

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## WORD LIST-2 (NOV 17, 2021)

1. amber (noun) - yellow light; a warning signal.
2. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
3. revival (noun) – improvement, rallying, picking up; re-establishment, reintroduction, restoration.
4. Retail or Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation (noun) – The change in the price index of the basket of consumer goods and services over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation or retail inflation.
5. Wholesale or Wholesale price Index (WPI) inflation (noun) – The change in the price index of the basket of wholesale goods (and no services) over a period of time is referred to as WPI-based inflation or wholesale inflation.
6. as well as (phrase) – and also, and in addition.
7. prudent (adjective) – wise, sensible, careful/far-sighted.
8. outlook (noun) – prospects, expectations, hopes, likely improvement, lookout, future.
9. Consumer Price Index (CPI) (noun) – The CPI looks at the basket of consumer goods and services and it measures the change in price of this basket over a period of time. To put it simply, the CPI monitors retail prices at a certain level for a particular commodity.
10. index (noun) – an (economic) data figure reflecting something (e.g. price/quantity) compared with a standard or base value; pointer, indicator.
11. a quickening (noun) – an act of making something faster or quicker.
12. year-on-year (adjective) – year over year.
13. spur (verb) – stimulate, encourage, prompt, galvanize.
14. persistent (adjective) – continuous, constant.
15. acceleration (noun) – increase, rise.
16. log (verb) - register, record; achieve.
17. pulses (noun) – pulses are the term used for edible dry peas, beans, lentils, and chickpeas & etc.
18. easing (noun) – reduction, moderation, lessening, decrease.
19. beverage (noun) – a drink, such as tea, coffee, liquor, beer, milk, juice, or soft drinks, usually excluding water.
20. sub-index (noun) - sub-indicator.
21. account for (phrasal verb) – constitute, make up, comprise.

### Note:

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22. month-on-month (adjective) – used to compare data for one month with that in previous months.
23. rear up (phrasal verb) - rise, increase, rise up, soar (suddenly or unexpectedly).
24. sequential (adjective) – done in sequence; continuous, consecutive.
25. disconcerting (adjective) – discomfiting, unsettling, disturbing.
26. accelerate (verb) – increase.
27. encompass (verb) – include, incorporate, comprise, take in.
28. pump price (noun) – the retail selling price of petrol/diesel (to the public).
29. cut (verb) – reduce, decrease, lessen.
30. excise duty (noun) – the taxes levied on the manufacture of goods within the country, (as opposed to custom duty that is levied on goods coming from outside the country).
31. Inflationary/price/cost pressures (noun) – the demand and supply-side pressures that can cause a rise in the general price level; cost-push inflation, hot-economy, deficit finance.
32. inflationary (adjective) – tending to cause monetary inflation.
33. pressure (noun) – demand.
34. intensify (verb) - increase, raise, sharpen, strengthen, augment.
35. headline inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices.
36. core inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, excluding commodities such as food and energy prices (which change frequently).
37. far from (phrase) – not, not at all.
38. reassuring (adjective) – encouraging, promising, hopeful.
39. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) (noun) – a composite (combined/complex) indicator that measures the changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to the volume of production in a chosen base period.
40. point to (verb) – indicate, suggest, denote.
41. slowdown (noun) – decline.
42. slump (verb) - drop, go down, slide, decline, decrease.
43. mining (noun) – the extraction of valuable minerals (e.g. iron ore) or other geological materials (e.g. coal) from the Earth.

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44. shrank past of shrink (verb) – lessen, reduce, decrease.
45. cite (verb) – refer to, adduce, make reference to, invoke.
46. slump (noun) – decline, tumble, downturn, steep fall, decrease.
47. contract (verb) – decline, decrease, diminish, reduce.
48. contraction (noun) – In economics, it refers to a decline in national output as measured by gross domestic product.
49. use based classification of IIP (noun) - As per the Use-based classification, index of Capital goods, Primary goods, Infrastructure/construction goods, Intermediate goods, Consumer durables & Consumer Non – durables are listed.
50. consumer non-durables (noun) – products/goods (such as food, clothing, fuel, etc.) which are produced for immediate use and frequently replaced by the consumer.
51. consumer durables (noun) – manufactured products/goods (such as TV, fridge, AC, motorbike, car & etc) which last for an extended period of time.
52. silver lining (noun) - sign of hope; comforting prospect, hopeful or bright side (during difficulty).
53. preceding (adjective) – previous, prior, earlier.
54. white goods (noun) – large electrical goods for the house such as refrigerators and washing machines (typically white in colour).
55. likely (adverb) – probably, in all probability, presumably, doubtlessly.
56. stock up (phrasal verb) - amass, stockpile, store up, accumulate, hoard.
57. shortage (noun) – shortfall, deficiency, insufficiency.
58. crimp (verb) – compress, limit, crumple.
59. scarcity (noun) – shortage, paucity, insufficiency.
60. (be) couple with (verb) – combine, integrate, connect, incorporate, link.
61. abide (verb) - continue, remain, persist, stay.
62. so far (phrase) – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
63. seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
64. tenuous (adjective) – slight, insubstantial, negligible, weak/shaky; doubtful, dubious, questionable, vague, unspecific, indefinite.
65. defer (verb) – postpone, put off, delay, hold off.
66. drop one's guard (phrase) – to become less careful, to become less vigilant, to become less alert.

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