

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (NOV 01, 2021)

1. push (noun) – effort, initiative, drive.
2. social security (noun) - public assistance.
3. climate change (noun) – a long-term change in the Earth’s climate, or of a region on Earth.
4. negotiate (verb) – discuss terms, hold talks, discuss a settlement, talk, try to reach a compromise.
5. promote (verb) - further, advance, forward.
6. rush (noun) - a sudden movement; hurry, haste, run.
7. finish line (noun) – the line at the end of a race; end point.
8. intention (noun) – aim, purpose, objective.
9. long-standing (adjective) – persistent, continuing (for a long time).
10. seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
11. push through (phrasal verb) – to make a plan to put something into use as quickly as possible.
12. Congress (noun) – legislative assembly, parliament; The United States Congress is the bicameral (two chambers) legislature of the federal government of the United States, and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
13. omnibus (noun/adjective) – the Latin word literally meaning “for all”; consisting of several parts/items.
14. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament in the forms of Bills.
15. thrust forward (phrasal verb) - push forward, accelerate, expedite, hasten, advance.
16. timeline (noun) - schedule, deadline.
17. speak of (phrasal verb) – mention, talk about, discuss, refer to.
18. G-20 (noun) – The G20, formed in 1999, is a group of twenty of the world’s largest economies that meets regularly to coordinate global policy on trade, health, climate, and other issues. It brings together the world’s major advanced and emerging economies. The G20 comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK and USA. The G20 Countries together represent around 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world’s population.

Note:

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19. 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) (noun) – The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is expected to take place from 01-12 November 2021, in Glasgow, UK. The COP26 summit will bring parties together to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
20. speak to (phrasal verb) - to talk about/discuss something (a particular topic/subject) officially.
21. universal (adjective) – relating to all people, applicable to all; comprehensive, all-inclusive, all-round, across the board.
22. pre-kindergarten (noun) - the period before a child can attend kindergarten.
23. universal pre-kindergarten (noun) - “universal pre-k,” also known as “preschool for all.”
24. tax credit (noun) – an amount of money that taxpayers can subtract from taxes owed to the government.
25. Affordable Care Act (ACA) (noun) - formally known as the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) (better known as “Obamacare”); it is the landmark health reform legislation passed by the 111th United States Congress and signed into law by President Barack Obama in March 2010.
26. in-home (adjective) - (of a service) given within a person's home.
27. implied (adjective) – implicit, hinted, indirect.
28. considerable (adjective) – substantial, appreciable, significant.
29. federal (adjective) – relating to a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
30. public expenditure/spending or government expenditure/spending (noun) – money spent by the government.
31. clamp down on (phrasal verb) – prevent, stop, put an end to; keep under control.
32. profit-shifting (noun) - a technique used by multinational corporations to pay less tax than they should that involves a multinational corporation moving the profit it makes in the country where it manufactures products or sells good and services into to a tax haven.

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33. tax haven (noun) – a country that imposes/charges/levies low tax rates on certain economic activities, especially to attract wealthy individuals and (foreign) businesses.
34. multinational (noun) – a business organization whose activities are located in more than two countries.
35. enforcement (noun) – imposition, implementation, execution.
36. ultra- (prefix) - very, extremely, exceedingly, excessively.
37. buyback (noun) – (share) repurchase, re-acquisition.
38. wealthy (adjective) – rich, affluent, moneyed, cash rich, well off, propertied.
39. Medicare tax (noun) - a tax on wages that U.S. employers are liable to withhold from employees' paychecks to cover the costs of the Medicare program.
40. Senator (noun) – a member of the Senate (the upper house or chamber in some bicameral legislative systems. (for example in the US, Australia, Canada).
41. cast (verb) - register, enter, file, post (a vote).
42. tie breaking vote (noun) - deciding vote.
43. passage (noun) – enactment, passing, ratification, acceptance, approval, adoption, validation, endorsement.
44. component (noun) – part.
45. legacy (noun) – effect, footprint; something received from a predecessor or from the past.
46. hang on (phrasal verb) - depend on, be dependent on, hinge on, rest on, be based on, be conditional on.
47. razor edge (noun) – a critical/dangerous situation.
48. potential (adjective) – possible, likely, prospective, probable.
49. holdout (noun) – an act of holding out (resisting) something.
50. conundrum (noun) – problem, difficulty, quandary/dilemma.
51. paradox (noun) – contradiction, mystery, conundrum, anomaly.
52. constituent (noun) – voter, elector, member of the electorate, member of a constituency.
53. unwilling (adjective) – reluctant, unenthusiastic, enforced, involuntary.
54. Senate (noun) – the upper house or chamber in some bicameral legislative systems. (for example in the US).
55. sanction (verb) - authorize, permit, allow, approve.
56. bipartisan (adjective) - involving cooperation between two (opposite & big) political parties.

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57. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organizational structure for something (to function properly).
58. opine (verb) - suggest, propose, put forward, express, state (an opinion); comment, remark, posit, moot.
59. Congressional Progressive Caucus (noun) - it is composed of nearly 100 progressive members - 95 members of the U.S. House of Representatives and one U.S. Senator.
60. caucus (noun) – a group of people in a political party that meets independently to discuss strategy or tactics.
61. caucus (noun) – (in the US) a party-organized gathering of members to discuss their presidential preferences, elect local party leadership and discuss issues that make up the party's platform. A closed meeting of supporters or members of a specific political party or movement. It is also defined as hours-long voting meeting run by a political party.
62. Build Back Better Act (noun) - It provides funding, establishes programs, and otherwise modifies provisions relating to a broad array of areas, including education, labor, child care, health care, taxes, immigration, and the environment. (The bill is commonly referred to as the Build Back Better Act). It is a legislation plan proposed by U.S. President Joe Biden ahead of his inauguration.
63. ambitious (adjective) – formidable, challenging, demanding.
64. substantial (adjective) – considerable, significant, large.
65. succeed (verb) - achieve success, be successful.
66. stakeholder (noun) – a person with an interest in something.
67. compromise (noun) – agreement, understanding, deal, settlement.
68. at stake (phrase) – at issue, at risk; or in question.
69. prospect (noun) – chance, probability, possibility.
70. climb out (phrasal verb) – move out of a place (with difficulty or effort).
71. recessionary (adjective) – relating to a period of temporary economic downturn.
72. trough (noun) – a point of low activity.
73. 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.
74. spur (verb) – stimulate, encourage, prompt, galvanize.
75. workforce (noun) – workers, employees.

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