

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (MAR 03, 2022)

1. steam (noun) – energy, momentum, impetus.
2. faltering (adjective) – delaying, uncertain, unsteady/weak, precarious.
3. Gross domestic product (GDP) (noun) – a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services.
4. reflect (verb) – indicate, show, reveal, exhibit.
5. heighten (verb) - increase, intensify, amplify, add to.
6. National Statistical Office (NSO) (noun) – The Ministry of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing called the National Statistical Office (NSO) gives considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Center and State Governments and non-official sources and studies.
7. pare (verb) - reduce, diminish, decrease.
8. contraction (noun) – decline, decrease, reduction.
9. peg (at) (verb) – fix, set, hold, limit (a price, rate, or amount) at a particular level.
10. quarter (noun) – a period of three months.
11. headline (adjective) – relating to a rate of inflation based on the consumer price index (CPI).
12. headline inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices.
13. core inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, excluding commodities such as food and energy prices (which change frequently).
14. moderate (verb) - reduce, lessen, decrease.
15. gross value added (GVA) (noun) – it is a measure of total output and income in the economy. It provides the rupee value for the amount of goods and services produced in an economy after deducting the cost of inputs and raw materials that have gone into the production of those goods and services. It also gives a sector-specific picture like what is the growth in an area, industry, or sector of an economy. On the other hand, GDP or gross domestic product is a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services.

Note:

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16. project (verb) – predict, estimate, calculate.
17. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
18. a tad (adverb) – to a small extent; somewhat; little, slightly, fairly, moderately.
19. disheartening (adjective) - discouraging, dispiriting, unpromising, unfavourable.
20. glean (verb) – obtain, get, take, gather.
21. splice (verb) – join, unite, connect.
22. contract (verb) – decline, decrease, diminish, reduce.
23. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.
24. push (noun) – effort, initiative, drive.
25. revive (verb) – restore, revitalize, renew, bring back.
26. fortunes (noun) – circumstances, state of affairs, (financial) condition.
27. mere (adjective) – just, only, minimal.
28. boom (noun) – upsurge, upswing, growth; improvement, progress, development.
29. hobble (verb) – restrict/control/limit the activity or development of something.
30. contact-intensive (adjective) – relating to the industries/sectors that have an average physical proximity index over 60. E.g. hospitality, travel, beauty and wellness, aviation etc. (Physical proximity index quantifies/measures the extent to which different occupations require physical proximity for work to be carried out).
31. non-contact intensive (adjective) – relating to the industries/sectors that have an average physical proximity index below 60. E.g. financial, real estate and professional services etc. (Physical proximity index quantifies/measures the extent to which different occupations require physical proximity for work to be carried out).
32. hospitality (noun) – an industry that includes restaurants, hotels, casinos, amusement parks, events, cruises, entertainment, and other tourism-related services.
33. languish (verb) – suffer, experience hardship; be abandoned, be neglected, be forgotten.
34. pre-pandemic (noun) – before the pandemic.

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35. private consumption or consumption expenditure (noun) – the spending by households (consumers) on goods and services, excluding new housing.
36. resurgence (noun) – reoccurrence/recurrence, reappearance, reemergence.
37. Retail or Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation (noun) – The change in the price index of the basket of consumer goods and services over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation or retail inflation.
38. Wholesale or Wholesale price Index (WPI) inflation (noun) – The change in the price index of the basket of wholesale goods (and no services) over a period of time is referred to as WPI-based inflation or wholesale inflation.
39. overhang (noun) – a situation which is lingering, indecisive and it is also having (a negative effect).
40. spike (noun) – a sharp rise/increase of something.
41. cripple (verb) - weaken, debilitate, disable.
42. core sector/industries (noun) – the eight industries comprising electricity, steel, refinery products, crude oil, coal, cement, natural gas and fertilizers are classified as core sector industries.
43. persistent (adjective) – continuous, constant, unending, unrelenting, unceasing.
44. Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) (noun) – Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is a monthly business survey data provided by IHS Markit. The monthly data are derived from surveys of senior executives at private sector companies. PMI data is used for accurate and timely insight into the health of a particular economy. The PMI data are used by financial and corporate professionals to better understand where economies and markets are headed, and to uncover opportunities.
45. puzzle (noun) – mystery, contradiction, irregularity/anomaly.
46. in a hurry (phrase) – in a rushed/quick/hurried manner.
47. assumption (noun) – thought, belief, notion, conclusion, impression.
48. calculation (noun) - forecast, prediction, estimation
49. optimistic (adjective) – reassuring, favourable, encouraging, promising, hopeful.
50. portent (noun) – sign/indication, forecast, prediction.
51. far from (phrase) – not, not at all; nowhere near, a long way from.

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52. comforting (adjective) – reassuring, relieving, heartening, uplifting, encouraging.
53. business as usual (phrase) – a normal state of affairs, the daily round, routine, a normal pattern.
54. pandemic (noun) – the worldwide spread of a new disease; The illness spreads around the world and typically affects a large number of people across a wide area.
55. tip over (phrasal verb) - overturn, turn over, topple, topple over, fall, fall over, tumble.
56. Omicron variant (noun) – On 26 November 2021, WHO designated the (new coronavirus) variant B.1.1.529 a variant of concern, named Omicron, on the advice of WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution (TAG-VE). The first known confirmed Omicron infection was from a specimen collected on November 9. In recent weeks, infections in South Africa have increased steeply, coinciding with the detection.
57. dramatically (adverb) - greatly, considerably, substantially, markedly.
58. central bank (noun) – The banking regulator of a country's banking system. (e.g. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India).
59. move (noun) - step, action, act, measure.
60. tighten (verb) – make secure, strengthen, make stronger, reinforce, consolidate.
61. liquidity (noun) – the availability of liquid assets; liquidity means liquid assets; cash; (liquid asset is an asset which can be easily sold/converted into cash without losing its value); a measure of activity (i.e. the ability to buy or sell easily) in a market.
62. in the face of (phrase) – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted with.
63. soar (verb) – rise (quickly).
64. runaway (adjective/noun as modifier) – out of control, uncontrolled, unchecked.
65. roil (verb) – disturb; make irritated, make annoyed.
66. unchartered (adjective) - unfamiliar, unknown, strange.

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67. implications (noun) – consequence/outcome, ramification, repercussion.
68. add to (phrasal verb) – increase, exacerbate, aggravate.
69. gear up (phrasal verb) – get ready, prepare, equip (oneself) for something.
70. pre-empt (verb) – forestall, anticipate, get in before.
71. spike (noun) – a sharp rise/increase of something.
72. preferably (adverb) – ideally, if possible, as a matter of choice, much rather/sooner.
73. go beyond (phrasal verb) – to be more than something; to be better than something; to do more than something.
74. credit guarantee (fund) (noun) – a type of fund (by the government) which backs up the loan taken by the beneficiaries as a form of collateral (pledged as security/guarantee).
75. in the doldrums (phrase) – inactive, slow, slack, sluggish, stagnant, lethargic, inert, dull.
76. exert (verb) - employ, make use of, utilize, deploy.
77. get off the ground (phrase) – begin, start, initiate, launch, get under way, get going.
78. salutary (adjective) – good, helpful/useful, beneficial, practical, valuable.
79. multi-layered (adjective) – having many layers.
80. uncertainty (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/precariousness.
81. necessitate (verb) - require, call for, make necessary, demand.
82. cut no slack (phrase) - to not give someone a break/respite; to not allow some leeway/freedom; do not ease up.
83. slack (noun) – lull, pause, respite, spell of inactivity, interval, break.

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