

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (AUG 30, 2022)

1. freebie (noun) – a thing that is provided without charge; giveaway, handout; a subsidised consumption.
2. presumption (noun) – assumption, supposition, belief/expectation, conclusion.
3. orient (verb) - aim, direct, angle, intend.
4. short-termism (noun) – an excessive focus on short-term results at the expense of long-term interests.
5. result in (verb) – lead to, cause, bring on.
6. meet with (phrasal verb) - receive, experience, undergo, be subjected to, have to put up with, have to bear.
7. bolster (verb) – strengthen, support, make stronger, reinforce, buttress.
8. merit (noun) – good point, strong point, significance, justification; value, worthiness.
9. as a result (phrase) – owing to, due to, because of.
10. shoot up (phrasal verb) - increase rapidly, soar, rise rapidly, escalate, skyrocket.
11. go beyond (phrasal verb) – to be more than something; to be better than something; to do more than something; exceed.
12. nutrition (noun) – the process in which necessary food is received/obtained by the living things to grow and be healthy.
13. illustrate (verb) – explain, elucidate, clarify.
14. welfare (noun) – social security, government/state benefit, public assistance.
15. at the outset (phrase) – at first, to begin with, at the beginning.
16. subsidised (adjective) – paid part of the cost of something (for example, food), so that it is available at a lower price.
17. consumption (noun) – the use of goods and services by households.
18. obstacle (noun) – barrier, hurdle, stumbling block, impediment, hindrance.
19. vehicle (noun) – apparatus, mechanism, means, medium, instrument.
20. impart (verb) – communicate, pass on, convey, transmit (information/knowledge to someone).
21. distinction (noun) – difference, variance, variation.

Note:

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22. merit good (noun) – the goods that are provided generally by the government to certain sections of the society. The government provides it free or cheaply because the government wishes to encourage their consumption. Merit goods, such as education and health care, have positive externalities, that is, the public benefit exceeds the private benefit.
23. readily (verb) – easily, with ease, without difficulty, effortlessly.
24. discernible (adjective) – visible, noticeable, observable, recognizable, perceptible.
25. grassroots (plural noun) – the most basic level of an organisation.
26. underlie (verb) – be the cause of, be the basis of, be the fundamental of.
27. grasp (noun) – understanding, comprehension, knowledge, awareness.
28. disadvantaged (adjective) – deprived, underprivileged, poor, poverty-stricken.
29. bring about (phrasal verb) – cause, produce, result in, lead to, give rise to.
30. intervention (noun) – the process of intervening in something; involvement, interference.
31. consideration (noun) – careful thought, deliberation, reflection, contemplation.
32. bench (noun) – a court of law with a number of judges.
33. 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).
34. hearing (noun) – trial, court case, legal proceedings.
35. composition (noun) – formation, framework, structure.
36. enforceable (adjective) – executable, binding, applicable, implementable, feasible, mandatory, workable.
37. emphatic (adjective) – decisive, outright, conclusive, resounding.
38. frown on/upon (phrasal verb) – disapprove of, be against, discourage, dislike, disfavour.

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39. livelihood (noun) – means of making a living with the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing); means of support, subsistence, source of income.
40. in this regard (phrase) – in connection with the aspect/consideration/point referred to earlier.
41. bound to (adjective) – sure, likely, guaranteed.
42. from time to time (phrase) – occasionally, sometimes, periodically, at times, every so often.
43. largesse (noun) – generosity, benefaction, magnanimity; handouts, grants, aid.
44. Directive Principles (noun) – Part IV of the Constitution of India (Article 36–51) contains the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). These principles aim at ensuring socioeconomic justice to the people and establishing India as a Welfare State.
45. harassment (noun) – oppression, victimization, persecution, molestation.
46. vacuum (noun) – empty space, emptiness, void, nothingness.
47. Representation of the People Act, 1951 (noun) – an act of Parliament of India to provide for the conduct of election of the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, the corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.
48. cap (noun) - limit, upper limit, ceiling.
49. substantially (adverb) - considerably, significantly, seriously, desperately.
50. undermine (verb) – weaken, subvert, sabotage, damage.
51. left right and centre (phrase) - on all sides; in all directions.
52. leave behind (phrasal verb) – forget, mislay; abandon.
53. bankrupt (adjective) – insolvent, ruined, failed, in debt.
54. rein in (phrasal verb) – to control, restrain, restrict, limit someone/something.
55. way around (noun phrase) - a way of tackling or avoiding a problem.
56. fiscal deficit (noun) – the difference between total expenditure and total income of the government.

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57. imbalance (noun) – disparity, unevenness, inequality, variation, disproportion.
58. fiscal imbalance (noun) – a mismatch in the revenue powers and expenditure responsibilities of a government.
59. fiscal prudence (noun) – cautiousness, carefulness, judgement on fiscal decisions like borrowing, and spending, and managing the fiscal targets.
60. fiscal discipline (noun) – the ability of government to balance revenues and expenditures.
61. indulge in (verb) – become involved in (an undesirable activity).
62. in the game (phrase) - actively participate in something.
63. long haul (noun) – difficult task.
64. wreck (verb) – damage, ruin, demolish, destroy.
65. discredit (verb) – stigmatise, dishonour, disgrace; condemn, denounce, criticize;
66. in the eyes of (phrase) – in the view of; in the opinion of.
67. electorate (noun) – all the people who entitled to vote in an election.
68. equity (noun) – fairness, justness, neutrality, lack of bias, impartiality.
69. per se (adverb) – by itself, in itself, of itself, as such, intrinsically.
70. blow up (phrasal verb) – explode, shatter, go boom, go off.
71. scarce (adjective) – meagre, inadequate, paltry.
72. privileged (adjective) – wealthy, rich, affluent, prosperous.
73. the privileged (noun) – wealthy, rich or affluent people.
74. chunk of (noun) – a significant amount of.
75. accountability (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability.

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