

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (NOV 18, 2021)

1. [read](#) (verb) - understand, comprehend, interpret.
2. [forecast](#) (noun) – prediction, indication, projection, prognosis, speculation, calculation (of future events or trends).
3. [plenum](#) (noun) – a meeting of all the members of a committee.
4. [withstand](#) (verb) - resist, stand firm against, stand up to, grapple with, oppose, face, confront, defy.
5. [plenary](#) (adjective) – absolute, complete, unconditional, unrestricted, unqualified.
6. [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).
7. [curtain-raiser](#) (noun) - foreword, preface, preamble, lead-in.
8. [communiqué](#) (noun) – official communication, press release, bulletin.
9. [in as much](#) (phrase) – to the extent that.
10. [portend](#) (verb) – indicate, signal, foretell, augur.
11. [insight](#) (noun) – understanding, realization, recognition, experience (of a thing).
12. [resolution](#) (noun) – motion, proposal, proposition; ruling, decision, declaration, decree.
13. [significance](#) (noun) – message, substance, relevance, intention; importance.
14. [concrete](#) (adjective) - definite, specific, firm, positive, conclusive, definitive.
15. [evolve](#) (verb) – develop, progress, advance, expand, enlarge gradually.
16. [in keeping with](#) (phrase) - consistent with, in accordance with, in agreement with, in line with, compatible with.
17. [hyperbole](#) (noun) - exaggeration, overstatement, magnification, amplification, overplaying.
18. [embark upon](#) (phrasal verb) – start, begin, commence, enter on.
19. [socialist](#) (adjective) – adhering to the principles of socialism; leftist.
20. [centenary](#) (adjective) – relating to a hundredth anniversary.
21. [free from](#) (verb) – unaffected by, clear of, without, devoid of.
22. [oppression](#) (noun) – persecution, abuse, ill-treatment, suppression.
23. [subjugation](#) (noun) – domination/control.
24. [furthermore](#) (adverb) – moreover, additionally, besides.

### Note:

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25. profound (adjective) – serious, intense; far-reaching, radical, extensive, thoroughgoing, sweeping.
26. influence (noun) – power, authority, sway, control, leverage, weight.
27. course (noun) – plan of action, course of action, method of working.
28. paean (noun) – song of praise, anthem.
29. pioneer (verb) – develop, introduce, start/begin.
30. modernization (noun) – improvement, refurbishment, remodeling, revamping.
31. respect (noun) – aspect, facet, feature, way, point, matter, characteristic.
32. advancement (noun) – progress; development, improvement.
33. highlight (verb) – underline, underscore, emphasize.
34. elevate (verb) - promote, give promotion, improve the position/status of, give a higher rank.
35. helmsman (noun) – navigator, guide, steersman.
36. elevation (noun) – promotion, rise.
37. on a par with (phrase) – comparable with, equivalent to, as equal to, on a level with.
38. socialism (noun) – it's a state-controlled economy in which the state controls the means of production: factories, offices, resources, and firms. Since the government controls almost all of society's functions, it can make better use of resources, labours, and lands.
39. characteristic (noun) – quality, attribute, feature, aspect.
40. eclipse (verb) – outshine, overshadow, surpass, exceed, excel, be superior to, outclass, outdo.
41. oblivion (noun) – non-existence, extinction; insignificance, unimportance.
42. Theory of Three Represents (noun) - The Three Represents Theory emphasizes that it is the Communist Party that represents advanced productivity, advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people of China.
43. Scientific Outlook on Development (noun) - The scientific outlook on development is a theory of seeking and promoting development that the Communist Party of China (CPC) has come up with for the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and in light of the realities in China and the world as a whole.

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44. outlook (noun) – prospects, expectations, hopes, likely improvement, lookout, future.
45. affirm (verb) – state, declare, pronounce (clearly & forcefully).
46. revolve around (phrasal verb) – be concerned with, focus on, concentrate on, centre around.
47. uphold (verb) – maintain, continue, preserve, protect, confirm, endorse/approve, vindicate/validate.
48. Marxist (adjective) – relating to a body of doctrine developed by Karl Marx and, to a lesser extent, by Friedrich Engels in the mid-19th century.
49. reiterate (verb) – repeat, say again, restate, retell, iterate.
50. reflect (verb) – indicate, exhibit, display, demonstrate.
51. will (noun) - desire, wish, preference, disposition.
52. loud and clear (phrase) – very clear; in a way that is easy to understand.
53. collective (adjective) – combined, united/joint, cooperative (by all people as a group).
54. favour (verb) – support, back, approve of, recommend, advocate/champion.
55. successor (noun) – inheritor, next-in-line, descendant.
56. largely (adverb) – mostly, mainly; to a large/great extent.
57. adhere (verb) - abide by, stick to, comply with, stand by, conform to.
58. come to an end (phrase) – finish, discontinue, terminate.
59. viz. (adverb) – namely, specifically, in other words.
60. give someone or something the go-by (phrase) - avoid, evade, eschew, steer clear of, shy away from, recoil from, keep away from.
61. ideological (adjective) – relating to a system of ideas (ideology).
62. rigidity (noun) – unadaptability, inflexibility, strictness, stubbornness.
63. flexibility (noun) – adaptability, adjustability, openness, changeability, freedom, latitude.
64. falter (verb) – oscillate, fluctuate, be undecided, be irresolute.
65. count (noun) - a point for consideration.

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66. Tiananmen Square (Incident/Protest) (noun) – the famous landmark gathering and protest by a large number of Chinese youth, that started on April 15, 1989 and was forcibly suppressed on June 4, 1989 at Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China. The popular national movement inspired by the Beijing protests is sometimes called the '89 Democracy Movement. In this massive pro-democracy protest, many (in hundreds) were killed in a brutal clampdown by the communist authorities. It is commonly known as the June Fourth Incident.
67. the West (noun) – The Western world/civilization consisting of the majority of Europe & the North America.
68. ponder (verb) – think about, consider, review, reflect on.
69. temperament (noun) – disposition, nature, character, personality, mettle; attitude.
70. unlikely (adjective) – doubtful, implausible, improbable, questionable.
71. hazardous (adjective) – dangerous, risky, unsafe, perilous.
72. exploit (noun) - feat, deed, act, adventure, move.
73. Great Leap Forward (noun) – The Great Leap Forward of the People's Republic of China was an economic and social campaign led by the Chinese Communist Party from 1958 to 1962. Chairman Mao Zedong launched the campaign to reconstruct the country from an agrarian economy into a modern industrial society with greater ability to compete with Western industrialized nations. But, the Great Leap Forward resulted in one of the world's worst famines and turned into a national disaster; in all, about 20 million people were estimated to have died. It was the largest single, non-wartime campaign of mass killing in human history.
74. notwithstanding (conjunction) – although, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that, even though.
75. fortify (verb) – strengthen, reinforce, bolster.
76. erratic (adjective) – unpredictable, unsteady, unreliable.
77. likely (adverb) – probably, in all probability, presumably, doubtlessly.
78. in the event of something (phrase) - if something happens.
79. for instance (phrase) – as an example.
80. persistent (adjective) – continuous, constant, unending, unrelenting, unceasing.
81. downturn (noun) - decline; setbacks, blows, upsets.

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82. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
83. carry out (phrasal verb) – conduct, perform, implement, execute, bring about.
84. unprovoked (adjective) – unjustified, without reason, uncalled for, unwarranted.
85. act of aggression (phrase) - It means the use of armed force by a State (Country) against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State (Country), or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter (system of rules) of the United Nations.
86. aggression (noun) – hostility, belligerence, combativeness, warmongering, hawkishness.
87. timely (adjective) – prompt, appropriate, opportune, well timed, at the right time.
88. fraught with (adjective) – full of, filled with, rife with, loaded with.
89. going forward (phrase) – in the future.
90. erratically (adverb) - unpredictably.
91. hitherto (adverb) – previously, earlier, so far/thus far, until now.
92. pragmatism (noun) – common sense, realism, matter-of-factness.
93. necessarily (adverb) – inevitably, certainly, surely.
94. impulsive (adjective) - spontaneous, emotional, incautious, reckless.
95. irrational (adjective) – unreasonable, illogical, groundless, baseless, unjustifiable.
96. centralisation (noun) – the process of having functions, powers, people or things only in a central location or authority.
97. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about.
98. fragility (noun) – vulnerability, riskiness; weakness, delicacy.
99. strategic (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall goals.
100. confrontation (noun) – clash, fight, conflict, tussle, encounter.
101. decouple (verb) – separate, detach, disengage, dissociate.
102. yield (verb) – produce, give, provide.
103. seek (verb) – try to obtain; aim, attempt.
104. wont (adjective) – accustomed, used, inclined.
105. erroneous (adjective) – wrong, incorrect, inaccurate.
106. oligarchy (noun) – a small group that controls the country & government.
107. rest on (phrasal verb) - be based on, depend on, be dependent on, rely on.

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108. solely (adverb) – only, simply.
109. mirage (noun) – an unrealistic hope/wish; misconception/delusion.
110. harbour (verb) - feel secretly, hold on to, cling to, possess (a thought/feeling secretly).
111. foolhardy (adjective) – reckless, incautious, careless.
112. narrow (adjective) – narrow-minded, intolerant, illiberal, short-sighted, myopic, sectarian.
113. brittle (adjective) – delicate, breakable, fragile; unstable.
114. plank (noun) – a fundamental point.
115. read between the lines (phrase) - to try to understand something that is not openly informed.
116. come to terms with (phrase) - to accept oneself to something painful/sad/difficult (situation); reconcile oneself to, come to accept, become accustomed to, adjust to.
117. bizarre (adjective) – strange, unusual, unconventional/eccentric, ridiculous.
118. consent (noun) – approval, agreement, assent, concurrence, acceptance.
119. probably (adverb) – most likely, in all likelihood, all things considered, perhaps.
120. seize (verb) – take possession of, take over, appropriate.
121. means (noun) - ways, methods.
122. carry on (phrasal verb) - continue, keep on, go on, push on, press on, persist in.
123. rant (noun) - tirade, verbal onslaught.
124. humiliation (noun) – embarrassment, disgrace, dishonour, shame.
125. at the hands of (phrase) - caused by, done by.
126. bolster (verb) – strengthen, support, reinforce/butress.
127. grass-roots (plural noun) – the most basic level of an organisation.
128. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
129. representative government/representative democracy (noun) – a government where citizens elect people to represent them and make laws on their behalf, instead of always voting directly on laws and other government actions.
130. liberalised (adjective) – relating to something (regulation/norm) which is less strict.

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131. undermine (verb) – weaken, subvert, sabotage, damage.
132. faith (noun) – trust, belief, confidence, conviction.
133. consequently (adverb) – as a result, therefore, for this reason, because of that.
134. grave (adjective) – crucial/critical, important/significant, serious.
135. strategy (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
136. hardly (adverb) – barely, almost not.
137. academic (adjective) - theoretical, conceptual, notional, unpragmatic, hypothetical, speculative, suppositional.
138. phalanx (noun) – a large group of people standing very close to each other (or) a large group of people supporting each other in order to protect themselves/attack others.
139. be carved in stone (phrase) - unalterable, changeless, firm, fixed, set in stone, established, permanent, deep-rooted, indestructible, ineradicable, irreversible.
140. idiosyncrasy (noun) – peculiar behaviour; peculiarity/irregularity, oddity/eccentricity.
141. to a large/great extent (phrase) – substantially, largely.
142. side with (phrasal verb) - support, stand up for, be supportive of, back.
143. exigency (noun) – (urgent) need, demand, urgency.
144. with the exception of (phrase) – except, excluding, not including, omitting, leaving out, besides, barring, apart from.
145. take a hard look (phrase) - to analyze something (a problem or issue) very carefully so as to find out what is wrong or to find a better way of tackling it.
146. devise (verb) – formulate, create, think up, come up with, develop.
147. sub-serve (verb) – to be useful (to promote an idea/action, etc.).
148. interest (noun) – common concerns (in politics/business).

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