

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JAN 18, 2022)

1. watchword (noun) - a word or phrase used as a guiding principle of a person/group; slogan, motto, mantra, catchphrase, rallying cry.
2. geopolitical (adjective) – relating to (the study of) the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources &, etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.
3. read (verb) – look at, interpret, understand, comprehend.
4. strategist (noun) – someone skilled in planning action/policy (especially in politics/war).
5. commentator (noun) – critic, analyst, observer.
6. in store (phrase) - about to happen.
7. hew to (phrasal verb) - conform to, abide by, follow, adhere to, obey (something).
8. rules-based (adjective) – based on a predetermined set of principles.
9. world/international/global 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.
10. affairs (noun) – matters, activities, concerns.
11. precept (noun) – principle, rule, tenet/doctrine.
12. accustom (verb) - adapt, adjust, attune, habituate, accommodate.
13. headwinds (noun) – (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.
14. paramount (adjective) – most important, primary, first and foremost (thing), key.
15. authoritarian (adjective) – oppressive, draconian, undemocratic, dictatorial, totalitarian.
16. tenet (noun) – principle, doctrine, rule.
17. onslaught (noun) – destructive attack.
18. grist (noun) – it is a valuable thing, particularly to help an argument/contention.
19. bulwark (noun) – support; protection, guard.
20. pathological (adjective) - persistent, chronic, hardened, confirmed, unreasonable, irrational, illogical.
21. infirmity (noun) – weakness, feebleness, impairment; unsteadiness, hesitation, instability.
22. augur well (verb) – bode, indicate, portend (a good outcome).
23. daunting (adjective) – challenging, taxing, difficult.
24. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.

### Note:

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25. 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.
26. state-of-the-art (adjective) – modern, advanced/highly developed, sophisticated.
27. weaponry (noun) – instruments of war, guns, weapons.
28. hyper-sonic (adjective) - relating to speeds of more than five times that of sound (mach 5).
29. 'one country two systems' policy (noun) – the One Country Two Systems policy was originally proposed by Chinese communist leader Deng Xiaoping shortly after he took the reins of the country in the late 1970s. Deng's plan was to unify China and Taiwan under the One Country Two Systems policy. He promised high autonomy to Taiwan. Under Deng's plan, the Taiwan could follow Chinese capitalist economic system, run a separate administration and keep its own army but under Chinese sovereignty.
30. strip of (verb) – dispossess, deprive, deny/remove, take away from (rank, power, etc.).
31. opprobrium (noun) – condemnation, harsh criticism, censure, castigation.
32. flash point (noun) – a situation where sudden problems could happen. (In international relations, a flashpoint is an area or dispute that has a strong possibility of developing into a war).
33. cross-strait relations (noun) - The term 'cross-straits relations' refers to the intersecting political, military, economic, cultural and social relationships between Taiwan and mainland China.
34. save face (phrase) - avoid embarrassment, avoid humiliation, avoid loss of pride/avoid shame.
35. dip (noun) - decrease, fall, drop, decline.
36. profile (noun) – description, outline; summary of details.
37. tension (noun) – strained relations; strain, stress, pressure, unease.
38. entail (verb) – necessitate, make necessary, demand, call for, require.
39. as far as – is concerned (phrase) – with regard to a particular person or situation.
40. get the better of (phrase) - defeat, beat, overcome, conquer.
41. hold all the cards/aces (phrase) - have control of a situation; be in a very strong position; have all the advantages in a situation/competition.
42. ramp up (phrasal verb) – increase (in amount or number).

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43. 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).
44. per se (adverb) – in itself, of itself, by itself, as such, intrinsically.
45. stem from (phrasal verb) – originate from, arise/come from, emanate from.
46. 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.
47. indulge in (verb) – become involved in (an undesirable activity).
48. tacit (adjective) – implicit, understood, implied, hinted, suggested.
49. frontier (noun) – the political and geographical area near or beyond a boundary; border, boundary, borderline, dividing line, demarcation line.
50. at hand (phrase) – close by, nearby, within reach; at one's disposal.
51. 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.
52. cleavage (noun) – separation, rupture, fragmentation.
53. bode well/ill (verb) – augur, indicate, portend (a good/bad outcome).
54. wrack a variant of rack (verb) – torment, afflict, torture/pain.
55. coup (noun) – a sudden and violent regime change, seizure of power, (illegal) takeover of power.
56. internecine (adjective) – deadly, destructive, ruinous, fierce.
57. strife (noun) – conflict, friction, discord, disagreement.
58. material (adjective) – significant, major, important.
59. balance of power (phrase) – stability in a system composed of a number of autonomous forces. Whenever the equilibrium is disturbed either by an outside force or by a change in one or the other elements composing the system, the system shows a tendency to re-establish either the original or a new equilibrium.
60. periphery (noun) – border, outer limits, perimeter, boundary.
61. notwithstanding (conjunction) – although, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that, even though.
62. come with (phrasal verb) – develop as a result of something.
63. baggage (noun) – qualities/traits, (past) experiences, (long-held) attitudes considered as a burden.

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64. [fuel](#) (verb) – incite, inflame fan, whip up, provoke, goad; stimulate, encourage.
65. [anti-state](#) (adjective) – anti-governmental.
66. [Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan \(TTP\)](#) (noun) – it is the largest and deadliest militant umbrella organization in Pakistan the Pakistani Taliban. It is a subset of the Pakistani Taliban. Approximately half of all Pakistani Taliban factions coalesce (unite/join together) under the umbrella of the TTP.
67. [sphere](#) (noun) – an area of activity; a field of activity; domain, realm.
68. [by-product](#) (noun) – side effect, consequence, fall out, ramification, aftermath, after-effect, repercussion.
69. [covert](#) (adjective) – secret, furtive, concealed, hidden, stealthy.
70. [flank](#) (noun) – border, boundary, limits, bounds.
71. [viz.](#) (adverb) – namely, specifically, in other words.
72. [radical](#) (adjective) – extremist, fanatical, militant.
73. [Islamist](#) (noun/adjective) – relating to Islamic fundamentalism.
74. [fillip](#) (noun) – stimulus, boost, incentive.
75. [dawn](#) (verb) – begin, start, appear, come into being.
76. [transgression](#) (noun) – infringement, contravention, breach, violation, overstepping.
77. [Line of Actual Control \(LAC\)](#) (noun) – the de-facto (effective) border between India and China. The LAC is a 4,057-km border running through three areas-Western (Ladakh, Ladakh (Kashmir)), middle (Uttarakhand, Himachal), and eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal).
78. [Quad/Quadrilateral](#) (noun) – The ‘Quadrilateral’ is described as four democracies (the United States, Japan, Australia and India) with a shared objective to ensure and support a “free, open and prosperous” Indo-Pacific region.
79. [rankle](#) (verb) – annoy, upset/irritate; continue to be painful/fester.
80. [embark on](#) (phrasal verb) – start, begin, commence, enter on.
81. [adventurist](#) (adjective) – relating to the inclination/readiness to take risks in business or politics.
82. [saber-rattling](#) (noun) – the display of military force; aggressive/belligerent, warmongering.
83. [strategy](#) (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
84. [conventional](#) (adjective) – non-nuclear.
85. [deter](#) (verb) – prevent, stop, avert.

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86. stand up to (phrasal verb) – defy, confront, challenge, oppose openly, resist.
87. ballistic missile (noun) – a missile, which is shot from the ground, takes a long distance to travel well outside the atmosphere and falls to the earth to explode on its target (due to the gravity).
88. missile (noun) – a weapon (capable of self-propelled flight) that is thrown at a target or shot usually by a jet engine or rocket motor.
89. submarine (noun) – a warship submerged in the water.
90. fleet (noun) – a number of vehicles/flights/ships working together (under a single ownership).
91. wit (noun) – intelligence, shrewdness, astuteness, cleverness, wisdom, acumen.
92. find oneself (verb) – discover oneself to be in a particular situation.
93. turmoil (noun) – disorder, turbulence, confusion, trouble, chaos.
94. churn (noun) – disorder/disorganization, confusion, disruption/chaos.
95. pronounced (adjective) – noticeable, marked, strong, conspicuous, striking, distinct, prominent, notable.
96. New/Second Quad (noun) – a new group of four countries (India, Israel, the United Arab Emirates and the U.S.) with its focus on West Asia.
97. conflict of interest (noun) – a situation in which a person cannot do his/her job fairly because he/she has the power to decide something in a way that would be to his/her advantage, although this may not be the best decision.
98. quagmire (noun) – unfortunate situation, muddle, mix-up.
99. Abraham accord (noun) – it is a treaty of peace, diplomatic relations and full normalization between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel. It is signed in the White House on Tuesday (15th Sep, 2020) by the UAE, Bahrain and Israel, under U.S. President Donald Trump's mediation.
100. extant (adjective) – present, existing.
101. tread (verb) – walk, step, stride, go.
102. balancing act (noun) – an activity that calls for a delicate balance between different conditions/circumstances.

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103. S-400 Triumph 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.
104. 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.
105. Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) (noun) – CAATSA is a specifically enacted legislation that aims to prevent revenue from flowing to Russia. This legislation provides for economic and travel sanctions against countries and officials that transacted significant military and intelligence contracts with Russia, North Korea and Iran.
106. manoeuvre (verb) – steer, guide, work, negotiate, navigate.
107. rational (adjective) – logical, reasoned, well reasoned, sensible, reasonable.
108. rash (noun) – series, succession.
109. on the back burner (phrase) – having low priority.
110. back burner (noun) – delayed consideration of an action; A state of being postponed, deferred or given lower priority.
111. blind spot (noun) - an area in which a person is having less understanding.
112. cognitive (adjective) – mental, emotional, intellectual, rational.
113. bias (noun) – partiality, partisanship, favouritism, unfairness, onesidedness.
114. a host of (noun) – a lot, large number, great quantity.
115. unprecedented (adjective) – not done or experienced before.
116. diplomat (noun) – ambassador, envoy, emissary, consul.
117. take stock of (phrase) – review, assess, evaluate.

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