

# **EDITORIAL WORDS**

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## **WORD LIST-2 (DEC 02, 2021)**

1. **road** (noun) – way, path, route, direction, course.
2. **sustain** (verb) – continue, carry on, keep up, maintain, bolster up.
3. **demand-supportive** (adjective) – encouraging demand.
4. **measure** (noun) – action, step, procedure.
5. **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.
6. **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.
7. **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.
8. **affirm** (verb) – uphold, ratify, validate, approve, endorse, consent to, assent to.
9. **fiscal** (noun) – financial year.
10. **contraction** (noun) – In economics, it refers to a decline in national output as measured by gross domestic product; economic decline (recession).
11. **quarter** (noun) – a period of three months (considered as one-fourth of a (financial) year).
12. **rebound** (verb) – recover, rally, pick up (from decline).
13. **base effect** (noun) – it relates to inflation in the corresponding period of the previous year, if the inflation rate was too low in the corresponding period of the previous year, even a smaller rise in the Price Index will arithmetically give a high rate of inflation now.
14. **aid** (verb) – help, assist, support, give assistance to, lend a hand to.
15. **expansion** (noun) – increase, growth, development.

### **Note:**

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16. **gather momentum** (phrase) – be more effective; become more successful; thrive, prosper.
17. **marginal** (adjective) – small, minor, insignificant.
18. **pre-pandemic** (noun) – before the pandemic.
19. **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.
20. **formal sector/organized sector** (noun) – formal economy; it is the part of an economy that is taxed, or monitored by any form of government.
21. **informal/unorganized sector** (noun) – informal economy, grey economy; it is the part of an economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by any form of government.
22. **underscore** (verb) – underline, emphasize, highlight.
23. **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.
24. **surpass** (verb) – exceed, excel, be greater than, be better than.
25. **traction** (noun) – popularity, acceptance, purchase, grip.
26. **bulwark** (noun) – support; protection, guard.
27. **log** (verb) - register, record; make, attain.
28. **devastating** (adjective) – damaging; destructive, ruinous, disastrous.
29. **along with** (phrase) – together with, accompanying.
30. **lag** (verb) – fall behind, fall back, trail behind, linger, delay, move slowly.
31. **cumulative** (adjective) – total, collective, aggregate.
32. **potential** (adjective) – possible, likely, prospective, future, probable.
33. **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.
34. **variant** (noun) – different or form or version or mutant of something (virus).
35. **outlook** (noun) – prospects, expectations, hopes, lookout, future.
36. **hazy** (adjective) – indistinct, unclear, ill-defined.
37. **for now** (phrase) – for the time being, for the present, for the moment.

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38. **disaggregated** (adjective) – separated, divided; relating to a disaggregated data.
39. **disaggregated data** (noun) – a data that has been broken down by detailed sub-categories, for example by marginalised group, gender, region or level of education.
40. **private consumption or consumption expenditure** (noun) – the spending by households (consumers) on goods and services, excluding new housing.
41. **luxury/upmarket goods** (noun) – goods which are deemed/considered as expensive (& non-essential) and are associated with wealthy or affluent people, for example luxury jewelry, watches, designer apparel and footwear and luxury travel goods, etc.
42. **sin/demerit goods** (noun) – goods which are deemed/considered as harmful to society and individuals, for example alcohol and tobacco, etc.
43. **gamut** (noun) – range, spectrum, scope, series.
44. **tread water** (phrase) - to make no progress (but maintains a position constantly).
45. **uncertainty** (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/precariousness.
46. **induce** (verb) – bring about, cause, produce, effect, create.
47. **(be) couple with** (verb) – combine, integrate, connect, incorporate, link.
48. **depress** (verb) – slow down, reduce, diminish.
49. **mirror** (verb) – reflect, reproduce, imitate; follow.
50. **shy of** (phrasal verb) - less than; short of.
51. **consumer spending** (noun) – the acquisition (buying/procuring) of goods and services by individuals or families.
52. **public expenditure/spending or government expenditure/spending** (noun) – money spent by the government.
53. **multiplier** (noun) - a factor that increases the base value of something else.
54. **possibly** (adverb) – perhaps, maybe, it is possible.
55. **by design** (phrase) – deliberately, intentionally, on purpose, purposefully.
56. **seek** (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
57. **consolidate** (verb) – strengthen, make stronger, reinforce, fortify.
58. **aggregate demand** (AD) (noun) – it is the total demand for final goods and services in an economy at a given time.
59. **heartening** (adjective) – encouraging, promising, hopeful, reassuring.
60. **uptick** (noun) – a small increase or upward trend.

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61. **reflect** (verb) – indicate, show, display, demonstrate, reveal, exhibit.
62. **year-on-year** (adjective) – year over year (for comparison).
63. **jump** (noun) – rise, increase, upturn.
64. **fixed capital formation** (noun) – the process of a firm increasing its stock of fixed capital (i.e. capital invested in fixed assets such as buildings, equipment, and machinery).
65. **gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** (noun) – (formerly gross domestic investment) Gross fixed capital formation is essentially a net investment. It is a component of the Expenditure method of calculating GDP. To be more precise Gross fixed capital formation measures the net increase in fixed capital.
66. **come to naught** (phrase) – fail, be defeated, be unsuccessful, be in vain.
67. **underutilised** (adjective) – underused.
68. **tighten the purse strings** (phrase) – to have control of or restrict spending of money (by a family, company, country, etc.).
69. **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.
70. **IHS Markit** (noun) – it is a global leader in information, analytics and solutions for the major industries and markets that drive economies worldwide. It partners with clients in business, finance and government to help them see the big picture with unrivaled insights that lead to well-informed, confident decisions.
71. **salutary** (adjective) – practical, valuable, helpful/useful, beneficial.
72. **add to** (phrasal verb) – increase, augment, enhance, boost.
73. **Inflationary/price/cost pressures** (noun) – the demand and supply-side pressures that can cause a rise in the general price level; cost-push inflation, hot-economy, deficit finance.
74. **inflationary** (adjective) – tending to cause monetary inflation.
75. **pressure** (noun) – demand.
76. **ramp up** (phrasal verb) – increase (in amount or number).

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