**Title in English (main language)**

**Title in Portuguese/Spanish (secondary language)**

Author 1[[1]](#footnote-2)\*

Author 2[[2]](#footnote-3)\*\*

**Abstract**

The abstract of the article should be written in font *Times New Roman*, size 10, simple spacing, justified, no paragraph indentation, containing 100 to 250 words. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract. Abstract.

**Keywords:** Word 1. Word 2. Word 3. Word 4. Word 5.

**Resumo/Resumen**

The resumo/resumen of the article should be prepared in Portuguese/Spanish, following as much as possible the wording used in the Abstract, and should be prepared in font *Times New Roman*, size 10, simple spacing, justified, without paragraph indentation. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo. Resumo.

**Palavras-chave:** Palavra 1. Palavra 2. Palavra 3. Palavra 4. Palavra 5.

**1 Section A**

The article body font should be *Times New Roman*, size 12, line spacing 1.5. For the highlighting of words/phrases in the text, use the *italic* feature.

The footnotes should should have the following formatting: *Times New Roman* font size 10, justified alignment, and spacing between single lines[[3]](#footnote-4).

In indirect citations, calls by the author's last name must be in uppercase and lowercase letters and, when in parentheses, must be in uppercase letters. Examples: 1) Regarding the technique of ontossynotic analysis, in Godino, Batanero and Roa (2005) we can verify ...; 2) ... (GODINO, BATANERO, FONT, 2007).

Direct citations with more than three lines should be highlighted with 4 cm of indentation of the left margin, space between single lines and without quotation marks, in font *Times New Roman*, size 10.

According to Lins (2012, p. 14, author's highlight),

Quem produz uma enunciação é o autor. O autor fala sempre na direção de um leitor, que é constituído (produzido, instaurado, instalado, introduzido) pelo o autor. Quem produz significado para um resíduo de enunciação é o leitor. O leitor sempre fala na direção de um autor, que é constituído (produzido, instaurado, instalado, introduzido) pelo o leitor [...].

Or, we can find the following form of presentation of the reference.

Quem produz uma enunciação é o autor. O autor fala sempre na direção de um leitor, que é constituído (produzido, instaurado, instalado, introduzido) pelo o autor. Quem produz significado para um resíduo de enunciação é o leitor. O leitor sempre fala na direção de um autor, que é constituído (produzido, instaurado, instalado, introduzido) pelo o leitor [...]. (LINS, 2012, p.14, author's highlight).

In direct citations, specify in the text the year of publication and the page (s) of the source consulted.

Direct citations of up to three lines must be contained between double quotation marks (“ ”) and incorporated into the text. Example: “A radical different interpretation of language can be referred to as a discursive interpretation of language” (SKOVSMOSE, 2015, p.21). Or, according to Skovsmose (2015, p. 21) “A radical different interpretation of language can be referred to as a discursive interpretation of language”.

**2 Section B**

We emphasize that for dialogues, interviews, conversations, examples of exercises, and other instruments from the collected data, Bolema magazine uses the following formatting: font *Times New Roman*, size 11, italics, spacing between single lines and 1.25. In parentheses, the font should be size 11. Example:

*Teacher: And how did you come up with this solution? Why did you think about that?*

*Student: I multiplied both numbers and added them to the initial value. However, Pedro told me to do that. I am still not convinced that it is right.*

(Dialogue between teacher and student, 2017)

Figures and frames should be as close as possible to your call in the text body.

The title of the figures should be clear in relation to the image, so that it is not necessary to consult the body of the text. Only the designation word and the order number must be in bold. For identification use Times New Roman font, size 10, spacing between single lines.

****

**Figure 1** – Legendo f the figure

Source: SMITH (2017, p. 56)

Use a good resolution for the images so that readers are readable in 100% zoom, always respecting the margins of the document.

The framescontain descriptive information, written in the form of text. The entire contents of the frame should follow the instruction: *Times New Roman* font, size 10 and spacing between single lines. Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Event presented in task** | **Probability estimated by Humberto** |
| An even number? | Possible |
| An odd number? | Possible |
| The number 1? | Is there any possibility |

**Frame 3** – Humberto's justifications in the sum of the results of two data

Source: SMITH (2017)

**2.1 Subsections**

Tables are graphical forms in which numerical data stand out as central information.

The identification of the tables should come at the top, preceded by the word Table (bold), followed by their occurrence number in the text, in Arabic numerals (bold) and the respective title. The table title must be written in *Times New Roman* font size 12, and should be separated from the table title by a " – " (hyphen).

Insert the table as close as possible to the section they refer to.

The contents of the table, as well as the fonts and notes, must be written in *Times New Roman* font, size 10, spacing between single lines.

**Table 1** – Distribution of the heights of the 140 students of the school X

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Heights**  **(cm)** | **Number of students** |
| [145, 150[ | 2 |
| [150, 155[ | 8 |
| [155, 160[ | 25 |
| [160, 165[ | 40 |
| [165, 170[ | 27 |
| [170, 175[ | 21 |
| [175, 180[ | 10 |
| [180, 185[ | 7 |
| **Total** | **140** |

Source: Prepared by the author

Tables, frames and equations must be in an editable format. Images not will be accepted.

**Acknowledgments**

Must be indicated equal to Sections and Subsections, left-aligned, *Times New Roman* font, size 12, spacing 1.5, but not numbered.

**References**

PAMPLONA, A. S. **A formação estatística e pedagógica do professor de matemática em comunidades de prática.** 2009. 269f. Tese (Doutorado em Educação: Educação Matemática) – Faculdade de Educação, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, 2009.

PONTE, J. P.; CHAPMAN, O. Mathematics teachers' knowledge and practices. In: GUTIERREZ, A.; BOERO, P. (Eds.). **Handbook of research on the psychology of mathematics education:** Past, present and future.Rotterdam: Sense Publisher, 2006. p. 461 - 494.

SHULMAN, L. Those who understand: the knowledge growth in teaching. **Educational Researcher**, Washington, v. 15, n. 2, p. 4-14, feb. 1986.

**Attachments**

If necessary, attachments should be inserted into a new page.

1. \* Title and name of the institution (ABBREVIATION) in which the degree was obtained. Role playing and Institution to which he/she is linked (ABBREVIATION), city, state and country. Complete address for correspondence (Street, number, complement, neighborhood, zip code, city, state, country). E-mail: [author@xxx.com](mailto:author@xxx.com). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. \*\* Title and name of the institution (ABBREVIATION) in which the degree was obtained. Role playing and Institution to which he/she is linked (ABBREVIATION), city, state and country. Complete address for correspondence (Street, number, complement, neighborhood, zip code, city, state, country). E-mail: [author@xxx.com](mailto:author@xxx.com). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Footnotes should be numbered from the second page. On the first page, asterisks (\*) should be used for footnotes. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)