

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 24, 2022)

1. Matryoshka doll (noun) - Russian doll; wooden nesting doll; A symbol of motherhood and the continuation of life. The best-known symbol of Russia around the world. It is a set of wooden dolls (usually 7 dolls) of decreasing sizes that all fit inside of each other, one by one.
2. unfold (verb) – happen, occur, transpire, emerge, evolve.
3. ethnic (adjective) – relating to a population subgroup (cultural, national, traditional/folk) with a common national or cultural tradition.
4. cohesion (noun) – unity, togetherness, solidarity, coherence.
5. social cohesion (noun) – the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimizing disparities and avoiding marginalization (or) the belief held by citizens of a given nation-state that they share a moral community, which enables them to trust each other.
6. recognition (noun) – (formal) acknowledgement, acceptance, admission (of a statehood).
7. Donbass region (noun) – a historical, cultural, and economic region in south-eastern Ukraine, some of whose territory (Donetsk and Luhansk) is occupied by two separatist groups in the course of the Russo-Ukrainian War. President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia has recognized the independence of these two separatist regions in Ukraine.
8. province (noun) – territory, region, state (of a country).
9. seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt; ask for, request, demand.
10. autonomy (noun) – independence, freedom; self-government, self-rule.
11. under/in the guise of (phrase) - under the pretence or outward/external appearance of something; posture, semblance, (false) show/display.
12. separatist (noun/adjective) – dissident, nonconformist, sectarian.
13. populate (verb) – inhabit, live in, reside in, settle in, move into, occupy.
14. civil war/civil strife/civil conflict (noun) – a strife/conflict/war between organized groups within the same state or country.
15. outrage (noun) – anger, fury, wrath, indignation, rage, disapproval, shock, resentment.
16. 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.
17. de-escalation (noun) – reduction, lessening, decrease (the intensity of something).

Note:

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18. narrative (noun) – a representation of a particular situation; portrayal/account.
19. at the cost of (phrase) – by sacrificing/losing/giving up something.
20. assert (verb) - argue, state claim something confidently & strongly.
21. Crimea (noun) – a peninsula along the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe. The peninsula is almost entirely surrounded by both the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov. The status of Crimea is disputed. It is claimed by Ukraine and in 2014 was recognized as Ukrainian by the United Nations and most other countries, but it is governed by Russia. Russia formally annexed Crimea on 18 March 2014.
22. break away (phrasal verb) - leave, split off from, separate from, detach oneself from, part company with.
23. on account of (phrase) – because of, owing to, due to.
24. tension (noun) – strained relations; strain, stress, pressure, unease.
25. strive (verb) – try, attempt, make every effort.
26. seize (verb) – capture, occupy, take possession of, conquer, take over.
27. rouble (noun) - the basic/standard unit of money in Russia; Russian monetary unit.
28. the West (noun) – The Western world/civilization consisting of the majority of Europe & the North America.
29. violation (noun) – breach, breaking, non-observance.
30. sovereignty (noun) – autonomy, independence, self-government, self-rule, self-legislation, freedom.
31. international law (noun) – International law defines the legal responsibilities of States in their conduct with each other, and their treatment of individuals within State boundaries. International law's domain encompasses a wide range of issues of international concern, such as human rights, disarmament, international crime, refugees, migration, problems of nationality, the treatment of prisoners, the use of force, and the conduct of war, among others. International law also regulates the global commons, such as the environment and sustainable development, international waters, outer space, global communications and world trade.
32. on the other hand (phrase) – as an alternative, as another option.

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33. [Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe \(OSCE\)](#) (noun) – With 57 participating States in North America, Europe and Asia, the OSCE – the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – is the world's largest regional security organization. The OSCE works for stability, peace and democracy for more than a billion people, through political dialogue about shared values and through practical work that aims to make a lasting difference.
34. [Minsk](#) (noun) – the capital of Belarus.
35. [Minsk Protocol/Accord](#) (noun) – the Minsk Protocol (later known as Minsk-1) with the Minsk Memorandum of September 2014 and the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements (Minsk-2) are agreements between Ukraine and Russia to resolve the conflict in eastern Ukraine (eastern Donbass region). The Minsk Protocol (Minsk-1) failed within days of its signing on 5 September, 2014. Four months later Minsk-2 was signed on February 12, 2015 to revive the peace efforts featured by Minsk-1. Minsk-2 is basically a more detailed Minsk-1 agreement. Minsk-2 didn't replace the first agreement, but it was intended to revive the Minsk-1 after its collapse.
36. [accord](#) (noun) – agreement, settlement, treaty, deal; consensus.
37. [protocol](#) (noun) – procedure, convention; habit, pattern, method, system.
38. [ceasefire](#) (noun) – a negotiated agreement that will be accompanied by other associated commitments to de-escalate the fighting; a temporary stoppage of war, truce, armistice.
39. [autonomous](#) (adjective) – self-governing, independent, self-determining.
40. [decentralise](#) (verb) – transfer of the power/control (of a department/organisation/government) from a single place to other locations.
41. [pull out](#) (phrasal verb) – withdraw, retreat, draw back, fall back, disengage.
42. [Line of Contact](#) (noun) - In general a "line of contact" refers to the demarcation/delimitation between two or more given armies, whether they are allied or belligerent.
43. [breakdown](#) (noun) – failure, collapse, disintegration.
44. [Normandy Format](#) (noun) – it involved four countries, Germany, Russia, Ukraine and France, whose presidents met informally during the 2014 D-Day celebration in Normandy, France. The leaders came together in the so-called Normandy Format to assess progress made toward a resolution of the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the implementation of the Minsk II cease-fire agreement.

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45. yield (verb) – produce, give, provide.
46. subject (noun) – a person who lives under authority/control of a monarch (king or queen) or other supreme ruler.
47. breakup (noun) – division, splitting up (into several parts).
48. neighbouring (adjective) – adjacent.
49. coup (noun) – a sudden and violent regime change, seizure of power, (illegal) takeover of power.
50. overturn (verb) – topple over, overthrow.
51. pro- (prefix) – supporting.
52. regime (noun) – government.
53. secede (noun) – break away, separation, split.
54. ultra-nationalist (adjective) – relating to a person with extreme nationalism (hyper-nationalism).
55. strife (noun) – conflict, friction, discord, disagreement.
56. vocal (adjective) - vociferous, outspoken, forthright; vehement, vigorous, emphatic, insistent, forceful.
57. step in (phrasal verb) – intervene, become involved, get involved.
58. evacuate (verb) – ask people to leave, empty, move out of, get out of, exit from (from a dangerous place).
59. add fuel to the fire (phrase) – to make a bad situation worse; increase, magnify, amplify, augment, intensify, heighten (a difficult situation).
60. muscle (noun) – (figuratively) power, strength, might, force.
61. armed (adjective) – equipped with firearms.
62. pose (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a problem or danger or risk).
63. missile (noun) – a self-propelled/rocket-propelled weapon designed to deliver a conventional/nuclear explosive warhead with great accuracy at high speed; projectile.
64. Europe's Paris Charter (noun) – the Charter of Paris for a New Europe (also known as the Paris Charter) was adopted by a summit meeting of most European governments in addition to those of Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union, in Paris from 19–21 November 1990.
65. charter (noun) – constitution, canon, body of law, system of rules.
66. concession (noun) – compromise, adjustment, modification.
67. accommodate (verb) – adjust, adapt, attune, accustom, come to terms with, come to accept.
68. bilateral (adjective) – involving two groups or countries.

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69. [Russia-NATO Partnership for Peace of 1994](#) (noun) – a programme of practical bilateral cooperation between NATO and partner countries.
70. [NATO-Russia Founding Act 1997](#) (noun) - In 1997, NATO and Russia negotiated and signed a founding act designed to guide relations by building increased trust, unity of purpose, and habits of consultation and cooperation. This political agreement—not a legally binding treaty-committed NATO to carry out its collective defense and other missions by “ensuring the necessary interoperability, integration, and capability for reinforcement rather than by additional permanent stationing of substantial combat forces” on the territories of the former Warsaw Pact states.
71. [Warsaw Pact](#) (noun) - The Warsaw Pact was a collective defence treaty established by the Soviet Union and seven other Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania (Albania withdrew in 1968).
72. [undermine](#) (verb) – weaken, subvert, sabotage, damage.
73. [1999 OSCE-Charter for European Security](#) (noun) - At their Istanbul summit in November 1999, the leaders of 54 states participating in the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe signed the Charter for European Security. It reviews the new risks and challenges to security on the European continent in the post-Cold War strategic environment, reaffirms some basic general principles and provides for the strengthening of the OSCEs operational capacities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.
74. [at the expense of](#) (phrase) – at the cost of, at the loss of; at the sacrifice of.
75. [buffer](#) (noun) - shield, barrier.
76. [bridge](#) (noun) - link, connection, means of uniting.
77. [come through](#) (phrasal verb) - be taken in, get through, get across, be got across.
78. [strategic](#) (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall goals.
79. [parity](#) (noun) – equality, equivalence, levelness, parallelism, evenness.
80. [faceoff](#) (noun) – conflict, fight, clash, confrontation.
81. [red line](#) (noun) – boundary, limit.
82. [rejuvenate](#) (verb) – revive, restore, revitalize.
83. [standoff](#) (noun) – deadlock, stalemate, impasse, standstill.
84. [sovereign](#) (adjective) – independent, self-governing, autonomous.

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85. 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.
86. isolate (verb) - separate, set apart, alienate, distance.
87. bring back (phrasal verb) – cause someone/something to return to; reintroduce.
88. fraying (adjective) – straining, irritating, overtaxing.
89. in the face of (phrase) – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted with.
90. undercut (verb) - charge less than, charge a lower price than, undersell.
91. submarine (noun) – a warship submerged in the water.
92. AUKUS (noun) – it is a new trilateral security partnership for the Indo-Pacific, between Australia, the U.K. and the U.S. The security grouping AUKUS will focus on advancing strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific region. As part of this, Australia will acquire nuclear-powered submarines with help from the U.K. and the U.S.
93. trilateral (adjective) – involving three nations/parties/groups.
94. ambassador (noun) – envoy, diplomat, consul.
95. sore (adjective) – upset, angry, annoyed.
96. Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline (noun) – the Russia-led gas pipeline project. (a new export gas pipeline running from Russia to Europe across the Baltic Sea).
97. fracked (adjective) – extracted (oil, natural gas & etc.) from deep underground.
98. come at a cost/price (phrase) - if something comes at a cost/price, it happens with the sacrifice/loss/expense of something else.
99. spotlight (noun) – attention.
100. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
101. self-inflicted (adjective) – cause suffering to oneself (on his/her own).
102. polarised (adjective) – separated into opposing two.
103. spotlight (verb) – highlight, underline, underscore; draw/focus attention to.
104. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.

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105. neo-liberal (adjective) – relating to an ideology that emphasizes individual interests; (In general, it is relating to an economic policy model that supports the value of free-market competition by the private sectors which with little government control over it).
106. 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.
107. secessionist (adjective) – separatist, break away, dissenting, splinter (group/party).
108. fish in troubled waters (phrase) – involve (oneself) in a dangerous situation in the hope of gaining some personal advantage.
109. troubled waters (phrase) – a difficult situation/time.
110. inclusive (adjective) – all-inclusive, including all the parties/groups involved in something.
111. unipolar (adjective) – (in international politics), relating to a distribution of power in which one state (country/person) exercises most of the cultural, economic, and military influence.
112. bipolar (adjective) – having two extremities.
113. ecological (adjective) – relating to the relationships between living organisms, including humans, and their physical environment.
114. 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.
115. sustainable (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable.
116. social justice (noun) – the equal access to wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society.
117. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
118. call for (phrasal verb) – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
119. deconstruction (noun) - analysis.

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