

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (MAR 09, 2022)

1. stagflation (noun) - a period of rising inflation, slowing economic growth & rising unemployment. (inflation is the sustained/continuous rise in the overall price level of goods and services in the economy).
2. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
3. invasion (noun) – occupation, conquering, capture, seizure, annexation, annexing, takeover.
4. cost (noun) – loss, suffering, drawback, disadvantage.
5. conflict (noun) – war, armed conflict, battle, fighting.
6. stall (verb) - obstruct, impede, hinder, hamper, interrupt, thwart, inhibit, hamstring, sabotage.
7. shaky (adjective) - faltering, unsteady, uncertain, unreliable, untrustworthy, questionable, dubious, doubtful, tenuous, unsubstantial, weak, undependable, unsupported.
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. expansive (adjective) - wide-ranging, extensive, sweeping, broad, comprehensive, thorough.
10. 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).
11. impose (verb) – apply, enforce, exact, inflict.
12. 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.
13. rouble (noun) – the basic/standard unit of money in Russia; Russian monetary unit.
14. plunge (verb) – fall sharply/steeply, plummet, drop rapidly, go down, tumble, sink, slump.
15. soar (verb) – increase rapidly, shoot up, rise rapidly, escalate, skyrocket.

Note:

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16. 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.
17. Brent crude (noun) – a classification of crude oil produced from the oil platform in the North Sea of Northwest Europe. It is one of the three best known benchmark crude oils (the other two are ‘West Texas Intermediate’ and ‘Dubai’) against which other crude oils are priced. (Crude oil is the raw natural resource that is extracted from the earth and refined into products such as gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and other petroleum products).
18. surge (verb) - increase suddenly, rise, grow, escalate.
19. natural gas (noun) – a fossil energy source that formed deep beneath the earth's surface. Natural gas contains many different compounds. The largest component of natural gas is methane, a compound with one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms (CH₄). Natural gas also contains smaller amounts of natural gas liquids (NGLs, which are also hydrocarbon gas liquids), and nonhydrocarbon gases, such as carbon dioxide and water vapor. We use natural gas as a fuel and to make materials and chemicals.
20. fossil fuel (noun) – non renewable resources (or fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas are formed from the buried/deposited organic materials).
21. amid (preposition) – in the middle of, surrounded by; during.
22. concern (noun) – (a cause of) anxiety, worry, disquiet, apprehension.
23. hit (verb) - affect badly.
24. on account of (phrase) – because of, owing to, due to.
25. tap (noun) – valve, stopcock.
26. retaliatory (adjective) – revenging, vengeful, avenging.
27. embargo (noun) – ban/bar, restriction, prohibition, stoppage (the official one).
28. eurozone (noun) – the European Union (EU) member states which have adopted the euro (€) as their common currency.
29. skyrocket (verb) – rise, increase (rapidly), escalate, mount; mushroom, snowball.

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30. in turn (phrase) - successively, sequentially.
31. accelerate (verb) - increase, rise, go up, advance, surge.
32. surge (noun) – sudden increase, rise, growth, upswing, upsurge.
33. uptrend (noun) – an upward tendency.
34. steepen (verb) - become steeper/expensive/costly; become overpriced.
35. outlook (noun) – prospects, expectations, hopes, likely improvement, lookout, future.
36. price gain (noun) – a general increase in the price of something.
37. encouraging (adjective) – promising, hopeful, favourable, reassuring, uplifting, gratifying.
38. International Monetary Fund (IMF) (noun) – an international organization of 189 countries, headquartered in Washington, D.C., working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
39. forecast (noun) – prediction, indication, projection, prognosis, speculation, calculation (of future events or trends).
40. Omicron variant (noun) – On 26 November 2021, WHO designated the (new coronavirus) variant B.1.1.529 a variant of concern, named Omicron, on the advice of WHO's Technical Advisory Group on Virus Evolution (TAG-VE). The first known confirmed Omicron infection was from a specimen collected on November 9. In recent weeks, infections in South Africa have increased steeply, coinciding with the detection.
41. variant (noun) – different or form or version or mutant of something (virus).
42. pose (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a challenge or problem or danger or risk).
43. grave (adjective) – serious, severe, terrible, awful, dreadful, alarming, drastic, dangerous, threatening.
44. project (verb) – predict, estimate, calculate.
45. punt (verb) – bet, stake, risk, chance.
46. surpass (verb) – be greater than, exceed.

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47. hardly (adverb) – barely, scarcely, only with effort, only just.
48. sanguine (adjective) – optimistic, hopeful, confident, positive, cheerful (particularly in a difficult situation).
49. diplomatic (adjective) – tactful, sensitive, subtle, delicate; consular, foreign-policy.
50. fence-sitting (noun) – a state of neutrality; a neutral position.
51. notwithstanding (adverb) - nevertheless, nonetheless, even so, in spite of that, despite that.
52. paper (noun) – article, composition, thesis, work, treatise, study, report, analysis.
53. shock (noun) – disturbance causing volatility/uncertainty in an economy.
54. current account deficit (CAD) (noun) – the amount by which money relating to trade, investment etc going out of a country is more than the amount coming in.
55. current account surplus (CAS) (noun) – the amount by which money relating to trade, investment etc going out of a country is less than the amount coming in.
56. fiscal deficit (noun) – the difference between total expenditure and total income of the government.
57. posit (verb) – put forward, submit, predicate, propose.
58. headline inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices.
59. core inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, excluding commodities such as food and energy prices (which change frequently).
60. basis point (BPS) (noun) – a unit of measure used in finance to describe the percentage change in the value or rate of a financial instrument. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01% (1/100th of a percent). Used for measuring change in interest rate/yield.
61. absorb (verb) – assimilate, digest, ingest, take in, grasp.
62. bear (verb) - endure, tolerate, put up with, stand, suffer, experience.
63. bear the cost/burden of (phrase) - suffer the disadvantages/ consequences of.

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