**PAPER TITLE**

**Author's Full Name 1**

*Affiliation (Institution)*

*email*

**Author's Full Name 2**

*Affiliation(Institution)*

*email*

**Author's Full Name 3**

*Affiliation(Institution)*

*email*

**Author's Full Name 4**

*Filiation*

*Email*

*In exceptional cases, papers with up to 7 authors can be submitted.*

**ABSTRACT:** The preparation of the abstract should communicate the main findings and relevance of the study in a concise and clear way. To do this, a logical structure must be followed that includes the objectives, methodology, results, and conclusions of the work. Start by identifying the overall objective of the study. Then, briefly describe the methods used for data collection and analysis, highlighting the techniques and instruments applied. Next, present the most significant results, emphasizing the data that support the study's conclusions. Conclude the abstract with the implications of these findings, their relevance to the area of study, and possible directions for future research. It is essential that the abstract is written using technical and objective language. Avoid excessive detail and in-depth discussions, as the summary should provide an overview rather than a complete analysis. Pay attention to the formatting standards: use Arial font, size 10, justified text and single spacing (1.0). In addition, it is important that the term "Summary" is highlighted in bold, to facilitate the identification of the section. The abstract should have a minimum of 200 and a maximum of 300 words, ensuring that it is sufficiently detailed, but without exceeding the stipulated limit. By following these guidelines, you will ensure that your abstract is clear, concise, and effective in communicating the essential points of your scientific paper.

**KEYWORDS:** Word 1. Word 2. Words 3. Word 4. Word 5. Put a minimum of 3 keywords and a maximum of 5 keywords separated by a period.

**ABSTRACT:** The abstract must be in English.

**KEYWORDS:** Word 1. Word 2. Word 3. Word 4. Word 5. Enter at least 3 keywords and a maximum of 5 keywords separated by a period.

**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction of a scientific article is one of the most important parts of the work, as it is in it that the researcher presents the theme to be studied, justifies its relevance and establishes the basis for the development of the project. The introduction needs to be prepared in a clear and objective way, so that the reader can quickly understand the purpose of the work and its importance.

To prepare an introduction to a scientific article, it is important to follow some steps that ensure a proper presentation of the work. Let's look at each of them:

**Presentation of the theme:** the first step of the introduction is the presentation of the theme that was studied. It is important that this part is written clearly and objectively, so that the reader can immediately understand what will be covered in the article.

**Relevance of the theme:** next, the researcher must present the relevance of the theme. It is important to highlight the importance of the subject in the area of research in which it is inserted, as well as the possible impacts of the work on society in general.

**Objectives of the article:** the objectives of the article must be presented in a clear and objective way, so that the reader understands the results that are intended to be achieved with the development of the article.

Remember that the introduction is the first part of the work that the reader will read, so it is important that it is clear, objective, and instigates the reader's curiosity. Try to present the topic in an interesting and attractive way, and use arguments that justify the importance of the research and its contribution to the area of study.

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The theoretical framework is an important section, as it presents the authors, books, theoretical currents, documents and sources in general that support the research. In this part of the work, the researcher must demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the existing literature on the topic studied, making a critical analysis of the relevant contributions to the development of the study. It is important to identify the key theories and concepts that underpin the investigation, showing how they relate to the research objectives. The selection of sources should be judicious, including classic and contemporary works that offer different perspectives on the subject. Legal documents, technical reports and articles from scientific journals are also essential to enrich the theoretical framework and ensure the robustness of the work. The researcher should discuss how these theoretical resources have been applied in previous studies, highlighting the gaps that the research intends to fill. In addition, it is essential to situate the research in the broader academic context, explaining its relevance and potential contribution to the area of study. When elaborating the theoretical framework, a clear and objective language should be adopted, avoiding jargon and excessively technical terms, to ensure that the reader easily understands the theoretical bases of the work. It is equally important that sources are cited in accordance with appropriate reference standards, ensuring the credibility and academic integrity of the research. In this way, the theoretical framework not only supports the argumentative structure of the work, but also demonstrates the researcher's ability to critically dialogue with the existing literature and contribute significantly to the advancement of knowledge in the area.

**Presentation of Charts, Tables and Images**

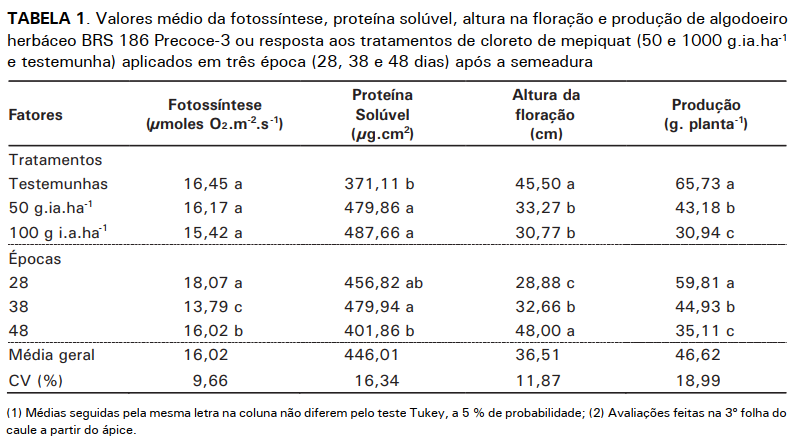
Table 1 – Title of the Table

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| **Column Title** | **Column Title** | **Column Title** |
| Data | Data | Data |
| Data | Data | Data |
| Data | Data | Data |

Source:

Text

The tables follow the same format as the tables. The frames do not bring data or numbers, but texts, **MUST BE CLOSED ON THE SIDES.**



Text (Description of the contents of the table, chart or figure).



**Short direct quote examples:**

**With an author:**

According to Freire (1996, p. 89), "there is no dialogue, true, if there is no humility, if there is no love, if there is no faith in men".

**With two authors:**

According to Chiavenato and Sapiro (2003, p. 45), "strategic planning is a continuous process, which seeks to adapt the organization to external and internal changes in order to achieve its objectives efficiently and effectively"

**With three or more authors:**

According to Robbins, Judge and Sobral (2010, p. 378), "effective leadership is one capable of inspiring, motivating and aligning individual and organizational objectives, creating an environment of trust and commitment". This understanding reinforces that interpersonal skills are fundamental to the success of any manager**.**

**Long direct quote examples (more than three lines)**

According to Demo (1995, p. 37):

Research is not only an academic or bureaucratic requirement, but a fundamental formative process, because only through research can one learn to think critically. The researcher needs to maintain an ethical posture and be committed to the production of relevant knowledge, in addition to developing the ability to question, analyze and propose solutions. It is in this exercise that one learns to dialogue with different sources, to contextualize information and to build knowledge that is socially significant and transformative.

**Note: For quotations at the end of the sentence, the surname(s) of the author(s) will be used with only the initial capital letter.**

**METHODOLOGY**

The methodology in a scientific article refers to the procedures, techniques, and tools used to collect, analyze, and interpret the data that were used to answer the research problem and achieve the established objectives. The choice of methodology depends on the type of research to be carried out and the proposed objectives. There are several methodologies, such as bibliographic research, field research, experimental research, among others. In the methodology, the stages of the research should be described, from data collection to analysis and interpretation of the results. It is important that the methodology is detailed and clear, so that other researchers can replicate the study. In addition, it is essential that the methodology chosen is adequate to respond to the research problem and achieve the proposed objectives. Methodology is a fundamental part of a scientific article, as its proper choice and description allow the validation of the results obtained and the reliability of the study as a whole.

**ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS**

The results are the conclusions and information obtained from the analysis and interpretation of the data collected during the study. They should be directly related to the research objectives and the research questions formulated. The results can be qualitative or quantitative, depending on the type of research and the data collected. They may include findings, new information, correlations, associations, among other findings relevant to the study area. The results must be described clearly and objectively.

**FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

This section should present a clear and objective synthesis of the main results discussed in the article, highlighting their scientific contributions, practical implications, and limitations of the study. It is important to avoid repeating the summary or introduction verbatim. It is recommended that the author point out perspectives for future research and suggestions for deepening the theme, reinforcing the relevance of the work carried out. The final considerations should maintain cohesion with the proposed objectives and show how they were met throughout the article.

**BOOK REFERENCES WITH AN AUTHOR:**

SURNAME, First Name. **Title**: subtitle (if any). Editing (if any). Place of publication: Publisher, year of publication of the work.

Example: **LOPES JÚNIOR, Aury. Criminal procedural law: general part***.* 9. ed. São Paulo: Saraiva, 2012.

**BOOK REFERENCES WITH TWO AUTHORS:**

SURNAME, First Name; SURNAME, First Name; **Title**: subtitle (if any). Editing (if any). Location: Publisher, year of publication.

BITENCOURT, Cezar Roberto; JESUS, Damásio E. de. **Manual de direito penal: parte geral**. 2. ed. São Paulo: Saraiva, 2010.

**BOOK REFERENCES THREE AUTHORS:**

SURNAME, First Name; SURNAME, First Name; SURNAME, First name

**Title**: subtitle (if any). Editing (if any). Location: Publisher, year of publication.

DE MORAES, Dênis; RAMONET, Ignacio; SERRANO, Pascual. **Media, power and counterpower: from monopolistic concentration to the democratization of communication**. 1. ed. São Paulo: Boitempo, 2015.

**BOOK CHAPTER REFERENCE:**

**SURNAME, First Name; SURNAME, First Name.** Chapter title: subtitle (if any). In: SURNAME, First Name (Org.). Book title: subtitle (if any). Editing (if any). Location: Publisher, year. P. Start-end pages of the chapter

**REFERENCE OF ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN MAGAZINE:**

**SURNAME, First Name; SURNAME, First Name.** Article title: subtitle (if any). Title of the Journal, place of publication, volume, number, initial-final pages, month (if any) year.

**SILVA, Maria Aparecida; SOUZA, João Carlos.** Inclusive education: challenges and perspectives. Revista Brasileira de Educação, São Paulo, v. 25, n. 78, p. 112-130, jan./mar. 2020.

**REFERENCE OF ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN EVENT PROCEEDINGS:**

SURNAME, First Name. Title of the work presented. In: **EVENT TITLE,** event number, year of realization, place (city of realization). Title of the document (annals, abstracts, etc.). Location: Publisher, year of publication. Start-end pages.

**ALMEIDA, Fernanda Souza; PEREIRA, Lucas Silva.** Evaluation of learning in virtual environments: challenges and possibilities. In: INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF DISTANCE EDUCATION, 8., 2019, Florianópolis. Annals... Florianópolis: Brazilian Association of Distance Education, 2019. p. 145-158.

**THESIS OR DISSERTATION REFERENCE**

**SURNAME, First Name.** Thesis title: subtitle (if any). Year of defense. Thesis (PhD in [name of program or field]) – Name of the institution, place of the institution, year.

**MACIEL, Carlos Silva.** The role of technology in the teaching of Physics: perspectives of basic education teachers. 2020. Thesis (Doctorate in Education) – Veni Creator Christian University, Orlando, 2024.

**SURNAME, First Name.** Dissertation title: subtitle (if any). Year of defense. Dissertation (Master's degree in [name of program or field]) – Name of the institution, place of the institution, year.

**MACIEL, Carlos Silva.** The role of technology in the teaching of Physics: perspectives of basic education teachers. 2020. Dissertation (Master of Education) – Veni Creator Christian University, Orlando, 2024.

**WEBSITE REFERENCES**

**SURNAME, First name (if any).** Page or text title. Name of the site, year of publication or update. Available at: <URL>. Accessed on: day month abbreviated. year.

**WHO.** Mental health: strengthening the global response. World Health Organization, 2023. Available at: <https://www.who.int/pt/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mental-health-strengthening-our-response>. Accessed on: June 22, 2025.

**This paper must have 8 (minimum) to 12 (maximum) pages with references.**