

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (MAR 07, 2022)

1. Quad/Quadrilateral (noun) – The ‘Quadrilateral’ is described as four democracies (the United States, Japan, Australia and India) with a shared objective to ensure and support a “free, open and prosperous” Indo-Pacific region.
2. queasiness (noun) - (slight) nervousness; worrisome (about something).
3. stance (noun) - stand, viewpoint, standpoint, opinion.
4. conflict (noun) – war, armed conflict, battle, fighting.
5. resolve (noun) - determination, willpower, firmness, resolution, courage.
6. snap (adjective) - unplanned, unplanned, unprepared, spontaneous, suddenly happened.
7. virtual (adjective) – performing a task with the use of computer, especially over a network.
8. virtual meeting (noun) – (interactive) online meeting.
9. invasion (noun) – occupation, conquering, capture, seizure, annexation, annexing, takeover.
10. along with (phrase) – together with, accompanying.
11. interest (noun) – common concerns (in politics/business).
12. maritime (adjective) – of or related to the sea.
13. Indo-Pacific (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).
14. summit (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave.
15. reaffirm (verb) – assert, state, assure again strongly.
16. commitment (noun) – responsibility, obligation, duty; dedication, devotion.
17. sovereignty (noun) – jurisdiction, supremacy, authority, power.
18. integrity (noun) – unity, unification, wholeness, coherence, cohesion, togetherness, solidarity.
19. (the) state (noun) – government, the regime, the authorities, the Establishment.
20. coercion (noun) – force, compulsion, constraint, enforcement, demand, pressure.

Note:

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21. in part (phrase) - to a certain degree/extent, relatively, to a point, somewhat.
22. concern (noun) – (a cause of) anxiety, worry, disquiet, apprehension.
23. explicitly (adverb) – clearly, unequivocally, understandably (without question/doubt).
24. condemn (verb) – censure, criticize, castigate, denounce, reprimand, rebuke, reprove.
25. offensive (noun) – attack, assault, onslaught, drive, invasion, act of war.
26. 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.
27. on the same page (phrase) – in agreement.
28. vis-à-vis (preposition) – concerning, with regard to, in relation to, as/in comparison with, in connection with (*Vis-à-vis* from Latin via. French, means literally “face-to-face”).
29. aggression (noun) – hostility, belligerence, combativeness, warmongering, hawkishness.
30. slap (verb) – impose, levy, put on.
31. Kremlin (noun) – The name “Kremlin” means “fortress inside a city”, and is often also used metonymically to refer to the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation in a similar sense to how “White House” refers to the Executive Office of the President of the United States; Kremlin is a fortified complex in the center of Moscow city. (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
32. elite (noun) – high society people; the group of most powerful people in a society.
33. crippling (adjective) – weakening, impairing, paralyzing.
34. 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 (Courtesy: VOA Learning English).
35. contrarily (adverb) – in a conflicting manner.

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36. abstain (verb) - reject, avoid, deny, refrain from.
37. UN resolution (noun) – United Nations resolution is formal expression of the opinion or will of United Nations organs. It is a decision or declaration voted on by all member states of the United Nations and it usually requires a simple majority (50 percent of all votes plus one) to pass. Although any UN body can issue resolutions, in practice most resolutions are issued by the Security Council or the General Assembly.
38. UN resolution 8979 (noun) – The 8979th meeting of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was held on February 25 to pass a resolution under Chapter VII of the UN charter. The draft resolution was called to vote to end Russia's military offensive against Ukraine. It also aimed to deplore Russia's decision to grant independence to Ukraine's breakaway regions Donetsk and Luhansk and reverse the decision, calling it violative of territorial integrity and political independence of Ukraine.
39. considerable (adjective) - reasonable, a fair degree of, substantial, appreciable, significant.
40. difference (noun) - distinction, differentiation, variation.
41. in terms of (phrase) – with regard to, concerning, as to, in respect of, with reference to, in the matter of, in connection with.
42. readout (noun) – an official statement summing up the main points of a meeting/phone call between two leaders.
43. call out (phrasal verb) – criticize someone for something (bad/incorrect) publicly and ask them to justify/explain it.
44. unilaterally (adverb) – used to indicate something done by a person/country without approval/agreement from other people/countries involved in the situation.
45. status quo (noun) – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs.
46. vow (verb) – swear, pledge, promise, affirm.
47. reference (verb) – refer to, mention, make reference to.
48. in passing (phrase) - incidentally, by the way, briefly.
49. passing (adjective) - approval, endorsement, acceptance, ratification, validation.

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50. context (noun) - circumstances, conditions, factors, state of affairs.
51. humanitarian (adjective) – compassionate, humane socially concerned, welfare.
52. humanitarian assistance/humanitarian aid (noun) – it is intended to “save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and after man-made crises and disasters caused by natural hazards, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for when such situations occur. It is given to meet the immediate needs of victims of disasters or violence. It can include food, money, medical supplies, and other things required by those affected; compensation.
53. mechanism (noun) - system, arrangement, regime, apparatus.
54. cause (noun) - reason, grounds, purpose, necessity, occasion.
55. obviously (adverb) - simply, clearly, visibly, plainly.
56. pose (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a problem or danger or risk).
57. strategic (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall goals.
58. calculus (noun) – calculation, estimation, reasoning.
59. variant (noun) - version, alternative form.
60. non-alignment (noun) – a term used for an international organization who do not want to officially align themselves with, or against, any major power bloc (group of countries).
61. paradigm (noun) – model, pattern, case in point.
62. South & North Block (noun) – South Block is a metonym of the Prime Minister’s Office. North Block is a metonym of the Ministry of Finance, India. (The Secretariat Building (consists North & South Block) or Central Secretariat is where the Cabinet Secretariat is housed, which administers the Government of India. The South Block houses the Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of External Affairs). The North Block primarily houses the Ministry of Finance and the Home Ministry). (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
63. well versed (adjective) - scholarly, erudite, well informed, well read.
64. play hardball (phrase) - act/behave aggressively and competitively.
65. hardball (noun) – uncompromising dealings.

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66. mandarin (noun) – a powerful officer, public/government servant, office-bearer, civil servant.
67. U.S State Department (noun) – The United States Department of State, or State Department, is an executive department of the U.S. federal government responsible for the nation's foreign policy and international relations.
68. Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) (noun) – CAATSA is a specifically enacted legislation that aims to prevent revenue from flowing to Russia.
69. waiver (noun) – deferral, rejection, renunciation (with no stipulations/restrictions).
70. S-400 Triumph missile defence system (noun) – Developed by Russia, the S-400 (Triumph/Triumf) air defence system integrates a multifunction radar, autonomous detection and targeting systems, anti-aircraft missile systems, launchers, and command and control centre. It is capable of firing three types of missiles to create a layered defence. The S-400 is capable of destroying incoming hostile aircraft, missiles and even drones within a range of up to 400 km. It has a tracking capability of nearly 600 km.
71. plurilateral (adjective) – (of an agreement) involving many different countries.
72. platform (noun) – forum, medium, channel, venue.
73. rules-based (adjective) – based on a predetermined set of principles.
74. world/international/global order (noun) – the arrangement of power and authority that provides the system for the conduct of diplomacy and world politics in relation to the entire world.
75. sovereign (adjective) – independent, self-governing, autonomous, self-determining, self-legislating
76. 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.
77. passé (adjective) - out of date, outdated, old-fashioned, outmoded, archaic, obsolete, ancient.
78. eminently (adverb) – very, highly, extremely.

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79. unviable (adjective) – not feasible; unfeasible, undoable, impracticable.
80. interdependent (adjective) – dependent on each other; supportive.
81. arena (noun) – area, sphere, realm, domain, territory.
82. cannot afford/can ill afford (phrase) – if you cannot afford to do something, you must prevent it from happening because it would be embarrassing and cause problems (if it happens).
83. alienate (verb) - separate, set apart, isolate, distance.
84. balance (verb) - level, even, equal; offset, even up, counteract, counterpoise, equalize, neutralize, nullify.
85. potential (adjective) – possible, likely, probable.
86. hegemon (noun) – super power, major power.
87. occupying (adjective) – capturing, seizing, invading, dominating, commandeering.
88. forces (noun) - troops; armed forces, soldiers.
89. war crime (noun) - According to the United Nations, a war crime is a serious violation/breach of international law committed against civilians or “enemy combatants” during an international or domestic armed conflict.
90. contravention (noun) - infringement, breach, violation, breaking.
91. Geneva convention (noun) – The Geneva Conventions (1864-1949) and their Additional Protocols (in 1977 and 2005) is a body of Public International Law, also known as the Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflicts, whose purpose is to provide minimum protections, standards of humane treatment, and fundamental guarantees of respect to individuals who become victims of armed conflicts. The Geneva Conventions are a series of treaties on the treatment of civilians, prisoners of war (POWs) and soldiers who are otherwise rendered hors de combat (French, literally "outside the fight"), or incapable of fighting.
92. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (noun) – an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings, living everywhere.
93. treaty (noun) - agreement, pact, accord, deal, compact.

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