

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (APR 26, 2022)

1. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
2. disaffection (noun) - dissatisfaction, disgruntlement, grievances, unhappiness.
3. working class (noun) - “Working class” typically refers to a subsection of the labor force that works in the service or industrial sectors and does not hold a college degree; blue-collar workers, common labourer, factory labourer.
4. far-right (noun) – belonging to the extreme right wing of a political party.
5. race (noun) - competition, contest, contention.
6. centrist (noun) – a person whose political opinions are not extreme, falling between those of liberals (left wing) and conservatives (right wing).
7. ally (noun) – a country/state with an alliance with another one in which they promise to support each other militarily and to defend each other.
8. amid (preposition) – in the middle of, surrounded by; during.
9. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
10. invasion (noun) – occupation, conquering, capture, seizure, annexation, annexing, takeover.
11. impose (verb) – apply, enforce, exact, inflict.
12. 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).
13. at the cost of (phrase) – by sacrificing/losing/giving up something.
14. growing (adjective) – increasing.
15. disillusionment (noun) – a feeling of disappointment.
16. secure (verb) – obtain, acquire, gain, get.
17. decisive (adjective) – emphatic, resounding, conclusive, definite.
18. 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.
19. hold (verb) – continue, carry on, go on, keep going, persist, endure, stay, remain.

Note:

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20. champion (noun) - advocate, proponent, exponent, promoter, supporter.
21. Republican (noun) - (of a form of government) belonging to a republic.
("The Republic" is a form of government in which a state (country) is ruled by elected representatives of the people (citizen body)).
22. upsurge (noun) – sudden increase, rise, growth.
23. populism (noun) – policies that supposedly represent the opinions of ordinary people.
24. rally (verb) - mobilize, bring together; assemble, unite, join together.
25. populist (adjective) – relating to the politicians who claim that they are representing the common/ordinary people.
26. base (noun) - a group of people considered as supporting an organization/party.
27. administration (noun) – government, regime, authority, leadership, management.
28. defence (noun) – protection, shielding, safeguarding.
29. sovereignty (noun) – supremacy, power, hegemony, sway, authority, control, influence; autonomy, independence.
30. project (verb) – forecast, predict, estimate, calculate, gauge, reckon, expect.
31. convincing (adjective) - powerful, potent, strong, forceful, compelling, irresistible, telling, conclusive, incontrovertible.
32. macroeconomic (adjective) – relating to the branch of economics concerned with large-scale factors (interest rates/national productivity).
33. picture (noun) – impression, view, vision, notion.
34. mobilise (verb) – (of resources) bring together for a specific cause.
35. liberal (adjective) – progressive, forward-thinking, broad-minded, reformist.
36. pro- (prefix) – supporting.
37. landscape (noun) – the distinctive features of a field of activity.
38. centre-right (adjective) – moderately right-wing (party).
39. conservative (noun) – a person who is following the principles of conservatism; right-winger, rightist.
40. centre-left (adjective) – moderately left-wing (party).
41. socialist (noun) – a person who is following the principles of socialism; leftist, left-winger.

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42. undergo (verb) – go through, experience, be subjected to.
43. transformation (noun) - change, transition.
44. poster boy (noun) - a person who represents a particular characteristic, cause, opinion, etc.
45. bloc (noun) - alliance, association, union.
46. largely (adverb) – mostly, mainly, generally.
47. status-quoist (noun as modifier) – a supporter of the status quo.
48. anti-semitic (adjective) – relating to the hostility to, prejudice, or discrimination against Jews.
49. Islamophobic (adjective) – (of a person) having an unreasonable fear and dislike of Muslims.
50. root (noun) – basic cause of something.
51. leftist (adjective) – relating to left-wing political views.
52. surge (noun) – sudden increase or rise of something.
53. establishment (noun) – the powers that be, the authorities, the system, the ruling class, the regime, bureaucracy, officialdom.
54. cocktail (noun) – a mixture of different substances.
55. anti-establishment (adjective) – against the established authority/government.
56. welfarism (noun) – the principles/policies of a welfare state.
57. anti-immigrant (adjective) – voicing opposition to immigrants (non-natives, foreigners, migrants).
58. rhetoric (noun) – bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
59. better-equipped (adjective) - well-prepared, well-qualified.
60. tap (verb) – make use of, put to use, use, utilize, deploy, draw on, exploit.
61. credible (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable; believable, plausible, reasonable.
62. admit (verb) - acknowledge, agree.
63. going forward (phrase) – in the future.
64. reach out (phrasal verb) – contact someone to obtain/offer help/assistance/cooperation.
65. disaffected (adjective) – dissatisfied, disgruntled, discontented, frustrated.
66. underbelly (noun) – misfortune, affliction, trouble.

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