

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (NOV 04, 2021)

1. toolkit (noun) – a document containing a set of details/resources/guidelines/suggestions/various urgent action items about something in order to get it done.
2. fragile (adjective) – weak, delicate, shaky, infirm, feeble.
3. reboot (verb) – restart, reintroduce, restore.
4. string (noun) – series, succession, chain, sequence.
5. inflow (noun) – a flow of a large amount of something to a particular place.
6. lurch (verb) - move suddenly/abruptly in an uncontrolled or unsteady way; stagger, stumble, flounder.
7. owing to (phrase) – because of, as a result of, on account of, due to.
8. 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.
9. healing (noun) – the process of the restoration (of healthy condition).
10. uneven (adjective) – inconsistent, varying, changeable, fluctuating, irregular, patchy.
11. kitty (noun) – a sum of something (money/things) made up of small contributions.
12. afflict (verb) - trouble, bother, burden.
13. shortage (noun) – shortfall, deficiency, inadequacy, insufficiency.
14. reflect (verb) – indicate, show, display, demonstrate, reveal, exhibit.
15. prop up (phrasal verb) – provide support (financially), fund, finance.
16. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
17. mixed signals (noun) – contradicting signals/indications.
18. so far (phrase) – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
19. surge (noun) – sudden increase or rise of something.
20. shed (verb) – discard, get rid of, do away with, dispose of, drop, abandon.
21. 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.

Note:

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22. 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.
23. index (noun) – an (economic) data figure reflecting something (e.g. price/quantity) compared with a standard or base value; pointer, indicator.
24. moreover (adverb) – besides, furthermore, in addition.
25. rival (noun) – competitor, opponent, contender.
26. consumption (noun) – using up, use.
27. indicator (noun) – index, sign.
28. throughput (noun) - rate of buying and selling.
29. credit growth (noun) – credit offtake; it refers to the growth/increase in the amount of credit that banks lend to the companies, individuals, etc.
30. insipid (adjective) – uninteresting, boring, unexciting, lacklustre, pathetic.
31. edible oil (noun) – cooking oil; fat of plant, animal or microbial origin, which is liquid at room temperature and is suitable for food use.
32. shoot up (phrasal verb) - increase/rise suddenly.
33. hover (verb) – remain at a level.
34. dampen (verb) – decrease, diminish/lessen, reduce.
35. rabi crops (noun) – winter crops; seeds sowing in the beginning (Nov) of the winter and harvesting at the end of the season (Apr) in South Asia.
36. kharif crops (noun) – monsoon crops; seeds sowing in the beginning (Jun) of the monsoon and harvesting at the end of the season (Oct) in South Asia.
37. hit (verb) – affect badly, devastate, damage.

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38. trip (verb) - set off, activate, trigger.
39. pose (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a problem or danger or risk).
40. persistent (adjective) – continuous, constant, unending, unrelenting, unceasing.
41. resource-starved (adjective) - resource-deprived; lacked of resources.
42. non-discretionary (adjective) – compulsory, mandatory, necessary; non-voluntary.
43. discretionary (adjective) – optional, voluntary, up to the individual, non-mandatory, non-compulsory.
44. household (noun) – family, house.
45. aspiration (noun) – ambition, hope, goal.
46. constrict (verb) – restrict, inhibit, obstruct, limit.
47. put paid to (phrase) - stop abruptly, forestall, thwart, frustrate.
48. sustainable (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable.
49. pick-up (noun) – improvement, advancement, betterment.
50. throttle (verb) – suppress, control/restrict, stifle.
51. rather than (phrase) – instead of.
52. (at) full throttle (phrase) - doing something at full speed, doing something as fast as possible, doing something with maximum effort, doing something with a high level of risk.
53. bounce back (noun) – rebound, quick recovery.
54. token (adjective) – symbolic, emblematic, indicative; nominal, small, insignificant, unimportant.
55. tack (noun) - approach, way, method, process.
56. narrative (noun) – a representation of a particular situation; portrayal/account.
57. vaccine (noun) – a biological preparation that improves immunity to a particular disease.
58. welfare (noun) – social security, government/state benefit, public assistance.
59. legs (noun) - used to refer to the sustained popularity/success of a product or idea.
60. prompt (verb) – cause, encourage, stimulate, impel, urge.

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61. electoral (adjective) – relating to electors/voters.
62. setback (noun) – problem, difficulty, issue.
63. in anticipation (noun) – with the expectation of something occurring.
64. follow up (phrasal verb) – continue/carry on something further.
65. firm up (phrasal verb) – reinforce, strengthen, solidify, bolster, secure.
66. hard hit (phrase) – people/things that are severely affected.
67. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
68. prevail (verb) – exist, be in existence, be present, be prevalent.
69. onset (noun) – start, beginning, arrival.
70. along with (phrase) – together with, accompanying.
71. propensity (noun) – tendency, inclination, predisposition, readiness.
72. consumer durables (noun) – manufactured products/goods (such as TV, fridge, AC, motorbike, car & etc) which last for an extended period of time.
73. consumer non-durables (noun) – products/goods (such as food, clothing, fuel, etc.) which are produced for immediate use and frequently replaced by the consumer.
74. self-reliant (adjective) - self-sufficient, self-supporting, self-standing.
75. trigger (verb) – cause, prompt, bring about.
76. virtuous cycle/spiral (noun) – when the economy is in a virtuous cycle, investment, productivity growth, job creation, demand and exports feed into (or beneficial/positive effect on) each other and enable animal spirits in the economy to thrive/grow. (animal spirits refers to the emotions and instincts that guide the behaviour of investors and consumers).

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