

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-2 (OCT 19, 2022)

1. set the stage for (phrase) – prepare the circumstances for the beginning of something.
2. bipolar (adjective) – having two extremities.
3. euphoria (noun) – elation, excitement, delight/happiness.
4. emphatic (adjective) – decisive, outright, conclusive, resounding.
5. fizzle out (phrasal verb) – fail, disappear, come to nothing, fall through, flop.
6. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
7. tinge (noun) - a slight trace of something; flavour, trace, touch.
8. fare (noun) - something provided to the public, usually as entertainment.
9. harp on (phrasal verb) - to talk/write about something continuously & boringly; keep talking about, dwell on, expound on, speak at length about, write at length about, discuss something at length, nag/badger someone about.
10. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
11. old pension scheme (OPS) (noun) - In the OPS, upon retirement, employees receive 50 percent of their last drawn basic pay plus dearness allowance or their average earnings in the last ten months of service, whichever is more advantageous to them. A ten-year service requirement should be met by the employee.
12. new pension scheme (NPS) (noun) - In this NPS, those employed by the government contribute 10 percent of their basic salary to NPS, while their employers contribute up to 14 percent. Private sector employees can also participate in the NPS voluntarily, although some rules have changed.
13. steer (verb) – guide, conduct, direct/take.
14. campaign (noun) – canvassing, electioneering, an act of soliciting (asking for/requesting) votes; an organized effort that seeks to influence the decision-making progress within a specific group.
15. “double engine” government theory (noun) – the concept behind “double engine” governments is that the same party (in this case BJP) should be in power in the state and at the Centre.
16. plank (noun) – a fundamental point.

Note:

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17. blistering (adjective) – intense, strong, ferocious, fierce, stinging.
18. hail from (verb) – come from, be a native of, originate in, have one's roots in.
19. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
20. electioneering (noun) – campaigning, canvassing.
21. wrest (verb) – grab or take (by force/effort).
22. anti-incumbency (noun) – a situation which is against elected officials currently in power; discontent against ruling government/ party in power.
23. in the absence of (phrase) – lacking, wanting, notwithstanding, without.
24. vacuum (noun) – empty space, emptiness, void, nothingness.
25. reins (noun) – controlling power. (In general, rein is the long leather strap(s) attached to a horse's head (usually on either sides), by which the rider controls a horse).
26. appeal (noun) – attraction, charm, charisma.
27. acumen (noun) – astuteness, shrewdness, sharpness, cleverness.
28. factionalism (noun) – it refers to conflict and infighting between small groups (factions) within a larger one, especially in politics.
29. come to the fore (phrase) – to become visible.
30. to the fore (phrase) – into a noticeable position.
31. time and again (phrase) – again and again, repeatedly, frequently, often.
32. led past participle of lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on, bring about, give rise to.
33. sitting (adjective) – current; present.
34. claimant (noun) – applicant, candidate, supplicant.
35. headwinds (noun) – (in business) situations or conditions that make growth harder/difficult. Whereas tailwinds describe a situation or condition that will move growth, revenues, or profits higher.
36. ill-prepared (adjective) – not prepared; not ready.
37. resentment (noun) – bitterness, indignation, displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontentment.
38. sentiment (noun) – point of view, way of thinking, feeling, attitude, thought, opinion, belief.

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