

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (JUL 01, 2022)

1. G-7 or Group of Seven (noun) – a multilateral forum made up of the world's seven largest so-called developed countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. They meet annually to discuss and exchange ideas on a broad range of issues, including global economy, security and energy.
2. freedom of speech (noun) – the right to express opinions without government interference.
3. scrutiny (noun) – careful examination, inspection, investigation, analysis.
4. geopolitics (noun) – the study of the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources & etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.
5. trump (verb) – beat, outshine, eclipse, surpass, outdo, outperform; do better than.
6. summit (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave (of heads of state).
7. industrialised (verb) – relating to a country/region that has highly developed industries on a large scale; highly developed.
8. invitee (noun) – guest, visitor.
9. Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) (noun) – On June 26 2022, U.S. President Joe Biden along with his G7 allies unveiled the ambitious Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), announcing the collective mobilisation of \$600 billion by 2027 to deliver “game-changing” and “transparent” infrastructure projects to developing and middle-income countries and support the United States’ and its allies’ economic and national security interests. It is an official launch of what had been rolled out last year at the G7 in the UK as Mr. Biden’s “Build Back Better World” (B3W) plan. It was packaged as an alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
10. climate change (noun) – a long-term change in the Earth's climate, or of a region on Earth (Courtesy: NASA).
11. renewable energy (noun) – clean energy, green energy; energy generated from natural resources (such as water, wind & solar energy).
12. mitigate (verb) – reduce, diminish, lessen.

Note:

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13. [inflation](#) (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
14. [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.
15. [deliberation](#) (noun) – talks, discussion, debate, consultation, .
16. [take aim at somebody/something](#) (phrase) - to criticize somebody/something strongly; lash out, condemn, scorn.
17. [communiqué](#) (noun) – official communication, press release, bulletin.
18. [alternate](#) (verb) – follow one another, be staggered; swap, exchange.
19. [outline](#) (verb) – indicate, describe, summarize.
20. [world/international/global order](#) (noun) – the arrangement of power and authority that provides the system for the conduct of diplomacy and world politics in relation to the entire world.
21. [emanate](#) (verb) – originate from, derive from, arise from, stem from, come from.
22. [tighten](#) (verb) – make stricter, make more rigorous, make more stringent, stiffen, toughen, heighten.
23. [sanctions](#) (noun) – action taken, or an order given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc (Courtesy: VOA Learning English).
24. [energy market](#) (noun) – energy markets are national and international regulated markets that deal specifically with the trade and supply of energy.
25. [cybersecurity](#) (noun) – the protection of internet-connected systems, including hardware, software, and data from cyber attacks.
26. [expansive](#) (adjective) – extensive, comprehensive, wide-ranging.
27. [maritime](#) (adjective) – of or related to the sea.
28. [claim](#) (noun) – rights, entitlement.
29. [unsustainable](#) (adjective) – groundless, baseless, absurd, illogical, irrational.
30. [debt](#) (noun) – liability, financial obligation, borrowed capital.

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31. food security (noun) – food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
32. Climate Club (noun) – The plan, championed by German Chancellor Olaf Scholz and according to it, G7 countries would "work with partners towards establishing an open, cooperative international Climate Club, consistent with international rules, by the end of 2022.
33. in addition (phrase) - moreover, furthermore, additionally.
34. Resilient Democracies (noun) - India, along with G7 countries and four invited countries, on 27 Jun 2022 signed the '2022 Resilient Democracies Statement' in which they committed to "guarding the freedom, independence and diversity of civil society actors" and "protecting the freedom of expression and opinion online and offline". It said that democracies promote solidarity and non-discriminatory, diverse, equitable, accessible and inclusive environments, enabling fair representation and political participation.
35. resilient (adjective) – quick to recover, quick to bounce back (from difficulties/problems); buoyant, adaptable, flexible.
36. gender empowerment (noun) - the empowerment of people of any gender (either of the two sexes-male and female). More consideration and support given to a particular sex.
37. subsequent (adjective) – following, ensuing, succeeding, successive.
38. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (noun) – NATO was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
39. trans-Atlantic (adjective) – concerning/relating to countries on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.
40. ally (noun) – a country/state with an alliance with another one in which they promise to support each other militarily and to defend each other.
41. trans-Pacific (adjective) – concerning/relating to countries on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

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42. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
43. outcome (noun) – result, consequence, effect.
44. have one's work cut out (phrase) – be faced with a tough task/work.
45. balancing act (noun) – an activity that calls for a delicate balance between different conditions/circumstances.
46. make clear (phrase) – explain, clarify, elucidate.
47. weather (verb) – survive, withstand, endure, come through, live through.
48. ripple effect/domino effect/knock-on effect (noun) – an event (or a process/action) that causes several other events to happen indirectly one after the other; secondary/indirect effect, consequence/implication, chain of events.
49. sought past tense of seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
50. distance oneself from (phrasal verb) – denounce, disown, reject.
51. pitch (verb) – try to convince someone to accept something.
52. counter to (adverb) – against, in opposition to.
53. Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) (noun) – The Belt and Road Initiative, formerly known as One Belt One Road or OBOR for short, is a global infrastructure development strategy adopted by the Chinese government in 2013 to invest in nearly 71 countries and international organizations. It is also referred to as “21st century silk road”. From South-east Asia to Eastern Europe and Africa, Belt and Road includes 71 countries that account for half the world's population and a quarter of global GDP.
54. The Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) (noun) – The initiative is ostensibly aimed at helping large developing economies to move away from coal in their electricity systems and achieve the Paris climate goals. it is also a global partnership for a transition towards a sustainable, low carbon and equitable energy system which is better for people and the planet.
55. castigate (verb) – reprimand, rebuke, admonish, reprove, reproach, criticize, censure.
56. BRICS countries (plural noun) – the acronym coined to associate five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The BRICS members are known for their significant influence on regional affairs.

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57. stay away from (phrasal verb) – avoid, evade, dodge.
58. stringent (adjective) – strict, severe, extreme, rigorous.
59. the West (noun) – The Western world/civilization consisting of the majority of Europe & the North America.
60. walk/balance on a tightrope (phrase) – to deal with a difficult situation in which a very small error could have very bad outcomes.
61. bloc (noun) – group, alliance, association, coalition.
62. polarised (adjective) – separated into opposing two.
63. inimical (adjective) – hostile, unfriendly, antagonistic, ill-disposed.
64. scrutinise (verb) – examine carefully, inspect; investigate.
65. pronouncement (noun) – announcement, proclamation, declaration, formal statement.
66. civic (adjective) – civil, community, public.
67. civil society (noun) – civil society refers to space for collective action around shared interests, purposes, and values, generally distinct from government and commercial for-profit actors. It refers to a wide array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations [NGOs], labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations. Civil society – sometimes called the “third sector” (after government and commerce) – has the power to influence the actions of elected policy-makers and businesses.
68. thought (noun) – idea, notion, belief, conception, conviction, opinion, view.
69. conscience (noun) – morals, standards, values, principles, ethics, beliefs; a sense of right and wrong, moral sense, inner voice.
70. belief (noun) – ideology, principle, ideal, ethic, conviction, dogma.

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