

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (DEC 10, 2021)

1. 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.
2. shadow (noun) – trace of something.
3. monetary policy (noun) – monetary policy refers to the use of monetary instruments under the control of the central bank to regulate magnitudes such as interest rates, money supply, and availability of credit with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of economic policy mentioned in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
4. ward off (phrasal verb) - prevent, repel, avert, deflect, block, stop, obstruct, impede.
5. Inflationary/price/cost pressures (noun) – the demand and supply-side pressures that can cause a rise in the general price level; cost-push inflation, hot-economy, deficit finance.
6. inflationary (adjective) – tending to cause monetary inflation.
7. pressure (noun) – demand.
8. sooner rather than later (phrase) – soon, immediately, without delay.
9. status quo (noun) – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs.
10. benchmark (noun as modifier) – standard, base, basis, ideal.
11. benchmark interest rate (noun) – a minimal/minimum interest rate set and published by commercial banks for accumulating interest on different credit types.
12. stance (noun) – position, approach, standpoint.
13. Gross domestic product (GDP) (noun) – a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services.
14. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; an increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
15. projection (noun) – estimation, forecast, prediction, calculation.
16. stem from (phrasal verb) – originate from, arise/come from, emanate from.

Note:

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17. largely (adverb) – to a large/great extent.
18. wariness (noun) - caution, carefulness, circumspection, prudence, alertness, attention.
19. pose (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a problem or danger or risk).
20. novel coronavirus (nCoV) (SARS-CoV-2) (noun) – a new strain (type/variety) coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans.
21. bimonthly (adjective) – done every two months or twice a month.
22. headwinds (noun) – (in business) situations or conditions that make growth harder/difficult. Whereas tailwinds describe a situation or condition that will move growth, revenues, or profits higher.
23. outlook (noun) – prospects, expectations, hopes, likely improvement, lookout, future.
24. cloud (verb) – confuse, muddle; make uncertain/unclear.
25. driver (noun) – motivating force/factor.
26. private consumption or consumption expenditure (noun) – the spending by households (consumers) on goods and services, excluding new housing.
27. lack (verb) – be without, be deprived of, be short of.
28. momentum (noun) – driving power, strength, impetus.
29. The monetary policy committee (MPC) (noun) – it is a six-member panel that is expected to bring “value and transparency” to rate-setting decisions. It will feature three members from the RBI — the Governor, a Deputy Governor and another official — and three independent members to be selected by the Government. The MPC will meet four times a year to decide on monetary policy by a majority vote.
30. opt (verb) - choose, select, pick, fix on.
31. accommodative (adjective) – aimed to encourage economic activity by reducing interest rates.
32. so as to do something (phrase) – in order to do something.
33. enable (verb) – allow, permit, facilitate.
34. durable (adjective) – long-lasting, long-term, strong, substantial.
35. broad-based (adjective) – wide-ranging, comprehensive, all-inclusive, general.
36. sound (verb) - appear, look, seem.

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37. churlish (adjective) – ill-mannered, discourteous, impolite.
38. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
39. fiscal (noun) – financial (year).
40. contraction (noun) – In economics, it refers to a decline in national output as measured by gross domestic product.
41. across the board (phrase) – applying to all.
42. expansion (noun) – growth, development.
43. pre-pandemic (noun) – before the pandemic.
44. 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.
45. dissent (verb) – disagree with, fail to agree with, refuse to support, object to, dispute, challenge.
46. consecutive (adjective) – successive, continuous.
47. posit (verb) – postulate, put forward, submit, propose.
48. upside (noun as modifier) – positive, beneficial, advantageous (situation).
49. aggravate (verb) – increase, intensify, worsen, exacerbate, compound.
50. fall into (phrasal verb) - pass into a particular situation/condition suddenly.
51. go against the grain (noun) – to do something in opposition or contrary to someone's inherent nature; to do something different from what is usual, normal, routine, expected.
52. for now (phrase) – for the time being, for the present, for the moment.
53. price stability (noun) – no (drastic) change in the price of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. It implies avoiding both prolonged inflation and deflation.
54. acknowledge (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
55. criticality (noun) – crucial importance/significance.
56. tame (verb) – subdue, curb, control, tone down, moderate, mitigate, overcome.
57. assert (verb) – state, avow, insist, announce, declare (confidently).
58. cardinal (adjective) – fundamental, basic, primary, main.
59. foster (verb) – encourage, promote, further, nurture.
60. sanguine (adjective) - optimistic, hopeful, confident, positive, cheerful (particularly in a difficult situation).

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61. contend (with) (verb) - deal with, cope with, face, grapple with (a difficult or unpleasant situation).
62. bring down (phrasal verb) – decrease, reduce, lower.
63. spike (verb) – increase, rise sharply.
64. marginal (adjective) – small, minor, insignificant.
65. a quickening (noun) – an act of making something faster or quicker.
66. Consumer Price Index (CPI) (noun) – The CPI looks at the basket of consumer goods and services and it measures the change in price of this basket over a period of time. To put it simply, the CPI monitors retail prices at a certain level for a particular commodity.
67. Retail or Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation (noun) – The change in the price index of the basket of consumer goods and services over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation or retail inflation.
68. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (noun) – The WPI looks at a basket of wholesale goods (goods purchased in large quantities by businesses directly from manufacturers with the intent of reselling them to retailers). the WPI tracks prices at the factory gate before the retail level.
69. Wholesale or Wholesale price Index (WPI) inflation (noun) – The change in the price index of the basket of wholesale goods (and no services) over a period of time is referred to as WPI-based inflation or wholesale inflation.
70. headline inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices.
71. core inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, excluding commodities such as food and energy prices (which change frequently).
72. bank on (phrasal verb) – rely on, depend on; anticipate, expect.
73. optimism (noun) – hopefulness, hope, confidence, positive attitude, buoyancy.
74. slack (noun) - lull, pause, respite, spell of inactivity, interval, break.
75. pass-through (noun) – passing on a cost to a customer.
76. cost-push (adjective) - relating to a type of inflation caused by substantial increases in the cost of important goods (raw materials) or (labour) wages.
77. demand-pull (adjective) - relating to a type of inflation caused when demand for goods and services exceeds existing supplies.
78. persistently (adverb) - continuously.

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79. Inflation Expectations Survey of Households (IESH) (noun) - The survey, which is a routine exercise undertaken by the central bank, aims at capturing subjective assessments on price movements and inflation, of approximately 6,000 households, based on their individual consumption baskets, across 18 cities, viz., Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi and Thiruvananthapuram.
80. household (noun) – family, house.
81. accelerate (verb) – increase, escalate, expedite.
82. respondent (noun) – a person who replies to something (questionnaire, etc.).
83. extension (noun) – addition, add-on, adjunct, addendum, supplement, appendix.
84. in order to (phrase) – with the purpose/aim of.
85. factor in (phrasal verb) - take into consideration, include.
86. softening (noun) – decrease, reduction, lessening, moderation.
87. in the wake of (phrase) – as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
88. excise duty (noun) – the taxes levied on the manufacture of goods within the country, (as opposed to custom duty that is levied on goods coming from outside the country).
89. project (verb) - forecast, predict, estimate, calculate, reckon.
90. liquidity (noun) – the availability of liquid assets; liquidity means liquid assets; cash; (liquid asset is an asset which can be easily sold/converted into cash without losing its value).
91. spigot (noun) – tap, valve, stopcock.
92. robust (adjective) – strong, powerful.
93. imperative (adjective) – vitally important, crucial, critical, essential, necessary.
94. undermine (verb) – weaken, subvert, sabotage, damage.
95. precisely (adverb) – exactly, absolutely, squarely.
96. motto (noun) – slogan, expression, saying/phrase, catchphrase.
97. juncture (noun) – point in time, time/moment, stage.
98. soft landing (noun) – the business cycle is the process of an economy shifting from growth to slow-growth to potentially flat, as it approaches but avoids a recession.
99. well timed (adjective) - timely, prompt, appropriate, opportune.

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