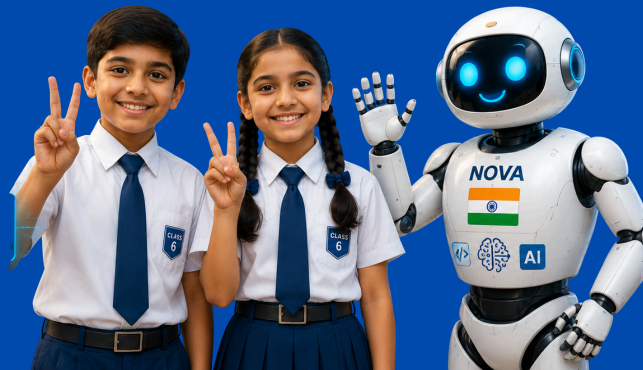




AIMATRIX GENESIS



Class 6 · AI EXPLORER

Bloom's L3-L4 · Apply & Analyse | Academic Year 2026-27

SCHOOL EVALUATION BOOKLET

Prepared for Director's/Principal's/Correspondent's Review · Curriculum Sample, Not for Circulation

Theme of this Sample: Navigation & Drone Technology

This packet lets you evaluate the full AIMATRIX GENESIS build quality, pedagogy and design standard through one connected thread: how AI helps machines navigate and fly. It includes a complete main-textbook unit, plus matching samples from the Computational Thinking supplement, the Robotics Theory strand, and the Coding & Robotics Practicals supplement — showing how all four strands reinforce one another across the year.

1

Unit 5 — Meet the Robots

Autonomous Navigation & Drone Technology · Complete unit, 6 pages

2

Computational Thinking Sample

Pathfinding & Algorithmic Navigation Thinking · 2 pages

3

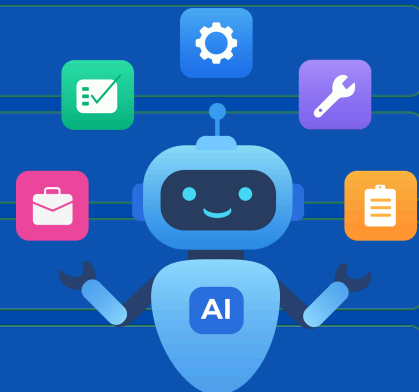
Robotics Theory Sample

Drone Sensors & Obstacle Avoidance · 2 pages

4

Coding & Robotics Practical

Block-Based Drone Route Programming · 2 pages



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THE GENESIS STANDARD — WHAT SITS BEHIND THIS SAMPLE

80

Pages per class,
zeroskeleton pages

7

Class levels,
Class 4 through Class 10

8

Units per year,
Bloom's-mapped

4

Aligned boards —
CBSE · ICSE · State · NEP



UNIT 5

Meet the Robots

Autonomous Navigation and Drone Technology

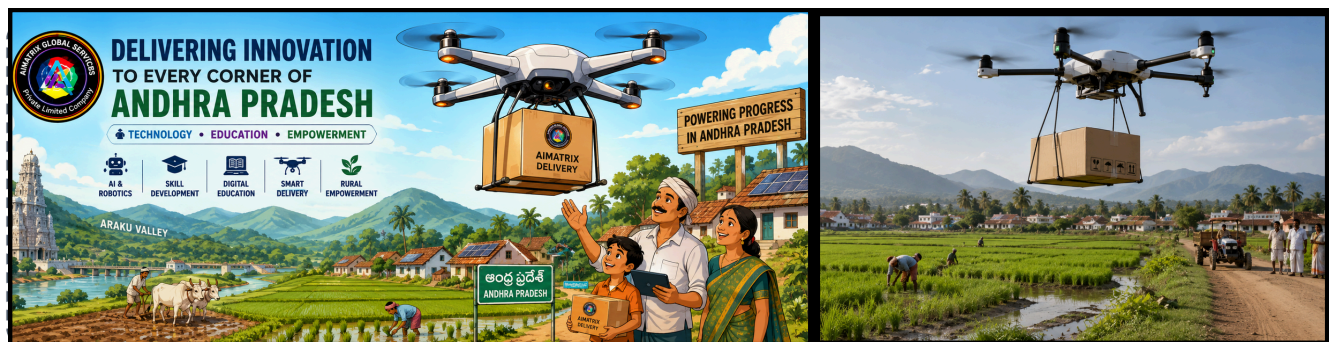
September 2026 | Sessions 33-40

UNIT
5

Welcome, Explorer — this month, machines learn to find their own way!

Across Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, drones now deliver medicines to remote hill villages, survey flooded fields after heavy rain, and map crop health from the sky. But how does a drone know where to fly — and how does it avoid a tree, a bird, or a power line without a human holding the controls? In this unit you APPLY what you know about sensors and ANALYSE how an autonomous machine makes hundreds of navigation decisions every second.

You will study waypoints, obstacle-avoidance sensors, and the feedback loop that lets a drone correct its own path — then design a navigation route for a real Indian delivery scenario.



Learning Outcomes — By the end of this unit, you will be able to:

1. Explain how a drone uses waypoints and GPS to navigate autonomously

2. Identify four obstacle-avoidance sensor types and their real Indian uses

3. Analyse a feedback loop diagram and explain how a drone self-corrects its path

4. Design and justify a safe autonomous delivery route for a real scenario

NOVASAYS · Explorer's Starting Question

If a drone loses its GPS signal mid-flight over a Telangana forest, what should it do — keep flying, hover in place, or return the way it came? There is no single right answer. As you work through this unit, form your own reasoned opinion.

How This Unit Connects Across Your GENESIS Year

MAIN TEXTBOOK

This unit — waypoints, feedback loops, sensors

CT SUPPLEMENT

Pathfinding — the maths behind route planning

ROBOTICS THEORY

Sensor fusion — going deeper on obstacle sensing

CODING PRACTICAL

Block-code the same route on a simulator

This Unit's Eight Sessions at a Glance

S1*Theory*

Waypoints & feedback loops

S2*Activity*

Plot the delivery route

S3*Theory*

Obstacle-avoidance sensors

S4*Activity*

Sensor-fusion design challenge

S5*Theory*

Priority rules for safe flight

S6*Activity*

Debug a block sequence

S7*Theory*

India drone-corridor case study

S8*Showcase*

Present your delivery route



UNIT 5 WORKBOOK · Session 1 — Theory: How a Drone Finds Its Way

Theory Lesson · 45 Minutes · Week 1 | (Global Session 33 of 64)

STORY · Meghana's Medicine Drone (Araku Valley, Andhra Pradesh)

Meghana lives in a hill village in the Araku Valley, three hours by road from the nearest town hospital. When the monsoon washes out the mountain road, an AIMATRIX-trained health worker launches a delivery drone instead. Meghana watches it lift off, tilt north, and disappear over the ridge. 'How does it know our village is exactly here,' she asks, 'when there is no road and no signboard?' The health worker explains that before takeoff, the drone was given a list of GPS coordinates called waypoints — one for the hospital, one for the ridge, one for Meghana's village clinic. The drone's onboard computer compares its live GPS position to the next waypoint, sixty times a second, and adjusts its direction until the two match. It is not following a road. It is following numbers in the sky.

Waypoint

AGPS coordinate (latitude and longitude) that marks one stop on a drone's planned flight path.

Example: Meghana's drone had three waypoints: hospital, ridge, and clinic.

Feedback Loop

A cycle where a machine checks its current state, compares it to a goal, and adjusts — again and again.

Example: The drone checks its GPS position against the next waypoint 60 times every second.

Diagram · The Drone Navigation Feedback Loop — Sense Position → Compare to Waypoint → Adjust Direction → Repeat



The loop repeats continuously until the drone reaches its final waypoint — this is what makes it 'autonomous'.

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Why does the drone check its position 60 times a second instead of just once at the start?
2. What might happen if the GPS signal is briefly lost between waypoints?
3. Could a feedback loop like this also help a self-driving car in an Indian city? Explain.

NOVA SAYS · Autonomous ≠ Unsupervised!

An autonomous drone still flies inside rules set by humans — safe altitude limits, no-fly zones near airports, and an emergency return-home command. Autonomy means the machine decides HOW, not WHETHER it follows human-set boundaries.

FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. A waypoint is a GPS coordinate marking one stop on a flight path.
2. A feedback loop lets a drone sense, compare, decide, and act — again and again.
3. Autonomous navigation still operates inside human-set safety rules.
4. AIMATRIX-style delivery drones already operate in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana hill regions.
5. Losing a GPS signal is a real risk that every autonomous system must be designed to handle safely.

Quick Check — In your own words, explain the difference between a robot that only follows fixed steps and one using a feedback loop:

In your own words:

HOW DOES IT KNOW OUR VILLAGE EXACTLY HERE?

WHEN THERE IS NO ROAD AND NO SIGNBOARD?

It is not following a road. It is following numbers in the sky.

How does it know our village is exactly here?

Before takeoff, the drone was given a list of GPS coordinates called waypoints — one for the hospital, one for the ridge, one for Meghana's village clinic.

The drone's onboard computer compares its live GPS position to the next waypoint, **sixty times a second**, and adjusts its direction until the two match.

Waypoints: HOSPITAL, RIDGE, MEGHANA'S VILLAGE CLINIC

Medicine Delivery, Saves Time, Saves Lives, Good Healthcare for Everyone

ACTIVITY · Plot the Delivery Route

Activity · 45 Minutes · Week1/ (GlobalSession 34 of 64)



Objective: Plan a 3-waypoint drone route and identify one risk at each waypoint.

Steps:

1. Choose a real or imagined delivery task in your district (medicine, exam papers, or seeds).
2. Mark a start point, one midpoint, and a destination on the grid below — these are your waypoints.
3. For each waypoint, note ONE hazard the drone's sensors must watch for (tree, wire, bird, building).
4. Swap with a partner and check whether their route avoids all three hazard types.



My three waypoints and their hazards:

Session 3 — How Drones Sense Obstacles

TheoryLesson · 45Minutes · Week2/ (GlobalSession 35 of 64)

A drone cannot see with human eyes, so engineers give it other senses. Ultrasonic sensors bounce sound waves off nearby objects to measure distance — the same idea a bat uses to fly in the dark. LIDAR sends out laser pulses and times how long they take to bounce back, building a 3D map of everything around the drone. A downward camera watches the ground to correct for wind drift. Together, these sensors let the drone answer one question, many times a second: is anything too close?



FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Ultrasonic sensors measure distance using sound waves, like a bat.
2. LIDAR builds a 3D picture of surroundings using laser pulses.
3. A downward camera helps the drone correct for wind drift over its route.
4. Sensor fusion means combining several sensors so no single failure causes a crash.
5. Every waypoint route must be checked against real hazards before a real flight.



Sensor Fusion

Combining data from two or more different sensor types so the system stays safe even if one sensor gives a poor reading.

Example: A drone flying at dusk uses ultrasonic AND its down ward camera together, because low light makes the camera alone unreliable.

NOVA SAYS · Did You Know?

India's first drone-based agricultural spraying rules were notified by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation to help farmers cover large fields faster and with far less pesticide exposure than manual spraying.





ACTIVITY · Design Challenge — Sensor Fusion

Activity · 45Minutes · Week2/ (Global Session 36 of 64)

Objective: Choose the right sensor combination for a real flight scenario.

Scenario	Best Sensor Choice	Why
Flying at night over a village	LIDAR + downward camera with lights	Ultrasonic alone cannot judge fine detail in the dark
Flying through heavy monsoon rain	Reduced-speed flight + ultrasonic	Rain scatters laser pulses, so LIDAR becomes less reliable
Delivering between tall trees	Ultrasonic + LIDAR together	Sensor fusion catches obstacles either sensor alone might miss

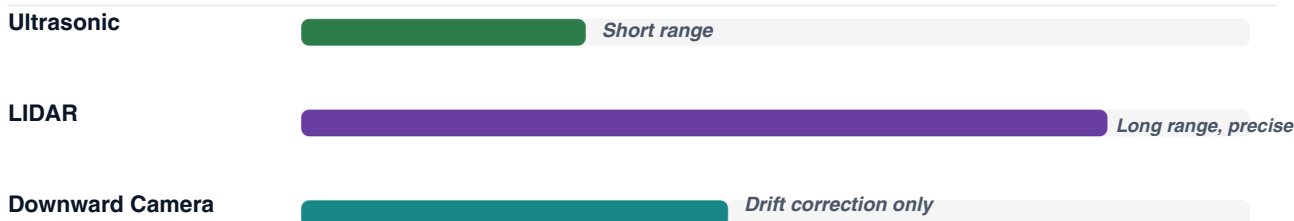
Which single sensor would you never remove from any drone, and why?



NOVA SAYS · India in the Skies

The Telangana State Government's drone corridor project — one of India's first — allows approved medicine-delivery drones to fly BVLOS (Beyond Visual Line of Sight) between hospitals and remote health centres, using exactly this kind of layered sensor system.

Diagram · Sensor Comparison at a Glance — Range, Cost and Weather Reliability



Bar length shows typical usable detection range — longer bar means the sensor can 'see' further ahead.

THINK ABOUT IT

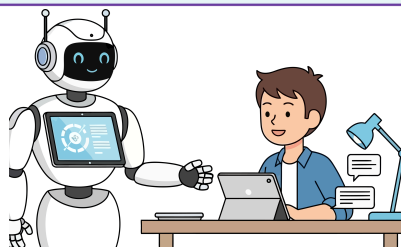
1. A school in your district wants ONE low-cost sensor for a simple campus delivery robot. Which would you pick, and what would it NOT be able to detect?

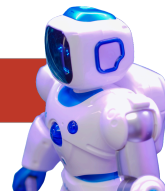
FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Cost, range and weather-reliability all trade off against each other — no sensor wins on every measure.
2. Ultrasonic is cheapest but has the shortest usable range of the three.
3. LIDAR gives the most precise 3D picture but adds weight and cost to a drone.
4. A downward camera is not a substitute for LIDAR or ultrasonic — it solves a different problem (drift).
5. Real engineering teams document these trade-offs before choosing a sensor set, not after.

NOVASAYS · Engineer'sHabit

Professional robotics teams keep a written 'sensor trade-off log' for every design — the same habit you are building here by writing down which sensor you would pick and why.





UNIT 5 WORKBOOK · Meet the Robots — Workbook

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. A _____ is a GPS coordinate marking one stop on a flight path.
2. A drone uses a _____ to sense, compare, decide and act, again and again.
3. _____ sensors measure distance using sound waves, like a bat.
4. _____ builds a 3D map of surroundings using laser pulses.
5. Combining several sensors so no single failure causes a crash is called sensor _____.

B. True or False

1. A feedback loop only runs once at the start of a flight.
2. Autonomous drones may still be required to obey no-fly zones.
3. LIDAR is more reliable than ultrasonic sensors in heavy rain.

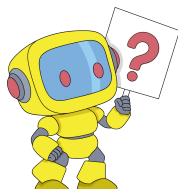
TRUE / FALSE _____

TRUE / FALSE _____

TRUE / FALSE _____

C. Match the Column

1. Waypoint
2. LIDAR
3. Feedback loop
4. Sensor fusion



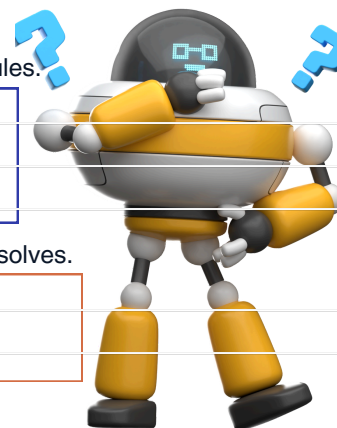
- A. Combining sensors for safety
- B. GPS coordinate on a route
- C. Sense-compare-decide-act cycle
- D. Laser-based 3D mapping

D. Star Challenge — Design a 4-waypoint delivery route for your own town, and list one sensor risk per waypoint:

E. Short Answer

1. Explain, in 2-3 sentences, why an autonomous drone still needs human-set safety rules.

2. Give one example of an Indian state government drone project and the problem it solves.



F. Quick Reference — Q&A Bank

Q: What does BVLOS stand for?

A: Beyond Visual Line of Sight — flying a drone further than the pilot can physically see it.

Q: Why might a drone choose a longer but safer route?

A: Because avoiding every possible hazard matters more than saving a few seconds of flight time.

Q: What is the Sense-Think-Act cycle?

A: How a robot continuously reads its sensors, decides what to do, and then physically acts — repeated many times per second.

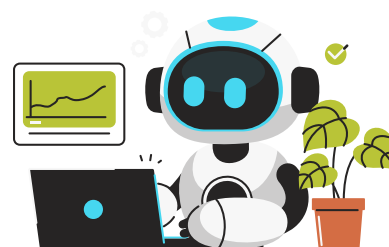
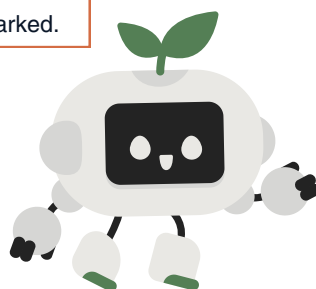
Q: Why does sensor fusion matter?

A: Because relying on a single sensor means one bad reading — glare, rain, a software glitch — could cause a crash.

Self-Assessment — Rate your confidence (circle one)

- | |
|---|
| I can explain a waypoint and a feedback loop. |
| I can name three obstacle-avoidance sensors. |
| I can design a safe delivery route with hazards marked. |

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------|
| Not Yet | Getting There | Confident |
| Not Yet | Getting There | Confident |
| Not Yet | Getting There | Confident |





UNIT 5 WORKBOOK · Unit 5 Achievement & India Spotlight

AI in My State — Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

The Telangana Drone Corridor (Medicine from the Sky) has completed hundreds of BVLOS medical delivery flights connecting district hospitals to remote Primary Health Centres — one of the first government-approved programmes of its kind in India, and a direct real-world use of everything you studied in this unit.



500+

BVLOS medicine flights completed under Telangana's Medicine from the Sky pilot

70%

Faster average delivery time to remote Primary Health Centres versus road transport

2027

Target year for state-wide scale-up across additional Andhra Pradesh & Telangana districts

NOVA SAYS · Where This Leads

Students who master autonomous navigation concepts in Class 6 go on to study industrial and collaborative robotics in Class 7 and 8 — the same career pathway used by India's growing drone and robotics industry, which the Ministry of Civil Aviation projects will need lakhs of trained professionals by 2030.

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Cross-curricular link: a drone's feedback loop also appears in your Science lessons on thermostats and in Geography lessons on GPS mapping. Where else have you seen a 'sense-compare-act' pattern in daily life?

UNIT 5 — AIMATRIX ACHIEVEMENT UNLOCKED!

Meet the Robots — Autonomous Navigation and Drone Technology

I, _____, have completed Unit 5 of GENESIS Class 6.
I can now: explain waypoint navigation, describe a feedback loop, identify obstacle-avoidance sensors, and design a safe autonomous delivery route.

Date _____

AIMATRIX Trainer _____

UNIT
05

This unit-level certificate is a preview of the full-book format. In the complete 80-page textbook, every one of the 8 units closes with an achievement page exactly like this one.





Think Like an Explorer

Concept: Path finding—Finding the Best Route Through a Grid

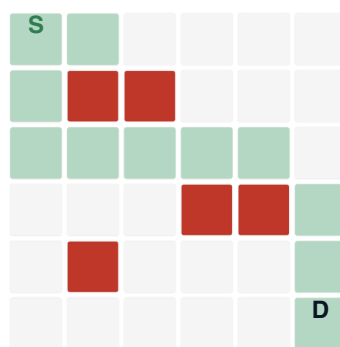
Every time a delivery drone, a food-delivery app, or Google Maps chooses a route, it is solving a PATHFINDING problem: out of every possible path between two points, which one is shortest, safest, or fastest? Computational thinkers break this down using a GRID — an imaginary map made of small squares — where each square is either open or blocked by an obstacle.

Path finding Algorithm

A precise, repeatable set of steps a computer follows to find the best route between a start point and an end point on a grid or map.

Example: A drone route-planner checks every safe grid square between the hospital and the village before choosing the shortest one.

Diagram · A Simple Path finding Grid — Start (S) to Destination (D), avoiding blocked cells



Red = blocked (obstacle) Green path = the route the algorithm chose S = Start D = Destination

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Look at the grid above. Could a shorter path exist that still avoids every red cell? Trace it.
2. Why might an algorithm sometimes choose a slightly longer path over a slightly shorter one?

FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. A path finding algorithm checks neighbouring grid cells before deciding which way to move next.
2. Blocked cells are permanently excluded from every possible route the algorithm considers.
3. The 'best' path is not always the shortest — it is the one that best balances distance and safety.
4. The same core idea scales from a classroom grid up to a real GPS map with millions of points.
5. Computers can compare thousands of possible paths per second — far more than a human ever could by hand.

Grid

An imaginary map made of equal-sized squares, used to simplify a real space so an algorithm can reason about it step by step.

Example: A city map can be turned into a grid of 50-metre squares so a delivery-route algorithm can plan a path.



Think Like an Explorer

Applying Pathfinding—Steps, Trade-offs and the India Connection



The Three Pathfinding Questions

1. Is it SHORT?

Fewer steps usually means less time and less battery used.

2. Is it SAFE?

Even a longer path is better if it avoids every obstacle.

3. Is it POSSIBLE?

A path that looks short on paper may be blocked in reality — the algorithm must check.

NOVA SAYS · India Connect — ISRO Mission Planning

ISRO's mission planners use the same core idea —comparing every possible trajectory against fuel, time and safety trade-offs — when plotting a satellite launch path. The pathfinding you practise on a classroom grid is the same computational thinking used to plan a rocket's journey to orbit.

Workbook — Match the Column

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Grid | A. A blocked cell the route must avoid |
| 2. Obstacle | B. Choosing between two good options |
| 3. Shortest path | C. A map divided into equal squares |
| 4. Trade-off | D. The route using the fewest steps |

Star Challenge: Draw your own 5x5 grid with 3 obstacles and trace the shortest safe path from S to D.

Quick Reference — Q&A Bank

Q: Why not just check every single possible path?

A: On a large real map that would take far too long—good algorithms skip paths that are already worse than the best one found so far.

Q: Is the shortest path always the best path?

A: Not always—a path finding algorithm can be told to prioritise safety or cost over pure distance.

NOVA SAYS · Beyond the Classroom

Pathfinding thinking is not limited to drones and rockets — the same logic plans hospital ambulance routes, school bus routes, and even how food-delivery apps assign the nearest rider to your order.

Sensors in the Sky

How a Drone Builds a Live Picture of Its Surroundings



A drone's on-board computer never 'sees' the world the way a human does. Instead, it receives a stream of numbers from several sensors, every fraction of a second, and turns those numbers into a decision. Robotics engineers call this the SENSE stage of the Sense-Think-Act cycle you met in earlier units. This page focuses on three real sensor types used in Indian agricultural and delivery drones.

Ultrasonic Sensor

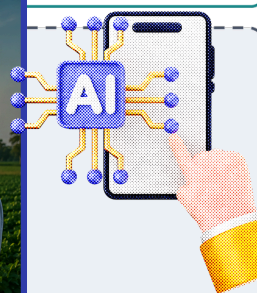
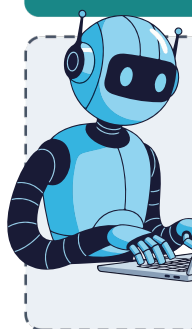
Sends a sound pulse and times its echo to measure distance to nearby objects — cheap, reliable at short range.

LIDAR Unit

Fires rapid laser pulses in all directions to build a detailed 3D map — more precise, works well at higher speed.

Downward Optical Flow Camera

Watches the ground pattern moving beneath the drone to detect and correct for wind drift.



Choosing a Sensor Set — Cost vs Precision

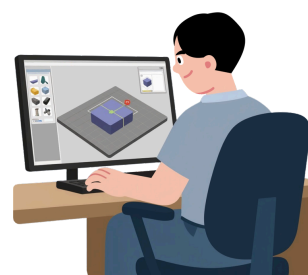
Sensor	Approx. Relative Cost	Best For
Ultrasonic	Low	Short-range obstacle warnings, tight indoor spaces
LIDAR	High	Precise 3D mapping at higher flight speed
Downward Camera	Low-Medium	Correcting drift, not obstacle detection

THINK ABOUT IT

1. A school robotics club has a small budget. Would you recommend they start with an ultrasonic sensor or a LIDAR unit for their first project? Justify your choice.

FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. A drone's SENSE stage never relies on just one sensor type for a safety-critical decision.
2. Ultrasonic is cheapest and simplest but has the shortest usable range of the three sensors here.
3. LIDAR gives the richest 3D picture but costs more and adds weight to the drone.
4. A downward camera solves drift correction, not obstacle detection — the two problems are different.
5. Indian agricultural drones typically combine at least two of these sensors for safe field operation.



Obstacle Avoidance in Practice

When Sensors Disagree — Decision Priority Rules



Real flights rarely give a drone perfectly clean data. A bird may fly past just as the sun glares into a camera lens; rain may scatter a laser pulse. Robotics engineers write **PRIORITY RULES** so the drone always has a safe default action, even when sensors disagree.

Diagram · Obstacle Response Priority Ladder — What the Drone Does First

STOP & HOVER

Any sensor reports an object closer than 2 metres

SLOW & RE-CHECK

Sensors give conflicting readings

REROUTE

A clear alternative path exists on the grid

CONTINUE

All sensors agree the path ahead is clear

NOVA SAYS · Why 'Stop & Hover' Comes First

In robotics, the **SAFEST** default action always has the highest priority — even if it is not the most efficient one. A hovering drone wastes a little battery; a colliding drone can hurt someone. This is called a fail-safe design.

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Can you think of a machine in daily Indian life — a lift, a train door — that uses a similar fail-safe rule?
2. Why might engineers deliberately make a drone **MORE** cautious than a skilled human pilot would be?

FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Priority rules give a robot **ONE** clear action even when sensor data is messy or conflicting.
2. Fail-safe design always favours the safest option, even at a small cost to efficiency.
3. **STOP & HOVER** is the highest-priority rule because collisions are the worst possible outcome.
4. Engineers test priority ladders against thousands of simulated sensor-failure scenarios before flight.
5. The same priority-ladder pattern appears in lifts, train doors and traffic signal fail-saves across India.

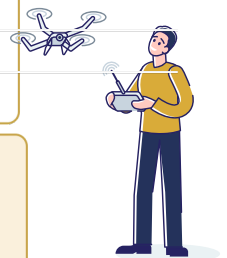
Workbook — True or False

1. The priority ladder always chooses the fastest route, regardless of sensor readings.
2. A hovering drone is considered a failure of the flight, not a safety success.

TRUE / FALSE

TRUE / FALSE

Short Answer: Describe one everyday Indian machine that uses a fail-safe default, and explain what its 'safe' action is.



Fail-Safe Design

An engineering principle where, if something goes wrong, the system automatically moves to its safest possible state rather than an efficient one.

Example: A lift with a power cut engages its brakes and stays still, rather than attempting to keep moving.



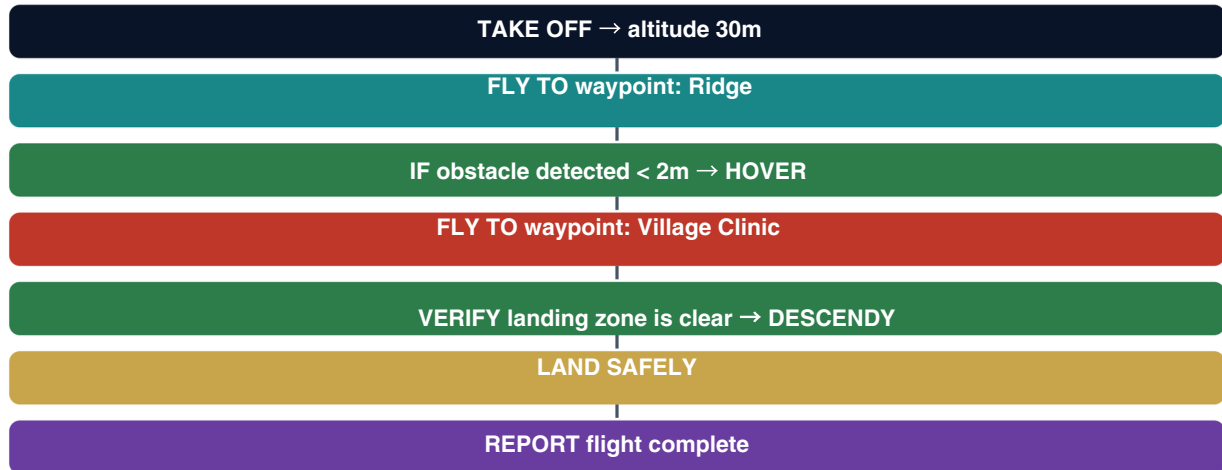
Programme the Flight Path

Tool: Block-Based Editor (No Typed Code) — Robot: NOVA Wing Mini Drone Simulator



In this practical you will snap together command blocks — no typed code — to programme a simulated drone to fly from a hospital to a village clinic, matching the waypoint route you designed in Unit 5. Every block represents one instruction the drone's on-board computer will run in order, top to bottom.

Diagram · Sample Block Sequence — Hospital to Village Clinic Route



Conditional Block (IF)

A block that only runs its instructions when a stated condition is true — the drone's core safety check.

Example: *IF obstacle detected < 2 metres HOVER, otherwise the drone continues flying.*

Block Types Used in This Practical

Block Colour	Block Type	What It Does
Navy	Event	Starts the whole sequence running
Teal / Green	Action	Moves, flies, lands or takes a physical step
Crimson	Conditional (IF)	Checks a sensor and changes behaviour if needed
Purple	Report	Sends a completion message back to the operator

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Why do you think the REPORT block always comes last in the sequence, after LAND SAFELY rather than before it?

NOVASAYS · No Typed Code, Real Logic

Block-based programming is not 'easier' coding — it is the same logical thinking used in real flight-control software, just expressed visually so a Class 6 student can focus on sequence and logic rather than syntax.

A GOOD SEQUENCE MAKES EVERY MISSION SUCCESSFUL!

PLAN • FOLLOW • SUCCEED
That's the Power of a Good Sequence.

Good Sequence = Successful Delivery!

DRONE DELIVERY MISSION – STEP BY STEP

- 1 TAKE OFF → altitude 30m
- 2 FLY TO waypoint: Ridge
- 3 IF obstacle detected < 2m → HOVER
- 4 FLY TO waypoint: Village Clinic
- 5 VERIFY landing zone is clear → DESCEND
- 6 LAND SAFELY
- 7 DELIVER medical package & confirm receipt
- 8 REPORT flight complete

Debug the Flight

·Not for reproduction or forwarding

Finding and Fixing a Broken Block Sequence

The sequence below has one ordering mistake that would cause the simulated drone to attempt landing before reaching its destination. Read it carefully, identify the mistake, and rewrite the correct order in the answer space.



Correct block order (write the 5 steps in the right sequence):

NOVASAYS · Why Debugging Matters

Every real autonomous system — from a delivery drone to a Chandrayaan lander — is tested against broken sequences exactly like this one before it ever flies for real. Debugging is not a mistake; it is the most important safety habit in robotics.

FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Block order matters — the drone runs commands strictly top to bottom.
2. A LAND block placed too early will end the flight before the destination is reached.
3. Conditional (IF) blocks let the drone respond safely to real-time sensor data.
4. Debugging is a normal, expected part of building any reliable robotic system.
5. This same block-logic scales up to real flight-control software used in the aerospace industry.

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Extension: Add a new IF block that makes the drone HOVER if its battery drops below 20% before reaching the clinic. Where in the sequence should it go, and why?

Debugging

The process of finding and fixing an error in a sequence of instructions before it causes real harm.

Example: Testing the block sequence in the simulator ten times before ever loading it onto a real drone.





Thank You for Reviewing AIMATRIX GENESIS

What you have just seen — one connected unit, drawn from four different strands of the same programme — represents the design standard applied consistently across all 8 units and all 7 class levels of GENESIS, Class 4 through Class 10.

To review the complete Class 6 textbook (80 pages):

1. We will arrange a short call to walk through the full book together, page by page.
2. A simple Content Review Agreement is signed — confirming the copy is for evaluation only.
3. A numbered, watermarked full review copy is then shared for your final decision.

REMINDER

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