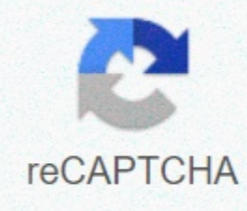




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## Current events sociology paper

Over the years, modern sociology has become the publication of a sociological scholarship in all its different friendships, becoming a trend tracker over the years to follow new themes that represent global contributions in sociology and, more generally, social sciences. You have to read to all readers who are interested in global trends. - Sujata Patel, National Institute of Advanced Study, India A. Find the approved sociology journals listed below on the right. Copy these journal titles into one search line: The Annual Review of Sociology or the American Sociological Review or the American Journal of Sociology or Sociological Methodology or Sociological Theory or Sociology of Education or Social Networks or gender & society journal of marriage and family or population and development review or social forces or European Sociological Review Add a topic to the second line. The limit to the last 10 years. B. For more information, click on the JSTOR link below and follow the following tips: Click Refine Search. Type a subject. Select these restrictions: - Click Articles - Limit Search to Last 10 Years - Under Return Results, click Sociology (145 titles), then click Search. Make sure you select the most popular sociology journals! See the list on the right. C. For more information, look in these databases: 30% of those with savings of more than £12,000 before Coronavirus have seen their savings increase since the pandemic, compared to just 10% of those without savings. This is because the closure of so many shops and restaurants has meant that high-income households have had reduced access to their money and so have had to save. It is also due to the fact that those working at home are more likely to have higher savings rates and the coronavirus has had the least impact on domestic workers in income. The coronavirus has increased the debt level of the poorest 21% of the lowest-income households have had to increase debt in recent months compared to only 13% of the debt level of the highest-income households: Relevance to A-level sociology This is a good example of a statistical survey that suggests broad support for marxist society's view. Sources The above statistics have been taken from the Resolution Foundation's recent Sadepäivät report. The report examines the long-term trend of inequality in the UK and then the impact of the coronavirus on inequality. Click here to return to the reviseSociology main page! While Coronavirus is undoubtedly a real-life event with real-life social and (extreme minority tragic) individual consequences, it is also very much a media event, especially as isolation correlates with a significant increase in our media consumption especially when seeing an increase in visits (US data)... Social media usage (Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp) sees a similar 75% increase in user engagement. The news is. Are. Social construction The spread of the coronavirus and the social response to it are media events, they are socially constructed – that is, we do not see all aspects of reality, only the one chosen by media professionals. Because the coronavirus was so unexpected, and because the consequences are potentially so horrific (millions can die from it worldwide, then we are told), it is tempting to think that reporting around this global event is true, or at least as accurate as can be given, because there is no real real data. However, precisely because this event is so massive (global and different responses), and because there are so many unknowns (missing information about how many people actually have it), this event is possibly the most built media in the history of the world. Add to this the fact that ordinary people have a lower capacity to get out and see what happens to themselves (due to emergency social isolation legislation), this is also the most hyperreal event in the history of the world. One might even ask whether it really happens at all, as this person does here: give all this, we really need to ask ourselves how to build the story of the coronavirus, and I think I see a number of key narratives that have not so much come up instead, that they would simply be suddenly blown up to the media: 11 media reports on coronavirus panic and risk based on uncritical use of statisticsAssuring the importance of surveillance'War foot'New villains Disrespect as we isolated Sharing isolation survival strategies, remaining isolatedVictims: Private tragedies made public New heroes (frontline workers and volunteers, especially NHS workers)It's important to rely on medical experts/technical solutions for Covid-19 the economic impact/rescues of Covid-19/dragging this through together Below are some examples of some of these themes. I note – I'm not saying we shouldn't take this virus seriously, and I accept that this is a highly contagious bug and potentially deadly for some (such as the flu, which is also deadly!), and we are facing the rapid spread of its spread. But at the same time, I think we also need to be aware of the uncritically reporting of mortality rates and social responses... Note the content analysis challenge, scroll down to the bottom of this post! Media Narrative One: Panic and Risk is based on uncritical use of statistics At The Time of Writing (April 1, 2020) you get this theme by doing a basic Google search for the term Coronavirus: Panic is in the language record number of cases, death toll shoots But also in the pictures – you have an army, a prime minister with a laboratory technician (themes 2 and 10 above) and then just a sea of red in the next image. This could all be contextualised instead – things get worse before they get better, in China cases are coming down: Theme Two: Strengthening social control If you missed it, same picture as above, search ad Number One: Stay home: Save lives! Anyone can spread the coronavirus and this is from the NHS. If you think such a simple statement does not require analysis, you do not have a sociological imagination. Coronavirus is the most wanted term atm (NOTE, which is the default, but I think I'm pretty safe to do it!), and Google is the most used search engine in the world: so these are the nine words people in Britain are more susceptible to. Here's a pretty nasty psychological manipulation technique in the goes – social control through possible guilt internalisation: if you go out, you can kill someone. However, the fact that this advice comes from a reliable and beloved NHS makes us think (perhaps) that while this is dark, this must be good advice. Are you confused yet, terrified? I'm not surprised! Please note that this advice strengthens the government's emergency closure legislation, legislation that is not based on hard statistics on the real possibility of dying from COVID-19 – it is quite possible that the actual mortality from the disease is the same as the flu, but here we are locked in for three weeks. On the theme of social surveillance, I found this in The Sun particularly interesting... Here we have the perfect way to strengthen staying at home – a 19-year-old female nurse (although I don't know how she can be qualified at 19?) cries because people defy the rules of staying at home – the perfect hero and victim, all rolled together! If it doesn't make you feel guilty about going out, nothing can, I mean, look at that face, how could you hurt him? Theme three: War-footed President Trump has declared himself war-time president, and he's far from the only one using the War Footing narrative – in addition to using war-related language (battle, victory, national effort), lots of comments back about World War II analogies – I heard one lab technician say today how his small lab tests Covid-19 , was like one of the boats from Dunkirk, for example. Theme four: Corona villains You really don't have to look far, and probably no newspaper does a better job with these than the Sun telling us that going for too far a walk is now anomalous (top right corner below) Anyone who now goes out for anything other than emergency health reasons or goes to a supermarket for essential groceries is Abnormal! Theme Five – Celebrities like us I present to you my husband Gregg Wallace – get a buff while isolated at Kent Farm House... Surviving isolation, just like us! (Except he's probably in a very large country house in a very exclusive part of Kent with several hectares around him and a couple of million pounds in the bank so he can return to crisis like every other celebrity. Theme 6: Coping Strategies Here's a nice middle-class example from The Guardian. I'm sure there are plenty of other social media sharing strategies out there! Theme seven: Victims: Private tragedies made public This example from Sky News is interesting – it shows how the media queue up to report the most extreme cases... even before Covid-19 is confirmed as the cause... Theme 8: New heroes NHS frontline workers seem to have become new heroes, as do other key employees, but mostly NHS workers are praised – the NHS's weekly clap has turned into a media event extremely quickly (klapidity?) Theme Nine: The importance of relying on medical experts/technical solutions for Covid-19 This is a rising theme that I expect we'll see a lot more in the coming weeks. Not much to say about this atm, but it's there – at the bottom of the LINKS on BBC News – I may overanalyze this, but the fact that it's at the bottom or the end implicitly suggests that such technologica drug trials are the way out.... Topic 10: The Economic Impact/Rescues of Covid-19/Pulling Through This Together This is one of those boring but important themes that is likely to become more common as the pandemic slows down... Theme 11: Blame other countries or poor migrants for the recent edition of The Sun.... Covid-19 Content Analysis Research Challenge Why don't you keep your sociological skills involved by doing a little content analysis (yeah, fun!) Use the content analysis form below to analyze one newspaper, one news site, or one news program, or maybe even chat to talk to talk shows like One Show and see how many themes appear. There are several ways to the The-13-Media-Narratives-of-CoronavirusDownload Content Analysis – as follows: Newspapers simply look at every erect story (you might want to focus only on the biggest stories) and place a check mark in the relative box every time you come across a theme. On websites (e.g. news sites), start with the home page and follow the main links, choose according to the main theme. In TV shows, you can watch and see how many minutes are devoted to each. Enjoy and stay.... Critical! Italy's COVID-19 mortality rate is so high because they record the number of deaths from the disease rather than those who die from the disease. According to news reports, Italy is the centre of coronavirus deaths in Europe. Take this excerpt from today's BBC from report report Looking at Italy's COVID-19 mortality rate compared to other countries, the mortality rate is about 10-20 times higher than in some other countries if you look at deaths per million inhabitants. I find this dubious, by which I mean possibly invalid, as shown below... The chart below of coronavirus cases instead of deaths makes me equally suspicious of the validity of Italy's Covid-19 mortality rates. Admittedly, Italy has the highest number of cases, but not so many more than France or Germany, where mortality rates are much lower. How do we explain Italy's high COVID-19 mortality rate? If you want to know the full answer to this question with lots of evidence and links, I recommend you visit this website - Corbett report: What happens to Italy's death toll and watch the video below: If you can't be bothered to watch the whole thing (although I recommend it!), the main features are as follows: Italians record deaths from coronavirus dead from coronavirus. Dying from coronavirus is NOT the same as dying from the coronavirus. Most coronavirus patients have 3 other diseases (yes, it is THE MOST, such as over 50%), such as cancer, heart disease and other fatal diseases. Many others have two or one other disease. Since the majority of people who have already died at this stage would have done so before the lockdown measures were taken in Italy, it is possible that everyone in a permanent hospital with an A would have been infected with the coronavirus. Long story briefly – many people recorded as dead from the coronavirus would probably have died of something else, for example heart disease, but if they happen to have Corona too, they'll be recorded as the cause of death when it probably isn't! Other good stuff about Corbett's report This is an excellent source of alternative news about the coronavirus. This report is full of evidence from more than 20 experts (reported in The Guardian) questioning the official figures we get from Covid-19. The current lockdown was based on predictions that literally millions of people could potentially die from Covid-19, up to 500,000 in the UK, but the experts who made these predictions have since withdrawn them, in other words admitting they were mistaken, but the lockdown remains in place. There are a lot of people who suggest that Corona statistics are irrelevant, such as Steve Goodman, professor of epidemiology at Stanford University. This is partly because of what I wrote in this post – there are potentially millions of people who have already had it, but they had such mild symptoms, they never even noticed, so we don't know how many people there have been, so we don't really know what the real one is! Why are we lockdown? This is what you need to think about. Think. Carefully. Possibly this is about social control – through fear and using the protection of the health of others as an ideological argument (difficult to deny). I will come back later to why the authorities may feel the need for more control. In the meantime, watch the video. Instead of staying safe, stay critical, society needs it more. The latest figures show that 6% of people who have tested positive for COVID-19 die from the disease. With a 6% mortality rate and only a 94% survival rate, I don't like those odds! However, in The Spectator, Dr John Lee points out that these death rates can be misleading and that Covid-19 may not be deadlier than the flu, which we all know and has a mortality rate of 0.1% So far relatively few people have been tested for Covid-19, and those likely to have the most severe symptoms that have appeared in hospital , or have been tested because they were already in hospital , which means that they are likely to be more susceptible to infection because they are in poor condition. In short, people already tested for COVID-19 are unlikely to represent a wider population! It could be the case, as Sir Patrick Vallance, the government's chief scientific adviser, has suggested, that the actual number of infections is 10-20 times higher in the general population, and most people have only minor symptoms, are not tested and recover without we ever know about it! If the actual infection rate were 20\* higher, the actual mortality rate would be closer to 0.3%, which is in the same world as the flu. In addition, Covid-19 has now been added to the list of the notifiable disease (along with smallpox and Ebola and other nasties), meaning that whenever someone dies after being infected with COVID-19, it must be recorded as the cause of death. This is not the case with the flu, so while someone in their 80s may well die from it, this may not be recorded as the real cause of death. Thus, while Covid-19 may be more contagious than the flu, it may not be deadlier! Ultimately, we need to test the virus more to get a more valid picture of how deadly it is. Risk management in an era of uncertainty After saying that while actual mortality may be lower than reported, the extreme infectiveness of Covid-19 has still led to a rapid increase in the number of critical cases and deaths in a short period of time (I understand the flu isn't as contagious, so there simply aren't so many people who get it in such a short time) , so we're introducing extreme surveillance measures can only be worth it! It may sound cold, but this is a shining example of managing a threat in a high-risk society

where we have little available information. Note. – it is pointing out that you have a much less chance of dying from it if you are young by comparison if you are old :! Sociological perspectives on HS2 – functionalism, Marxism, interaction, feminism and post-late modernism. The Conservative Government recently approved the construction of the entire HS2 rail line linking London to Birmingham and later to Manchester and Leeds. The estimated cost is £100bn, meaning the final cost is likely to be closer to \$200bn. I know we are supposedly living in postmodern eras, but one sure thing is that private construction companies will find a way to exceed their budgets when working on major public infrastructure projects. I began to think about what green light for this project suggests from different sociological perspectives. Functionalism and HS2 At a very basic level, you could argue that this is a workable project because it improves different connections across England, and proponents point to the economic benefits this project brings to the economy: jobs in the short term and then more business (presumably) north in the long run. It is also a very modern project: it is big, bold and done at nation-state level, and it is about promoting economic growth. Marxism and HS2 Marxists tend to argue that government policies that benefit the rich are more likely to gain an advantage than those that benefit the poor. Call me a Marxist cynic, but when I heard about the new high-speed rail line between London and the North, my first thought was well, it's nice for city dwellers, now everyone can claim their 1M home in the SE and buy a much larger home in the north and a Monday-Thursday flat in London. We could also be critical of this project in terms of the north-south gap – many people in the north would rather spend £200 billion over the next five to 10 years to improve tourism infrastructure only in the north. A superfast rail line to a few towns in the north won't benefit so many people (non-city dwellers) if you don't get anywhere else because local roads are still congested and local public transport connections are absurd? I can't imagine this project benefiting anyone in the bottom six of society, people who can't usually afford to travel. Feminism and HS2 I see no meaning in the application of feminism other than to mention that this project seems to be very much a boys' thing. I'm sure every person I've ever seen speak for it is a man. However, I have seen many women protest against it in a number of local places where the railway intends to destroy local communities and local woodland. Interaction and HS2 I don't think understand why this project is progressing without taking into account its symbolic significance Johnson and Brexit. This is not only a physical infrastructure project giving HS2 the green light at this point in British history is also a sign that the UK can go it alone, that the UK is building for the future, that the UK is preparing for business – and a whole host of other slogans will undoubtedly be associated with this political category for the next decade. And it is also a nice little personal legacy for the Prime Minister himself. Postmodernism/Late Modernism and HS2 There is nothing postmodern about this project on the surface – it's very modern and national, but if you look at what companies are involved in the construction, and in the future running HS2, this is undoubtedly a global effort. HS2 is also a symbol of the division of our late modern society – half the population is against it, the other half is against it. This hardly contributes to the value consensus! One has also wondered whether building better travel connections for businesses makes sense when jobs become so distant that more people work from home. It is also a reminder of the challenges of politics in the late modern era – we simply do not know whether this is going to be a good investment, but in a context of uncertainty, politicians just have to make decisions and stick to them! Finally, I am sure that HS2 will be built primarily so that Boris Johnsons' city friends can have a better quality of life, it makes it possible for them to buy a nice house in the north and an apartment in London and then make a Business Trip from Monday to Thursday and then go on a nice long weekend north. So if you're looking for an investment, buy a house in Birmingham, Manchester or Leeds now! This is not financial advice! Sources: Find out more Accept that it is not. It's actually the day of the year when people are most likely to book a vacation based on the following formula: A psychologist named Cliff Arnall came up with the formula in 2005. He developed it on behalf of Travel (now a disbanded media outlet) who wanted to know what motivated people to book a summer vacation, and the bits of the formula should (in my opinion) represent these variables. Industry statistics suggest that the end of January is the period when people are most likely to book a holiday (how far the blue monday marketing phenomenon has reinforced this), so Arnall's variables may be valid. I have no idea how he came up with them or the formula, but it doesn't seem to be driven by counting the most depressing day of the year. However, the term Blue Monday has somehow been invented by the media, and now, according to the public imagination, the third Monday in January is the day of the year, which is the most depressing. Intuitively, this makes sense: debt, darkness, post-Christmas, everything Make it more likely that we're unhappy. However, this claim is not supported by actual evidence that Blue Monday is the most depressing day of the year. In fact, there are two scientific sources that allow us to see how happy people are: the National Statistics Prosperity Survey and the Global Happiness Survey. Both are worth checking out, but the problem is not that neither of them (as far as I know) collect happiness data on a daily basis. They simply don't drill down to such a granular plane. People have used social media attitude analysis to look at how mood varies on a daily basis, but this doesn't back up the concept of Blue Monday... If any early spring seems to be the period when people are least happy. There is another problem, the official view of mental health charity MIND, that Blue Monday downplays depression, which is usually a long-term mental health problem that just doesn't get worse as we move from Christmas to January and then gradually lift as we move forward towards spring. After all, it should be remembered that Blue Monday is actually a marketing tool designed to get us to buy rubbish that we don't need to boost our mood, which may not be lower in January! And as a result, we get a bunch of newspaper articles detailing how to win Blue Monday, some of which suggest we should book a holiday where the whole concept started after all! Meaning for A-level sociology First of all, the concept of Blue Monday illustrates the need to think critically – this is a great example of a concept based on completely flawed measurements. It's simply not valid, so the only question you can ask is why it exists and why people are more unhappy at the end of January (they're not, according to the evidence!). This is a potential support for Marxist social theory – ideological control through the media: Blue Monday seems to be a media manufacturing effort designed to get us to buy more stuff. Selected sources Ben Goldacre – why Blue Science is bad science Fresh Russian spy poisoning is relevant to many aspects of A-level sociology specifications, such as state crime, globalisation and even consensus and conflict theory. The recent poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal, allegedly by the Russian state, is relevant in many areas of A-level sociology definition. Details of the poisoning on March 4, 2018 Sergei Skripal, 66, and his daughter Yulia, 33, were poisoned with the help of a nerve agent called Novichok. The pair were found collapsed off a bench in Salisbury in the late afternoon in what appears to be a fairly ordinary leisure afternoon accompanied by a trip to the pub and lunch at Zizzi's. Four weeks later, they, still in critical condition. Sergie and Yulia Skripal Skripal the news has focused on how deadly the nerve agent Novichok is – basically a small, virtually invisible number was enough to make two people seriously ill, and even the police officer who first visited Sergei and Yulia Skripal became seriously ill only because of secondary contact with trace elements of the nerve agent. Almost everywhere the couple had visited that afternoon were closed, and all vehicles with which they had been in contact were quarantined when they were released from nerve gas tracks and a total of 250 counter-terrorism officers are investigating the incident. Theresa May has accused the Russian state of involvement in this attempted murder, which seems plausible because Colonel Sergie Skripal is a retired Russian military intelligence officer who was convicted in Europe of passing on the identities of Undercover Russian intelligence agents to the UK's secret intelligence agency MI6. He was imprisoned by Russia for 13 years in 2006. In July 2010, he was one of four prisoners released by Moscow in exchange for 10 Russian spies arrested by the FBI. He was later flown to the UK. It seems that poisoning is the Russian state that passed its final sentence on this poor man. However, Russia categorically denies these allegations, so this may just be a hypothetical state crime! The international response to the poisoning has also been dramatic: so far, 26 countries have expelled Russian diplomats, and Russia, which, of course, denies any involvement in the poisoning, has done the same as the reaction. Links to the A-level sociology specification Probably the most obvious link to the A-level sociology specification is that this is the primary example of a state crime – it seems highly likely that the poisoning was carried out by a Russian state agent – the UK condemned Russia at the United Nations Human Rights Council as a violation of international law and British national sovereignty. Secondly, this case study reminds us that nation states are still the most powerful players in the world – nation states are the only institutions that can legally manufacture chemical weapons such as Novichock. Thirdly, this could be used as an example of how consensus and conflict coexist. The existence of global values allows different peoples to show solidarity with Russia and express a value consensus, but it also reminds us that there are conflicting interests in the world. Fourthly, media visibility aside, it's hardly a post-modern event! However, we do not know for sure who carried out the poisoning, so all this could be a good example of hypereality. There are plenty of others. that you can do in different modules — for example, the way the media has handled the event (it is worth the news!) and the panic surrounding it, it fits our risk-conscious society very nicely! Sources Spy Poisoning: The largest amount of nerve gas was at the door (BBC News) Britain slammed Russia for spy poisoning (Washington Post) John McDonnell, Labour's shadow chancellor today announced Labour's plans to renationalise the railways and many other public services at no cost to the public. Does this mean that modern capitalism abandoned by Jeremy Corbyn is now the new mainstream, and/or does this mean the end of capitalism as we know it? It seems that capitalism has become a rather dirty word since the economic crash of 2008, and in a recent poll most people in the UK find capitalism greedy, selfish and corrupt. Many people are more sympathetic to socialism and are in favour of renationalisation of railways and services of general interest. However, ideological scaremongers are out claiming that renationalisation is far from free, and it will be interesting to see how much citizens want to get services back into public ownership! The Daily Mail and their Tory beneficiaries would like you to think that the current crisis in the NHS is mainly due to a combination of the following variables: Winter Viruses Inefficiency Immigrants Lazy Staff Drunk HOWEVER, This is not the case according to a more in-depth analysis by THE NHS consultant Ravi Jayarom (in The Guardian), who instead blames several years of chronic underfunding by the Tory government, which has had the following effects: Firstly, primary care services have been destroyed by funding cuts, resulting in fewer GPs per patient, so people feel they need to go to A and E instead of seeking help from their local GP. Secondly, the recent conflict over junior doctors' salaries and the abolition of the burial of nurses has left a sour message in the NHS as those who are able to do so retire early or leave the country, meaning staff will have difficulty providing safe and effective care. Thirdly, hospital trusts have closed entire wards in some hospitals to stay in the dark, which means less supply. Note– All this has happened, while, as is well known, the ageing population has increased the demand for NHS services! And the deeper reason for all this.... Well, it is a blink of an eye commitment to a neoliberal ideology that defends tax cuts and strict control over public spending... Donald Trump's recent retweets of inflammatory anti-Muslim videos posted by the far-right group Britain First sparked outrage last week, row, intensified when Theresa May said it was wrong for her, which in turn prompted a Twitter rebuke from Donald Trump, who said she would suggest she should focus on destructive radical Islam radical Islam Instead of criticising him. According to videos, Muslims pushed a boy off a roof, destroyed a statue of the Virgin Mary and beat the boy with crutches. However, Trump's tweets prompted The Guardian to propose cancelling the state visit because it would be inappropriate to extend such a formal reception to such a racist zealot, the Daily Mail points out, however, that state visits have previously been extended to all kinds of immoral figures – such as Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The Daily Mail statement above the NB IMO is a shining example of something that is not a (technically) argument) – that we should not cancel the proposed state visit because we have a tradition of setting a low ethical bar for people invited to past state visits is not a rational reason not to change current policy – it's an absurd appeal to tradition/emotions, so it's not logical, so not an argument. According to the Daily Mail's Max Hastings, Trump's tweets also reveal something about the special relationship between Britain and the US – namely, that Britain wants to flatter itself, that there is one, but the reality is that this special relationship is never much about the US doing anything for the UK... This may be a warning not to trust the U.S. as one of our post-Brexit saviors. Why Trump posted these tweets, in addition to being an ardent racist, may have been a self-centered political motive – these tweets may have been directed at his own far-right American audiences.... And he needs their support for his Wall of Mexico project. So overall, as shocking as Trump's tweets were in terms of exposing his terrible racism, the deeper reality behind the tweets is even worse... Worse...

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