

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (JAN 01, 2022)

1. hope for the best, but prepare for the worst (phrase) – be positive, hopeful, optimistic, but be ready for tough, hard, difficult times at the same time.
2. Omicron variant (noun) – On 26 November 2021, WHO designated the (new coronavirus) variant B.1.1.529 a variant of concern, named Omicron, on the advice of WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution (TAG-VE). The first known confirmed Omicron infection was from a specimen collected on November 9. In recent weeks, infections in South Africa have increased steeply, coinciding with the detection.
3. variant (noun) – different or form or version or mutant of something (virus).
4. gallop (verb) - progress rapidly/uncontrollably.
5. 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.
6. shoot up (phrasal verb) - increase/rise suddenly.
7. stay (verb) – remain in a specified state.
8. surpass (verb) – be greater than, exceed.
9. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
10. infectious (adjective) – spreading, contagious, communicable, transmittable.
11. transmissible (adjective) - spreading, infectious, contagious, communicable.
12. delta variant/B.1.617.2 (noun) – Formally known as AY.2 or B.1.617.2, it's a variant of the coronavirus, first identified in India, is renamed as the 'Delta variant' by the World Health Organization (WHO) and this variant is reclassified as Variant of Concern (VOC). The B.1.617.1 strain has been reclassified to a Variant of Interest (VOI) and labelled variant "Kappa".
13. displace (verb) - replace, take the place of, take over from, supplant.
14. superior (adjective) – of higher quality, greater.
15. breakthrough infections (noun) – people getting infections after they are fully vaccinated is when the infections are caused by circulating virus variants, with potential immune escape mechanism, which might reduce the efficacy of vaccines. These are called "vaccine breakthrough infections/cases".
16. vaccinate (verb) – inoculate, administer, introduce (with a vaccine to provide immunity against a disease).

Note

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17. [hospitalisation](#) (noun) – the act of taking (or) admitting someone to (or) in hospital for treatment.
18. [draw](#) (verb) - reach, deduce, infer, conclude, derive.
19. [inevitable](#) (adjective) – necessary, compulsory, required, obligatory, mandatory; unavoidable, inescapable, unpreventable.
20. [\(time\) lag](#) (noun) – a period of time between one event and another event.
21. [vaccine](#) (noun) – a biological preparation that improves immunity to a particular disease.
22. [vulnerable](#) (adjective) – endangered, unsafe, unprotected, unguarded, ill-protected; easily affected by, prone to, at risk of.
23. [surge](#) (noun) – sudden increase or rise of something.
24. [inch](#) (verb) – move slowly.
25. [address](#) (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
26. [RT-PCR testing](#) (noun) – Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) Testing; it is one of the most accurate laboratory methods for detecting, tracking, and studying the coronavirus. It is a nuclear-derived method for detecting the presence of specific genetic material from any pathogen, including a virus. (pathogen is a bacteria/virus that causes disease).
27. [strategy](#) (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
28. [S-gene](#) (noun) - the S-gene encodes a surface protein, the spike protein.
29. [encode](#) (verb) – to specify the genetic code (for a particular amino acid/a protein).
30. [genome](#) (noun) – the genetic material (a complete set of DNA, including all of its genes) of an organism. The sum total of the genetic material of a cell or an organism.
31. [sequence](#) (noun) – the complete order of compounds/building blocks (nucleotides) of nucleic acids, such as RNA or DNA.
32. [genome sequence](#) (noun) – a process that determines the order, or sequence, of the DNA (nucleotides i.e., A, C, G and U) in each of the genes present in the virus's genome.

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