

READING HOMEWORK

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0 Highlight Conventions

- Words highlighted in **red** are *conventional* or *highlighting the essential information in paragraphs*.
- Words highlighted in **blue** are *idioms*.
- Words highlighted in **orange** are *scientific, technical or professional-related terms*.
- Words highlighted in **magenta** are *phrasal verbs*.

1 Article Reading

- **Title:** *Shinzo Abe death: shock in Japan at killing of former PM during election campaign*
- **Article link:** Click here

Police believe attacker **bore grudge against** [6] Abe as some critics question level of security surrounding Japan's longest-serving PM

Sorrow and disbelief descended on Japan after Shinzo Abe – the former prime minister and a **towering political figure**[30] – was shot dead while giving a campaign speech on Friday morning.

Abe, 67, was pronounced dead early in the evening, prompting a flood of tributes from current and former world leaders, and anger that a politician could be gunned down **in broad daylight**[16] in one of the world's safest societies two days before an election.

Abe, the country's longest-serving prime minister, who resigned in 2020, was flown to hospital by helicopter after the attack outside Yamato Saidaiji railway station in Nara, an

ancient capital in the country's west known for its Buddhist temples and free-roaming deer.

As the light faded on Friday, supporters and local residents visited the scene of the attack – a pedestrian crossing next to a white guardrail – where Abe had been calling on voters to re-elect his Liberal Democratic party (LDP) colleague Kei Sato in this Sunday's upper house elections when he was shot.

Alone and in pairs, they stepped forward to lay flowers, bottles of sports drink, slices of watermelon wrapped in **cellophane** [9], and bags of sweets. They bowed and clasped their hands in prayer; some shed tears and lowered their heads again as they turned towards banks of TV cameras.

"I was having a cigarette break near the station when I heard a huge bang," a local traffic control employee who declined to give his name told the Guardian. "There was white smoke everywhere. I wouldn't say people were panicking ... like me, they initially had no idea what was going on."

Abe was only minutes into his speech and had just raised his fist to make a point when he stumbled and fell after two shots were fired from behind him at close range. Seconds later, men thought to be members of Japan's secret service **tackled**[29] a suspect to the ground in a dramatic intervention caught on video.

The suspect was named as Tetsuya Yamagami, a 41-year-old resident of Nara who spent three years in the maritime self-defence forces until 2005. Police believe he had crafted a homemade gun. The weapon appeared from TV footage to **comprise**[11] two cylindrical metallic parts heavily bound in black tape.

Police said they were investigating whether he had acted alone. He reportedly said he had wanted to kill Abe because he was "dissatisfied" with him over issues unrelated to politics. The suspect said he **bore a grudge against** [6] a "specific organisation" and believed Abe was part of it, police said, adding that it was not clear if the unnamed organisation actually existed.

Several similar homemade weapons to the one used in the attack were **confiscated** [13] during a search of the suspect's house.

Makoto Ichikawa, a local businessman who had been near the train station waiting for his wife, said Yamagami "came **out of nowhere** [21] on to the middle of the road holding a gun". He said he was struck by the **assailant**[5]'s "normal" expression.

Ken Namikawa, the mayor of a nearby town, used a microphone to call for people with medical experience to help Abe. A photograph taken at about the same time showed Abe lying face up, blood on his white shirt and surrounded by several people, at least one of whom was **administering** [1] heart massage.

Abe was **airlifted** [3] to a hospital for emergency treatment but was not breathing and his heart had stopped. He was pronounced dead after emergency treatment that included massive blood transfusions, hospital officials said.

Hidetada Fukushima, the head of the emergency department at Nara Medical University, said the attack inflicted major damage to Abe's heart, in addition to two neck wounds that damaged an **artery** [4], causing extensive bleeding. Abe was in a state of **cardiopulmonary arrest** [8] when he arrived at the hospital and never regained his vital signs, Fukushima said.

The psychological fallout from an assassination by a gunman in a country where gun crime is almost unheard of is hard to gauge at this early stage. But Abe's death, coming at the end of an election campaign, will almost certainly prompt a rethink of the tradition of bringing politicians into close contact with voters.

Some parties announced that their senior members would halt campaigning for Sunday's election, but the ruling LDP and its junior **coalition** [10] partner Komeito said **canvassing** [7] would resume on Saturday.

An official of the Nara prefectural police department said the department would **look into** [18] whether security at the event was sufficient and take appropriate action. Several commentators said security around Abe should have been stronger.

Several Japanese prime ministers were assassinated in the prewar era, but Abe is the first sitting or former **premier** [22] to have been killed since the days of **militarism** [20].

There have been other politically motivated killings in more recent times, however. In 1960 the leader of the Japan Socialist party, Inejiro Asanuma, was assassinated during a speech in by a **rightwing** [23] youth armed with a samurai short sword. In 2007 the mayor of Nagasaki, Iccho Ito, was shot dead by a member of a yakuza crime **syndicate** [28].

Japan's current prime minister, Fumio Kishida, said Abe had demonstrated "great leadership" during his time in office, adding that he was "**lost for words**" [19].

"I have great respect for the legacy Shinzo Abe left behind and I offer my deepest **condolences** [12]", a visibly upset Kishida said after abandoning a campaign stop and returning

to Tokyo. “This attack is an act of brutality that happened during the elections – the very foundation of our democracy – and is absolutely unforgivable.”

Joe Biden, who is dealing with a summer of mass shootings in the US, said: “Gun violence always leaves a deep scar on the communities that are affected by it.” He added in a Twitter post that he was “**stunned**[27], outraged, and deeply saddened by the news that my friend Abe Shinzo, former prime minister of Japan, was shot and killed. He was a champion of the friendship between our people. The United States **stands with**[26] Japan in this moment of grief”.

Abe was a **divisive**[15] leader, **adored**[2] by **conservatives**[14] who had tired of decades of official **soul-searching**[25] over Japan’s wartime conduct, but **loathed**[17] by progressives who watched on with horror as he used his party’s comfortable majority in to loosen some of the legal **shackles**[24] on the country’s military, known as the self-defence forces.

Among his admirers were Rami Miyamoto, a 23-year-old company employee who had stopped to watch Abe’s speech on the way to a work meeting. “I’m in a state of shock,” she said. “I followed Abe’s career as prime minister and admired what he was trying to do for Japan. I’ll remember him as someone who faced huge challenges but always came back and carried on. I will never forgive the person who did this.”

Yuji Izawa was working from home when he heard helicopters overhead. Moments later he received a news alert saying Abe had been shot. “My home isn’t that far away, so I came to find out what was happening,” said Izawa, who works in telecoms. “I was praying that he was going to be OK, but ...” he **trailed off**[31]. “How could something this terrible have happened in Japan?”

Words and Idioms Explanation

- [1] Administer. *To be responsible for giving something to someone.*

URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/administer>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [2] Adore. *to love someone very much, especially in a way that shows a lot of admiration or respect, or to like something very much.*

URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/adore>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [3] *Airlift. an operation organized to move supplies or people by aircraft to or from a place that is difficult to reach because of war, a flood, etc.* URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/airlift?q=airlifted>. (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [4] *Artery. is a blood vessel in humans and most other animals that takes blood away from the heart to one or more parts of the body (tissues, lungs, brain etc.)*
URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artery>. (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [5] *Assailant. a person who attacks another person.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/assailant>. (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [6] *Bear a grudge against someone.*
To remain angry with someone about past slights or misdeeds.
URL: <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/bore+a+grudge>. (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [7] *Canvass.*
to try to get political support or votes, especially by visiting all the houses in an area.
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/canvass?q=canvassing>. (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [8] *Cardiopulmonary arrest.*
is the cessation of adequate heart function and respiration and results in death without reversal. Often this condition is found in patients with coronary artery disease.
URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK563231/#:~:text=Cardiopulmonary%20arrest%20is%20the%20cessation,patients%20with%20coronary%20artery%20disease..> (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [9] *Cellophane. A thin, transparent sheet made of regenerated cellulose. Its low permeability to air, oils, greases, bacteria, and liquid water makes it useful for food packaging.*
URL: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellophane>. (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [10] *Coalition. the joining together of different political parties or groups for a particular purpose, usually for a limited time, or a government that is formed in this way / a group formed of different organizations or people who agree to act together, usually temporarily, to achieve something*
a group formed of different organizations or people who agree to act together, usually temporarily, to achieve something.

URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/coalition>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [11] **Comprise.** *to have things or people as parts or members; to consist of.*

URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/comprise>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [12] **Condolence.** *sympathy and sadness for the family or close friends of a person who has recently died, or an expression of this, especially in written form.* URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/condolence?q=condolences>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [13] **Confiscate.** *To take a possession away from someone when you have the right to do so, usually as a punishment and often for a limited period, after which it is returned to the owner.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/confiscate>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [14] **Conservative.** *not usually liking or trusting change, especially sudden change.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/conservative>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [15] **Divisive.** *used to describe something that causes great and sometimes unfriendly disagreement within a group of people.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/divisive>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [16] **In broad daylight (idiom).** *If a crime is committed in broad daylight, it happens during the day, when it could have been seen and prevented.* URL:
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/in-broad-daylight>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [17] **Loathe.** *to hate someone or something.* URL:
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/loathe?q=loathed>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [18] **Look into.** *to examine the facts about a problem or situation.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/look-into>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [19] **Lost for words.** *to be so shocked, surprised, full of admiration, etc. that you cannot speak.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/syndicate?q=Syndicate>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

- [20] Militarism. *the belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces and that they should be used in order to win political or economic advantages.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/militarism>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [21] Out of nowhere. *very suddenly and unexpectedly.* URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/from-out-of-nowhere>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [22] Premier. *best or most important.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/premier>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [23] Rightwing.
supporting the political right and traditional ideas about society; relating to the belief that there should be low taxes, and that property and industry should be privately owned.
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/right-wing>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [24] Shackle. *something that prevents you from doing what you want to do.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/shackles>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [25] Soul-searching. *deep and careful thought about your feelings, especially in relation to a moral problem or decision.* URL:
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/soul-searching>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [26] stand with someone. *to be or remain united (in support of or opposition to something).*
URL: <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/stand+with>. (accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [27] Stunned. *very shocked or surprised.* URL:
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/stunned?q=Stunned>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [28] Syndicate. *a group of people or companies who join together in order to share the cost of a particular business operation for which a large amount of money is needed.* URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/syndicate?q=Syndicate>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).
- [29] Tackle. *to catch and knock down someone who is running.*
URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/tackle>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

[30] Towering (figure). *very high and making people feel respect.*

URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/towering>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

[31] Trail off. *to become less in amount or loudness.*

URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/vi/dictionary/english/trail-off>.
(accessed: 09.07.2022).

2 IELTS Reading: Completion

2.1 Task: Painters of time

Qst. Nr.	Answer	Explanation
Question 1-6		
1	(vi)	Paragraph A: ...The works of Aboriginal artists are now much in demand throughout the world, and not just in Australia, where they are already fully recognised...
2	(vii)	Paragraph B: ...Their artistic movement began about 30 years ago. But its roots go back to time immemorial. All the works refer to the founding myth of the Aboriginal culture, 'the Dreaming'...
3	(viii)	Paragraph C: ...These original 'natives' have been living in Australia for 50,000 years, but they were undoubtedly maltreated by the newcomers. Driven back to the most barren lands or crammed into slums on the outskirts of cities, the Aborigines were subjected to a policy of 'assimilation', which involved kidnapping children to make them better 'integrated' into European society...
4	(i)	Paragraph D: ...suggested to a group of Aborigines that they should decorate the school walls with ritual motifs, so as to pass on to the younger generation the myths that were starting to fade from their collective memory. Lie gave them brushes, colours and surfaces to paint on cardboard and canvases. He was astounded by the result...

5	(iv)	Paragraph E: ...had been encouraged to reproduce on tree bark the motifs found on rock faces. Artists turned out a steady stream of works, supported by the churches, which helped to sell them to the public , and between 1950 and 1960 Aboriginal paintings began to reach overseas museums. Painting on bark persisted in the north, whereas the communities in the central desert increasingly used acrylic paint...
6	(v)	Paragraph F: What Aborigines depict are always elements of the Dreaming, the collective history that each community is both part of and guardian of. I Dreaming is the story of their origins, of their 'Great Ancestors' , who passed on their knowledge, their art and their skills (hunting, medicine, painting, music and dance) to man...

Question 7-10

7	thousands of years	Paragraph D: ...But their art did not come like a bolt from the blue: for thousands of years Aborigines had been 'painting' on the ground using sands of different colours, and on rock faces . They had also been decorating their bodies for ceremonial purposes...
8	tree bark	Paragraph E: ... In the early twentieth century , Aboriginal communities brought together by missionaries in northern Australia had been encouraged to reproduce on tree bark the motifs found on rock faces. Artists turned out a steady stream of works, supported by the churches...
9	overseas museums	Paragraph E: ...and between 1950 and 1960 Aboriginal paintings began to reach overseas museums...
10	school walls	Paragraph D: ... In 1971 , a white school teacher. Geoffrey Bardon, suggested to a group of Aborigines that they should decorate the school walls with ritual motifs

2.2 Task: Corporate Social Responsibility

Qst. Nr.	Answer	Explanation
Question 14-20		
14	(v)	Paragraph A: ...When a well-run business applies its vast resources and expertise to social problems that it understands and in which it has a stake, it can have a greater impact than any other organization. The notion of license to operate derives from the fact that every company needs tacit or explicit permission from governments, communities, and numerous other stakeholders to justify CSR initiatives to improve a company's image, strengthen its brand, enliven morale and even raise the value of its stock.
15	(viii)	Paragraph B: ...To advance CSR. we must root it in a broad understanding of the interrelationship between a corporation and society. Successful corporations need a healthy society... At the same time, a healthy society needs successful companies. No social program can rival the business sector when it comes to creating the jobs, wealth, and innovation that improve standards of living and social conditions over time.
16	(vi)	Paragraph C: ... No longer can companies be content to monitor only the obvious social impacts of today. Without a careful process for identifying evolving social effects of tomorrow, firms may risk their very survival...
17	(vii)	Paragraph D: No business can solve all of society's problems or bear the cost of doing so. Instead, each company must select issues that intersect with its particular business. Other social agendas are best left to those companies in other industries, NGOs, or government institutions that are better positioned to address them...

18	(iii)	Paragraph E: ...great pride in their participation. Their effect is inherently limited , however. No matter how beneficial (the program is, it remains incidental to the company's business, and the direct effect on GE's recruiting and retention is modest...
19	(i)	Paragraph F: ...Microsoft's Working Connections partnership with the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC) is a good example of a shared-value opportunity arising from investments in context...
20	(ii)	Paragraph G: ...In short, nearly every aspect of the company's value chain reinforces the social dimensions of its value proposition , distinguishing Whole Foods from its competitors....
Question 21-22		
21	equal opportunity	Paragraph B: ...Successful corporations need a healthy society. Education, health care, and equal opportunity are essential to a productive workforce....
22	internal costs	Paragraph B: ...essential to a productive workforce. Safe products and working conditions not only attract customers but lower the internal costs of accidents. Efficient utilization of land, water, energy...

2.3 Task: The Rainmaker Design

Qst. Nr.	Answer	Explanation
Question 37-40		
37	fans	Paragraph G: ...temperature, humidity, and sunlight. On windless days, fans ensure a constant flow of air through the greenhouse....

38	solar panels	Paragraph G: ...“We can run the entire operation of one 13-amp plug, and in the future, we could make it entirely independent of the grid, powered from a few solar panels. ”...
39	construction costs	Paragraph H: Critics point out that construction costs of around \$4 a square foot are quite high...
40	environmentally-friendly	Paragraph H: ...Besides, it really suggests an environmentally-friendly way of providing air conditioning on a scale large enough to cool large greenhouses where crops can be grown despite the high outside temperatures....

LaTeX crafted by bu1th4nh.

Powered, inspired and motivated by Hard Dance, Counter-Strike: Global Offensive and Disney Princesses