

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (MAY 06, 2023)

1. symptomatic (adjective) – indicative, warning, signalling, suggestive, symbolic.
2. stall (noun) – stop.
3. aviation (noun) – air transport.
4. regulatory (adjective) – managerial, governing, supervisory; administrative, official.
5. overhaul (noun) – reorganization, restructuring, rearrangement.
6. carrier (noun) – an aircraft carrier.
7. outbreak (noun) – sudden appearance/occurrence. outburst, flare-up, eruption, epidemic.
8. pandemic (noun) – the worldwide spread of a new disease; The illness spreads around the world and typically affects a large number of people across a wide area.
9. seek (verb) - ask for, request, appeal.
10. bankruptcy (noun) – legal state of insolvency. An individual or organisation is declared bankrupt if a court judges that the party involved can no longer meet debt payments to creditors. it is defined as the outcome of a legal procedure.
11. insolvency (noun) – a condition in which the financial difficulties of an individual or organisation are such it is unable to pay its debts.
12. bid (noun) – attempt, effort, endeavour.
13. abrupt (adjective) – sudden, immediate, swift, rapid, quick.
14. suspension (noun) – stoppage, end, termination.
15. rich (adjective) – strong, intense, deep, clear.
16. irony (noun) – paradox, incongruity, peculiarity; contradiction, a strange/funny situation where things are happening the other way around (than expected).
17. lay the blame on (phrase) – to blame someone for something.
18. squarely (adverb) – precisely, exactly, just, directly.
19. result in (verb) - cause, lead to, bring about, give rise to.
20. fleet (noun) – a number of vehicles/flights/ships working together (under a single ownership).
21. ground (verb) - prevent an aircraft from flying.
22. at best (phrase) – only, simply, but, nothing but.

Note:

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23. proximate (adjective) – nearest, near, close, closest; immediate; nearly accurate.
24. woes (noun) – trouble, difficulty, problem.
25. predate (verb) – happen at a date earlier than (something).
26. malaise (noun) – trouble, unease, depression/unhappiness.
27. afflict (verb) – trouble, bother, burden, worry, cause trouble to.
28. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
29. wafer thin (adjective) – very thin.
30. swelling (adjective) – increasing, rising, greater in number.
31. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
32. stretch (verb) – put a strain on, drain, put great demands on.
33. balance sheet (noun) – the financial statement of a company which includes assets, liabilities, equity capital, total debt, etc. at a point in time; account book.
34. vulnerable (adjective) – defenceless, fragile, unprotected, ill-protected, unguarded; in jeopardy, at risk, endangered; risky, unreliable, insecure.
35. shock (noun) – disturbance causing volatility/uncertainty in an economy.
36. lockdown (noun) – an emergency protocol implemented by the authorities that prevents people from leaving from a place; An extended state of confinement/encirclement/isolation of a person by the authority.
37. curb (noun) – constraint, restriction, limitation, control.
38. bruising (adjective) – stressful, demanding/taxing, painful.
39. deal a blow (phrase) – to harm, upset, affect, afflict or shock someone/something very badly; hit someone/something very badly in order to cause harm.
40. contact-intensive (adjective) – relating to the industries/sectors that have an average physical proximity index over 60. E.g. hospitality, travel, beauty and wellness, aviation etc. (Physical proximity index quantifies/measures the extent to which different occupations require physical proximity for work to be carried out).

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41. non-contact intensive (adjective) – relating to the industries/sectors that have an average physical proximity index below 60. E.g. financial, real estate and professional services etc. (Physical proximity index quantifies/measures the extent to which different occupations require physical proximity for work to be carried out).
42. surge (noun) – sudden increase, rise, growth.
43. crude oil (noun) – the raw natural resource that is extracted from the earth and refined into products such as gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and other petroleum products.
44. in the wake of (phrase) – as a result of some event, especially an unpleasant one; in the aftermath of, as a consequence of, on account of, because of, owing to.
45. invasion (noun) – attack, offensive, onslaught, incursion, assault.
46. depreciation (noun) – devaluation, decrease in value.
47. aviation turbine fuel (ATF) (noun) – a specialized byproduct of crude or petroleum used to power aircraft.
48. soar (verb) – increase rapidly, rise rapidly.
49. rebound (verb) – recover, revive, rally, bounce back, pick up, come back (in value of something after decline).
50. hobble (verb) – restrict/control/limit the activity or development of something.
51. ostensibly (adverb) – in a way that something appears or is officially stated to be true/real, but it might not be; apparently, seemingly, allegedly, professedly, supposedly, purportedly
52. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) (noun) – The Central Government has constituted National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under section 408 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) with effect from 01st June 2016. NCLT is a quasi-judicial authority incorporated for dealing with corporate disputes that are of civil nature arising under the Companies Act.
53. quasi-judicial (adjective) – relating to the actions by any non-judicial body or government entity in which there are hearings, orders, judgements and other activities similar to those conducted by courts.
54. proceedings (noun) – (legal) action, trial, hearing, inquiry.

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55. accompanying (adjective) – attendant, associated, concomitant, concurrent, subsequent, resulting, related.
56. moratorium (noun) – a temporary suspension/postponement/hold of activity (for example; payment of a debt).
57. outstanding (adjective) – unpaid, unsettled, payable, overdue, in arrears, in the red.
58. credit (noun) – loan.
59. lessor (noun) – proprietor, property owner.
60. plea (noun) – appeal, entreaty, request, call.
61. deregistration (noun) – removal from a register.
62. repossession (noun) – retrieval, recovery, recoupment, comeback.
63. notwithstanding (preposition) – despite, in spite of, regardless of.
64. development (noun) – turn of events, occurrence, happening.
65. hold a mirror up to (phrase) – to take a look at oneself objectively to examine or reflect on things (issues) stemming from the reality of reflection; to reveal to someone about the way they look (differently) to the rest of the world (so that they can reflect upon themselves); expose, show up, bring to light (some (unpleasant) aspects to oneself).
66. systemic (adjective) – affecting all of something; structural, comprehensive.
67. infirmary (noun) – weakness, feebleness, impairment; unsteadiness, hesitation, instability.
68. irate (adjective) – angry, furious, fuming, infuriated.
69. dog (verb) – (of a problem) trouble, disturb, worry, beset, bother (continuously).
70. prohibitive (adjective) – excessively high, exorbitant, excessive, sky-high, unreasonably high.
71. apparatus (noun) – mechanism, medium, agency, instrument, channel.
72. outdated (adjective) – ancient, obsolete, archaic; out of date, outmoded, old-fashioned.
73. onus (noun) – responsibility, duty, burden.
74. cruise (verb) – travel smoothly.
75. altitude (noun) – height, elevation, distance above the ground/sea.

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