

第82回(令和7年10月) 文章入力スピード認定試験(英語) 問題

Everyone is familiar with homework or assignment. Homework is as ordinary as pencils and paper. When teachers fail to assign classwork, it is often a cause for parental concern. Homework seems to be a demand for education and a bane of students. The days before the summer vacation are always a time of dread for pupils, as teachers from each subject pass out homework booklets.

You may be surprised to learn, however, that not all the students in the world do not do the most homework. That honor goes to pupils in one foreign city, who do average fourteen hours of homework per week. One country is a distant second with just under ten hours. On the other hand, students in another country, to your surprise, spend just only three hours every week doing their homework.

On one of the big countries in the world, attitudes of teachers toward classwork have been extremely changing, and the amount of homework given to pupils can vary depending on the school. For example, many primary schools expressly ban homework. On average, junior high school students expend just over six hours a week on homework. This is a little higher than some other countries, where students spend about five hours a week on classwork, which is the universal average, though.

On the contrary, at less than four hours per week, the amount of homework done by students in our country does not seem so bad. With great interest, much current research has examined the relation between homework and academic success. What scholars and educators have begun to realize is that there is little correlation between how well students perform in school and how much homework they have to do. Rather, it is the quality of the assignments that they are given.

To bring up originality is very important for students and young people. The ability to create or develop something should be learned surely in school. Then, let us see what the most important creation or

invention in history. Some people say it is the computer. This makes 2,030
sense. We can use them for many purposes, to find solutions to many 2,099
problems, or to achieve various outcomes. 2,143

We think of computers as modern machines. After all, using computers 2,214
every day is a habit for many of us. However, to our surprise, they have a 2,290
quite long history. In the year of eighteen twenty, one mathematician 2,361
designed a device that could do math. He did not have enough money to make 2,437
it during his life. One science museum, however, used his plans to build 2,511
the device in the year of nineteen eighties. The experiment was a success 2,586
and this early computer worked perfectly. 2,630

The invention of microchips in the year of nineteen fifties was also a 2,702
significant development. These small parts have led to electronic 2,769
computers that keep getting smaller, faster, and more powerful. Guess what 2,845
will happen next. Think about how people will use computers to develop 2,917
their creativity and improve the world. Nobody knows the answer, but it 2,990
will be interesting to find out. 3,025

Let us get a glimpse of daily habits of successful innovators. Some 3,095
companies act in the way they have always acted. But in our modern world, 3,170
being innovative is becoming increasingly important. As a result, these 3,243
companies may find it hard to survive. In contrast, other companies find 3,317
innovative new ways to do things. The huge success of these firms shows 3,390
the true value of innovation. 3,422

Innovation is not just important for companies. It has value for 3,489
individual people, too. Some people feel being innovative is like being 3,562
tall. Let us find if this is true. Research suggests the opposite. It 3,635
shows anybody can become more innovative by having certain habits. This is 3,711
really important, as other studies suggest that innovative people are more 3,786
likely to have jobs that they enjoy and that pay well. 3,843

In general, innovative people want to learn. They read often, 3,907

especially about a wide variety of topics. They talk to people about new ideas. They visit new places. They have new experiences. All of these new information goes into their brains. It can help innovative people see links between the ideas other people cannot see. This may help them come up with new ideas. Asking questions is another habit that many innovative people have. Innovators want to know how something works, why something happens, or how long something takes. They also ask questions that help them find better ways to do things. For example, many innovators ask themselves why we do it this way. These questions help them find solutions to problems that other people may not even notice.

As a result of learning new things and asking questions, innovative people usually come up with many ideas. In fact, they may have so many ideas that they forget some of them. To avoid this problem, innovators often have a way to remember their best ideas. Sometimes they will use a computer or tablet for this purpose. Many innovators, however, prefer old and traditional technology, a notebook and a pencil.

Do not fix it, if it is not broken. That is a common saying. Most people agree with the idea. They think that if something works well, there is no reason to change it. Many innovators feel differently. They constantly look for ways to improve things, even the things that are already good. In other words, even if it is not broken, you can make it better. That is also a saying by an innovator.

Finally, innovators put in the hours to get better and find new ways to do things. Some of them follow a basic idea that do not break the chain. They set a goal of doing something important every day, such as reading a newspaper article or writing a blog post. After it is done, they mark or check a sign on the calendar. After a while, the calendar has a chain of signs. Seeing this chain gives them a positive feeling. In order to keep that positive feeling, they do the action each day.