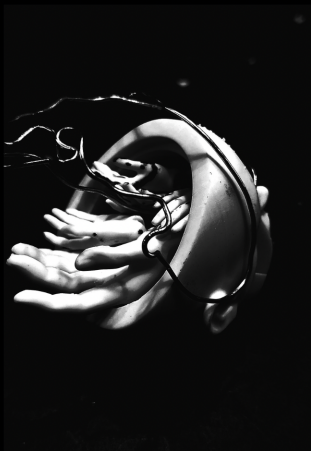
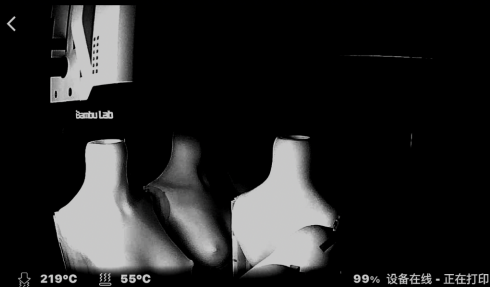


FINAL PROJECT

REPEAT IT UNTIL IT GETS NUMB

BY: LINRAN ZENG





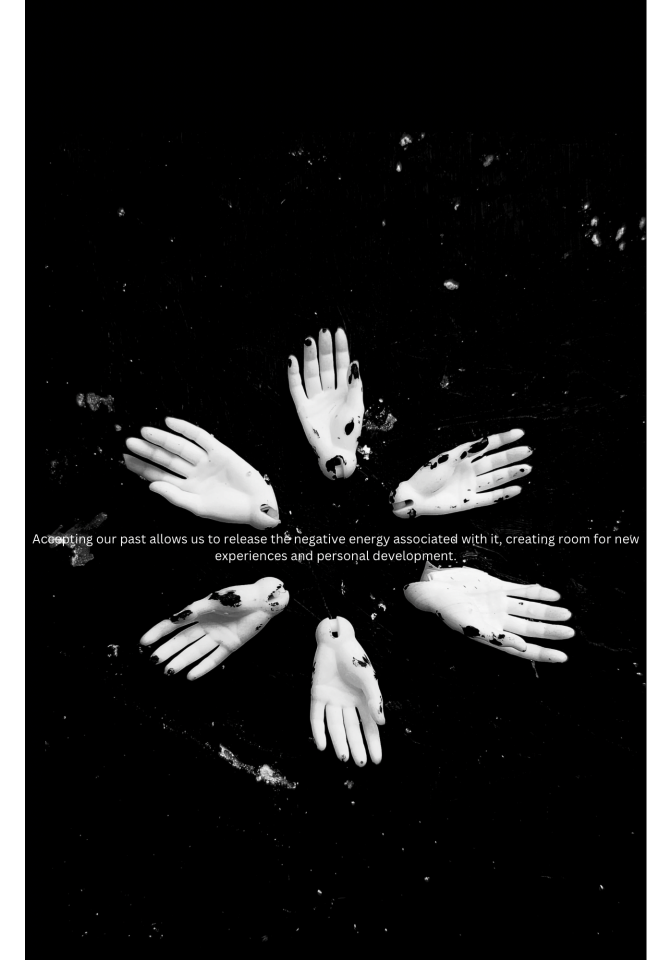
In the cycle of life, we often find ourselves revisiting memories
over and over again, seeking solace or closure.



This repetitive process is like a self-defense mechanism,
designed to protect us from further pain.

However, as we continuously dwell on the past, we begin to lose touch with our emotions and become numb to new experiences.



A black and white photograph featuring six white gloves arranged in a circular pattern on a dark, textured background. Each glove is heavily stained with black ink or paint, particularly on the fingers and palms, symbolizing the 'negative energy' mentioned in the text. The gloves are positioned with their fingers pointing outwards, creating a star-like or flower-like arrangement. The overall mood is somber and contemplative.

Accepting our past allows us to release the negative energy associated with it, creating room for new experiences and personal development.

Like molding a figurine from clay,
we can mold our own lives by actively engaging with the present and embracing
new opportunities.





By letting go of the past, we can free ourselves from the weight of regrets and missed opportunities.



Just as a 3D printer brings imagination to life,
we too have the power to shape our own narratives and create a brighter future.



Much like assembling a doll, we can piece together our journey and create a version of ourselves that is stronger and more resilient.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million (17% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the growth of the public sector. The public sector has grown from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing size of the public sector.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is the increasing demand for public services. The population of the UK has increased from 55 million in 1980 to 60 million in 2000. This has led to an increasing demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care.

A third reason for the increase in public sector employment is the increasing cost of public services. The cost of public services has increased from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing size of the public sector.

Finally, a fourth reason for the increase in public sector employment is the increasing size of the public sector. The public sector has grown from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing size of the public sector.

The increasing size of the public sector has led to an increasing demand for public services. The population of the UK has increased from 55 million in 1980 to 60 million in 2000. This has led to an increasing demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care.

The increasing cost of public services has led to an increasing demand for public services. The cost of public services has increased from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing size of the public sector.

The increasing size of the public sector has led to an increasing demand for public services. The population of the UK has increased from 55 million in 1980 to 60 million in 2000. This has led to an increasing demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care.

The increasing cost of public services has led to an increasing demand for public services. The cost of public services has increased from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing size of the public sector.

The increasing size of the public sector has led to an increasing demand for public services. The population of the UK has increased from 55 million in 1980 to 60 million in 2000. This has led to an increasing demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care.

The increasing cost of public services has led to an increasing demand for public services. The cost of public services has increased from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing size of the public sector.

The increasing size of the public sector has led to an increasing demand for public services. The population of the UK has increased from 55 million in 1980 to 60 million in 2000. This has led to an increasing demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social care.

The increasing cost of public services has led to an increasing demand for public services. The cost of public services has increased from 15% of the economy in 1980 to 25% in 2000. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing cost of public services, and the increasing size of the public sector.

The process of self-reflection is akin to fine-tuning a 3D printer, adjusting our mindset and outlook to align with our goals.



Just as a doll serves as a representation of our desires and aspirations, we can manifest our dreams by actively working towards them.



Embracing new experiences is like giving life to a doll, breathing vitality and excitement into our everyday existence.





As we venture into uncharted territory, we may encounter setbacks or challenges, but these are simply opportunities for growth and learning.



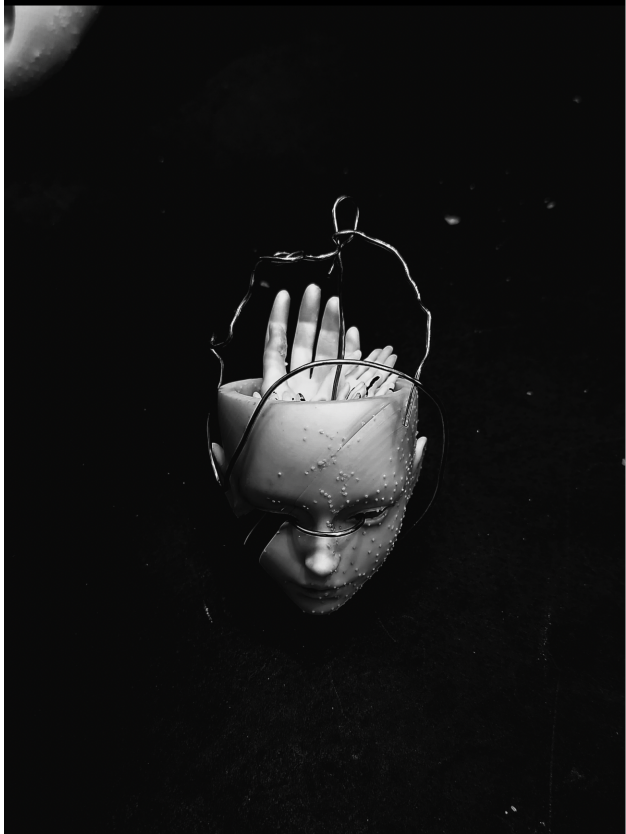
Similar to the intricate details of a 3D printed object, our experiences and lessons shape us into unique individuals.



By embracing both the joys and pains of life, we can create a beautiful tapestry of memories, much like an intricately designed doll.



Ultimately, it is through the process of confronting, accepting, and releasing our past that we can find true growth and freedom in the present and future.





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in education. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in education has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

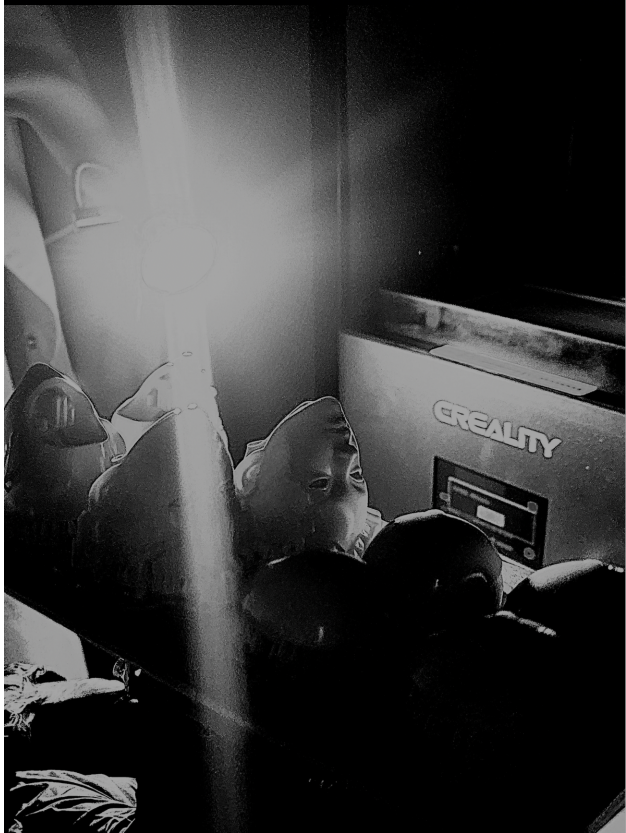
A third reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in social care has increased from 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million, 1.5 million to 2.5 million, and 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million, 1.5 million to 2.5 million, and 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

A third reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million, 1.5 million to 2.5 million, and 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million, 1.5 million to 2.5 million, and 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).



the fact that the number of variables is large, the number of observations is small, and the number of parameters to be estimated is large. The model is estimated using the method of moments, which is a robust method that does not require the normality assumption of the maximum likelihood method.

The results of the estimation are presented in Table 1. The first column shows the parameter to be estimated, the second column shows the point estimate, the third column shows the standard error, and the fourth column shows the *t*-statistic. The *t*-statistic is calculated as the point estimate divided by the standard error.

The first parameter to be estimated is the intercept, α . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the intercept is not significantly different from zero.

The second parameter to be estimated is the slope parameter, β . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the slope parameter is not significantly different from zero.

The third parameter to be estimated is the error variance, σ^2 . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the error variance is not significantly different from zero.

The fourth parameter to be estimated is the correlation parameter, ρ . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the correlation parameter is not significantly different from zero.

The fifth parameter to be estimated is the variance-covariance matrix, Σ . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the variance-covariance matrix is not significantly different from zero.

The sixth parameter to be estimated is the variance-covariance matrix, Σ . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the variance-covariance matrix is not significantly different from zero.

The seventh parameter to be estimated is the variance-covariance matrix, Σ . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the variance-covariance matrix is not significantly different from zero.

The eighth parameter to be estimated is the variance-covariance matrix, Σ . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the variance-covariance matrix is not significantly different from zero.

The ninth parameter to be estimated is the variance-covariance matrix, Σ . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the variance-covariance matrix is not significantly different from zero.

The tenth parameter to be estimated is the variance-covariance matrix, Σ . The point estimate is 0.000, the standard error is 0.000, and the *t*-statistic is 0.000. This indicates that the variance-covariance matrix is not significantly different from zero.



the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the Netherlands. The prevalence of mental health problems has risen from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1995 (Van't Hof *et al.*, 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems is expected to continue to rise in the coming years.

There are several reasons for this increase. First, the population of the Netherlands is ageing. The number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1995. The prevalence of mental health problems is higher in older people (Van't Hof *et al.*, 2000). Second, the prevalence of mental health problems is higher in people with a lower educational level (Van't Hof *et al.*, 2000). The number of people with a lower educational level has increased in the Netherlands.

Third, the prevalence of mental health problems is higher in people with a lower income (Van't Hof *et al.*, 2000). The number of people with a lower income has increased in the Netherlands. Fourth, the prevalence of mental health problems is higher in people with a lower social support (Van't Hof *et al.*, 2000). The number of people with a lower social support has increased in the Netherlands.

Finally, the prevalence of mental health problems is higher in people with a lower life expectancy (Van't Hof *et al.*, 2000). The number of people with a lower life expectancy has increased in the Netherlands. The increase in the prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is therefore expected to continue in the coming years.

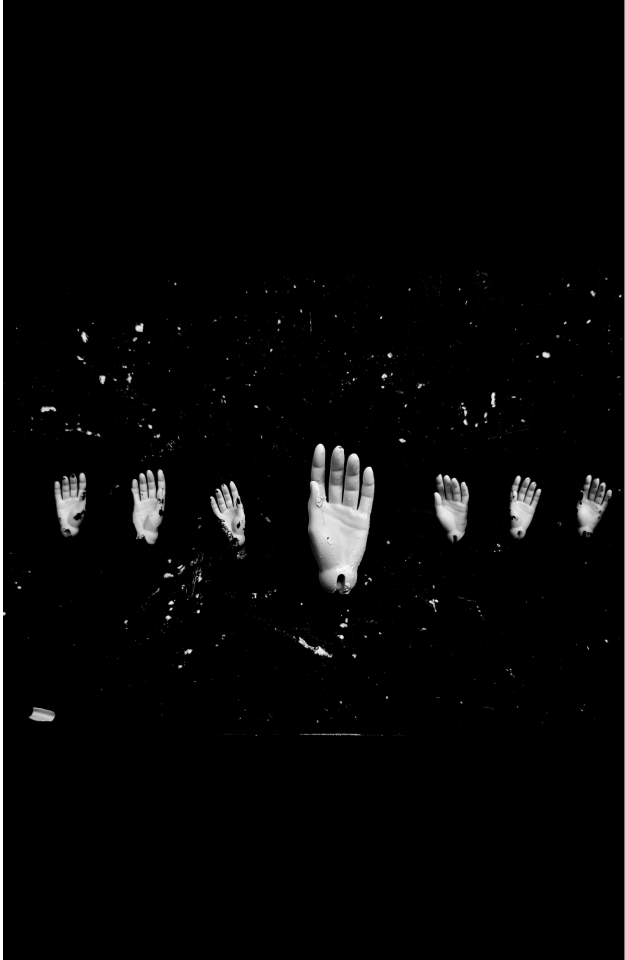
The increase in the prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem. The prevalence of mental health problems is a burden for the individual and for society. The prevalence of mental health problems is a burden for the individual because it causes suffering and disability. The prevalence of mental health problems is a burden for society because it causes costs for the health care system and for the economy.

The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society. The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society. The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society.

The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society. The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society. The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society.

The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society. The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society. The prevalence of mental health problems in the Netherlands is a public health problem because it is a burden for the individual and for society.





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the workplace. The Department of Health (1999) has published a report on the health of older people in the workplace. The report states that 'the number of older people in the workforce is increasing and it is important that employers are aware of the needs of these people and take steps to ensure that they are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are physically demanding and that require a high level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a higher risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

The report also states that 'older people are more likely to be employed in jobs that are less physically demanding and that require a lower level of concentration and attention. This can lead to a lower risk of injury and illness. It is important that employers take steps to ensure that older people are able to continue to work safely and effectively'.

In the cycle of
life, repeatedly
reliving
memories until
numbness sets in
is a self-defense
mechanism
rooted deep
within us. It
attempts to
solidify past
pains, but it also
hinders our
progress.

Therefore, let us
bravely confront,
accept, and
release them, so
that we may truly
find growth and
freedom in new
experiences.



CONTACT

zenglinran@gmail.com



REPEAT IT
UNTIL
IT GETS NUMB