

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JUL 01, 2022)

1. Anti-defection law (noun) – The 10th Schedule to the Constitution, popularly referred to as the ‘Anti-Defection Law,’ was inserted by the 52nd Amendment in 1985. The grounds of disqualification are specified in Paragraph 2 of the 10th Schedule. A member would incur a disqualification under paragraph 2 (1) (a) when he “voluntarily gives up his membership of a party” and under 2 (1) (b) when he/she votes (or abstains from voting) contrary to the directive issued by the party.
2. content (noun) - satisfaction, fulfilment happiness, pleasure, gratification.
3. erode (verb) – (gradually) undermine, weaken, spoil, deteriorate, destroy.
4. compliance (noun) – adherence, observance, conformity.
5. lawmaker (noun) - representative, parliamentarian, legislator.
6. development (noun) – event, turn of events, occurrence, happening, circumstance, incident, phenomenon, situation.
7. throw up (phrasal verb) – produce; create and bring something to notice.
8. troubling (adjective) – annoying, disconcerting, distressing, disturbing, perplexing, unsettling.
9. emasculate (verb) – weaken, make less effective, undermine, reduce the powers of.
10. constitutional (adjective) – relating to something as per the Constitution; legal, lawful, legitimate.
11. corrective (noun) – remedy, medication, antidote; correctional, punitive, penal or disciplinary action.
12. perceived (adjective) – supposed, regarded, considered.
13. evil (noun) - atrocity, outrage, enormity, crime.
14. unprincipled (adjective) - unethical, immoral, dishonest, fraudulent.
15. defection (noun) – desertion, absconding, decamping.
16. induce (verb) - persuade, convince, prompt, inspire, influence, urge, incite, encourage, motivate.
17. lure (noun) – temptation, enticement, attraction, appeal.
18. monetary (adjective) - relating to money/cash; financial.
19. inducement (noun) - incentive, attraction, encouragement, temptation.
20. farsight (noun) - foresight, far-sightedness, forethought, anticipation, planning, forward planning.
21. clairvoyant (adjective) - fortune teller, forecaster of the future, crystal gazer, prophet, seer, soothsayer.
22. draw attention to (phrase) – emphasize, put stress on, underscore, underline, highlight.

Note:

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23. subversion (noun) – undermining, ruining, destruction.
24. irony (noun) – paradox, incongruity, peculiarity; contradiction, a strange/funny situation where things are happening the other way around (than expected).
25. dissident (noun) - dissenter, objector, protester, nonconformist, rebellion.
26. undue (adjective) – excessive, extreme, immoderate.
27. dissident (adjective) - dissenting, disagreeing, objecting, protesting, nonconformist, rebellious.
28. legislator (noun) – a member of a legislature (parliament/legislative assembly); lawmaker, representative.
29. mandate (verb) – require, order, demand, make mandatory.
30. set in motion (phrase) – start, begin, activate, trigger, initiate; cause, bring about (a series of events).
31. resurrect (verb) – relaunch, reinstitute, bring back.
32. in a big way (phrase) - to a great extent.
33. characterise (verb) – identify, depict, describe.
34. thrust area (noun) – significant, important, essential area (of work/research).
35. put something into perspective (phrase) - to compare something with a similar thing to give a better idea; to assess the true importance of something.
36. run through (phrasal verb) – go through, look over, look through, take a look at, run over.
37. the Tenth Schedule (noun) – The 10th Schedule to the Constitution, popularly referred to as the ‘Anti-Defection Law,’ was inserted by the 52nd Amendment in 1985. The grounds of disqualification are specified in Paragraph 2 of the 10th Schedule. A member would incur a disqualification under paragraph 2 (1) (a) when he “voluntarily gives up his membership of a party” and under 2 (1) (b) when he/she votes (or abstains from voting) contrary to the directive issued by the party.
38. premiership (noun) - administration, governance, leadership.
39. culmination (noun) – completion, finish, conclusion; crowning moment.
40. deliberation (noun) - discussion, talk, consultation, debate.
41. consensus (noun) – an idea or opinion that is shared by all the people in a group, agreement, concurrence.

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42. give up (phrasal verb) – resign from, stand down from; discontinue, renounce, forgo.
43. whip (noun) – a member of a political party who is in charge of providing that written notice is called as “Whip”. (it also means that “a written notice provided by the party (Whip) to their members in in Parliament/Legislative Assembly to vote to support the act/policy”).
44. contrary (adjective) - conflicting, clashing, incompatible, contradictory.
45. legislative (adjective) - law-making, judicial, parliamentary, policy-making, administrative.
46. exception (noun) – special case; deviation, departure.
47. exempt (verb) - excuse, free from, exclude.
48. result in (verb) - cause, prompt, bring about, give rise to.
49. provision (noun) – clause, stipulation, condition, specification, requirement.
50. invoke (verb) – cite, refer to, adduce.
51. constitute (verb) -comprise, make up, account for, represent.
52. interpretation (noun) – meaning, understanding, reading, inference, conclusion, supposition.
53. recourse (noun) – option, choice, possibility/way out.
54. have/take recourse to (phrase) – resort to, fall back on, turn to, make use of, use, utilize, avail oneself of, employ.
55. defect (verb) - desert, change allegiances, change loyalties, change sides, turn traitor, rebel.
56. interpret (verb) – mean, understand, read, infer, conclude, suppose.
57. the art of the possible (phrase) - it means 'achieving what we can (possible), instead of what we want (often impossible)'. (However, it's most closely associated with the 19th century German statesman Otto von Bismarck, who was behind the reunification of Germany. Bismarck famously said that “politics is the art of the possible, the attainable — the art of the next best.”).
58. ordinarily (adverb) – usually, normally, commonly, generally.
59. conveniently (adverb) – suitably, favourably, advantageously.
60. topple (verb) - remove, unseat, oust, bring down.
61. hold (verb) – have, conduct, organize, convene.
62. floor test (noun) – a floor test is primarily taken to know whether the executive enjoys the confidence of the legislature. It is a constitutional mechanism under which a Chief Minister appointed by the governor can be asked to prove majority on the floor of the Legislative Assembly.

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63. infructuous (adjective) – pointless or unnecessary.
64. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
65. impose (verb) - force, press, urge.
66. bench (noun) – a court of law with a number of judges.
67. hold (verb) – give (a verdict/judgement).
68. Legislative Assembly (noun) – Vidhan Sabha; Legislative Assembly is the lower house, much like the Lok Sabha of the Parliament. Members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected by the people through assembly elections. The term of the Legislative Assembly is five years (unless it is dissolved earlier). A member of a legislative Assembly is referred to as an MLA.
69. deem (verb) – consider, regard as, see, view.
70. a ray of hope (phrase) – something which gives a slight hope in a difficult situation.
71. reflect (verb) – indicate, show, display, demonstrate, represent, exhibit.
72. nevertheless (adverb) – in spite of that, anyway, nonetheless, even so.
73. emphasise (verb) – call/draw attention to, put stress on, underscore, highlight.
74. ground (noun) – reason, cause, basis, factor.
75. conduct (noun) – way of behaving, performance, action.
76. inference (noun) – decision, judgement, interpretation, reasoning.
77. wilful (adjective) – deliberate, intentional, purposeful.
78. intervention (noun) – the process of intervening in something; involvement, interference; mediation, arbitration, conciliation.
79. jigsaw puzzle (noun) – a puzzle to assemble/arrange cut pieces of a picture together.
80. Constitution Bench (noun) – a bench of the Supreme Court having five or more judges on it. These benches are not a routine phenomenon. Constitution Benches are exceptions, set up only if some circumstances exist). (A bench of two or three judges is called a division bench).
81. interlocutory (adjective) – relating to a provisional/temporary/interim one (order, arbitration, adjudication).
82. proceeding (noun) – legal action, legal proceedings, lawsuit, case.
83. mandatory (adjective) – obligatory, compulsory, binding, required, requisite.

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84. considerable (adjective) – substantial, appreciable, significant, much.
85. no-confidence motion (NCM) or motion of no confidence (noun) – the no-confidence motion means that one or more members of the national assembly (or parliament) have lost confidence in the appointed government. If the motion is accepted, then the party in power has to prove its majority in the House. The party can remain in power when it shows its strength through a floor test which is primarily taken to know whether the executive enjoys the confidence of the legislature. If they fail the floor test, the government has to resign.
86. dispose (verb) – discard, get rid of, do away with.
87. admit (verb) - accept, agree to, approve of, acknowledge.
88. authenticity (noun) – reliability, dependability, trustworthiness.
89. authority (noun) – authorization, right, power.
90. disallow (verb) - prevent, prohibit, proscribe, debar, ban.
91. comply with (verb) - abide by, conform to, follow, obey.
92. summon (verb) – convene, assemble, order, call.
93. grave (adjective) – crucial/critical, important/significant, serious.
94. pilot (verb) – test, examine.
95. Bill (noun) – draft statute/law, proposed legislation, proposal (presented to parliament/congress/council for discussion).
96. grey (adjective) - ambiguous, doubtful, unclear, uncertain, indistinct, indefinite, indeterminate, open to question, debatable.
97. repent (verb) – regret, rue, be sorry for.
98. shortcoming (noun) – fault, flaw, imperfection/defect.

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