

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (APR 19, 2022)

1. [invasion](#) (noun) – occupation, conquering, capture, seizure, annexation, annexing, takeover.
2. [unilateral](#) (adjective) – relating to a method of taking decisions (particularly on international relations) by a state (country) individually without considering other states (countries). In general, it is relating to the decision taken individually without consulting with the others concerned.
3. [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).
4. [diplomat](#) (noun) - envoy, ambassador, emissary, attaché.
5. [appeal](#) (noun) – attraction, drawing power, charisma.
6. [zero out](#) (phrasal verb) – reduce to zero, phase out.
7. [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.
8. [appeal](#) (noun) - plea, earnest request, urgent request.
9. [subtle](#) (adjective) – delicate, indistinct, indefinite; understated, low-key.
10. [quarter](#) (noun) – source, direction, place, point.
11. [virtual](#) (adjective) – performing a task with the use of computer, especially over a network.
12. [summit](#) (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave.
13. [virtual submit/meeting](#) (noun) – (interactive) online summit/meeting.
14. [2+2 talks/meetings](#) (noun) – ‘2+2 talks’ is a term adopted in foreign diplomacy that implies a dialogue between two countries’ defence and external affairs ministries. India holds such talks with Japan and Australia as well but at the foreign secretary and defence secretary level. It is only with the US that India holds ministerial-level talks.
15. [speak of](#) (phrasal verb) – mention, talk about, discuss, refer to.
16. [consequences](#) (noun) – result, outcome, effect, reaction, repercussion, reverberations, ramification.
17. [mechanism](#) (noun) – system, arrangement, regime, apparatus.
18. [engagement](#) (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement.
19. [bilateral](#) (adjective) – involving two groups or countries.
20. [nordic countries](#) (noun) – The Nordic countries are generally considered to refer to Denmark, Norway, Sweden (scandinavian countries), Finland and Iceland including Greenland, Faroe Islands and the Åland Islands.

Note:

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21. **push back** (phrasal verb) – dismiss, refuse, reject, prevent, disagree, oppose; postpone, delay.
22. **recognise** (verb) – acknowledge, accept, admit something (existence, validity, or legality).
23. **mandate** (verb) – instruct, direct, order, require, make something mandatory.
24. **abstain** (verb) – not vote, decline to vote, refuse to vote (formally).
25. **resolution** (noun) – a formal decision taken at a meeting with the help of a vote; motion, proposal.
26. **UN resolution** (noun) – United Nations resolution is formal expression of the opinion or will of United Nations organs. It is a decision or declaration voted on by all member states of the United Nations and it usually requires a simple majority (50 percent of all votes plus one) to pass. Although any UN body can issue resolutions, in practice most resolutions are issued by the Security Council or the General Assembly.
27. **critical of** (adjective) – condemning, castigatory, reproving, denunciatory, disparaging, disapproving, scathing, criticizing.
28. **bombardment** (noun) – bombing, shelling (continuous attack).
29. **civilian** (noun) – non-military person, ordinary citizen.
30. **talks** (noun) - discussions, negotiations, deliberation.
31. **S-400 (Triumf) missile defence system** (noun) – Developed by Russia, the S-400 (Triumph/Triumf) air defence system integrates a multifunction radar, autonomous detection and targeting systems, anti-aircraft missile systems, launchers, and command and control centre. It is capable of firing three types of missiles to create a layered defence. The S-400 is capable of destroying incoming hostile aircraft, missiles and even drones within a range of up to 400 km. It has a tracking capability of nearly 600 km.
32. **put something on hold** (phrase) – postpone, put off, put back, hold off.
33. **rupee-rouble system** (noun) – Indian and Russian industries are making transactions and payment in trade relations via Rupee-Rouble (exchange) method instead of using dollars for transactions. (Rouble is the currency of the Russian Federation).
34. **circumvent** (verb) - avoid, dodge, escape, sidestep.
35. **sustainability** (noun) – stability, reliability, longevity, constancy.
36. **bow** (verb) – bend under pressure.
37. **give in** (phrasal verb) – surrender, yield, submit/capitulate.
38. **sustain** (verb) – continue, carry on, keep up, keep going, maintain.

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39. **the Soviet Union** (noun) – The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also known as the USSR or the Soviet Union) consisted of Russia and 14 surrounding countries. The USSR's territory stretched from the Baltic states in Eastern Europe to the Pacific Ocean, including the majority of northern Asia and portions of central Asia.
40. **lie in** (phrasal verb) – be present, exist.
41. **perception** (noun) – understanding, discernment, recognition/realization; interpretation.
42. **procurement** (noun) – the action of procuring/purchasing/buying something.
43. **offset** (verb) – even up, counterbalance, equalize, neutralize; make amends for, compensate for.
44. **BrahMos** (noun) – a two-stage missile with a solid propellant booster engine as its first stage which brings it to supersonic speed and then gets separated. The liquid ramjet or the second stage then takes the missile closer to 3 Mach speed in cruise phase. The BrahMos missile, an Indo-Russian joint venture, has a range of 290 km and is the fastest cruise missile in the world with a top speed of Mach 2.8 (nearly three times the speed of sound)
45. **missile** (noun) – a self-propelled/rocket-propelled weapon designed to deliver a conventional/nuclear explosive warhead with great accuracy at high speed; projectile.
46. **peg (at)** (verb) – fix, set, hold, limit (a price, rate, or amount) at a particular level.
47. **intake** (noun) – taking in of something; collection, supply.
48. **Ural** (noun) - a mountain range that runs approximately from north to south through western Russia, from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the river Ural and northwestern Kazakhstan.
49. **stake** (noun) – share.
50. **long-held** (adjective) – deep-rooted, well-established, traditional, fixed.
51. **tsarist** (noun & adjective) – relating to an emperor/ruler of (former) Russia.
52. **warm water port** (noun) - a port where the water does not freeze in winter.
53. **strategically** (adverb) – in a way that is designed/planned to serve a particular purpose.
54. **renewable energy** (noun) – clean energy, green energy; energy generated from natural resources (such as water, wind & solar energy).

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55. **Indo-US civil nuclear deal** (noun) - also called 123 Agreement; an agreement under which India agreed to separate its civil and military nuclear facilities and to place all its civil nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and, in exchange, the United States agreed to work toward *full* civil nuclear cooperation with India.
56. **bloc** (noun) – alliance, association, coalition.
57. **regime** (noun) – system; government.
58. **trail** (noun) – path, way, route.
59. **stay out** (phrasal verb) – keep away from, steer clear of, avoid.
60. **stands to reason** (phrase) – it is obvious, it is logical, it is sensible, it is understandable.
61. **straddle** (verb) – be on both sides of something; extend across, traverse.
62. **strategic** (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall goals.
63. **inextricably** (adverb) – in a method that is not possible to separate.
64. **napoleonic** (adjective) - relating to Napoleon I.
65. **adage** (noun) – saying, proverb, maxim/aphorism.
66. **hold good/hold true** (phrase) – remain true; remain valid.
67. **predicament** (noun) – problematic situation, difficulty, quandary.
68. **frontier** (noun) – the political and geographical area near or beyond a boundary; border, boundary, borderline, dividing line, demarcation line.
69. **onside** (adverb) - into a position of agreement.
70. **transgress** (verb) - breach, contravene, disobey, break.
71. **step in** (phrasal verb) - intervene, become/get involved, act, take action, take measures.
72. **venue** (noun) - forum, medium, channel.
73. **facilitate** (verb) – make easy, make possible, clear the way for, open the door for; enable, assist, help.
74. **result in** (verb) - lead to, cause, bring on.
75. **disengagement** (noun) – withdrawal, departure, retreat (of military troops from an area of conflict).
76. **stress** (verb) – emphasize, draw/focus attention on, highlight, underline, underscore.
77. **on the one hand** (phrase) – it is used to introduce the first of two contrasting different, points, facts, or ways of looking at something. It is always followed later by “on the other hand” or ‘on the other’.

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78. **Sherpa** (noun) – an expert (a civil servant or diplomat) accompanying the leader of a member country to an international summit meeting; The term is derived from local people employed as porters/guides for mountaineers in the Himalayas. In Tibetan, shar means East; pa is a suffix meaning ‘people’.
79. **pointer** (noun) – indication, hint, signal, suggestion.
80. **BRICS countries** (plural noun) – the acronym coined to associate five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The BRICS members are known for their significant influence on regional affairs.
81. **Russia, India and China grouping (RIC)** (noun) – a grouping acronym referring to the countries of Russia, India, and China and what makes the trilateral (grouping) unique-and important-is the convergence of geography, foreign policy philosophy, and economic ascent within the group.
82. **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)** (noun) – The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation, the creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai (China). The SCO currently comprises eight Member States (China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and is seen as a counterweight to NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization). It was established as a multilateral association to ensure security and maintain stability across the vast Eurasian region, join forces to counteract emerging challenges and threats, and enhance trade, as well as cultural and humanitarian cooperation.
83. **oft-repeated** (adjective) – often repeated; repeated frequently.
84. **P-5 nations** (noun) – the Security Council has five permanent members – China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States – collectively known as the P5.
85. **UN Security Council (UNSC)** (noun) – it is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, charged with ensuring international peace and security.
86. **albeit** (conjunction) – though, even though, however.
87. **irreplaceable** (adjective) – unique, incomparable, unparalleled, priceless, invaluable.
88. **multilateral** (adjective) – involving many different countries (in which all WTO member countries are party to the agreement).

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89. **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** (noun) – The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog. The inter-governmental body sets international standards that aim to prevent these illegal activities and the harm they cause to society.
90. **Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)** (noun) – a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons through the implementation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear-related exports.
91. **reinforce** (verb) – strengthen, fortify, bolster up, shore up, buttress, prop up, underpin, support.
92. **bonhomie** (noun) – friendliness, warmth, geniality/affability.
93. **exception** (noun) – anomaly, abnormality, inconsistency, special case; deviation, departure.
94. **backslide** (verb) - degenerate, deteriorate, slip, slide, fall off, weaken, regress, retrogress
95. **violation** (noun) – contravention, breaking, non-compliance.
96. **Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA)** (noun) – The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to grant citizenship to religious minorities of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, who had to flee their homeland facing persecution. The six minority groups that have been specifically identified are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, and Parsis.
97. **pull factor** (noun) - something that attracts people to a place or an activity.
98. **anchor** (verb) – secure, fasten, attach, connect firmly.
99. **irrational** (adjective) – unreasonable, illogical, groundless, baseless, unjustifiable.
100. **sanction** (verb) - punish, discipline someone for; impose a sanction.
101. **South & North Block** (noun) – South Block is a **metonym** of the Prime Minister's Office. North Block is a **metonym** of the Ministry of Finance, India. (The Secretariat Building (consists North & South Block) or Central Secretariat is where the Cabinet Secretariat is housed, which administers the Government of India. The South Block houses the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of External Affairs). The North Block primarily houses the Ministry of Finance and the Home Ministry). (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
102. **ride out** (phrasal verb) - resist, hold out against, stand firm against, stand up to, grapple with, face, confront, defy.

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103. **entertain** (verb) – consider, give consideration to, take into consideration, think about, contemplate, give thought to.
104. **invoke** (verb) – cite, refer to, adduce.
105. **non-alignment** (noun) – a term used for an international organization who do not want to officially align themselves with, or against, any major power bloc (group of countries).
106. **strategic autonomy** (noun) – the ability of a state (country) to pursue its national interests and adopt its preferred foreign policy without being constrained in any manner by other states (countries). In its pure form, strategic autonomy presupposes the state (country) in question possessing overwhelmingly superior power. This is what would enable that state (country) to resist the pressures that may be exerted by other states (countries) to compel it to change its policy or moderate its interests.
107. **bend** (verb) - stoop, bow, bend down, bend over, lean down, lean over.
108. **turn a corner** (phrase) – improve, get better, pick up, look up (after critical/difficult situation).
109. **deplore** (verb) – complain about, lament, be against; regret, express regret about.
110. **sovereign** (adjective) – independent, self-governing, autonomous,
111. **unanimously** (adverb) – without opposition, agreed to (by everyone involved).
112. **difference** (noun) – disagreement.
113. **neutrality** (noun) – non-alignment, non-participation, non-involvement.
114. **Bandung Conference, 1955** (noun) – Asian-African Conference, 1955.
In April, 1955, representatives from 29 African and Asian countries gathered in Bandung, Indonesia to discuss peace and the role of the Third World in the Cold War, economic development, and decolonization.
115. **blind** (adjective) - unmindful of, mindless of, careless of, heedless of, insensible to, unconcerned about, unconcerned by, inattentive to, indifferent to.
116. **acquiesce** (verb) – permit, consent to, agree to, allow.
117. **menace** (verb) - frighten, scare, bully, threaten.
118. **aggression** (noun) – hostility, belligerence, combativeness, warmongering, hawkishness.
119. **neutral** (adjective) – impersonal, unbiased, non-partisan.
120. **assertion** (noun) – declaration, statement, contention/protestation.
121. **credibility** (noun) – trustworthiness, reliability, integrity.

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