

WORD LIST-1 (NOV 02, 2022)

1. **second coming** (phrase) - (figuratively) return of someone; (literally) return of Jesus to Earth.
2. **negotiate** (verb) – overcome, deal with, cope with, pass over, get past, make one's way over (a difficult path).
3. **status quoist** (noun) – a supporter of the *status quo* is called as status quoist. (*status quo* – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs).
4. **elite** (noun) – high society people; the group of most powerful people in a society; best.
5. **charge** (noun) – accusation, allegation, indictment.
6. **leftist** (adjective) – relating to left-wing political views.
7. **astonishing** (adjective) - amazing, astounding, staggering, shocking, surprising.
8. **comeback** (noun) – return.
9. **contemporary** (adjective) – present-day, current, modern.
10. **incumbent** (adjective) – current, existing, present.
11. **far-right** (adjective) – relating to the extreme right-wing of a political party or group; extremely conservative, rightist.
12. **populist** (noun) – the politicians who claim that they are representing the common/ordinary people.
13. **preside over** (phrasal verb) - head, direct, administer, control, be in charge of, be responsible for, be accountable for.
14. **rightward** (adjective) – towards support of rightist/conservative views.
15. **pollster** (noun) – a person who does opinion polls.
16. **run-off** (noun) – A runoff election is a second, or follow-up election, in which the top two vote-getters run against each other. Runoff elections occur when no candidate meets a certain threshold of votes to be declared the winner.
17. **contrasting** (adjective) - opposite, contradictory, conflicting, different, differing, dissimilar.
18. **cocktail** (noun) – a mixture of different things/substances.
19. **ultra-nationalism** (noun) – extreme nationalism (hyper-nationalism).
20. **conservatism** (noun) – (political) views/opinions that support free enterprise, private ownership, and socially traditional ideas.

Note:

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21. **free market** (noun) – a type of economic system that is controlled by the market forces of supply and demand, as opposed to government controls that involve price-cutting monopolies. It is different from a regulated market or command economy. In the latter, a central government agency decides the supply and demand, which means the market does not operate freely. In a free market, a majority of companies and properties are owned by individuals or entities in the private sector instead of the state.
22. **promise** (verb) – guarantee, assure, commit oneself, swear, pledge, vow.
23. **inclusive** (adjective) - with everything included, comprehensive, all-inclusive
24. **sustainable** (adjective) – defensible, justifiable, defendable, supportable, acceptable.
25. **anchor** (verb) – secure, fasten, attach, connect firmly.
26. **liberalism** (noun) – a political philosophy founded on ideas of liberty and equality.
27. **have only yourself to blame** (phrase) - be only responsible for a bad/unwelcome situation or condition.
28. **admirer** (noun) – supporter, votary, follower.
29. **brutal** (adjective) - gruesome, violent, bloodthirsty, bloody.
30. **dictatorship** (noun) – totalitarianism, absolute rule, autocracy.
31. **oversee** (verb) - be in charge of, manage, administer, direct, control.
32. **disastrous** (adjective) – terrible/horrible, shocking, unfortunate, ill-fated, detrimental.
33. **shrink** (verb) – lessen, reduce, decrease.
34. **era** (noun) – time, period, epoch.
35. **conviction** (noun) – sentence, judgement, verdict.
36. **annul** (verb) - cancel, abolish, repeal, nullify, invalidate.
37. **lift** (verb) - facilitate someone to escape from a difficult situation.
38. **welfare** (noun) – social security, government/state benefit, public assistance.
39. **sought** past tense of **seek** (verb) – try to obtain, aim, attempt.
40. **coexistence** (noun) - co-occurrence, conjunction, simultaneity.

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41. [rather than](#) (noun) – instead of.
42. [confrontation](#) (noun) – clash, fight, conflict, tussle, skirmish.
43. [aristocracy](#) (noun) – the upper class, the elite, the high society, the ruling class, the nobility.
44. [incremental](#) (adjective) – gradual, step-by-step, phased.
45. [pink tide](#) (phrase) – the turn to the left; a political wave and perception of a turn towards left-wing governments in Latin American democracies moving away from the neoliberal economic model at the start of the 21st century.
46. [sweep](#) (verb) – to win a contest/election completely.
47. [environment](#) (noun) – circumstance, condition, situation.
48. [live up to](#) (phrasal verb) – satisfy, fulfil, achieve, meet.
49. [inherit](#) (verb) – assume, take over, receive something (e.g. a situation & etc.) from a predecessor (previous holder of the post).
50. [boom](#) (noun) – a period of sudden/rapid economic growth.
51. [ambitious](#) (adjective) – formidable, difficult, challenging, demanding.
52. [slowdown](#) (noun) – economic decline, recession, slump/depression.
53. [hurt](#) (verb) - damage.
54. [mismanagement](#) (noun) – maladministration, mishandling/ misconducting.
55. led past participle of [lead to](#) (verb) – result in, cause, bring on, bring about, give rise to.
56. [resistance](#) (noun) – opposition, defiant; refusal to accept, unwillingness to accept.
57. [hostile](#) (adjective) – opposed, aggressive, confrontational, angry, spiteful, wrathful.
58. [Congress](#) (noun) – a national legislative body, parliament, legislature.
59. [conservative](#) (noun) – a person who is following the principles of conservatism; right-winger, rightist.
60. [the road ahead](#) (noun) – the future.
61. [bumpy](#) (adjective) – fluctuating, unstable, patchy, tumultuous, turbulent, inconsistent.
62. [able](#) (adjective) – clever, talented, brilliant, skilful.
63. [bring about](#) (phrasal verb) - cause, create, bring in, produce, achieve.

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