

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (NOV 23, 2021)

1. folly (noun) – foolishness, stupidity, madness, irresponsibility, thoughtlessness.
2. haunted (adjective) - tormented, anguished, troubled, worried, disturbed.
3. battleground (noun) – battlefield, theatre, arena of war.
4. institutionalised (adjective) – established.
5. neutrality (noun) - impartiality, lack of bias/prejudice, even-handedness, fairness.
6. remedy (noun) – solution, answer, antidote/panacea.
7. geopolitical (adjective) – relating to (the study of) the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources &, etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.
8. pivot (noun) – focus, central point, focal point.
9. geography (noun) – region.
10. dictate (verb) – determine, affect, control.
11. geopolitics (noun) – the study of the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources & etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.
12. interpret (verb) – understand, construe, explain.
13. demographic (adjective) – relating to the statistical study/structure of populations, especially human beings.
14. entity (noun) – organization, establishment.
15. nominally (adverb) - in a very small degree; slightly.
16. monarchy (noun) – kingdom, sovereign state; a form of government in which a country is ruled by someone who rules for life and usually receives their position from another person when that person dies.
17. aristocracy (noun) - the upper class, the elite, the high society, the ruling class, the nobility.
18. civil war (noun) – a war between organized groups within the same state or country.
19. make inroads (into) (phrase) – progress/advance into (a new area/territory).
20. inroad (noun) – offensive, attack, assault, incursion, invasion.
21. Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 (noun) - it was between the United Kingdom and Russia relating to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, was signed on August 31, 1907, in Saint Petersburg. The United Kingdom and Russia committed themselves not to undertake change in the political status of Afghanistan.

### Note:

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22. imperial (adjective) – monarchical.
23. strategic (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall (military) goals.
24. overrun (verb) – exceed, go beyond, go over.
25. avenue (noun) – way, direction, route, path (to make progress toward something).
26. subcontinent (noun) – the Indian subcontinent, it is a physiographical region in South Asia. Geopolitically, the Indian subcontinent, consisting variably of India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.
27. emissary (noun) – envoy, ambassador, diplomat, delegate.
28. arms (noun) – weapons, weaponry, firearms.
29. Pushtunistan (noun) – a geographic historical region inhabited by the indigenous Pashtun people of modern-day Afghanistan and Pakistan in South-Central Asia, wherein Pashtun culture, language, and national identity have been based.
30. punitive (adjective) – disciplinary, corrective, retributive.
31. coercive (adjective) – overbearing, forceful, intimidating, high-handed.
32. deterrent (adjective) – aimed to deter.
33. course (noun) – plan of action, course of action, method of working.
34. retaliatory (adjective) – revenging, vengeful, avenging.
35. credibility (noun) – trustworthiness, reliability, dependability.
36. ties (noun) – association, relationship, bond, connection.
37. dissident (adjective) – dissenting, disagreeing.
38. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
39. intervention (noun) – the process of intervening in something; involvement, interference.
40. trilateral (adjective) – involving three nations/parties/groups.
41. render (verb) – give, provide.
42. mujahideen group (noun) – Islamic guerilla group.
43. Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) (noun) – a primary intelligence agency in Pakistan.
44. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) (noun) – an independent civilian intelligence agency of the United States government that compiles intelligence information, conducts counterintelligence activities outside the United States, and advises the President and the National Security Council on matters of foreign intelligence and national security.

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45. candid (adjective) - outspoken, forthright, blunt, open, honest, truthful, sincere.
46. account (noun) - description, report, explanation, narration, narrative, statement.
47. embarrass (verb) – humiliate, upset, distress, make uncomfortable, make awkward.
48. cost (noun) – loss, suffering, drawback, disadvantage.
49. occupation (noun) – invasion, seizure, takeover, annexation; control, rule.
50. conventional (adjective) – normal, regular, usual.
51. subdue (verb) - conquer, defeat, vanquish, overpower, overcome.
52. throw/cast/shed light on (phrase) – explain, elucidate, clarify, clear up.
53. laconic (adjective) – brief, concise, succinct, short.
54. the way out (noun) – a method of dealing with a problem; solution.
55. the way in (noun) - a method of getting involved in a problem.
56. face-saving (adjective) – relating to something that is done in order to save reputation/dignity.
57. haste (noun) – hurry, urgency.
58. withdrawal (noun) – retreat, departure, disengagement.
59. sovereign state (noun) - independent country.
60. Durand Line (noun) – a borderline between Afghanistan and Pakistan.
61. forego (verb) – abandon, relinquish, sacrifice, refrain from.
62. subsidy/subvention (noun) – also called subvention; a financial contribution granted to help an industry or business, mostly given by a government, in order to keep the price of service/goods at a low level.
63. resolution (noun) – proposal, settlement.
64. repudiate (verb) – reject, deny, disavow, contradict, rebut.
65. treaty (noun) – agreement, accord, pact, compact, protocol.
66. frontier (noun) – the political and geographical area near or beyond a boundary; border, boundary, borderline, dividing line, demarcation line.
67. regime (noun) – government.
68. in the wake of (phrase) – as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
69. install (verb) – induct, instate, appoint, admit to office.
70. diplomatic (adjective) – consular, foreign-policy.

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71. in touch (phrase) - in contact, communication, connection.
72. eventually (adverb) – in the end, finally, at last.
73. whosoever (noun) - whoever.
74. pursue (verb) – engage in, conduct, take part in, take up (an activity).
75. air (verb) – express, voice, make public, communicate.
76. receptive (adjective) – responsive, open-minded, open to new ideas, willing, open.
77. on the other hand (phrase) – as an alternative.
78. from time to time (phrase) – occasionally, now and again, periodically.
79. lapse into (verb) – deteriorate, decline, fall, drop, worsen, degenerate.
80. extremism (noun) – radicalism, fanaticism, dogmatism.
81. scholar (noun) – academic, intellectual, learned person.
82. sustainable (adjective) – acceptable, trustworthy, reliable, dependable.
83. in relation to (phrase) – regarding, concerning, with reference to, in connection with.
84. opine (verb) – suggest, propose, put forward, express, state (an opinion); comment, remark, posit, moot.
85. negotiate (verb) – discuss terms, hold talks, discuss a settlement, talk, try to reach a compromise.
86. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (noun) – NATO was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
87. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
88. negotiation (noun) – discussions, talks, deliberation.
89. commentator (noun) – critic, analyst, observer.
90. morass (noun) – confusion, chaos/muddle, entanglement/mix-up.
91. unequivocally (adverb) – clearly, well definedly; unambiguously, categorically, unmistakably.
92. subscribe to (verb) – agree with, be in agreement with, support/endorse.
93. multilateral (adjective) – involving many different countries (in which all WTO member countries are party to the agreement).
94. interfere (verb) – intervene in, get involved in, encroach on, impinge on, meddle in.
95. obligation (noun) – duty, responsibility, commitment, necessary condition, requirement.

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96. seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
97. neutralization (noun) – the action of stopping something from having an effect.
98. thought-through (adjective) – thoroughly considered, thought out.
99. ground (noun) – reason, cause, basis, factor.
100. ideological (adjective) – relating to a system of ideas (ideology).
101. constraint (noun) – restriction, limitation, restraint.
102. presume (verb) – assume, suppose, believe.
103. reconciliation (noun) – restoration of friendly relations, restoration of harmony, agreement, compromise, understanding, peace, an end to hostilities.
104. contradict (verb) - conflict with, be at odds with, be at variance with, be inconsistent with.
105. in terms of (phrase) – with regard to, regarding/concerning, in connection with.
106. ideology (noun) – a system of belief, set of principles.
107. on record (phrase) - recorded, documented, registered.
108. neutralism (noun) - military non-alignment.
109. 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).
110. pronouncement (noun) – announcement, declaration, formal statement.
111. foreseeable (adjective) – predictable, expected, anticipated.
112. cohesion (noun) – unity, togetherness, solidarity, coherence.
113. likelihood (noun) – probability, chance, prospect, possibility.
114. depart from (verb) – deviate, diverge, digress, turn away, turn aside.
115. recognition (noun) – acknowledgement, acceptance, admission.
116. defreezing (noun) - unfreezing; removal of restrictions on the use of (an asset).
117. aid (verb) – help, assist, support, give assistance to, lend a hand to.
118. bilateral (adjective) – involving two groups or countries.
119. bilaterally (adverb) – between the two countries involved.
120. consideration (noun) – factor, point, concern, matter, element, aspect.
121. constitutional (adjective) – legal, lawful, legitimate.
122. binding (adjective) – compulsory, obligatory, imperative, mandatory, necessary.
123. proximate (adjective) - nearest, near, close by.

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124. neighbour (noun) – a country that is next to another country; (bordering) country.
125. call on (phrasal verb) – appeal to, ask, request.
126. 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.
127. refrain from (verb) – stop oneself, abstain, desist from, hold back.
128. lie in (phrasal verb) – be present, exist.
129. accommodate (verb) – adjust, adapt, attune, get accustomed, come to terms with, come to accept.
130. relevance (noun) – significance, importance.
131. futile (adjective) – pointless, useless, valueless.
132. push for (phrasal verb) – support for, urge, promote, advocate, recommend, champion, espouse.
133. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
134. dire (adjective) – terrible, dreadful, appalling, shocking, grave, serious, woeful.
135. accommodation (noun) – adjustment, adaptation, attunement.
136. ripe (adjective) – ready, fit, suitable; opportune, advantageous, favourable.
137. great power (noun) – a country that has a great international influence, resources, and military strength.
138. misery (noun) – affliction, misfortune, difficulty, problem, adversity, ordeal, trouble, hardship.
139. leave in one's wake (phrase) – to cause an effect remaining for a long time because of someone's actions/behaviour.
140. sanity (noun) – (common) sense, rationality, reasonable behaviour.
141. wiser comparative adjective of wise (adjective) – well advised, well thought out, well judged, rational, logical.

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