

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (NOV 11, 2021)

1. demonetisation (noun) – the act of depriving a currency unit (note/coin) of its status as money.
2. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
3. popular (adjective) – public, societal.
4. narrative (noun) – a representation of a particular situation; portrayal/account.
5. trump (verb) – outshine, outclass, eclipse, surpass, outdo.
6. play a part/role (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
7. acknowledge (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
8. ground (verb) – base, establish, form.
9. myth (noun) – (false) belief, idea, notion; story.
10. devastating (adjective) – destructive, ruinous, disastrous, catastrophic.
11. faulty (adjective) - defective, flawed, distorted, inaccurate.
12. paradoxically (adverb) – contradictorily, inconsistently, incongruously.
13. dent (verb) – damage, impair, cripple, erode, weaken, undermine.
14. pay the price/cost (phrase) – experience the bad/unpleasant result of something; sacrifice, loss.
15. intertwine (verb) – connect/link closely.
16. Great Depression (noun) – a worldwide economic depression that started in 1929 and lasted until the late 1930s (almost for 10 years until about 1939). Although it originated in the United States, the Great Depression caused drastic declines in output, severe unemployment, and acute deflation in almost every country of the world.
17. roaring twenties (noun) - Also known as the Jazz Age, the decade of the 1920s featured economic prosperity and carefree living for many. The decade began with a roar and ended with a crash. The 1920s was a decade of change, a decade of cheerfulness, a decade optimism.
18. hyperinflation (noun) – extremely/maximum, uncontrolled economic inflation occurring at a very high rate.
19. Weimar hyperinflation (noun) – The hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic was a three-year period of hyperinflation in Germany (the Weimar Republic) between June. 1921 and July 1924. The Weimar Republic was Germany's government from 1919 to 1933, the period after World War I until the rise of Nazi Germany. It was named after the town of Weimar.

### Note:

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20. embedded (adjective) – fixed firmly; implanted.
21. consciousness (noun) – awareness, knowledge, realization, recognition.
22. treasure (verb) - rate, value highly.
23. financial stability (noun) – financial stability is a condition where the financial system is able to withstand internal or external economic shocks and also able to smoothly conduct its core tasks.
24. distrust (noun) – mistrust, suspicion, lack of trust.
25. public debt (noun) - public debt is the total amount, including total liabilities, borrowed by the government.
26. fiscal conservatism (noun) – a political position that calls for lower levels of public spending, lower taxes and lower government debt.
27. inhibit (verb) – hinder, restrain, prevent.
28. novel coronavirus (nCoV) (SARS-CoV-2) (noun) – a new strain (type/variety) coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans.
29. 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.
30. keynesian (adjective) - Relating to the economic theories of the British economist John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946), who is regarded as the founder of modern macroeconomics. He advocated higher government spending (financed by government borrowing) to help recover from a recession.
31. remedy (noun) – solution, answer, antidote/panacea.
32. steroid (noun) – a type of chemical substance (hormones) found in our body. Steroids can be artificially introduced into our bodies to improve our strength.
33. murmuring (noun) - protestation, objection.
34. fiscal (adjective) - financial.
35. imprudence (noun) - lack of discretion, lack of wisdom, lack of good judgment.
36. fuel (verb) – stimulate, encourage, intensify.
37. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
38. rational (adjective) – logical, well reasoned, sensible, reasonable.
39. folklore (noun) – story, myth, tale.
40. denomination (noun) – the face value of a banknote.

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41. flush out (phrasal verb) - cleanse, remove, dispose.
42. hoard (noun) – stockpile, stock, stack, collection, reserve, accumulation, heap, pile.
43. a - to be reckoned (with) (phrase) – a thing that is not to be ignored/underestimated.
44. reckon (verb) – consider, judge, view; deem, rate, evaluate, count, estimate.
45. tax compliance (noun) – the degree to which a taxpayer complies (or fails to comply) with the tax rules of his or her country, for example by declaring income, filing a return, and paying the tax due in a timely manner.
46. compliance (noun) – conformity, observance, observation, accordance, adherence.
47. windfall (noun) – a lot of money that you win or get unexpectedly; bonanza, jackpot, unexpected fortune/gain.
48. materialise (verb) – happen, occur, take place.
49. laundered (adjective) - (of money) received illegitimately and exchanged secretly, typically by transfers involving foreign banks or legitimate businesses.
50. miserably (adverb) – terribly.
51. telling (adjective) – striking, strong, significant, important.
52. strike/touch a chord (phrase) – cause someone to remember something related to him/her in a certain way; arouse an emotional feeling to something (either positively or negatively).
53. reliance (noun) - dependence.
54. gross (adjective) – total, whole, complete, full, overall.
55. in a different light (phrase) - in a different way; differently.
56. manifest (adjective) – obvious, clear, evident, palpable, unquestionable, undeniable, noticeable, perceptible, visible, recognizable, observable.
57. vivid (adjective) – evocative, emotive, unforgettable, memorable.
58. imagery (noun as modifier) – symbolism.
59. accompany (verb) – co-occur with, coexist with, go along with, go together with, appear with.
60. play out (phrasal verb) – happen, occur, take place.
61. loaded (adjective) – charged, meaningful.
62. specie (noun) – a type, kind, sort of a particle.
63. ill-gotten (adjective) - obtained illegally.

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64. invariably (adverb) – always, every time, each time.
65. stacks of (noun) - a great deal, a lot, a large amount.
66. ingeniously (adverb) – cleverly, creatively, innovatively.
67. strike a blow against (phrase) - to act against something; to oppose something; reject, resist, stand against.
68. the stuff of dreams/epics (phrase) - things that are normally found in dreams/stories etc.
69. spectre (noun) – threat, menace, danger/peril.
70. invoke (verb) – cite, refer to, adduce.
71. cynically (adverb) – ironically, desperately, in a distrustful way.
72. couch (verb) – express, formulate, communicate, set forth, put across.
73. critic (noun) – censurer, attacker, fault-finder.
74. denounce (verb) – condemn, criticize, attack, censure, reject.
75. outright (adverb) – completely, entirely, wholly, fully, totally, categorically.
76. vested interest (noun) – a personal interest in something to get a benefit.
77. complementary (adjective) – complementing, supporting, corresponding.
78. reinforce (verb) – strengthen, support, fortify, bolster up, underpin.
79. obscure (verb) – hide, conceal, cover, overshadow.
80. on the ground (phrase) – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
81. virtue signalling (noun) – the act/practice of trying to win praise from the public for showing that you are a good person and you support for a social cause, particularly on social media, without actually doing anything; looking good, showing off.
82. nationalism (noun) – it refers to a system (with a narrow set of ideas) created by a group of people who believe their nation is superior to all others. It is also a perception of national superiority and an orientation toward national dominance-called chauvinism (excessive nationalism).
83. patriotism (noun) – devoted love and support for country; nationalism, national loyalty.
84. handy (adjective) - helpful, useful.
85. imply (verb) – suggest, signify, say indirectly, indicate.
86. means (noun) – ways, methods.

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87. utopia (noun) - ideal place, paradise, heaven (on earth), Garden of Eden, Shangri-La, nirvana, seventh heaven.
88. call (noun) – demand, need, request; requirement, necessity.
89. resonance (noun) – reverberation, continuing effect, repercussion, ramification.
90. call for (phrasal verb) – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
91. skewed (adjective) – asymmetrical, unevenly balanced, unequal.
92. disproportionately (adverb) – inordinately, immoderately, excessively.
93. irony (noun) – paradox, incongruity, peculiarity; contradiction, a strange/funny situation where things are happening the other way around (than expected).
94. lie in (phrasal verb) – be present, exist.
95. moral high ground (noun) – ethical or political parlance/expression/phrase, refers to the status of being respected for remaining moral, and adhering to and upholding a universally recognized standard of justice or goodness.
96. blow (noun) – shock, surprise; setback/misfortune.
97. perforce (adverb) – necessarily, of necessity, inevitably, unavoidably.
98. overwhelming (adjective) – very strong, profound, formidable, massive, enormous, immense.
99. (on) the contrary (phrase) – conversely.
100. smidgeon (noun) – small portion, segment, section, part.
101. self-inflicted (adjective) – cause suffering to oneself (on his/her own).
102. anecdotal (adjective) - not based on factual, scientific reports and observations done carefully; unscientific, informal, unreliable, untrustworthy.
103. hardship (noun) – distress, suffering, affliction, trouble.
104. ambiguity (noun) – doubtfulness, obscurity, uncertainty, ambivalence, indecision; puzzle, enigma.
105. insulate (verb) – protect, safeguard, shield.
106. cost (noun) – sacrifice, loss (needed to achieve/get something).
107. shock (noun) – disturbance causing volatility/uncertainty in an economy.
108. endogenous (adjective) – relating to something which is developed & caused inside the system.
109. exogenous (adjective) – having an external cause.

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