

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (APR 06, 2022)

1. at a crossroads (phrase) – at a situation when an important decision ought to be made.
2. road (noun) – way, path, route, direction, course.
3. pass through (phrasal verb) - go through, move through, pass/go across.
4. widespread (adjective) – extensive, general/common, omnipresent, ubiquitous, prevalent, rife, rampant, present everywhere.
5. unrest (noun) – disruption, agitation, turmoil, disorder, chaos.
6. take on (phrasal verb) – acquire, assume, come to have
7. dimension (noun) – aspect, quality, feature, side, element.
8. revolution (noun) – dramatic change, radical change, complete shift, sea change, metamorphosis, transformation.
9. import (noun) - importance, significance, consequence, substance, weight, gravity, seriousness.
10. apparent (adjective) – evident, obvious, clear, visible, discernible, perceptible, noticeable, recognizable.
11. drive (verb) – cause something to happen; cause something to develop.
12. popular (adjective) – public, societal, collective; general, common, widespread.
13. collective (adjective) – combined, united/joint, cooperative (by all people as a group).
14. will (noun) – determination, firmness of purpose, will power, strength of character, resolution, resolve, single-mindedness, commitment, dedication, tenacity.
15. straddle (verb) – be on both sides of something; extend across, traverse.
16. ethnicity (noun) – a category of people who identify with each other based on common language, ancestral, social, cultural, or national experiences.
17. irreconcilable (adjective) – uncompromising, inflexible, unrelenting, hard-line; completely different, directly opposed, incompatible, at opposite extremes/poles.
18. ethnic (adjective) – relating to a population subgroup (cultural, national, traditional/folk) with a common national or cultural tradition.

Note:

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19. division (noun) – sector, section, group, class.
20. recognise (verb) – acknowledge, accept, admit something (existence, validity, or legality).
21. provenance (noun) – origin, source, place of origin.
22. travails (noun) – ordeal, labour/struggle/hard work; painful effort.
23. apathetic (adjective) – indifferent, uninterested, unresponsive.
24. wield (verb) – exercise, exert, be possessed of, have, hold, control.
25. accountability (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability.
26. relief (noun) – (financial) help, aid, assistance, succour.
27. wholesale (adjective) - comprehensive, all-inclusive, total, outright, thorough, sweeping.
28. regime (noun) – government/system.
29. tweak (noun) – adjustment, modification, alteration, change.
30. escalate (verb) – increase, intensify, heighten.
31. ally (noun) – associate, confederate, partner, supporter.
32. call (for) (noun) – requirement, necessity, demand, request.
33. walk out (phrasal verb) – depart, get out, leave suddenly; desert, abandon.
34. coalition (noun) - alliance, union, partnership.
35. deem (verb) - regard, consider, think of, see, view.
36. prudent (adjective) – wise, sensible, careful/ far-sighted.
37. take charge (phrase) - take control of, take over, assume responsibility for.
38. stalemate (noun) – deadlock, impasse, standstill/stand-off.
39. front (noun) – a particular situation (or) front line, vanguard, combat zone.
40. short of (phrase) – less than.
41. assuage (verb) – relieve, alleviate, soothe, mitigate, tone down, appease.
42. at the same time (phrase) - simultaneously, at once, at one time.
43. willing (adjective) - ready, prepared, disposed, inclined; eager, keen.
44. amidst (preposition) – amid, in the middle of; during.
45. seemingly (adverb) -obviously, palpably, apparently.
46. insurmountable (adjective) – unconquerable, unassailable, unbeatable, unstoppable, overwhelming, hopeless, impossible; no way to overcome/defeat.

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47. economic crisis (noun) – a period in an economic cycle in which an economy faces difficulties for a long time.
48. legislator (noun) – a member of a legislature (parliament/legislative assembly); lawmaker, representative.
49. dispensation (noun) – organization, establishment, system; government.
50. beyond doubt (phrase) – without uncertainty/question/apprehension/second thought.
51. bring about (phrasal verb) - cause, create, produce.
52. macro-economic (adjective) – relating to the branch of economics concerned with large-scale factors (interest rates/national productivity).
53. stability (noun) - firmness, solidity, secureness, strength.
54. concerned (adjective) - caring, attentive; connected, interested, involved.
55. accountable (adjective) – responsible, liable, answerable, chargeable.
56. in place (phrase) – in position; exist; establish, set up.
57. bridge loan (noun) - a short-term form of financing that is used to meet current obligations before securing permanent financing (or) Bridge loan is a type of gap financing arrangement wherein the borrower can get access to short-term loans for meeting short-term liquidity requirements.
58. debt (noun) – liability, financial obligation, borrowed capital.
59. put in place (phrase) - to implement, to establish.
60. credible (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable; believable, plausible, reasonable.
61. debt trap (noun) – a situation which causes a damaging cycle of borrowing when someone cannot repay their debts on schedule.
62. sovereign default (noun) - a failure by a government to repay its country's debts/borrowings.
63. bankruptcy (noun) – legal state of insolvency. An individual or organisation is declared bankrupt if a court judges that the party involved can no longer meet debt payments to creditors. it is defined as the outcome of a legal procedure.
64. on the other hand (phrase) – as an alternative.
65. paradigm (noun) – model, pattern, standard, ideal, criterion.

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66. bloated (adjective) – inflated, high-flown, extravagant, exaggerated, blown up/swollen; excessively vain, conceited.
67. profligate (adjective) – irresponsible, reckless; immoderate, excessive; unprincipled/corrupt, immoral.
68. lack of (noun) – absence, non-existence.
69. attention (noun) - care, support, aid, help, assistance.
70. centralisation (noun) – the process of having functions, powers, people or things only in a central location or authority.
71. mess (noun) - plight, predicament, emergency, tight spot, difficulty, trouble, quandary, dilemma, problem, muddle, mix-up, confusion, complication, imbroglio, entanglement, mire.
72. majoritarian (adjective) – relating to a philosophy that states that a majority (sometimes categorized by religion, language, social class, or some other identifying factor) of the population is entitled to a certain degree of primacy (priority) in society, and has the right to make decisions that affect the society.
73. mobilisation (noun) – the act of bringing forces/people/resources together for a particular cause.
74. cover up (phrasal verb) – conceal, hide, camouflage (a mistake or crime).
75. inclusive (adjective) – all-inclusive, comprehensive, including all the parties/groups involved in something.
76. outlook (noun) - perspective, approach, angle, point of view.
77. foster (verb) – encourage, promote, develop.
78. race (noun) - ethnic group, ethnic origin.
79. seldom (adverb) – hardly, rarely, almost never.
80. momentous (adjective) – significant, important, serious, crucial/critical.
81. lead to (verb) – cause, result in, bring on, bring about.
82. emancipation (noun) – liberation, freedom, freeing, release.

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