

METHODS OF USING INTELLECT-CARDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LESSONS

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Currently, social anthropology, the study of the place of a person in society, and placing a person in the center of it, is paying great attention in world science. Foreign examples of studying and teaching philological sciences are also distinguished by the fact that they are in this direction. We should pay special attention to this aspect. In the connection of linguistics with social life, in addition to the uniqueness of these fields, it approaches social, in particular, cultural anthropology. The world science of philology is also going in such directions. Human society, as well as finding solutions to socio-economic, ideological-political, educational-educational problems in our republic, depends on the interrelationship and mutual relations of natural, social and technical sciences. Because all of them have a systematic character according to their essence, content, nature, form and scale, and they are researched and solved using the appropriate approach. This, in turn, implies the use of a systematic approach in educational work. Today, the use of advanced foreign experiences in teaching science increases the innovative activity of the teacher. One of the advanced foreign experiences used in the educational process is Intellect-cards, which are considered as a means of developing the professional competence of teachers. In the implementation of the methods of using smart cards, the US experience, the European experience, and the Asian experience have been used to create a memory "map" by using smart cards.

The intelligence card is used to perform demonstrations, make decisions, plan one's time, remember information, conduct brainstorming, self-analysis, develop complex projects, independent education, development, and similar tasks. The first experiments on the use of intelligence cards in classes were carried out by Tony Busen. In *Superthinking*, he defined the details of the intelligence map:

- 1) the main idea, problem or word is placed in the center (in the form of a picture, symbol or word);
- 2) pictures should express the central idea;
- 3) each network should be marked with a different color;
- 4) only colored pencils or markers are used in the preparation of the card;
- 5) main networks are connected to the main concept in the center, and small networks are connected to the main networks;



- 6) only one keyword is written for each network;
- 7) it is appropriate to use associative concepts when creating an intelligence card.

In the field of education, it is possible to summarize textbooks, books, articles and audio lectures from the smart card. It can be used to perform the following tasks:

1. Writing articles, abstracts, term papers.
2. Analysis, understanding.
3. Remembering.

Sometimes you read a page of the text, but you don't understand anything. At such a time, there is a need to keep thoughts in memory in a coherent sequence. Using the card allows you to:

- a) to better understand the author's thoughts;
- b) to be able to see the logical errors and contradictions made by the author;
- c) better analysis of the text;

Sometimes it is required to remember some information (long-term memory). This is also helped by intelligence cards, that is, not 100 pages of text, but 100 keywords are remembered. The card needs to be repeated several times in order to be stored in long-term memory.

According to Tony Busen, the following recommendations are made for repeating the material passed after an hour of reading:

- After 10 minutes – repeat for 10 minutes.
- After 1 day – repeat for 2-4 minutes.
- After 1 week – repeat for 2 minutes.
- After 1 month - repeat for 2 minutes.
- After 3 months - repeat for 2 minutes.
- After 6 months - repeat for 2 minutes.
- After 1 year - repeat for 2 minutes.

As a result, the learned material is consolidated in long-term memory.

Repetition means:

- create a memory card,
- only then compare what you remember with the real thing.

Especially when preparing and conducting presentations, intelligence cards help at almost every stage:

1. Collection and analysis of material.
2. Prepare for an exit plan.
3. Using the intelligence card as a visual aid (tables, slides).




4. Handouts in the form of smart cards.

A good speaker prepares for a speech. That is, he reads books, articles and prepares excerpts from them, it is effective to prepare them in the form of intelligence cards in order not to get confused in this variety.

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