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The lushness of the Dario Marianelli score and the visual scope and detail from production designer Gary Williamson give "A Boy Called Christmas" a genuine sense of enchantment." The film also has delicate animation that illustrates Jack's bedtime story about Elfmiln and the gentle transitions from Aunt Ruth and the children to Nikolas' adventures across Europe.

"I hope everyone who sees it will feel like Lawrence brings sweetness and conviction to his interactions with various CGI creatures, but he's at his best with Zoe Margaret Coletti, who has appealing sparkle in her eyes," says Matthew Truitt, who has directed some award-winning commercials. There are some sad moments, including a redemptive sacrifice, consistent with the fairy tale traditions of real fakes that make the moments of joy meaningful. Children will enjoy spotting the origins of many Christmas traditions, but what will stay with them is the message of kindness, courage, and as Aunt Ruth explains, the stories that hold the universe together."

Now playing on Netflix. LIZARDER Release Messaggi; 4,022 Iscritti il: dom 23 gen 2022, 9:28
Grazie riviste: 290 volte da LIZARDER ~ Lun 14 nov 2022, 17:08 TITOLO ORIGINALE: A Boy Called Christmas GENERE: Avventura ANNO: 2021 REGIA: Gai Kenan ATTORI: Henry Lauwail, Toby Jones, Sally Hawkins, Kristen Wold, Michael Huisman, Zoe Margaret Colletti, Stephen Merchant PAESE: Regno Unito, Repubblica Ceca DURATA: 106 Min

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partito per ritracciare il favoloso villaggio degli elfi. E proprio lì, nel bosco magico della foresta di Kilmorye, si incontra il grande Babbo Natale, che li informa che è venuta l'ora del destino. Un bambino come tanti altri di nome Nikolas parte per una straordinaria avventura nella ricerca di un nuovo mondo dove poter vivere felici. Insieme ad una ragazza dai poteri straordinari, il loro viaggio sarà pieno di emozioni e scoperte. Conoscendo il suo vero nome, Babbo Natale riuscirà a liberarli dal terrore domestico, e darà loro la vita che meritano. Titolo originale: A Boy Called Christmas. Formato video: MP4. Dimensione file: 1.1 GB. Bitrate: 640 kbps. Canale: Stereo. Frequenza campionamento: 48000 Hz. Durata: 1:49:45. Dimensione stream: 498.255.333 byte (475.171407 Mib). Tipo di bitstream: bs: AC3 Frames (bs): 194.630 Durata: 01:43:48 (6228-16) Chunks/frame(s): 2 no Bitrate (bs): 640 kbps CBR FRF. campionamento (bs): 48000 Hz Modo (bs): 3 frame, 2 rear, 1 LF Final spike (bs): 533 bytes Preload: 480 ms Max AV delay: 500 ms Ritardo: 0 ms 1 Bitstream video | Tipo di bitstream: MPEG-4 Parte 2 User Data: XviD06P7 Packed bitstream: No OPel: No GMC: No Interlaciamento: No Aspect ratio: Square pixels Quant type: H.263 Total frames: 149.476 Drop/delay frames: 0 Frames corrupt: 0 I-VOPs: 1581 (1.05%) P-VOPs: 36571 (37.84%) # ##### B-VOPs: 91324 (61.09%)

Walt Disney Come on. Anyway, great movie. Rated 5/5 Stars. Rated 5 out of 5 stars 12/20/22 Full Review Matt H A decent enough holiday movie. Rated 3/5 Stars. Rated 3 out of 5 stars 01/06/24 Full Review Maanyata R I think this movie has a lot to teach. I loved!!! and recommend you to watch it if you are a person who enjoys holiday movies and not so keen on script and acting. Rated 5/5 Stars. Rated 5 out of 5 stars 12/30/23 Full Review Adrian M This was a sweet story within a story, in the same way as The Princess Bride was, only worse. No matter how many leaps of faith I took, the movie still found ways to not make sense. While it was nice to see more traditional elves for a change (yes, JRR Tolkien did it but you made new types of elves, but seriously, can we go back to traditional ones at least occasionally?), and it was based at least a little bit on established mythology, a lot of it just did not make sense, and even when you accepted that, the so-called leap of faith, there was still more that did not make sense, and it just kept on having things that I did not make sense. If I take a mark off out of 10 for every time they had an escalating leap of faith that they failed to adhere to, this movie would be about a 40/10, or worse even. But there were still nice bits and, so long as I put my mind to sleep for a bit, it might be possible to enjoy it. But this is very hard movie. I gave it 3/10 Rated 3/10 Stars. Rated 3 out of 5 stars 01/06/24 Full Review Maanyata R I think this movie has a lot to teach. I loved!!! and recommend you to watch it if you are a person who enjoys holiday movies and not so keen on script and acting. Attribution : You must give appropriate credit – provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike – If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions – You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 2021 film directed by Gil Kenan A Boy Called ChristmasTheatrical release poster:Directed by Gil KenanScreenplay by John Lee Hancock and Gil KenanProduced by John Lee Hancock and Gil KenanStarring: Jacob Tremblay, Emily Blunt, David Tennant, and others. The film is a Christmas fantasy film. It is a production of StudioCanal, BluePrint Pictures, Canal+ Cinéma, and Distributed by Netflix (International)Sky CinemaNOW (United Kingdom and Ireland)StudioCanalRelease date 24 November 2021 (2021-11-24) Running time106 minutesCountriesUnited KingdomUnited StatesLanguageEnglishBox office\$3.8 million [1] A Boy Called Christmas is a 2021 British Christmas fantasy film directed by Gil Kenan from a screenplay by Ol Parker and Kenan, based on the 2015 book of the same name by Matt Haig, and starring Henry Lawford, Toby Jones, Sally Hawkins, Kristen Wiig, Michael Huisman, Zoe Colletti, Stephen Merchant, Jim Broadbent, and Maggie Smith. It tells the story of a boy who travels to a land of elves with the mouse that he trained to speak as he ends up coming to their aid when people sent by the king, which his father is part of, make off with one of the elves. The story is told by an old woman to her grand-niece and grand-nephews. The film was released on 26 November 2021 by StudioCanal in the UK, France and Germany, in

culture, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000–3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or movable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. [Full article ...] Recently featured: Ezra Pound Transcendental Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Marcy Rheingold ... that Marcy Rheingold has never had a pet rabbit because he ran for governor? ... that Pope Leo XIV was the editor-in-chief of his high school's yearbook? ... that after Slovak actress Hana Melicová moved to Prague to study piano, she secretly enrolled in acting classes? ... that the riverine rabbit was thought to be extinct for more than 30 years? ... that Australian NFL player Laki Tasi got into American football at the suggestion of a burger shop owner? ... that guests at the launch of the bonkuster Mount! were given polo mints to feed to a white stallion? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicusor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasini win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by II with the song "Wasted Love," wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war continues with Israeli forces capturing Rafah. The Russian invasion of Ukraine enters its second winter. President Joe Biden pardons two dozen incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 – The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 – The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - US states Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 – A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Huels (d. 1632) Philip Pearlstein (d. 1924) Magnus Manskö (d. 1974) Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC – 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus the Younger and Agrippina the Elder, Germanicus was adopted by Emperor Augustus' grand-nephew Caligula. He also claimed descent from the Julii Caesares through his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him

In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month-long fire by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoichi Nagatsugu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 – Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6 December] The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign King James VI and I. Robert Bruce, Earl of Kent, is appointed Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. At the same time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's younger son, Prince Charles II of England and Norway founded Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[18 Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Qing dynasty government of China officially revokes the hajin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[19 Jacob van Heemskerck Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 – Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist d. 1640) January 4 – François du Aquilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician d. 1617) January 23 – Archduchess Margaret of Austria (c. 1613) January 27 – Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücken (c. 1626) February 3 – Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess consort of Brunswick-Lüneburg (c. 1618) February 12 – Johann Philipp von Westphalen, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein (c. 1650) February 24 – John George I, Elector of Saxony (c. 1628) March 1 – Akkuni Kamenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1644) April 10 – John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstedt, German noble (d. 1596) April 13 – Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 1 – Sebastian Weert, Dutch captain, vice-governor of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 13 – Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 – Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 – Jacof Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 – Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 – Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588–1620) (August 21 – Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622)) September – Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 – György Thuróczy, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 – Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 – Martin Frémont, French painter (d. c. 1640) October 1 – Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg (d. 1688) November 1 – Diego de Guzmán, Spanish diplomat (d. 1642) November 1 – Cornelius de Lapidus, Jewish exegete (d. 1612) November 12 – Heinrich Rantzow, Governor of Pomerania (d. 1653) November 13 – Johann Xainctfagne, French religious (d. 1622) November 13 – Christoph Bernhard, German composer (d. 1642) November 14 – Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunojo, Japanese Jesuit daimyō (d. 1621) John

Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 - Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 – Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1562) February 26 – Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 – Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 – Estácio de Sá, Portuguese explorer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 1 – Philip I, King of Hesse (b. 1527) April 1 – Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June – Ernest Rüdiger, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein (b. 1505) July 1 – William of Nassau-Orange, Dutch stadtholder (b. 1567) August 1 – Giovanni Battista Vico, Italian philosopher (b. 1668) August 1 – Pietro della Gasca, viceroys of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 – Takeda Yushinobu (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Becon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1540) Shaghali, kan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai * L. Carington Goodrich and Fang Chongyao, Dictionary of Ming Biography, 1368-1644 (Columbia University Press, 1976) * Weir, Alison (2008) [2003]. Mary, Queen of Scots and the Murder of Lord Darnley. London: Random House. p. 255. ISBN 978-0-19-952707-7. * Julian Goodare, "The Ainslie Bond," Kings, Lords and Men in Scotland and Britain, 1300-1625 (Edinburgh, 2014), pp. 15, 301-319. * William Simpson (2001). The Reign of Elizabeth. Heinemann. p. 64. ISBN 978-0-435-32735-4. * Jeremy Black (2002). European Warfare, 1494-1660. Psychology Press. p. 100. ISBN 978-0-15-27532-3. * Antonio Jose Saraiva, The Marrano Factory: The Portuguese Inquisition and Its New Christians, 1536-1675 (Brill, 2001), p. 345-347. * The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 2007, ed. by K.M. Brown, et al. (St Andrews University, 2007) * Clark, Roger H., Pause, Michael (2012). Precedents in architecture : analytic diagrams, formative ideas, and parts (4th ed.). Hoboken: Wiley. 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Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century Timeslines 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments v Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gerardo Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance in Western Europe. The Golden Horde, established by Batu Khan in 1240, was destroyed by the Mongols in 1480. The Delhi Sultanate, established by the Turkic invader Qutub-ud-din Aibak in 1206, was dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara (b? 1402). The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of the Ming Dynasty from Nanjing to Beijing. 1403: Wikandari, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ended in 1407 visiting Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambril(b? 1408). The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputed by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Mahangora Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty(9/1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dzehou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artists to build a tomb for the king[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholicism is outlawed in Tibet. 1425: The first voyage of Christopher Columbus across the Atlantic Ocean. 1426: The first voyage of Zheng He to Southeast Asia. 1426: Rajah Lonlok and Davang Kalanganit become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January – Preltrial investigations for Joao of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March – Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March – The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May - Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June – the Teutonic Knights and Svritgalla sign the Treaty of Christmelen, creating anti-Polish alliance September – Battle of Inverlochty: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October – Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December – Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Tabornites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachaucht founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the

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