

# **EDITORIAL WORDS**

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## **WORD LIST-2 (NOV 18, 2022)**

1. comeback (noun as modifier) - return, fightback
2. bid (noun) – attempt, effort, endeavour/try.
3. despite (preposition) – notwithstanding, in spite of, regardless of.
4. nomination (noun) – candidacy, candidature; selection, choice, recommendation, naming, proposal.
5. ride (verb) - be supported by (something); be dominated by.
6. red wave (noun) – (in the US) if the Republican Party wins a substantial number of seats, it is described as a “red wave”. If the Democratic Party wins a substantial number of seats, it is described as a “blue wave”. (Blue is the identifying color for the Democratic Party while red is the identifying color for the Republican Party).
7. shatter (verb) - ruin, damage, crush, devastate, demolish, destroy.
8. stronghold (noun) - fort, fortress, bulwark, mainstay, support.
9. midterm election (noun) – it is an election to elect members of Congress (which is made up of two parts – the House of Representatives and the Senate) in years the president is not also elected. The elections are held every two years and when they fall in the middle of the president’s four-year term of office, they are called the midterms.
10. pull off (phrasal verb) - succeed in doing something difficult; achieve, accomplish, fulfil, bring off, bring about, carry out, carry off, execute, perform.
11. fanfare (noun) – publicity, media attention, sensationalism, splendour, display/show.
12. amid (preposition) – in the middle of, surrounded by; during.
13. Republican (noun) – (in the US) a member or supporter of the Republican Party (also referred to as the GOP); conservative, right winger.
14. Democrat (noun) – (in the US) a member or supporter of the Democratic Party (also referred to as the DEM); liberal.
15. wrest (verb) – grab or take (by force/effort).
16. Congress (noun) – legislative assembly, parliament; The United States Congress is the bicameral (two chambers) legislature of the federal government of the United States, and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

*Note:*

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17. **House of Representatives** (noun) – The United States House of Representatives, usually referred to as the House, is the lower house of the United States Congress, with the Senate being the upper house.
18. **Senate** (noun) – the upper house or chamber in some bicameral legislative systems. (for example in the US).
19. **flip** (verb) – overturn, turn over, invert, upend.
20. **far from** (phrase) – not, not at all; nowhere near, a long way from.
21. **lawmaker** (noun) - parliamentarian, legislator, representative.
22. **landslide** (noun) – decisive (victory), runaway (victory), overwhelming majority.
23. **swing State** (noun) – it refers to any (U.S) state that could reasonably be won by either the Democratic or Republican presidential candidate by a swing in votes. “Red state” refers to states of the United States whose voters predominantly choose Republican Party (red) presidential candidates where as “blue state” refers to states of the United States whose voters predominantly select Democratic Party (blue) presidential candidates.
24. **best bet** (noun) - most satisfactory choice.
25. **recognise** (verb) - accept, acknowledge, admit, concede, realize.
26. **impeach** (verb) – charge or accuse/indict (a public official) with a crime done while in office.
27. **convict** (verb) – declare guilty, find guilty, sentence.
28. **campaign** (noun) – canvassing, electioneering, an act of soliciting (asking for/requesting) votes; an organized effort that seeks to influence the decision-making progress within a specific group.
29. **set the tone** (phrase) – to establish the mood/feeling of something
30. **paint a (bleak/rosy) picture of** (phrase) - to describe something in a specific (unpromising/promising) way; tell, narrate, outline, depict.
31. **invade** (verb) – occupy, seize, capture, take over.
32. **immigrants** (noun) - non-natives, foreigners, migrants.
33. **project oneself** (phrase) - to act in order to make people see someone in a particular way.
34. **saviour** (noun) – rescuer, liberator, deliverer.
35. **pick** (verb) - choose, select, nominate.
36. **come under the scanner** (phrase) – be subjected to the thorough examination.

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37. **alleged** (adjective) – supposed, so-called, claimed, professed, reported.
38. **instigate** (verb) – incite, provoke, induce, foment.
39. **Capitol** (noun) – In the United States, the Capitol is a building in Washington in which the US Congress meets.
40. **assault** (noun) - attack, offensive, onslaught, incursion.
41. **undermine** (verb) – weaken, subvert, sabotage, damage.
42. **classified** (adjective) – (officially) private, personal, intimate, secret.
43. **besides** (adverb) – in addition, furthermore, moreover, further.
44. **fading** (adjective) – dimming, dwindling, failing, disappearing, declining, waning.
45. **aura** (noun) - quality, character, impression, feeling, vibe.
46. **strengthen someone's hand** (phrase) – encourage someone to act more effectively.
47. **opponent** (noun) – rival, competitor, contestant, contender.
48. **rule out** (phrasal verb) - exclude, eliminate, dismiss, reject, disregard.
49. **effectively** (adverb) – successfully, constructively, powerfully.
50. **reign** (noun) – rule; period in office, incumbency, leadership.
51. **free market** (noun) – a type of economic system that is controlled by the market forces of supply and demand, as opposed to government controls that involve price-cutting monopolies. It is different from a regulated market or command economy. In the latter, a central government agency decides the supply and demand, which means the market does not operate freely. In a free market, a majority of companies and properties are owned by individuals or entities in the private sector instead of the state.
52. **conservative** (adjective) – right-wing, rightist, reactionary, traditionalist.
53. **working class** (noun) – “Working class” typically refers to a subsection of the labor force that works in the service or industrial sectors and does not hold a college degree; blue-collar workers, common labourer, factory labourer.
54. **immigration** (noun) – the act of leaving one's countries and moving to another country of which they are not natives, nor citizens, to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens.
55. **globalisation** (noun) – the process of making the trade of goods and services equivalent in all nations (Courtesy: VOA Learning English).

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56. [Knack](#) (noun) – technique, skill, expertise.
57. [momentum](#) (noun) – energy, strength, impetus.
58. [at the same time](#) (phrase) - together.
59. [impulsive](#) (adjective) – instinctive, spontaneous, emotional, rash, reckless.
60. [personalised](#) (adjective) – customized (something to meet someone's individual requirements).
61. [ruling](#) (noun) – decision, pronouncement, resolution.
62. [unsavoury](#) (adjective) – disreputable, unpleasant, disagreeable.
63. [bend](#) (verb) – force, press, sway, influence.
64. [pose](#) (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a problem or danger or risk).
65. [rather](#) (adverb) – instead of.
66. [double down](#) (phrasal verb) – to be more firm & resolute on something (decided) even if that might be a risky choice.
67. [right-wing](#) (adjective) – rightist, conservative, reactionary, traditionalist.
68. [rhetoric](#) (noun) – bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
69. [avenge](#) (verb) – take revenge for, take vengeance for, retaliate for.
70. [White House](#) (noun) – The White House is where the President and First Family of the United States live and work — but it's also the People's House, where we hope all Americans feel a sense of inclusion and belonging.
71. [choppy](#) (adjective) – full of waves; turbulent, heavy, stormy, tempestuous.
72. [lie ahead](#) (phrasal verb) – be going to happen in the future.

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