

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 05, 2022)

1. interrogate (verb) – question, cross-examine, probe.
2. merit (noun) – grade, level, excellence, distinction (awarded as per performance/score in an examination).
3. reservation (noun) – a system of affirmative action in India that provides historically disadvantaged groups representation in education, employment, and politics.
4. binary (noun) – something having two parts.
5. advance (verb) – put forward, present, suggest, propose, moot.
6. interpretation (noun) – explanation, elucidation, clarification, definition.
7. ideals (noun) – principle, moral value, belief, conviction, standard.
8. equality (noun) – equal rights, equal opportunities, nondiscrimination.
9. social justice (noun) – the equal access to wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society.
10. potential (noun) – capability, capacity, ability, power.
11. fractious (adjective) – argumentative, quarrelsome, contentious, controversial, difficult (to control), disagreeable.
12. futile (adjective) – pointless, useless, valueless.
13. bench (noun) – a court of law with a number of judges.
14. lay something to rest (phrase) - to end something (worry, concern, doubt, misconception, etc.).
15. misconception (noun) – misapprehension, misunderstanding, mistake, misinterpretation, misbelief, miscalculation, false impression, fallacy.
16. constitutional (adjective) – legal, lawful, legitimate.
17. far-reaching (adjective) – extensive, profound, radical, comprehensive, sweeping, all-embracing.
18. expeditious (adjective) – speedy, quick, rapid, swift.
19. Other Backward Class (OBC) (noun) – In the Indian Constitution, OBCs are described as socially and educationally backward classes (SEBC), and the Government of India is enjoined to ensure their social and educational development.
20. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) (noun) – Economically Weaker Section (EWS) or Economically Backward Classes (EBC) in India is a subcategory of people belonging to the General Category having an annual family income less than ₹8 lakh and who do not belong to any category such as SC/ST/OBC across India, nor to MBC in Tamil Nadu.

Note:

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21. National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) (noun) – The National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) is conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA) as a uniform entrance examination for admission to various undergraduate medical courses in approved/recognized Medical/Dental /AYUSH and other Colleges/ Deemed Universities /Institutes (AIIMS & JIPMER) in India, as per Section 14 of The National Medical Commission (NMC) Act, 2019 and relevant Graduate Medical Education Regulations (GMER) 1997, as amended from time to time.
22. All-India Quota (AIQ) (noun) – The All India Quota (AIQ) Scheme was introduced in 1986 under the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to provide for domicile-free merit based opportunities to students from any State to aspire to study in a good medical college located in another State. All India Quota consists of 15% of total available UG seats and 50% of total available PG seats in government medical colleges. Initially, there was no reservation in AIQ Scheme up to 2007. In 2007, the Hon'ble Supreme Court introduced reservation of 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs in the AIQ Scheme.
23. domicile (noun) – a person's permanent residence. In law, domicile is the status of being a lawful permanent resident in a particular jurisdiction (territory/region).
24. writ petition (noun) – A writ petition can be filed by any person whose Fundamental Rights have been infringed/violated by the State. Under a Public Interest Litigation, any public-spirited person may file a writ petition in the interest of the general public even if his own Fundamental Right has not been infringed.
25. ground (noun) – reason, cause, basis, factor.
26. reverse (adjective) – opposite, contrary, counter.
27. discrimination (noun) – prejudice, bias, bigotry, unfairness, inequity, one-sidedness, partisanship.
28. 103rd Constitution Amendment Act, 2019 (noun) – it introduces 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of society for admission to Central Government-run educational institutions and private educational institutions (except for minority educational institutions), and for employment in Central Government jobs.
29. tenability (noun) – reasonableness, plausibility, believability, acceptability.
30. in view of (phrase) – considering, taking into consideration, because of, as a result of.

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31. public health (noun) – the branch of medicine handling public health; public health is also the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities through education, policy making and research for disease and injury prevention.
32. implications (noun) – consequence/outcome, ramification, repercussion.
33. uphold (verb) – confirm, endorse/approve, vindicate/validate.
34. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
35. affirmative action (noun) – it means positive steps taken to increase the representation of (women and) minorities in areas of employment, education, and culture from which they have been historically excluded.
36. defender (noun) - supporter.
37. concede (verb) – admit, acknowledge, accept, recognize.
38. break ground (phrase) - do something new and useful.
39. build on (phrasal verb) – develop, enhance.
40. jurisprudence (noun) – legal system.
41. reaffirm (verb) – assert, state, say again strongly.
42. substantive equality (noun) – It goes beyond the basics (i.e. all are equal & be treated alike) and identifies underlying structural or characteristic differences. It is concerned with equitable outcomes and equal opportunities for disadvantaged and marginalized people and groups in society. “Substantive equality of opportunity” prevails with respect to some desirable position or ranked order of positions just in case all members of society are eligible to apply for the position, applications are fairly judged on their merits and the most meritorious are selected, and sufficient opportunity to develop the qualifications needed for successful application is available to all.
43. underlie (verb) – be the cause of, be the basis of, be the fundamental of.
44. rely on (phrasal verb) – depend on; resort to, have recourse to.
45. Constituent Assembly (noun) – The Constituent Assembly of India, consisting of indirectly elected representatives, was established to draft a constitution for India. It existed for approx. three years, the first parliament of India after independence in 1947.
46. remedy (noun) – solution, answer, antidote/panacea.
47. reiterate (verb) – repeat, say again, restate.

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48. [Article 16\(4\) of the Constitution of India](#) (noun) - Article 16(4) of the Constitution provides: "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the state."
49. [enunciate](#) (verb) – pronounce, articulate; express/state.
50. [Article 16\(1\) of the Constitution of India](#) (noun) - Article 16(1) states that there shall be equal opportunity for the citizens in the matter of employment or appointment to any office under the State.
51. [aspirational](#) (adjective) – determined, ambitious, dedicated, aggressive.
52. [measure](#) (noun) – action, step, procedure.
53. [privilege](#) (noun) – advantage, right, benefit, prerogative, entitlement.
54. [fortune](#) (noun) – wealth, riches, substance, property, assets, resources.
55. [negate](#) (verb) – deny, reject, dispute, call into question, contradict.
56. [critique](#) (verb) – analyse, evaluate, assess, appraise, review.
57. [insight](#) (noun) - understanding, comprehension, apprehension, judgement, revelation.
58. [draw upon](#) (phrasal verb) – to use something in some beneficial way.
59. [cultural capital](#) (noun) – cultural capital in sociology comprises an individual's social assets (education, intellect, style of speech, dress, etc.) that "promote social mobility within a stratified society". The term was coined by 1970s French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, who developed the idea as a way to explain how power in society was transferred and social classes maintained. In simple terms, it can be defined as the skills and knowledge which an individual can draw on to give them an advantage in social life.
60. [take up](#) (phrasal verb) – accept, say yes to, agree to.
61. [commensurate](#) (adjective) – appropriate to, corresponding to, in accordance with, in proportion with; equivalent, equal, matching, comparable, proportionate.
62. [attentive](#) (adjective) – heedful, mindful, watchful; considerate, thoughtful.
63. [meritocratic](#) (adjective) – relating to the belief that rulers should be chosen for their superior abilities and not because of their wealth or birth.
64. [consolidation](#) (noun) – combination, unification, linking.

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65. habitus (noun) - features; manner, attitude, behavior.
66. inherited (adjective) – congenital, innate, natural; hereditary, ancestral, familial.
67. hierarchy (noun) – class system; arrangement, classification.
68. obsession (noun) – the particular condition of having unwanted and repeated thoughts, feelings, ideas & etc., about someone or something (all the time); fixation, preoccupation, concern, mania/craze/phobia.
69. serve to (phrase) – to have the intention/purpose of doing something.
70. denigrate (verb) – criticise, attack, insult, devalue, defame.
71. dignity (noun) – self-esteem, self-respect, morale.
72. stereotype (noun) – standard image, received idea, cliché, hackneyed idea.
73. prejudice (noun) – bigotry, bias, partisanship, partiality, intolerance, discrimination, preference, one-sidedness, unfairness, inequality, inequity.
74. masquerade (verb) – pretend, impersonate, disguise (oneself as).
75. dilution (noun) – reduction in value/power/force of something.
76. disembodied (adjective) – intangible, insubstantial, impalpable/bodiless.
77. abstract (adjective) – theoretical, conceptual, notional.
78. highlight (verb) – underline, underscore, emphasize.
79. stark (adjective) – clear, distinct, evident, obvious, striking.
80. prestige (noun) - importance, prominence, superiority.
81. unimpeachability (noun) - trustworthiness, reliability, dependability,.
82. evaluator (noun) - analyst, interpreter, reviewer.
83. manufactured (adjective) – invented; fabricated.
84. construct (noun) - idea or theory.
85. traumatic (adjective) – painful, distressing, disturbing.
86. bloodbath (noun) – mass slaughter, wholesale/indiscriminate killing.
87. jealously (adverb) – defensively, carefully, protectively.
88. ruthless (adjective) – unforgiving, unfeeling, uncaring, unsympathetic.
89. stymie (verb) – prevent, stop, hamper, thwart, impede, hinder.
90. opine (verb) – suggest, propose, put forward, express, state (an opinion); comment, remark, posit, moot.
91. competence (noun) – capability, ability, competency, knowledge, expertise, expertness, skill.
92. gamut (noun) – range, extent, scope.

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93. foreground (verb) – bring/call/draw attention to, highlight.
94. exclusionary (adjective) – special, limited.
95. elite (noun) – high society people; the group of most powerful people in a society.
96. paradigm (noun) – model, pattern, case in point.
97. crude (adjective) – bad, deficient, defective, faulty, imperfect, inferior.
98. disparity (noun) - inconsistency, imbalance, inequality.
99. construe (verb) – interpret, understand, explain, elucidate, analyse.
100. perpetuate (verb) – cause to continue something indefinitely, particularly a bad situation, an attitude/idea/belief, etc; keep going, keep in existence, extend/prolong.
101. overlook (verb) – neglect, ignore, disregard, turn a blind eye.
102. creamy layer (noun) – income ceiling for Other Backward Classes (OBC) reservation under which children of persons having a gross annual income of Rs 8 lakh or above for a period of three consecutive years would fall under the creamy layer category and would not be entitled to the benefit of reservation available to Other Backward Classes (OBC).
103. realm (noun) – area, field, domain (of activity).
104. linguistic (adjective) – relating to language; lingual.
105. democratise (verb) – make something available to everyone.
106. buttress (verb) - strengthen, support, reinforce.
107. document (verb) - substantiate, confirm, validate, authenticate, endorse.
108. dynamics (noun) – basic/fundamental cause or force that triggers change within a system.
109. oligarchic (adjective) – relating to a small group which controls the country & government.
110. Savarna Aayog/Commission for Unreserved Classes (noun) – this Commission will safeguard interests of the unreserved classes besides effective implementation of various welfare schemes.
111. mushroom (verb) – increase, burgeon, grow, develop rapidly.
112. landscape (noun) – a particular field of activity.
113. complacent (adjective) – careless, casual, unconcerned, uninterested, apathetic, perfunctory; smug, self-satisfied, pleased/proud of oneself, self-opinionated, satisfied, pleased, contented.
114. condescend (verb) – patronize, look down on, put down,

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