

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## WORD LIST-1 (MAR 28, 2023)

1. dwindle (verb) – diminish, decrease, reduce gradually.
2. 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.
3. Honduras (proper noun) – a country in Central America.
4. ties (noun) – association, relationship, bond, connection.
5. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on, bring about, give rise to.
6. isolation (noun) – alienation, estrangement, separation, disaffection, turning away, hostility.
7. deteriorate (verb) – (gradually) decline, degenerate, undermine, weaken, spoil, erode, destroy.
8. establish (verb) – form, set up, start, begin, initiate.
9. diplomatic (adjective) – relating to diplomacy; consular, foreign-policy, political.
10. growing (adjective) – increasing.
11. switch (verb) – change, move, shift, divert, redirect.
12. recognition (noun) – (formal) acknowledgement, acceptance, admission (of a statehood).
13. Taipei (proper noun) – The capital and largest city of Taiwan.
14. besides (adverb) – in addition, furthermore, moreover, further.
15. communique (noun) – official communication, official announcement message, statement, report, press release, bulletin, missive, advisory.
16. counterpart (noun) – someone or something that has the same job or purpose as another; equivalent, equal, fellow.
17. make a choice (phrase) – to select, to choose, to decide.
18. accuse (verb) – blame for, criticize for, denounce for.
19. seek (verb) – ask for, request, appeal for.
20. precondition (noun) – prerequisite, necessary condition, requirement, imperative.
21. engage (verb) – participate in, take part in, become involved in.
22. meaningless (adjective) – pointless, futile, purposeless, valueless.
23. diplomacy (noun) – international politics, foreign affairs, foreign policy; negotiations, discussions, talks, dialogue (related to international politics).

### Note:

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24. dollar diplomacy (noun) – it is a diplomacy used by a country to promote its financial or commercial interests abroad. Dollar diplomacy (1909-1913) is the term applied to American foreign policy under President William Howard Taft and his secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, to ensure the financial stability of Latin American and East Asian countries, while also expanding U.S. commercial interests in those regions.
25. persistently (adverb) – continuously, constantly, steadily, relentlessly.
26. mean (noun) – method, way, measure, procedure.
27. suppress (verb) – crack down on, clamp down on, repress, overpower, crush, conquer; prevent, halt, destroy, stifle, obstruct, impede.
28. intimidation (noun) – threatening, frightening, menacing, terrifying, scaring, domineering, browbeating, bullying, pressurizing, coercion, harassment, tormenting.
29. shrinking (verb) – lessen, reduce, decrease.
30. shrinking (adjective) – lessening, reducing, decreasing.
31. point to (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signify, signal, denote, reveal.
32. stress (noun) – pressure, tension; strain, worry, difficulty, trouble.
33. status quo (noun) – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs.
34. Taiwan strait (noun) – it is a 180-kilometer strait (waterway) separating the island of Taiwan and continental Asia (precisely southeastern coast of mainland China).
35. strait (noun) – a narrow sea passage (connecting two seas); channel, stretch of water, waterway.
36. serve well (phrase) – promote, benefit, or be useful or beneficial to.
37. preserve (verb) – protect, defend, maintain, taken care of.
38. against all odds (phrase) – if you do/achieve something against all odds, you do/achieve it despite (it) appeared impossible or very unlikely.
39. tall (adjective) – huge, large, lofty.
40. thriving (adjective) – flourishing, burgeoning, booming, prospering, successful, buoyant.

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41. unification (noun) – merger, integration, joining.
42. exert (verb) – apply, use, utilize, deploy (a force/influence/control).
43. step up (phrasal verb) – increase, intensify; quicken, speed up.
44. muscle-flexing (noun) – showing power or strength (figuratively).
45. exercise (noun) – (military) training, drill, operation.
46. Congress (noun) – legislative assembly, parliament; The United States Congress is the bicameral (two chambers) legislature of the federal government of the United States, and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
47. U.S. House Speaker (noun) – The US Constitution established the role of Speaker of the House, which oversees the lower chamber (i.e., House of Representatives) of Congress. Senate is the upper house or chamber of U.S. Congress. At a practical level, the Speaker sets the House's legislative agenda, controls committee assignments, sets the vote and work calendar, and is responsible for keeping their party members unified behind major initiatives.
48. bear (verb) – take responsibility for, support, sustain, shoulder, absorb, take on.
49. bear responsibility for (phrase) – be responsible for.
50. tensions (noun) – strained relations, strain, unease.
51. pursue (verb) – engage in, take part in, participate in (an activity).
52. de facto (adjective) – actual, existing, real, existent, effective.
53. regime (noun) – government.
54. landmark (noun as modifier) – milestone, watershed, historic event, major achievement.
55. red line (noun) – boundary, limit.
56. friction point (noun) – area in conflict; friction area.
57. rule out (phrasal verb) – exclude, eliminate, reject, dismiss, disregard.
58. tussle (noun) – fight, clash, quarrel, argument, contention.
59. vibrant (adjective) – spirited, lively, high-spirited, energetic, vigorous, dynamic, exciting, passionate, fiery, determined.
60. prosperous (adjective) – thriving, flourishing, successful, burgeoning.
61. in the middle (phrase) – in a difficult OR unpleasant situation.

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