

WORD LIST-2 (JUN 13, 2022)

1. House panel (noun) - The Democratic-led U.S. House of Representatives select committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol.
2. Capitol (noun) – In the United States, the Capitol is a building in Washington in which the US Congress meets.
3. toothless (adjective) – lacking effectiveness; powerless, ineffectual.
4. setback (noun) – problem, difficulty, issue.
5. bipartisan (adjective) – involving cooperation between two (opposite & big) political parties.
6. congressional (adjective) – relating to the Congress (legislative assembly in the U.S).
7. Congressional committee (noun) - A congressional committee is a legislative sub-organization in the United States Congress that handles a specific duty (rather than the general duties of Congress). Committee membership enables members to develop specialized knowledge of the matters under their jurisdiction.
8. look into (phrasal verb) – investigate, explore, inquire about, find out about, ask questions about.
9. deadly (adjective) – fatal, lethal, life-threatening.
10. mob (noun) – a large, disorganized, and often violent crowd of people.
11. Congress (noun) – legislative assembly, parliament; The United States Congress is the bicameral (two chambers) legislature of the federal government of the United States, and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
12. paint a picture of (phrase) – to describe something in a specific way; tell, narrate, outline, portray, depict.
13. ally (noun) - supporter, defender, protector.
14. overturn (verb) – reverse, overrule, nullify/cancel.
15. purposefully (adverb) – intentionally, deliberately.
16. instigate (verb) - incite, provoke, agitate, cause.
17. cling on (to) (phrasal verb) – hold on to, hang on to, hold tightly grip, grasp, attach oneself to.
18. hearing (noun) – (legal) proceedings, trial, inquiry.

Note:

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19. House of Representatives (noun) – The United States House of Representatives, usually referred to as the House, is the lower house of the United States Congress, with the Senate being the upper house.
20. Attorney General (noun) – chief legal advisor; the highest rank for a law officer of the government.
21. fuel (verb) – encourage, intensify, fortify, support, nurture.
22. make clear (phrase) – explain, clarify, elucidate.
23. act of omission and commission (phrase) – act of omission and commission are, respectively, things someone failed to do, and things someone has done.
24. intelligence (noun) – (military/political) information, facts, details, particulars.
25. pass on to (phrasal verb) – to give/hand over/transfer something to someone.
26. White House (noun) - The White House is where the President and First Family of the United States live and work — but it's also the People's House, where we hope all Americans feel a sense of inclusion and belonging.
27. beforehand (adverb) – in advance, ahead of time; earlier, previously.
28. deploy (verb) – use, utilize, employ, make use of.
29. National Guard (noun) – (in the US) the unique military force with the dual (state & federal) job; Each state, Washington DC and US territories have a national guard, and serve a dual state and federal mission.
30. out of control (phrase) - uncontrollable, unmanageable, disorderly.
31. far-right (adjective) – relating to the extreme right-wing of a political party or group; extremely conservative, rightist.
32. Proud Boys (noun) - an American far-right extremist group (an exclusively male organization).
33. unleash (verb) – let loose, release, let something go uncontrollably.
34. rally (noun) - meeting, gathering, march, parade.
35. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about.
36. defacement (noun) – damage, impairment, disfigurement, vandalism, disfiguration.
37. unprecedented (adjective) – not done or experienced before.

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38. assault (noun) – attack, offensive, onslaught.
39. on the heels of (phrase) – close behind, soon after, right after, following closely.
40. vicious (adjective) – serious, dangerous, dreadful.
41. campaign (noun) – canvassing, electioneering, an act of soliciting (asking for/requesting) votes; an organized effort that seeks to influence the decision-making progress within a specific group.
42. wage (verb) - engage in, carry on, conduct, pursue, undertake, prosecute, practise.
43. Republican (noun) – a person who is following the principles of traditionalism/conservatism; rightist, right-winger.
44. acolyte (noun) – assistant, helper, attendant.
45. denigrate (verb) – criticise, attack, insult, devalue, defame.
46. multilateral (adjective) – involving many different countries (in which all WTO member countries are party to the agreement).
47. led past participle of lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on, bring about, give rise to.
48. misinformation (noun) – disinformation, false information, alternative fact, fake news, false rumour.
49. ballot (noun as modifier) – vote, poll.
50. mail-in voting/ballots (noun) – postal voting; a type of voting in an election where ballot papers/voter slips are distributed to voters to their addresses before Election Day and mailed back by the voters or deposited at a voting location or secure dropbox by a certain time on Election Day.
51. run-off (noun) – A runoff election is a second, or follow-up election, in which the top two vote-getters run against each other. Runoff elections occur when no candidate meets a certain threshold of votes to be declared the winner.
52. consequential (adjective) – important, significant, major.
53. length (noun) - do absolutely anything, go to any extreme, go to any limits, observe no limits.
54. undermine (verb) – weaken, subvert, sabotage, damage.

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55. rule of law (phrase) – it is described as “a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.
56. constitutional (adjective) – relating to something as per the Constitution.
57. debar (verb) – prevent, prohibit, proscribe, disallow, ban.
58. outcome (noun) – result, consequence, effect.
59. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
60. persisting (adjective) – continuing, remaining, lingering.
61. potential (adjective) – possible, likely, probable.
62. nominee (noun) – candidate.
63. impeachment (noun) – the act of charging or accusing (a public official) with a crime done while in office.
64. hang over (phrasal verb) – be imminent, threaten, approach, be close, be impending.
65. prospect (noun) – chances, possibilities, expectations, outlook, future.
66. 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution (noun) - On July 28, 1868, the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution was certified, guaranteeing the rights and privileges of citizenship to all persons born or naturalized as U.S. citizens. The 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution deals with several aspects of U.S. citizenship and the rights of citizens.
67. insurrection (noun) – coup, uprising, rebellion, putsch; civil unrest/disorder.
68. well-placed (adjective) – well-positioned or well-deployed.
69. run (verb) – stand for, stand for election as, stand as a candidate for, be a contender for.
70. resume (verb) – restart, start again, recommence.
71. antagonistic (adjective) – hostile, inimical, opposed.

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