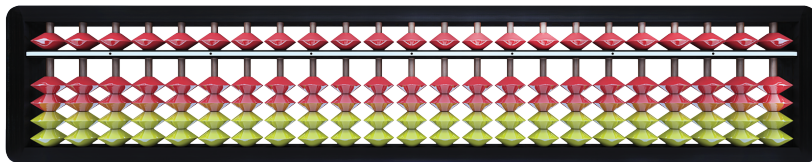




# 卓越中國珠心算簡介

## IMA Programme Introduction



“算盤”，它本身就擁有一個非常古老的歷史。它被譽為中國第五大發明，它也是中國一項寶貴的文化遺產。根據歷史記載，中國早在16世紀已將第一個算盤推廣到日本。經過400年不斷的研究，日本加以改革了中國算盤，它即是現今所採用的算盤。同時，算盤也陸續傳到了朝鮮，印度，美國，東南亞等國家，並受到廣泛歡迎。總而言之，算盤的發明大大促進了文化，經濟和科學技術的發展。

許多人都知道人的智力是由遺傳，環境和教育三方面的因素所造成的。因此，要造就一個高智慧的孩童就必須要重視先天的因素，後天的環境和教育的影響。此外，我們也不能漠視孩童年幼時的早期教育。而早期教育又以進行智力開發為首要途徑。國內外許多教育研究專家和生理學家都認為人類智力腦細胞的成長在三歲以前已完成70%，四歲至十二歲成長至100%。因此，兒童的早期教育和智力開發就更顯得極其重要了。

卓越中國珠心算所採用的是雙手撥珠教學，由於同時使用左右手來計算，因而對於平常使用率較低的右腦來說，會產生刺激效果。對於學童而言，無論是計算能力，反應能力，專注力或記憶力皆有很大的幫助，都有助於平衡腦力的發展及達到強化和啟發左右腦的功能。

除了教導珠算心算技術之外，我們也特別注重於運用雙手撥珠和一定課時的珠算，心算訓練，促使左右腦細胞得到多方面的開發，以增強腦力的訓練，逐步做到不用算盤，即可對多位數加，減，乘，除迅速地計算出結果。

卓越另一項全新的珠心算腦部訓練課程教學法是通過視光算盤和採用“無口訣”、“藏像法”、閃卡與思考題練習來教導，其速度比一般的珠心算課程快六倍，並讓學童在無口訣的學習環境下，輕鬆掌握珠心算。

The Chinese abacus has five-thousand-year cultural history. It is known as the fifth great invention and a valuable cultural heritage. According to the document, the first abacus was introduced to Japan from China in the 16th century. After studying the tool for 400 years, Japan has improved and revolutionized the Soroban (Abacus) to what we use today. Simultaneously, abacus has also been introduced and become popular in Korea, India, America, and other Southern Asia countries. In a word, the invention of abacus contributed greatly to the development of culture, economy and scientific technology.

Many of us are aware of the fact that human ability and wisdom are determined by three factors: inheritance, environment and education. It is therefore vital to attach importance to a child's inborn factor, environment in his later years and the influence through education if he is to be nurtured and to become a highly intelligent person. It is also important not to be indifferent towards a child's early education which is the major channel to develop mental power. On the growth of human's mental brain cells, many education researchers and physiologists are of the opinion that a child's brain cells will be 70% developed upon reaching the age of 3, and 100% developed from the age of 4 to 12. This speaks volumes for the importance of a child's early education and mental development.

Intelligent Mental-Arithmetic (IMA) adopts "Both-Hand Abacus Mental-Arithmetic" teaching method. By using the left and right hands to compute at the same time, it will produce stimulating effect for those who normally under utilize their right brain. For the schooling children, the method will be of great help to them in their ability and capability of calculation, response, concentration and memory, which in turn assist them to balance their brain power and strengthen the function of both their left and right brains.

The training programme will also provide regular hours to further strengthen the brain power of the children so as to enable them to master the multi-digit calculations without depending on the abacus.

The latest teaching method of the Mental-Arithmetic is taught by using "New Era Abacus" and the application of "Non-Formula", "Hidden Skill", "Flash Cards" and "Digital Practice", the learning speed of which is 6 times faster than the traditional one. With these innovative methods, children will be able to master the art of mental-arithmetic in a more relaxed environment without having to deal with any formula.



## 什麼是珠心算？

## What Is Abacus Mental-Arithmetic?

珠心算實際上是由“珠算技術”與“心算技術”結合為一體。珠算起源於“珠”，功能是“算”。透過1粒上珠及4粒下珠進行四則計算。在訓練期間，學員需掌握其特有的規律方可進行系統化的撥動珠子。

珠子的移動即表示計算的過程，珠子與珠子間的空隙(即分隔)代表了數的形成。珠算透過珠子數數的原理，很快地讓學員理解數的概念。

“心算”是通過動手撥珠，把算盤“印”在大腦中，運用想像進行“撥珠”計算。外在所表現的活動是快速的計算能力，但內部所表現的活動包括了把左腦信息的數字轉換為右腦信息的珠子圖像以促進左右腦的協調發展、開啟兒童的思維能力並提高學生的注意力。

## 運用想像進行“撥珠” 練就了空間想像和記憶能力



## Through visualising the abacus and moving the imaginary beads Spatial imagination and memory ability will be enhanced



Abacus mental arithmetic is the combination of “abacus techniques” and “mental arithmetic techniques”. Its origin is in “bead”, the function is to “calculate”. Through one upper bead and four lower beads to carry out the four fundamental operations. During the training, students need to grasp the unique patterns to carry out systematic moving of the beads.

The movement of beads is the process of calculation; the space between the beads (that is the gap) represents the formation of numbers. Abacus calculation through the principle of calculating numbers with beads, quickly allows the students to understand the concept of numbers.

“Mental arithmetic” means envisioning the abacus in the brain and moving the beads by hands to perform calculation. The activity displayed externally is fast calculations, but the activity manifested internally includes the conversion of numerical information in the left brain to the information of the bead images in the right brain. It accesses the cogitation ability of children and improves students’ concentration.





Intelligent Education Group

全球獨家專利視光算盤

The Patent New Era Abacus

No:PI20082774/UI20082774/Grand No:My-147813-A



卓越23檔視光算盤 IMA 23-Rod New Era Abacus

眾所周知，人類的需求一直在改變，而我們也不斷地積極投入研發、力求教學品質持續不斷的進行測試及改良，為求收到良好的開智效果確保達到一定的訓練。因此，我們研發了全新的23檔視光算盤。

這項嶄新的23檔珠心算技術開發，其目的是為了讓孩子能加快步伐尋求更快速及有效的珠心算學習方式。在珠心算教學中，要實現數學目標，就必須遵循珠心算法則進行相應的訓練。任何事物都是如此，例如水（液體）變成冰（固體），必須是溫度降至零度以下才開始結冰；水變成水蒸氣（氣體）也必須加熱到一定的溫度，才能變成氣體。

充分開發孩子的智力潛能，讓他們在成長的道路上無需搶跑也能持續領跑是每位家長的心願。而發揮好珠心算的開智功能，服務於新生代的成才成長，則是歷史賦予我們的現實使命。

As we know, human needs have been constantly changing. In order to improve the quality of teaching, we continue to conduct research and development for innovative achievements. When exploring children's intelligence, certain training must be met. Therefore, we have developed our brand-new IMA 23-Rod New Era Abacus.

This advanced 23-rod abacus technique is developed for the purpose to help the children accelerate the pace of learning abacus calculation and learn it in a faster and effective way. To achieve this goal, we must follow a specific set of abacus rules when teaching. Everything applies the same rules. For example, water changes into ice, the temperature must go down to 0 degree Celsius before the liquid freezes to solid; water turns into water vapour, the temperature must be high enough to become gas.

Developing children's full intellectual potential and let them win at the starting line is every parent's wish while our mission is to nurture the new generation and help them unleash their full potential by using the amazing abacus.





# 學習的構架之右腦空間記憶

## Architecture of Learning

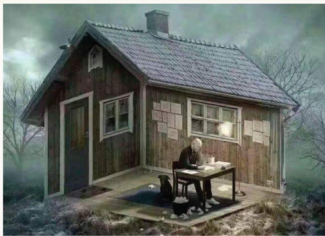
### Right Brain Spatial Memory

#### 右腦是圖像腦



負責儲存視覺所帶入的所有圖片。空間記憶是指大腦對外界輸入的信息進行編碼、儲存以及提取的過程。

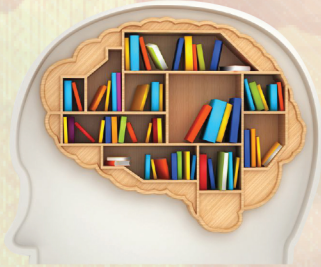
孩子聰明與否源於他們的記性，而記性的根源在於右腦的空間儲存量。練習珠心算的時候，要求在頭腦裡的“算盤”上記一連串的數字，所以會使學生的短時記憶容量迅速擴大，長時間練習記憶力明顯增強。



空間記憶能力對於閱讀，數學和書寫方面都是很關鍵的。孩子能夠識別不同的數字符號與區分相似形狀之間的差異，並觀察它們的方向。像學習英語或背單詞，他們很快就能記住單詞的拼寫和讀音。

#### Right brain is the graphic brain

It is responsible for storing any images brought in by vision. Spatial memory refers to the encoding, storage and retrieval of information regarding the characteristics of space in one's environment.



Whether a child is clever or not originates from their memory, and the source of memory lies in the spatial memory storage capacity of the right brain. When practising abacus and mental arithmetic, students are required to memorize a series of numbers on the abacus image in their mind. Thus, it will make their short-term memory capacity expand rapidly. Besides, their memory will be improved obviously after a long-term practice.

The ability is a critical skill in reading, maths and handwriting. A child must be able to recognize the different symbols, tell the difference between similar shapes and perceive their direction. Such as learning English or memorizing words, they can move on to spelling and pronunciation of words very fast.





# 卓越閃卡教育

## IMA Flash Card Education

### 閃卡教育

照相記憶培養左右腦良好的協調能力，  
開拓視覺寬度，訓練視覺焦點。

### Flash Card Education

*Photographic memory cultivates a good coordination  
of left and right brain, broadens visual width and  
improves visual focus.*

通過快速翻動卡片刺激右腦的記憶

*Stimulate Memory by Fast Flip of Flash Card*

Left Brain



Right Brain

