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Sport in BrazilPeteca Shuttlecock

Peteca (Portuguese pronunciation: [petk]) is a traditional sport in Brazil, played with a "hand
shuttlecock" from indigenous origins and reputed to be as old as the country itself.

The same name is given to the shuttlecock-object itself.

Objectives [edit]

The objective of the game is to hit the shuttlecock-like object (the peteca) with your hand over a
high net, similar to a volleyball net, causing the object to land inbounded on the opposite court.

The peteca can only be hit once while on each side of the net.

Doubles and singles, male and/or female matches are played, both for competitive or leisure
purposes.

History [edit]

The word peteca is derived from a Tupian word meaning hit.

Over time, the word found its way into the Portuguese language.

Originally, peteca was played at times of celebration with dances and songs.

Gradually, this play became more of a sporting activity.

The game has been passed down through several generations by the Brazilian ancestors and has
developed considerably along the way.

Early petecas were very primitive home-made affairs consisting of stones wrapped in leaves tied
inside an ear of corn.

A more sophisticated version was described in a Brazilian-English dictionary as "a leather pad with
feathers stuck into it."

Pictures of the first petecas are few and far between, but on 30 May 1979, Brazil issued a set of
four postage stamps depicting children's toys, to commemorate the International Year of the
Child.

When Brazil was present at the 1920 Summer Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium the Brazilian
athletes took with them some shuttlecocks for amusement on the ship and during the intervals
between games.

The game of peteca fascinated athletes from many other countries who wanted learn the rules of
the game.

The problem was that there were no rules - it was just for pleasure.

Peteca left the streets, the grass and the sand to become a field sport in Belo Horizonte in the

1940s.

It was in Belo Horizonte, the capital city of Minas Gerais state, that the toy shape was transformed to its current format, proper for competitive games.

The typical peteca has four white chicken feathers attached to a base and connected to a bottom made with several thin layers of rubber.

It was also in Belo Horizonte that the rules of the game were first written, as well as the first courts were built and the practice gained competitive sense with internal championships that were held in various social clubs of the city.

In 1973 the Peteca Federation of Minas Gerais (FEMP) was founded, confirming the pioneering spirit of a sport born and developed among the Brazilian people.

From Belo Horizonte, the practice has spread to other Brazilian states, and from there to other countries, like France, that adopted the game as it is played in Brazil.

Peteca is now one of Brazil's fastest growing sports closely behind football and volleyball.

[citation needed] Another version of the game, called Indiacca, and closely based on peteca has developed in Germany, first appearing in 1936.

Rules of the game [edit]

A peteca match is played to the best of the three games, singles or doubles.

The first player (or the first pair) who scores twelve points wins the set.

One game can last only a maximum of twenty minutes.

If neither of the two sides have reached the required score, then the win is given to the team with the most points.

The peteca must be struck with one hand only and must pass above the net to the oppositions side in order for them to return it.

The server remains the same one until the service changes side.

A point can only be won by the serving team.

The player with the service has thirty seconds to score the point.

If this is not achieved then the service is given to the opposing player/team.

Faults [edit]

There are a number of recognised faults which can occur.

Service fault: service passes to the opposing team if the peteca passes below the net, outside the limits of the court, if the peteca touches the net or if the peteca touches a player of the same team (double) before passing over to the opposing side.

The 'in play' faults: if a player puts his hands or feet on the opposing teams side (similar to what occurs in a volleyball game); if a player touches the peteca with two hands; if there are marked accompaniment and not striking; if any other part of his/her body touches it and if the peteca is not hit (head, feet).

The 30-second rule: the server or the team which is serving has 30 seconds to score the point.

If the point is not scored in this period, then the service goes to the opposition.

At the end of 20 seconds, the referee announces "10" as a warning of the time remaining.

With the sounding of the referee's whistle, the rally is finished.

This is a more strict rule, when there's a referee to open count.

Equipment and court [edit]

Shuttlecocks : There are two types of shuttlecocks used in two different kinds of games of peteca. In a regular peteca tournament, the shuttlecock has a flat base and a standard weight of 42 grams.

The feathers are crimped and straight.

In a mini-peteca game, the shuttlecock has a rounded rubber base attached to five or more rubber discs.

The base is softer on the hand.

Although designs vary, the most common petecas (especially the competition type) consist of a base in the shape of a filled leather bag or a layered rubber pad, and a flight, which is usually made out of feathers stuck to the base.

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Court : singles' games are played on courts 15 m x 5.5m.

Doubles' games are played at 15 m x 7.5m.

By comparison, a standard volleyball court is 18 m x 9m.

Peteca is played on wood, cement or clay courts.

Mini-peteca is played on a standard sized badminton court.

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Net : men's games are played using a rectangular net topping 2.

43 m high, similar to a volleyball net.

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Children (8-12yrs) play over a 2 m high net.

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Footwear : Sneakers with a firm grip to the floor are desirable.

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Lightweight gloves: beginners often find that the rubber base of the peteca is hard on the hands, usually leaving red spots and a stinging sensation on them.

It is suggested that they wear a lightweight fingerless glove, similar to those used in rugby.

Competition [edit]

Competitive court games have been played in Brazil since the early 1930s.

It was only in 1973 that the first rules were written.

It was founded in 1985 and is now a worldwide played sport the aim of theme is to hit the shuttlecock like object

Currently,[when?] in Brazil, there's a Confederação Brasileira de Peteca,[1] still incipient, being formed around the preexistent Federação Mineira de Peteca,[2] from the state of Minas Gerais.

A version of peteca, indiaca, was developed by Karlhans Krohn [de] in Germany in 1936 and is very popular.

However, France was one of the first European countries to embrace peteca proper.

The Federation Française de Peteca (FFP)[3] is the national organ for France and was created in February 1997 by Jean-François Impinna, a French former international rugby player, and counts thousands of French peteca players.

The United Kingdom has recently followed suit and taken up the game with the United Kingdom Peteca Association - UKPA[4] leading its development.

May 2006 would see the first International Peteca Tournament being hosted by the FFP in Sannois, Paris.

Teams from Brazil, France and the United Kingdom were to compete.[citation needed]

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O que significa maiores probabilidades: Uma abordagem para o mercado brasileiro

No mundo dos negócios, é comum ouvir a expressão "maiores probabilidades". Mas o que isso realmente significa e como isso se aplica ao mercado brasileiro? Neste artigo, nós vamos explorar o conceito de "maiores probabilidades" e como as empresas podem tirar proveito disso no Brasil.

O que é "maiores probabilidades"?

"Maiores probabilidades" se refere à probabilidade de que um evento específico ocorra. Em outras palavras, é uma medida da probabilidade de que algo aconteça ou não aconteça. No mundo dos negócios, as empresas geralmente usam esse conceito para avaliar o risco e a recompensa de diferentes oportunidades de investimento.

Como as empresas podem tirar proveito de "maiores probabilidades" no Brasil?

No mercado brasileiro, as empresas podem tirar proveito de "maiores probabilidades" em diferentes formas. Por exemplo, elas podem investir em setores com maior probabilidade de crescimento, como tecnologia, saúde e energia renovável. Além disso, elas podem considerar parcerias estratégicas com outras empresas locais para aumentar suas chances de sucesso.

Exemplos de "maiores probabilidades" no mercado brasileiro

Existem muitos exemplos de "maiores probabilidades" no mercado brasileiro. Um deles é o crescente setor de tecnologia do país. Com a crescente demanda por soluções tecnológicas em todo o mundo, as empresas brasileiras estão bem posicionadas para aproveitar essa oportunidade. Outro exemplo é o crescente interesse em energia renovável no Brasil. Com uma grande quantidade de recursos naturais, o país é bem posicionado para se tornar um líder mundial nessa área.

Conclusão

"Maiores probabilidades" é um conceito importante no mundo dos negócios e pode ajudar as empresas a tomar decisões informadas sobre oportunidades de investimento. No mercado brasileiro, as empresas podem tirar proveito de "maiores probabilidades" em diferentes formas, como investindo em setores de crescimento e considerando parcerias estratégicas. Com uma grande quantidade de recursos naturais e crescente demanda por soluções tecnológicas, o Brasil é bem posicionado para se tornar um líder mundial em muitas áreas.

Setor	Crescimento (%)
Tecnologia	10
Saúde	8
Energia renovável	7

- No mundo dos negócios, "maiores probabilidades" se refere à probabilidade de que um evento específico ocorra.
- As empresas podem investir em diferentes setores com maior probabilidade de crescimento, como tecnologia, saúde e energia renovável.

- O Brasil é bem posicionado para se tornar um líder mundial em braçino cassino é confiável muitas áreas devido à braçino cassino é confiável grande quantidade de recursos naturais e crescente demanda por soluções tecnológicas.

Please note that the Portuguese text above has not been professionally translated and may contain errors. It is intended to give you an idea of what a Brazilian Portuguese blog post about "O que significa maiores probabilidades" might look like.

Caixa Econmica Federal, also referred to as Caixa or CEF, is a Brazilian bank headquartered in the nation's capital, Braslia. It is the largest 100% government-owned financial institution in Latin America.

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Adam Silver se refiere al foul flagrante de Chennedy Carter como un "bienvenido a la liga"

En su conferencia de prensa habitual antes del inicio de las Finales de la NBA, el comisionado de la liga, Adam Silver, calificó el foul flagrante de Chennedy Carter del equipo Chicago Sky sobre Caitlin Clark del equipo Indiana Fever como un "bienvenido a la liga", agregando que no es algo nuevo en el baloncesto.

El foul antideportivo de Carter contra Clark el sábado ha generado indignación entre los críticos que argumentan que Carter parecía ir deliberadamente a su manera para tirar su cadera y hombro en Clark, cuya espalda estaba girada y que cayó al suelo después de la falta.

Silver abordó una amplia gama de temas, incluyendo la creciente estrella de Clark en la liga, el futuro de la NBA y un acuerdo de derechos de medios pendiente.

"Por supuesto, quiero ver que Caitlin (Clark) sea tratada de manera justa y apropiada en la liga", dijo Silver a los reporteros. "Diría que parece que puede cuidar de sí misma. Es una jugadora dura."

Después del foul del sábado, Clark le dijo a los reporteros que estaba haciendo su mejor esfuerzo para no dejar que le afectara.

"Creo que en este punto sé que voy a recibir algunos golpes duros por partido y eso es lo que hay. Estoy tratando de no dejar que me moleste y seguir en el juego y mantenerme en lo que es importante porque por lo general es la segunda persona la que queda atrapada si reaccionas".

Silver calificó el interés apasionado por Clark, así como su rivalidad con la estrella del equipo Chicago Sky, Angel Reese, de "muy saludable" para el baloncesto femenino y la liga.

"Está generando un interés adicional tremendo", dijo Silver. "En justicia para los demás jugadores y en justicia para la comisionada (Cathy) Engelbert, esto no comenzó este año", dijo, señalando que si bien la WNBA ha visto varias estrellas en los últimos años, Clark ha acelerado el interés en la liga.

"Si miras nuestro plan de negocios original de hace 28 años, no pensábamos que sería una línea de tiempo tan larga para alcanzar la popularidad que estamos viendo ahora. En última instancia, no quiero hacer un gran problema de una jugadora en particular, una llamada en particular. Pero creo que las crecientes rivalidades dentro del baloncesto profesional, ves rivalidades obviamente entre clubes, pero también entre jugadores individuales, y creo que eso puede ser ultimate bueno para el deporte", dijo el comisionado.

Anteriormente esta semana, el presentador de ESPN, Pat McAfee, se disculpó por llamar a Clark una "blanca perra" durante un segmento sobre si la raza ha desempeñado un factor en el ascenso meteórico de la novata de la WNBA.

Silver dijo que "aceptó" la disculpa de McAfee y la calificó de "paso en falso".

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