**TITLE** (capital letter, in bold, centralized, Arial font, normal style, size 12 (twelve)

Author(s): (Up to 5 students – full name)

Supervisor: (1 supervisor professor)

Email: (only the supervisor’s email)

Educational Institution

 Course:

**ABSTRACT**: A brief contextualization of what you are going to work on, with objective sentences. The first sentence should be significant, explaining the main theme of the research. The abstract should highlight the aim, method, results and conclusions of the document. The abstract should be composed of a sequence of concise, affirmative sentences and not a list of topics. We recommend using a single paragraph and single spacing between lines. It should not include tables, charts, illustrations or figures, personal criticism or quotations. It should be between 100 and 250 words long.

**Keywords:** word; word; word.

**Tips for writing the keywords**: define three to five words that are representative of the article's content.

**NOTE:** the article must be written in impersonal language or in the 1st person plural.

**1 INTRODUCTION**

According to Machado et al. (2007), the introduction is the presentation of the work, the initial text that clearly and succinctly describes the subject.

**This is where it should be addressed:**

a) the delimitation of the subject of the research;

b) the purpose of the work;

c) the objectives of the work (general and specific); and

d) the justification, which will describe the contribution and relevance of the research.

**The article must not exceed 20 pages, and may contain a minimum of 15 pages.** The margins should be: top and left 3.0 cm, bottom and right 2.0 cm. The font can be Times New Roman or Arial, size 12. For direct quotations of more than 3 lines, footnotes, pagination, captions for illustrations and tables, font size 10 is used. **The entire article must be typed with single spacing between lines** and paragraphs must have a 1.5 cm offset on the first line. The section number precedes the title (of the section), aligned to the left. “No periods, hyphens, dashes or any other signs should be used after the section number or its title” (NBR 6024, 2003, p. 2).

 The introduction will be numbered 1 and the other sections should be numbered sequentially, according to the standard. Page numbering should be considered from the first page, but the numbering should only be inserted on the second page.

**2 THEORETICAL BASIS**

This is the part of the work in which a theoretical reference is given to situate the subject. It involves summarizing what has already been written on the subject, by means of a faithful summary of the central idea of the materials read (books, journal articles, dissertations, etc.).

According to Salomon (2010), the literature review or theoretical frame of reference demonstrates the line that the researcher is going to follow within the ideological and theoretical universe of the various schools or currents of thought; the synthesis that has been achieved on the subject; the theoretical framework that will be the basis for the search for answers to their afflictions; the basis and reference of their methodology. Therefore, the aim is to answer who has already written, what has already been published and what aspects have already been covered.

Three important aspects should be included in the theoretical basis: exposition, in which facts are described and analyzed or ideas are presented; argumentation, in which the validity of ideas is defended through arguments; discussion, which consists of comparing ideas (Andrade, 2010).

 The theoretical basis should be divided into sections to make it easier to read and understand. The content should be organized in a progressive sequential order, based on the logic inherent in any subject, which, once detected, determines the order to be adopted. The topic can often be subdivided into sections and subsections (Examples: **1 PRIMARY SECTION**; 2.1 SECONDARY SECTION; **2.1.1 Tertiary Section**)**. Citations will be used to support the text, but care must be taken not to cite more than has been written**. Citations must follow the ABNT standards (NBR 10520, 2002).

**3 METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES**

This section of the research describes in detail the steps used and how the data was processed. The following items are detailed: data collection approach and tools, the research universe and sample and the processing of this information (Brasileiro, 2013).

In general, this section presents: what was used and what was done, procedures, materials, clarifies how the proposed objectives were reached, details the techniques and materials used, points out the instruments used in the research and shows how the data was processed and analyzed.

There are various ways of classifying research. As such, they can be classified according to: their nature, which can be **basic or applied**; their approach to the problem, which can be **qualitative, quantitative or mixed**; their objectives, which can be **exploratory, descriptive or explanatory**; and their technical procedures, which can be **bibliographical, documentary, experimental, survey, case study and participant research, among others.**

 The research universe, which is the total of individuals who have the same characteristics defined for a given study, must be explained. The sample, which is the part of the universe that will take part in the research, and the research instruments, which are the measurement or data collection tools. The most commonly used are **observation, interviews, questionnaires and forms.**

**4 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS**

 In this section, the author presents and analyzes the information gathered during the research, taking care to observe the meanings of the qualitative and quantitative data (Brasileiro, 2013). Therefore, the information gathered must be associated and related to the literature and/or the literature must be used to explain the results (without the excessive use of citations). The author describes the results clearly, presenting them in graphs, tables and figures and relating them to the theory.

**5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The final considerations of the paper should be written in an objective, clear, logical and concise manner. They should substantiate what has been achieved in the discussion, relating them to the objectives proposed in the paper. Make it clear what your study has contributed to the field, if there are any strengths or weaknesses, comment on them and also propose some topics for further study. Do not add new elements that were not part of the work.

**The final considerations conclude the work** with the results obtained, presenting the answers to the problems raised at the beginning of the work and showing whether the objectives were achieved. The difficulties encountered are described and the failures are analyzed. In this sense, the final considerations should be brief and essential, summarizing the most important occurrences of the research.

**REFERENCES**

All the authors and works mentioned in the academic work should be listed in the references in alphabetical order, by surname according to NBR 6023/2020. **References should be left-aligned, single-spaced.**