

blackjack neo - aposta online jogo de futebol

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Community card poker game

Omaha hold 'em A showdown in Omaha. Player on the left wins with Three of a kind. 5 Exactly two hole cards must be used. Alternative names Omaha Type Community card poker Players 2–10 Skills Probability, psychology Cards 5 52 Deck French Rank (highlow) A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 Play Clockwise 5 Chance Medium to high

Omaha hold 'em (also known as Omaha hold'em or simply Omaha) is a community card poker game 5 similar to Texas hold 'em, where each player is dealt four cards and must make their best hand using exactly 5 two of them, plus exactly three of the five community cards. The exact origin of the game is unknown, but 5 casino executive Robert Turner first brought Omaha into a casino setting when he introduced the game to Bill Boyd, who 5 offered it as a game at the Las Vegas Golden Nugget Casino (calling it "Nugget Hold'em").[1][2] Omaha uses a 52-card 5 French deck. Omaha hold 'em 8-or-better is the "O" game featured in H.O.R.S.E.

History [edit]

Omaha hold 'em derives its 5 name from two types of games.

"Hold'em" refers to a game using community cards that are shared by all players. This 5 is opposed to draw games, where each player's hand is composed only of concealed cards, and stud games, where each 5 player's unique hand contains a mix of cards visible to the other players and concealed hole cards.

In the original Omaha 5 poker game, players were only dealt two hole cards and had to use both to make a hand combined with 5 community cards.[3] This version of Omaha is defined in the glossary of Super/System (under Omaha) as being interchangeable with "Tight 5 hold 'em".

Across all the variations of the game, the requirement of using exactly two hole cards is the only 5 consistent rule. The "Omaha" part of the name represents this aspect of the game.

Explanation [edit]

In North American casinos, 5 the term "Omaha" can refer to several poker games. The original game is also commonly known as "Omaha high". A 5 high-low split version called "Omaha Hi-Lo", or sometimes "Omaha eight-or-better" or "Omaha/8", is also played. In Europe, "Omaha" still typically 5 refers to the high version of the game, usually played pot-limit. Pot-limit Omaha is often abbreviated as "PLO." Pot-limit and 5 no-limit Omaha eight-or-better can be found in some casinos and online, though no-limit is rarer.[4][failed verification]

It is often said that 5 Omaha is a game of "the nuts", i.e. the best possible high or low hand, because it frequently takes "the 5 nuts" to win a showdown. It is also a game where between the cards in their hand and the community 5 cards a player may have drawing possibilities to multiple

different types of holdings. For example, a player may have both a draw to a flush and a full house using different combinations of cards. At times, even seasoned players may need additional time to figure what draws are possible for their hand.

The basic differences between Omaha and Texas hold 'em are these: first, each player is dealt four hole cards instead of two. The betting rounds and layout of community cards are identical. At showdown, each player's hand is the best five-card hand made from exactly three of the five cards on the board, plus exactly two of the player's own cards. Unlike Texas hold 'em, a player cannot play four or five of the cards on the board with fewer than two of their own (nor can a player play three or four of his or her hole cards).

A maximum of eleven players can be dealt a hand in Omaha, regardless of whether or not burn cards are used, however Omaha is most commonly played six handed or nine handed.

Some specific things to notice about Omaha hands are:

As in Texas hold 'em, three or more suited cards on the board makes a flush possible, but unlike that game, a player always needs two of that suit in hand to play a flush. For example, with a board of K 9 Q Q 5, a player with A 2 4 5 cannot play a flush using the ace as would be possible in Texas hold 'em; the player must play two cards from in-hand and only three from the board (so instead, this player's best hand is two pair: Q Q 5 5 A). A player with 2 3 K J can play the spade flush.

, a player with play a flush using the ace as would be possible in Texas hold 'em; the player must play two cards from in-hand and only three from the board (so instead, this player's best hand is two pair:). A player with play the spade flush. The same concept applies to straights. In Omaha, a player cannot use only one hole card and four cards on the board to play a straight. For example, with a board of 5 6 5 7 8 A, a player with J J 4 9 or J 5 J 9 9 cannot play a straight. But a player with J J 4 5 3 can play a straight from 3 to 7;

, a player with or play a straight. But a player with play a straight from 3 to 7; Two pair on the board does not make a full house for anyone with a single matching card as it does in Texas hold 'em. For example, with a board of 5 J J 9 5 9, a player with a hand of A 2 5 J K cannot play a full house; the player can only use the A-J to play J 5 J J A 9, since they must play three of the board cards. A player with J 2 9 10 can use their J-9 to play the full house J 5 J J 9 9 (or 9). Likewise, a player with 10 5 5 5 2 can use their 5-5 to play the full house J J 5 5 5 5.

, a player with a hand of cannot play a full house; the player can only use the to play, since they must play three of the board cards. A player with use their to play the full house (or). Likewise, a player with use their to play the full house. Likewise, with three of a kind on the board, a player must have a pair in hand to make a full house. For example, with a board of J J A J K, a player with 5 A 2 3 K does not have a full house, the player only has three jacks with an ace-kicker, and will lose to a player with only a pair of deuces. This is probably the most frequently misread hand in Omaha. (Naturally, a person with the fourth jack in hand can make four jacks because any other card in hand can act as the fifth card, or "kicker".)

Omaha hi-low split-8 or better [edit]

A showdown in Omaha hi-low split. Player on the left wins the low-hand half with the nut low A-2-3-4-5, player on the right wins the high-hand half with a full house 5-5-5-J-J

The most valuable starting hand in Omaha hi-low split

In Omaha hi-low split-8 or better (simply Omaha/8), each player makes a separate five-card high hand and five-card ace-to-five low hand (eight-high or lower to qualify), and the pot is split between the high and low (which may be the same player). To qualify for low, a player must be able to play an 8-7-6-5-4 or lower (this is why it is called "eight or better"). A few casinos play with a 9-low qualifier instead, but this is rare. Each player can play any two of their four hole cards to make their high hand, and any two of their four hole cards to make their low hand. If there is no qualifying low hand, the high hand wins (scoops) the whole pot. This game is usually played in the fixed limit version, although pot limit Omaha/8 is becoming more popular. A few low-stakes online tournaments feature no limit Omaha/8.

The brief explanation above belies the complexity of the game, so a number of examples will be useful here to clarify it. The table below shows a five-card board of community cards at the end

of play, and then lists for each player the initial private four-card hand dealt to him or her, 5 and the best five-card high hand and low hand each player can play on showdown:

Board: 2 5 10 5 7 8 Player Hand High Low Alan A 4 5 K 5 5 5 A 10 8 7 5 4 2 A Bryan A 5 3 10 10 10 10 10 8 7 7 5 5 3 2 A Chris 7 9 J Q J 10 5 9 8 7 Cannot qualify Derek 4 6 K K 8 7 5 6 5 4 7 6 5 4 2 Eve A 5 3 6 9 10 9 8 7 6 7 5 5 3 2 A

In the deal above, Chris wins the high-hand half of the pot with their J-high 5 straight, and Bryan and Eve split the low half (getting a quarter of the pot each) with 7-5-3-2-A.

Some specific things to notice about Omaha/8 hands are:

In order for anyone to qualify low, there must be at least three cards of 5 differing ranks 8 or below on the board. For example, a board of K-8-J-7-5 makes low possible (the best low 5 hand would be A-2, followed by A-3, 2-3, etc.) A board of K-8-J-8-5, however, cannot make 5 any qualifying low (the best low hand possible would be J-8-5-2-A, which does not qualify). Statistically, around 60% of 5 the time a low hand is possible.

to qualify low, there must be at least three cards of differing ranks or 5 below on the board. For example, a board of makes low possible (the best low hand would be, followed 5 by, , etc.) A board of, however, cannot make any qualifying low (the best low hand possible would 5 be, which does not qualify). Statistically, around 60% of the time a low hand is possible. Low hands often 5 tie, and high straights occasionally tie as well, as do, even more rarely, full houses. In theory, it is possible 5 to win as little as a 14th of a pot (though this is extraordinarily rare). Winning a quarter of the 5 pot is quite common, and is called "getting quartered." One dangerous aspect of playing for the low pot is the 5 concept of "counterfeiting". To illustrate, if a player has, for example, 2-3 and two other cards in their hand and 5 the flop is A-6-7, that player has flopped the "nut low". However, if either a 2 or a 3 5 hit the board on the turn or the river, the hand is "counterfeited" and the nut low hand is lost 5 (the player still has a much weaker low hand however, with 3-4, 3-5 and 4-5 making better lows). This 5 is why there is significant extra value in possessing the "protected" nut low. To illustrate this, if the player has 5 2-3-4 in their hand their low is protected, i.e. if a 2 or 3 hits the board they still have 5 the lowest possible hand. To lose the nut low in this case either a 2 and a 3, a 5 2 and a 4, or a 3 and a 4 would have to hit the board on the turn 5 and the river (giving the nut low to a player holding 4-5, 3-5 and 2-5, respectively), an unlikely 5 possibility. For similar reasons it is significantly better to possess the protected nut low draw over the low draw. For 5 example, this could be having A-2-3 with a flop of 7-8-9; any low card below 7 on the turn 5 or river gives the player the best low.

and two other cards in their hand and the flop is, that 5 player has flopped the "nut low". However, if either a or a hit the board on the turn or the 5 river, the hand is "counterfeited" and the nut low hand is lost (the player still has a much weaker low 5 hand however, with, and making better lows). This is why there is significant extra value in possessing the "protected" 5 nut low. To illustrate this, if the player has in their hand their low is protected, i.e. if a or 5 hits the board they still have the lowest possible hand. To lose the nut low in this case either a 5 and a, a and a, or a and a would have to hit the board on the turn 5 and the river (giving the nut low to a player holding, and, respectively), an unlikely possibility. For similar 5 reasons it is significantly better to possess the protected nut low draw over the low draw. For example, this could 5 be having with a flop of; any low card below on the turn or river gives the player the 5 best low. When four or five low cards appear on the board, it can become very difficult to read the 5 low hands properly. For example, with a board of 2 6 A 5 8, 5 the hand 2 4 5 K is playing a 6-5-4-2-A (either their 2-4 with the board's 5 A-5-6, or their 4-5 with the board's A-2-6 --either way makes the same hand). In this situation he is 5 often said to be playing their "live" 4, that is, their 4, plus some other low card that 5 matches the board but still makes a low because the one on the board isn't needed. A player with 3 5 5 10 J is playing a "live" 3, for a low of 6-5-3-2-A, which 5 makes a better low. However, a player with 3 7 Q Q can only play 7-5-3-2-A 5 low; even though he has a "live" 3, he must play two low cards from their hand, and so 5 he must play their 7-3, and cannot make a 6-high low hand.

, the hand is playing a (either 5 their with the board's, or their with the board's --either way makes the same hand). In this situation he 5 is often said to be playing their "live", that is, their, plus

some other low card that matches 5 the board but still makes a low because the one on the board isn't needed. A player with is playing 5 a "live" , for a low of , which makes a better low. However, a player with can only play 5 low; even though he has a "live" , he must play two low cards from their hand, and so he 5 must play their , and cannot make a -high low hand. Starting hands with three or four cards of one 5 rank are very bad. In fact, the worst possible hand in the game is 2 2 2 5 2 . Since the only possible combination of two cards from this hand is 2-2 , it is impossible 5 to make low. As no deuce remains to appear on the board, it will be impossible to make three deuces 5 or deuces full, and anyone with any matching card to the board will make a higher pair. Likewise, starting with 5 four cards of one suit makes it less likely that you will be able to make a flush. Starting with 5 four different suits yields no chance for a flush, and starting with four disconnected cards reduces straight possibilities. Computer analysis 5 of the best starting hands has proven that the best starting hand for Omaha is A-A-K-K (double suited). One favorite 5 starting hand for Omaha is A-A-J-10 (double suited), because of its wider range for making the nut straight (J-7, Q-8, 5 K-9, and A-10). For the Hi-Lo variation, the most valuable starting holding is A-A-2-3 (double suited). [5]

bad. In fact, the 5 worst possible hand in the game is . Since the only possible combination of two cards from this hand is 5 , it is impossible to make low. As no deuce remains to appear on the board, it will be impossible 5 to make three deuces or deuces full, and anyone with any matching card to the board will make a higher 5 pair. Likewise, starting with four cards of one suit makes it likely that you will be able to make a 5 flush. Starting with four different suits yields no chance for a flush, and starting with four disconnected cards reduces straight 5 possibilities. Computer analysis of the best starting hands has proven that the best starting hand for Omaha is (double suited). 5 One favorite starting hand for Omaha is (double suited), because of its wider range for making the nut straight (J-7, 5 Q-8, K-9, and A-10). For the Hi-Lo variation, the most valuable starting holding is (double suited). Hands to avoid tend 5 to contain mainly middle-ranked cards, which are of little use for any low splits and which tend to generate lower 5 pairs and sets, weaker flushes and lower straights and can be very expensive. Four of a kind is the worst 5 possible starting hand in Omaha, in contrast to most other poker games, where it is exceptionally strong. [6]

Straights and flushes 5 are ignored when judging low hands. Low hand ranks from best to worst: 5-4-3-2-A (the wheel), 6-4-3-2-A, 6-5-3-2-A, 6-5-4-2-A, ..., 5 8-7-6-5-4. Low hands can thus be read as numbers between 54,321 and 87,654 (with the exception of any number that 5 has a pair, i.e. 54,322). The lowest number that any player can make, while ordered from high card to low, 5 is the best possible low hand in play. For example: 2 3 5 6 7 wins over A 2 3 5 4 8[7]

Pot-limit Omaha [edit]

The worst starting hand in Omaha

Pot-limit Omaha (frequently shortened to PLO) is popular in Europe, 5 online, and in high-stakes "mixed games" played in some American casinos. This variant is more often played high only, but 5 can also be played high-low. To a still greater degree than in Limit Omaha Hi-Lo, PLO is a game of 5 drawing, when drawing, to the nut hand.[8] Second best flushes and straights can be, and frequently become, losing hands, especially 5 when a player is willing to commit their entire stack to the pot. Furthermore, because of the exponential growth of 5 the pot size in pot-limit play, seeing one of these hands to the end can be very expensive and carry 5 immense reverse implied odds.

Wraps [edit]

In poker, an out is any unseen card in the deck that will give 5 a player the best hand. A wrap is a straight draw with nine or more outs.[9] This is called a 5 wrap because the player's hole cards are said to wrap-around the board cards. In Texas hold 'em, where players have 5 two hole cards, the greatest number of straight outs possible is eight; however, in Omaha, there are four hole cards, 5 which can result in straight draws which can have up to 20 outs. An example of a twenty-out wrap is 5 J 10 7 6 on a flop of 9 8 2. To hit a straight, any of the following cards 5 is needed: 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 10 10 10 J J J Q Q 5 Q Q.

Redraws [edit]

A desirable hand to have in PLO is the current best hand with a redraw. For 5 example, if the

board is Q J 10, and the player has A K Q Q, then not only do 5 they have the current best hand possible (their ace-king makes the ace-high straight), but they also have a redraw with 5 the two queens in their hand because if the board pairs, they will make a full house, or four queens. 5 A K Q Q would be an even better hand because it has flush and royal flush redraws as well. 5 In fact, with the Q J 10 board, A K Q Q is approximately an 80-20 money favorite over a 5 random hand containing ace-king (see freerolling). Even a pair of queens with any two spades is better than 55-45 against 5 a random ace-king hand.

Omaha Variations [edit]

The most common variations of Pot Limit Omaha high are Five-card Omaha, commonly 5 referred as "Big O" very popular in Southeastern United States as a home game and Six-card Omaha or 6-O which 5 can be found in many casinos across the UK. Some online poker rooms support Five-card Omaha, Six-card Omaha and Courchevel.

"Big 5 O" (occasionally called Five-card Omaha or 5-O) began appearing in Southern California in 2008 and had spread to most of 5 the card rooms in the area by the end of the year.[citation needed]

Sometimes the high-low split game is played with 5 a 9 or a 7-high qualifier instead of 8-high. It can also be played with five cards dealt to each 5 player instead of four. In that case, the same rules for making a hand apply: exactly two from the player's 5 hand, and exactly three from the board.

Courchevel [edit]

Courchevel is named after the high-end ski resort in the French 5 Alps. According to the urban legend, bored tourists wanted to play a version of poker no-one has ever played before, 5 so they came up with this game. The place where Courchevel was most commonly played was the Aviation Club de 5 France in Paris. That casino is now closed.[10]

In the game of Courchevel,[11] players are dealt five hole cards rather than 5 four.

Simultaneously, the first community card is dealt. Following an opening round of betting, two additional community cards are dealt, 5 creating a 3-card flop, where the structure of the game is then identical to standard Omaha. Still, exactly two of 5 the five hole cards must be used.

Courchevel is popular in France but its popularity has expanded in other parts 5 of Europe, particularly the United Kingdom. Courchevel is also available in a hi-low 8 or better variety, and while Courchevel 5 is rarely offered on any of the major online poker sites, as of 2024, hi-low sit-and-go games at the micro 5 stakes level can be found taking place several times a day on Pokerstars, which had the game since 2013.[12]

See also 5 [edit]

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O que é uma aposta Union Jack? Uma joga blackjack neo { blackjack neo nove seleções, consistindo de entre 8 e 80 probabilidades dependendo do tipo. Nomeado após o United DeJack devido à forma como os agrupamentos são determinados; porque estabelece as seleções blackjack neo { blackjack neo uma grade 3 por 2, de{ k 0} seguida. desenha linhas vertical e horizontal da diagonalmente para encontrar 8 grupos a 5 3.

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Festival de Cannes: la lucha de las mujeres en la industria del cine

El 77º Festival de Cine de Cannes llega a su clímax el sábado, cuando todos los ojos estarán en la Croisette, mientras se anuncian a los ganadores de la prestigiosa Palma de Oro. Las estrellas de Hollywood como Meryl Streep, Jane Fonda y Greta Gerwig han estado presentes, pero este año me encontré en la alfombra roja, de la mano de algunas de las mujeres más valientes del negocio.

Detrás de la fachada de glamour y moda del cine, hay temas candentes que han estado agitando a la *grande famille du cinéma* en Francia durante años, pero han sido mantenidos ocultos. El Festival de Cannes, como símbolo del establecimiento cinematográfico francés, ya no puede eludirlos.

La actriz y directora Judith Godrèche ha emergido como una de las voces más sonadas del movimiento MeToo francés. Me invitó a caminar junto a ella y al equipo de su nueva película corta *Moi Aussi* (Yo También), que estaba presentando al público de Cannes. En un silencio inusual, nos parábamos en los escalones del Palais des Festivals tapándonos la boca para simbolizar el silenciamiento de los sobrevivientes de abuso sexual.

Cuando Judith tenía 14 años, todo el mundo del cine francés la conocía, no solo como un talento actoral prometedor, sino también como la pareja del cineasta de arte de renombre y entonces de mediana edad, Benoît Jacquot. Nadie parecía pensar que era de alguna manera extraño o sordido. Como actriz adolescente, no recibió apoyo de adultos, ha dicho. Prevalecía una "omertà" en la industria.

Llevó décadas antes de que la adulta Godrèche, como madre de un adolescente, reconsiderara públicamente su historia y decidiera compartir su perspectiva. Utilizando una serie de TV basada en su vida, llamada *Icono del Cine Francés*, y una gama de entrevistas en los medios, etiquetó la llamada relación como lo que ella llamó acicalamiento y asalto sexual, dándose cuenta de que como menor nunca podría haber dado su consentimiento.

Después de compartir su experiencia adolescente en France Inter, la estación de radio más escuchada de Francia, Godrèche recibió una avalancha de testimonios de otras mujeres. Esto la inspiró a crear una dirección de correo electrónico para recopilar las historias de "cada y cada una de ustedes que ha sido abusada".

Recibió 5.000 relatos personales y lanzó otra llamada en Instagram para organizar un mitin de 1.000 personas que serían parte de su película, representando a los sobrevivientes de todas las formas de abuso sexual o sexista. Como me había contactado para estar involucrada, presencié la impresionante ola humana de un bulevar de París, paradas juntas para decir no a la violencia sexual.

Unos días antes del Festival de Cannes, Godrèche logró establecer una comisión de investigación sobre la violencia sexual en el cine. Esto había sido uno de sus demandas cuando dio testimonio en una audiencia en la Asamblea Nacional Francesa en marzo. Fue un giro increíble de eventos en un país que ha sido hostil al movimiento MeToo.

En nombre de su "excepción cultural" y la idea de la seducción *à la française*, Francia ha sido profundamente reacia a abordar el sexismo estructural que da forma a la industria cinematográfica. Su respuesta inicial al movimiento global MeToo lanzado en 2024 después del escándalo de Harvey Weinstein fue vergonzosa. Cien figuras de alto perfil del mundo del cine y el entretenimiento, incluida Catherine Deneuve, publicaron una carta abierta en apoyo de la "libertad de fastidiar" de los hombres. Leyó como un intento de borrar décadas de abuso sistémico perpetrado por hombres en la industria protegidos por la licencia artística.

El Festival de Cannes ha fallado en representar a las mujeres justamente (incluso ahora, en 2024, solo cuatro películas dirigidas por directoras de cine están compitiendo por la Palma de Oro) o en abordar las quejas de abuso sexual.

Unos días antes del festival del año pasado, la actriz Adèle Haenel anunció que estaba abandonando la industria para ser libre de "denunciar el general sentido de complicidad hacia los abusadores sexuales". Durante años, Haenel ha sido una de las voces más destacadas del movimiento MeToo. Ella primero habló en 2014 contra el cineasta que supuestamente la agredió cuando era una niña actor de 12 años. En 2017, cuando Roman Polanski - quien huyó de los EE. UU. En 1978 para evitar ser sentenciado por la violación estatutaria de una menor de 13 años - fue anunciado como el ganador del mejor director en los Césars (los premios franceses equivalentes a los Oscars), ella se fue espectacularmente.

Apoyándola, 123 actores emitieron una carta abierta en el día de apertura del festival de este año para expresar su "indignación" por un evento que "enrolla la alfombra roja para hombres y mujeres que acosan" y envía un mensaje de "impunidad".

Este año, anticipándose a otro festival que ignore la naturaleza sistémica del abuso y la violencia sexual, cien mujeres (incluidas muchas celebridades de la industria del cine) aparecieron en la portada de Le Monde respaldando una petición a favor de nuevas leyes francesas para aclarar la definición de violación y consentimiento. A pesar del aumento en las acusaciones posteriores a MeToo, en Francia un impactante 94% de las acusaciones de violación aún se desestiman sin más acción.

Así que el festival de este año ha tenido que adoptar un tono diferente. Anfitriona de las ceremonias de apertura y clausura, Camille Cottin, la estrella de Call My Agent!, abordó una cultura en Cannes que había sido barrida debajo de la alfombra durante años: "Me gustaría señalar que los encuentros nocturnos en las habitaciones de los hombres todo poderosos ya no forman parte de los hábitos y costumbres de este remolino de Cannes, gracias al movimiento MeToo, y estamos encantados".

Fue una intervención fuerte y bienvenida, pero que aún así no representó a todas las mujeres. El cartel de Moi Aussi muestra una multitud abrumadoramente blanca, y pude decir que asistiendo al rodaje que muchas de las mujeres que se identifican con Godrèche son mujeres blancas de mediana edad. La actriz negra Nadège Beausson-Diagne, quien desde 2014 ha denunciado repetidamente la violencia que ha sufrido en la industria, publicó un artículo expresando cuánto estaba cansada de ser constantemente hecha invisible por sus contrapartes blancas.

En la rendición de cuentas nacional con el patriarcado sistémico, las voces de las mujeres de color aún están ausentes. Y además de las caras bien conocidas de aquellas mujeres que pueden acceder a los medios para compartir sus experiencias, millones de otras, invisibles para el mainstream, enfrentan abuso.

El movimiento MeToo no fue iniciado por celebridades de Hollywood, sino por Tarana Burke, una trabajadora social negra de Harlem, incluso si tomó años para que los medios finalmente hablaran su nombre.

Es hora de que las mujeres de color, de hecho, todas las mujeres, sean trasladadas del margen al centro, para usar las palabras de la feminista radical bell hooks. Cannes representa un fenómeno cultural importante. No debe conformarse con palabras bonitas y proyecciones elegantes. Después de casi 80 años de autocomplacencia, es hora de desterrar viejos hábitos y comprometerse con un cambio real.

- Rokhaya Diallo es columnista de The Guardian en Europa
- ***¿Tiene una opinión sobre los temas planteados en este artículo? Si desea enviar una respuesta de hasta 300 palabras por correo electrónico para su consideración para su publicación en nuestra sección de cartas, haga clic aquí.***

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