100 Important English Vocabulary from “The Economist” (Day-3)

1). **Instance** (Noun)  
**Definition:** an example or single occurrence of something.  
**Synonyms:** example, occasion, occurrence, case, representative case  
**Usage:** There was not a single instance of religious persecution.

2). **Inflation** (Noun)  
**Definition:** a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.  
**Synonyms:**  
**Usage:** Policies aimed at controlling inflation.

3). **Blip** (Noun)  
**Definition:** an unexpected, minor, and typically temporary deviation from a general trend.  
**Usage:** The Chancellor dismissed rising inflation as a blip.

4). **Endured** (Verb)  
**Definition:** suffer (something painful or difficult) patiently.  
**Synonyms:** undergo, go through, live through, experience  
**Usage:** He had to endure a great deal of suffering.

5). **Retain** (Verb) gerund or present participle: retaining  
**Definition:** continue to have (something); keep possession of.  
**Synonyms:** keep, keep possession of, keep hold of  
**Usage:** The government retained a minority share in the privatized industries.

6). **Domineer** (Verb) gerund or present participle: domineering  
**Definition:** assert one's will over another in an arrogant way.  
**Synonyms:** browbeat, bully, intimidate, pressurize, menace, hector

Usage: Cathy had been a martyr to her gruff, domineering husband.

7). **Amass** (Verb) past tense: amassed; past participle: amassed  
**Definition:** gather together or accumulate (a large amount or number of material or things) over a period of time.  
**Synonyms:** gather, collect, assemble; accumulate  
**Usage:** He amassed a fortune estimated at close to a million pounds.

8). **Faction** (Noun)  
**Definition:** dissension within an organization.  
**Synonyms:** infighting, dissension, dissent, dispute  
**Usage:** The council was increasingly split by faction.

9). **Staid** (Adj)  
**Definition:** sedate, respectable, and unadventurous.  
**Synonyms:** sedate, respectable, quiet, serious, serious-minded  
**Usage:** Staid law firms.

10). **Buzz** (Noun)  
**Definition:** a low, continuous humming or murmuring sound, made by or similar to that made by an insect.  
**Synonyms:** hum, humming, buzzing, murmur, drone  
**Usage:** The buzz of the bees.

11). **Appetite** (Noun)  
**Definition:** a strong desire or liking for something.  
**Synonyms:** craving, longing, yearning, hankering, hunger, thirst  
**Usage:** My appetite for learning was insatiable.

12). **Unforeseen** (Adj)  
**Definition:** not anticipated or predicted.  
**Synonyms:** unpredicted, unexpected, unanticipated, unplanned
Usage: Our insurance package enables you to protect yourself and your dependants against unforeseen circumstances.

13). Relentlessly (Adverb)
Definition: in an unceasingly intense or harsh way.
Usage: Joseph worked relentlessly.

14). Hawkish (Adj)
Definition: advocating an aggressive or warlike policy, especially in foreign affairs.
Synonyms: 
Usage: The administration's hawkish stance.

15). Manoeuvre (Verb) gerund or present participle: manoeuvring
Definition: carefully guide or manipulate (someone or something) in order to achieve an end.
Synonyms: intrigue, plot, scheme, plan, lay plans
Usage: He began manoeuvring for the party leadership.

16). Devise (Verb) past tense: devised; past participle: devised
Definition: plan or invent (a complex procedure, system, or mechanism) by careful thought.
Synonyms: conceive, think up, come up with, dream up, draw up
Usage: Scientists have devised a method of recycling oil contaminated with PCBs.

17). Contrast (Verb) gerund or present participle: contrasting
Definition: differ strikingly.
Synonyms: differ from, be at variance with, be contrary to
Usage: This view contrasts with his earlier opinion.

18). Stint (Noun)
Definition: a person's fixed or allotted period of work.
Synonyms: spell, stretch, period, time, turn
Usage: His six-month stint on the surgical wards.

19). Nous (Noun)
Definition: common sense; practical intelligence.
Usage: If he had any nous at all, he'd sell the film rights.

20). Abet (verb) gerund or present participle: abetting
Definition: encourage or assist (someone) to do something wrong, in particular to commit a crime.
Synonyms: assist, aid, help, lend a hand, support, back, encourage;
Usage: He was not guilty of murder, but guilty of aiding and abetting others.

21). Cite (verb) gerund or present participle: citing
Definition: refer to (a passage, book, or author) as evidence for or justification of an argument or statement, especially in a scholarly work.
Synonyms: quote, reproduce
Usage: Authors who are highly regarded by their peers tend to be cited.

22). Obliges (Verb)
Definition: make (someone) legally or morally bound to do something.
Synonyms: require, compel, bind, make, constrain, obligate, force
Usage: Courts are obliged to act in accordance with the strict rules of the law.

23). Syndicate (Noun)
Definition: a group of individuals or organizations combined to promote a common interest.
Usage: Large-scale buyouts involving a syndicate of financial institutions.

24). Obligations (Noun)
Definition: an act or course of action to which a person is morally or legally bound; a duty or commitment.
Synonyms: duty, commitment, responsibility, moral imperative; function
Usage: I have an obligation to look after her.

25). Contraventions (Noun)
Definition: an action which offends against a law, treaty, or other ruling.
100 Important English Vocabulary from “The Economist” (Day-3)

Synonyms: breach, violation, infringement, non-observance
Usage: The publishing of misleading advertisements was a contravention of the Act.

26). Catastrophic (Adj)
Definition: involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering.
Synonyms: disastrous, calamitous, cataclysmic, ruinous, tragic
Usage: The catastrophic consequences of a major oil spill.

27). Revelations (Noun)
Definition: a surprising and previously unknown fact that has been disclosed to others.
Synonyms: disclosure, surprising fact, divulgence, declaration, utterance
Usage: Washington has been rocked by the further revelation that the alleged killer is a respected economist.

28). Steer (Verb) past tense: steered; past participle: steered
Definition: guide or control the movement of (a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft), for example by turning a wheel or operating a rudder.
Synonyms: guide, direct, manoeuvre; navigate, pilot
Usage: He steered the boat slowly towards the busy quay.

29). Soured (Verb)
Definition: make or become unpleasant, acrimonious, or difficult.
Synonyms: embitter, make bitter, make resentful, anger
Usage: A dispute soured relations between the two countries.

30). Levy (Verb)
Definition: impose (a tax, fee, or fine).
Synonyms: impose, charge, exact, demand, raise
Usage: A tax of two per cent was levied on all cargoes.

31). Aggravate (Verb)
Definition: make (a problem, injury, or offence) worse or more serious.
Usage: Military action would only aggravate the situation.

32). Exasperation (Noun)
Definition: a feeling of intense irritation or annoyance.
Synonyms: irritation, annoyance, chagrin, vexation, anger
Usage: She provoked exasperation among her colleagues.

33). Concede (Verb) 3rd person present: concedes
Definition: admit or agree that something is true after first denying or resisting it.
Synonyms: admit, acknowledge, accept, allow, grant, recognize, own
Usage: I had to concede that I'd overreacted.

34). Regime (Noun)
Definition: a government, especially an authoritarian one.
Synonyms: government, authorities, system of government, rule, reign
Usage: The military regime controls very carefully what is written.

35). Intemperate (Adj)
Definition: having or showing a lack of self-control; immoderate.
Synonyms: immoderate, excessive, undue, inordinate, unreasonable
Usage: Intemperate outbursts concerning global conspiracies.

36). Factually (Adverb)
Definition: with regard to what is actually the case; in relation to fact.
Usage: His assertion is factually incorrect.

37). Rhetoric (Noun)
Definition: the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the exploitation of figures of speech and other compositional techniques.
100 Important English Vocabulary from “The Economist” (Day-3)

**Synonyms:** oratory, eloquence, power of speech, command of language  
**Usage:** He was considered to excel in this form of rhetoric.

**38. Deteriorate (Verb)** past tense: deteriorated; past participle: deteriorated  
**Definition:** become progressively worse.  
**Synonyms:** worsen, get worse, decline, be in decline, degenerate, decay  
**Usage:** Relations between the countries had deteriorated sharply.

**39. Immense (Noun)**  
**Definition:** extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.  
**Synonyms:** huge, vast, massive, enormous, gigantic, colossal, cosmic  
**Usage:** An immense brick church dominates the town.

**40. Disruption (Noun)**  
**Definition:** disturbance or problems which interrupt an event, activity, or process.  
**Synonyms:** disturbance, disordering, disarrangement, disarranging  
**Usage:** He was exasperated at this disruption of his plans.

**41. Perceive (Verb)** past tense: perceived; past participle: perceived  
**Definition:** become aware or conscious of (something); come to realize or understand.  
**Synonyms:** discern, recognize, become cognizant of, become aware of  
**Usage:** His mouth fell open as he perceived the truth.

**42. Profound (Adj)**  
**Definition:** (of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.  
**Synonyms:** heartfelt, intense, keen, great, very great, extreme  
**Usage:** A sigh of profound relief.

**43. Ramifications (Noun)**  
**Definition:** a complex or unwelcome consequence of an action or event.  
**Synonyms:** consequence, result, aftermath, outcome, effect, upshot, issue  
**Usage:** The political ramifications of shutting the factory would be immense.

**44. Essence (Noun)**  
**Definition:** the intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, which determines its character.  
**Synonyms:** quintessence, soul, spirit, ethos, nature, life, lifeblood, core  
**Usage:** Uncertainty is part of the very essence of economic activity.

**45. Provoking (Adj)**  
**Definition:** giving rise to the specified reaction or emotion.  
**Usage:** We can avoid provoking of fear at this critical situation.

**46. Decisive (Adj)**  
**Definition:** settling an issue; producing a definite result.  
**Synonyms:** deciding, conclusive, determining, final, settling, key  
**Usage:** Your qualifications are unlikely to be the decisive factor.

**47. Imperial (Adj)**  
**Definition:** relating to an empire.  
**Synonyms:** royal, regal, monarchal, monarchial, monarchical  
**Usage:** The symbol figured on the imperial banners.

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49). **Unify (Verb)**
   - past tense: unified; past participle: unified
   - **Definition**: make or become united, uniform, or whole.
   - **Synonyms**: unite, bring together, join (together), merge, fuse, amalgamate
   - **Usage**: He unified the confederacy into a powerful entity.

50). **Millennium (Noun)** plural noun: millennia
   - **Definition**: a period of a thousand years, especially when calculated from the traditional date of the birth of Christ.
   - **Usage**: Silver first came into use on a substantial scale during the 3rd millennium BC.

51). **Seize (verb)**
   - past tense: seized; past participle: seized
   - **Definition**: take hold of suddenly and forcibly.
   - **Synonyms**: grab, grasp, snatch, seize hold of, grab hold of, take hold of, lay hold of
   - **Usage**: A protester seized the microphone.

52). **Derive (Verb)**
   - past tense: derived; past participle: derived
   - **Definition**: obtain something from (a specified source).
   - **Synonyms**: obtain, get, take, gain, acquire, procure, extract
   - **Usage**: He hated the work, only deriving consolation from his reading of poetry.

53). **Dictate (Verb)**
   - **Definition**: state or order authoritatively.
   - **Synonyms**: give orders to, order about/around, boss (about/around), impose one's will on
   - **Usage**: My daughter is always dictating to her friends.

54). **Crude (Adj)**
   - **Definition**: in a natural or raw state; not yet processed or refined.
   - **Synonyms**: unrefined, unpurified, unprocessed, untreated; unmilled
   - **Usage**: They convert crude oil into petroleum.

55). **Myriad (Noun)**
   - **Definition**: a countless or extremely great number of people or things.
   - **Synonyms**: multitude, a large/great number/quantity, a lot, scores, quantities
   - **Usage**: Myriads of insects danced around the light above my head.

56). **Relinquish (Verb)**
   - past tense: relinquished; past participle: relinquished
   - **Definition**: voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up.
   - **Synonyms**: renounce, give up, part with, give away; hand over
   - **Usage**: He relinquished control of the company to his sons.

57). **Collateral (Noun)**
   - **Definition**: something pledged as security for repayment of a loan, to be forfeited in the event of a default.
   - **Synonyms**: security, surety, guarantee, guaranty, pledge, bond
   - **Usage**: She put up her house as collateral for the bank loan.

58). **Nudged (Verb)**
   - **Definition**: prod (someone) gently with one's elbow in order to attract attention.
   - **Synonyms**: poke, elbow, dig
   - **Usage**: People were nudging each other and pointing at me.

59). **Verdict (Noun)**
   - **Definition**: a decision on an issue of fact in a civil or criminal case or an inquest.
   - **Synonyms**: judgement, adjudication, adjudgement, decision
   - **Usage**: The coroner recorded a verdict of death by misadventure.

60). **Baffling (Adj)**
   - **Definition**: impossible to understand; perplexing.
   - **Usage**: The crime is a baffling mystery for the police.

61). **Plethora (Noun)**
| Definition: a large or excessive amount of something. |
| Usage: A plethora of committees and subcommittees. |

62). Conduit (Noun)
Definition: a channel for conveying water or other fluid.
Synonyms: channel, duct, pipe, tube, gutter, groove
Usage: Spring water ran down a conduit into the brewery.

63). Eroded (Verb)
Definition: gradually destroy or be gradually destroyed.
Synonyms: wear away/down, abrade, scrape away, grind down, crumble, dissolve
Usage: The soil has been eroded by the rainwater.

64). Hiccups (Noun)
Definition: an involuntary spasm of the diaphragm and respiratory organs, with a sudden closure of the glottis and a characteristic gulping sound.
Usage: Then she got hiccups.

65). Conceit (Noun)
Definition: excessive pride in oneself.
Synonyms: vanity, narcissism, conceitedness, self-love, self-admiration
Usage: Polly's eyes widened at his extraordinary conceit.

66). Invocation (Noun)
Definition: the action of invoking someone or something.
Synonyms: citation, mention, acknowledgement, calling on; appeal to
Usage: Her invocation of themes favoured by the grassroots supporters.

67). Precedents (Noun)
Definition: an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances.
Synonyms: model, exemplar, example, pattern, previous case
Usage: There are substantial precedents for using interactive media in training.

68). Ubiquitous (Adj)
Definition: present, appearing, or found everywhere.
Synonyms: omnipresent, ever-present, present everywhere, everywhere
Usage: Tracking stray dogs may soon be easier thanks to the ubiquitous microchip.

69). Greasy (Adj)
Definition: (of a person or their manner) unpleasantly or insincerely polite or ingratiating.
Synonyms: ingratiating, fawning, grovelling
Usage: The greasy little man from the newspaper.

70). Hustle (Verb) gerund or present participle: hustling
Definition: push roughly; jostle.
Synonyms: jostle, push, push roughly, bump, knock, shove, nudge
Usage: They were hissed and hustled as they went.

71). Intrigue (Verb) 3rd person present: intrigues
Definition: make secret plans to do something illicit or detrimental to someone.
Synonyms: plot, hatch a plot, conspire, take part in a conspiracy
Usage: The ministers were intriguing for their own gains.

72). Flummoxed (Adj)
Definition: bewildered or perplexed.
Usage: He became flummoxed and speechless.

73). Subsistence (Noun)
Definition: the action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level.
Synonyms: maintenance, keep, upkeep, support, livelihood
Usage: The minimum income needed for subsistence.

74). Shoddy (Adj)
Definition: badly made or done.
Synonyms: poor-quality, inferior, second-rate, third-rate, low-grade
Usage: We’re not paying good money for shoddy goods.

75). Stagnated (Verb)
Definition: cease developing; become inactive or dull.
Synonyms: become stagnant, do nothing, stand still, be sluggish, lie dormant
Usage: Teaching can easily stagnate into a set of routines.

76). Remedy (Verb) 3rd person present: remedies
Definition: set right (an undesirable situation).
Synonyms: put right, set right, set to rights, put to rights, right, rectify
Usage: Little has been done to remedy the situation.

77). Revival (Noun)
Definition: an improvement in the condition, strength, or fortunes of someone or something.
Synonyms: improvement, rallying, picking up, betterment, amelioration
Usage: A revival in the fortunes of the party.

78). Quintuple (Verb) past tense: quintupled; past participle: quintupled
Definition: increase or cause to increase fivefold.
Usage: The company's revenues would quintuple over the next decade.

79). Interventionist (Adj)
Definition: favouring intervention, especially by a government in its domestic economy or by one state in the affairs of another.
Usage: An economy currently dominated by state ownership and interventionist policies.

80). Viable (Adj)
Definition: capable of working successfully; feasible.
Synonyms: workable, feasible, practicable, practical, applicable, usable
Usage: The committee came forward with the only viable solution.

81). Wield (Verb)
Definition: have and be able to use (power or influence).
Synonyms: exercise, exert, be possessed of, have, have at one's disposal
Usage: Faction leaders wielded enormous influence within the party.

82). Patchy (Adj)
Definition: existing or happening in small, isolated areas.
Synonyms: uneven, bitty, varying, variable, variegated, dappled, mottled
Usage: A stretch of patchy grass.

83). Fizzle (Verb) past tense: fizzled; past participle: fizzled
Definition: make a feeble hissing or spluttering sound.
Synonyms: crackle, sputter, buzz, hiss, crack; raresibilate, crepitate
Usage: The strobe lights fizzled and flickered.

84). Fierce (Adj)
Definition: having or displaying a violent or ferocious aggressiveness.
Synonyms: ferocious, savage, vicious; wild, feral, untamed
Usage: Fierce fighting continued throughout the day.

85). Plunder (Verb)
Definition: steal goods from (a place or person), typically using force and in a time of war or civil disorder.
Synonyms: pillage, loot, rob, raid, ransack
Usage: Looters moved into the disaster area to plunder shops.

86). Harks (Verb)
Definition: used to draw attention to someone who has said or done something considered to be foolish or silly.
Usage: Just hark at you, speaking all lah-de-dah!

87). Unilateralism (Noun)
**Definition:** the process of acting, reaching a decision, or espousing a principle unilaterally.  
**Usage:** The party's commitment to unilateralism.

### 88). Levy (Verb)
**Definition:** impose (a tax, fee, or fine).
**Synonyms:** impose, charge, exact, demand, raise, collect, gather; tax;
**Usage:** A tax of two per cent was levied on all cargoes.

### 89). Punitive (Adj)
**Definition:** (of a tax or other charge) extremely high.
**Synonyms:** harsh, severe, stiff, austere, cruel, savage, stringent
**Usage:** The government plans to announce punitive taxes on imports.

### 90). Bully (Verb) past tense: bullied; past participle: bullied
**Definition:** use superior strength or influence to intimidate (someone), typically to force them to do something.
**Synonyms:** persecute, oppress, tyrannize, torment, browbeat, intimidate
**Usage:** A local man was bullied into helping them.

### 91). Dangling (Adj)
**Definition:** hanging or swinging loosely.
**Usage:** A pair of dangling earrings.

### 92). Revamp (Verb) past tense: revamped; past participle: revamped
**Definition:** give new and improved form, structure, or appearance to.
**Synonyms:** Renovate, redecorate, refurbish, recondition, rehabilitate, rebuild
**Usage:** An attempt to revamp the museum's image

### 93). Taunts (Noun)
**Definition:** a remark made in order to anger, wound, or provoke someone.
**Synonyms:** jeer, gibe, sneer, insult
**Usage:** He would play truant rather than face the taunts of his classmates

### 94). Daunting (Adj)
**Definition:** seeming difficult to deal with in prospect; intimidating.
**Synonyms:** intimidating, formidable, disconcerting, unnerving, unsettling
**Usage:** The daunting task of raising five boys.

### 95). Straddle (Verb) gerund or present participle: straddling
**Definition:** sit or stand with one leg on either side of.
**Synonyms:** sit/stand astride, bestride, bestraddle; mount
**Usage:** She straddled the motorbike and revved it up

### 96). Devilishly (Adverb)
**Definition:** very; extremely.
**Usage:** Their music is devilishly difficult.

### 97). Reckon (Verb)
**Definition:** establish by calculation.
**Synonyms:** calculate, compute, work out, put a figure on, figure
**Usage:** The cost to the company was reckoned at Rs.6 lakhs

### 98). Sovereignty (Noun)
**Definition:** supreme power or authority.
**Synonyms:** jurisdiction, supremacy, dominion, power
**Usage:** The government renewed its claim to sovereignty over the islands.

### 99). Jettisoned (Verb)
**Definition:** abandon or discard (someone or something that is no longer wanted).
**Synonyms:** dump, drop, ditch, discharge, eject
**Usage:** The scheme was jettisoned.

### 100). Lobbyists (Noun)
**Definition:** a person who takes part in an organized attempt to influence legislators.
**Usage:** Industry lobbyists pushed the government to undo the decision.
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