



HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY AND ENEM: A CURRICULAR COMPARISON

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The National High School Exam (ENEM) is an assessment consisting of an essay and multiple choice questions. This assessment aims to measure the knowledge acquired during high school. The purpose of this article is to compare the content of the questions of the Chemistry component of the National High School Examination (ENEM) between the years 2014 to 2018 with the curriculum content of the technical chemistry course at the Federal Institute of Amapá (IFAP). The research was carried

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RC: 78640

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out using chemistry questions from the National High School Exam (ENEM) taken from the Super Professor (software) program. The content taught in the three years of the technical course in chemistry at the Federal Institute of Amapá (IFAP) meets the requirements of the National High School Exam (ENEM). The workload is also sufficient for the development of basic and technical disciplines. The content analysis demonstrates that, as it is a technical course, it provides in-depth knowledge, which increases the subsidy for carrying out the ENEM. This content is formed by theory and also by a great practical experience (laboratory). Practical knowledge helps enormously the fixation of learning and provides knowledge to discuss the contents.

Keywords: Teaching, Chemistry, ENEM, EPT, Curriculum.

INTRODUCTION

The National High School Exam (ENEM) is an assessment consisting of an essay and multiple choice questions. The questions correspond to the areas of Human Sciences and its Technologies (History, Geography, Philosophy and Sociology); Natural sciences and their technologies (Physics, Chemistry and Biology); Languages, Codes and their technologies (Portuguese, Foreign Language, Arts and Physical Education); and mathematics and its technologies (Mathematics). This assessment aims to measure the knowledge acquired during high school (Moretto and Wittke, 2018).

A federal institute is an institution with the objective of meeting the need for qualified technical labor, so that students are better prepared for acquiring both basic knowledge and technical knowledge (Alves et al., 2013; Penha et al., 2020). There are currently 38 federal institutes that are present in all states (Brazil, 2018).

In 2007, on October 25, the Federal Technical School of Amapá (ETFAP) was created. On December 29, 2008, due to Law No. 11,892, ETFAP is transformed into

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the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Amapá (IFAP) (Brazil, 2019; Marques et al., 2020).

Its target audience is 50% of the high school level, technical course linked to high school (integrated, subsequent and concurrent); 30% of higher education, bachelor's and technological degrees and 20% for undergraduate degrees. Also having postgraduate studies: Lato Sensu and Stricto Sensu (Brazil, 2019; Castro et al., 2020).

The chemistry course was opened in 2017, with 3 years of full-time. Its function is to train technicians capable of operating, controlling and monitoring industrial and laboratory processes. Maintain quality control of raw materials, inputs and products. Perform samples, chemical, physical-chemical and microbiological analyzes. Develop processes and products. The professionals trained in this course have the following fields of activity: chemical industries; Laboratories for quality control, certification of chemical, food and related products (Brazil, 2019a).

In the technical high school in chemistry offered by the Federal Institute of Amapá, the menu provides for the first year: general chemistry (chemistry in our daily lives, the evolution of atomic models and chemical bonds, inorganic functions; environmental problems and chemical reactions) and technical materials (experimental chemistry, inorganic chemistry and organic chemistry). In the second year it is seen: general chemistry (solutions, exothermic and endothermic reactions, speed, factors, balance and displacement and electrochemistry) and technical matters (physical-chemical, analytical chemistry, instrumental analysis and corrosion). Finally in the third year: general chemistry (organic chemistry, hydrocarbons, oxygenated, nitrogenous and mixed functions and organic properties) and technical materials (petroleum and polymers, industrial chemical processes and biofuel technology) (Brazil, 2016).

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The content of Enem's chemistry questions is divided into 10 main units, which are: Chemical transformations (where the subjects of atomic number, mass number, isotopes, atomic mass, periodic table and chemical reactions are included); Representation of chemical transformations (topic that includes balancing chemical equations and stoichiometric calculations); Materials, their properties and uses (which includes material properties, physical states of materials, changes in state, mixtures and intermolecular forces); Water (which includes solutions, acids, bases, salts and oxides, nomenclature and indicators); Chemical transformations and energy (where contents such as enthalpy, thermochemical equations, Hess's law, cell and electrolysis are inserted); Dynamics of chemical transformations (which includes reaction speed and activation energy); Chemical transformation and equilibrium (which includes the subjects of equilibrium constant, acid-base balance and pH, salt solubility and hydrolysis); Carbon compounds (includes organic functions, hydrocarbons and polymers); Relations of chemistry with technologies, society and the environment (includes the subject of pollution); Chemical energies in everyday life (includes the subjects of oil, natural gas and coal) (Brasil, 2015).

GOALS

Compare the content of the questions of the Chemistry component of the National High School Examination (ENEM) between the years 2014 to 2018 with the curriculum content of the technical chemistry course at the Federal Institute of Amapá (IFAP).

METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out using chemistry questions from the National High School Exam (ENEM) taken from the Super Professor program (software), acquired from Interbits Informática (https://www.sprweb.com.br/mod_superpro/index.php) . The chemical discipline and the years 2014 to 2018 were selected in the program. The questions were classified according to the program. Subsequently, a comparison

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was made between these and the syllabus of the chemical component of the technical course at the Federal Institute of Amapá (IFAP). The bibliographic research was carried out on scientific articles, on computers of the Institute at the Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Amapá, Campus Macapá, located at Rodovia BR 210 KM 3, s / n - Bairro Brasil Novo. CEP: 68.909-398, Macapá, Amapá, Brazil. The data was compiled in the Excel application, part of the Microsoft Corporation's Office suite.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the content of ENEM chemistry questions between 2014 and 2018, by quantity and percentage of questions. These questions correspond to 78.82% of the total questions in the period. Questions about enzymes, carbohydrates, indicators, changes in state, symbols, pollution and physico-chemical properties do not appear in the period (0.00%). Questions about atom structure, chemical kinetics, density, colligative properties, solutions, periodic classification, reaction equation and balance, inorganic functions, laboratory practices, substance and mixture, carbon chains, flat isomerism, oil and polymers appear 1.18%. Questions about solution concentrations, chemical or ionic balance, salt hydrolysis, redox and functions are 2.35%. Questions about chemical bonds and molecular geometry, radioactivity and spatial isomerism correspond to 3.53%. Stoichiometric calculation and separation of mixtures correspond to 4.71% of the questions. Questions about thermochemistry and organic reactions are 7.06%. Intermolecular and electrochemical forces appear 8.24%.

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Table 1 Classification of the content of ENEM chemistry questions between 2014 and 2018, by quantity and percentage of questions.

Classificação do autor após análise de conteúdo		
Conteúdo de Química	Quantidade	Porcentagem
Enzimas	0	0.00%
Hidratos de Carbono	0	0.00%
Indicadores	0	0.00%
Mudanças de Estado	0	0.00%
Símbolos	0	0.00%
Poluição	0	0.00%
Propriedades Físico-Químicas	0	0.00%
Estrutura do átomo	1	1.18%
Cinética Química	1	1.18%
Densidade	1	1.18%
Propriedades Coligativas	1	1.18%
Soluções	1	1.18%
Classificação Periódica	1	1.18%
Equacionamento e Balanceamento de Reações	1	1.18%
Funções Inorgânicas	1	1.18%
Práticas de Laboratório	1	1.18%
Substância e Mistura	1	1.18%
Cadeias Carbônicas	1	1.18%
Isomeria Plana	1	1.18%
Petróleo	1	1.18%
Polímeros	1	1.18%
Concentrações das Soluções	2	2.35%
Equilíbrio Químico ou Iônico	2	2.35%
Hidrólise de Sais	2	2.35%
Óxido-redução	2	2.35%
Funções	2	2.35%
Ligações Químicas e Geometria Molecular	3	3.53%
Radioatividade	3	3.53%
Isomeria Espacial	3	3.53%
Cálculo Estequiométrico	4	4.71%
Separação de Misturas	4	4.71%
Termodinâmica	6	7.06%
Reações Orgânicas	6	7.06%
Forças intermoleculares	7	8.24%
Eletroquímica	7	8.24%

RC: 78640

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Table 2 shows the overlapping content of ENEM chemistry questions between 2014 and 2018, by quantity and percentage of questions. The overlapping questions represent 21.18% of the total exam, in the period. The questions Intermolecular forces + Physical-Chemical Properties, Intermolecular forces + Colligative properties, Intermolecular forces + Separation of mixtures, Chemical bonds and molecular geometry + periodic classification, Hydrolysis of salts + Equation and balance of reactions + Inorganic functions, Chemical or ionic balance + Polymers, Carbohydrates + Oxide-reduction, Hydrolysis of salts + Indicators, Symbols + Substance and mixture, Equation and balance of reactions + Pollution and Pollution + Carbon chains appear 1.18%. The problems of Enzymes + Organic reactions, Concentrations of solutions + Solutions account for 2.35%.

Table 2 Classification of the overlapping content of ENEM chemistry questions between 2014 and 2018, by quantity and percentage of questions. Overlapping questions represent 21.18%

Classificação do autor após análise de conteúdo sobreposto		
Conteúdo de Química	Quantidade	Porcentagem
Forças intermoleculares + Propriedades Físico-Químicas	1	1.18%
Forças intermoleculares + propriedades coligativas	1	1.18%
Forças Intermoleculares + Separação de Misturas	1	1.18%
Forças Intermoleculares + Mudanças de Estado	1	1.18%
Ligações Químicas e Geometria Molecular + Classificação Periódica	1	1.18%
Hidrólise de Sais + Equacionamento e Balanceamento de Reações + Funções Inorgânicas	1	1.18%
Equilíbrio Químico ou Iônico + Polímeros	1	1.18%
Hidratos de Carbono + Óxido-redução	1	1.18%
Hidrólise de Sais + Indicadores	1	1.18%
Símbolos + Substância e Mistura	1	1.18%
Equacionamento e Balanceamento de Reações + Poluição	1	1.18%
Poluição + Cadeias Carbônicas	1	1.18%
Enzimas + Reações Orgânicas	2	2.35%
Concentrações das Soluções + Soluções	2	2.35%
Cadeias Carbônicas + Reações Orgânicas	2	2.35%

RC: 78640

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The subjects of the chemistry menu of the technical course in chemistry at IFAP, by year and unit (referring to each two-month period), are shown in table 3. In the chemistry course, the subjects are divided between normal high school and technical subjects, which are specific to the course. In the subjects of the standard curriculum table, the component used in the three years is general chemistry. Its total workload is 240 hours, 80 hours each year. In the first year your first unit is given in 15 hours, the second unit in 20 hours, the third in 25 hours and the fourth in 20 hours. In the second year the first content is given in 15 hours, the second content in 15 hours, the third in 25 hours and the fourth in 25 hours. In the third year, the first unit has a workload of 15 hours, the second unit has a workload of 20 hours, the third of 30 hours and the fourth of 15 hours.

The other subjects (technical curricular) mentioned in table 3 are technical subjects specific to the course, these are semiannual and have a total workload of 80 hours per semester each. In the first year the subjects are cited: experimental chemistry, which has a workload of 10 hours, 20 hours, 25 hours and 25 hours for units one, two, three and four respectively; inorganic chemistry, with a workload of 15 hours for the first unit, 15 hours for the second unit, 25 hours for the third unit and 25 hours for the fourth unit; organic chemistry, whose first unit is given in 25 hours, the second unit in 15 hours, the third in 20 hours and the fourth in 20 hours. In the second year the technical subjects are as follows: Physico-chemistry, with its first unit given in 25 hours, its second unit given in 20 hours, the third in 20 hours and the fourth in 15 hours; analytical chemistry, with 18 hours for its first unit, 20 hours for the second unit, 23 hours for the third unit and 19 hours for the fourth unit; instrumental analysis, with its four units are given in, respectively, 10 hours, 20 hours, 25 hours and 25 hours; corrosion, where your first unit is given in 10 hours, your second unit is given in 25 hours, your third unit is given in 20 hours and your fourth in 25 hours. In the third year, the specific disciplines mentioned in the table are: petroleum and polymers, with their units given in 18 hours, 22 hours, 22 hours and 18 hours respectively; industrial chemical processes, with its first unit given in 25 hours, the

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second unit given in 20 hours, the third unit in 20 hours and the fourth in 15 hours; biofuel technology, with a workload of 25 hours for the first unit, 25 hours for the second unit, 10 hours for the third and 20 hours for the fourth.

RC: 78640

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Table 3. Subjects of the chemistry menu of the technical course in chemistry at IFAP, by year and unit.

DISCIPLINA CURRICULAR PADRÃO							
Unidade	Ano						
	1º ANO	nº de horas aula	2º ANO	de horas aula	3º ANO	nº de horas aula	
I	A Química em nosso cotidiano	15 horas	Soluções	15 horas	Química Orgânica	15 horas	
II	A evolução dos modelos atômicos e ligações Químicas.	20 horas	Reações exotérmicas e endotérmicas	15 horas	Hidrocarbonetos	20 horas	
III	Funções Inorgânicas e problemas ambientais	25 horas	Velocidade, fatores, equilíbrio e deslocamento	25 horas	Funções Oxigenadas, nitrogenadas e mistas	30 horas	
IV	Reações Químicas	20 horas	Eletro-Química	25 horas	Propriedades Orgânicas	15 horas	
		80 horas		80 horas		80 horas	

DISCIPLINA CURRICULAR TÉCNICA - 1º ANO						
Unidade	Ano					
	Química Experimental	nº de horas aula	Química Inorgânica	nº de horas aula	Química Orgânica	nº de horas aula
I	Introdução aos trabalhos em laboratório.	10 horas	Química dos não metais	15 horas	Introdução a mecanismo de reação	25 horas
II	Obtenção e uso de calor	20 horas	Química dos metais	15 horas	Ácidos e Bases	15 horas
III	Processos de separação de misturas	25 horas	Compostos de coordenação	25 horas	Reações de adição-eliminação nucleofílica em carbono acílico	20 horas
IV	Estudo das reações Químicas	25 horas	Estrutura de sólidos cristalinos e amorfos	25 horas	Reações de substituição eletrofílica em aromáticos	20 horas
		80 horas		80 horas		80 horas

DISCIPLINA CURRICULAR TÉCNICA - 2º ANO								
Unidade	Ano							
	Físico Química	nº de horas aula	Química Analítica	nº de horas aula	Análise Instrumental	nº de horas aula	Corrosão	nº de horas aula
I	Soluções, Dispersões e Propriedades Coligativas	25 horas	Introdução, Técnicas e Métodos	18 horas	Introdução a análise instrumental	10 horas	Introdução a corrosão	10 horas
II	Equilíbrio Químico	20 horas	Titulometria de neutralização e precipitação	20 horas	Métodos eletroanalíticos	20 horas	Princípios básicos da corrosão eletroquímica	25 horas
III	Cinética Química	20 horas	Titulometria de complexação e oxidação-redução	25 horas	Métodos espectroscópicos	25 horas	Princípios básicos da corrosão Química	20 horas
IV	Estudo dos Processos de Troca de Calor nos Equilíbrios	15 horas	Laboratório, Cálculos	19 horas	Métodos cromatográficos	25 horas	Resistência à corrosão e proteção anticorrosiva	25 horas
		80 horas		80 horas		80 horas		80 horas

RC: 78640

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DISCIPLINA CURRICULAR TÉCNICA - 3º ANO

Unidade	Ano					
	Petróleo e Polímeros	nº de horas aula	Processos Químicos Industriais	nº de horas aula	Tecnologia de Biocombustíveis	nº de horas aula
I	Processos tecnológicos de petróleo e polímeros e Legislação pertinente	18 horas	Tratamento de água, Importância do Tratamento de Efluentes, Parâmetros de poluição hídrica e Classificação de resíduos	25 horas	Etapas Químicas da Síntese de Etanol e do Biodiesel; Análise Química de Qualidade de Produção de Mini-Usinas Pequeno, Médio e Grande Porte	25 horas
II	Controle de qualidade e Fundamentos do petróleo e dos polímeros	22 horas	Tratamento e disposição final de efluentes de resíduo, Formas de tratamentos, Tipos de tratamento e descarte e Tipos de equipamentos	20 horas	Produção e Análise Química de Biocombustíveis em Escala Laboratorial e Industrial	25 horas
III	Indústria do petróleo e petroquímica e Logística do petróleo	22 horas	Programas de reutilização, Resolução de problemas de produção e qualidade de alimentos, Otimização na produção de oleaginosas e açúcar	20 horas	Produção de Bio-Etanol e Biodiesel	10 horas
IV	Produção de polímeros e Reciclagem de polímeros	18 horas	Otimização na produção de álcool, Oleaginosas da região e Reações Químicas dos mais importantes processos industriais	15 horas	Aspectos operacionais de usinas de etanol biodiesel e combustíveis de Terceira geração	20 horas
		80 horas		80 horas		80 horas

The sum of ENEM chemistry questions between 2014 and 2018, by degree of difficulty, per year appears in figure 1. The number of questions with medium difficulty increased from seven (7) in 2014 to twelve (12) in 2015. In both subsequent years there was a reduction, with seven (7) questions in 2016 and five (5) in 2017. In 2018 there was a small increase, totaling six (6) questions. In matters of high complexity, there was a reduction from ten (10) questions in 2014 to five (5) in 2015. From then on there was an increase in the following two years, with ten (10) in 2016

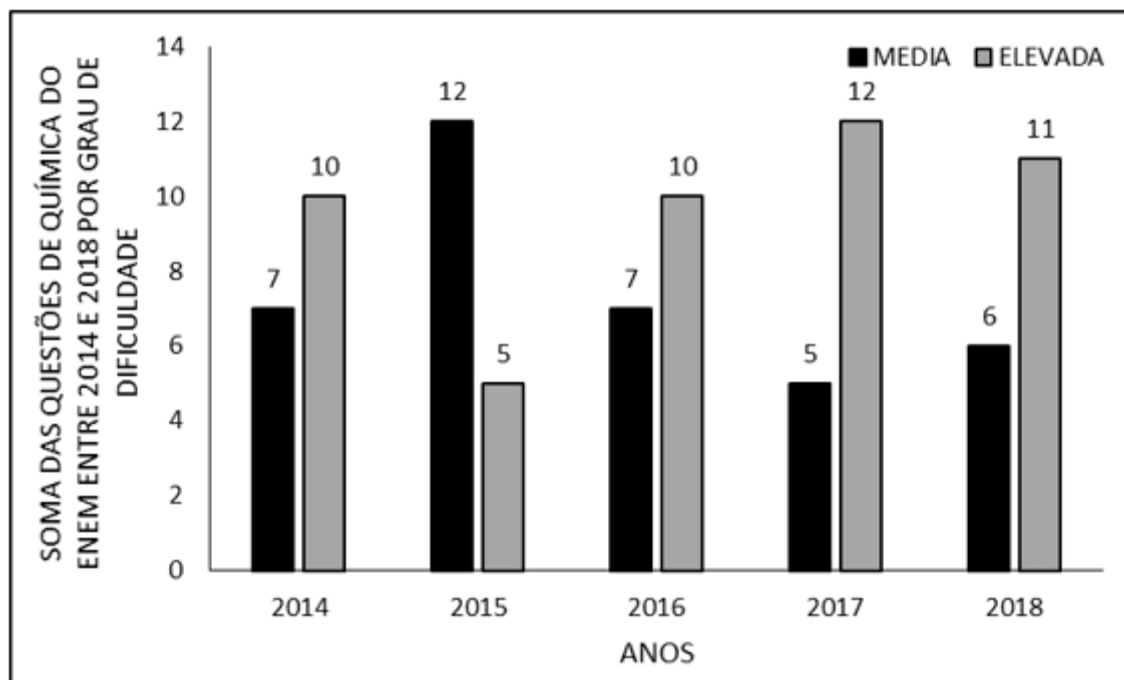
RC: 78640

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and twelve (12) in 2017. In 2018 there was a small drop in the number, eleven (11) questions).

Figure 1 Shows the sum of ENEM chemistry questions between 2014 and 2018, by degree of difficulty, by year



DISCUSSION

The difference present in the ENEM tests assessed, as to the percentage of each content (Table 1), probably occurs due to some of them being more present in the students' daily lives (such as organic reactions and the links between them) than others (indicators, changes in state, symbology). ENEM values to contextualize its questions (Hipólito and Silveira, 2011; Silveira et al., 2014).

The contents of ENEM are superimposed because they seek an integration between the internal topics of the chemistry curriculum matrix and between these topics and the other disciplines (interdisciplinarity and transversality) (Table 2). This mixture of contents helps them to get closer to the students' daily lives. It also helps in changing

RC: 78640

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the curriculum to something less plastered and more transversal (Hipólito and Silveira, 2011).

This table further demonstrates that most intradisciplinary questions are about enzymes, organic reactions, solutions and concentration of solutions. This is possibly due to the fact that, physiologically, most living things function due to the chemistry of their organic structure. So, once again, questions like this are closer to the students' daily lives (Leite and Velani, 2019).

The contents may have different workloads (Table 3) due to differences in complexity and also the ability to contextualize the content. Contextualizing the content is important for their understanding and understanding. As each teacher has their own unique way of teaching them, there may be a difference in the curriculum time programmed in the planning with the real time to teach them (Pontes et al., 2008).

The area of natural sciences has the greatest weight for the health and biological fields in most public universities in Brazil, such as USP, one of the most prestigious universities in the country. The courses in the health area are highly coveted, especially due to their remuneration. Chemistry questions probably seek to maintain a higher difficulty (Figure 1) so that candidates with more knowledge in this area of great importance for the course enter with more knowledge in these (Casoni, 2021; Ufpe, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The content taught in the three years of the technical course in chemistry at the Federal Institute of Amapá (IFAP) meets the requirements of the National High School Exam (ENEM).

RC: 78640

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The workload of the high school technical course in chemistry at IFAP is also sufficient for the development of basic and technical disciplines, and also provides a good basis for ENEM

The content analysis of the course has chemistry from the IFAP demonstrates that, as it is a technical course, it provides in-depth knowledge, which increases the subsidy for carrying out the ENEM. This content is formed by theory and also by a great practical experience (laboratory). Practical knowledge helps enormously the fixation of learning and provides knowledge to discuss the contents.

Therefore, the curricular content of this technical course meets the basic requirements of the National Exam.

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