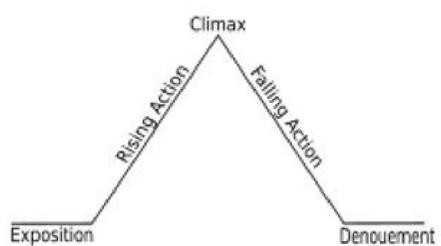


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FREYTAG'S PYRAMID



Topic :

Key words

Main idea

Characters



# I Can't Stand

What kind of people do you really hate?

I can't stand ...

- people who smoke
- people who swear
- lazy people
- rude people
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- bossy people
- noisy people
- people who spit
- people who whine
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

What kind of food do you hate?

What school subject do you hate?

What TV program do you hate?

What do you hate to do?

I can't stand cleaning the bathroom.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## BODY PARAGRAPH 2:

Big Fat Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Idea for Supporting Sentence 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Ideas for Facts/Examples/Details \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_

Idea for Supporting Sentence 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Ideas for Facts/Examples/Details \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_

Idea for Supporting Sentence 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Ideas for Facts/Examples/Details \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_

## BODY PARAGRAPH 3:

Big Fat Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

Idea for Supporting Sentence 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Ideas for Facts/Examples/Details \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_

Idea for Supporting Sentence 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Ideas for Facts/Examples/Details \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_

Idea for Supporting Sentence 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Ideas for Facts/Examples/Details \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_

## CONCLUSION:

Three (Paragraph) Topics and Ideas for Summary: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_,

Idea for Final Thought: \_\_\_\_\_

As it is not out of humanity, it is out of fear. Piggy sounds like he is hurting and is genuinely terrified about what Jack might do to him and the loss of his sight. He is behaving beyond his age and the only naturally good character in the island. Roger: Roger is a sadistic, cruel older boy, who likes very much to brutalize others. A theme is a comprehensive idea that goes through a literary text in one or some parts, it makes up the main points, that the author aims to be reached to his readers, which may be stated directly or indirectly. If they have the conch, no matter who they are or what age they are they will be given the chance to speak and will be listened to by the rest of the boys. Moreover, that was clear when they were using the conch-shell which represents order and civilization, that when anyone holds it have the right to speak but gradually it loses its power and influence in chapter 2. He is the first boy that Ralph met him in the island and became the most loyal and true friend to him, unlike all others boys on the island. Simon acts morally because he believes in the inherent value of morality. For example, using the conch-shell that symbolize civilization and order in the novel. Absence of Law: When the children were isolated on the island, they are left on their own. As in chapter one, he told "no grown-ups" which means that there are no one to guidance. But unfortunately, the boys gradually turn to be savages instincts over the course of the novel. The Lord of the Flies by William Golding is a novel in which the theme of savagery versus civilisation is explored. It was a confrontation between the absolute good which represent in Simon who is naturally good, he hates nobody, and the absolute bad which represent in the lord of the flies, when the lord of the flies told Simon that he is a part from him. Explain how the author develops this theme throughout the novel. The theme of savagery versus civilisation is first introduced to us through the symbol of the conch shell which we associate with Ralph as he is the person who first uses it and becomes the elected leader of the boys. At the first assembly Ralph says "I'll give the conch to the next person to speak...he won't be interrupted". Civilization Vs. savagery: The major concern of the novel is the competing desires that exists will all human beings: the instinct to act peacefully, live by rules follow moral commands, and value the good of the group against each one desires to act violently, to obtain supremacy over others. One of ways Golding shows conflict between savagery and civilisation is when Jack and some of the other boys are killing the first pig. We can link this to chapter 4, when Roger, the sadistic, cruel older boy, who likes very much to brutalize other kids. The boys use this beast for different purposes. Piggy use to think with Ralph to reach to the successful ideas and innovation. Seeing piggy as an obstacle, he plans to kill him. Some British boys are stranded on an isolated island at the time of an imaginary nuclear war. Lack of a leader makes them savages, and they try to kill Ralph too. On the island we see conflict between two main characters, Jack and Ralph, who respectively represent civilisation and savagery. Roger's cruelty begins in chapter four when he terrorizes the little Henny, as he picked up a stone and threw it at Henny. Here Golding doesn't want to portray or highlight this loss of innocence as something that is done because the children's behavior; rather, he wants to call attention that it is a naturally results, because of the increasing openness to the innate evil and savagery that has always existed within them. The boys belief in the beast leads them to behave more like savages as they act out from their fear and they begin to loose hold of the rules, led by Jack, thus demonstrating the theme of savagery. Main themes Human nature: William Golding in his novel wants to highlight a statement that he believes in, that man is evil by nature. For instance, Jack uses it to create fear as well as gathering the hunters and Ralph uses it to prove and show his leadership qualities. The second perspective is the unseen animal or thing that scares and frightens the boys on the island. It governs the boys' meeting, as who hold it have the right to speak. However at this stage of the novel the beast is quite insubstantial as it is only a "thing". Although at the end, he is rescued and turned to civilization. As the boys fear of the beast grows so to does the beast itself until it has manifested into the devil - the ultimate and most powerful evil. Following his death, Ralph is left alone and he has to protect himself from Jack and the hunters. He supports Ralph and help him in solving the problems on the island. They do not have any social setup with traditions and rules. We are told "Piggy cried out in terror 'my specs'" This shows us that the boys savage natures are beginning to overule their more civilised sides. And unfortunately, Ralph tries to fight the bad influence of Jack but faces defeat. Jack's love of violence and authority enable him to feel powerful. Many critics considered this scene as the climax of the novel. Roger quickly understands that the more violent Jack will be, the more chance to be powerful and effective leader. Western society considers snakes to be bad omens because it was a snake that led Eve to eat from the tree of knowledge. He is a cruel and aggressive boy as well as, carelessness and irresponsible. Ralph says "that was a dirty trick". Most of them are carelessness and irresponsible. A final way in which we see the theme of savagery versus civilisation being demonstrated is when Ralph sticks up for Piggy after he is attacked by Jack. This symbolises authority amongst the boys. Once there is no punishment, we will behave naturally and naturally we are evil. They think that the beast visits them when they are sleeping to scare them. Therefore, Ralph's power and influence over the boys are secure at the beginning of the novel. This suggests civilisation as Ralph is allowing each boy to have an equal say and opinion. Struggle to build civilization: The struggle to build civilization is the main conflict of Lord of the Flies, and that was clear in Ralph who represents human beings' civilizing instinct, Piggy who represents the rational side of civilization and Jack (the novel's antagonist). This shows that absence of laws creates chaos and disorder that leads to killing the innocents and the weak. Once the rules are broken, they are free to do whatever they want, even if this could let them hurt others. For this reason, Ralph's position decreases while Jack's rises. While his talking to Jack, he told him "we haven't got any yet", he meant that Jack was doing nothing, as they need shelters beside food as well. We can describe him as talkative and intellectual boy. The two boys (Ralph and Jack) started to be enemies rather than friends or colleagues, started to have antagonism. Unfortunately, Piggy is killed in this chaos. Lord of the flies was first published in 1954. When there is no societal rule, evil is free, released. He thinks and behave beyond his age, as he realizes that the invisible beast of evil exists in every boy as well as, there is no physical beast. He is the one who suggests using fire for rescue to save the boys by

using his glasses, which represent the power of science. He joined the royal navy and his World War II experiences, Golding said, "I began to see what people were capable of. He took the charge and leads them against Ralph, and he becomes the leader of the hunters but it longs for total power. While Ralph all the time thinking of ways to maximize their chances of being rescued. But unfortunately, due to the absence of responsible adult supervision and guidance, they soon turned towards violence and become savages. By living a group of small boys isolated on a tropic island, without any societal guidance, without anyone to tell them what to do and what not to do. He believes in rules, timeliness and order. The first quote shows us that the beast is clearly evil. The sow's head on the stake symbolizes this idea, as we know in chapter eight, Simon imagined that Lord of the Flies, which is the name given to the sow's head was talking to him. As well as "the taboo of the old life" which highlights that he still tied of the taboo of the old life (civilization), and we can make it clearer, that he is tied to civilization, not loving it. The strong group of hunters that is leader by Jack, see that there are no laws and punishing authority. This shows that Ralph is really angry at Jack for what he said and did to Piggy. However, Ralph and Piggy try to set up a civilized society through the help of the conch. Simon is behaving beyond his age; he is very mature for his age. But unfortunately, Jack succeed in killing Piggy and we can say with piggy's death, the rational thinking among the children comes to the end. This is the first true piece of violence between the two factions on the island and it will result in nearly all the boys becoming savages. Piggy is the boy who worries about the rules of English civilization. He has a strong status as a Lord although it is over something pretty disgusting - the flies. This suggests there is still some glimmers of civilisation on the island at this point as there is still someone with a sense of moral goodness ready to fight for justice. Piggy's independence and his rational thinking prevent him from being part of the savagery group, so he is not as susceptible to the mob mentality that over takes many of the other boys. Both of them started to have their own difference, that happened when Ralph was complaining and talking about their meeting in an ironic way as he starting to criticize them because they hate meeting. Ralph represents civilisation as he wants to enforce rules and let everyone have an equal say. Jack talks about cutting the pig's throat which makes it sound like a savage action and spilling her blood which reinforces the lack of care and feeling shown towards the pug's carcass. Through the boys actions Golding shows us that we need rules and to consciously impose them to make sure society functions properly. Golding argues that human nature, free from the restriction of society, draws people gradually to become savages. End of Rationalism: Lord of the flies shows that thinking rationally is a good virtue but it is difficult to practice. However, Roger leaves a safe distance between the rocks and the child, as he only wanted to scare him or in other words, he still tied with civilization and the taboo of the old life, but it is not out of humanity, it is out of fear. Only Simon reaches the realization that there is no physical beast, it is only inside each human being. Jack: Jack is the novel's primary representative of the instinct of savagery, violence and the desire of power above all other things. Piggy who represents the scientific, rational side of civilization. It is known that the characters are integral to the narrative, they play an important role in the development of social norms and themes, they also create the suspense of the story. Other words which meant a lot, "he dares not to throw", which means that he still tied with civilization. Contrasting with the symbol of the conch is the symbol of the beast which comes to be associated with Jack as by the end of the novel he is almost devil worshipping it. This suggests savagery as the boys are being violent and aggressive when killing the pig and they don't care about it. In the beginning of the novel, Ralph is unable to understand why the boys turn to be savages. Golding here wants to highlight the antagonism that had begun between Ralph and Jack. it was clear by telling "some hidden passion in Ralph's voice" which means that Ralph got nervous, he refused their carelessness and how irresponsible they are. As in this chapter (page 68) he picked up a stone and threw it at Henry (one of the little boys) and here Golding used some words to let us reach what he believes as well, that man produces evil as a bee produces honey and he is only afraid from the punishment, societal guidance and the law. If we take from Simon's perspective, he sees that the beast is the deformed body of the pilot and his face is hidden in the swarm of flies. And that was very clear in chapter eight when Simon imagined that lord of the flies, which the name given to the saw's head was talking to him. And there was a conversation between Jack and Ralph in chapter 3 (page 55) that shows the beginning of the struggle between civilization which represents Ralph and savagery which represents Jack. Roger was afraid from the punishment of Henry's parents, and if it is not Henry's parents, the school, if it is not the school, the police. Choose a novel in which an important theme is explored. However, it seems that his willingness to be accepted by the group lead him to mislead his own morals. His poor eye sight and weight making him physically inferior to the others. The beast begins as a "snake thing" but by the end of the novel it has become "the Lord of the Flies". We can say that Piggy's death led to the end of rationality on the island. In the end, most of the boys except Piggy leave Ralph's group for Jack's. Ralph and Piggy believe that structure and rules are the greatest priorities, while Jack believes hunting, violence, and fun should be preferred over safety, planning for the future, and protection. He becomes obsessed with hinting and allocates himself to the task and painting his face like a barbarian. Loss of Innocence: The boys on the island progress from civilized, orderly children and well-behaved, they naturally loss the sense of innocence that they possessed ah the beginning of the novel. At the start of the book Jack would never have dared touch Piggy, but here he actually snaps and goes for Piggy who he despises. Piggy's glasses have also come to represent intelligence on the island, with them breaking we see that the pathway to savagery is now completely open for the boys. The more savage Jack becomes, the more he able to control and be the leader to the rest of the group. Lord of the Flies is in part an allegory of the Cold War, as in 1940, it was William Golding's turning point in his life. The characters in Lord of the Flies by William Golding are mostly children, isolated on an island. Even though, Simon has seen it but he couldn't explain it to the other boys. Main Characters Ralph: Ralph is the novel's protagonist, the 12-years old English boy who is elected leader of the group because of his calmness and rational thinking. Golding represents the struggle between the civilization and savagery through the novel's two main characters: Ralph, the protagonist, the leader of the group, who represents human beings' civilization instinct; and Jack, the antagonist, the leader of the hunters, who represents savagery and the desire of power. Piggy tries to convince himself that Simon's murder was an accident. As when the little boys were arguing about the existence of the beast, he told them that there is no physical beast, but rather a savagery that lurks within each human being. Here in this research, I'm going to discuss these themes in details: Human nature Civilization Vs. Savagery Loss of Innocence Absence of Social norms Absence of Law End of Rationalism Struggle to build Civilization The second part of the research that I'm going to write down, are the main characters. I, Jack is the novel's antagonist. Ralph is the one who represents human being civilizing instinct. The boys have created the island to be a democratic place which shows a civilised side to them as they try to mimic the homes they have just left. This is particularly clear through Golding's word choice. We can tell that Piggy is really scared as Golding chooses the words "cried" and "terror" to describe the scene. Whereas Jack who represents savagery as he rules over the boys and he is not interested in what they have to say. When there is an absence social of norms and tradition, people show their own nature, and naturally they are evil. I. Simon likes to be alone and doesn't merge with the other boys. Golden here wants to underline that evil is something essential, nature, something we are born with, it is inside each other. As he described that Roger "throw the stone to mess" which means that he aware not to hurt Henry, he only wanted to scare him. He represents a kind of natural goodness. Also, the imaginary beast that frightens all the boys, which is irrational thinking. Jack chants "kill the pig, cut her throat, spill the blood". so, they form a separate strong group and try to break their rules. Simon Simon is the only naturally good character on the island. They talk very well and they don't do their task. However, like Ralph, Piggy cannot avoid the desire of savagery on the island. The Beast: Although the beast is not a physical character in the novel, it has two descriptions at different places. This has an effect on the rest of the boys throughout the novel as they delve further and further into savagery. He is still attempting to impose himself as leader here as he says this in an aggressive and assertive tone. In conclusion The Lord of the Flies by William Golding is a novel in which the theme of savagery versus civilisation is shown. Ralph's main wish is to be rescued and returned to the society of the adults. This shows that the boys are no longer feeling guilty about what they have done thus showing them becoming savages. We can see the conflict between savagery and civilisation developing further when Piggy's glasses are broken. As the novel progresses, Ralph like Simon, the one who is behaving beyond his age, comes to understand that savagery and evil exist within all the boys. Golding's view here that when there is no punishment or societal guidance, people are free to do whatever they want. Save your time!We can take care of your essay Proper editing and formatting Free revision, title page, and bibliography Flexible prices and money-back guarantee Place Order Absence of Social Norms: The central concern of the novel, that Golding wants to underline on, that there is a social norms and traditions that force people to obey the laws and rules. It has never gone out of print, it has been among the best-selling novels in both Britain and USA, it has been studied in schools and universities all over the world. Piggy: Piggy represents the scientific rational side of civilization. Anyone who moved through those years without understanding that man produces evil as a bee produces honey, must have been blind or wrong in the head." His experience in the war showed the evil of man. But at the end, the conch-shell gradually losses its power and influence. While most of the other boys in the island, are concerned with playing, having fun as well as not doing their task.

In Greek mythology, Daedalus (/ˈdiːdələs, ˈdɛdələs, ˈdɛdələs/; Greek: Δαίδαλος; Latin: Daedalus; Etruscan: Taitalo) was a skillful architect and craftsman, seen as a symbol of wisdom, knowledge and power. He is the father of Icarus, the uncle of Perdix, and possibly also the father of Iapix. Among his most famous creations are the wooden cow for Pasiphaë, the Labyrinth for ... In Greek mythology, Daedalus (/ˈdiːdələs, ˈdɛdələs, ˈdɛdələs/; Greek: Δαίδαλος; Latin: Daedalus; Etruscan: Taitalo) was a skillful architect and craftsman, seen as a symbol of wisdom, knowledge and power. He is the father of Icarus, the uncle of Perdix, and possibly also the father of Iapix. Among his most famous creations are the wooden cow for Pasiphaë, the Labyrinth for ... Our writers can complete a standard essay for you within 1-3 hours and a part of a dissertation - in 2-5 days. High Quality All the papers we deliver to clients are based on credible sources and are quality-approved by our editors. Gautama Buddha (also Siddhārtha Gautama or (Pali) Siddhattha Gotama; Shakyamuni or (Pali) Sakkamuni; and The Buddha) was an ascetic and spiritual teacher of South Asia who lived during the latter half of the first millennium BCE. He was the founder of Buddhism and is revered by Buddhists as an Enlightened being whose teachings sought a path to freedom from ignorance, ... Fountain Essays: A custom essay writing service that sells original assignment help services to students. We provide essay writing services, other custom assignment help services, and research materials for references purposes only. Students should ensure that they reference the materials obtained from our website appropriately.

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