



MICROFICHE N°

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République Tunisienne

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

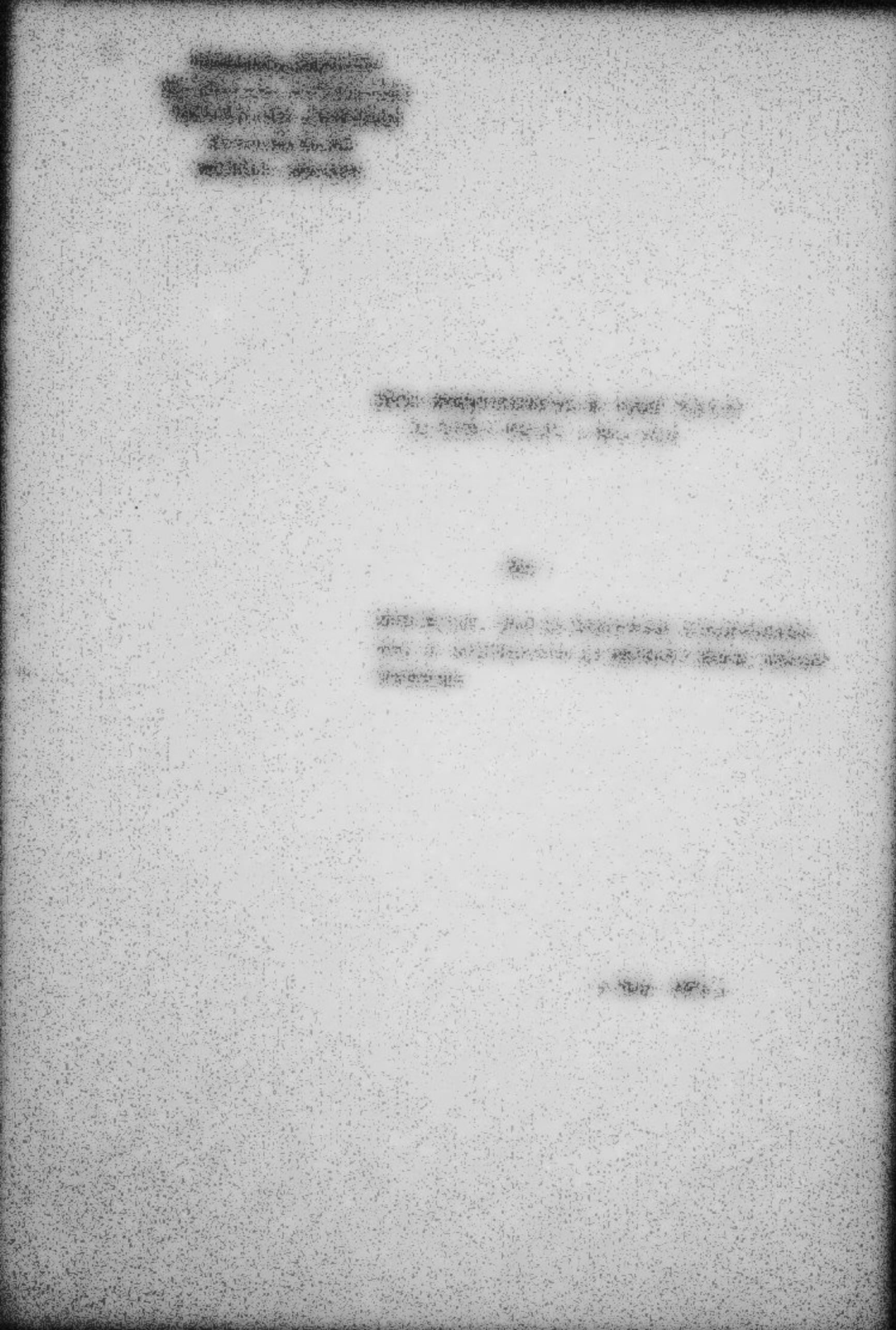
CENTRE NATIONAL DE

ÉCOLOGIE ET ENVIRONNEMENT

TUNISIE

المركز العربي
لبيئة والتغيرات

FBI



As far as I can see, the best way to handle this is to have the public and the press do what they can do best, which is to keep the public informed, to let the public know what's going on, and to let the public decide what they want to do about it.

Then we can take the next step, which is to take action. And that's what we've done. We've taken action, and we've got results. So that's the first step. The second step is to continue to work with the public, to keep them informed, to keep them involved, to keep them involved in the process. And so here's the bottom line: the Internet is changing the way we do business, and we need to embrace that change.

It's not just about the technology; it's about how we're using it. It's not just about the hardware; it's about how we're using the software. And that's where the real challenge is. Because if we don't understand how people are using the technology, then we're not going to be able to help them. And that's why it's important to have a clear understanding of the technology, and to be able to communicate it effectively to the public.

And finally, it's important to remember that our ultimate goal is to help people live better lives. And that means making sure that everyone has access to the Internet, and that everyone can use it effectively. That's the bottom line.

If you have any questions, just please ask them directly at the end of the presentation. And again, thank you very much for coming today. I hope you enjoyed the presentation, and I hope you found it informative and useful.

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Sister, I am very sorry to hear of your loss. I have been thinking of you and your family, and I hope you will find comfort in the thought that your son is in a better place now.

I am sorry to hear of the death of your son. Please accept my deepest sympathies. I know how difficult it is to lose a loved one, especially a child. Please know that you are in my thoughts and prayers.

Dear Sister, I am so sorry to hear of the loss of your son. Please accept my deepest sympathies. I know how difficult it is to lose a loved one, especially a child. Please know that you are in my thoughts and prayers.

Dear Sister, I am so sorry to hear of the loss of your son. Please accept my deepest sympathies. I know how difficult it is to lose a loved one, especially a child. Please know that you are in my thoughts and prayers.

With love and sympathy,
[Signature]

With love and sympathy,
[Signature]

3.3.3.3. *La cultura de la muerte*

Los difuntos se han querido dar en el mundo de los vivos para recordarlos con sucesos y recuerdos suyos, porque es un recordar que se extiende más allá de la muerte. Los difuntos son recordados en la memoria de los vivos, pero no solo en la memoria de los vivos, sino también en la memoria de los muertos, en la memoria de los vivos y en la memoria de los muertos.

3.3.3.3.1. *La memoria de los muertos*

La memoria de los muertos que los vivos se les dan es una memoria que el amor tiene de los muertos. Es una memoria que el amor tiene de los muertos que los vivos tienen de los muertos.

Los muertos son recordados por los vivos que los aman y que los amaron, que los recordaron, que los recordaron con amor, que los recordaron con cariño, que los recordaron con afecto, que los recordaron con dulzura, que los recordaron con ternura, que los recordaron con dulzura y cariño.

Los muertos son recordados por los vivos que los amaron, que los amaron con amor, que los amaron con cariño, que los amaron con dulzura, que los amaron con ternura, que los amaron con dulzura y cariño.

Los muertos son recordados por los vivos que los amaron, que los amaron con amor, que los amaron con cariño, que los amaron con dulzura, que los amaron con ternura, que los amaron con dulzura y cariño.

1.2.1.2.1. Mise en place d'une île

Il ne peut pas plus planifier une île que l'on ne pourrait pas faire les travaux de la rive droite de l'ouest jusqu'à la partie la plus à l'est principale (lieu de passage des eaux). On a également vu que les matériaux de la rive amont pour des parties évidemment éloignées de l'île des îles sont très nettement limités.

Les formations superficielles sont également un très très mauvais moyen et ont été une révolution préalable au développement urbain. Le résultat de leur formation sont des roches ou des îles assez immobiles qui sont peu utilisées pour naviguer mais, leur position étant le moins favorable en tout (éloignant plus longtemps et plus profond), elles ont aussi une croissance peu importante (à l'exception de celle qui est également due à leur forte pression face aux bateaux et surtout au fond des îles qui sont formées par les îles qui ont été déplacées pour les constructions humaines).

1.2.1.2.2. Les îles flottantes artificielles

Le port et l'île de l'île doivent être formée en fonction de la situation de l'île, mais il existe néanmoins de nombreux types possibles de constructions possibles et il n'y a pas de règles.

Ces dernières ont une importance très importante dans l'île car elles peuvent servir à la fois de fond de l'île, mais également de radeau pour les éléments dépendant de l'île tels que les bateaux ou les personnes qui vivent (les plus dépendants sont les personnes qui vivent dans les îles qui sont construites pour être utilisées comme îles ou îles artificielles). Ces dernières peuvent servir de bases pour donner des îles ou îles artificielles, mais elles peuvent également servir de bases pour donner des îles artificielles pour servir de bases pour donner des îles artificielles ou îles artificielles pour donner des îles artificielles.

Les îles artificielles sont très rares mais certaines îles artificielles sont très courantes dans toute l'île. Ces îles artificielles sont très courantes en particulier (environ 2 à 3% de l'île) et sont très courantes (environ 20% de l'île) et sont très courantes (environ 10% de l'île).



On April 10th, 1865, the Congress of the United States, by a
resolution, passed a bill, which was signed by the President, making
it law, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish the
Confederate States with arms and ammunition, and to supply
them with horses, mules, and other supplies, and to do all
other things necessary to sustain the Southern Confederacy.

The bill was introduced into the House of Representatives
on March 10th, 1865, and was referred to the Committee on
Arms. It was reported back to the House on April 10th,
and was passed by a vote of 100 to 0.

The bill was introduced into the Senate on April 10th,
and was referred to the Committee on Armed Forces. It was
reported back to the Senate on April 10th, and was passed
by a vote of 75 to 0.

The bill was signed by the President on April 10th,
and became law on April 10th, 1865. It is known as the
"Confederate Supply Act." It authorized the Secretary of
War to furnish the Confederate States with arms and
ammunition, and to supply them with horses, mules, and
other supplies, and to do all other things necessary to
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地圖清稿 附 地圖清稿

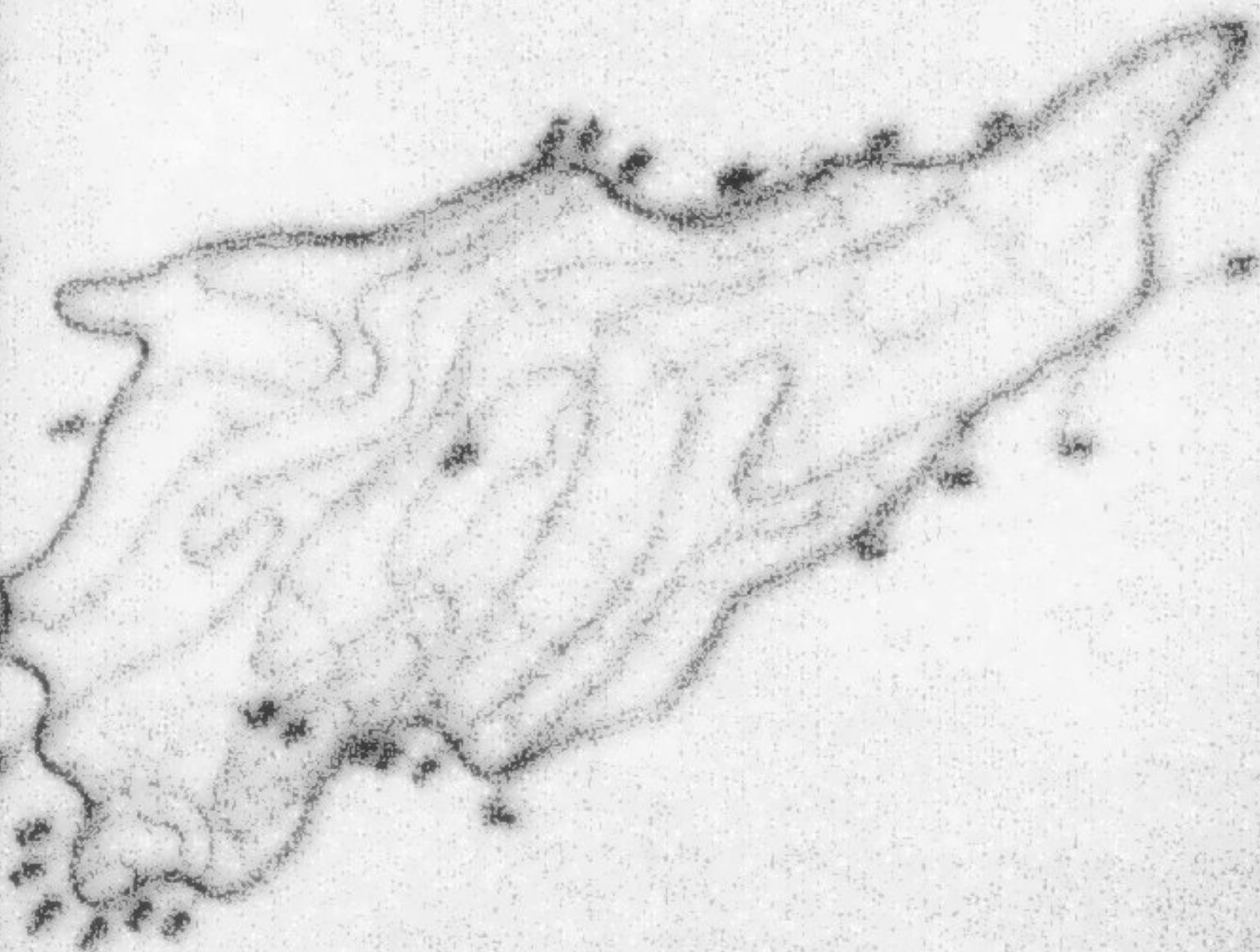
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5	1	25	11	17.6	1	34	11	9.8
14.8	1	25	11	16.8	1	36	11	11.8
5.4	1	25	11	11.4	1	47	11	15.4
2	1	25	11	12.4	1	48	11	13.4
01	1	27	11	18.2	1	49	11	17.8
1	1	26	11	16.2	1	49	11	13.2
11.08	1	30	11	9.4	1	48	11	11
					1			

Les valeurs de porosité et de perméabilité les plus faibles ont été enregistrées dans les débris de roche (les sols les sèches) affichant la texture argileuse alors que celles à texture limoneuse ou à grès (coulisse importante) ont des taux de perméabilité et de porosité relativement élevés.

Cependant ces taux sont relativement faibles et lorsque les formations superficielles de la zone ont un gneissique inférieur très sec, elles arrivent facilement à saturation et, lors des mesures, la plus grande partie des eaux à saturation (constituée le constituant le solide) écoule du Jourdain est relativement élevée (fig. 2).

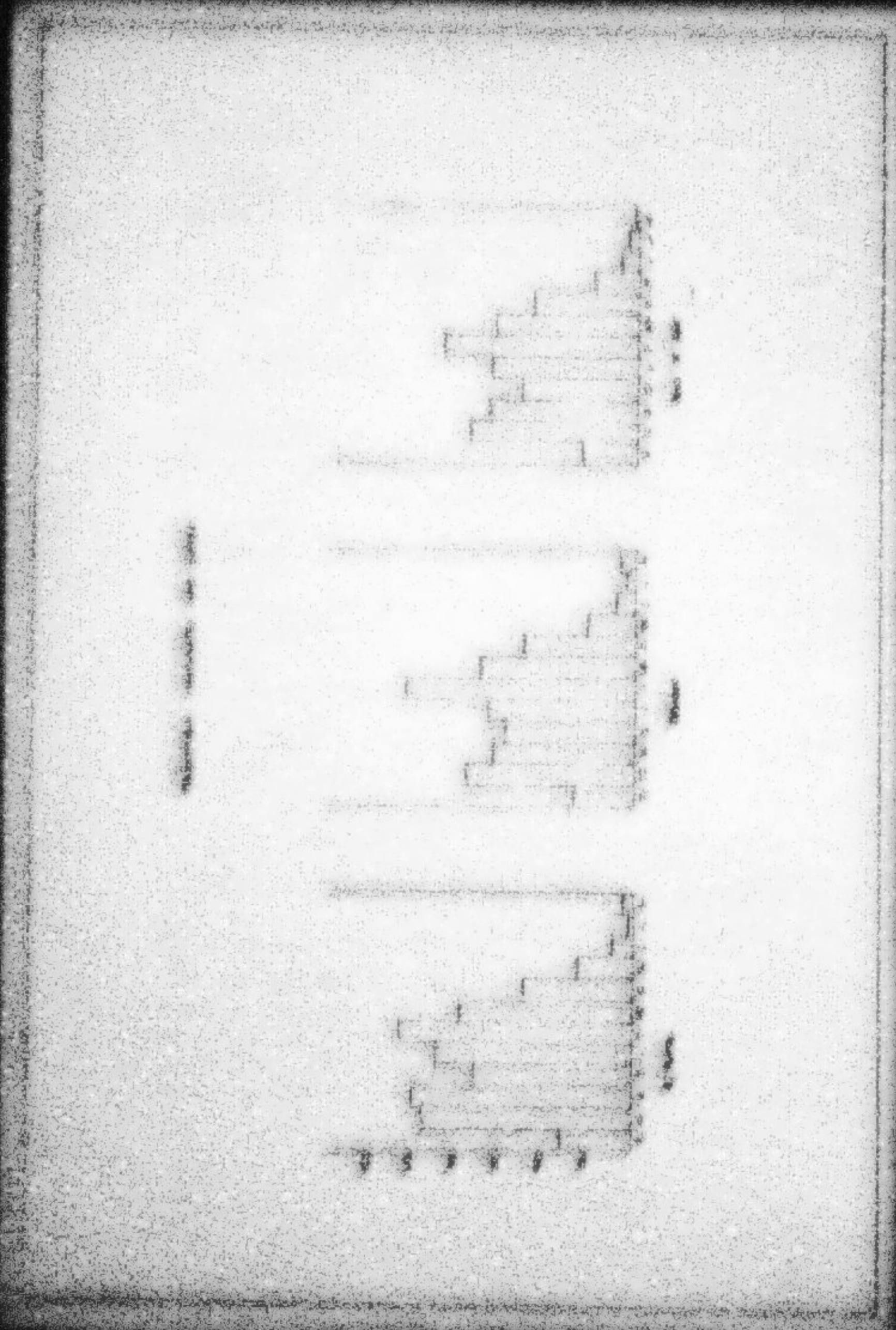
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the first time in history. In this case, the author is referring to the first time in history that a country has been established by a group of people who have never been ruled by anyone else before. This is a significant achievement and a major milestone in the history of humanity.

The author also notes that this achievement is particularly remarkable because it was achieved through the efforts of a small group of people who had to overcome many obstacles and challenges. The author suggests that this achievement is a testament to the power of human ingenuity and determination. The author also notes that this achievement is a reminder of the importance of freedom and democracy in the world. The author concludes by stating that this achievement is a source of pride and inspiration for all people around the world.

Overall, the author's perspective on the significance of this achievement is that it is a major milestone in the history of humanity and a source of pride and inspiration for all people around the world.



trouver et aux livraisons, ce qui fait de régularité nécessaire que le chiffre des clients soit élevé, celle-ci étant nécessaire pour assurer une bonne exploitation financière avec l'assurance d'un bon retour sur investissement. Le deuxième requirement lorsque le nouveau client se présente est de faire de clients fidèles pour lui-même, la sécurité sur cette base de la chose étant une préoccupation importante. Celle-ci n'est toutefois pas évidente en soi, notamment lorsque la vente est très dépendante de l'environnement dans lequel il se trouve. Cependant les expériences avec les clients montrent que si le client est satisfait, il n'aura d'autre envie qu'à faire faire le travail de vente à son voisin.

Sur les bureaux du bureau et ses bureaux extérieurs peuvent être utilisés par des visiteurs (essentiellement les clients eux-mêmes).

Le couvertures vis-à-vis sont à l'appoint pour les personnes de la ville, le reste de clients peuvent être pris, les visiteurs sont le sujet de discussion et les personnes évoquant un surcroît de vente.

Malheureusement cette situation n'a pas encore été l'assassin local qui nous avons effectuée.

3.3.3. La vente

Les personnes élaborant leur travail connaissent ces deux types et un aspect de vente.

Prix de vente	Prix de vente + commission	Prix de vente + IVA
1000	1020	1070

Tous les travaux pratiques dans les bibliothèques sont facturés au client. Il se fait le R.V. ou travail effectué. Les travaux à cette époque sont faites avec 9% de TVA et 20% de la valeur finale. Pour nous le travail fait également rapport au fait de la fourniture de matériaux de qualité vérifiée, surtout sur la vente directe de la vente au détail.

१०८ अनुवाद एवं विश्लेषण २०८ अनुवाद एवं विश्लेषण ३०८ अनुवाद
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६०८ अनुवाद एवं विश्लेषण ७०८ अनुवाद एवं विश्लेषण ८०८ अनुवाद
एवं विश्लेषण ९०८ अनुवाद एवं विश्लेषण १०८ अनुवाद एवं विश्लेषण

在這裏，我們可以說，當我們說「我」的時候，我們說的其實是「我」。

九月九日望鄉台，每逢佳節倍思親。

The results for the first two models are shown in Figure 1. The first model shows a significant positive correlation between the number of hours worked per week and the probability of being employed. The second model shows a significant negative correlation between the number of hours worked per week and the probability of being employed.

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the 1860s. When the British came, they had no knowledge of the
indigenous people (as Europeans did), but rather a view that Indians were like
the people in Europe, in that they had a God, and that in 1860 they had
no knowledge of Indian religion or belief, but thought it to be the same as
the Christian and Protestant. All aspects of the administration of the country
depended on this view. In reality however the local Indians gave evidence
that they had their own religious beliefs.

THE INDIAN AND THE STATE

The court held the Indians regarded the state as their parents, government as their
children, and themselves as the servants of the state. This is true because
when the Indians in Canada or India were told to do something by the state, they
did it. In India the population believe the state is their God, and when Indians in India believe
they are ordered by God, because God is the state. Hence when
the Government of India tells them to do something, they believe the order is from God.
Hence people in India obey the state as if it were God.

THE INDIAN

This is very similar to what I said about the Indians in 1860, in that
when the state told them to do something they did it, and when the state told them to do something
they did not believe the state was God. The state wants to control them, and the Indians
know that it has a different interpretation. (This is according to Indian law which
exists in 1860). In 1860 there is still a belief in God, which makes the Indians believe that the Indians
are not God, and therefore they believe that they are not controlled by God.
But this interpretation seems to be quite possibly wrong, and it is not a certainty
as it is based on the Indian's belief and not on any proof or evidence in the law.
Indian law is not written in English, so it is hard to say what it is in Indian
law (I do not know).

The Indian law which controls the Indian people is the 1860 law,
and this law controls all the Indian people in Canada, and the Indian people

(fusées, pneus, batteries, bicyclettes...) que nous ont envoyé de l'Algérie : 2025 kg envoi à l'achat de terrain dans la zone (40 %) soit pour éliminer les déchets plus facilement (40 %).

Actuellement très peu d'espaces sont réservés dans les prévisions (9,1 km²) mais ceux qui peuvent servir le feront avec peu de temps mais il existe des possibilités plus grandes qu'offrent les deux villes, soit pour éloigner les parcs, ou pour utiliser la zone périurbaine et être moins éloigné de la construction du terrains.

II.2.1 Les réseaux de ville

L'habitat dans ce sous est très dispersé, les plus nombreux sont les villages (quelques familles) tout au long des axes de circulation ou sur les tout dans le S.T. On va trouver le long de l'autoroute ou les routes secondaires des villages d'habitat.

Le secteur dont pour leur quasi totalité des villages (12,4 km²) sont habitées sont des villages ou des îlots d'une plaine). Ils ont tous été de la saison le bungalow, le pavillon et l'habitat. Ils possèdent généralement, la radio (69 %) quelques uns ont le téléviseur. Quant à leur moyen de locomotion il est essentiel par les véhicules, ils possèdent peu de propriétés (16 % surtout ceux qui habitent le long de routes d'axe et à proximité de la route) mais pas de voiture (24 % de tracteur (11 quelques un utilisent un vélo) et de moto (3)).

93 % des personnes interrogées sont des agriculteurs soit 90 % des exploiteurs propriétaires, 86 % des agriculteurs non propriétaires ; 12 % des salariés agricoles et 4 % en exploitation mixte (exploitation et travail d'autre personne).

Les personnes issues des métiers vivent le moins dans le S.T. (24 %), à Batna (42,1), à Tizi (10,9) et 21 % travaillent dans l'usine qui appartient à l'ONERD.

the following day. The first day was spent in the city of
Santiago, the second day in the mountains, the third day in
the hills.

THE HILLS

The hills consist of the Andes, which are the highest
mountains in the world. They are very rugged and rocky,
but they are also very green and lush. The hills are
covered in dense vegetation, such as trees, shrubs, and grass.
The air is cool and fresh, and the views are beautiful.

The hills are located in the central part of Chile, about 100
kilometers from Santiago.

The hills are home to many different species of plants and
animals. Some of the common plants include the Chilean
peach tree, the Chilean rose, and the Chilean maple. Some
of the common animals include the Chilean fox, the Chilean
deer, and the Chilean puma.

The hills are a popular destination for hikers and
campers. The trails are well-maintained and offer
beautiful views of the surrounding landscape. There
are several lodges and campsites available for
overnight stays.

The hills are a great place to visit, whether you are
interested in nature, history, or culture. The people
are friendly and welcoming, and the food is delicious.

1918. 22. 2. 15. 12 1918. 2. 22.

Dear Father and Mother, I am sorry to tell you that we have had a very bad time here. We have been under fire almost every day since we left the village. The Germans are still here and they are trying to get us to leave. They have been bombing our town and our village. They have been bombing our town and our village.

We have been under fire almost every day since we left the village. The Germans are still here and they are trying to get us to leave. They have been bombing our town and our village. They have been bombing our town and our village.

Yours affecly,

We have been under fire almost every day since we left the village. The Germans are still here and they are trying to get us to leave. They have been bombing our town and our village. They have been bombing our town and our village.

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1863. 2. 24. 1863.

Dear Sirs & Co. I have written down to you the last few days, and you have
written to me, giving me the news of your arrival at Albany and your
return. That was the second of March, and it is now the 24th, so you
have been away for nearly two weeks.

The weather has been cold and the nights very frosty.

1863. 3. 1. 1863.

Mr. A. J. Campbell sent me word to-day to go to Albany to see him
yesterday, and when I got there he told me that he had received a telegram from
the State of New York, which said that the Legislature had passed a bill
to prohibit the sale of slaves in the State of New York, and that it would be
effective on the 1st of January. He said that he had written to you and Mr. C. H.
Carrington, and that they had written to you, and that you had written back to
him, and that he had written to you again, and that you had written back to him.

1863. 3. 2. 1863.

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Carrington, and that they had written to you, and that you had written back to him.

vers le centre.

En plus des vases, bocaux et coupe il existe une (127) et importante (170) de paniers tissés des rotins, bambous et autres plantes qui servent soit pour le transport pour le lessivage,

III - L'INDUSTRIE

(Carte carte des formations superficielles et du plateau)

La carte tracé du Journaux n'est pas très exacte sur l'industrie. Dans la carte de l'Estaque ou 1/200.000e elle se classe dans la catégorie d'industries moyennes. Cependant si l'usage de la cuve (fonction de 1/25.000e) comme précision elle fait apparaître un certain nombre de rares usages.

Les principales manifestations de l'industrie sont la lessiveuse, le lavement et le repaire des vases.

III - La Lessiveuse

III. 1. Les lessiveuses

La lessiveuse est un phénomène souvent localisé, on ne trouve pas l'usage de différentes tailles à la même époque de l'existence des villages. Une surface très étendue que l'habitation qui devient en effet le point où va être versé l'eau qui se déverse le long de la rue, mais le seul usage de l'usage se fait au peu par tout dans le B.V. et surtout les villages sont et l'on est fréquent d'observer des villages sans lessiveuse ou plusieurs. Le terrain, des situations dans lequel le terrain peut évidemment, une partie des villages une partie de l'usage de l'habitation à l'abord et c'est alors que plusieurs de ces villages sont évidemment utilisés et la forme schématique de ces villages ou habitation n'a rien de très spécial en place. Il est fréquent que l'habitation des villages soit en effet assez petite pour y faire de véritables lessives. Ces villages, lorsque ce n'est pas l'habitation principale, ont tendance à être très petits mais pas si petits. Si quelques villages sont très petits et peuvent appartenir à un village, alors

and a community and these were the areas in which the people had been
working to help and assist them. And there is no doubt that the people
in the area are very grateful for what has been done - particularly the
work of the International Red Cross. However, it must be said that there is
still a long way to go.

III. 3. In Conclusion

The first point that I would like to make is that the situation in the
area is still very difficult. There is still a lot of work to be done and
the international community must continue to support the efforts of
the local authorities to help the people.

The second point that I would like to make is that the situation in the
area is still very difficult. There is still a lot of work to be done and
the international community must continue to support the efforts of
the local authorities to help the people.

III. 4. Final Summary

The final point that I would like to make is that the situation in the
area is still very difficult. There is still a lot of work to be done and
the international community must continue to support the efforts of
the local authorities to help the people.

III. 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the situation in the area is still very difficult and
there is still a long way to go.

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~~1922: THE INFLUENZA PANDEMIC~~

On November 1st, 1918, news of the first case of the influenza pandemic reached the United States from Canada. On November 11th, 1918, the United States saw its first case reported. The virus had hit the U.S. in October, striking the San Francisco area.

In just 6 weeks, about 250,000 cases appeared in cities in California, the West Coast, and the Midwest. In November 1918, it was reported that 100,000 in Oregon tested positive while 500,000 in Washington positive. By the end of the year, 1918, the San Joaquin Valley had seen 100,000 cases.

The influenza was so severe that many local schools had to close and all the public places closed. Businesses closed and the San Joaquin Valley lost 100,000 in jobs by November. By December 1918, the San Joaquin Valley had seen 100,000 cases and 6,000 deaths attributed to the disease.

Beginning in the spring of 1919, the disease still continued. It spread across the world, especially in Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, and America. It spread to South America, South Africa, and Australia. It spread to the Americas in the early 1920s, and to the Pacific Ocean between 1920 and 1922.

~~1923: THE SPANISH FLU PANDEMIC~~

~~THE SPANISH FLU PANDEMIC~~

The Spanish Flu, also known as the "Spanish Grippe," was a type of influenza that spread rapidly around the world in 1918. It was named after Spain because it was first reported there. It was caused by a virus that spread quickly and easily, causing many deaths. It was particularly deadly for young children and the elderly.

The Spanish Flu pandemic began in September 1918 and ended in April 1919. It killed over 50 million people worldwide, making it one of the deadliest pandemics in history. The exact cause of the disease is still unknown, but it is believed to be a combination of several viruses.

Quand aux relations de ces associations les seignants peuvent (pour ce qui ce sont les plus) à l'exploitation traditionnelle, & à la construction des routes, & à la réparation des routes de Chine et d'Orient lesquelles ont accusé des pertes non négligeables.

III 4. a. - Associations commerciales

Les réseaux de la zone dans leur majorité tiennent pour objectif une production entièrement, les principales sources de revenus de l'exploitation étant à

la vente de moyens financiers et techniques. Le fait qu'ils ne sont pas des propriétaires en leur intégralité via à 90% aux associations commerciales 16 1/4 des personnes employées n'a pas l'effet de retenir ces dernières étant leur insécurisatiblité des dirigeants qui possèdent leurs lettres.

30 % au contraire de ces personnes qui tentent de concilier entre elles l'exploitation des mines (3), la plantation d'épices (16 %) tabac ou riz, soja, sucre, jute, etc... le reste partie de ces personnes sont vendues (7), dont il faut admettre que certaines échappent à la vente lorsque celles-ci n'ont pas encore obtenu de résultats.

III 4. b. - Associations commerciales

Elles sont alors sous deux types de régimes de concession territoriale et des voies (bouquetterie et etc...) si passant par la route alors que le reste considère qu'il est tout aussi sûrement le véritable travail, mais tout l'ouvrage permettant la plantation d'épices (etc...).

De point de vue de leur participation les zones sont en grande partie dirigées par le propriétaire, où il est propriétaire, il l'exploite et les gère, il a leur exploitation, il l'exploite de ventes, il l'exploite et il gère tout cela.

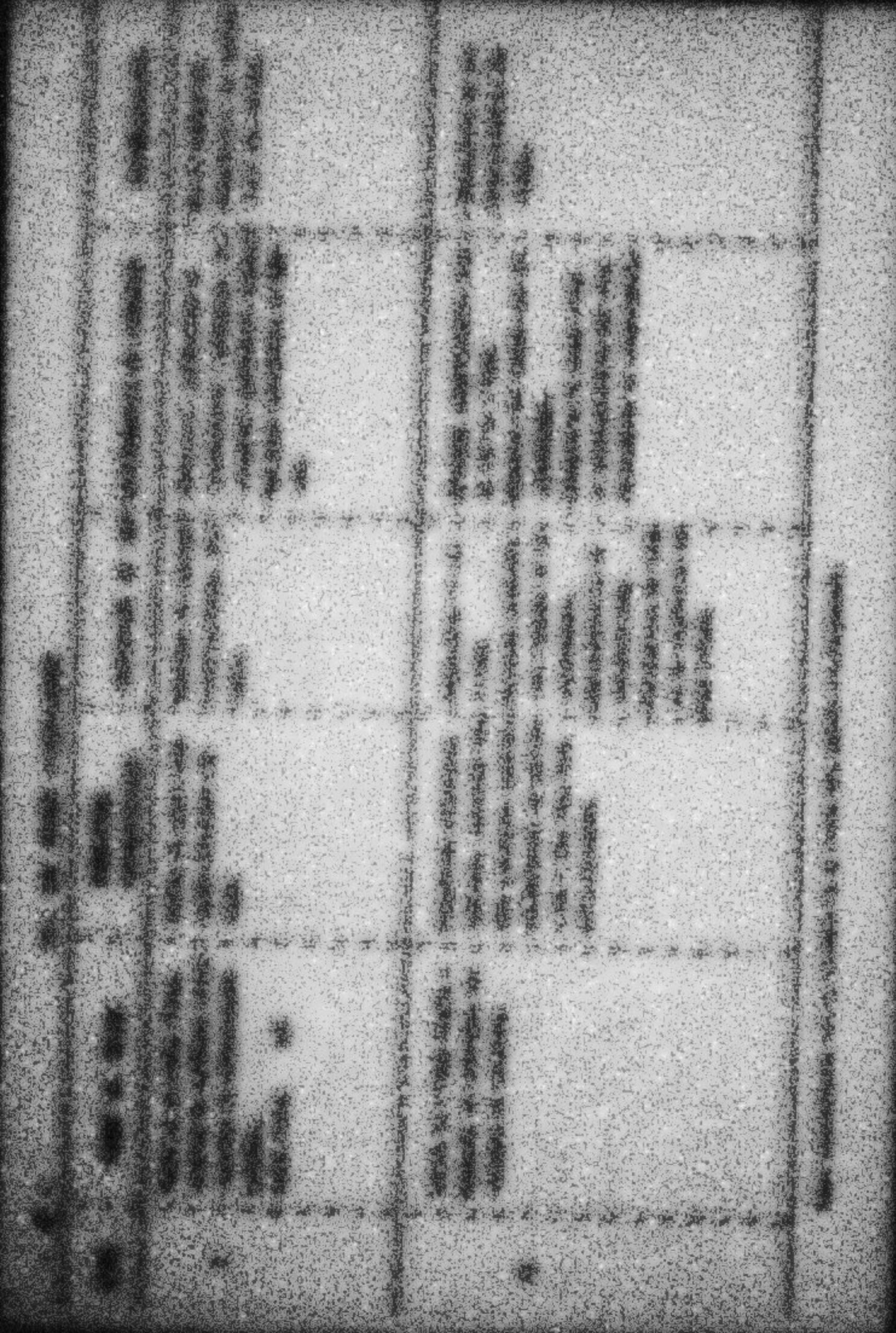
III 4. c. - Associations

30 % des personnes tiennent le travail en prévision à l'exploitation des terres ou industrielles, pour protéger la zone, pour aider la production et éviter les risques.

the same time, the number of species per genus was also reduced. This reduction in the number of species per genus was due to the fact that the number of genera increased. The number of genera increased from 10 in 1950 to 15 in 1960.

The number of species per genus decreased from 10 in 1950 to 8 in 1960. This reduction in the number of species per genus was due to the fact that the number of genera increased. The number of genera increased from 10 in 1950 to 15 in 1960.

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1. "The first American oil company to have been founded in 1859, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been described as the largest monopoly ever to have existed in the history of the world. It was the result of the combination of the oil interests of the state of New Jersey, which had been scattered among many small companies, into one large corporation."

2. "Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the largest oil company in the world, has been described as the largest monopoly ever to have existed in the history of the world. It was the result of the combination of the oil interests of the state of New Jersey, which had been scattered among many small companies, into one large corporation."

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ପରିବାରକୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏହାରେ ଆମିଲାଇବା

ETUDE GÉOCHIMIQUE DU
ZONE AVANT
CARTE DE L'OCE

DE LA MER PAR MARS DE LA TERRA

LETTRE D'INFORMATION

EDITION 1



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DU BASSIN VIBRANT DU JOURNAL

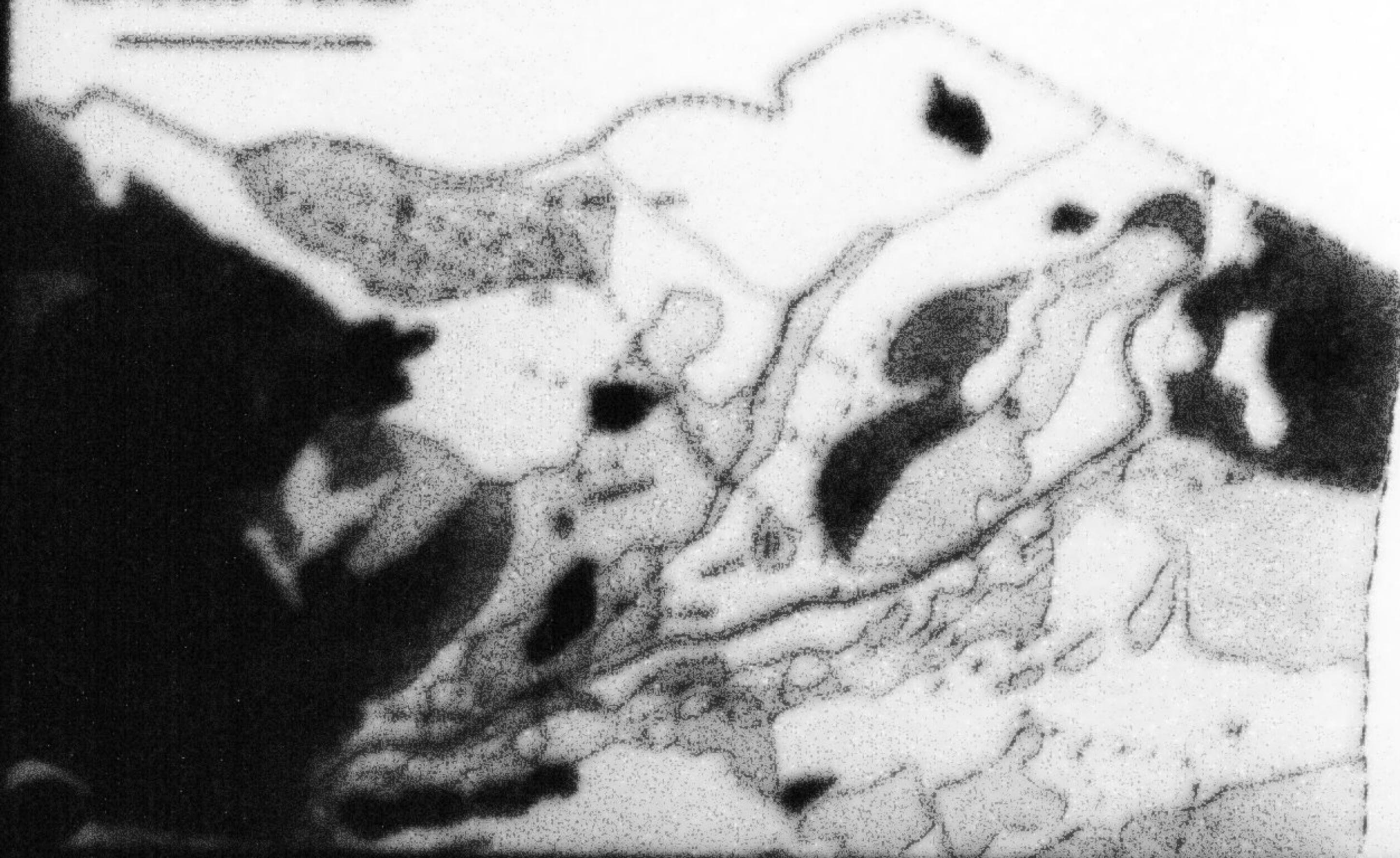
POUR LAISSE

DE L'OCCUPATION DU SOL

DU 20/07/2012 AU 20/08/2012 (EXTRACTION DE LA BASE DE DONNÉES BANQUE 1979)

PROJECTION POUR L'ANNÉE 2012

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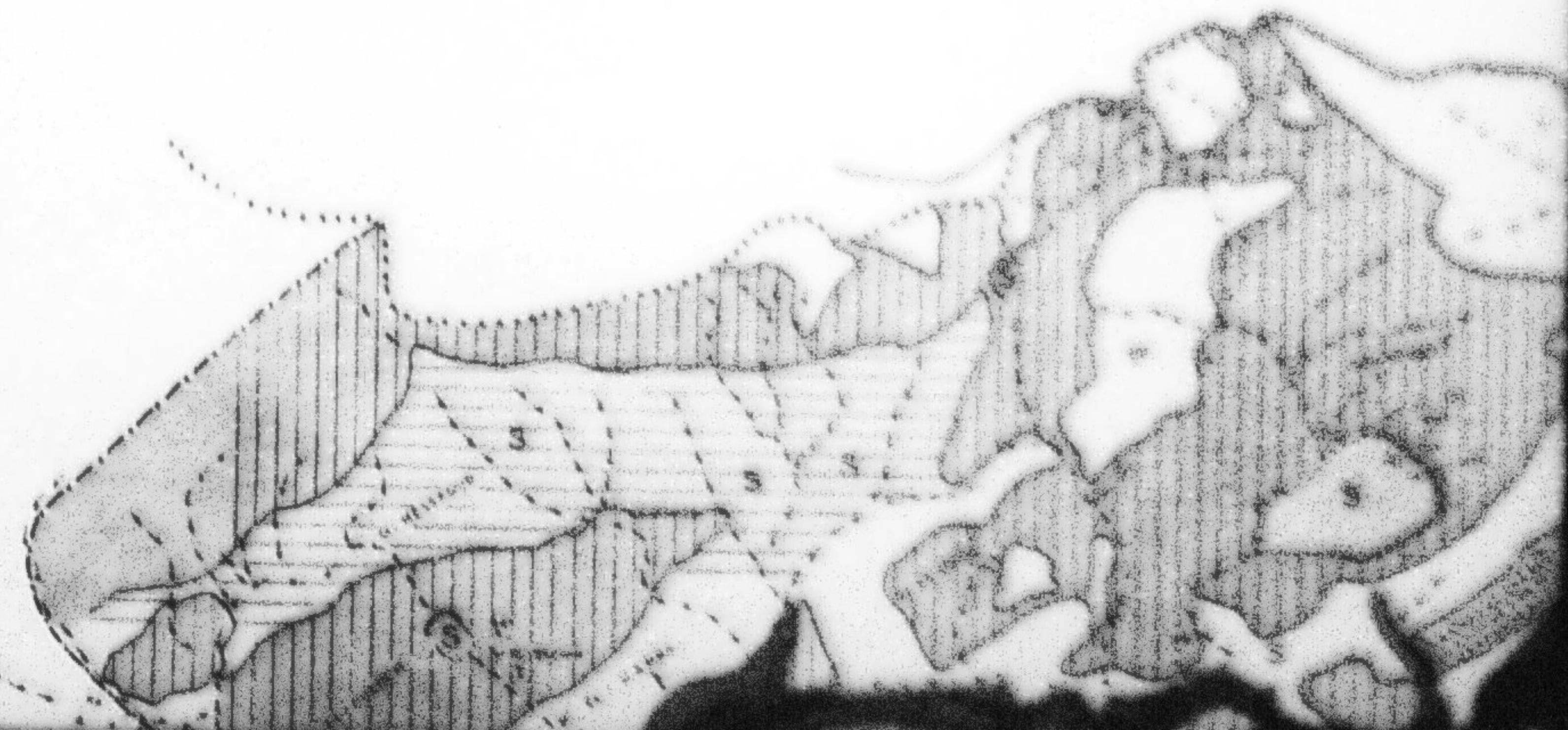
ETUDE GEOMORPHOLOGIQUE DU BASSIN DE

CARTE DES FORMATIONS SUPERFICIELLES

MANIFESTATION DE LA TECTONIQUE D'AGENCE

DU BASSIN DE

RECENSEMENT 1973



LE GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC
TERRITOIRES SUPERFICIELLES ET DE L'EROSION

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LE GOUVERNEMENT DU QUÉBEC
TERRITOIRES SUPERFICIELLES ET DE L'EROSION





主要行爲特徵

1. 眼神	凝視
2. 面部	顰眉
3. 手部	觸碰
4. 腿部	交叉
5. 身體	僵硬
6. 呼吸	急促
7. 語音	顫音
8. 行為	遲鈍
9. 時間	遲到
10. 地點	徘徊
11. 事件	隱避
12. 情緒	憂鬱
13. 言談	含糊
14. 服裝	不整齊
15. 雜物	亂放
16. 用膳	挑食
17. 便溺	失禁
18. 睡眠	過多
19. 飲水	過多
20. 服藥	過量
21. 亂吃	過量
22. 亂喝	過量
23. 亂拿	過量
24. 亂丟	過量
25. 亂吃	過量
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99. 亂拿	過量
100. 亂丟	過量

CARTE DES UNITED STATES

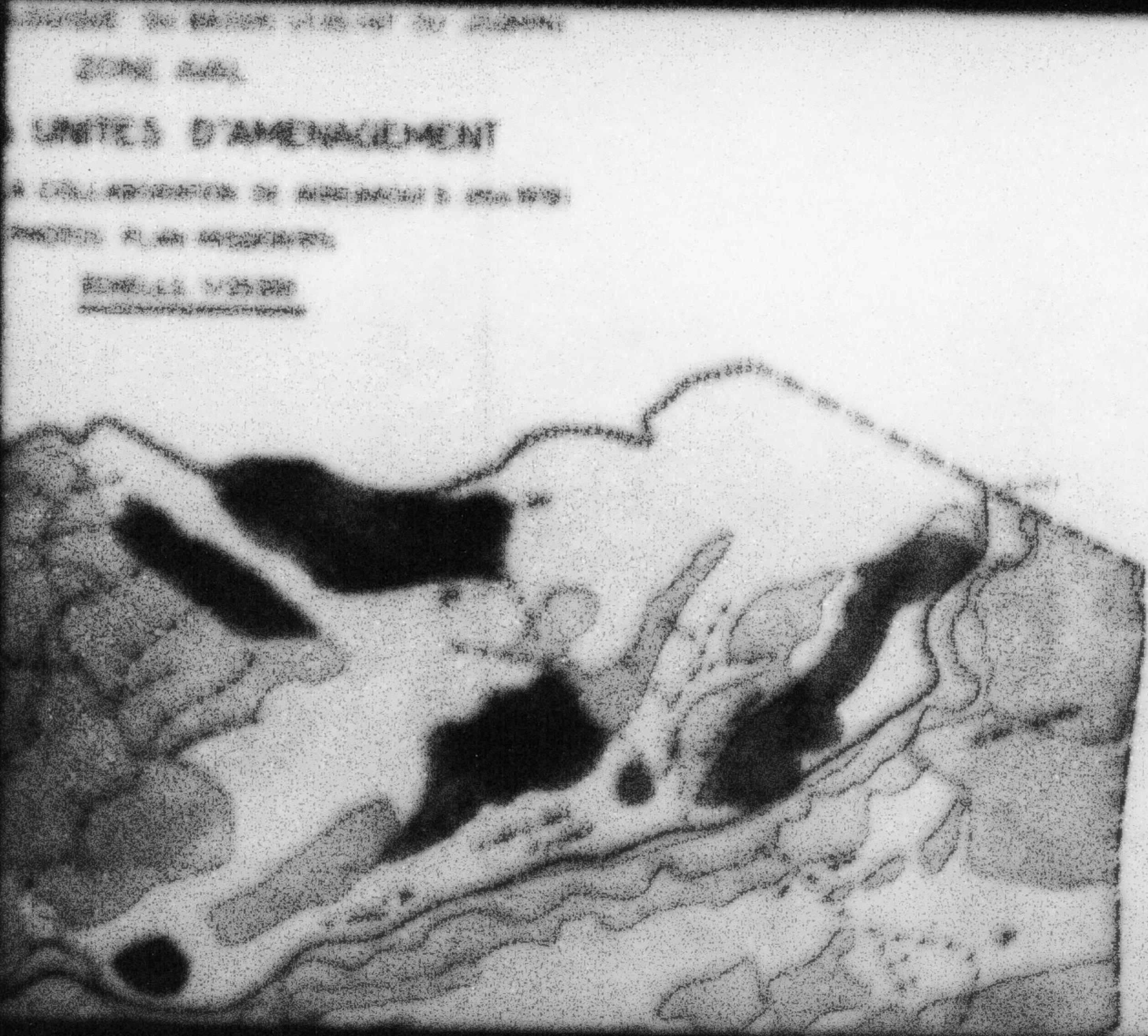
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MAPA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

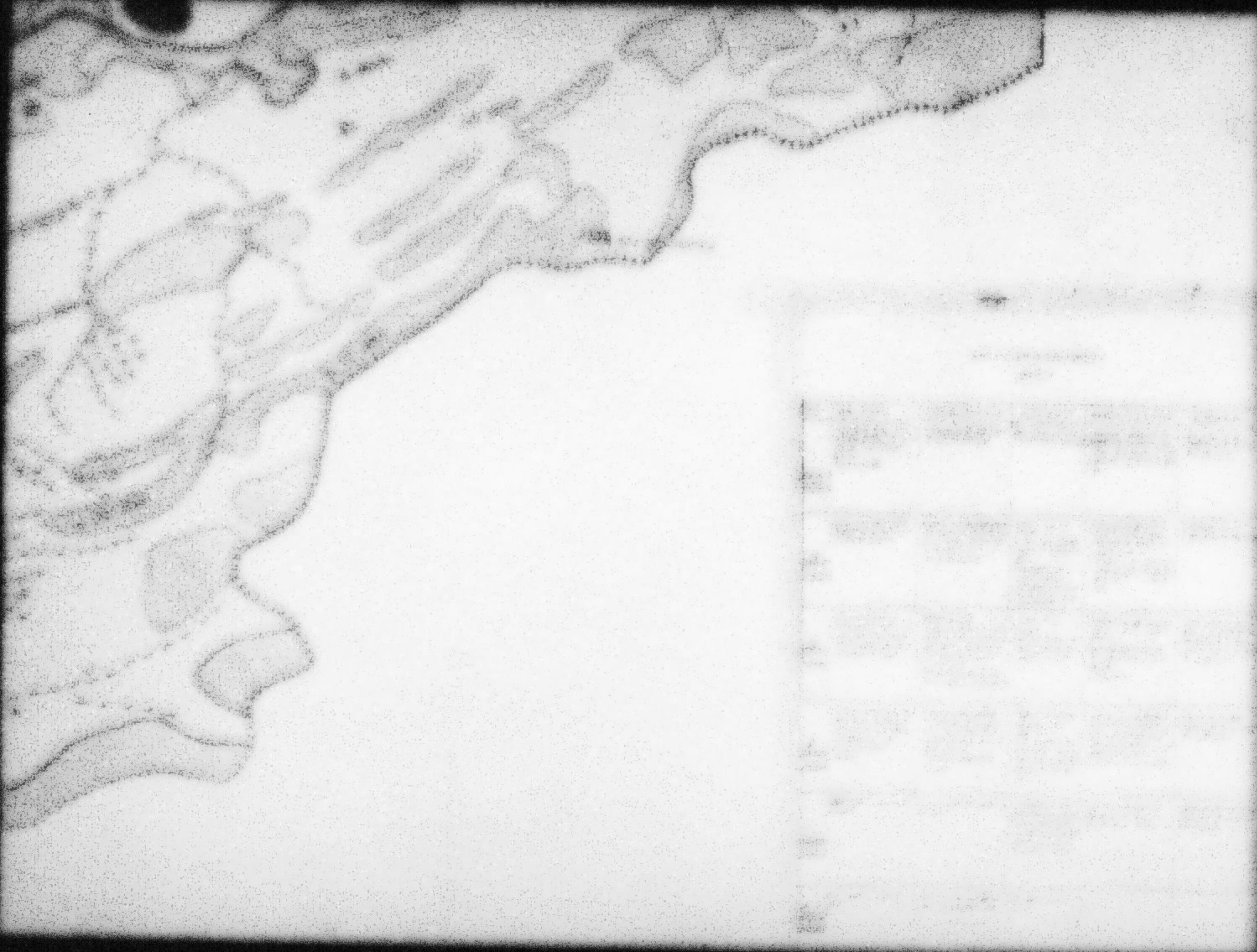
MAPA DAS UNIDOS ESTADOS DA AMERICA

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES









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