

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JUN 14, 2022)

1. characterize (verb) – present, represent, describe, outline, portray, depict.
2. year-to-year (verb) – relating to consecutive years.
3. volatility (noun) – unpredictability, instability, unreliability.
4. periodic (adjective) - regular, at fixed intervals, recurrent.
5. spike (noun) – a sharp rise/increase of something.
6. steep (adjective) – sharp, sudden, rapid.
7. price shocks (noun) - price shocks are times when the prices for something have drastically increased or decreased over a short span of time.
8. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
9. sort of (phrase) – to some extent, somewhat, somehow, slightly.
10. hunger (noun) – need for food; starvation, famine, malnutrition.
11. depletion (noun) – reduction, decrease, lowering.
12. foreign exchange reserves (noun) – foreign exchange reserves are the amounts of assets /money in foreign currencies that a country has in its central bank (in India, it is Reserve bank of India).
13. strain (noun) – pressure, stress, demand/burden.
14. fiscal (adjective) – financial.
15. safety net (noun) – something which gives protection against misfortune or difficulty.
16. unrest (noun) – disruption, agitation, turmoil, disorder, chaos.
17. ramification (noun) – consequence, result, aftermath, outcome, repercussion.
18. imperative (adjective) – vitally important, all-important, vital, crucial, critical, essential, necessary.
19. devise (verb) – formulate, work out, plan, conceive.
20. mechanism (noun) – procedure, process, system, operation, method.
21. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (noun) – a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. Its Latin motto, *fiat panis*, translates to “let there be bread”. It was founded in October 1945.
22. World Bank (noun) - The World Bank is an international development organization owned by 187 countries. Its role is to reduce poverty by lending money to the governments of its poorer members to improve their economies and to improve the standard of living of their people. The World Bank was established in 1944 to help rebuild Europe and Japan after World War II. Its official name was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

Note:

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23. 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.
24. onset (noun) – start, beginning, arrival.
25. green revolution (noun) – it was the result of a sequence of scientific breakthroughs and development activities (1960s-1970s) that successfully increased food production. It marked a transition from traditional agriculture in India and the introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds and the associated agricultural techniques. It mainly increased the food crops production in the state of Punjab, Haryana and parts of western Uttar Pradesh.
26. index (noun) – sign, measure; guide, indication.
27. nominal (adjective) – minute, minimal, small; symbolic.
28. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
29. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
30. culminate (verb) – come to an end with, finish with, conclude with, terminate with.
31. intensify (verb) – increase, escalate; aggravate, exacerbate, make worse, worsen.
32. lull (noun) - pause, respite, spell of inactivity, interval, break.
33. turn out (phrasal verb) - transpire, emerge, come to light, become known, happen, occur.
34. manifest (verb) – display, show, demonstrate, reveal.
35. pertinent (adjective) – relevant, appropriate, applicable.
36. trigger (verb) – cause, give rise to, lead to, be the cause of, bring about, generate, prompt.
37. shortfall (noun) – deficit, inadequacy/deficiency; shortcoming/defect.
38. narrow down (phrasal verb) – reduce, lessen, decrease.
39. considerably (adverb) – significantly, substantially, markedly, noticeably.
40. severity (noun) – seriousness.
41. aggravate (verb) - intensify, increase, make worse.
42. build-up (noun) – accumulation, gathering, amassing.
43. discern (verb) - understand, comprehend, assimilate, absorb.
44. composition (noun) – the action of putting things together; integration, merger, formation.

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45. cereal (noun) - a grain or plants that produce it (for example-wheat, maize, rice & etc.).
46. vice-versa (adverb) – conversely, oppositely, inversely.
47. underlie (verb) – be the cause of, be the basis of, be the fundamental of.
48. diversion (noun) – deviation, deflection, digression, divergence.
49. proportion (noun) – ratio, distribution; percentage; composition.
50. biodiesel (noun) - a renewable, biodegradable fuel that is manufactured from vegetable oils, and animal fats; it is an alternative fuel similar to conventional or 'fossil' diesel.
51. crude oil (noun) – the raw natural resource that is extracted from the earth and refined into products such as gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and other petroleum products.
52. food crop (noun) - a crop produced for use as food.
53. mandate (noun) – instruction, directive, direction, order.
54. renewable energy (noun) – clean energy, green energy; energy generated from natural resources (such as water, wind & solar energy).
55. harvest (noun) - gathering in of the crops.
56. fertilizer (noun) – Fertilizers are organic or inorganic substances containing chemical elements that improve the growth of plants and the fertility (productiveness) of the soil. The percentage content of nutrients in organic fertilizers (manure's) is relatively low. In inorganic or mineral fertilizers, the nutrients are inorganic salts, obtained by extraction and/or physical and chemical processes. The three primary plant nutrients are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.
57. implications (noun) – consequence/outcome, ramification, repercussion.
58. gross value added (GVA) (noun) – it is a measure of total output and income in the economy. It provides the rupee value for the amount of goods and services produced in an economy after deducting the cost of inputs and raw materials that have gone into the production of those goods and services. It also gives a sector-specific picture like what is the growth in an area, industry, or sector of an economy. On the other hand, GDP or gross domestic product is a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services.

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59. inevitable (adjective) – an unavoidable situation, an unpreventable situation.
60. instrument (noun) – factor, medium, means, mechanism.
61. check (noun) – control, restraint, constraint.
62. liberalise (verb) – to make something (regulations/norms) less strict.
63. buffer stock (noun) – a large supply of a commodity stored (as reserve/extra) by the government for the purposes of stabilizing prices in an entire economy.
64. price stability (noun) – no (drastic) change in the price of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. It implies avoiding both prolonged inflation and deflation.
65. in the wake of (phrase) – as a result of some event, especially an unpleasant one; in the aftermath of, as a consequence of, on account of, because of, owing to.
66. mop up (phrasal verb) – finish off, deal with (by absorbing final details of something); to complete a project/task.
67. imply (verb) – involve, entail.
68. dispose (verb) - discard, get rid of, do away with, drop, abandon, throw out.
69. underscore (verb) - emphasize, draw attention on, highlight, underline.
70. credible (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable; believable, plausible, reasonable.
71. in the light of (phrase) – considering, taking into account, keeping in mind.
72. setback (noun) – problem, difficulty, issue.
73. image (noun) - public perception, public conception, public impression, persona, reputation.
74. impose (verb) – apply, enforce, exact, inflict.
75. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about.
76. jeopardise (verb) – imperil, threaten, put at risk, put in danger, endanger.
77. food security (noun) – food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
78. strategic (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall goals.

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79. liberalisation (noun) – removal or loosening of restrictions on something, typically an economic or political system.
80. in the face of (phrase) – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted with.
81. steam (noun) – energy, momentum, impetus.
82. slow down (phrasal verb) – reduce, lessen growth (in an economy).
83. in real terms (phrase) – with regard to, with respect to, considering, regarding (everything affecting something's true value).
84. resilience (noun) – the ability to bounce back quickly from difficulties; strength of character, strength, toughness.
85. breakthrough (noun) – very important/significant development or progress.
86. multilateral (adjective) – involving many different countries (in which all WTO member countries are party to the agreement).
87. rejuvenate (verb) – revive, renew, revitalize, breathe new life into.
88. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (noun) - CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future dedicated to reducing poverty, enhancing food and nutrition security, and improving natural resources.
89. disarray (noun) – disorganization, disorder, lack of order, chaos.
90. biofuel (noun) – a renewable source of energy produced from natural sources/organic matter (from plants or animals).
91. protocol (noun) – procedure, convention; method, system.
92. calibrate (verb) – work out, reckon, determine, evaluate, assess (carefully).
93. rethink (noun) – review, reconsideration, reassessment, re-evaluation.
94. climate change (noun) – a long-term change in the Earth's climate, or of a region on Earth (Courtesy: NASA).
95. supply shock (noun) – a sudden and unexpected change in a cost variable, such as oil prices, commodity prices or wages (or) an event that suddenly increases or decreases the supply of a commodity or service, or of commodities and services in general.

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