

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (APR 04, 2023)

1. [data interpretation](#) (noun) - the process of reviewing data and arriving at relevant conclusions using various analytical methods.
2. [interpretation](#) (noun) – explanation, inference, assessment, evaluation, examination, review, analysis.
3. [flawed](#) (adjective) – inaccurate, incorrect, erroneous, imprecise, fallacious, wrong, defective.
4. [make way for](#) (phrase) – move aside, clear the way, make room, stand back.
5. [holistic](#) approach (noun) – (in health care) an integrated approach that treats the “whole” person, not simply symptoms and disease.
6. [evolving](#) (adjective) - changing gradually.
7. [recombinant](#) (adjective) –relating to DNA, proteins, cells, or organisms that are made by combining genetic material from two different sources.
8. [XBB.1.16 variant](#) (noun) – The XBB.1.16 is a mutant strain of SARS CoV 2, mainly of Omicron, and has the ability to escape the immunity smartly system of the body (both vaccine and natural immunity) smartly. XBB.1.16 is a recombinant lineage of the virus and is a descendent of the XBB lineage of COVID-19.
9. [nudge](#) (verb) – encourage, prompt, stimulate, coax.
10. [spark off](#) (verb) – initiate, activate, set off, trigger, bring up.
11. [imminent](#) (adjective) – close at hand, approaching, forthcoming, coming, coming soon, about to happen.
12. [now and then](#) (phrase) – from time to time, occasionally, sometimes, on occasion, at times.
13. [ill-informed](#) (adjective) – ill-advised, foolish, half-baked, ill-considered; ignorant, unacquainted, unknowing, insensible, lacking knowledge.
14. [discourse](#) (noun) – discussion, conversation, communication, expression.
15. [cause for alarm](#) (phrase) – a reason to be worried about something.
16. [uncanny](#) (adjective) – mysterious, strange, unnatural, abnormal, weird, bizarre.
17. [invoke](#) (verb) – cite, refer to, adduce, use, put into effect, turn to, resort to.
18. [the West](#) (noun) – The Western world/civilization consisting of the majority of Europe & the North America.

Note:

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19. epidemiological (adjective) – relating to the study and analysis of the distribution, patterns and determinants of health and disease conditions in defined populations.
20. endemic (adjective) – (of a disease) regularly happening within an area or community; widespread, prevailing, usual, common, general, extensive, ubiquitous.
21. 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.
22. H1N1 virus (noun) – the influenza type A virus, known as H1N1 is a respiratory infection that was popularly named “swine flu.”
23. mindful (of) (adjective) – aware of, conscious of, alert to, awake to, acquainted with, heedful of, watchful of, careful of, wary of.
24. innocuous (adjective) – harmless, inoffensive, unobjectionable, unoffending.
25. blunt (verb) – weaken, reduce, make dull.
26. apprehension (noun) – doubt, misgiving, disquiet, concern.
27. livelihood (noun) – means of making a living with the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing); means of support, subsistence, source of income.
28. borne past participle of bear (verb) – endure, tolerate, put up with, suffer, under go, experience.
29. disproportionately (adverb) – inordinately, immoderately, excessively.
30. the disadvantaged (noun) – the deprived people, the underprivileged people, the poverty-stricken people, the impoverished, the poor, the destitute.
31. variant (noun) – different or form or version or mutant of something (virus).
32. Variant of Concern (VoC) (noun) – A variant for which there is evidence of an increase in transmissibility, more severe disease (e.g., increased hospitalizations or deaths), significant reduction in neutralization by antibodies generated during previous infection or vaccination, reduced effectiveness of treatments or vaccines, or diagnostic detection failures.

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33. Variant of Interest (VoI) (noun) – A variant with specific genetic markers that have been associated with changes to receptor binding, reduced neutralization by antibodies generated against previous infection or vaccination, reduced efficacy of treatments, potential diagnostic impact, or predicted increase in transmissibility or disease severity.
34. 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".
35. Alpha variant (noun) – The UK Variant (Alpha variant) has a formal scientific classification: B.1.1.7.
36. Beta variant (noun) – The South Africa Variant (Beta variant) has a formal scientific classification: B.1.351.
37. Gamma variant (noun) – The Brazil Variant (Gamma variant) has a formal scientific classification: P.1.
38. 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.
39. embrace (verb) – accept, take up.
40. sustained (adjective) – continuous, constant, non-stop, steady, relentless.
41. respiratory (adjective) – relating to the organs of respiration/breathing.
42. mutation (noun) – a significant and basic "alteration/variation" in the DNA sequence.
43. arrive at (phrasal verb) – to reach, conclude, decide something.
44. consensus (noun) – an idea or opinion that is shared by all the people in a group, agreement, concurrence.
45. fuel (verb) – intensify, encourage, stimulate, exacerbate (a strong feeling).

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46. dissociation (noun) – separation, disconnection, detachment, disengagement.
47. objective (adjective) – impartial, unbiased, neutral; factual, actual.
48. test positivity rate/ratio (TPR) (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; the ratio of cases confirmed to tests performed for disease.
49. granular (adjective) – detailed, precise, minute.
50. desegregation (noun) – integration.
51. obliterate (verb) – to destroy something completely, so that nothing is left; eliminate, eradicate, wipe out, annihilate, demolish.
52. genomic (adjective) – relating to the gene (genetic material) of a living thing.
53. sequence (noun) – the complete order of compounds/building blocks (nucleotides) of nucleic acids, such as RNA or DNA.
54. 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.
55. 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.
56. put out (phrasal verb) – issue, publish, release, circulate, make public.
57. in the public domain (phrase) – if something (e.g. information) is in the public domain, people generally know about it since it is not secret.
58. ubiquitous (adjective) – present everywhere, everywhere, all-over, omnipresent, all-pervasive, prevalent, very common.
59. roll out (phrasal verb) – launch, introduce, start, begin officially.
60. misinformation (noun) – disinformation, false information, alternative fact, fake news, false rumour.
61. intervention (noun) – In medicine, a treatment, procedure, or other action taken to prevent or treat disease, or improve health in other ways.
62. look ahead (phrasal verb) – to think about what will happen in the future.
63. epidemiology (noun) – the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events (including disease), and the application of this study to the control of diseases and other health problems (Courtesy: WHO).

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