

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (JAN 13, 2022)

1. [North Atlantic Treaty Organization \(NATO\)](#) (noun) – NATO was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
2. [misadventure](#) (noun) – unfortunate incident, accident, problem, difficulty, mishap, setback; trouble, failure, disaster, tragedy.
3. [calm one's nerves](#) (phrase) – make someone feel less angry, worried or excited; make someone calm.
4. [nerves](#) (noun) – anxiety, tension, strain, stress, worry.
5. [inconclusive](#) (adjective) – indecisive, proving nothing, resolving nothing.
6. [the Cold War](#) (noun) – The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western Bloc (the United States and a group of countries) and powers in the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and a group of countries).
7. [cold war](#) (noun) – a state of political and military tension between two countries, especially superpowers (i.e. the U.S. and China).
8. [rival](#) (noun) - opponent, adversary, enemy, foe.
9. [iron out](#) (phrasal verb) – resolve, settle, set right.
10. [difference](#) (noun) - disagreement, difference of opinion, misunderstanding, dispute, argument, debate, quarrel.
11. [run high](#) (phrase) - be strong, be vehement, be fervent, be passionate, be intense.
12. [the fact that](#) (phrase) - Used to refer to a particular situation under discussion or consideration.
13. [hurried](#) (adjective) - rushed, quick, hasty, fast, swift, speedy.
14. [negotiation](#) (noun) – discussion, talk, deliberation, dialogue.
15. [mobilisation](#) (noun) – the act of bringing forces/people/resources together for a particular cause.
16. [come to the table](#) (phrase) – to meet and discuss a particular thing (e.g. a problem, issue, situation, etc.).
17. [amass](#) (verb) - accumulate, collect, gather.

Note:

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18. Kremlin (noun) – The name “Kremlin” means “fortress inside a city”, and is often also used metonymically to refer to the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation in a similar sense to how “White House” refers to the Executive Office of the President of the United States; Kremlin is a fortified complex in the center of Moscow city. (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
19. a host of (noun) – a lot, large number, great quantity.
20. the West (noun) – The Western world/civilization consisting of the majority of Europe & the North America.
21. sought past tense of seek (verb) – ask for, request, demand, appeal.
22. roll back (phrasal verb) – revoke, withdraw, cancel, nullify.
23. alliance (noun) – association, union, partnership.
24. deadlock (noun) – stalemate, impasse, checkmate/stand-off.
25. shut the door on (phrase) - to refuse to consider/accept something (an idea, plan, solution, etc.); deny, reject, decline, spurn, dismiss (an idea/plan/solution).
26. potential (adjective) – possible, likely, prospective, future, probable.
27. collapse (verb) – fail, be unsuccessful.
28. score (verb) – secure, obtain, get.
29. naive (adjective) – inexperienced, immature.
30. resistance (noun) – opposition, refusal, disinclination, reluctance, confrontation, defiance.
31. common ground (phrase) – shared opinions, beliefs (or interests).
32. source (noun) - origin, root, starting point.
33. staunch (adjective) – strong, vigorous, firm, steadfast, resolute.
34. insecurity (noun) – vulnerability, defencelessness, unguardedness, lack of protection.
35. disintegration (noun) – breakdown, fragmentation, collapse.

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36. the Soviet Union (noun) – The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also known as the USSR or the Soviet Union) consisted of Russia and 14 surrounding countries. The USSR's territory stretched from the Baltic states in Eastern Europe to the Pacific Ocean, including the majority of northern Asia and portions of central Asia.
37. substantially (adverb) - considerably, significantly, greatly.
38. Russian Federation (noun) – Russia, or the Russian Federation, is a country spanning Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.
39. violation (noun) – contravention, breach, infringement, breaking.
40. consensus (noun) – an idea or opinion that is shared by all the people in a group, agreement, concurrence.
41. Crimea (noun) - a peninsula along the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe. The peninsula is almost entirely surrounded by both the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov. The status of Crimea is disputed. It is claimed by Ukraine and in 2014 was recognized as Ukrainian by the United Nations and most other countries, but it is governed by Russia. Russia formally annexed Crimea on 18 March 2014.
42. pro- (prefix) – supporting.
43. regime (noun) – government.
44. Kiev (proper noun) – the capital of Ukraine.
45. topple (verb) – overthrow, oust, unseat, overturn.
46. aggressive (adjective) – hostile, belligerent, bellicose, hawkish, combative.
47. abrasive (adjective) – harsh, biting/stinging, tough/unfeeling, erosive.
48. destabilising (adjective) – undermining, impairing, damaging, weakening.
49. giant (noun) – a very large, mighty, mammoth (country).
50. breathe down the neck (phrase) - harass, trouble, bother, worry, torment, annoy, persecute.
51. hindsight (noun) – understanding/realizing a situation/event only after it has occurred.

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52. in hindsight (phrase) - considering the past with consideration of the present/current knowledge.
53. instability (noun) – uncertainty, unpredictability, precariousness.
54. get out of (phrasal verb) - evade, dodge, avoid, escape, sidestep.
55. mentality (noun) - (natural) tendency, disposition, temperament.
56. bilateral (adjective) – involving two groups or countries.
57. face (with) (phrase) - beset, worry, distress, trouble, bother, confront, burden.
58. separatist (noun) – dissident, nonconformist, disruptor.
59. separatist (adjective) – dissident, nonconformist, sectarian.
60. conflict (noun) - opposition, resentment, enmity, aversion, antipathy.
61. foreseeable (adjective) – predictable, expected, anticipated.
62. on the other hand (phrase) – as an alternative.
63. in a spot (phrase) - in a difficult situation.
64. cost (noun) – the effort, loss, or sacrifice required to achieve/obtain something.
65. annexation (noun) – conquest, occupation, takeover.
66. chasm (noun) - division, split, rupture, break, break-up; separation, disunion, estrangement, alienation, difference.
67. ties (noun) – bond, connection, association, relationship.
68. aggression (noun) – hostility, belligerence, combativeness, warmongering, hawkishness.
69. tactical (adjective) – calculated, strategic, diplomatic.
70. interest (noun) – common concerns (in politics/business).
71. deadly (adjective) - fatal, lethal, life-threatening.
72. blow (noun) – a sudden shock, surprise, setback, disturbance, disappointment.
73. on track (phrase) - on course, on target, on schedule.
74. bear/keep in mind (phrase) - remember, note, be mindful of, do not forget, take into account, take into consideration, consider, take cognizance of, take note of.

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