UDC XX.XX.XX *(12nm.)*
https://doi.org/10.55956/XXXXXXXX*(12nm.)*

G.A. Berik[1], P.A. Kabylbayev[1*], O.R. Amanbayev[2], P.N. Shukirov[1], Zh.K. Alyspayev[2]*(12nm.)*

[1,2] Academic degree, academic title or position, e-mail (for each author separately) (12nm.)
[1,2,] Place of work, City, Country (12nm.)
[1]https://orcid.org/0000-000X-XXXX-XXXX (for each author separately) (12nm.)
Scopus Author ID (if available) (12nm.)

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE *(12nm.)*

Abstract *(12nm.)*

The abstract is a concise summary of the scientific paper. It should provide the reader with a clear understanding of the essence of the research. The results should be presented as accurately and informatively as possible. The text should not contain secondary information, unnecessary introductory phrases, vague general statements, abbreviations, or references to literature. The abstract should be presented as a single paragraph.

The abstract should be 100–150 words in length.

Keywords: Keywords are provided to facilitate the retrieval of the article and to identify its subject area. The number of keywords should be between 5 and 7. *(12nm.)*

Introduction

This section should provide the rationale for the relevance of the research topic, a review of the relevant scientific literature, and the aim and main objectives of the study. Specialized terms and abbreviations should be defined when first used.

If a table is included in the text, it should be referred to as follows, for example: (Table 1).

Table 1. Title of the Table

Indicator No.	Name 1	Name 2	Name 3
No.			

Materials and Methods

To ensure the reproducibility of the research results, the origin of the equipment and materials used, the essential parameters of the research methods, and the methods of statistical data analysis should be specified.

Results and Discussion

This section presents the main results of the study and provides their analysis and interpretation. The obtained results should be compared with the aim and hypothesis of the study, as well as with the findings of previous research. Identified patterns, differences, and findings should be scientifically substantiated and discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical significance.

If a reference to a figure is required, it should be formatted as follows, for example: the research results are presented in Figure 1.

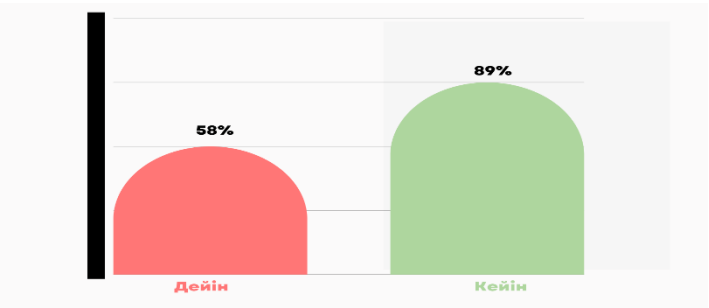

Figure 1. Title of the Figure

Conclusions

This section should summarize the main findings of the study and highlight their scientific and practical significance. Practical proposals and recommendations may be provided where appropriate.

Funding information (if applicable).

References*(12nm.)*

For sources with an official English title, the official English title should be used. Sources in Kazakh and Russian that do not have an official English version should be transliterated.

1. Nūrğaliev Zh.T. Pänaralyq bailanys arqyly matematikalyq oilau dağdylaryn damytu [Development of Mathematical Thinking Skills through Interdisciplinary Connections]. – Astana: Ūlttyq ğylym, 2019. – 184 p. [in Kazakh].
2. Shawan M., Osman S., Abu M. Difficulties in Solving Non-Routine Problems: Preliminary Analysis and Results // ASM Science Journal. – 2021. – Vol. 16. – P. 42–59.
3. Evans T., Klymchuk S., Murphy P.E.L., Novak J., Stephens J., Thomas M. Non-Routine Mathematical Problem-Solving: Creativity, Engagement, and Intuition of STEM Tertiary Students // AIMS Education and Teaching. – 2021. – Vol. 1, No. 4. – P. 256–278.
4. Steen L.A. Why Numbers Count: Quantitative Literacy for Tomorrow's America. – New York: College Board, 2017. – 288 p.
5. Sharygin I.F. Geometriya. Zadachi na razvitie myshleniya [Geometry. Problems for the Development of Thinking]: uchebnoe posobie. – Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1998. – 192 p. [in Russian].
6. Beloshistaya A.V. Metodika obucheniya matematike v nachal'noi shkole [Methods of Teaching Mathematics in Primary School]: uchebnoe posobie dlya studentov pedagogicheskikh vuzov. – Moscow: Gumanitarnyi izdatel'skii tsentr VLADOS, 2015. – 320 p. [in Russian].
7. Qaraev Zh.A. Deñgeilep saralap oqytu tehnologiasy [Technology of Differentiated Level-Based Learning]. – Almaty: Rauan, 1999. – 196 p. [in Kazakh].

Ғ.А. Берик[1], П.А. Кабылбаев[1], О.Р. Аманбаев[2], П.Н. Шукиров[1], Ж.К. Алыспаев[2]
Ғылыми дәрежесі, ғылыми атағы немесе лауазымы, ЖОО, қала, ел

МАҚАЛА ТАҚЫРЫБЫ

Түйін

Ғылыми жұмыстың қысқаша мазмұны болып табылады. Түйін арқылы оқырман зерттеудің мәнін анық түсінуі тиіс. Нәтижелер барынша нақты әрі ақпаратты түрде беріледі. Мәтінде қосалқы ақпарат, артық кіріспе сөздер, жалпы сипаттағы мәнсіз тұжырымдар,

қысқартулар, әдебиеттерге сілтемелер болмауы керек. Түйін бір абзацпен рәсімделеді. Түйін көлемі – 100-ден 150 сөзге дейін.

Кілттік сөздер: кілттік сөздер мақаланы іздеу және оның пәндік саласын анықтау үшін беріледі, саны – 5-тен 7-ге дейін.

Ғ.А. Берик[1], П.А. Кабылбаев[1], О.Р. Аманбаев[2], П.Н. Шукиров[1], Ж.К. Алыспаев[2]
Научная степень, ученое звание или должность, ВУЗ, город, страна

НАЗВАНИЕ СТАТЬИ

Аннотация

Аннотация представляет собой краткое содержание научной работы. Аннотация должна давать читателю четкое представление о сути исследования. Результаты излагаются максимально конкретно и информативно. Текст не должен содержать второстепенную информацию, лишние вводные слова, неинформативные утверждения общего характера, сокращения и ссылки на литературу. Аннотация оформляется одним абзацем.

Объем аннотации должен составлять от 100 до 150 слов.

Ключевые слова: приводятся для поиска статьи и определения ее предметной области; количество ключевых слов – от 5 до 7.

Corresponding Author's WhatsApp: +7 7XX XXX XX XX