

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (APR 25, 2022)

1. drop the pin (phrase) - find (one's) location/place/position.
2. headwinds (noun) – (particularly, in business) situations or conditions that make growth harder/difficult. Whereas tailwinds describe a situation or condition that will move growth, revenues, or profits higher.
3. Chinese Communist Party (CCP) (noun) – also known as the Communist Party of China (CPC); it is the founding and ruling political party of modern China, officially known as the People's Republic of China (PRC).
4. congress (noun) – conference, convention, forum, meeting, gathering.
5. track (verb) - follow, chase.
6. China Dream (noun) - The "Chinese dream," put forth by Chinese President Xi Jinping, is to build a moderately prosperous society and realize national rejuvenation.
7. central economic work conference (noun) - an annual meeting held in the People's Republic of China which sets the national agenda for the Economy of China and its financial and banking sectors.
8. watchword (noun) – a word or phrase used as a guiding principle of a person/group; slogan, motto, mantra, catchphrase, rallying cry.
9. reiterate (verb) – repeat, say again, restate.
10. National People's Congress (NPC) (noun) - the highest organ of state power and the national legislature of the People's Republic of China. The National People's Congress (NPC) is China's top legislative body.
11. Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) (noun) - The CPPCC is an organization in the patriotic united front of the Chinese people, an important organ for multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and an important means of promoting socialist democracy in China's political activities. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was established on September 21, 1949.
12. turnover (noun) - change.
13. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
14. rejuvenation (noun) – restoration, revitalization, resurgence, revival.
15. world/global/international 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. An international-relations term describing the distribution of power among world powers.
16. mark (verb) – celebrate, observe, commemorate.

Note:

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17. anticipated (adjective) – expected, predicted, foreseen.
18. tenure (noun) – term, time, period.
19. in line with (phrase) – in alignment with, in accordance with, conforming to.
20. in the wake of (phrase) – as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
21. unleash (verb) – let loose, release, let something go uncontrollably.
22. Cultural Revolution (noun) – The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a decade-long period (from 1966 until 1976) of political and social chaos caused by Mao Zedong's bid to use the Chinese masses to reassert his control over the Communist party. However, Mao's decision to launch the "revolution" in May 1966 is now widely interpreted as an attempt to destroy his enemies by unleashing the people on the party and urging them to purify its ranks.
23. transition (noun) – change.
24. cult (noun) - idolization, admiration, devotion, worship; craze.
25. ambitious (adjective) – formidable, difficult, challenging, demanding.
26. in theory (phrase) – in principle, hypothetically.
27. stay on (phrasal verb) – remain/be somewhere longer than you intended and continue to study/work.
28. statute (noun) – act/law, regulation, rule (written & laid down by the legislature).
29. endorse (verb) - approve, sanction, justify, vindicate.
30. unassailable (adjective) – indisputable, undeniable, unquestionable; beyond question/doubt, conclusive.
31. assumption (noun) – guesswork, guessing, reckoning; speculation, supposition, presumption.
32. politburo (noun) – the main policy-making committee (standing committee) of a communist party.
33. premier (noun) – chief, head, boss; head of government, prime minister, president.
34. influence (noun) – power, authority, sway, leverage, weight, standing.
35. imply (verb) – suggest, hint, say indirectly, indicate.
36. Black Swan (noun) – an unpredictable event (of large magnitude and severe consequences); highly improbable, even unimaginable event.
37. White Swan (noun) – a sign of hope and promise; It, in general, is symbolic of cleansing and purifying.
38. choreograph (verb) - organize, coordinate, mastermind, orchestrate.

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39. grey rhino (noun) - a very visible danger and its impact can be foreseen, but often disregarded anyway.
40. upset the apple cart (phrase) – foil, spoil prevent, thwart (a plan).
41. dynamics (noun) – basic/fundamental cause or force that triggers change within a system.
42. at home (phrase) – in one's own country.
43. buffeted (adjective) - afflicted, troubled, distressed, burdened.
44. lockdown (noun) – an emergency protocol implemented by the authorities that prevents people from leaving from a place; An extended state of confinement/encirclement/isolation of a person by the authority.
45. supply chain (noun) – a dynamic network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from others. It involves people, information, processes, and resources involved in the production, handling, and distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.
46. hub (noun) – a central facility; centre of activity; centre of network; centre of region.
47. of concern (phrase) – If something is of concern to someone, they find it upsetting/worrying & unsatisfactory.
48. public health (noun) – the branch of medicine handling public health; public health is also the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities through education, policy making and research for disease and injury prevention.
49. immune (adjective) – resistant, not subject, not liable (from the effects of something); freed from, absolved from, released from, excused from, relieved of, spared from, excepted from, exempted from.
50. bode well/ill (verb) – augur, indicate, portend (a good/bad outcome).
51. social stability (noun) - the range of life structure and reliable routine that is protective against further situational hazards and helps maintain connections with social resources and societal expectations. Simply put, it is a stable environment in which people can live together in peace.
52. in the doghouse (phrase) – in trouble; in a bad/awful situation.
53. casualty (noun) – victim, sufferer, loss.
54. outbreak (noun) – sudden appearance/occurrence. outburst, epidemic.
55. pervasive (adjective) – extensive, widespread, prevalent, ubiquitous, omnipresent, present everywhere.
56. spawn (verb) – produce, generate, promote/trigger.
57. decouple (verb) – separate, detach, disengage, dissociate.
58. reorient (verb) – change the focus on.

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59. bring someone to heel (phrase) - bring someone under control; crush, quell, quash, overcome, overpower
60. market capitalisation (noun) – the aggregate valuation of the company based on its current share price and the total number of outstanding stocks. It is calculated by multiplying the current market price of the company's share with the total outstanding shares of the company.
61. capitalisation (noun) – the total value of all outstanding shares for a publicly-traded company.
62. wipe out (phrasal verb) – eliminate, abolish, remove (completely).
63. hit (verb) – affect badly, devastate, damage.
64. 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.
65. exposure (noun) – revelation, showing, display, exhibition, disclosure.
66. back (verb) - support, endorse, sanction, approve of.
67. collateral (adjective) – incidental, accidental, unintended, resultant.
68. cascading (adjective) – (of a large number of something) overflowing (in a series/sequence).
69. meltdown (noun) – collapse, decline, ruination.
70. vulnerability (noun) – weakness, defencelessness, unprotectedness, susceptibility.
71. local government financing vehicles (LGFV) (noun) - a funding mechanism by a local government in China. It usually exists in the form of an investment company that sells bonds in the bond markets to finance real estate development and other local infrastructure projects.
72. float (verb) – put forward, come up with, submit, propose, offer, proffer, posit, present.
73. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.
74. outstanding (adjective/noun) – unpaid, unsettled, owing, payable (amount).
75. uncertainty (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/preciousness.

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76. fallout (noun) – adverse results/consequence; after-effects, repercussions.
77. rubble (noun) – remains, ruins, wreckage; debris.
78. unplug (verb) - disconnect, put off, deactivate.
79. the West (noun) – The Western world/civilization consisting of the majority of Europe & the North America.
80. 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).
81. misadventure (noun) – misfortune; problem/difficulty, mishap/setback.
82. expose (verb) – make vulnerable, make subject, subject, lay open.
83. narrative (noun) – a representation of a particular situation; portrayal, account, description, statement.
84. autocracy (noun) – totalitarianism, absolute rule, dictatorship.
85. belie (verb) - Fail to fulfill; fail to justify (a claim/expectation); contradict, be at odds with, call into question, prove to be false.
86. fold (noun) – group, company, community.
87. indispensable (adjective) – essential, important, necessary, needed.
88. recede (verb) – diminish, lessen, decrease.
89. commentary (noun) – explanation, interpretation, analysis, comments, opinions.
90. gambit (noun) – plan, scheme, strategy.
91. breathing space (noun) – interval, break/respice, stoppage.
92. calculation (noun) - assessment, judgement, forecast, projection, prediction, expectation; reckoning, estimation.

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