

# **EDITORIAL WORDS**

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## **WORD LIST-1 (OCT 18, 2022)**

1. tread (verb) – walk, step, stride, go.
2. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
3. fraught (adjective) – anxious/worried, distressed, agitated/panicky.
4. acceleration (noun) - increase, rise, surge.
5. price gain (noun) – a general increase in the price of something.
6. sizeable (adjective) – substantial, significant, considerable, fairly large.
7. monetary (adjective) - fiscal, financial, money.
8. tightening (noun) – an act of making something stricter/rigorous.
9. so as to (phrase) – in order to.
10. fragile (adjective) – weak, risky, unreliable, insecure.
11. traction (noun) – popularity; acceptance; grip, purchase.
12. figure (noun) - statistic, number, total, amount.
13. 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.
14. resurgent (adjective) – rising again; increasing or reviving after a period of little activity/dullness.
15. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
16. lead the charge (phrase) - at the forefront; in a leading position.
17. cereal (noun) – a grain or plants that produce it (for example-wheat, maize, rice & etc.).
18. culprit (noun) - the reason/cause of a problem.
19. surge (verb) – increase or rise suddenly.
20. substantial (adjective) - significant, considerable, sizeable, fairly large.
21. preceding (adjective) – previous, prior, earlier.
22. staple (adjective) – main, principal, major, primary, leading, foremost, most important.
23. climb (verb) – increase, rise, go up.
24. account for (phrasal verb) – constitute, form, make up, comprise.
25. beverage (noun) – a drink, such as tea, coffee, liquor, beer, milk, juice, or soft drinks, usually excluding water.

### **Note:**

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26. **cumulative** (adjective) – total, collective, aggregate.
27. **in the face of** (phrase) – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted with.
28. **project** (verb) – forecast, predict, estimate, calculate, gauge, reckon, expect.
29. **projected** (adjective) – predicted, estimated, calculated, reckoned, expected.
30. **shortfall** (noun) – deficit, inadequacy/deficiency; shortcoming/defect.
31. **kharif sowing/crops** (noun) – monsoon crops; seeds sowing in the beginning (Jun) of the monsoon and harvesting at the end of the season (Oct) in the South Asia.
32. **rabi sowing/crops** (noun) – winter crops; seeds sowing in the beginning (Nov) of the winter and harvesting at the end of the season (Apr) in the South Asia.
33. **curb** (noun) – restriction, limitation.
34. **notwithstanding** (preposition) – despite, in spite of, regardless of.
35. **tail end** (noun) – the last part of something.
36. **hit** (verb) - affect badly.
37. **eye-watering** (adjective) - (of number, amount, value) so high, extremely large, very expensive (than what you expected and so it is painful/difficult (i.e. makes your eyes water).
38. **month-on-month** (adjective) – used to compare data for one month with that in previous months.
39. **forecast** (noun) - prediction, estimation, calculation, reckoning, expectation.
40. **cloud** (verb) - obscure, make unclear, confuse, muddle.
41. **uncertainty** (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/precariousness.
42. **tilt** (verb) - slant, incline, tip, bend.
43. **upside** (noun) – positive, beneficial, advantageous (situation).
44. **tilt the balance** (phrase) – to change the balance of a situation, so that one side is gaining advantage.
45. **depreciation** (noun) – devaluation, decrease in value.
46. **roil** (verb) – to make irritated/annoyed; to make angry or irritable.

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47. **outlook** (noun) - expectations, prospects, hopes, likely improvement.
48. **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.
49. **counter** (verb) - tackle, resist.
50. **measure** (noun) – action, step, procedure.
51. **central bank** (noun) – the banking regulator of a country's banking system. (e.g. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India).
52. **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.
53. **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.
54.  **policymaking** (noun) – the process of formulating policies, particularly in politics.
55. **unfavourable** (adjective) - damaging, dangerous, destructive, ruinous.
56. **sequential** (adjective) - happened in sequence/order/succession.
57. **Inflationary price 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.
58. **S&P Global Inc.** (noun) – an American publicly traded corporation headquartered in Manhattan, New York City. Its primary areas of business are financial information and analytics; S&P Global, Inc. engages in the provision of transparent and independent ratings, benchmarks, analytics and data to the capital and commodity markets worldwide. It operates through the following segments: Ratings, Market Intelligence, Platts and Indices.

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59. **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** (noun) – Purchasing Managers' Index or PMI is an economic indicator, which is derived after monthly surveys of different companies. The index shows trends in both the manufacturing and services sector. The index helps in determining whether the market conditions, as seen by purchasing managers, is expanding, contracting or staying the same. It is used to provide information regarding the current and future business conditions.
60. **flag** (verb) – indicate, identify, point out; draw attention to.
61. **renewed** (adjective) – re-established; prolonged, extended.
62. **slowdown** (noun) – economic decline, recession, downturn, depression, slump.
63. **looming** (adjective) – appearing/emerging as a large/threatening one; imminent, impending, forthcoming, fast approaching.
64. **recession** (noun) – economic decline, slowdown, downturn, depression, slump.
65. **point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signal, signify, denote, reveal.
66. **tenuous** (adjective) – slight, insubstantial, negligible, weak/shaky; doubtful, dubious, questionable, vague, unspecific, indefinite.
67. **given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
68. **lag** (noun) – delay.
69. wiser comparative adjective of **wise** (adjective) – well advised, well thought out, well judged, rational, logical.
70. **heed** (verb) – pay attention to, take into account, consider.
71. **dissenting** (adjective) – opposite, contradicting, disagreeing, conflicting.
72. **refrain** from (verb) – stop oneself, abstain, desist from, hold back.
73. **fog** (noun) – a state of confusion; a state of uncleanness/obscenity/
74. **picture** (noun) – view.

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