

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (NOV 02, 2022)

1. [second coming](#) (phrase) - (figuratively) return of someone; (literally) return of Jesus to Earth.
2. [negotiate](#) (verb) – overcome, deal with, cope with, pass over, get past, make one's way over (a difficult path).
3. [status quoist](#) (noun) – a supporter of the *status quo* is called as status quoist. (*status quo* – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs).
4. [elite](#) (noun) – high society people; the group of most powerful people in a society; best.
5. [charge](#) (noun) – accusation, allegation, indictment.
6. [leftist](#) (adjective) – relating to left-wing political views.
7. [astonishing](#) (adjective) - amazing, astounding, staggering, shocking, surprising.
8. [comeback](#) (noun) – return.
9. [contemporary](#) (adjective) – present-day, current, modern.
10. [incumbent](#) (adjective) – current, existing, present.
11. [far-right](#) (adjective) – relating to the extreme right-wing of a political party or group; extremely conservative, rightist.
12. [populist](#) (noun) – the politicians who claim that they are representing the common/ordinary people.
13. [preside over](#) (phrasal verb) - head, direct, administer, control, be in charge of, be responsible for, be accountable for.
14. [rightward](#) (adjective) – towards support of rightist/conservative views.
15. [pollster](#) (noun) – a person who does opinion polls.
16. [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.
17. [contrasting](#) (adjective) - opposite, contradictory, conflicting, different, differing, dissimilar.
18. [cocktail](#) (noun) – a mixture of different things/substances.
19. [ultra-nationalism](#) (noun) – extreme nationalism (hyper-nationalism).
20. [conservatism](#) (noun) – (political) views/opinions that support free enterprise, private ownership, and socially traditional ideas.

Note:

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21. free market (noun) – a type of economic system that is controlled by the market forces of supply and demand, as opposed to government controls that involve price-cutting monopolies. It is different from a regulated market or command economy. In the latter, a central government agency decides the supply and demand, which means the market does not operate freely. In a free market, a majority of companies and properties are owned by individuals or entities in the private sector instead of the state.
22. promise (verb) – guarantee, assure, commit oneself, swear, pledge, vow.
23. inclusive (adjective) - with everything included, comprehensive, all-inclusive
24. sustainable (adjective) – defensible, justifiable, defensible, supportable, acceptable.
25. anchor (verb) – secure, fasten, attach, connect firmly.
26. liberalism (noun) – a political philosophy founded on ideas of liberty and equality.
27. have only yourself to blame (phrase) - be only responsible for a bad/unwelcome situation or condition.
28. admirer (noun) – supporter, votary, follower.
29. brutal (adjective) - gruesome, violent, bloodthirsty, bloody.
30. dictatorship (noun) – totalitarianism, absolute rule, autocracy.
31. oversee (verb) - be in charge of, manage, administer, direct, control.
32. disastrous (adjective) – terrible/horrible, shocking, unfortunate, ill-fated, detrimental.
33. shrink (verb) – lessen, reduce, decrease.
34. era (noun) – time, period, epoch.
35. conviction (noun) – sentence, judgement, verdict.
36. annul (verb) - cancel, abolish, repeal, nullify, invalidate.
37. lift (verb) - facilitate someone to escape from a difficult situation.
38. welfare (noun) – social security, government/state benefit, public assistance.
39. sought past tense of seek (verb) – try to obtain, aim, attempt.
40. coexistence (noun) - co-occurrence, conjunction, simultaneity.

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41. rather than (noun) – instead of.
42. confrontation (noun) – clash, fight, conflict, tussle, skirmish.
43. aristocracy (noun) – the upper class, the elite, the high society, the ruling class, the nobility.
44. incremental (adjective) – gradual, step-by-step, phased.
45. pink tide (phrase) – the turn to the left; a political wave and perception of a turn towards left-wing governments in Latin American democracies moving away from the neoliberal economic model at the start of the 21st century.
46. sweep (verb) – to win a contest/election completely.
47. environment (noun) – circumstance, condition, situation.
48. live up to (phrasal verb) – satisfy, fulfil, achieve, meet.
49. inherit (verb) – assume, take over, receive something (e.g. a situation & etc.) from a predecessor (previous holder of the post).
50. boom (noun) – a period of sudden/rapid economic growth.
51. ambitious (adjective) – formidable, difficult, challenging, demanding.
52. slowdown (noun) – economic decline, recession, slump/depression.
53. hurt (verb) - damage.
54. mismanagement (noun) – maladministration, mishandling/ misconducting.
55. led past participle of lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on, bring about, give rise to.
56. resistance (noun) – opposition, defiant; refusal to accept, unwillingness to accept.
57. hostile (adjective) – opposed, aggressive, confrontational, angry, spiteful, wrathful.
58. Congress (noun) – a national legislative body, parliament, legislature.
59. conservative (noun) – a person who is following the principles of conservatism; right-winger, rightist.
60. the road ahead (noun) – the future.
61. bumpy (adjective) – fluctuating, unstable, patchy, tumultuous, turbulent, inconsistent.
62. able (adjective) – clever, talented, brilliant, skilful.
63. bring about (phrasal verb) - cause, create, bring in, produce, achieve.

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