

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (MAR 22, 2023)

1. [walk/balance on a tightrope](#) (phrase) – to deal with a difficult situation in which a very small error could have very bad outcomes.
2. [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.
3. [cannot afford/can ill afford](#) (phrase) – if you cannot afford to do something, you must prevent it from happening because it would be embarrassing and cause problems (if it happens).
4. [balancing act](#) (noun) – a process in which a person aims to convince two or more people or groups who have different ideas about something.
5. [summit](#) (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave.
6. [steer a course](#) (phrase) – to select a particular way of doing something.
7. [bilateral](#) (adjective) – involving two groups or countries.
8. [strategic partnership](#) (noun) – it is a long-term interaction between two countries based on political, economic, social and historical factors.
9. [at the heart of](#) (phrase) – at the most important part of, at the centre of.
10. [mission](#) (noun) – ambition, goal, aim.
11. [G-7 or Group of Seven](#) (noun) – a multilateral forum made up of the world's seven largest so-called developed countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. They meet annually to discuss and exchange ideas on a broad range of issues, including global economy, security and energy.
12. [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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13. 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.
14. energy security (noun) – the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price. Energy security has many aspects: long-term energy security mainly deals with timely investments to supply energy in line with economic developments and environmental needs. On the other hand, short-term energy security focuses on the ability of the energy system to react promptly to sudden changes in the supply-demand balance.
15. conflict (noun) – armed conflict, fight, war, warfare, battle, (armed) confrontation.
16. unveil (verb) – launch, release, introduce.
17. Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) (noun) – an umbrella term that encompasses Indo-Pacific-specific strategies of countries with similar interests in the region.
18. The Indo-Pacific region (noun) – the Indo-Pacific region refers to the confluence (convergence) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which interconnect in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and more).
19. debt trap (noun) – a situation which causes a damaging cycle of borrowing when someone cannot repay their debts on schedule.
20. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.
21. maritime (adjective) – of or related to the sea.
22. emphasise (verb) – underscore, highlight, stress, call/draw attention to, put stress on.
23. consensus (noun) – an idea or opinion that is shared by all the people in a group, agreement, concurrence.
24. talks (noun) – discussions, dialogue, consultation, deliberation.

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25. straightforward (adjective) – forthright, plain-speaking, unambiguous, upfront; uncomplicated, effortless, simple.
26. on board (phrase) – on to a group as a member.
27. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
28. call out (phrasal verb) – criticize someone about something.
29. aggression (noun) – hostility, belligerence, combativeness, warmongering, hawkishness.
30. neighbourhood (noun) – (surrounding) area, region, district/country.
31. concerned (adjective) – worried, bothered, disturbed, troubled.
32. indispensable (adjective) – necessary, required, essential, vital, needed.
33. Kiev (proper noun) – the capital of Ukraine.
34. ties (noun) – association, relationship, bond, connection.
35. multilateral (adjective) – involving many different countries.
36. Quad/Quadrilateral (noun) – The ‘Quadrilateral’ is described as four democracies (the United States, Japan, Australia and India) with a shared objective to ensure and support a “free, open and prosperous” Indo-Pacific region.
37. welcome (adjective) – pleasing, agreeable, heartening, promising, much needed.
38. collaboration (noun) – cooperation, union, combine.
39. synchronise (verb) – exist or occur at the same time.
40. synchronising (adjective) – existing or occurring at the same time.
41. The Global South (noun) – the poor developing countries (of Asia, Africa, South America, amongst others).
42. The Global North (noun) – the economically developed countries (of Europe, North America, Australia, amongst others).
43. fair share (noun) – a reasonable amount.
44. pushback (noun) – resistance, opposition, force back, repulse drive.
45. alliance (noun) – association, union, partnership.
46. sanctions (noun) – action taken, or an order given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc.

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47. vocal (adjective) – vociferous, outspoken, forthright; relating to someone who expresses his/her views frankly.
48. Line of Actual Control (LAC) (noun) – the de-facto (effective) border between India and China. The LAC is a 4,057-km border running through three areas-Western (Ladakh, Ladakh (Kashmir)), middle (Uttarakhand, Himachal) and eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal).
49. reticent (adjective) – reserved, introverted, restrained, uncommunicative/close-lipped.
50. strait (noun) – a narrow sea passage (connecting two seas); channel, stretch of water, waterway.
51. invitee (noun) – guest, visitor.
52. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) (noun) – The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation, the creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai (China). The SCO currently comprises eight Member States (China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and is seen as a counterweight to NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization). It was established as a multilateral association to ensure security and maintain stability across the vast Eurasian region, join forces to counteract emerging challenges and threats, and enhance trade, as well as cultural and humanitarian cooperation.
53. stretch (noun) – a difficult job; a demanding task.
54. at the behest of (phrase) – in the name of, for the sake of, on behalf of.

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