

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (NOV 22, 2021)

1. go back (phrasal verb) – return to.
2. Farm Acts, 2000 (noun) – Farm Acts, 2000 refer to three agricultural bills passed by Indian Parliament in September 2020. The three acts are “The Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 (FPTC Act) allows farmers to sell their harvest outside the notified Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis without paying any State taxes or fees”, “the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 facilitates contract farming and direct marketing”, and “the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 deregulates the production, storage, movement and sale of several major foodstuffs, including cereals, pulses, edible oils and onion, except in the case of extraordinary circumstances”.
3. legislation (noun) – body of laws, acts, rules, regulations, statutes.
4. established (adjective) – accepted, traditional, official, time-honoured; well known, recognized, acknowledged.
5. unprecedented (adjective) – not done or experienced before.
6. in any case (phrase) - moreover; whatever happens.
7. repeal (verb) – invalidate, reverse, cancel, nullify, revoke.
8. understandably (adverb) - as expected.
9. jubilant (adjective) – rejoicing, overjoyed, triumphant, joyful, elated.
10. indeed (adverb) – in fact, actually, undeniably.
11. robust (adjective) – strong, powerful.
12. movement (noun) – campaign, drive, push.
13. staying power (noun) – stamina, endurance, resilience, fortitude, strength, vigour, energy, steadfastness, robustness, toughness, determination, tenacity, perseverance.
14. transformation (noun) – change, alteration, modification, variation.
15. jaded (adjective) – overtired, weary, exhausted.
16. prolonged (adjective) – lengthy, extended, protracted, unending, unrelenting.
17. determined (adjective) – resolute, full of determination, purposeful, resolved, single-minded, firm.
18. capitulation (noun) - surrender, submission, yielding, giving in, succumbing.
19. augur well (verb) – bode, indicate, portend (a good outcome).
20. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.

Note:

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21. bring in (phrasal verb) – introduce, start to involve (in a particular activity).
22. ordinance (noun) – An ordinance is a law that is promulgated by the President of India only when the Indian parliament is not in session. The President has been empowered to promulgate Ordinances based on the advice of the central government under Article 123 of the Constitution. This legislative power is available to the President only when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session to enact laws.
23. perplexing (adjective) - puzzling, baffling, bewildering, confusing, mystifying.
24. far-reaching (adjective) – sweeping, overarching, extensive, profound, comprehensive.
25. unwise (adjective) – ill-advised, ill-considered, short-sighted, misguided, thoughtless.
26. push through (phrasal verb) – to make a plan to put something into use as quickly as possible.
27. take someone into one's confidence (phrase) - to tell someone your secrets.
28. Article 123 of the Constitution (noun) - it grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate ordinances when there is great urgency in the nature of an emergency & either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session.
29. legislate (verb) – make laws, pass laws, enact laws, formulate laws, establish laws.
30. radical (adjective) – thorough, complete, total, entire, comprehensive, exhaustive, sweeping, far-reaching, wide-ranging, extensive.
31. necessitate (verb) – make necessary, require, need, demand, call for.
32. working (noun) - functioning, operation.
33. in order to (phrase) – with the purpose/aim of.
34. House committees (noun) – The parliamentary (standing & select) committees; They do close examination and investigation of government policies, actions and spending.
35. Parliamentary Standing Committee/Parliamentary panel (noun) – it is a committee (consisting of Members of Parliament) constituted usually on an annual basis to enable detailed consideration/discussion on all bills (all proposed laws).

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36. Parliamentary select committee (noun) – ‘parliamentary select committee’ can be formed for a specific purpose, for instance, to deliberate on a particular bill. Once the Bill is disposed of, that select committee ceases to exist.
37. scrutiny (noun) – examination, inspection, investigation.
38. impression (noun) – notion, idea, thought, opinion.
39. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament in the forms of Bills.
40. authority (noun) - authorization, right, power.
41. money bill (noun) – The Bill deals with issues such as receipt and spending of money, such as tax laws, laws governing borrowing and expenditure of the government, prevention of black money etc. Under India’s constitutional design, money bill requires only the Lok Sabha’s affirmation/approval (bypassing Rajya Sabha’s affirmation/approval) only for it to turn into law.
42. adventurous (adjective) – risky, dangerous, perilous, precarious.
43. comprehensive (adjective) – all-inclusive, broad-based; all-embracing, complete, thorough.
44. nothing short of (phrase) – nothing less than.
45. shock absorber (noun) - a device designed to absorb and damp shock impulses; cushion, bulwark; something that reduces the bad effects of an unpleasant occurrence.
46. design (verb) – create, plan, formulate, think up.
47. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
48. with/keep a cool head (phrase) - stay calm (in a difficult situation).
49. take the heat off (phrase) - to reduce/decrease the pressure on someone/something.
50. stakeholder (noun) – a person with an interest in something.
51. govern (verb) – regulate, control.
52. bypass (verb) – circumvent, avoid, dodge, escape, sidestep.
53. wisdom (noun) – knowledge, understanding, insight, discernment, perception.
54. invaluable (adjective) – indispensable, crucial, critical, key, extremely helpful/useful, vitally important.
55. monarch (noun) - sovereign, ruler, crowned head.

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56. arrogant (adjective) – high-handed, overbearing, opinionated, egotistic, swaggering, boastful; self-important.
57. commoner (noun) – common person.
58. realm (noun) – kingdom, sovereign state, monarchy.
59. wiser comparative adjective of wise (adjective) – well advised, well thought out, well judged, rational, logical.
60. time-honoured (adjective) – traditional, established, long-established, long-standing, respected, tried and tested.
61. sobering (adjective) – serious/sensible, thoughtful; logical/realistic, pragmatic.
62. civilise (verb) – enlighten, edify, educate, instruct.
63. necessity (noun) – (essential) requirement, prerequisite, indispensable thing.
64. howsoever (conjunction) – in whatever way, however.
65. accumulated (adjective) – amassed, gathered.
66. treasure (noun) – riches, valuables, wealth, fortune.
67. hold (verb) – have.
68. misstep (noun) – mistake, blunder, false step.
69. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
70. trudge (verb) - to walk with heavy, slow steps (because you are tired (or) you carry something heavy (or) you walk on a hard surface like sand).
71. expose (verb) - make vulnerable, make subject, subject, put at the risk of.
72. harshness (noun) – severity, difficult condition.
73. calculation (noun) – projection, prediction, expectation.
74. tactical (adjective) – calculated, strategic, diplomatic.
75. wait and watch/see (phrase) - bide one's time; to wait calmly for a good opportunity to do something; be patient, stand by, hold back.
76. repeal (noun) – cancellation, revocation, annulment, abolition, invalidation, withdrawal/reversal.
77. scepticism (noun) – doubt, suspicion/mistrust, wariness, lack of conviction.
78. presumably (adverb) – probably, in all likelihood, undoubtedly, seemingly.

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79. tide over (phrasal verb) - help or support someone in difficulty (particularly with financial aid); assist, give assistance to, keep someone going, sustain, survive, see through.
80. Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) (noun) - the region/area extends between the Indus and Ganges rivers.
81. bring back (phrasal verb) – cause someone/something to return to; reintroduce.
82. hurdle (noun) – obstacle, difficulty, problem, barrier, impediment, obstruction, hindrance.
83. corporatisation (noun) – the process of transforming and restructuring a state-owned asset or organization into a corporation.
84. parliamentary scrutiny (noun) – the close examination and investigation of government policies, actions and spending by the parliamentary (standing & select) committees.
85. interest (noun) – a particular (common) concern, especially in politics or business.
86. jeopardise (verb) – imperil, threaten, put at risk, put in danger, endanger.
87. absolutely (adverb) – completely, totally.
88. vest (verb) - entrust to, invest in, bestow on, confer on, grant to, give to.
89. discretion (noun) – freedom, choice, option, preference, volition.
90. presiding officer (noun) – The Speaker (of the Parliament/Legislative Assembly).
91. reasoned (adjective) – logical, rational, well thought out, clear, sensible.
92. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about.
93. public interest (noun) – the public good; the advantage/benefit of the community in general.
94. namely (adverb) – specifically, that is, that is to say.
95. in the light of (phrase) – considering, taking into account, keeping in mind.
96. horrendous (adjective) – horrible, terrible, awful, shocking.
97. wage (verb) – engage in, carry on, conduct, pursue, undertake (a struggle/war).
98. brave (verb) – endure, put up with, bear, withstand, weather, suffer, sustain, go through.

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