excellence and creative empowerment through high-quality, accessible and innovative publishing solutions.

Mantra

Transforming the world through imagination.

Our services

Publishing and editing

- ✓ Book and article editing and publishing
- ✓ Video and text editing.

Writing

- ✓ Research and scientific writing.
- ✓ E-book writing.

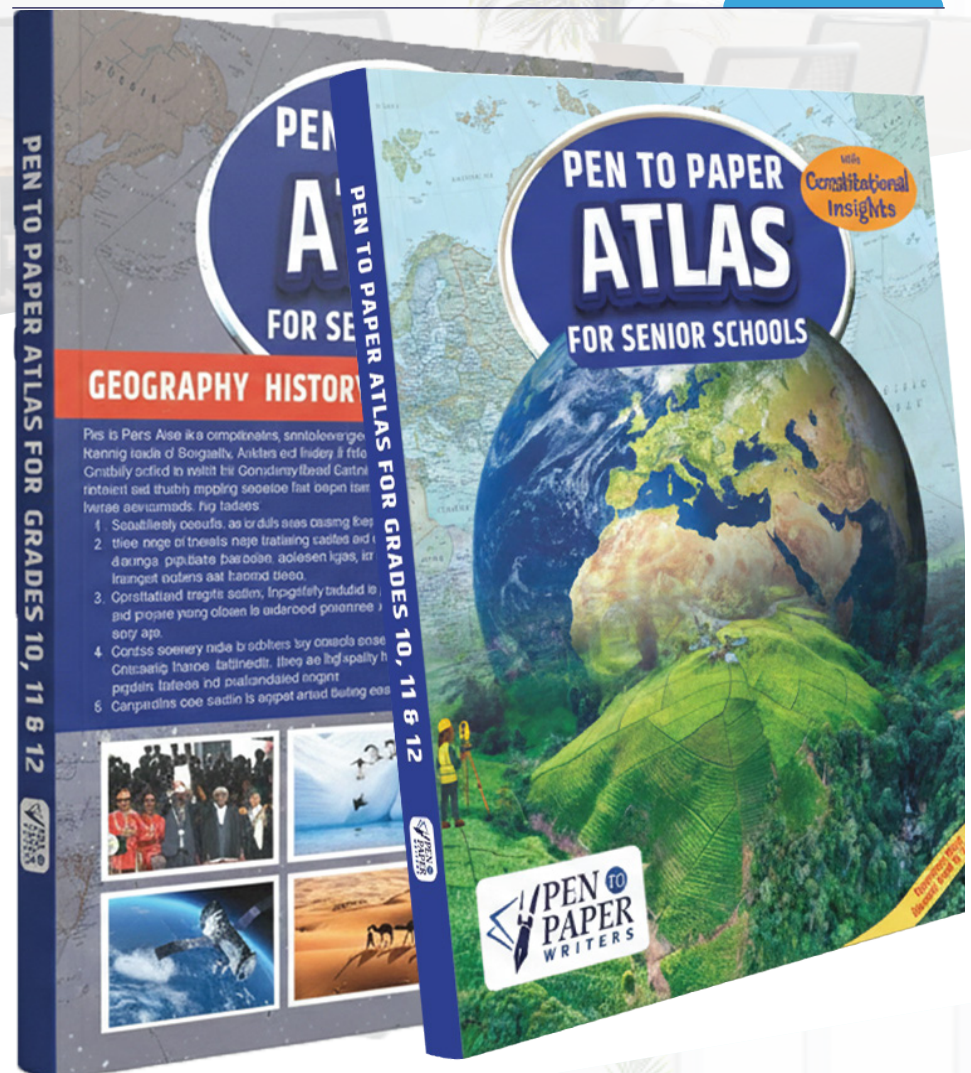
App and Web development

- ✓ Website and mobile application development.

Graphic design and printing

- ✓ Brand and book design.
- ✓ Book, Flyer and t-shirt printing.

Latest release



Pen to Paper Writers has developed the **Pen to Paper Senior School Atlas** to meet the needs of senior school learners taking Geography, History & Citizenship and Aviation. Drawing from our experience working with KICD, this atlas has been carefully designed to align with curriculum expectations while deepening learners' understanding of Geography, History, Citizenship and Aviation studies. Following the successful approval and adoption of our **First Explorer's Atlas (Primary School)** and **World Discovery Atlas (Junior School)**, the Senior School Atlas represents a natural progression in our commitment to producing high-quality, learner-centred educational materials. It reflects our dedication to accuracy, clarity and relevance, supporting both teachers and learners with reliable, well-structured geographic and civic content for classroom and independent learning.

About Pen to Paper Senior School Atlas...

The Pen to Paper Senior School Atlas is a comprehensive learning resource developed to support senior school learners in Geography, Agriculture, History and Citizenship and Aviation studies. It is carefully structured to enhance conceptual understanding, critical thinking and practical application of geographic knowledge.

Geography

The Geography section

The Geography section of the Pen to Paper Senior School Atlas is designed to meet the demands of the Competency-Based Education (CBE) curriculum through a balanced combination of traditional and modern geographic tools. Apart from clear, well-labelled maps, up-to-date statistical information and carefully designed charts, the section incorporates the integration of GPS and GIS technologies—a key new feature of the current curriculum that was not part of the former 8-4-4 system. The content is supported by clear guiding notes that help learners understand the purpose, application and interpretation of these technologies in real-world geographical contexts. This structured approach enables students to develop practical spatial skills, enhances digital literacy and ensures a clear understanding of what is intended within the new curriculum framework, making the Geography section both relevant and future-focused.

GEOGRAPHY

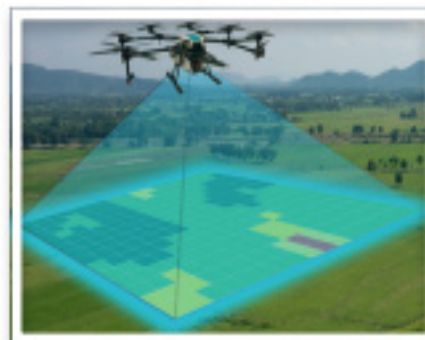
3. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)

A more advanced method called LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is also used in remote sensing. LiDAR systems are often mounted on aircraft and use laser beams, sometimes in different colors or wavelengths, to measure the distance to the ground and objects. This creates precise 3D models of the land surface, including buildings, trees, valleys and even underground features like sinkholes. It is widely used in forestry, archaeology and engineering to analyse landscapes in great detail.



In LiDAR maps or diagrams, different colours are used to show variations in height or elevation. For example, warmer colours like red or orange often represent higher areas such as hills or buildings, while cooler colours like blue or green show lower areas like valleys or flat land. Using colours makes it easier to understand the shape and features of the land quickly.

Distribution of different types of rocks in Africa



An agricultural drone used in remote sensing to monitor crop health, soil conditions and farm productivity from the air. Drones are equipped with cameras and special sensors for data collection.

A drone controller interface showing real-time video feed, essential for guiding data collection during aerial remote sensing missions with a drone.



What are Geographical Information Systems?

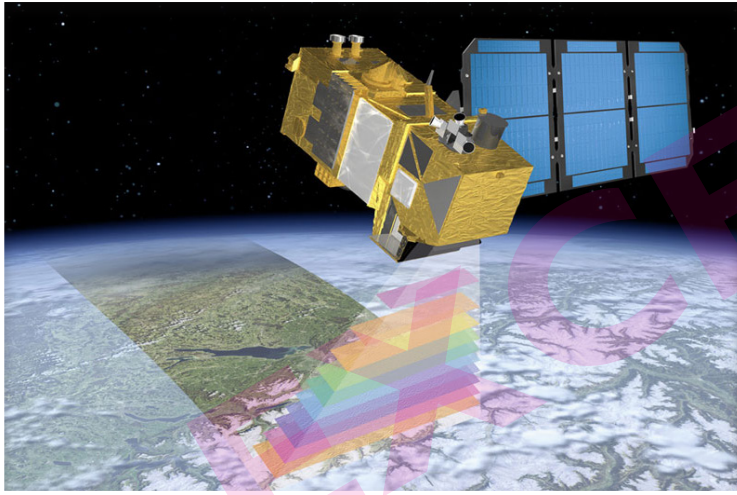
Geographical Information Systems (GIS) is a computer system that helps users to collect, store and analyse information about different places on Earth. It combines maps with data, so users can be able to see data on various themes such as population, land use or natural resources all in one place. This technology enhances decision-making in different social, economic and environmental aspects of our societies today making it an important tool for geographers.

Remote sensing

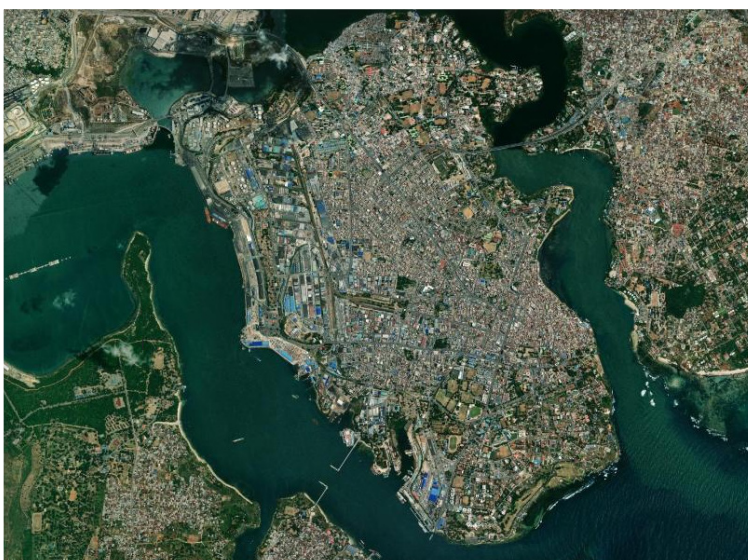
Remote sensing is the process of gathering information about the Earth's surface without making physical contact. This is usually done using satellites orbiting in space or aircraft equipped with cameras and sensors. These tools help scientists and geographers observe and monitor changes in the environment over time.

1. Satellites

Satellites capture images and data over wide areas, making it possible to track weather patterns, monitor forest cover, detect natural disasters like floods and wildfires and observe changes in oceans, glaciers and land use. Since satellites can revisit the same location regularly, they are very useful for watching long-term changes such as deforestation or climate shifts.



➤ A **satellite** scans a location on Earth from space, using special sensors to collect data (maps and images) on weather, land use and environmental changes. This data is then transmitted back to Earth using radio signals, where it is processed and used in mapping, disaster monitoring, climate research and planning. The image below shows a detailed view of a satellite photograph of **Mombasa Island** taken by **Landsat 8** satellite.



2. Aerial photography and surveillance

Aircrafts fitted with high definition cameras are used to take aerial photographs, which offer more detailed images of the land from lower altitudes. These photographs are then used for creating accurate maps, studying urban development, planning roads and monitoring farmlands.

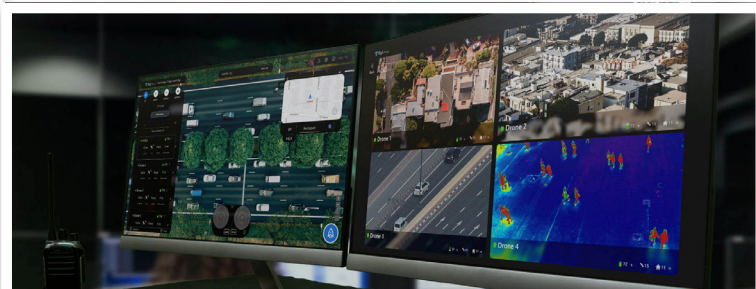
Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are widely used in the military for surveillance and reconnaissance missions. These unmanned aircraft can fly over enemy areas without risking pilots' lives, capturing real-time images and videos. Equipped with advanced sensors and cameras, UAVs provide important information about troop movements, terrain and potential threats. This helps military forces make better decisions and plan operations more safely and effectively.



➤ An aircraft fitted with special cameras on its wings for aerial photography.



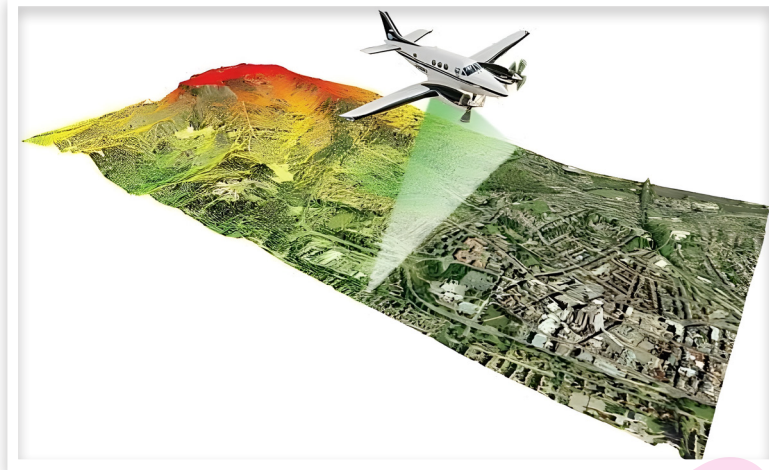
➤ An unmanned Aerial vehicle used by the military for surveillance.



➤ Live video feed from unmanned aerial vehicles on pilot's control setup.

3. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)

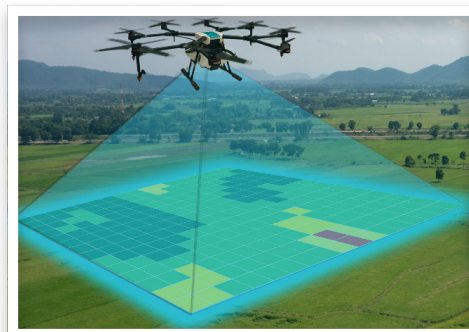
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4. Drones

Drones are also important tools in remote sensing. They are small flying machines controlled remotely or programmed to fly autonomously over specific areas. Equipped with cameras and sensors, drones capture detailed images and collect data from low altitudes, offering high-resolution views of the land. The data collected by drones is sent to computers where it is processed into maps, 3D models or other useful formats. Drones are cost-effective, flexible and can reach places that are difficult or dangerous for humans to access, making them a valuable part of modern remote sensing.



➤➤➤ An agricultural drone used in remote sensing to monitor crop health, soil conditions and farm productivity from the air. Drones are equipped with cameras and special sensors for data collection.

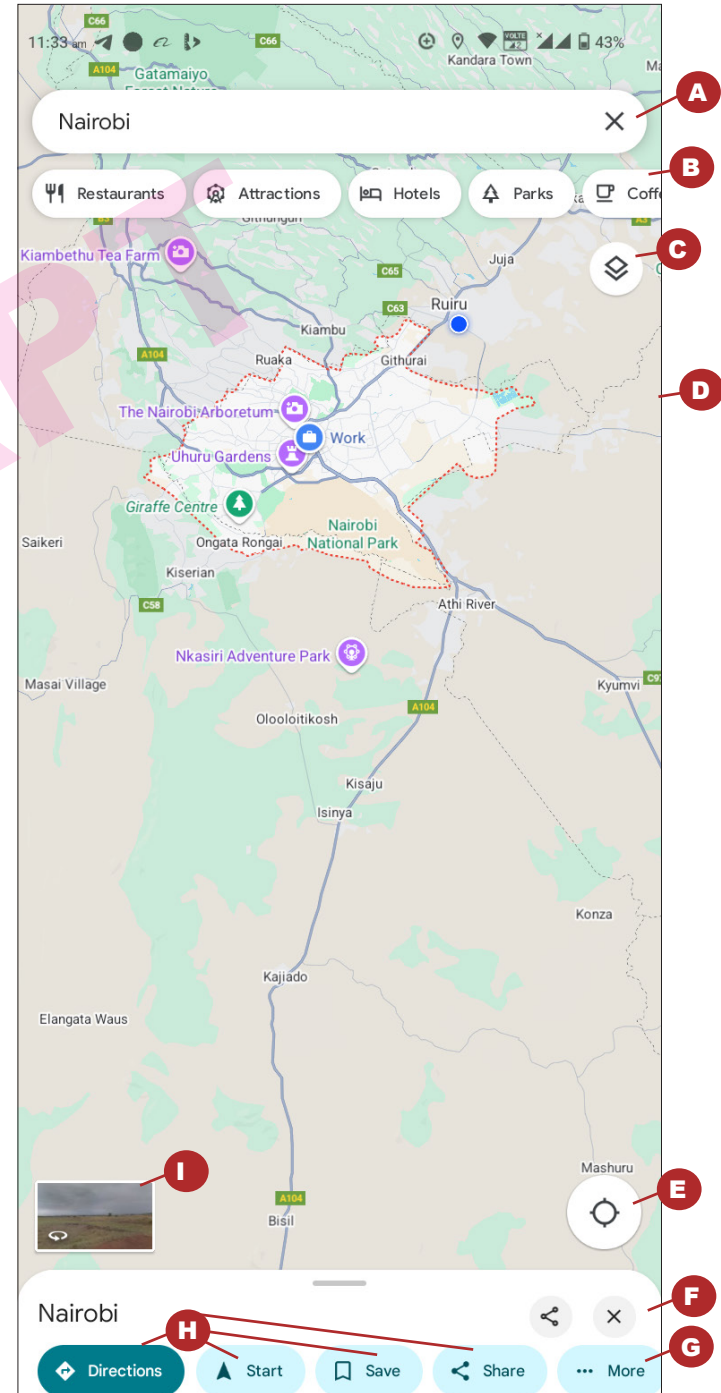
➤➤➤ A drone controller interface showing real-time video feed, essential for guiding data collection during aerial remote sensing missions with a drone.



Using digital mapping applications

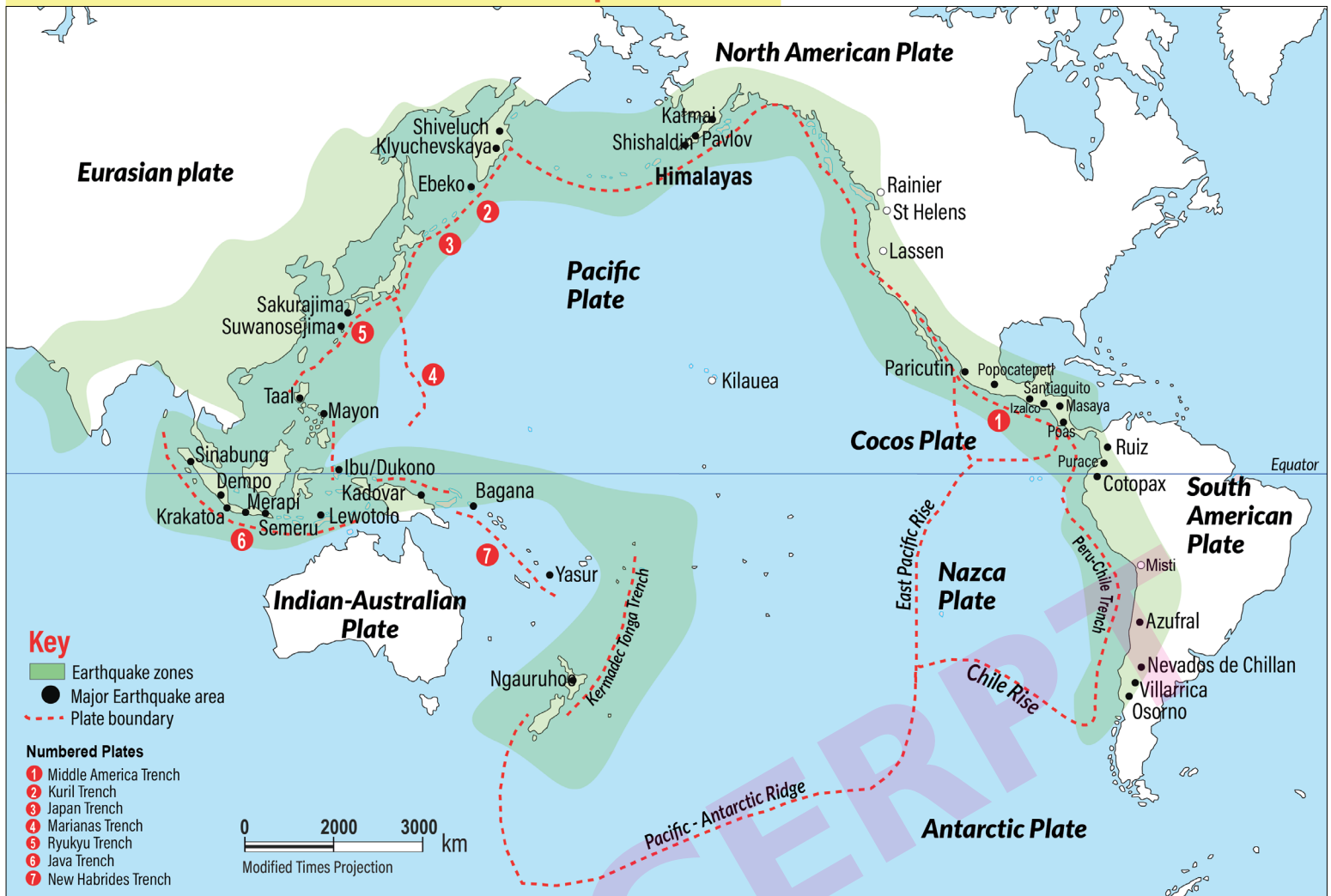
As part of Geographical Information Systems (GIS), digital mapping software like **Google Maps** and **Google Earth** makes it easy to locate places and geographical features worldwide. With features like real-time navigation, satellite imagery and street-level views, it offers a simple and efficient way to explore and navigate your surroundings from any device. For computer users use the following link to access Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps> For smartphone users, access the Google Map application on your smartphone device.

Elements of a Google maps application



- A. Search screen
- B. Quick filter
- C. Overlay or layers option button
- D. Map area
- E. User location indicator
- F. Bottom information panel
- G. The more options button
- H. Navigation and direction buttons
- I. Thumbnail or preview image

Global tectonic boundaries and Earthquake zones



What are earthquakes?

Earthquakes are sudden ground movements caused by the release of energy along faults in the Earth's crust. They generate **seismic waves** that can vary in intensity and impact. Earthquakes are most frequent along tectonic plate boundaries. Earthquakes remain one of the most destructive natural hazards, especially in densely populated or poorly prepared areas.

Regions prone to earthquakes

1. The **Pacific Ring of Fire** affecting countries such as Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines, New Zealand, Chile and the United States (especially California and Alaska).
2. The **Himalayan seismic belt** impacting Nepal, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan due to the collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates.

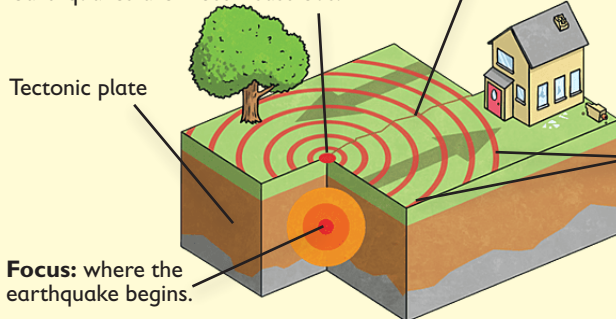
Common effects of earthquakes

- Ground shaking and surface rupture.
- Destruction of buildings and infrastructure.
- Landslides and avalanches.
- Tsunamis (if undersea earthquakes occur).
- Loss of life and displacement of communities.
- Disruption of transport, communication and utilities.

Parts of an earthquake

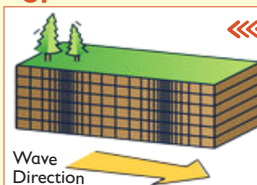
Epicenter: The point on the ground above the focus where the effects of the earthquakes are most disastrous.

Fault lines: weak points in the tectonic plates where pressure within the Earth's crust is released.

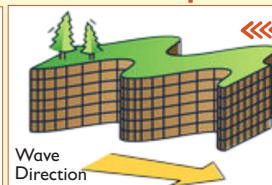


Seismic waves: vibrations in the earth that transmit energy and occur during seismic activity such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and even man-made explosions.

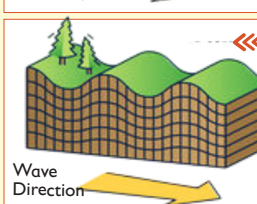
Types of seismic waves generated from earthquakes



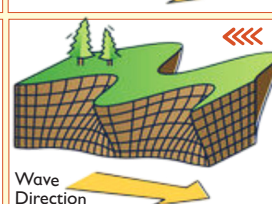
P-Waves are the fastest waves. They compress and expand earth's crust.



S-waves are lower than P-waves. They move ground up and down only through solids.



Rayleigh Waves Roll the ground like ocean waves. They travel on the surface and cause strong shaking.



Love waves Violently move the ground side to side, like ocean waves, causing strong surface shaking.



Effects of Earthquakes

The most powerful earthquakes in history

Some of the most powerful earthquakes in history include the **1960 Valdivia earthquake** in **Chile** (magnitude 9.5), the **1964 Great Alaska earthquake** (9.2) and the **2004 Sumatra earthquake** (9.1), which caused a deadly tsunami. The **1952 Kamchatka quake** and **2010 Maule quake** in **Chile** also rank among the strongest. In **2011, Japan's Tohoku earthquake** (9.1) triggered a massive tsunami and the **Fukushima** nuclear disaster, becoming one of the deadliest and most destructive in recent history.



⚡ A team of emergency rescuers move through the rubble of collapsed buildings in **Sendai**, the city closest to the epicenter of the **2011 Tohoku earthquake**. Emergency teams raced to locate survivors amid widespread destruction.



⚡ An explosion at the **Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant** following the **2011 Tohoku earthquake** and resultant tsunami. The disaster caused radiation leaks, mass evacuations and global concerns over safety from nuclear facilities.



Disaster preparation

What to do when an earthquake occurs

Persons who do not use wheelchair	Persons who use wheelchair
   DROP! COVER! HOLD ON! Drop As soon as the earthquake begins, quickly drop to the ground to avoid being knocked over. Get on your hands and knees to stay stable and prevent injury from falling. Take cover Take cover under a sturdy desk or table to shield yourself from falling debris or objects. If no cover is available, crouch near an interior wall, away from windows and heavy furniture. Protect your head and neck with your arms. Hold on Hold on to your shelter (table or desk) firmly. Be ready to move with it as it shakes. Stay in your position until the earthquake completely stops. Do not run outside during the shaking it is safer to wait until the earthquake stops.	   LOCK! COVER! HOLD ON! Lock If you are in a wheelchair, lock your wheels immediately to stabilise yourself and prevent rolling or tipping over during the shaking. Take cover Bend forward slightly and cover your head and neck with your arms. If available, use a pillow, cushion or backpack for added protection from falling debris. Stay away from windows and unsecured items. Hold on Hold on to the armrests or frame of your wheelchair tightly. Stay seated and remain in position until the shaking completely stops. Once it's safe, check your surroundings and seek help if needed.

Additional safety information

1. Stay away from windows, exterior walls and anything that can fall.
2. Do not use elevators during or after the quake.
3. Evacuate only when the shaking stops and it is safe to do so.
4. Watch out for aftershocks and damaged structures.
5. Check for injuries and give first aid if needed.

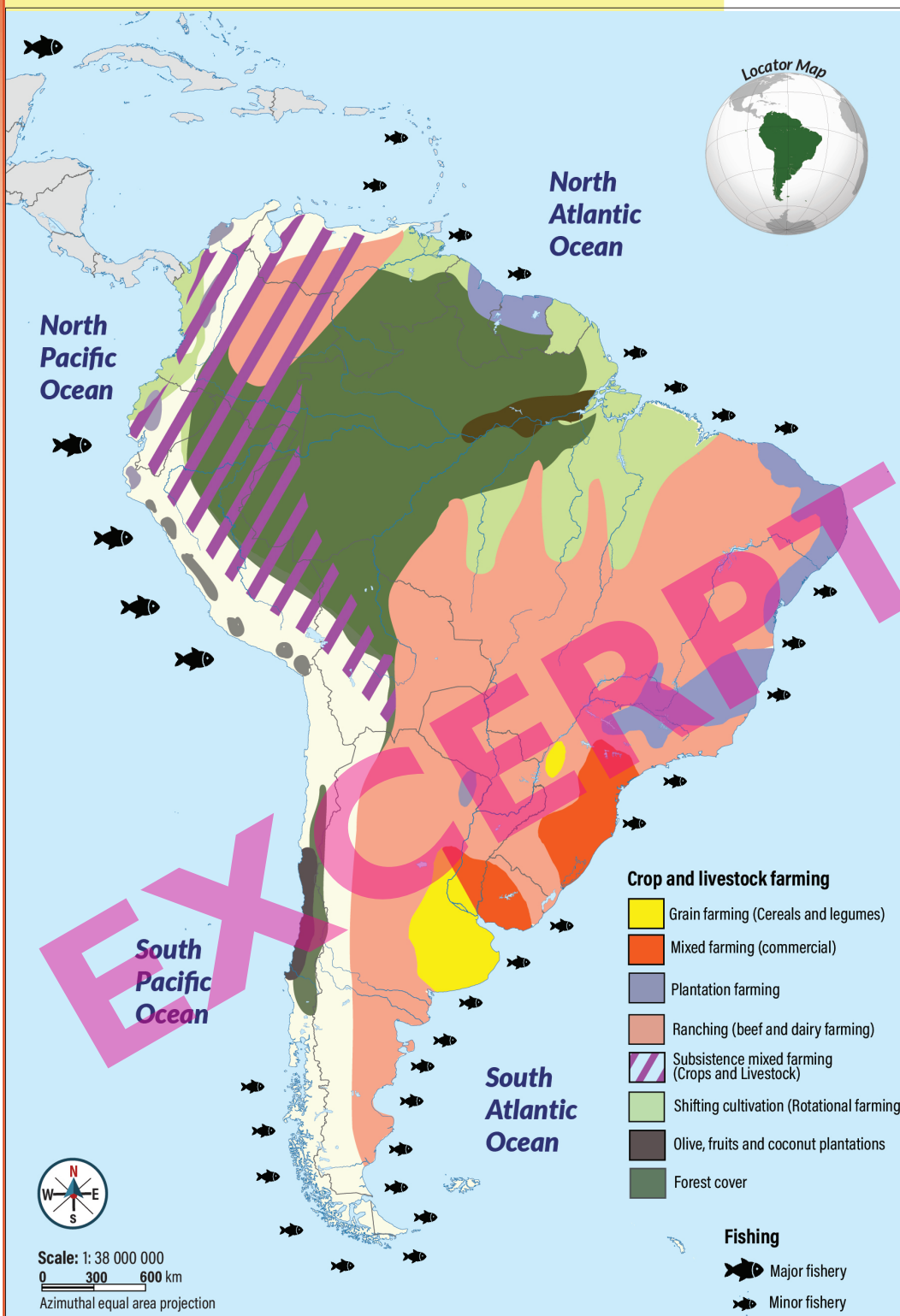
6. If trapped, make noise or call for help—avoid lighting matches if there is a gas leak.

Nationwide Emergency Toll-Free Numbers (Kenya)

- **Police / Ambulance / Fire Brigade:** 999, 112 or 911
- **Kenya Red Cross Emergency Line:** 1199

CASE STUDY Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in South America

Agriculture, forestry and fishing in South America



▶▶ The vast Amazon Rainforest, stretching across nine South American countries, is the world's largest tropical forest and a vital environmental treasure. It covers about 5.5 million square kilometres and produces nearly 20% of the world's oxygen. The region supplies valuable timber, rubber, resins and medicinal plants, supporting both local and global economies. Forests in Chile and Argentina also provide pine and eucalyptus for paper and construction. However, deforestation caused by logging, cattle ranching and soybean expansion continues to threaten biodiversity and climate stability. Governments and conservation groups are now promoting reforestation, ecotourism and sustainable forest management to preserve this irreplaceable resource for future generations.



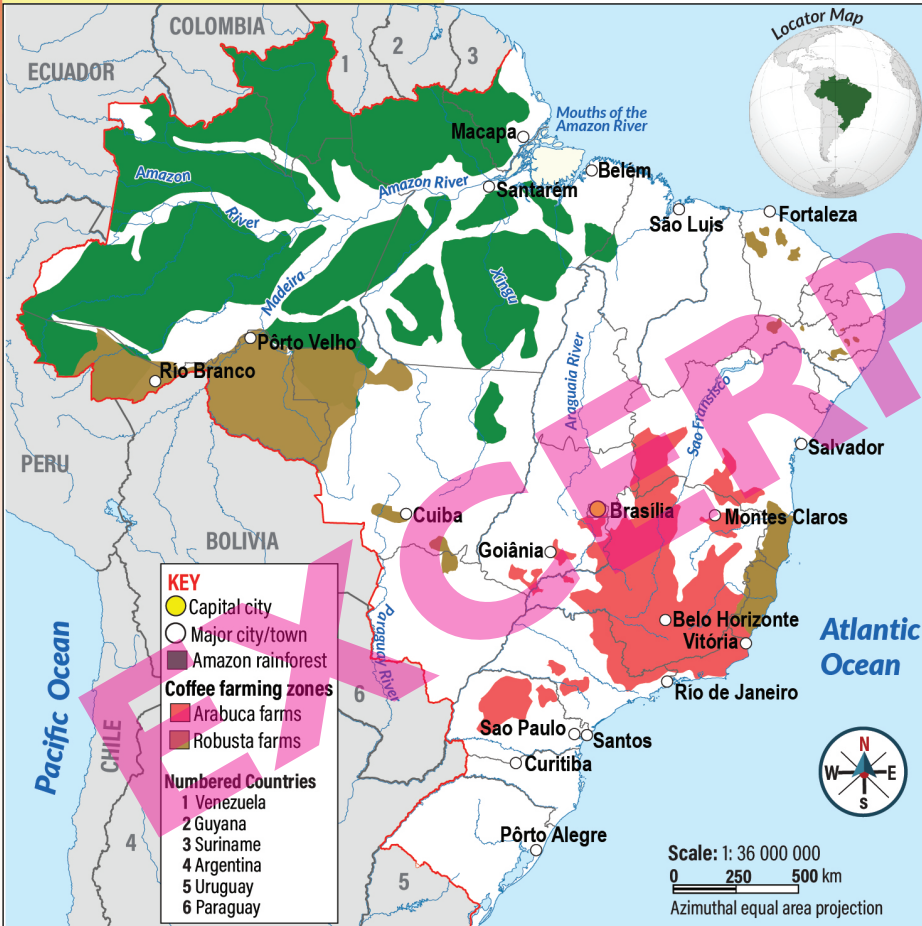
◀◀◀ Agriculture is central to South America's economy and food supply. The fertile Pampas of Argentina and Uruguay produce vast amounts of wheat, maize and beef, while Brazil dominates in soybeans, coffee and sugarcane. In the Andes, traditional farming of potatoes, quinoa and maize continues, preserving indigenous heritage. Although large mechanised farms lead in exports, smallholders remain vital to local livelihoods. The region supplies about 45% of global soybean exports, supporting industries in Asia and Europe. However, soil erosion, deforestation and climate change threaten productivity. Many countries are now adopting sustainable practices and modern technologies to enhance yields while conserving the environment.

▶▶ Fishing is a key economic activity in South America, especially along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Peru and Chile lead in anchovy, tuna and sardine production, much of which is processed into fishmeal for export. Chile also ranks second globally in farmed salmon. Coastal communities depend on fishing for jobs and food, with major ports like Callao and Valparaíso serving as trade hubs. To address overfishing and climate challenges, governments promote sustainable fishing and modern aquaculture practices.

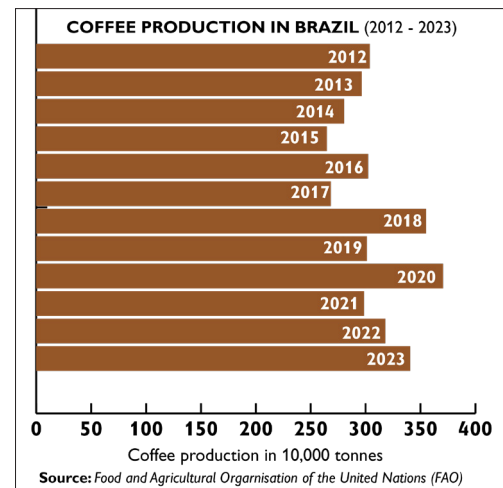
CASE STUDY

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in South America

Coffee farming in Brazil



⇒ **Fazenda Santa Bárbara**, located in Monte Carmelo, Brazil, is the country's major coffee-producing farm spanning approximately **63 hectares**. It hosts over **230,000 coffee trees**. Brazil is among the top coffee producing nation in the world.

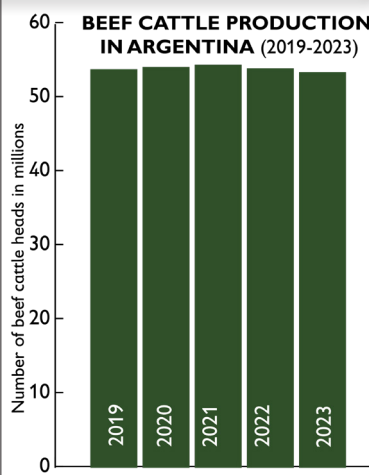


Beef farming in Argentina



⇒ **Aberdeen angus** beef cattle grazing in **Ojo de Agua** farm located in Argentina's Buenos Aires Province. The farm is a leading producer of premium grass-fed beef and is known for its commitment to organic, biodynamic and sustainable farming practices.

Founded by Swiss entrepreneur **Dieter Meier**, the farm raises freerange Angus and Hereford cattle without antibiotics or hormones, using eco-friendly methods like rotational grazing and the use of solar energy. Its high-quality beef is exported globally and certified by international standards.

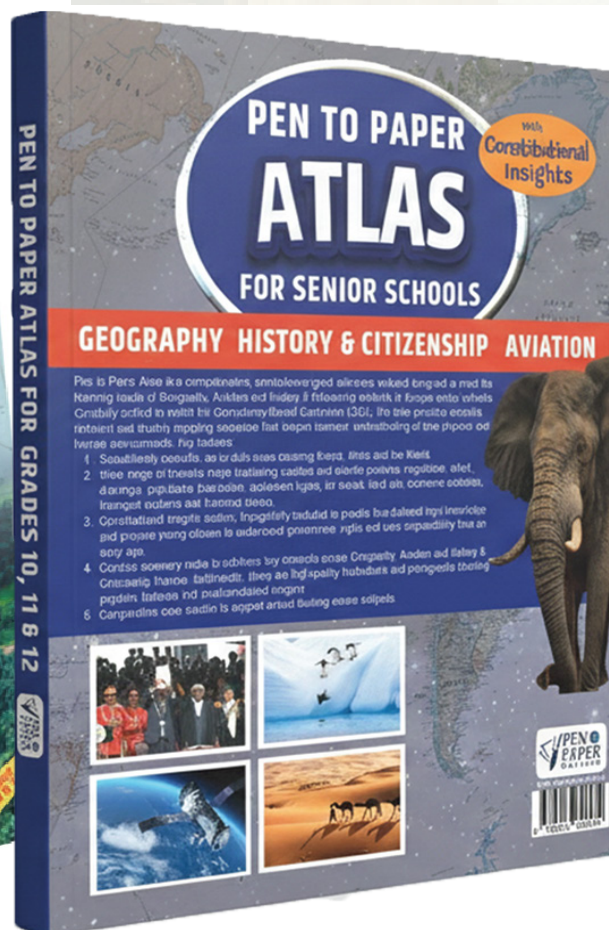
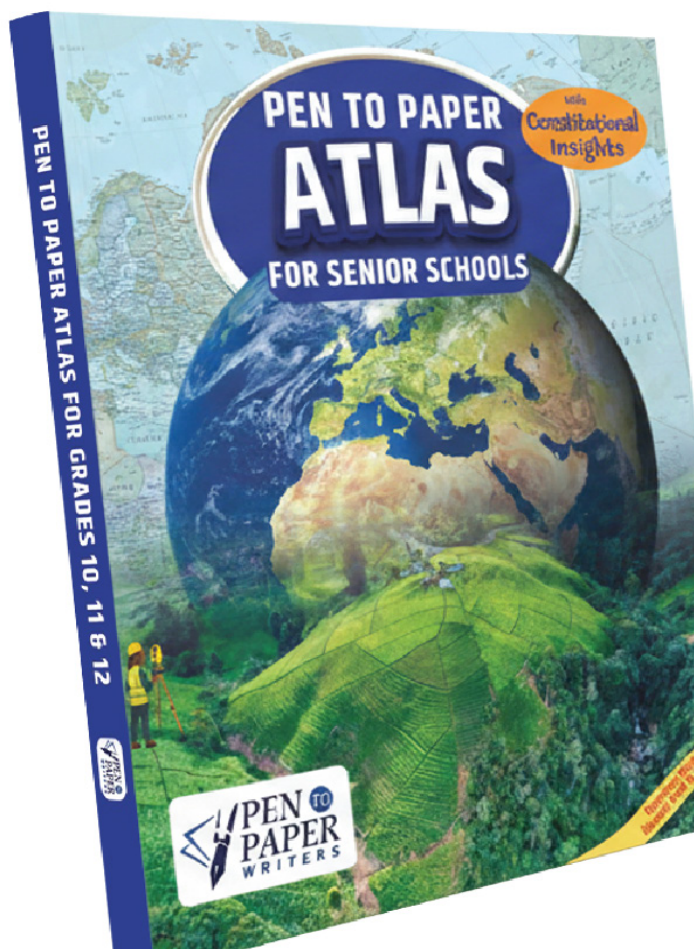


History & Citizenship

The History and Citizenship section

The History and Citizenship section of the Pen to Paper Senior School Atlas provides a rich and comprehensive resource for understanding historical events, governance and civic responsibilities. It includes reviews of the 2010 Kenyan Constitution, helping learners understand key provisions, rights, duties and governance structures. The section features historical maps, covering topics from ancient civilizations such as Egypt, through major global events like the World Wars, to contemporary conflicts, including the Russia-Ukraine war, a special feature that connects learners to current world affairs. By combining maps, case studies and explanatory notes, this section helps learners analyse historical patterns, understand civic principles and relate constitutional knowledge to real-life contexts. It promotes critical thinking, contextual understanding and active citizenship, making it both an engaging and curriculum-responsive resource.

With
**Constitutional
 Insights**





Know your constitution

1

On the day of election, IEBC identifies the voter by checking the voters registration details from their registration documents.



2

The IEBC verifies the voter's information in their computer system to confirm registration and prevent double voting, ensuring a fair election.



4

The voter privately marks the ballot papers by correctly selecting the box next to the image of their preferred candidate.



6

An IEBC official then marks the voter's left small finger with indelible ink to indicate that the voter has cast his or her vote.



7

The voter is now free to leave the polling station. After the voting process is complete, the IEBC officials will then proceed with the process of counting of votes.



5

The voter then casts his or her votes in separate ballot boxes.



3

The voter is then issued 6 stamped ballot papers, each with names and images of candidates from different levels of leadership i.e from Member of County Assembly to the President.



Spoilt votes

A **spoilt vote** refers to a ballot paper that has been improperly marked and, as a result, cannot be counted towards any candidate during the tallying process. Common reasons for spoilt votes include marking more than one candidate in a single contest, leaving the ballot blank, or making unclear or stray marks. The IEBC emphasises proper voter education to reduce the number of spoilt votes, as they can significantly affect election outcomes, especially in closely contested races. Voters are encouraged to follow instructions carefully and ensure they mark only one box clearly next to the image or name of their preferred candidate.

How to correctly mark a ballot paper



Mark the box next to your preferred candidate with a check mark ✓ or an X ensure your marking fits inside the box.



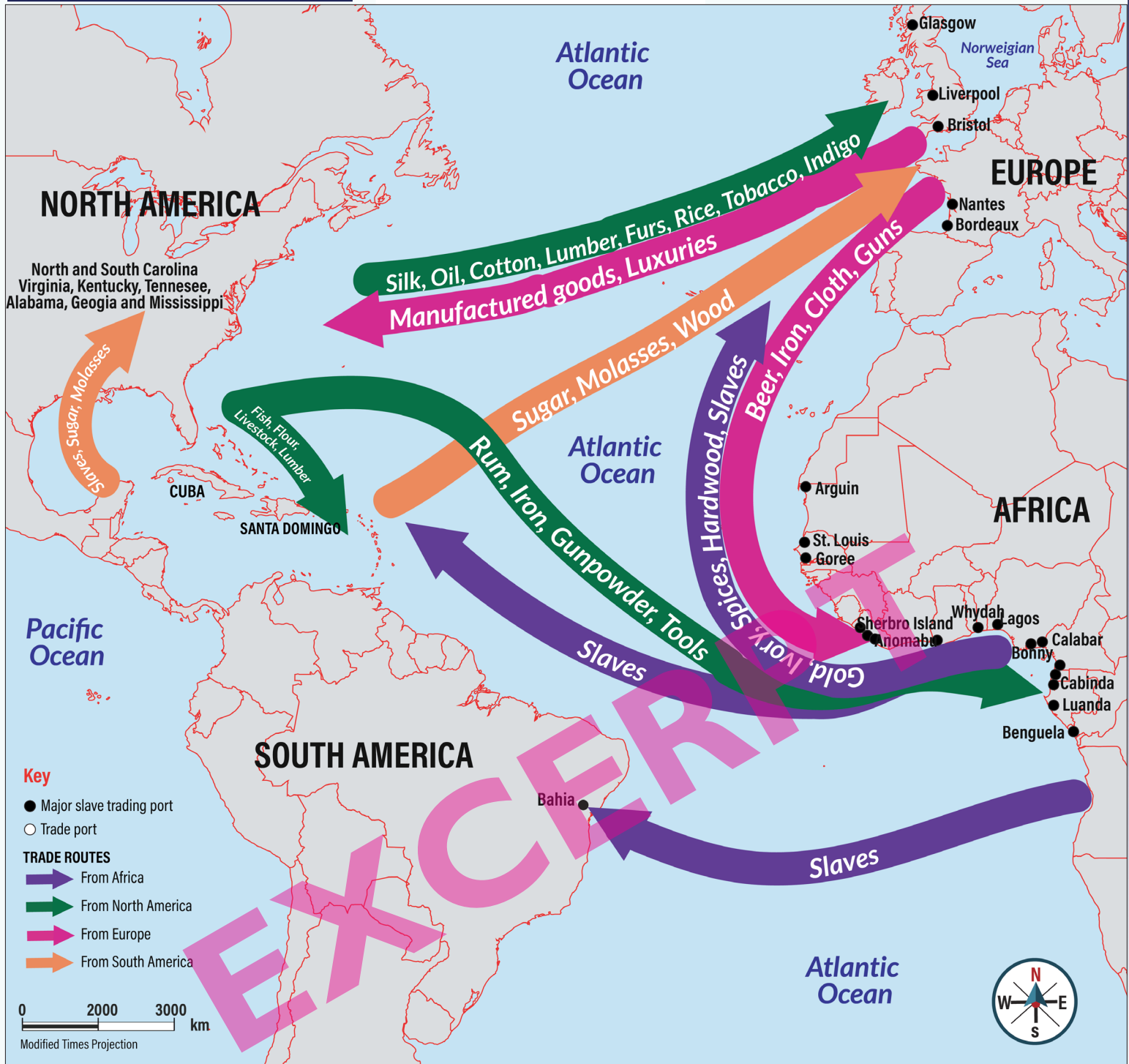
In some cases, a **thumb print** is also allowed by the guidance of an IEBC official.



Do it yourselves

Role play the step by step voting process in Kenya. Choose different roles to play (IEBC officials and voters). You may use this guidelines when electing your class president or any other leader in your school.

The Transatlantic trade routes



Key facts of the Transatlantic trade

1. It formed a triangular route between **Europe**, **Africa** and the **Americas**. European goods were exchanged for enslaved Africans, who were then shipped to the Americas and raw materials like sugar, cotton and tobacco were taken back to Europe.
2. Millions of Africans were forcibly taken from their homelands and sold into **slavery**, enduring brutal conditions during the **Middle Passage**, the journey across the Atlantic Ocean.
3. It fueled the growth of European economies and colonial plantations, while devastating African communities through depopulation, violence and long-term social and economic disruption.

Hello everyone, as we study the Transatlantic Trade, we learn important lessons about human dignity, equality and justice. The trade involved **slavery** and **great suffering**, but today, our **2010 Constitution** protects us from such injustices.

Article 28 teaches us to respect every person's dignity, while **Article 27** reminds us that all people are equal, no matter their background. By understanding the past, we see why **Article 10** calls us to uphold human rights, justice and integrity. As young citizens, it is our duty to protect these values and ensure Kenya remains a fair and united nation for all.



The Russia - Ukraine War (20th February 2014)

The Russia-Ukraine war began on February 24, 2022, when Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine from multiple directions, including through Belarus and occupied Crimea. The war followed years of tension that began in 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea and supported separatists in eastern Ukraine. Since 2022, Ukraine has received major military and financial support from countries like the U.S. and EU. The conflict has seen shifting control, with Ukraine retaking some territories in 2022 but facing renewed Russian offensives in 2024 and 2025. As of May 2025, Russia occupies about 20% of Ukraine and the war has caused hundreds of thousands of military casualties and displaced millions of civilians. Peace talks had been scheduled for May 15 2025, but a ceasefire has not yet been agreed upon. The reason behind the war is that Russian president has bitter resentment over the breakup of the USSR, Russia also wants to take control of lithium deposits in the Donbas pitching Russia to a monopoly on the world market.

No	Key effects	Statistics
1.	Casualties & human losses	The UN's Human Rights Monitoring Mission verified over 12,000 civilians killed and nearly 20,000 injured by early 2024.
2.	Displacement	By late 2024 ~ 6.2 million refugees abroad and ~ 4.6 million internally displaced within Ukraine.
3.	Poverty	Poverty rate rose from around 20.6% before invasion to ~35.5% by 2023.
4.	Economic damage and reconstruction needs	Total damage to infrastructure, housing, transport, energy, education, etc. estimated at US \$524 billion to reconstruct and rebuild after three years of war. Ukraine's GDP collapsed (e.g. ~29% in 2022 compared to 2021) and is partially recovering.
5.	Infrastructure damage	Damage to critical infrastructure (energy, water, hospitals) is widespread. For example, by early 2023, damage to physical assets was already over US\$ 135 billion.
6.	Effect on children & education	Thousands of schools damaged or destroyed. Many children displaced. Psychological effects and risk of long-term trauma are major concerns.

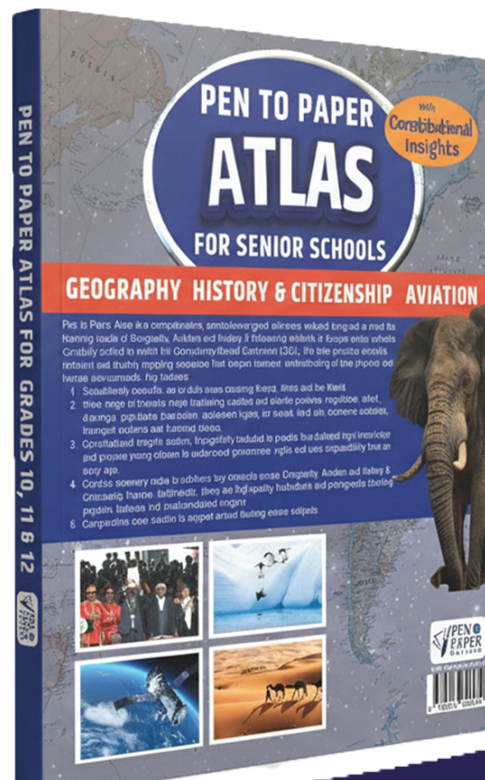
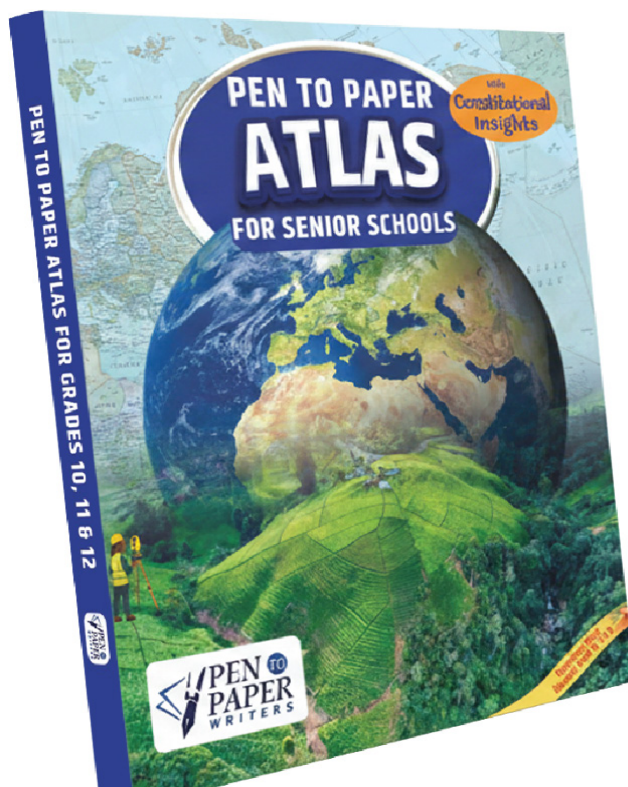


➤ In June 2, 2025, renewed peace efforts have centred on diplomatic and faith-based initiatives. Russia and Ukraine resumed direct talks in Istanbul, agreeing on large prisoner exchanges and a return of civilian bodies, though Russia rejected an unconditional ceasefire. China expressed support for a fair, lasting, binding peace agreement between the parties.

Aviation

The Aviation section

The Aviation section of the Pen to Paper Senior School Atlas presents aviation concepts using scientifically researched information, supported by clear images, illustrations and aviation-related maps. The content is carefully structured to help learners understand aviation issues and their strong connection to Geography. This section analyses how geographic and weather elements—such as wind, temperature, pressure and visibility—affect aircraft during flight. It also includes maps showing major air routes and key airports, with practical examples from Kenya and across Africa, enabling learners to relate aviation concepts to real-world locations. By combining accurate scientific explanations, visual aids and spatial analysis, the Aviation section promotes deeper understanding, critical thinking and practical application, making it a valuable resource for learners studying Geography and Aviation within the CBE framework.





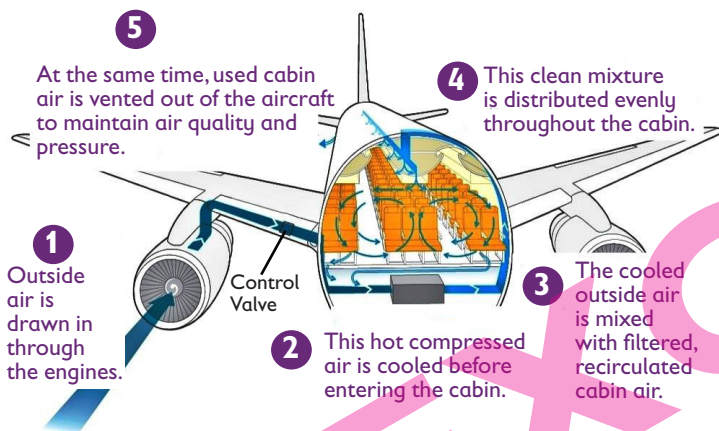
A **barometer** measures air pressure in the atmosphere. This helps us understand weather changes. When pressure is high, the weather is usually calm and clear. Low pressure can mean clouds, wind or rain is coming. Air pressure is usually measured in **millibars (mb)** or **hectopascals (hPa)**.



How does air pressure affect an aircraft

Air pressure decreases with altitude, which directly affects aircraft performance. Reduced air density at higher altitudes lowers aerodynamic lift, making it harder for the aircraft to stay aloft without adjustments. It also decreases oxygen levels, which impacts engine combustion and efficiency.

To ensure passenger safety and comfort, commercial aircraft are equipped with **cabin pressurisation systems** that maintain stable internal pressure. Pilots must carefully monitor altitude and pressure levels to avoid **hypoxia** (a condition where there isn't enough oxygen reaching the body's tissues) and ensure smooth engine operation, especially during long haul flights or when flying over mountainous regions.



Air inside an aircraft is constantly refreshed through a cycle (as described in numbers above) that draws in cooled outside air, mixes it with filtered recirculated air and then distributes it throughout the cabin; ensuring passenger comfort and safety at high altitudes.

Precipitation (Rainfall)

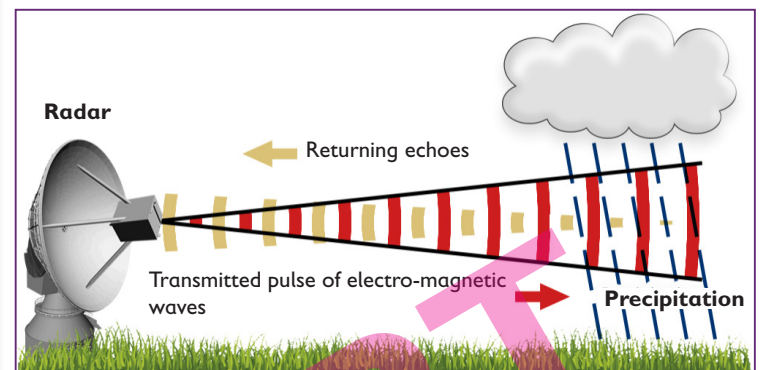
Precipitation refers to the process by which water vapor, moisture or frozen water is released from the atmosphere and falls onto the Earth's surface. It occurs in various forms, including **rain, hail, snow, sleet, dew, hoarfrost, rime, mist** and **fog**. Precipitation plays a key role in the water cycle and affects weather patterns and visibility.

Ice, which forms during freezing conditions, can accumulate on surfaces and aircraft, creating hazardous conditions. Rainfall is measured using a **rain gauge**, while snowfall and ice accumulation are measured using a **snow gauge** and **ice**

accretion meter, respectively. **Radar systems**, such as the **Doppler radar**, help detect storm intensity and precipitation levels, providing essential data for aviation weather forecasting and flight planning.



Parts of a rain gauge.



How a Doppler Radar works to detect storms near an airport.



How does precipitation affect an aircraft

Precipitation can significantly impact aircraft performance and safety during flight. Rain reduces visibility, affects pilot navigation and may interfere with sensors and instruments. Heavy rain can also decrease engine efficiency by cooling engine components unevenly.

Snow and sleet increase the risk of icing, which adds weight to the aircraft and disrupts airflow over wings and control surfaces, reducing lift and maneuverability. Hail poses a physical threat by damaging the aircraft's exterior, including windshields and engines.



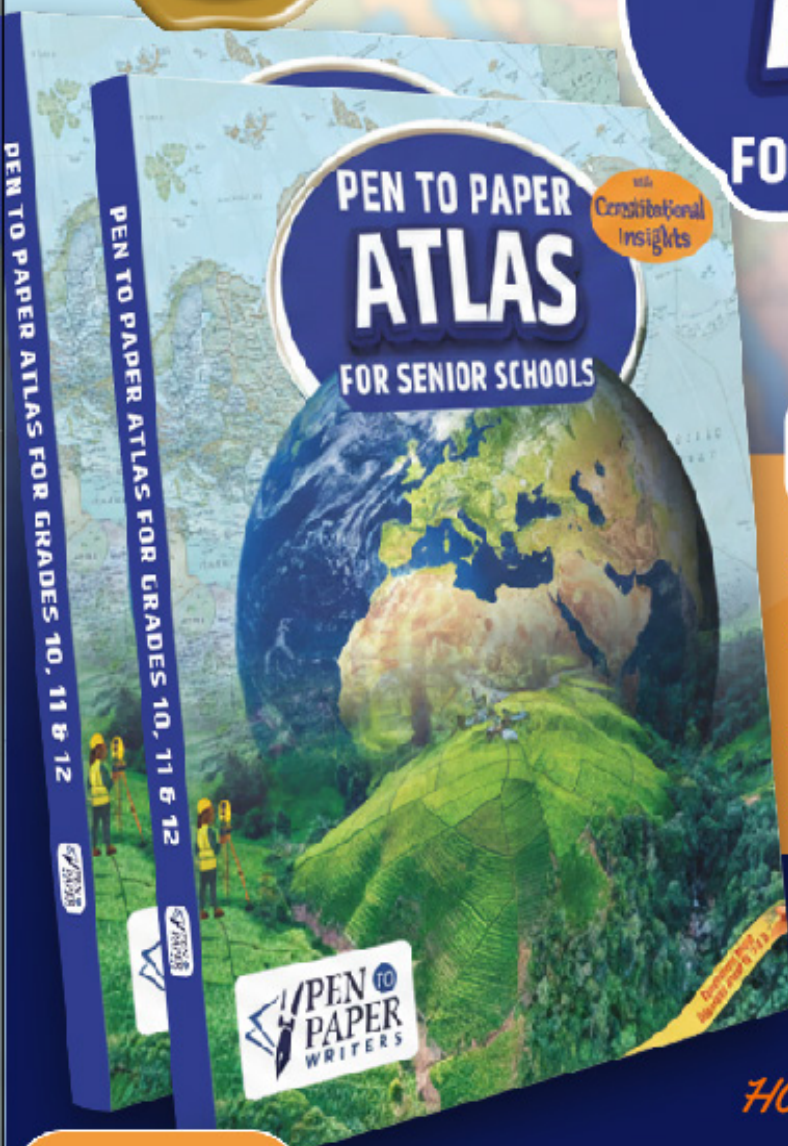
Accumulation of frozen rain droplets (ice) and snow on (1) aircraft wings and (2) propeller and engine parts.

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