

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 25, 2022)

1. shake up (phrasal verb) – weaken, undermine, damage, impair.
2. architecture (noun) – structure, formation, composition, organization.
3. (security) order (noun) – arrangement, structure, system.
4. accommodate (verb) – adjust, adapt, attune, accustom, come to terms with, come to accept.
5. negotiation (noun) – discussions, talks, deliberation.
6. in the long term (phrase) - in the future.
7. bring down/lower the curtain on (phrase) – to bring an end to something.
8. bizarre (adjective) – strange, unusual, unconventional/eccentric, ridiculous.
9. play out (phrasal verb) – happen, occur, take place.
10. at the heart of (phrase) – at the most important part of.
11. instability (noun) – uncertainty, unpredictability, precariousness.
12. reverse (verb) – alter, change.
13. relentless (adjective) – constant, continuous, non-stop, unceasing.
14. acrimony (noun) – hostility, enmity, bitterness, rancour, resentment.
15. reach out (phrasal verb) – contact someone to obtain/offer help/assistance/cooperation.
16. geopolitical (adjective) – relating to (the study of) the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources &, etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.
17. rebalancing (noun) – the process of restoring balance to something.
18. seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt; ask for, request, demand.
19. modus vivendi/modi vivendi (noun) – agreement, deal, understanding, settlement (between two conflicting parties); Modus vivendi is a Latin phrase that literally means “mode of living” or “way of life”.
20. disengagement (noun) – withdrawal, departure, retreat (of military troops from an area of conflict).
21. conflict (noun) - war, armed conflict, battle, fighting.
22. strategic (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall goals.
23. adversary (noun) – rival, enemy, nemesis, opponent.
24. flagging (adjective) – declining.
25. engagement (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement.
26. integrity (noun) – unity, unification, wholeness, coherence, cohesion, togetherness, solidarity.
27. posture (noun) – position, approach, attitude, standpoint.
28. 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.

### Note:

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29. articulate (verb) – express, voice, pronounce, state, communicate.
30. grievance (noun) – complaint, criticism, objection, protestation, charge, protest, problem.
31. violate (verb) – breach, contravene, fail to comply with.
32. breakup (noun) – end, termination, dissolution; division, splitting up (into several parts).
33. Soviet Union/Soviet Republic (noun) – The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also known as the USSR) 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.
34. accession (noun) – joining, signing up, enrolment.
35. red line (noun) – boundary, limit; restriction, constraint (beyond which one will not proceed further).
36. pose (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a problem or danger or risk).
37. dissolution (noun) – cessation/end, termination, suspension.
38. Warsaw Pact (noun) – The Warsaw Pact was a collective defence treaty established by the Soviet Union and seven other Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania (Albania withdrew in 1968).
39. temper (verb) – strengthen, improve, fortify.
40. strategic autonomy (noun) – the ability of a state (country) to pursue its national interests and adopt its preferred foreign policy without being constrained in any manner by other states (countries). In its pure form, strategic autonomy presupposes the state (country) in question possessing overwhelmingly superior power. This is what would enable that state (country) to resist the pressures that may be exerted by other states (countries) to compel it to change its policy or moderate its interests.
41. superpower (noun) – a very powerful and dominant country. This is done through the combined means of economic, military, technological, political and cultural strength as well as diplomatic and soft power influence.
42. resurgence (noun) – reoccurrence/recurrence, reappearance, reemergence.
43. succeed (verb) – be successful.
44. glue (noun) – bonding substance.
45. span (verb) – extend over, stretch across, spread over, range over.
46. geography (noun) – region.

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47. diversity (noun) – variety, variance, difference.
48. consciousness (noun) – awareness, knowledge, realization, recognition.
49. ideological (adjective) – relating to a system of ideas (ideology).
50. solidarity (noun) – unity, unanimity, harmony, cooperation.
51. existential (adjective) – relating to existence.
52. communism (noun) – socialism, collectivism.
53. ideology (noun) – a system of belief, set of principles.
54. perception (noun) – understanding, discernment, recognition/realization; interpretation.
55. geographical (adjective) – zonal, territorial, topical.
56. heterogeneity (noun) – the state/quality of consisting of diverse elements.
57. interest (noun) – a particular (common) concern, especially in politics or business.
58. paper over (phrasal verb) – cover up, hide, conceal, disguise, camouflage, gloss over.
59. difference (noun) – disagreement, difference of opinion, misunderstanding, dispute, argument.
60. illustrate (verb) – explain, elucidate, clarify.
61. expose (verb) – reveal, uncover, lay bare.
62. bridge (verb) – join, link, connect, unite.
63. irony (noun) – paradox, incongruity, peculiarity; contradiction, a strange/funny situation where things are happening the other way around (than expected).
64. annexation (noun) – seizure, occupation, invasion, conquest, takeover, appropriation.
65. 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.
66. subsequent (adjective) – following, ensuing, succeeding, successive.
67. armed (adjective) – equipped/supplied with firearms.
68. separatist (noun/adjective) – dissident, nonconformist, sectarian.

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69. Donbas region (noun) – a historical, cultural, and economic region in south-eastern Ukraine, some of whose territory (Donetsk and Luhansk) is occupied by two separatist groups in the course of the Russo-Ukrainian War. President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia has recognized the independence of these two separatist regions in Ukraine.
70. Minsk (noun) – the capital of Belarus.
71. Minsk Protocol/Accord (noun) – the Minsk Protocol (later known as Minsk-1) with the Minsk Memorandum of September 2014 and the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements (Minsk-2) are agreements between Ukraine and Russia to resolve the conflict in eastern Ukraine (eastern Donbass region). The Minsk Protocol (Minsk-1) failed within days of its signing on 5 September, 2014. Four months later Minsk-2 was signed on February 12, 2015 to revive the peace efforts featured by Minsk-1. Minsk-2 is basically a more detailed Minsk-1 agreement. Minsk-2 didn't replace the first agreement, but it was intended to revive the Minsk-1 after its collapse.
72. accord (noun) – agreement, settlement, treaty, deal; consensus.
73. reinterpret (verb) – understand, construe, explain, clarify, elucidate (again).
74. broker (verb) – negotiate (a deal/agreement).
75. periodically (adverb) – occasionally, now and then.
76. implementation (noun) – execution, enforcement, imposition.
77. impasse (noun) – deadlock, stalemate, checkmate, stand-off.
78. resume (verb) – restart, start again, recommence.
79. apparently (adverb) – seemingly, evidently, it appears that; supposedly.
80. entrench (verb) – establish something firmly; anchor, settle, embed.
81. entrenched (adjective) – fixed, set firm, firm, established, well established.
82. Nord Stream 2 (NS2) gas pipeline (noun) – the Russia-led gas pipeline project. (a new export gas pipeline running from Russia to Europe across the Baltic Sea).
83. deem (verb) – consider, regard as, view as.
84. mask (verb) – hide, conceal, disguise, cover up, obscure.
85. self-serving (adjective) – self-centred, self-seeking, egocentric.
86. diminution (noun) – curtailment, decline, reduction, decrease, restriction/limitation (in the importance of something).
87. transit (noun) – transportation.
88. dovetail (verb) - join, fit, link (together); agree, accord, match, correspond, be in agreement, go together, be consistent.

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89. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (noun) – Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is natural gas that has been cooled to a liquid state, at about -260° Fahrenheit (-162.2° C), for shipping and storage.
90. reinforce (verb) – strengthen, support, fortify, bolster up, underpin.
91. legislation (noun) – body of laws, acts, rules, regulations, statutes.
92. sanctions (noun) – action taken, or an order given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc.
93. explicitly (adverb) – clearly, unequivocally, understandably, without question/doubt.
94. ramp up (phrasal verb) – increase (in amount or number).
95. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.
96. adventure (noun) - exploit, deed happening, event; activity, act, deed, move, measure.
97. perceived (adjective) – supposed, regarded, considered.
98. sustainable (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable.
99. reflect (verb) – indicate, show, display, demonstrate, reveal, exhibit.
100. outgrowth (noun) – eruption, protrusion, projection, prominence; tumour.
101. 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).
102. drive (verb) - cause something to happen; prompt.
103. brain-dead (adjective) – stupid, brainless, foolish, empty-headed, unintelligent, half-witted, dull, weak-minded.
104. sovereignty (noun) – autonomy, independence, self-government, self-rule, self-legislation, freedom.
105. dialogue (noun) – discussion, conversation, talk, exchange of views, discourse.
106. misgiving (noun) – qualm, doubt, reservation; suspicion, distrust, mistrust, lack of faith, lack of confidence.
107. outlook (noun) – prospects, expectations, hopes, likely improvement, lookout, future.
108. brace (for) (verb) - prepare oneself for something difficult/unpleasant that is imminent (about to happen).
109. flow from (phrase) – come from, originate from, emanate from.

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110. condemn (verb) – censure, criticize, castigate, attack, denounce, reprimand, rebuke, reprove.
111. violation (noun) – breach, breaking, non-observance.
112. international law (noun) – International law defines the legal responsibilities of States in their conduct with each other, and their treatment of individuals within State boundaries. International law's domain encompasses a wide range of issues of international concern, such as human rights, disarmament, international crime, refugees, migration, problems of nationality, the treatment of prisoners, the use of force, and the conduct of war, among others. International law also regulates the global commons, such as the environment and sustainable development, international waters, outer space, global communications and world trade.
113. legitimate (adjective) – permissible, allowable, admissible.
114. confrontation (noun) – clash, fight, conflict, tussle, encounter.
115. inevitably (adverb) – unavoidably, certainly, definitely.
116. dilute (verb) – diminish, reduce, decrease, lessen, (the value of something).
117. The Indo-Pacific region (noun) – the Indo-Pacific region refers to the confluence (convergence) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which interconnect in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and more).
118. calibration (noun) – evaluation, assessment, appraisal.
119. neighbourhood (noun) – (surrounding) area, region, country.
120. geopolitics (noun) – the study of the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources & etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.
121. rivalry (noun) – opposition, conflict, discord.

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