

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JAN 25, 2022)

1. **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.
2. **future-ready** (adjective) – denoting something that is available, suitable, or prepared for a particular use or purpose in the future.
3. **so far as** (phrase) – to the extent/level.
4. **mirror** (verb) – reflect, reproduce, imitate; follow.
5. **trajectory** (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
6. **variant** (noun) – different or form or version or mutant of something (virus).
7. **novel coronavirus (nCoV) (SARS-CoV-2)** (noun) – a new strain (type/variety) coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans.
8. **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.
9. **transmissible** (adjective) – spreading, infectious, contagious, communicable.
10. **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".
11. **epidemiological** (adjective) – relating to the study and analysis of the distribution, patterns and determinants of health and disease conditions in defined populations.
12. **point to** (verb) – indicate, suggest, denote.
13. **decoupling** (noun) – separation, detachment, disengagement, dissociation.
14. **hospitalisation** (noun) – the act of taking (or) admitting someone to (or) in hospital for treatment.
15. **setting** (noun) – position, situation, environment, background, backdrop; area, region.
16. **asymptomatic** (adjective) – relating to a condition/person with no symptoms.

Note:

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17. [symptomatic](#) (adjective) – relating to a condition/person with symptoms.
18. [pre-symptomatic](#) (adjective) – relating to a condition/person with mild illness/symptoms
19. [vaccinate](#) (verb) – inoculate, administer, introduce (with a vaccine to provide immunity against a disease).
20. [surge](#) (noun) – sudden increase or rise of something.
21. [steep](#) (adjective) – sharp, sudden, rapid.
22. [medicalized](#) (adjective) – viewed (something) in medical terms.
23. [arguably](#) (adverb) – possibly, conceivably, maybe, potentially.
24. [adherence](#) (noun) – compliance, observance, conformity.
25. [dose](#) (noun) – an amount/quantity of something (a medicine/drug) prescribed to be taken at a specific time.
26. [vaccine](#) (noun) – a biological preparation that improves immunity to a particular disease.
27. [administer](#) (verb) – dispense, provide, give, apply (a drug/vaccine).
28. [booster dose](#) (noun) – In medical terms, a booster dose is an extra administration of a vaccine after an earlier dose.
29. [antibody](#) (noun) – it is also called ‘immunoglobulin’; a protective protein produced mainly by plasma (blood) cells in the immune system in response to the presence of antigens (disease causing organisms (bacteria & viruses) and other harmful/toxic foreign substances like insect venom).
30. [medicalisation](#) (noun) - an act/process of viewing (something) in medical terms.
31. [public health](#) (noun) – the branch of medicine handling public health; public health is also the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities through education, policy-making, and research for disease and injury prevention.
32. [intervention](#) (noun) – action taken to improve a medical complaint/problem.
33. [carry out](#) (phrasal verb) – conduct, perform, bring about.
34. [backdrop](#) (noun) – situation, scenario, context.
35. [unabated](#) (adjective) – continuous, never-ending, non-stop, persistent.
36. [in contrast](#) (phrase) – when compared to another.
37. [in spite of](#) (phrase) – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of.
38. [impose](#) (verb) – force, thrust, inflict, urge (an unwelcome decision).
39. [isolation](#) (noun) – a complete separation from others of a person known or reasonably believed to be infected with communicable diseases.

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40. **quarantine** (noun) – a process of separating out people, animals and things (such as plants) from others for a period of time in order to control/restrict the spread of a contagious disease; Quarantine is imposed to separate and restrict the movement of persons, who may have been exposed to infectious disease, but not yet known to be ill.
41. **contact tracing** (noun) – it is defined as the identification and follow-up of persons who may have come into contact with a person infected with the virus.
42. **strategy** (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
43. **efficacy** (noun) – In medicine, the ability of an intervention (for example, a drug or surgery) to produce the desired beneficial effect; effectiveness, efficiency, power.
44. **overarching** (adjective) – all-inclusive, all-embracing, complete, sweeping, extensive, profound, comprehensive.
45. **factor in** (phrasal verb) - include, consider, take something into account.
46. **endemicity** (noun) – the condition/state of being endemic.
47. **infrastructure** (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.
48. **phased** (adjective) – gradual, step-by-step, staggered, incremental.
49. **put something into practice** (phrase) - use, make use of, utilize, apply, employ, put into effect, put into operation, bring into play, make operative.
50. **positivity rate** (noun) – the proportion of positives to total tests done for disease; the percentage of tests that are turning out to be positive for disease; the rate at which people getting tested for disease receive positive results.
51. **stratify** (verb) – categorize, organize, sort.
52. **stratifier** (noun) – category.
53. **unvaccinated** (adjective) – (of people) not vaccinated to provide immunity against a disease.
54. **co-morbid** (adjective) - (of people) with one or more additional conditions (diseases) co-occurring/co-existing with a primary condition (disease).
55. **adhere to** (verb) – abide by, follow, obey, comply with.
56. **articulation** (noun) – expression, communication, declaration, statement, mention.
57. **enforcement** (noun) – imposition, implementation, execution.

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58. **regulation** (noun) – supervision, overseeing, monitoring, inspection; control, direction, guidance.
59. **relevance** (noun) – significance, importance.
60. **curb** (noun) – control, containment, restriction, limit.
61. **gathering** (noun) – meeting.
62. **social/physical distancing** (noun) – a term that means actively avoiding crowded public places, is a key element in decreasing the rapid spread of COVID-19. This is an effort intended to limit exposure by reducing face-to-face contact and preventing spread among people in community settings.
63. **feasible** (adjective) – practicable, viable, realistic.
64. **calibrated** (adjective) – carefully assessed/analysed.
65. **stringent** (adjective) – strict, severe, extreme, rigorous.
66. **infodemic** (noun) - an excessive quantity or overabundance of information-some accurate and some not-occurring during an epidemic.
67. **mount** (verb) – organize, stage, prepare, arrange, set up (a campaign).
68. **credible** (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable; believable, plausible, reasonable.
69. **timely** (adjective) – prompt, appropriate, opportune, well timed, at the right time.
70. **transparent** (adjective) – straightforward, open, candid, honest, direct.
71. **endemic** (noun) – it refers to the constant presence and/or usual prevalence of a disease or infectious agent in a population within a geographic area.
72. **Alpha variant** (noun) – The UK Variant (Alpha variant) has a formal scientific classification: B.1.1.7.
73. **Beta variant** (noun) – The South Africa Variant (Beta variant) has a formal scientific classification: B.1.351.
74. **Gamma variant** (noun) – The Brazil Variant (Gamma variant) has a formal scientific classification: P.1.
75. **proactively** (adverb) – farsightedly/shrewdly, energetically.
76. **normalcy** (noun) – a normal condition; normality, regularity.
77. **facilitate** (verb) – make easy, make possible, enable, assist, help/aid.
78. **ventilation** (noun) – the supplying of fresh air to a room.
79. **commensurate** (adjective) - appropriate to, corresponding to, in accordance with, in proportion with; equivalent, equal, matching, comparable, proportionate.
80. **incentive** (noun) – motivation, encouragement, impetus, boost.

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81. **subsidy/subvention** (noun) – also called subvention; a financial contribution granted to help an industry or business, mostly given by a government, in order to keep the price of service/goods at a low level.
82. **provision** (noun) – furnishing, giving, allocation, distribution, presentation.
83. **subsequent** (adjective) – following, ensuing, successive.
84. **genomic** (adjective) – relating to the gene (genetic material) of a living thing.
85. **sequence** (noun) – the complete order of compounds/building blocks (nucleotides) of nucleic acids, such as RNA or DNA.
86. **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.
87. **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.
88. **optimally** (adverb) – in the most favourable way.
89. **sewage** (noun) – waste water & foul matter, excrement.
90. **surveillance** (noun) – monitoring, observation, scrutiny, inspection.
91. **rush** (noun) - hurry, haste, urgency.
92. **adolescent** (adjective) – teenage, young.
93. **schooling** (noun) – education, teaching, pedagogy.
94. **in-person** (adjective) – relating to an event/class where people/student physically present together.
95. **fulcrum** (noun) - the most central/essential part of something; root, core, essence, nucleus, kernel, crux, pivot, axis.
96. **peripheral** (adjective) – secondary, subsidiary, minor, unimportant.
97. **empower** (verb) – authorize, allow, entitle; give someone the authority.
98. **physician** (noun) – doctor, medical practitioner.
99. **novel** (adjective) – new, different.
100. **coronavirus** (CoV) (noun) – a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.
101. **doable** (adjective) – feasible, effective, valid, usable, manageable.

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