

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 04, 2022)

1. **bolster** (verb) – strengthen, support, make stronger, reinforce, buttress.
2. **delink** (verb) – separate, segregate, isolate, dissociate.
3. **strategically** (adverb) – in a way that is designed/planned to serve a particular purpose.
4. **Depsang (plains)** (noun) – The Depsang plains lie south of DBO (Daulat Beg Oldie post) in a strategic area that the military calls Sub-Sector North (SSN). DBO is the country's northernmost outpost where India operates an advanced landing ground to support its forward military deployments. The Depsang Plains are large plains that are suitable for driving armoured carriers, artillery and mechanised units, which is unusual at the height of about 17,000 feet above sea level. The Depsang plains are strategically important as it provides a flat surface amid the mountainous terrain which can be used by either of the two countries to launch a military offensive, similar to the Spanggur Gap in the Chushul sub-sector. Ladakh's traditional trade route to Central Asia passed through the Depsang Plains, with the Karakoram Pass lying directly to its north.
5. **plain** (noun) – a large area of flat land.
6. **Sino-Indian war (1962)** (noun) – also known as the Indo-China War and Sino-Indian Border Conflict, was a war between China and India that occurred in 1962. A Chinese disputed Himalayan border was the main cause of the war.
7. **confront** (verb) - trouble, bother, burden, distress, cause trouble/suffering to, face, beset.
8. **lie in** (phrasal verb) – be present, exist.
9. **Claim Line** (noun) – China's 1959 claim line can be traced back to the 1914 Simla Convention, which gave birth to the McMahon Line that separated Tibet from India. Since agreeing to the Simla Convention in 1914, the Chinese never raised any objection to the McMahon Line until 1959 when Zhou Enlai, Beijing's first premier and head of government of the People's Republic of China sent a letter to then-prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. Enlai asserted that the McMahon Line was a result of a 'British policy of aggression' that could not be considered 'legal.' Enlai proposed that both Indian and Chinese troops should retreat 20km from the 'illegal' McMahon Line in the eastern sector, and from 'the line up to which each side exercises actual control' in the western sector. India has rejected China's statement on the 1959 claim line put forth by its then-premier Zhou Enlai. India hasn't recognised it since Nehru's time.

Note:

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10. McMahon line (noun) – the demarcation line between Tibet and the North-east region of India proposed by British colonial administrator Sir Henry McMahon at the 1914 Simla Convention signed between British and Tibetan representatives. It is the effective boundary between China and India.
11. consent (noun) – approval, agreement, assent, concurrence, acceptance.
12. counterpart (noun) – equivalent, equal (person); fellow, peer.
13. turn down (phrasal verb) - reject, refuse, decline, say no to.
14. cremate (verb) – dispose (of a dead person's body) by burning after funeral ceremony.
15. take up with (phrasal verb) - get involved with,
16. lay claim to (phrase) – claim to have rights to (something).
17. device (noun) – plan, move, scheme.
18. post (noun) – military base; military quarters.
19. invader (noun) – attacker, intruder; a person invades a country.
20. stiff (adjective) – firm, determined, resolute, strong, stubborn.
21. resistance (noun) – opposition, defiance, confrontation.
22. memorialize (verb) – commemorate, honour, pay tribute to.
23. People's Liberation Army (PLA) (noun) – People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the armed forces of the country of China and the Communist Party of China (CPC). It is one of the largest military forces in the world.
24. inscription (noun) – engraving, wording, writing.
25. corpse (noun) – dead body.
26. negotiation (noun) – discussions, talks, deliberation.
27. belie (verb) – misrepresent, falsify, distort.
28. on the ground (phrase) – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
29. ground (noun) – reason, cause, basis, factor.
30. underline (verb) – emphasize, underscore, highlight.
31. enterprise (noun) – activity, affair, pursuit, move, measure.
32. assert (verb) - state, avow, insist, announce, declare (confidently).
33. come as a surprise (phrase) - to make someone feel surprised.

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34. friction points (noun) – areas in conflict; points of Chinese ingress into hitherto India-controlled territory in Ladakh. These ‘friction points’ are Depsang, Galwan, Hot Springs, Gogra, North bank of Pangong Tso, Kailash Range and Demchok.
35. euphemism (noun) - an innocuous (inoffensive/harmless) or pleasant word/phrase/expression that is used as an alternative to something offensive & unpleasant; polite term, indirect term, mild alternative, understatement.
36. ingress (noun) – entry, access, means of entry, admission.
37. hitherto (adverb) – previously, earlier, so far/thus far, until now.
38. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) (noun) – Indo-Tibetan Border Police was raised on October 24, 1962 for reorganizing the frontier intelligence and security set up along the Indo-Tibetan border. ITBP was initially raised under the CRPF Act. However, in 1992, parliament enacted the ITBPF Act and the rules there under were framed in 1994. In the year 2004, in pursuance of GoM recommendations on “One Border One Force”, the entire stretch of India-China Border comprising 3488 Kms was assigned to the ITBP for Border Guarding duty.
39. patrol (verb) – keep guard, keep watch, keep a vigil on.
40. hot springs (noun) – Hot Springs (Kyam) is the location of an Indian border checkpost operated by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) in the Chang Chenmo River valley in Ladakh near the disputed border with China. It is so named because there is a hot spring at this location. (hot spring is generally a spring (well head) with water at temperatures substantially higher than the air temperature of the surrounding region and it (water) is believed to have medicinal qualities).
41. Demchok (plains) (noun) – a village and military encampment in the Indian-administered Demchok sector that is disputed between India and China. It is administered as part of the Nyoma tehsil in the Leh district of Ladakh by India. and claimed by China as part of the Tibet Autonomous Region. The Line of Actual Control (LAC) with Tibet runs on the southeast side of the village along the Charding Nullah and continues along the Indus River.

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42. implicitly (adverb) – indirectly, tacitly, understandably, in a implied/hinted way.
43. rule out (phrasal verb) – reject, eliminate, dismiss, disregard; prohibit, prevent.
44. proclaim (verb) – declare, announce, pronounce, state.
45. strategic (adjective) – relating to achieving long-term or overall goals.
46. consequence (noun) – result, outcome, ramification, repercussion.
47. enclave (noun) – area, region (enclosed within).
48. Sub-Sector North (SSN) Road (noun) - a strategic all-weather road in eastern Ladakh in India, close to the Line of Actual Control with China. It connects Ladakh's capital city Leh, via the villages of Darbuk and Shyok at southern Shyok River Valley, with the Daulat Beg Oldi (DBO) post near the northern border.
49. Y-junction/Bottleneck (noun) - a crucial Y-junction near the Burtse patrol camp in Ladakh. Barely 30 kms south of the strategically important Daulat Beg Oldie forward base, this Y-junction is also known as 'bottleneck' in Indian strategic circles because any patrol seeking to reach either Point 10 or Point 13 along the Line of Patrol, must cross this junction.
50. Line of Actual Control (LAC) (noun) – the de-facto (effective) border between India and China. The LAC is a 4,057-km border running through three areas-Western (Ladakh, Ladakh (Kashmir)), middle (Uttarakhand, Himachal), and eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal).
51. deployment (noun) – the bringing of resources into effective action.
52. infantry (noun) – foot soldiers; soldiers engage in military combat on foot.
53. stand-off (noun) – deadlock, stalemate, impasse, standstill.
54. deploy (verb) – use, utilize, employ, make use of.
55. blockade (noun) – barricade, barrier; obstacle/impediment.
56. status quo (noun) – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs.
57. come to light (phrase) - appear, come out, transpire, become known, emerge.

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58. attributable (adjective) – considered as an outcome/result caused by.
59. label (verb) – categorize, classify, identify.
60. legacy (noun) – something received from a predecessor or from the past.
61. diplomatically (adverb) – tactfully, sensitively; in a way that involves ambassadors/diplomats between countries.
62. bunker (noun) – reinforced underground shelter.
63. step away from (phrasal verb) - to stop being involved in something; step aside, leave, quit, resign.
64. resort to (verb) – use, utilize, have recourse to, fall back on, turn to.
65. quid pro quo (phrase) – “something for something”; support in exchange for something.
66. intrusion (noun) - encroachment on, trespass on, infringement of.
67. leverage (noun) – influence, power, authority, weight, sway, control.
68. categorical (adjective) – outright, complete, thorough, total, conclusive, out-and-out.
69. heresy (noun) – the act of dissenting/opposing the established opinion/belief.
70. outrage (noun) – fury, anger, rage, wrath, resentment; affront, offence.
71. greet (verb) – acknowledge, admit, accept.
72. find oneself (verb) – discover himself/herself/itself to be in a particular situation.
73. Aksai Chin (noun) – a territory in Ladakh, is under illegal Chinese occupation.
74. warfare (noun) – war, fighting, combat, armed conflict.
75. tenuous (adjective) – slight, insubstantial, negligible, weak/shaky; doubtful, dubious, questionable, vague, unspecific, indefinite.
76. vulnerable (adjective) – endangered, unsafe, unprotected, unguarded, ill-protected; easily affected by, prone to, at risk of.
77. swoop (noun) – (a sudden) action, movement.
78. ridge (verb) - cliff, height, peak of a mountain.
79. on paper (phrase) - in theory, theoretically, supposedly.
80. two-front situation/challenge (noun) – two-front situation/challenge is something in which attacks take place on two geographically separate fronts.

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81. worst-case scenario (noun) – the most serious or severe possible thing (environment, circumstances or outcome) that could happen in any given situation.
82. wrest (verb) – snatch, seize, grab, take by force.
83. viable (adjective) – reasonable, practical, logical, sensible, effective.
84. launch pad (noun) – something (a platform) which sets a particular activity moving in a direction.
85. offensive (noun) – aggressive, combative.
86. vow (noun) – swear, pledge, promise, sworn statement, affirmation.
87. corroborate (verb) – confirm, verify, validate.
88. swathe (noun) – a wide area of something.
89. sparsely (adverb) – scantily, scarcely, infrequently.
90. assertion (noun) – declaration, announcement, assurance, attestation, affirmation.
91. predate (verb) – happen at a date earlier than (something).
92. vis-à-vis (preposition) – concerning, with regard to, in relation to, as/in comparison with, in connection with (*Vis-à-vis* from Latin via. French, means literally “face-to-face”).
93. akin (adjective) – similar, related, equivalent.
94. end up (phrasal verb) – finish up, turn up, come/appear, find oneself (to a particular course of action in the end).
95. blunder (noun) – mistake, error, gaffe, fault.
96. aftermath (noun) – consequences, after-effects, repercussions; end result, outcome.
97. in the aftermath of (phrase) – in the wake of, as a consequence of, as a result of.
98. hold back (phrasal verb) – stop, discontinue, withhold; restrict, restrain, block.
99. painstakingly (adverb) – with great care & thoroughness.
100. detriment (noun) – damage/harm, disadvantage, impairment.

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