

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (NOV 12, 2021)

1. the lowdown (noun) - the (true) facts, inside information, the whole story.
2. unveiled (adjective) – presented, released, launched, introduced.
3. 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) (noun) – The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is expected to take place from 01-12 November 2021, in Glasgow, UK. The COP26 summit will bring parties together to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
4. deserve (verb) – warrant, justify.
5. amidst (preposition) – amid, in the middle of; during.
6. contradictory (adjective) – contrary, contrasting, conflicting, inconsistent.
7. summit (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave.
8. striking (adjective) – noticeable, obvious, conspicuous, evident, visible, distinct.
9. enhancement (noun) – improvement, augmentation.
10. rave (noun as modifier) - very enthusiastic, ecstatic, full of praise, excellent, highly favourable.
11. commentator (noun) – critic, analyst, observer.
12. net zero emissions/carbon neutrality (noun) – it means annual zero net CO2 emissions; Carbon neutrality means every ton of anthropogenic (human-caused or influenced) CO2 emitted is compensated with an equivalent amount of CO2 removed (e.g. via carbon sink or carbon sequestration).
13. persist (verb) – continue.
14. cross-partisan (adjective) – denoting supporter from opposing sides.
15. consensus (noun) – an idea or opinion that is shared by all the people in a group.
16. prevailing (adjective) – existing.
17. Climate Treaty or Paris Agreement/Accord/pact (noun) – The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.
18. paradigm (noun) – model, pattern, case in point.

Note:

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19. long-held (adjective) – deep-rooted, well-established, traditional, fixed.
20. stance (noun) – position, approach, standpoint.
21. oblige (verb) – require, compel, bind, constrain, force, put under an obligation, pressurize.
22. assert (verb) – state, avow, insist, announce, declare (confidently).
23. contribute to (verb) – play a part in, be instrumental in, be a factor in, be partly responsible for, have a hand in.
24. pledge (noun) – promise, undertaking, vow, word, commitment, assurance, oath, agreement, guarantee.
25. Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) (noun) – NDCs are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of these long-term goals. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
26. adhere to (verb) – abide by, follow, obey, comply with.
27. escalate (verb) - increase, intensify, accelerate, heighten.
28. emissary (noun) – envoy, ambassador, diplomat, delegate.
29. G20 (noun) – The G20, formed in 1999, is a group of twenty of the world's largest economies that meets regularly to coordinate global policy on trade, health, climate, and other issues. It brings together the world's major advanced and emerging economies. The G20 comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK and USA. The G20 Countries together represent around 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population.
30. proclaim (verb) – declare, announce, pronounce, state.
31. penchant (noun) – passion, preference, inclination, proclivity, predisposition, affinity.
32. in contrast to (phrase) – in opposition to.
33. leverage (verb) – use or utilize something to maximum advantage.
34. muddy the waters (phrase) – make the issue more complicated.
35. take the shine off (phrase) - to make something appear less good.
36. contingent on (adjective) – dependent, conditional.
37. substantial (adjective) – considerable, significant, large.
38. ramification (noun) - consequence, result, aftermath, outcome.
39. post-facto (adjective) – after a certain event.
40. unfold (verb) – happen, occur, take place, transpire.

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41. speculation (noun) – prediction, guesswork, supposition, surmise, notion, opinion/thought.
42. substance (noun) – meaningfulness, significance, importance; significant subject, important matter/content, valid message.
43. emissions intensity (EI) (noun) – the volume of emissions per unit of GDP.
44. Gross domestic product (GDP) (noun) – a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services.
45. absolute (adjective) - complete, total; categorical, unquestionable, undoubted.
46. presumably (adverb) – probably, in all likelihood, undoubtedly, seemingly.
47. Business-As-Usual (BAU) Emissions (noun) – The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines a “business-as-usual” baseline case as the level of emissions that would result if future development trends follow those of the past and no changes in policies take place.
48. business as usual (phrase) – a normal state of affairs, the daily round, routine, a normal pattern.
49. non-fossil fuel energy (noun) – renewable energy.
50. fossil fuel (noun) – non renewable resources (or fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas are formed from the buried/deposited organic materials).
51. install (verb) – induct, instate, appoint, admit to office.
52. renewable energy (noun) – clean energy, green energy; energy generated from natural resources (such as water, wind & solar energy).
53. subsequent (adjective) – following, ensuing, succeeding, successive.
54. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (noun) – The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. Today, it has near-universal membership. The 197 countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention. Preventing “dangerous” human interference with the climate system is the ultimate aim of the UNFCCC.
55. par for (phrase) - expected.
56. read (verb) – look at, interpret, understand, comprehend.
57. yield (verb) – produce, give, provide.

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58. extant (adjective) – present, existing.
59. stretch (verb) – extend, continue (over a period of time).
60. anomaly (noun) - something different, abnormal, unusual; oddity, peculiarity, deviation, aberration, exception.
61. constraint (noun) – restriction, limitation, restraint.
62. hydro (noun) – a hydroelectric power plant.
63. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) (noun) - CEA is a statutory organisation constituted under section 3 of Electricity Supply Act 1948, which has been superseded by section 70 of the Electricity Act 2003. Central Electricity Authority seeks to achieve the vision by performing its statutory function by providing technical support base to all stakeholders in the power sector, to support Ministry of Power for forming policies in the power sector, to make technical standards & regulations, to carry out project monitoring, to disseminate power sector information, to upgrade skills of human resources in the power sector of the country.
64. Energy Mix (noun) - it refers to the combination of the various primary energy sources used to meet energy needs in a given geographic region. It includes fossil fuels (oil, natural gas and coal), nuclear energy and the many sources of renewable energy (hydro, wind, solar and etc.).
65. virtually (adverb) – practically, almost, nearly.
66. account for (phrasal verb) – explain, give reasons for, rationalize.
67. a tad (adverb) - rather, quite, fairly, moderately.
68. projection (noun) – estimation, forecast, prediction, calculation.
69. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
70. inequity (noun) – unfairness, unjustness, one-sidedness, partisanship, bias, prejudice, discrimination.
71. embrace (verb) – welcome, accept, support, back.
72. hitherto (adverb) – previously, earlier, so far/thus far, until now.
73. vociferous (adjective) – vehement, vigorous; outspoken, forthright, vocal.
74. equity (noun) – fairness, justness, neutrality, lack of bias, impartiality.
75. climate change (noun) – a long-term change in the Earth's climate, or of a region on Earth.
76. multi-dimensional (adjective) – involving several dimensions (aspects/features).
77. confine (verb) – limit, restrict.

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78. mitigation (noun) – alleviation, reduction; lessening.
79. accelerated (adjective) – increased, expedited, stepped up, hastened.
80. deployment (noun) – the bringing of resources into effective action.
81. fuel-cell electric vehicles (FCEVs) (noun) - Like all-electric vehicles, fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs) use electricity to power an electric motor. In contrast to other electric vehicles, FCEVs produce electricity using a fuel cell powered by hydrogen, rather than drawing electricity from only a battery.
82. Carbon lock-in (noun) - Carbon lock-in occurs when fossil fuel-intensive systems perpetuate (continue), delay or prevent the transition to low-carbon alternatives - a situation that can seriously imperil climate action.
83. green (adjective) – environmentally friendly, ecologically sound, energy-efficient.
84. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.
85. leap (noun) – sudden rise, rapid increase, surge.
86. -intensive (adjective/usually in combination) – concentrating on a particular thing.
87. waste management (noun) – waste management is the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process.
88. slip (verb) - fail to be remembered.
89. deforestation (noun) – it is when humans remove or clear large areas of forest lands and related ecosystems for non-forest use.
90. deleterious (adjective) – harmful, damaging, adverse, disadvantageous, unfavourable, unfortunate, undesirable.
91. livelihood (noun) – means of making a living with the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing); means of support, subsistence, source of income.
92. forest dweller (noun) - forest people/resident.
93. regarding (preposition) – concerning, with regard/respect to, with reference to.
94. dilute (verb) – weaken, reduce, quell (the value of something).

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95. in favour of (phrase) – in support of, to the advantage of, approve of.
96. interest (noun) – benefit, advantage.
97. short-lived (adjective) – brief, short, short-term, temporary, transitory.
98. potent (noun) – strong, powerful, effective.
99. greenhouse gas (GHGs) (noun) – heat-trapping gas; a gas (such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, etc.) in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation, causing the greenhouse effect and warming of Earth's temperature.
100. on the other hand (phrase) – as an alternative, as another option.
101. Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) (noun) – IRIS, a dedicated initiative, has been co-created by the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) with support from Member Countries and organizations and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) representatives. IRIS aims to support SIDS in achieving sustainable development through a systematic approach to resilient, sustainable, and inclusive infrastructure.
102. undertake (verb) – begin, start; engage in, become involved in, embark on, launch into, attempt, try.
103. coastal (adjective) – seaside.
104. erosion (noun) – destruction, deterioration, decline, weakening.
105. exacerbate (verb) – intensify, increase, heighten, aggravate, worsen, compound.
106. haphazard (adjective) – disorderly, irregular, random.
107. urbanisation (noun) – a process of creating urban areas. It is a result of population migration from rural areas in addition to natural urban demographic growth.
108. dimension (noun) – aspect, feature, side, element, facet.
109. stakeholder (noun) – a person with an interest in something.

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