

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 01, 2022)

1. mind (noun) – way of thinking, viewpoint, point of view, thoughts.
2. state (noun) – mood, temper, disposition, state of mind, emotional state, frame of mind, attitude.
3. in a sense (phrase) – in a way, from a point of view.
4. 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.
5. flurry (noun) – spate, series, succession.
6. Brussels (proper noun) – The capital of Belgium; The headquarters of the NATO; The headquarters of the European Union.
7. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-Russia Council (NRC) (noun) – The NATO-Russia Council (NRC), was established at the NATO-Russia Summit in Rome on 28 May 2002. The NATO-Russia Council (NRC) was established as a mechanism for consultation, consensus-building, cooperation, joint decision and joint action. Within the NRC, the individual NATO member states and Russia have worked as equal partners on a wide spectrum of security issues of common interest.
8. finale (noun) - the last part of an event.
9. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) (noun) - With 57 participating States in North America, Europe and Asia, the OSCE – the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – is the world's largest regional security organization. The OSCE works for stability, peace and democracy for more than a billion people, through political dialogue about shared values and through practical work that aims to make a lasting difference.
10. provocation (noun) – annoyance, irritation, agitation, vexation.
11. artillery (noun) - weapons of war, weaponry, firearms, guns, armaments.
12. armoured personnel carrier (APC) (noun) - a protected military vehicle used to transport armed forces (soldiers) in combat zones.
13. apprehension (noun) - anxiety, worry, nervousness, disquiet, concern, panic, fearfulness.

Note:

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14. **diplomacy** (noun) – negotiations, discussions, talks, dialogue (related to international politics).
15. **bucharest** (proper noun) - The capital of Romania.
16. **open-ended** (adjective) – permanent, continuing, constant, fixed, indefinite.
17. **pick/take up the gauntlet** (phrase) - agree to a challenge (whereas 'throw down the gauntlet' means 'to issue a challenge'); ('gauntlet' means 'open challenge').
18. **annex** (noun) – take over, seize, occupy.
19. **Crimea** (noun) – a peninsula along the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe. The peninsula is almost entirely surrounded by both the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov. The status of Crimea is disputed. It is claimed by Ukraine and in 2014 was recognized as Ukrainian by the United Nations and most other countries, but it is governed by Russia. Russia formally annexed Crimea on 18 March 2014.
20. **referendum** (noun) – public vote; a direct vote in which people cast ballots to decide on a specific issue or policy.
21. **militia** (noun) – armed forces, military unit, insurgent, rebel (that involves in rebel/terrorist activities against the main/regular forces).
22. **civil war** (noun) – a war between organized groups within the same state or country.
23. **dampen** (verb) – decrease, diminish/lessen, reduce.
24. **tilt** (noun) – inclination.
25. **the West** (noun) – The Western world/civilization consisting of the majority of Europe & the North America.
26. **shore up** (phrasal verb) – support, help, assist (financially); strengthen, fortify, buttress.
27. **south Caucasus** (noun) – a mountainous region (of south-eastern Europe and south-western Asia) between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea and mainly occupied by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and parts of Southern Russia.
28. **break out** (phrasal verb) – flare up, begin/start suddenly, erupt, burst out.

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29. **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.
30. **broker** (verb) – negotiate (a deal/agreement).
31. **ceasefire** (noun) – a temporary stoppage of a war, truce, armistice.
32. **tenuous** (adjective) – slight, insubstantial, negligible, weak/shaky; doubtful, dubious, questionable, vague, unspecific, indefinite.
33. **gain the upper hand** (phrase) – gain advantage over something.
34. **upper hand** (noun) – a dominating position.
35. **drone** (noun) – unmanned aircraft/missile.
36. **bolster** (verb) – strengthen, support, reinforce/buttress.
37. **S-400 (Triumf) missile defence system** (noun) – Developed by Russia, the S-400 (Triumph/Triumf) air defence system integrates a multifunction radar, autonomous detection and targeting systems, anti-aircraft missile systems, launchers, and command and control centre. It is capable of firing three types of missiles to create a layered defence. The S-400 is capable of destroying incoming hostile aircraft, missiles and even drones within a range of up to 400 km. It has a tracking capability of nearly 600 km.
38. **intelligence** (noun) – (military/political) information, facts, details, particulars.
39. **treason** (noun) – also called as high treason; betraying one's country particularly by trying to remove the government; disloyalty, betrayal, lèse-majesté, faithlessness.
40. **reach out** (phrasal verb) – contact someone to obtain/offer help/assistance/cooperation.
41. **Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO)** (noun) – an intergovernmental military alliance that was signed on 15 May 1992. In 1992, six post-Soviet states belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States-Russia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan-signed the Collective Security Treaty.
42. **contingent** (noun) – unit, squad, outfit.
43. **notwithstanding** (conjunction) – although, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that, even though.
44. **eruption** (noun) – outbreak, flare-up, upsurge, outburst, breakout, sudden appearance/start (of hostility or something else).

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45. **Kremlin** (noun) – The name “Kremlin” means “fortress inside a city”, and is often also used metonymically to refer to the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation in a similar sense to how “White House” refers to the Executive Office of the President of the United States; Kremlin is a fortified complex in the center of Moscow city. (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
46. **sovereign** (noun) – independent, self-governing, autonomous, self-determining, self-legislating.
47. **nation state** (noun) – a state (country) in which a great majority shares the same culture and is conscious of it. The nation-state is an ideal in which cultural boundaries match up with political boundaries. An independent state consists of people from one particular national group.
48. **unipolar** (adjective) – (in international politics), relating to a distribution of power in which one state (country/person) exercises most of the cultural, economic, and military influence.
49. **set in motion** (phrase) – start, begin, activate, trigger, initiate; cause, bring about (a series of events).
50. **non-proliferation** (noun) – prevention of the spread of something (nuclear weapons, weapons technology & etc.).
51. **counter-terrorism** (noun) – anti-terrorism; actions taken to combat or prevent terrorism.
52. **logistics** (noun) – the process of planning & executing a complex work (e.g. transporting goods).
53. **baltic** (adjective) – it is a geopolitical term, typically used to group the three sovereign states in Northern Europe on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
54. **existential** (adjective) – relating to existence.
55. **colour revolution** (noun) – Any of various related revolutionary movements that developed in several societies in the former Soviet Union and the Balkans during the early 2000s, mostly using nonviolent resistance.
56. **Soviet Republic** (noun) – The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also known as the USSR or the Soviet Union) consisted of Russia and 14 surrounding countries. The USSR’s territory stretched from the Baltic states in Eastern Europe to the Pacific Ocean, including the majority of northern Asia and portions of central Asia.

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57. **republic** (noun) – a group of people involved in a particular activity with certain equality; “The Republic” is a form of government in which a state (country) is ruled by elected representatives of the people (citizen body).
58. **bipolar** (adjective) – having two extremities.
59. **curtail** (verb) – decrease, lessen, reduce, restrict, limit.
60. **vessel** (noun) – ship, yacht, boat.
61. **non-starter** (noun) – failure, fiasco, catastrophe/mess.
62. **deployment** (noun) – the act of employing forces/troops into effective action.
63. **confidence-building measures/mechanisms** (noun) – confidence-building measures (CBMs) are planned procedures to prevent hostilities, to avert escalation, to reduce military tension, and to build mutual trust between countries.
64. **reiterate** (verb) – repeat, say again, restate.
65. **open door** (adjective) – relating to an unrestricted way of admission/access into something.
66. **crippling** (adjective) – weakening, damaging, impairing, destroying, spoiling, paralyzing.
67. **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).
68. **stalemate** (noun) – deadlock, impasse, standstill/stand-off.
69. **brinkmanship** (noun) – the practice of trying to achieve an advantageous results by engaging in a dangerous issue or event to the edge of safety, especially in politics, by pushing dangerous events.
70. **over-reach** (noun) – an act of trying to do too much.
71. **attribute** (verb) – ascribe, assign, connect/associate with.
72. **pretext** (noun) – false excuse, ostensible reason, alleged reason.
73. **drain** (noun) – burden, demand, pressure, imposition.
74. **ambassador** (noun) – envoy, diplomat, consul.
75. **AUKUS** (noun) – it is a new trilateral security partnership for the Indo-Pacific, between Australia, the U.K. and the U.S. The security grouping AUKUS will focus on advancing strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific region. As part of this, Australia will acquire nuclear-powered submarines with help from the U.K. and the U.S.

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76. [trilateral](#) (adjective) – involving three nations/parties/groups.
77. [submarine](#) (noun) – a warship submerged in the water.
78. [overlook](#) (verb) – neglect, ignore, disregard, turn a blind eye.
79. [a new lease of life](#) (phrase) – an improved and energetic life after making something better than before.
80. [The Indo-Pacific \(region\)](#) (noun) – the Indo-Pacific region refers to the confluence (convergence) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which interconnect in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and more).
81. [exploit](#) (verb) – take advantage of, make use of, utilize, capitalize on, benefit from.
82. [cannot afford/can ill afford](#) (phrase) – if you cannot afford to do something, you must prevent it from happening because it would be embarrassing and cause problems (if it happens).
83. [appease](#) (verb) - placate, calm, pacify.
84. [shrewd](#) (adjective) – clever, astute, wise.
85. [Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline](#) (noun) – the Russia-led gas pipeline project. (a new export gas pipeline running from Russia to Europe across the Baltic Sea).
86. [a free hand](#) (phrase) – license, freedom, latitude, leeway, flexibility.
87. [overtly](#) (adverb) – openly, transparently, clearly.
88. [antagonistic](#) (adjective) – hostile, inimical, opposed.
89. [way out](#) (noun) – a method of dealing with a problem; solution.
90. [escalatory](#) (adjective) – increasing (rapidly).
91. [spiral](#) (noun) – the process of deterioration, decline, decrease.
92. [rejuvenate](#) (verb) – revive, restore, renew, revitalise.

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