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## How to pray the Rosary part

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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 of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, certain rights such as publicity, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Catholic sacramental and Marian devotion This article is about the Catholic Marian devotion. For different forms of the Christian rosary, see prayer beads. For rosarium, see rose garden. La Visione di San Domenico (The Vision of Saint Dominic), Bernardo Cavallino, 1640 Part of a series on the Rosary of the Catholic Church. The Catholic rosary Overview Blessed Virgin Mary Roman Catholic Mariology Devotions and spirituality History of the rosary Methods of praying the rosary Our Lady of the Rosary Rosary and scapular Battle of Lepanto Prayers and promises Fatima Prayers Fifteen rosary promises The Mystery Rosary-based prayers Rosary of the Holy Wounds Three Hail Marys Writings God Alone Ingruentium malorum Mariolus Secret of the Rosary People and societies Saint Dominus Alanus de Rupe Pope Pius V Louis de Montfort Rosary Pope (Leo XIII) Confraternity of the Rosary Our Lady's Rosary Makers Catholicism portalate The Rosary [1] ("roozoril"; Latin: rosarium, in the sense of "crown of roses" or "garland of roses") [2] formally known as the Psalter of Jesus and Mary [3] (Latin: Psalterium Jesu et Mariae), also known as the Dominican Rosary [5] [6] (as is distinct from other forms of rosary such as the Franciscan Crown, Bridgettine Rosary, Rosary of the Holy Wounds, etc.), refers to a set of prayers used primarily in the Catholic Church, and to the physical string of knots or beads used to count the component prayers. When referring to the prayer, the word is usually capitalized ("the Rosary", as is customary for other names of prayers, such as "the Lord's Prayer", and "the Hail Mary"); when referring to the prayer beads as an object, it is written with a lower-case initial letter (e.g. "a rosary bead"). The prayers that compose the Rosary are arranged in sets of ten Hail Marys, called "decades". Each decade is preceded by one Lord's Prayer ("Our Father"), and traditionally followed by one Glory Be. Some Catholics also recite the "O my Jesus" prayer after the Glory Be; it is the best-known of the seven Fatima prayers that appeared in the early 20th century. Rosary prayer beads are an aid for saying these prayers in their proper sequence. Usually, five decades are recited in a session. Each decade provides an opportunity to meditate on one of the Mysteries of the Rosary, which recall events in the lives of Jesus Christ and his mother Mary. In the 16th century Pope Pius V established a standard 15 Mysteries of the Rosary, based on long-standing custom. This groups the mysteries in three sets: the Joyful Mysteries, the Sorrowful Mysteries, and the Glorious Mysteries. In 2002, Pope John Paul II said it is fitting that a new set of five be added, termed the Luminous Mysteries, bringing the total number of mysteries to 20. The mysteries are prayed on specific days of the week; with the addition of the Luminous Mysteries on Thursday, the others are the Glorious on Sunday and Wednesday, the Joyful on Monday and Saturday, and the Sorrowful on Tuesday and Friday. Over more than four centuries, several popes have promoted the Rosary as part of the veneration of Mary in the Catholic Church, [7] and consisting essentially in meditation on the life of Christ. [8] The rosary also represents the Catholic emphasis on participation in the life of Mary, whose focus was Christ, and the Mariological theme "to Christ through Mary". [9] Schematic diagram of the Catholic Rosary: \*brown: Sign of the Cross; Apostles' Creed \*blue: Our Father \*blue/medium blue: introduction of the relevant Mystery; Our Father \*pink: Hail Mary \*pink/dark pink: Hail Mary; Glory Be; \*fátima Prayer \*yellow: Hail Holy Queen; Sign of the Cross The structure of the Rosary prayer, recited using the rosary beads, is as follows: [10] The Rosary is begun on the short strand: The Sign of the Cross (sometimes using the cross or crucifix); The Apostles' Creed (the cross or crucifix is held in the hand); The Lord's Prayer at the first large bead for the needs of the Catholic Church and the intentions of the reigning pope); The Hail Mary on each of the next three beads (for the three theological virtues: faith, hope, and charity); The Glory Be in the space before the next large bead; and The Lord's Prayer at the second large bead. The praying of the decades then follows, repeating this cycle for each mystery: Announcing the mystery (e.g. "The First Glorious Mystery is the Resurrection of Jesus."); The Lord's Prayer on the large bead; The Hail Mary on each of the ten adjacent small beads; The Glory Be on the space before the next large bead (often followed by the Fatima Prayer among Hispanic Catholics). To conclude: The Hail Holy Queen sometimes with other prayers, while holding the medal or large bead); and The Sign of the cross. See also: Rosary-based prayers Common pious additions to the Rosary are sometimes inserted after each decade and after recitation of the Salve Regina. Instead of ending each decade with the Gloria Patri, Pope Pius IX would add: "May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace." [11] Some Catholics piously add the Fatima Prayer after the Gloria Patri, still on the large bead. Some add the Miraculous Medal prayer which begins "O Mary, conceived without sin...", while others add the Eucharistic prayer "O Sacrament Most Holy, O Sacrament Divine, All praise and all thanksgiving be every moment Thine" in honour of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament. In the practice of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, there is a sixth decade for the intentions of the students, or the Virgin Mary. [12] Other popular additions include the shorter form of the Prayer to Saint Michael; the Memorare, and a prayer for the intentions of the Pope. In many cases, the Litany of Loreto is recited before the end. [13] In the practice of the Dominican Order, the beginning prayers of the rosary correspond to the preces that begin the Divine Office: [14] In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen. Hail Mary, full of grace, the LORD is with Thee. Blessed art Thou among women, and Blessed is the fruit of Thy womb, Jesus. O LORD, open my lips. And my mouth will proclaim Your praise. Incline Your aid to me, O God. O LORD, make haste to help me. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen. [15] When a group recites the Rosary, it is customary that the prayers that constitute the decades are divided into two parts. The second part of the Our Father begins with "Give us this day our daily bread"; the second part of the Hail Mary begins with "Holy Mary, Mother of God"; and the second part of the Glory Be with "As it was in the beginning". This lends itself to antiphonal prayer. [16] Sometimes, a chosen leader will recite the first half of the prayer while other participants recite the second. In another style, recitation of the first part of the prayers is rotated among different persons while still maintaining the traditional Leader-Congregation alternation. [citation needed] Rosary window in the Black Abbey, Kilkenny, Ireland. Top row: Glorious Mysteries – Resurrection, Pentecost, Ascension, Assumption, Coronation of the Virgin. Middle row: Sorrowful Mysteries – Agony in the Garden, Scourging, Crucifixion, Crowning with Thorns, Carrying the Cross. Bottom row: Joyful Mysteries – Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, Presentation, Finding in the Temple. Part of a series on the Mariology of the Catholic Church. Immaculate Conception by Bartolomé Esteban Murillo (c. 1675) Overview Prayers Antiphons Titles Hymns to Mary Devotional practices Saints Societies Consecrations and entrustments Veneration Titles of Mary Theotokos (Mother of God) Mediatrix Mother of the Church Our Lady of Good Council Our Lady of Mount Carmel Our Lady of Peace Our Lady of Victory Our Lady, Star of the Sea Queen of Poland Refugium Peccatorum (Refuge of Sinners) Utter of Knots Virgin of Mercy Prayers and hymns Angelus Flos Carmeli Hail Mary Hail Mary of Gold Immaculata prayer Magnificat Mary, Mother of Grace Memorare Sub tuum praesidium Marian hymns Devotional practices Acts of Reparation Consecration to Mary First Saturdays Rosary Seven Joys of the Virgin Seven Sorrows of Mary Three Hail Marys Movements and societies Sodality of Our Lady Montfort Marianists Society of Mary Marist Fathers Marist Brothers Schoenstatt Movement Legion of Mary World Apostolate of Priests Fatima Family Apostolate Queen of Angels Foundation Apparitions Approved, with widespread liturgical endorsement by the Holy See: Fátima Three Secrets of Fátima Guadalupe Knock La Salette Lourdes Miraculous Medal Walsingham Dowry of Mary Key Marian feast days Mother of God (January) Candlemas (2 February) Annunciation (25 March) Assumption (15 August) Nativity (September) Holy Name (12 September) Presentation (21 November) Immaculate Conception (8 December) Catholic Church portalate The Mysteries of the Rosary are meditations on episodes in the life and death of Jesus from the Annunciation to the Ascension and beyond. These are traditionally grouped by fives into themed sets known as the Joyful (or Joyous) Mysteries, the Sorrowful Mysteries, and the Glorious Mysteries. [10] Pope John Paul II recommended an additional set called the Luminous Mysteries (or the "Mysteries of Light") in his apostolic letter Rosarium Virginis Mariae (October 2002). [17] The original Mysteries of Light were written by George Preca, the only Maltese official Catholic saint, and later reformed by the pope. [18] Typically, a spiritual goal known as a "fruit" is also assigned to each mystery. Below are listed from the appendix of Louis Marie de Montfort's book Secret of the Rosary for the original 15 mysteries, with other possible fruits being listed in other pamphlets bracketed: Joyful Mysteries The Annunciation. Fruit of the Mystery: Humility. The Visitation. Fruit of the Mystery: Love of Neighbor. The Birth of Jesus. Fruit of the Mystery: Poverty. Detachment from the things of the world. Contempt of Riches. Love of the Poor. The Presentation of Jesus at the Temple. Fruit of the Mystery: Gift of Wisdom and Purity of mind and body (Obedience). The Finding of Jesus in the Temple. Fruit of the Mystery: True Conversion (Pietà, Joy of Finding Jesus). Luminous Mysteries The Baptism of Jesus in the Jordan. Fruit of the Mystery: Openness to the Holy Spirit. The Healing of the Blind. The Wedding at Cana. Fruit of the Mystery: Understanding of the ability to manifest-through faith. Jesus' Proclamation of the Kingdom of God. Fruit of the Mystery: Trust in God (Call of Conversion to God). The Transfiguration. Fruit of the Mystery: Desire for Holiness. The Institution of the Eucharist. Fruit of the Mystery: Adoration. Sorrowsful Mysteries The Agony in the Garden. Fruit of the Mystery: Grace for a Holy Death. Forgiveness. Glorious Mysteries The Resurrection. Fruit of the Mystery: Faith. The Ascension. Fruit of the Mystery: Hope. Desire to Ascend to Heaven. The Descent of the Holy Spirit. Fruit of the Mystery: Love of God, Holy Wisdom to know the truth and share it with everyone. Divine Charity, Worship of the Holy Spirit. The Assumption of the Virgin. Fruit of the Mystery: Perseverance and an Increase in Virtue (Trust in Mary's Intercession). Traditionally the full rosary consisted of praying all 15 traditional mysteries (Joyful, Sorrowful and Glorious) together. [19] Alternatively, a single set of five mysteries can be prayed each day, according to the following convention: Day of praying Standard / Traditional [20] With the Luminous Mysteries [21] Sunday During Advent: The Joyful Mysteries During Easter and Ordinary Time: The Glorious Mysteries The Joyful Mysteries Tuesday The Sorrowful Mysteries Wednesday The Glorious Mysteries The Joyful Mysteries Thursday The Sorrowful Mysteries Friday The Sorrowful Mysteries Saturday The Glorious Mysteries The Joyful Mysteries Main article: Rosary devotions and spirituality Pope John Paul II placed the Rosary at the very center of Christian spirituality and called it "among the finest and most praiseworthy traditions of Christian contemplation." [22] [23] [24] Pope Pius XI is quoted as saying, for example, "The Rosary is a powerful weapon to put the demons to flight." [25] Saints and popes have emphasized the meditative and contemplative elements of the rosary and provided specific teachings for how the rosary should be prayed, for instance the need for focus, "respect", "reverence" and "purity of intention" during rosary recitations and contemplations. [26] Scriptural meditations concerning the rosary are based on the Christian tradition of Lectio Divina (literally "divine reading") as a way of using the Gospel to start a conversation between the person and Christ. Padre Pio, a rosary devotee, said: Through the study of books one seeks God; by meditation one finds him. [27] From the sixteenth century onwards, Rosary recitations often involved "picture texts" that further assisted meditation. Such imagery continues to be used to depict the Mysteries of the rosary. References to the Rosary have been part of various reported Marian Apparitions panning two centuries. The reported messages from these apparitions have influenced the spread of Rosary devotion worldwide. [28] [29] In Quanquam pluries, Pope Leo XIII related Rosary devotions to Saint Joseph and granted indulgences in favour of Christians who, in the month of October, would have added the Prayer to Saint Joseph at the end of the Holy Rosary. [30] Praying the Rosary may be prescribed by priests as a type of penance after the Sacrament of Penance. Penance is not generally intended as a "punishment"; rather, it is meant to encourage meditation upon and spiritual growth from past sins. [31] Main article: History of the Rosary An Egyptian Coptic-style rosary featuring an egyptian crucifix Knotted prayer ropes were used in early Christianity; the Desert Fathers are said to have created the first such, using knots to keep track of the number of times they said the Jesus prayer [32] or the 150 psalms. [33] According to pious tradition, the concept of the Rosary was given to Dominic of Osma in an apparition of the blessed Virgin Mary during the year 1214 (1208?) [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] and were implemented during the mid-20th century by figures such as Patrick Peyton. Our Lady of Lourdes appearing at Lourdes with rosary beads Through the preaching of de Rupe, Rosary confraternities began to be erected shortly before 1475. [47] When Penal Laws in Ireland restricted or banned the Mass, the Rosary became a substitute prayer ritual within private homes. [48] During the 18th century, de Montfort elaborated on the importance of the rosary and emphasized that it should be prayed with attention, devotion, and modesty (reverence). [49] In Brazil, two million men engage in a novena called Terço dos Homens ("Men's Rosary"). [50] It consists of weekly meetings to pray a set of mysteries. [51] In neighboring Hispanic countries, the movement is called Rosario de Hombres Valientes. [52] The theologian Romano Guardini described the Catholic emphasis on the Rosary as "participation in the life of Mary, whose focus was Christ." [53] This opinion was expressed earlier by Leo XIII who considered the rosary a way to accompany Mary in her contemplation of Christ. [54] During the 16th century, Pope Pius V associated the rosary with the General Roman Calendar by instituting the Feast of Our Lady of Victory (later changed to Our Lady of the Rosary), which is celebrated on 7 October. [55] Pope Leo XIII issued twelve encyclicals and five apostolic letters concerning the rosary and added the invocation "Queen of the Most Holy Rosary" to the Litany of Loreto. Leo XIII explained the importance of the Rosary as the one road to God from the faithful to the mother and from her to Christ, and through Christ to the Father, and that the Rosary was a vital means to participate with the life of Mary and to find the way to Christ. [56] Leo instituted the custom of praying the Rosary daily during the month of October. [57] The Rosary as a family prayer was endorsed by Pope Pius XII in his encyclical Ingruentium malorum: "In vā is a remedy sought for the wavering fate of civil life, if the family, the principle and foundation of the human community, is not fashioned after the pattern of the Gospel... We affirm that the custom of the family recitation of the Holy Rosary is a most efficacious means." [58] Pope Pius XII and his successors actively promoted veneration of the Virgin in Lourdes and Fatima, which is credited with new resurgence of the Rosary within the Catholic Church. [59] Pope John XXIII deemed the Rosary of such importance that on 28 April 1962, he issued an apostolic letter where he appealed for recitation of the Rosary in preparation for the Second Vatican Council. [60] Pope John Paul II issued the apostolic letter Rosarium Virginis Mariae which emphasizes the Christocentric nature of the Rosary as a meditation on the life of Christ. He said: "Through the Rosary the faithful receive abundant grace, as by the hands of the Mother of the Redeemer." [61] A five-decade rosary consists of a "total" of 59 beads. [62] Although counting the prayers on a string of beads is customary, the prayers of the Rosary do not require beads, but can be said using any type of counting device, by counting on the fingers, or by counting mentally. [63] A single-decade rosary Single-decade rosaries can also be used: the devotee counts the same ring of ten beads repeatedly for every decade. During religious conflict in 16th- and 17th-century Ireland severe legal penalties were prescribed against practising Catholics. Small, easily hidden rosaries were thus used to avoid identification and became known as Irish penal rosaries. [64] Sometimes rather than a cross, other symbols of specific meanings were used: a hammer to signify the nails of the cross, cords to represent the scourging, a chalice to recall the Last Supper, or a crowing rooster signifying the denial of Peter. [65] A single-decade rosary Single-decade rosaries can also be used: the devotee counts the same ring of ten beads repeatedly for every decade. During religious conflict in 16th- and 17th-century Ireland severe legal penalties were prescribed against practising Catholics. Small, easily hidden rosaries were thus used to avoid identification and became known as Irish penal rosaries. 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earth and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried, He descended into hell; the third day He arose again from the dead; He ascended into Heaven, seated at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty, from there He shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen. Our Father Our Father, Who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen. Glory Be Glory be to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. As it was, in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen. O My Jesus (The Fatima Prayer) O my Jesus, forgive us our sins. Save us from the fires of hell. Take all souls into heaven, especially, those most in need of thy mercy. Amen. Hail Mary Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou amongst women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen. Hail Holy Queen Hail Holy Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life our sweetness and our hope. To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; To thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn then, most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy toward us and after this our exile show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary! Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ. Let Us Pray (The Rosary Prayer) Let us Pray. O God, whose only begotten Son, by His life, death, and resurrection, has purchased for us the rewards of eternal salvation. Grant, we beseech Thee, that while meditating on these mysteries of the most holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, that we may imitate what they contain and obtain what they promise, through Christ our Lord. Amen. Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on us. Immaculate Heart of Mary, pray for us. How to Pray the Rosary: The Mysteries of the Rosary He's a great print friendly PDF Mysteries of the Rosary Guide. The Mysteries of the Rosary are specific scenes from the life of Mary and Jesus. We announce these scenes before we begin each decade, and then meditate on that scene as we pray through our Hail Mary's. There are 20 mysteries in total, and they are grouped into three - The Glorious Mysteries, The Joyful Mysteries, and the Sorrowful Mysteries, and the Luminous Mysteries. The Catholic tradition is to pray the Rosary Mysteries on certain days of the week, and at certain times of the year. Trying to memorize what mysteries are prayed on what day? Here's a quick tip to do that. The Glorious Mysteries The Five Glorious Mysteries are traditionally prayed on the Wednesdays and Sundays outside of Lent and Advent. The First Mystery: The Resurrection The Second Mystery: The Ascension The Third Mystery: The Descent of the Holy Spirit The Fourth Mystery: The Assumption The Fifth Mystery: The Coronation of Mary The Joyful Mysteries are traditionally prayed on the Mondays, Saturdays, and Sundays of Advent The First Mystery: The Annunciation The Second Mystery: The Visitation The Third Mystery: The Nativity The Fourth Mystery: The Presentation in the Temple The Fifth Mystery: The Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple The Sorrowful Mysteries The Five Sorrowful Mysteries are traditionally prayed on the Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays of Lent. The First Mystery: The Agony in the Garden The Second Mystery: The Scourging at the Pillar The Third Mystery: The Crowning with Thorns The Fourth Mystery: The Crucifixion and Death The Luminous Mysteries The Five Luminous Mysteries, instituted by Pope John Paul II in 2002, are traditionally prayed on Thursdays. The First Mystery: The Baptism of Christ in the Jordan The Second Mystery: The Wedding Feast at Cana The Third Mystery: The Transfiguration The Fourth Mystery: The Institution of the Eucharist When you announce the mystery, take a moment to reflect on the scene, and then begin the decade with the scene in mind. Corresponding scripture can also be read before during each mystery announcement to help picture the corresponding scene. A sample list of scripture for each Rosary can be found here. Meditation is the key. When reciting the Rosary, they meditate on the mystery or scene associated with that decade. If they merely recite the prayers, whether vocally or silently, they're missing the essence of the rosary. Critics, not knowing about the meditation part, imagine the rosary must be boring, useless, repetitive, and meaningless. The Rosary is not meant to be a 'vain repetition,' but when we simply recite the words of the Rosary, shutting off our mind, the prayer can become very hollow. It's meant to be so much more than a series of words! The Rosary is a prayer, and to that end, meant to bring us into deeper relationship with our Lord. "In the Rosary, we not only say prayers, we think them." -Venerable Fulton Sheen To enable the Rosary to be a prayer, we have to turn it into a meditative prayer. As we announce each mystery, the following Our Fathers and Hail Mary's are meant to invite us into reflecting on that mystery in a deeper way. Father Peyton explains in his book, *The Family That Prays Together Stays Together*, that the Rosary is more than a series of prayers to be recited. Rather, it is "a series of thoughts to be dwelt on, to be turned over in the mind, to be applied in daily life." This can be a concept understand, but it's the key to unleashing the power of the Rosary. When praying the Rosary, try to let the words flow past you, almost like a chant allowing your mind to enter into prayer. Saint Josemaria Escriva, the founder of Opus Dei, explains this practice. "For a Christian, vocal prayer must spring from the heart, so that while the Rosary is said, the mind can enter into contemplation of each one of the mysteries." St. Josemaria Escriva, also provides another simple, but often overlooked suggestion. He encourages us to pronounce each Our Father and Hail Mary clearly and without rushing. In doing so, we will better express our love for Mary and Jesus. When praying the Rosary, it's easy to fall into the trap of mumbling and our rushing through the prayers. We were given these special prayers. Remembering that the Our Father was handed down to us from Jesus and that the Hail Mary is taken directly from Scripture should help us to understand the power and holiness of these words, and enter into a prayerful state. Bonus: How to Really Pray the Rosary, Video by Ascension Presents How to Pray the Rosary: Free Printable Rosary Guides: How to Pray the Rosary Guide - PDF File The Rosary Card - Built For Convenience As you learn how to pray the Rosary, check out our Rosary Cards. They are designed for convenience (same size as a Credit Card) and make it much easier to pray the Rosary often. Please let me know how your journey with the Rosary is going, I'd love to hear from you. Send me a message at: [brennan@everydayprayerco.com](mailto:brennan@everydayprayerco.com) Need a Rosary to get started? Check out our Wallet Rosary Cards. It'll make sure you are never without the Rosary. We have both Men's Rosaries and Women's Rosaries. Get inspired by our daily Rosary quotes: [Instagram](#) [Check out our Catholic Street Apparel](#) And don't forget about our free Rosary Guide Download. Keep Praying!

- hevatosi
- processo é um conjunto de atividades estruturadas
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