



卓越思考題訓練

IMA Creative Thinking Programme

人類的大腦可分成左、右兩個部分。左邊的腦稱為左腦（操控文字）；右邊的腦則稱為右腦（操控圖像）。雖然它們都可在問題上進行思索，但大多數的孩童都只用左腦進行文字思維解題，那是因為他們缺乏了右腦思維訓練。

當孩童通過文字進行思考時，由於向來局限在左腦的教學方式，所以不能在思考上進行突破。這使到孩童在7歲開始進行思考時，往往不加以思索，單憑一個共、剩、分、平均的字眼來決定加、減、乘或除的題型。當他們進入10歲以上時，父母才發現其思維能力不強，而欲想辦法加以補救，但那時往往無法發揮到最佳效應。

卓越中國珠心算為了培訓孩童運用右腦思考，因而通過借助右腦的圖像來訓練孩童進行“自主探索”。“自主探索”即藉由圖像進行思維思考後再通過文字學習並鼓勵孩童在探究的過程中掌握知識。在學習此概念時，孩童需先從右腦的圖像形式思考。例如：通過敘述4支鉛筆、5個蘋果和3本書等，孩童就可將這些數字轉化成珠子並在算盤上撥珠數數，那麼他們就能輕而易舉地掌握此技巧。

“自主探索”的效果顯著。它不僅能加速孩童對應用題的解析速度，同時也能降低應用題的難度

The human brain can be divided into two parts (left and right). The left side of the brain is called left brain which controls languages and characters; the right side of the brain is called right brain that manipulates images. Both halves of the brain can be used for thinking, however, most children only use their left brain to think and solve problems due to the lack of right brain training.

While children always think through characters, they could not make a breakthrough in their thinking for being restricted by left brain thinking method for a long time. Starting from seven years old, children sometimes neglect to think about the answers whenever they are doing the maths application questions. They have formed a habit to give answers by reading specified words such as “total”, “left”, “divide” or “average” to do addition, subtraction, multiplication or division. When they reach the age of ten or above, parents just realize that their children’s thinking ability is weak. Nevertheless, it is too late.

In order to encourage children to think by using their right brain, Intelligent Mental-Arithmetic has carried out a “self-exploration” method for them. It is a method to think by dint of the images and learn by words after that. During the process of exploration, children will be able to acquire knowledge well. In the learning of the concept, children are required to think through the pictorial form of right brain. For example, when four pencils, five apples, three books and so on are described in words, children should transfer the numbers into beads on the abacus so that they will master the skill gradually.

The result of “self-exploration” is obvious. It not only accelerates the analytical speed of students in solving the mathematical problem but also makes the questions easier at





卓越思考題

IMA Creative Thinking Programme



定向思路

Orientation Ideas

正面

Front side

反面

Back side

透過“定向思路”

訓練學生如何對圖像進行圖像思考

To teach students how to think through pictures

怎樣?

HOW

哪一個?

WHICH

什麼?

WHAT

幾時?

WHEN

為什麼?

WHY

哪裡?

WHERE

誰?

WHO





卓越思维训练丛书

IMA Creative Thinking Series



思考的方式
WAYS OF
THINKING

空间提取
Data Withdrawal

空间管理
Memory Management



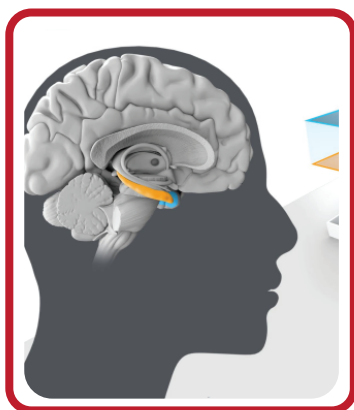
透過思考題的操練打造高階層記憶

*To Create a High-Level of
Memory Through Creative Thinking*

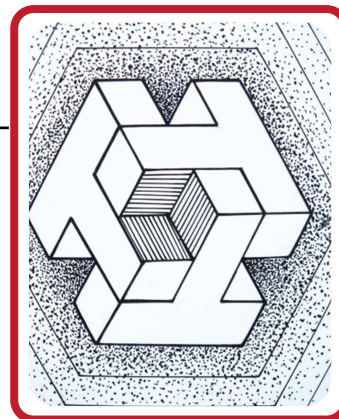
記憶的種類 Types of Memory



空間變化記憶
Spatial Transformation



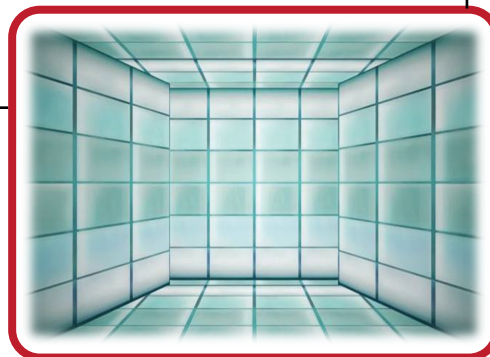
空間記憶
Spatial Memory



視覺記憶
Visual Memory



聽覺記憶
Auditory Memory



空間管理記憶
Memory Management