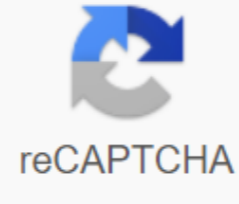




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Pdf of mixture and alligation problems for competitive exams

Welcome to the free online crash course SSC CGL 2018 Tier 1 Maths course from RaMo, CAT 99.99%iler. The SSC CGL 2017 Tier 2 Mathematics document was widely said to be one of the toughest works in the history of SSC CGL. Students found that the paper would be very difficult, difficult to solve and score marks. There is a general sense of panic about the preparation of SSC CGL 2018 Mathematics. Aptrix and Maths teamed up to make sure that students were lacking in math training, and so we started a free crash math course. Join me raMo in this series where I would like to show you that how the SSC CGL Mathematics Paper should be prepared and how students should learn math with the right approach and look at developing a thought process rather than rattifying formula. We would like to cover all topics including the new template questions that have appeared in the SSC CGL 2017 Mains exams. All sessions will provide a simple, logical explanation of the concepts and formulas of free logical and common sense based on solutions to problems that are considered more stringent. This accident is useful not only for SSC CGL applicants, but also for students preparing for other ability exams like Pot PO (SBI PO, IBPS PO) as well as this is a good reminder that nothing is fixed in exams, models will change, the level of difficulty will also change, but nothing can stop you from scoring signs if you keep your feet grounded in logic and do not work after useless tricks. In this lesson, in this lesson, Blends and Alligation has been covered in a way that gives you a deep understanding of the mix and alligation. Mix and Alligation is a very important area tested in every competitive SSC CGL exam, PO bank, PPC, and other ability exams. Having good skill With Mixtures and Alligation understanding helps in scoring better marks on the exam. SSC CGL 2018 Tier-1 Crash Course (FREE) Practice PDF files Click here to download a PDF compilation of all the issues discussed in video classes. Click here to download a PDF compilation of all the issues discussed in video classes. Middle (सौकर) Click here to download a PDF compilation of all the issues discussed in video classes. (SI - CI) Click here to download a PDF compilation of all the issues discussed in video classes. (Ratio and Proportion) Click here to watch the Video Classes Theme 1 (Profit and Loss) Click here to download a PDF compilation of all the issues discussed on video classes (percent) Video Lessons: Chapter 1: Percentages Video Lesson Playlist Chapter 2: Profit and Loss Video Lesson Playlist Chapter 3: Ratio and Proportion Video Lesson Lesson Head 4: Simple and Complex Interests Video : Medium Video Lesson Playlist Chapter 6: Mix and Approval Video Lesson Playlist Schedule: Click Here to Know SSC CGL 2018 Tier-1 (Mathematics) Crash Course YouTube channels on which lessons will be available Click Click Subscribe to the Youtube channel Click here to subscribe to Aptrix Youtube Channel Sharing Cares ... Arun - November 30, 2017 AC Team 1 - January 7, 2017 Arun - September 12, 2016 Shireen - March 13, 2016 Shire - 3 February 2016 AC Team 1 - 29 January 2016 AC Team 1 - 9 January 2016 AC Team 1 - 12 December, 2015 Shireen - November 18, 2015 Shireen - November 3, 2015 Shireen - October 24, 2015 Shireen - August 21, 2015 AC Team 1 - July 13, 2015 Word problems based on mix and alligation are requested in the quantitative abilities section of various government exams. Basically the number of questions asked from this section varies between 1-3 and is a little difficult to resolve. Applicants preparing for upcoming government exams should practice well to be able to answer questions on the subject. Applicants can also check the detailed quantitative program and exams in which this section is included in the related article. In this article we bring you a detailed concept of mix and alligation, along with some important formulas for addressing issues based on this topic. We'll also discuss some tips that will make the solution easier and explain the same with some examples. It was necessary to ensure that, since sectional sections had been cut off in almost all competitive examinations, it was important to pay equal attention to the preparation of each subject. Below are a few quantitative abilities concept links for your help: Mix and Alligation PDF issues:-Download PDF Here get a detailed analysis of the topic from experts for better understanding of Mix and Alligation-based questions using the video below: Mix and Alligation - The concept of the mix, as it follows from the title of mixing two or more things together and alligation, allows us to find a ratio in which ingredients/things were mixed and at what price they were mixed. To address mix and alligation issues, you need to know that alligation is used to find the average value of the mixture when the ratio and number of ingredients mixed are different, and to find the share in which the items are mixed. This may seem a little complicated, but once a candidate decides issues based on the same, the concept becomes clearer. Applicants can check the links below to prepare themselves even better for upcoming competitive exams: Important formulas for mix and alligation To address any numerical ability issue, candidates need to know the set of formulas for each topic that make solving issues easier and saving time. This, below are a few formulas that will help candidates with the same, and let them solve the mixture and alligation issues more conveniently: the basic formula that is used to find the ratio in which ingredients are mixed is also called the alligation rule, and can also be presented as candidates who are looking forward to applying for upcoming government exams and want to solve more and more questions of documents and mock tests to speed up their calculation skills and improve their training can refer to the links below: Tips and tricks for dealing with issues Time Management plays a very important role in government exams and candidates can not afford to lose much time in solving any of the questions asked. Thus, a few simple tricks and tips will also prove useful for candidates to solve a mixture of alligation issues easily: The rule of alligation can also be used to address issues based partnership, time and work and salary Read the issue and try to place the values in the rule alligation mentioned above to solve the question issues from this topic may seem a little more difficult, but it is easy to decide if a one time a candidate familiarizes himself with the concept and important formulas Used You can not only find a ratio between the number of two items, but also the speed at which the article can be sold using the alligation rule Any advice will be useful only if the candidate spends time practicing the mix and alligation questions and apply the alligation rule to find the answers to the same. Get math tricks and shortcuts to solve quantitative ability issues more efficiently and easily. Candidates who want to work even better should visit the links below to analyze the curriculum for each public sector exam: Mixture and Alligation Issues Below we have discussed several mix and alligation-based issues for your reference and help you in understanding the concept and applying the formula to effectively address the issues. No 1. The grocer wants to sell a mixture of two different pulses costing Rs.16 per kg. In what ratio should he mix pulses to achieve this selling price, when the cost of one grade of pulses is 14 rubles per kg, and the other is 24 rubles per kg? Answer: (4) 4:1 Solution: Using the Alligation Rule, No. 8:2 and 4:1 No. 2. The cost of two types of pulses is Rs.15 and Rs, 20 per kg, respectively. If both impulses are mixed in a 2:3 ratio, what should be the price of a mixed variety of pulses per kg? 22 r.s. per kg 30 rubles per kg 10 rubles per kg Rs. 18 per kg Rs. 24 per kg Answer: (4) Rs. 18 per kg Solution: Let the cost of mixed pulse variety be Rs. x Under the alligation rule, 2:3 y (20s) : (x-15) 2x-3x 60'30 The dealer has 1000 kg of sugar, and he sells part of it for 8% profit and the rest at 18% profit. The total profit he earns is 14%. What is the amount that is sold with 18% profit? 250kg kg 620 kg 400 kg 450 kg Answer: (2) 600 kg Solution: According to the alligation rule, number more expensive: Number cheaper - (18-14) : (14-8) (14-8) sugar sold with a profit of 18% 3/5 and 1000 and 600 kg 4. How much coffee of the A variety, costing 5 rubles per kg, should be added to 20 kg of coffee type B for 12 rubles per kg, so that the cost of two coffee varieties of the mixture cost 7 rubles per kg? 25 kg 34 kg 55 kg 52 kg 50 kg Answer: (5) 50 kg Solution: According to the rule of alligation, Number of Dirie: Number Cheaper - (12-7) : (7-5) = 5:2 The amount of coffee to mix with 5:2 and x:20 x 50 kg. Candidates need to decide more of them to better understand the topic. Mix and Alligation PDF Issues:-Download PDF Here applicants can also check the relevant training links below to ace upcoming government exams: Candidates looking for updates to government exams, information, training materials or training tips can turn to BYJU'S for help. Refer to the following video for further explanation and analysis of the Mix and Alligation concept: mix and alligation questions for ibps clerk PD Download Important Mix and Alligation PDF Questions based on previously asked questions in IBPS Clerk and other MBA exams. Practice Mix and Alligation question and answers to the IBPS Clerk exam. Download Mix and Alligation Issues for IBPS Clerk PDF 105 IBPS Clerk for just Rs. 199 Take free IBPS Clerk Mock Test Download IBPS Clerk Previous PDF Documents Go to Free Banking Research Material (15,000 Solved Issues) Issue 1: 18 liters of clean water was added to a vessel containing 80 liters of pure milk. Then 49 litres of the mixture seized were sold, and a little more pure milk and clean water were added to the vessel in a corresponding 2:1 ratio. If as a result the corresponding ratio of milk and water in the vessel was 4:1, how much pure milk was added to the vessel? (in litres) a) 4 b) 8 c) 10 d) 12 e) 2 Issue 2: The vessel contains a mixture of grape, pineapple and banana juices in the corresponding ratio of 4 : 6 : 5. 15 liters of this mixture was taken out and 8 liters of grape juice and 2 liters of pineapple juice is added to the vessel. If as a result the amount of grape juice is 10 liters less than the resulting amount of pineapple juice. what was the original amount of mixture in the vessel? (in litres) a) 120 b) 150 (c) 105 d) 135 e) 90 Question 3: The vessel contains 64 litres of milk and water mixture in a ratio of 7 : 3 respectively. 8 liters of mixture is replaced by 8 liters of milk. What is the ratio of milk to water in the resulting mixture? a) 59 : 21 b) 35 : 22 c) 64 : 23 d) 65 : 21 e) None of these IBPS Clerk Online Moot Test Issue 4: In Jar A, 180 litres of milk was mixed with 36 litres of water. Part of this mixture was taken out of Jar A and placed in Jar B. If after adding 6 liters of water to the mixture, The ratio between milk and water in Jar B was 5 : 2 respectively, which was the amount of mixture that was taken out of Jar A? (in litres) a) 24 b) 54 (c) 30 d) 36 e) 42 Issue 5: In Jar A 140-litre milk mixed with 40-litre water. Part of this mixture was taken out of Jar A and placed in Jar B. If before the operation in Jar B there were 17 liters of milk, and then as a result the ratio of milk and water in the jar B was 19 : 3 respectively, how much of the mixture was removed from Jar A? (in litre) a) 21 b) 36 g) 46 g) 18 e) 27 Question 6: In a 90-litre mixture of milk and water, the percentage of water is only 30%. The milkman gave 18 litres of the mixture to the customer and then added 18 litres of water to the remaining mixture. What is the percentage of milk in the final mixture? (a) 64 (b) 48 (c) 52 (d) 68 (e) 56 IBPS Clerk Previous documents Issue 7: The vessel contains a mixture of milk and water in an appropriate ratio of 10 : 3. Twenty-six litres of this mixture were removed and replaced with 8 litres of water. If as a result the corresponding ratio of milk and water in the mixture was 5 : 2, what was the initial amount of the mixture in the vessel? (in litre) a) 143 b) 182 g) 169 g) 156 e) 130 Question 8: 18 litres of clean water was added to a vessel containing 80 litres of pure milk. Then 49 litres of the mixture seized were sold, and a little more pure milk and clean water were added to the vessel in a corresponding ratio of 2 : 1. If as a result the corresponding ratio of milk and water in the vessel was 4 : 1, how much pure milk was added to the vessel? (a) 4 b) 8 g) 10 g) 12 e) 2 Issue 9: The vessel contains 40 litres of milk and water mixture. In the mixture 15% water. The milkman sells 10 litres of the mixture to the customer and then adds 12.5 liters of water to the remaining mixture. What is the corresponding ratio of milk to water in the new blend? a) 2 : 3 b) 3 : 2 c) 3 : 4 d) 4 : 3 e) None of these IBPS Clerk Important pdf issues Issue 10: Jar A contains 'X' a liter of pure milk only. A 27-litre mixture of milk and water in the corresponding ratio of 4 : 5, is added to the jar A. The new mixture is thus formed in a jar A contains 70% milk, what is the cost of X? (a) 23 b) 30 (c) 27 (d) 48 (e) 28 question 11: Jar A contains 78 litres of milk and water in an appropriate ratio of 6 : 7. 26 litres of the mixture were removed from Jar A. How much milk should be added to A jar to make water 40% of the mixture in the A jar? (a) 8 l b) 36 litres c) 12 litres d) 14 l e) 18 litres: Jar A has 36 litres of milk and water mixture at a corresponding ratio of 5 to 4. Jar B, who had 20 litres of milk and water mixture, was emptied into a jar A, and as a result in a jar A, the corresponding ratio of milk and Becomes 5: 3. What was the amount of water in the B jar? a) 5 l b) 3 litres c) 8 l d) 2 l e) 1 litre question 13: Jar A has 60 litres of milk and water mixture in a corresponding ratio of 2: 1. Jar B, which had 40 litres of milk and water mixture, was emptied into a jar A, resulting in a jar A, the corresponding ratio of milk to water was 13 : 7. What was the amount of water in the B jar? a) 8 l b) 15 litres c) 22 litres) 7 l e) 1 litre question 14: The vessel contains 100 litres of milk and water mixture in a corresponding ratio of 22: 3. 40 liters of mixture were taken out of the vessel and 4.8 liters of pure milk and clean water were added. What percentage of the water in the final mixture is less than the amount of milk? a) 78 \$1 (more than 2\$ b) 79 \$-1 (more than 6\$ c) 72 \$-5 (more than 6\$ d) 77 \$1 (more than 2\$ question 15: The vessel contains a mixture of milk and water in an appropriate ratio of 14 : 3. 25.5 liters of mixture were taken out of the vessel. 2.5 liters of pure water and 5 liters of pure milk were added to the mixture. (in litres) (a) 51 (b) 102 (c) 68 (d) 85 e) 34 Free banking training material (15,000 issues resolved) Issue 16: The milk-water ratio is 7:6. If 12 liters of water are added to the mixture, the new milk-water ratio will be 13:12. How much milk is available initially in the mixture? a) 182 l b) 172 litres c) 194 l d) 164 litres e) None of them. Issue 17: In the mixture, the ratio of milk and water X:Y. If 20 liters of milk and 10 liters of water were taken out of the mixture, then the amount of milk and water is equal to each other. If 10% of milk and 20% of water are added to the original ratio, the ratio between milk and water is 11:10. Learn the value of Y? a) 48 b) 40 g) 55 g) 45 (e) 50 Daily free online banking tests Answers and Solutions: 1) Answer (A) 18 litres of clean water was added to 80 litres of pure milk. This we get a mixture where the amount of water - 18 litres of milk amount - 80 litres Total amount of the mixture - 18 x 80 and 98 liters 49 liters of the mixture was then sold. Since half of the mixture is removed, and only the other half remains, the amount of water remaining - 18/2 - 9 liters The amount of milk remaining - 80/2 - 40 liters Total remaining - 49 liters of still a little cleaner milk and clean water was added to the vessel in a ratio of 2:1 Let the amount of milk added 2 times more water, added now, the amount of water in the amount of milk in 9 x taking into account that the ratio of milk and water in the vessel is currently 4:1 (40-2x) : (9x) 40'2x-4 (9x) 40'2x-36'4x - 2x x 2 amount of pure milk added in the vessel 2x 4 let the amount of grape juice, pineapple juice and banana juice in the vessel be 4y.6y,5y respectively Now that we have removed 15 ltr from the vessel the juice will be removed in their given ratio i.e. 4 ltr of grape juice will be removed and 6 ltrs of pineapple will be removed and 5 ltrs of banana juice will be removed and, Hence, new quantities of grape juice y-4 Pineapple jus - 6y- 6 Banana juice - 5y- 5 Niv 8 ltrs of grape juke is added and 2 ltrs of pineapple juice is added so that new amounts of juices in the vessel of grape juice - 4y'4 Pineapple jus - 6y-4 Given that the amount of grape juice is 10 liters less than the amount of pineapple juice. Таким образом, 6y-4 - 4y-4 - 10 2y' 18 y' 9 Первоначальное количество в сосуде - 15 y - 15y'135 ltrs 3) Ответ (A) Раствор молока и воды в сосуде - 64 литра рациона Молока: Вода 7:3 с использованиемем \$frac{water}{концентрация окончательная (всего)} (1- «фрак» удаленный том «общий» »n\$ \$frac{концентрация воды окончательный «общий» «фрак{3}{10}} (1- «frac{8}{64}»» » \$frac{концентрация воды окончательный » » » »frac{3}{10}} (1- »frac{1}{8})) \$ \$ \$ \$ «Фрак» концентрация воды окончательная «всего» » »frac{21}{80}} \$ вода : молоко в новом растворе после замены 21 : 5y 4) Ответ (D) Отношение молока к воде в Jar X No 180 : 36 is 5:1 Теперь, пусть 6х литров смеси быть вывезены из Jar X и положить в Jar Y. Затем, молоко в Jar Y 5x Вода в Jar Y x Так 5x/(x'6) 5/2 or, 10x (5x 30) or, 5x30 . : x'6 Hence the mixture that was taken out of Jar X - 6x No6 and 6 36 liters 5) Answer (E) Milk to the ratio of water in Jar A is 140:40 and 7:2. Let the amount of the mixture removed from the jar A and 9x liters. Thus, the milk will be 7x and the water will be 2x liters. Thus, (7x 17) / 2x and 19/3 x x 3 Thus, the amount taken out is 9 x 3 x 27 liters. 6) Answer (E) In 90 litres of mixture, the amount of water \$ frac 90times30{100}\$.27 litres. The amount of milk \$-frac 90times70 {100}\$.63 litres. Similarly, in 18 litres of the mixture, the amount of water \$ frac 18times30 {100}\$. 5.4 litres. The amount of milk \$-frac18times70{100}\$. 12.6 litres. After removing 18 liters of solution, the amount of water is 27-5.4=21.6 liters. The amount of milk is 63-12.6=50.4 liters. After adding 18 liters of water, the amount of water in the solution is 21.6-18=39.6 liters. Thus, the percentage of milk in the solution \$-frac 50.450.4+39.6times 100 . 56%. So option E is the right one. 7) Answer (E) Let the amount of milk and water be M and W respectively. M : W No10 : 3 M-10W B 26 litres of mix M No 26 (10/13) 20 litres and W 26 (3/13) 6 liters 8 liters of water is added. As a result, the M-W ratio is M-20 : W-6'8 and 5 : 2 2 (M-20) - 5 (W-2) 2M - 40 - 5W and 10 Multiply all conditions by 2. 4M - 80 10 W 20 Replacement 10W with 3M. 4M - 80 and 3M 20 M and 100 Hence W will be 30. The total is 100 x 30 and 130 euros. Option E is the answer to 8) The answer (A) 18 litres of clean water has been added to the a vessel containing 80 litres of pure milk. The total amount of the mixture is 80 x 18 and 98 liters Now, 49 liters i.e., \$frac{1}{2}\$ is removed, Milk left - \$(80)/2\$ \$40 litres of water left {18}/2\$9 litre Let milk added in \$2x \$1 litres{4}/1 and water added is \$x \$40 x 2x 9 x 4x\$ -\$2x - 40 - 36 - \$4 - \$x - frac{4}{2} - \$2 \$2, so \$ \$2 time 2 4\$1 litres 9) Answer (B) Blend (B) left after sale 10 litres 40 - 10 - 30 liters Now, the amount of water in 30 liters of the mixture - \$-frac{15}{100}\$ - 30\$ and 4.5 liters Milk 30 - 4.5 - 25.5 liters After adding 12.5 liters of water, total water - 12.5 - 4.5 - 17 liters, so \$ Required milk-water ratio - 25.5: 17 - 1.5 : 1 and 3 : 2 10) Answer (A) Number of milk in 27(4)-litre mixture and water in the new mixture - \$70 : 30 and 7 : \$3 Acc to ques, - \$frac{15}{3}x- 36 - 15 times 7 - 105 \$- \$3x{7}/3\$ \$36 - 15 times 7 - \$105 - \$3X, 105 - 36 - \$69 \$X - frac{69}{3}{3} 23 \$11) Answer (E) Jar A has 78 litres of milk and water mixture in a corresponding ratio of 6 : 7 - The amount of milk in Jar A and \$frac{6}{13}\$ 78 and \$36 litres The amount of water in Jar A - \$78 - 36 and \$42 26 litres of the mixture was taken out of Jar A, i.e., \$frac{26}{78}\$ frac{26}{78} (Frac{1}{3}) Milk left \$36 - frac{1}{3}\$ 3 once 36 24 \$ Water left \$42 - frac{1}{3}\$ 3 time 42 28 \$ Let milk added to the jar \$x to ques, \$frac{24 - x}{28} - frac{60}{40}\$ - \$-frac{-24, x-}{28} - frac{3}{2}\$48 x 2x - \$84 th \$2x - 84 - 48 - \$36 \$x - frac{36}{2} \$18 litres 12) Answer (A) Jar A has 36 litres of milk and water mixture at a corresponding ratio of 5 : 4 - Amount of milk in Jar A - \$-frac{5}{9}\$ times 36 and \$20 liters Amount of water in Jar A - \$36 - 20 - 16 \$ ltrs Let the amount of water in Jar B - \$x \$10 a amount of milk in Jar B - \$20 -x) to ques, q\$frac \$x{5}{3}\$20 (20 - x) frac{40}{8} and \$5 litres 13) Answer (B) Jar A has 60 litres of milk and water mixture in appropriate ratio of 2 : 1 Amount of milk in Jar A and \$th frac{2}{3}\$ times 60 40 \$40 a litre Amount of water in Jar A - \$60 - 40 - \$20 lres Let the amount of water in Jar B - \$x \$11 lres - The amount of milk in Jar B - \$ \$40-x) \$A litre Acc. to ques, \$frac40 (40 -x) 20 x frac{13}{7}\$ \$560 - 7x 260 x 13x \$13x 7x 560 - \$260 \$20 \$ \$x - frac{300}{20} - \$15 litres 14) Answer (B) Amount of milk in a vessel - \$frac{22}{25}\$ times 100 - \$88 liters The amount of water - \$100 - 88 - 12 liters 40 liters of mixture taken out, ie, - (frac{2}{5}) - Milk left - \$88 - frac{2}{5}\$ times 88 52.8\$litres Water left - \$12 - frac{2}{5}\$ times 12 7.2 liters Now, 4.8 lira of milk and water are added. The amount of milk in the vessel - 52.8 - 4.8 - 57.6 liters The amount of water in the vessel - 7.2 - 4.8 - 12 liters, which means 12 rubles Required % - \$-frac 57.6 - 12.57.6c{475}{6}\$ No. 79 frac{1}{6} %\$15) Answer (C) Let the total amount of mixture in the vessel initially - \$17x\$ litres - Milk amount - \$-frac{14}{17}\$ times 17x 14x\$14x Water - \$17x - 14x - 3x\$3x Acc. to ques, - \$-frac{-14x - (Frac{14}{17}) once 25,3}{17}\$ 5) \$(80)/20\$ - 21 x 5 x 3x - 4.5 x 2{4}{1}.5 6'3x - 2 - frac{4}{11} \$14x - 16 - 12x - 8 \$ \$14x - 12x - 16 - \$8 \$x - frac{8}{2}\$ \$4, so \$ Initial amount of mixture in a vessel before replacement - \$17 x 4 and 68\$16) Answer (A) Suppose that the milk-water ratio is 7Y : 6Y respectively. Now 12 liters of water are added to the mixture. Thus, \$frac 7Y6Y\$ \$According to the question this ratio equals the new ratio, which is 13:12. So \$frac -7Y6Y'12 - dfrac{13}{12}\$Now take 6 common from the denominator. So \$frac -7Y6 - dfrac{13}{12}\$-dfrac-7Y (Y{13}{2})^2 Y-2)\$14Y - 13 times Y - 13 times\$ 14Y, 13Y - 26 14Y - 13Y - 26 Y 26 Originally thought that amount of milk is 7Y. So \$7Y and 7 times \$26. 182 litres Therefore, the option is the right answer. 17) Answer (E) In the mixture the ratio of milk and water X:Y. If 20 liters of milk and 10 liters of water are taken out of the mixture, then the amount of milk and water is equal to each other. X - 20 y Y - 10 So x - Y 20 - 10. X - Y No 10. Eq. (1) If 10% of milk and 20% of water are added to the original ratio, the ratio between milk and water is 11:10. DfracX (0.1 X) l (0.2 Y) (y dfrac{11}{10}\$dfrac{11}{10}) 1.1X{11}{10}1.2Y dfrac{1}{10}\$ \$ \$1.1X dfrac{6}{5} \$Y{12}{10} {6} , 2) Put Eq. (2) in Eq. (1). \$X - dfrac5X-}{6} - \$10 \$X - dfrac5X {6} \$10 \$-dfrac-6X-5X-}{6} \$10 X and 60. Eq. (3) Put Eq. (3) in Eq. (1). 60 - Y y y 10 60 - 10 - Y Y y 50. Thus, option e is the right answer. Download the free IBPS Clerk Preparation App

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