

**WORD LIST-2 (MAR 03, 2023)**

1. dissonance (noun) – difference, variance, dissimilarity, contradiction, incongruity, discrepancy.
2. Gross domestic product (GDP) (noun) – a measure of economic activity in a country. the total value of all final goods and services produced within the country in one financial year.
3. buttress (verb) – strengthen, support, make stronger, bolster.
4. drive (verb) – prompt, impel, urge, press, force, push.
5. 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.
6. deceleration (noun) – slowing down, easing off, reduction, diminishing, lessening.
7. quarter (noun) – a period of three months (considered as one-fourth of a year).
8. slowdown (noun) – economic decline, recession, slump/depression.
9. attribute (verb) – ascribe, connect with, associate with; hold responsible for.
10. largely (adverb) – mostly, mainly, generally.
11. posit (verb) - put forward, propose, postulate, suppose, suggest.
12. appreciable (adjective) - sizeable, substantial, considerable, significant.
13. log (verb) – register, record; achieve.
14. preceding (adjective) – previous, prior, earlier.
15. lag (verb) - fall behind, fall back, delay, linger.
16. 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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# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## WORD LIST-2 (MAR 03, 2023)

17. contraction (noun) – In economics, it refers to a decline in national output as measured by gross domestic product.
18. albeit (conjunction) – though, even though, however.
19. shrinkage (noun) – reduction, lessening, lowering, drop, decline.
20. sequentially (adverb) – in succession, successively, continuously.
21. shrunk past participle of shrink (verb) – lessen, reduce, decrease.
22. as well as (phrase) – and also, and in addition.
23. signal (verb) - indicate, suggest, signify, denote, reveal.
24. pent-up (adjective) – suppressed, confined, held back, not expressed (emotions/feelings).
25. pent-up demand (noun) – pent up demand is a build-up of demand for goods and services in an economy where consumers are unable or unwilling to make purchases to satisfy the demand at the present time. Pent up demand happens during periods when consumers are reluctant or unable to make needed or desired purchases. This generally occurs during times of economic uncertainty – such as a recession.
26. intensive (adjective) – (mainly in business and economics) concentrating on a particular thing.
27. hit (verb) – affect badly; damage, ruin, devastate, shatter, crush.
28. 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.
29. wane (verb) – decline, diminish/dwindle gradually.
30. front (noun) – a particular situation.
31. mainstay (noun) – cornerstone, foundation, chief support, buttress, pillar.
32. private consumption or consumption expenditure (noun) – the spending by households (consumers) on goods and services, excluding new housing.
33. momentum (noun) – driving power, strength, impetus.
34. ease (verb) – decrease, lessen, diminish, reduce, lower.
35. peak (verb) - reach (the high point).
36. ought to (modal verb) – must, should.
37. cause for concern (phrase) - reason to worry.

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38. relentless (adjective) – sustained, continuous, constant, persistent.
39. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
40. 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.
41. erode (verb) – (gradually) undermine, weaken, spoil, deteriorate, destroy.
42. consumptive capacity (noun) – the power to use goods and services in the satisfaction of human wants.
43. year-on-year (adjective) – year over year (for comparison).
44. expansion (noun) – increase, growth, spread, enlargement, escalation.
45. assert (verb) - declare, state, claim.
46. make clear (phrase) – explain, clarify, elucidate.
47. flag (verb) – indicate, identify, point out.
48. reflect (verb) – indicate, show, display, demonstrate.
49. contract (verb) – decline, decrease, diminish, reduce.
50. slip (verb) – fall, sink, drop, go down, decrease.
51. weaken (verb) - lessen, decrease, diminish, lower, reduce.
52. considerably (adverb) – significantly, substantially, markedly, noticeably.
53. unlikely (adjective) – doubtful, implausible, improbable, questionable.
54. over the course of (time) (phrase) - as (time) goes by.
55. uncertainty (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/precariousness.
56. draw (verb) – obtain, reach, derive, gather deduce.
57. spotlight (verb) – highlight, underline, underscore/emphasize.
58. craft (verb) - scheme, plan, execute (skillfully).
59. 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).
60. point out (phrasal verb) – identify, mention, indicate, draw attention to.

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