

## Important Vocab For the Editorial

1. **reckon with** (phrasal verb) – deal with/cope with; take into account, take into consideration.
2. **grave** (adjective) – crucial/critical, important/significant, serious.
3. **Brexit** (noun) – a term used for the (supposed) departure of the United Kingdom from the European Union.
4. **abjure** (verb) – renounce, relinquish, reject.
5. **brinkmanship** (noun) – the practice of trying to achieve an advantageous results by engaging in a dangerous issue or event to the edge of safety, especially in politics, by pushing dangerous events.
6. **see through** (phrasal verb) – bring to completion/finish, continue to the end; follow through.
7. **defiant** (adjective) – aggressive, belligerent/bellicose; uncooperative, non-compliant.
8. **no ifs, ands, or buts** (phrase) – no excuses will be accepted for not accomplishing a task; no excuses, no doubt, with certainty.
9. **pursue** (verb) – engage in, follow, conduct.
10. **doomster** (noun) – cynic, prophet of doom; doubter.
11. **gloomster** (noun) – a negative person.
12. **presumably** (adverb) – probably, in all likelihood, undoubtedly.
13. **conversely** (adverb) – inversely, the other way round, oppositely/reciprocally.
14. **induction** (noun) – inauguration, introduction, swearing in (to a new job or position).
15. **euroceptic** (noun) – a person who is opposing to increase the powers of the European Union.
16. **advocate** (verb) – support, champion, uphold.
17. **prorogue** (verb) – to postpone/terminate a session of a Parliament without dissolving it.
18. **rhetoric** (noun) – bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
19. **reminiscent** (adjective) – similar to, comparable with, bearing comparison with.
20. **uncompromising** (adjective) – stubborn, relentless, resolute/headstrong.
21. **stance** (noun) – point of view, opinion, standpoint.
22. **back down** (phrasal verb) – yield, give in, reconsider.
23. **precarious** (adjective) – uncertain/unsure, insecure, unreliable/risky.
24. **House of Commons** (noun) – the lower house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (“the House of Lords” is the upper house).
25. **forecast** (verb) – predict, indicate, project.
26. **arithmetic** (noun) – calculation, reckoning, tally.
27. **hardliner** (noun) – a group/a political party with people who support a strict ideas and they are extreme & uncompromising.
28. **breach** (verb) – break, contravene, violate.
29. **Brussels** (noun) – The headquarters of the European Union. Brussels is a **metonym** of the European Union.
30. **remote** (adjective) – unlikely, improbable, implausible, doubtful.
31. **renegotiation** (noun) – a process of negotiating again to modify or reconstruct previous/existing trade terms.
32. **paint** (verb) – portray, depict, represent.
33. **bloc** (noun) – group/fold, association, partnership.
34. **hostile** (adjective) – opposed; aggressive, confrontational/belligerent.
35. **adversary** (noun) – rival, enemy, nemesis/opponent.
36. **undermine** (verb) – weaken, spoil, damage.

37. **sovereignty** (noun) – supreme power, authority, domination.
38. **scant** (adjective) – little, minimal, hardly any, negligible/meagre.
39. **pay regard to** (phrase) – to look attentively; pay attention to, concentrate on.
40. **mounting** (adjective) – increasing, growing, rising, escalating/intensifying.
41. **crippling** (adjective) – ruining/destroying, weakening, paralyzing.
42. **integrity** (noun) – principles, ethics, morals.
43. **Good Friday Accord/Agreement** (noun) – Belfast Agreement; This agreement (signed on 10 April 1998) helped to bring to an end a period of conflict in the region called the Troubles (of Northern Ireland as part of the UK, and the Republic of Ireland as a separate country).
44. **prevailing** (adjective) – existing; current.
45. **ill-afford** (verb) – unable to afford.
46. **indulge in** (verb) – become involved in (an undesirable activity).
47. **populist** (adjective) – relating to the politicians who claim that they are representing the common/ordinary people.
48. **instinct** (noun) – urge, drive, need.
49. **narrow** (adjective) – inward-looking, illiberal, short-sighted.
50. **walk out** (phrasal verb) – desert, abandon, leave.
51. **contradiction** (noun) – disagreement, opposition, inconsistency; rebuttal/negation.
52. **lay bare** (phrasal verb) – reveal, expose, disclose.
53. **lie in** (phrasal verb) – be present, be contained, exist.
54. **bid** (noun) – attempt, effort, endeavour/try.
55. **redouble** (verb) – make something more intense.
56. **resurrect** (verb) – revive, restore, regenerate/revitalize.
57. **multilateral** (adjective) – involving many different countries (in which all WTO member countries are party to the agreement).
58. **keen** (adjective) – eager, wishing, determined.
59. **trans-Atlantic** (adjective) – concerning/relating to countries on both sides of the Atlantic.
60. **encompass** (verb) – include, subsume, incorporate.

## Boris Johnson must reckon with grave consequences of Brexit

**Britain's new PM should abjure his dangerous brinkmanship in seeing Brexit through**

**Boris Johnson, Britain's new Prime Minister**, has achieved one of his life's ambitions. His defiant speech at Downing Street on Wednesday, **pledging a "no ifs, no buts" exit from the European Union** before October 31, is clear indication that he will pursue a hard Brexit. "Doubters, doomsters and gloomsters," would be defeated, he declared in characteristic style. Several ministers from the previous government, who have either resigned or have been dropped, are all presumably among them. Conversely, the induction of several eurosceptics, most notably Jacob Rees-Mogg from the European Research

Group, leaves no doubt that the Johnson team is nothing if not a Brexit cabinet. The other is Dominic Raab who, during the Conservative leadership race, advocated proroguing Parliament to ensure MPs did not stop a no-deal exit. Mr. Johnson's rhetoric is reminiscent of Theresa May's uncompromising early stance that no deal was better than a bad deal. While she was forced to back down from several unrealistic positions, Mr. Johnson's place in Downing Street is far more precarious than her's. His majority in the House of Commons could drop to just two seats if, as the polls forecast, the Tories lose the by-election in August. This arithmetic is crucial in what is a sharply polarised Parliament now. Party hardliners have threatened to vote out the government if the exit deadline was breached for a third time. With Brussels ruling out a renegotiation of the withdrawal agreement, the chances of leaving on October 31 seem remote.

Mr. Johnson has for too long painted the other 27 nations in the bloc as hostile adversaries that have undermined Britain's sovereignty. He has paid scant regard to mounting evidence, most recently from the International Monetary Fund, of the crippling economic impact of Britain leaving the union. Mr. Johnson has even dismissed the risks to the integrity of the Good Friday agreement between the U.K. and Ireland, in the absence of the prevailing soft borders connecting Dublin and Belfast. But as Prime Minister he can ill-afford to indulge the populist instincts of the narrow nationalists among the Conservatives. Instead, he must reckon with the real and grave consequences for the nation and even his party, of abruptly walking out on London's closest partners. The contradictions of that approach were laid bare this week in London's bid to coordinate with Brussels to protect European commercial shipping in West Asia. Clearly, London's interests lie in redoubling efforts to resurrect the multilateral order that U.S. President Donald Trump seems so keen to undo. The special relationship between the principal trans-Atlantic partners is nothing if it did not encompass a more universal vision. Mr. Johnson must abjure his dangerous brinkmanship. That would be in Britain's interest.