

WORD LIST-2 (AUG 08, 2022)

1. focus on (phrasal verb) - emphasize, give emphasis to, highlight, accentuate, call attention to, pay attention to, draw attention to, zero in on, spotlight, give prominence to, bring to the fore.
2. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
3. expectation (noun) - prediction, forecast, projection, reckoning, calculation,
4. stymie (verb) – prevent, stop, hamper, thwart, impede, hinder.
5. monetary policy (noun) – monetary policy refers to the use of monetary instruments under the control of the central bank to regulate magnitudes such as interest rates, money supply, and availability of credit with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of economic policy mentioned in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
6. The monetary policy committee (MPC) (noun) – it is a six-member panel that is expected to bring “value and transparency” to rate-setting decisions. It will feature three members from the RBI — the Governor, a Deputy Governor and another official — and three independent members to be selected by the Government. The MPC will meet four times a year to decide on monetary policy by a majority vote.
7. benchmark (noun as modifier) – standard, base/basis, ideal.
8. benchmark interest rate (noun) – a minimal/minimum interest rate set and published by commercial banks for accumulating interest on different credit types.
9. battle (verb) - struggle, strive, work, toil (to achieve something).
10. rein in (phrasal verb) – to control, restrain, restrict, limit someone/something.
11. persistently (adverb) – continuously.
12. prescribed (adjective) – determined, fixed, established, formulated, pronounced, required, stipulated.
13. tolerance (noun) – deviation, fluctuation, variation.
14. threshold (noun) – it is an amount, level, or limit of something. Once the threshold is reached, something else happens or changes; lower limit, starting point, point of entry.
15. tolerance threshold (noun) – maximum allowable departure/deviation from a standard one.

Note:

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16. basis point (BPS) (noun) – a unit of measure used in finance to describe the percentage change in the value or rate of a financial instrument. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01% (1/100th of a percent). Used for measuring change in interest rate/yield.
17. repo rate (noun) – it is the rate at which the central bank of a country (RBI in case of India) lends money to commercial banks in the event of any shortfall of funds.
18. pre-pandemic (noun) – before the pandemic.
19. 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.
20. quarter (noun) – a period of three months considered as one fourth of a (financial) year.
21. fiscal (year) (noun) – financial year.
22. slowdown (noun) – (economic) decline, recession, slump/depression.
23. warrant (verb) – justify, vindicate, call for, sanction, validate; guarantee, affirm, support.
24. point out (phrasal verb) – identify, draw attention to, indicate, specify, mention.
25. lag behind (verb) – trail, straggle, fall behind, move slowly.
26. 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.
27. projection (noun) – forecast, prediction, calculation.
28. cumulative (adjective) – total, collective, aggregate.
29. central bank (noun) – the banking regulator of a country's banking system. (e.g. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India).
30. ahead of the curve (phrase) – above average; performing well, be better than (of its kind).
31. acknowledge (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
32. Inflationary pressure (noun) – the demand and supply-side pressures that can cause a rise in the general price level; cost-push inflation, hot-economy, deficit finance.
33. broad-based (adjective) – wide-ranging, comprehensive, all-inclusive, general.

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34. forecast (noun) – prediction, indication, projection, prognosis, speculation, calculation (of future events or trends).
35. peg (verb) – fix, set, hold, limit (a price, rate, or amount) at a particular level.
36. price gain (noun) – a general increase in the price of something.
37. mark (noun) – level, stage, point.
38. monetary accommodation (noun) – monetary accommodation is monetary policy that is well accommodative. Monetary accommodation is when the central bank keeps interest rates low. Low interest rates encourage borrowing and investment, which theoretically spur employment and economic growth (but also inflation). In India, the central bank-the Reserve Bank of India, i.e. “The RBI”-is the one that controls whether monetary policy is accommodative or not.
39. accommodation (noun) – adjustment, adaptation, attunement.
40. unmoored (adjective) - unrestrained, unconstrained, uncontrolled, unrestricted, unchecked, rampant, runaway, unbridled.
41. retard (verb) – delay, slow down, postpone, detain, decelerate.
42. external sector (noun) - the external sector of a country’s economy refers to all international economic transactions between residents of the country (private and public sector) and the rest of the world.
43. exchange rate (noun) - the price of a country's money in relation to another country's money.
44. perspective (noun) – outlook, viewpoint, approach.
45. surge (noun) – sudden increase or rise of something.
46. prompt (verb) – cause, result in, bring about, give rise to.
47. tighten (verb) – make stricter, make more rigorous, make more stringent.
48. tightening (noun) – an act of making something stricter/rigorous.
49. advanced (adjective) - developed.
50. roil (verb) – to make irritated/annoyed.
51. currency market (noun) - foreign exchange market, forex market; The foreign exchange market or forex market is the market where currencies are traded.
52. appreciably (adverb) – considerably, substantially, significantly.

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53. imported inflation (noun) – when the general price level rises in a country because of the rise in prices of imported commodities, inflation is termed as “imported inflation”.
54. add something into the mix (phrase) - to include something in an ongoing situation/discussion.
55. successive (adjective) – following, ensuing, succeeding.
56. shock (noun) – disturbance causing volatility/uncertainty in an economy.
57. International Monetary Fund (IMF) (noun) – an international organization of 189 countries, headquartered in Washington, D.C., working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
58. highlight (verb) – emphasize, draw attention on, underline, underscore.
59. recession (noun) – economic decline, slowdown, downturn, depression, slump.
60. disquietingly (adverb) – distressingly, upsettingly, disturbingly, awfully.
61. globalisation (noun) – It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through the movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labour) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of globalization.
62. deglobalisation (noun) - opposite of globalization. A process of reversing or decreasing interdependence and integration among the countries.
63. invasion (noun) – occupation, conquering, capture, seizure, annexation, annexing, takeover.
64. resultant (adjective) – ensuing, consequent.
65. conflict zone (noun) - war zone, combat zone, battlefield, battleground, battlefield, theatre of war.
66. upend (verb) – turn something upside down; invert, reverse, overturn, capsize.

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67. supply chain (noun) – a dynamic network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from others. It involves people, information, processes, and resources involved in the production, handling, and distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.
68. add to (phrase) – increase, intensify, heighten; aggravate, worsen, make worse, compound.
69. geopolitical (adjective) – relating to (the study of) the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources &, etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.
70. tension (noun) – strained relations; strain, stress, pressure, unease.
71. in the face of (phrase) – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted with.
72. dire (adjective) – terrible/awful, appalling, distressing.
73. lane (noun) - way, route, course, channel, strip.
74. uncertainty (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/precariousness.
75. risk aversion (noun) – Simply put, it means investor's "unwillingness to take some risk in the trade off for higher returns", instead, the investor will likely prefer safe investment products.
76. resilience (noun) – the ability to bounce back quickly from difficulties; strength of character, strength, toughness.
77. notwithstanding (preposition) – despite, in spite of, regardless of.
78. probably (adverb) - likely, in all probability, presumably, doubtlessly.
79. apposite (adjective) – appropriate, suitable, fitting.
80. heed (verb) – pay attention to, take into account, consider.
81. exhortation (noun) – a communication/statement that forcefully urges someone to do something; urging, encouragement, pushing, insistence; call, demand, entreaty, appeal.
82. anchor (verb) – secure, fasten, attach, connect firmly.
83. credentials (noun) – identities, qualities; achievement, experience, knowledge.

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