

# **EDITORIAL WORDS**

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## **WORD LIST-1 (DEC 29, 2022)**

1. [turn the tide](#) (phrase) – to change/reverse a situation/trend.
2. [tide](#) (noun) – movement; trend, tendency, course of events.
3. [sliding](#) (adjective) - declining, descending, falling, sinking, slipping, going down.
4. [rougher](#) comparative adjective of [rough](#) (adjective) - uneven, irregular, bumpy, turbulent
5. [rebound](#) (verb) – recover, rally, bounce back, pick up, make a recovery, make a comeback (in value of something after decline).
6. [dip](#) (noun) – decrease, decline, reduction, fall, drop, slump.
7. [uptick](#) (noun) – a small increase or upward trend.
8. [significantly](#) (adverb) - considerably, seriously, desperately.
9. [moderate](#) (verb) - lessen, decrease, diminish, lower, reduce, weaken.
10. [slip](#) (verb) – fall, sink, drop, go down, decrease.
11. [merchandise](#) (noun) – goods, commodities, produce, product.
12. [trade deficit](#) (noun) – a trade deficit (a deficit in the balance of trade) occurs when the value of a country's imports exceeds that of its exports. It is also called a trade gap.
13. [ease](#) (noun) – reduce, moderate, lessen, decrease.
14. [easing](#) (noun) – reduction, moderation, lessening, decrease.
15. [curb](#) (verb) – control, moderate, mitigate, reduce, lessen.
16. [deficit](#) (noun) – shortfall, deficiency, shortage, undersupply, slippage.
17. [extent](#) (noun) – degree, level, amount.
18. [cut both ways](#) (phrase) – have both good & bad effects.
19. [boom](#) (verb) – figuratively “do well”; have a rapid (economic) growth.
20. [price trend](#) (noun) - the direction and momentum of the price of a security or other asset.
21. [trigger](#) (verb) – cause, give rise to, lead to, bring about, generate.
22. [cargo](#) (noun) - goods, load, consignment.
23. [signal](#) (verb) - indicate, suggest, signify, denote, reveal.
24. [shrink](#) (verb) – lessen, reduce, decrease.
25. [contraction](#) (noun) – decline, decrease, reduction.
26. [contract](#) (verb) – decline, decrease, diminish, reduce.
27. [steeper](#) comparative adjective of [steep](#) (adjective) – sudden, sharp, rapid.

**Note:**

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28. lift (verb) – increase, raise.
29. month-on-month (adjective) – used to compare data for one month with that in previous months.
30. onset (noun) – start, beginning, arrival.
31. spell (verb) - signal, point to, bring about, bring on, result in, lead to, cause.
32. recession (noun) – economic decline, slowdown, downturn, depression, slump.
33. CARE Ratings (noun) - CareEdge Ratings (CARE Ratings Ltd) commenced operations in April 1993 and in almost 3 decades has established itself as one of the leading credit rating agencies in India.
34. (credit) rating agency (CRA) (noun) – a credit rating agency is an entity which assesses the ability and willingness of the issuer company for timely payment of interest and principal on a debt instrument. It provides various credit ratings that help corporates to raise capital for their various requirements and assist the investors to form informed investments decision based on the credit risk and their own risk-return expectations.
35. caution (verb) - warn, recommend, advise against doing something.
36. World Trade Organization (WTO) (noun) – an intergovernmental organization that is concerned with the regulation of international trade between nations.
37. reckon (verb) – forecast, predict, estimate, calculate, expect.
38. meagre (adjective) – small, little, paltry, inadequate/deficient.
39. remittance (noun) – payment, allowance, (money) settlement.
40. inflow (noun) – a flow of a large amount of something to a particular place.
41. cushion (verb) – protect, buffer, shield, defend.
42. current account deficit (CAD) (noun) – the amount by which money relating to trade, investment etc going out of a country is more than the amount coming in.
43. trade imbalance (noun) – trade deficit.
44. imbalance (noun) – disparity, variation, variance, disproportion, unevenness, lopsidedness.
45. vulnerability (noun) – weakness, defencelessness, unprotectedness, susceptibility.

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46. soft landing (noun) – the slowdown of something with no serious damage.
47. export-intensive (adjective/usually in combination) – (in business) concentrating on a particular thing.
48. gloom (noun) – depression, dejection, unhappiness, sadness.
49. hit (verb) – affect, damage, hurt.
50. sentiment (noun) – point of view, attitude, opinion.
51. belatedly (adverb) – later than expected; behind time; slowly, tardily.
52. scrap (verb) – remove, discard, eliminate, drop.
53. (iron) ore (noun) – rocks and minerals from which metallic iron can be economically extracted.
54. thus far (phrase) - up till now, up to now, until now.
55. keep an eye on (phrase) – oversee, observe, supervise, look after.
56. deftly (adverb) – cleverly, proficiently, skillfully.
57. sustain (verb) – endure, undergo, experience, go through.
58. turmoil (noun) – disorder, turbulence, confusion, trouble, chaos.
59. perhaps (adverb) – maybe, possibly.
60. pie (noun) - a whole of something that can be divided into shares.
61. aspire (verb) - desire (to), aim for/to, hope for/to.
62. brewing (adjective) – developing, looming, impending, fuming, simmering, smouldering (of something bad/unpleasant situation).
63. storm (noun) – trouble, disturbance, controversy.

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