

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JUN 18, 2022)

1. [Agnipath](#) (noun) – the Agnipath scheme is for recruitment of soldiers in the three branches of the armed forces, on a short-term basis. Under the scheme, youth between 17.5 to 21 years of age will be enrolled on an ‘All-India All-Class’ basis as soldiers for four years. These recruits, who will be known as ‘Agniveers’, will form a distinct rank bearing a distinct insignia (badge/ emblem) in the respective forces. They will not be eligible for any pensionary benefit under the scheme.
2. [singe](#) (verb) - scorch, burn, blacken.
3. [endanger](#) (verb) - imperil, threaten, put at risk, put in danger.
4. [vociferously](#) (adverb) – vigorously, outspokenly, vehemently, forcefully, forthrightly.
5. [One Rank One Pension \(OROP\)](#) (noun) - OROP implies a uniform pension for defence personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement. OROP means that any two
6. [campaign](#) (verb) – solicit (ask for/request) votes; canvass, electioneer,
7. [poetry](#) (noun) - rhyming.
8. [contend with](#) (phrasal verb) – deal with, cope with, face, grapple with (a difficult or unpleasant situation).
9. [prose](#) (phrase) - discourse/expression.
10. [obfuscate](#) (verb) – confuse, complicate, make unclear; bewilder, mystify, puzzle, perplex.
11. [implications](#) (noun) – consequence/outcome, ramification, repercussion.
12. [arrears](#) (noun) - dues, outstanding payment, amount due, money owing.
13. [cumulatively](#) (adverb) – in a cumulative manner; collectively, accumulatively, incrementally.
14. [substantially](#) (adverb) – considerably, significantly, greatly.
15. [show up](#) (phrasal verb) - appear, get there, be present, materialize, turn up, report.
16. [on the books](#) (phrase) - contained in a list of employees.
17. [modernisation](#) (noun) – improvement, refurbishment, remodeling, revamping.
18. [armed forces](#) (noun) – army, navy, air force (collectively); troops, forces, services, soldiers, soldiery.

### Note:

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19. squadron (noun) – an (air force) unit consisting a number of military aircrafts (2 or more) and their personnel deployed on a surveillance duty to protect a country's skies; unit, contingent, regiment.
20. short of (phrase) – less than.
21. implicit (adjective) – implied, indirect, understood, tacit, unexpressed, unvoiced.
22. acknowledgement (noun) - acceptance, admission, recognition.
23. adversary (noun) – opponent, rival, combatant.
24. wish away (phrasal verb) - to desire or hope that a problematic issue or situation will disappear without (you) doing anything about it.
25. resort to (phrase) – have recourse to, fall back on, turn to, make use of, use, utilize, avail oneself of, employ.
26. shrink (verb) – diminish, lessen, reduce, decrease, dwindle.
27. pilot (adjective) – experimental, trial, test, model.
28. play out (phrasal verb) - transpire, happen, occur, take place.
29. turnover (noun) - rate of replacement, coming and going.
30. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.
31. augmentation (noun) – reinforcement, strengthening, fortification, bolstering.
32. retention (noun) – the ability of an organization to retain its personnel/employees.
33. boasting (noun) – excessively proud; self-satisfied talk.
34. tooth-to-tail ratio (noun) – Tooth to tail ratio is a military term that refers to the amount of military personnel it takes to supply and support (tail) each combat soldier (tooth).
35. backbone (noun) – mainstay, cornerstone, foundation, chief support, buttress, pillar.
36. degradation (noun) – deterioration, degeneration, decline.
37. two-fold (adjective) – having two parts/elements.
38. legacy (noun) – something received from a predecessor or from the past.
39. fragmented (adjective) – divided, splintered, split, separated, disintegrated.
40. autonomous (adjective) – self-governing, independent, self-determining.

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41. homogeneous (adjective) – uniform, identical/unvarying, similar.
42. outbreak (noun) – sudden appearance/occurrence, outburst, flaring up.
43. distinction (noun) – difference, contrast, dissimilarity, divergence, variance, variation.
44. 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.
45. ethos (noun) – attitudes, beliefs, principles.
46. affidavit (noun) – sworn statement, self-attestation, self-declaration.
47. composition (noun) – the action of putting things together; integration, merger, formation.
48. regiment (noun) - unit, troop, squad, contingent.
49. personnel (noun) – labour force, force, staff, employees, workforce.
50. optimum (adjective) – optimal, best, most favourable, most advantageous, most appropriate, ideal, perfect.
51. characterisation (noun) – a description of the distinctive features of something.
52. reputation (noun) – standing, stature, status, position.
53. peer (noun) – equal, fellow.
54. tradition-bound (adjective) – bound/required by tradition.
55. campaign (noun) – an organized effort which seeks to influence the decision making progress within a specific group.
56. adaptive (adjective) – flexible, adjustable, adaptable.
57. resilience (noun) – the ability to bounce back quickly from difficulties; strength of character, strength, toughness.
58. upheaval (noun) – disruption, turmoil, disorder, chaos, mayhem.
59. throw up (phrasal verb) – produce something; bring something to notice.
60. deploy (verb) – use, utilize, employ, make use of.
61. criterion (noun) – basis, standard, norm, specification (criteria is the plural form of criterion).
62. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about.
63. camaraderie (noun) – fellowship, closeness, solidarity, togetherness, mutual support.
64. esprit de corps (noun) – French literally ‘spirit of the body’; morale”; the capacity of a group’s members to maintain belief in an institution or goal, particularly in the face of opposition or hardship.

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65. end up (phrasal verb) – finish up, turn up, come/appear, find oneself (to a particular course of action in the end).
66. grapple with (verb) – deal with, copy with, handle/manage.
67. jealousy (noun) – envy; the state of being jealous.
68. gratuity (noun) - a monetary benefit given by the employer to his employee at the time of retirement.
69. bound to (adjective) – sure, likely, guaranteed.
70. tenure (noun) – term of office, period in office, period of office, time in office.
71. creep up (phrasal verb) – increase, rise slowly but steadily.
72. do away with (phrase) - abolish, quash, get rid of, discard, remove, eliminate, discontinue, cancel, stop, end, terminate.
73. Recruitable Male Population (RMP) (noun) – The Recruitable Male Population (RMP) is reckoned as 10 per cent of the total male population of a state or union territory, based on the Census of India Report 2011. The RMP factor for a state or UT is calculated as the proportion of RMP of the state or UT to the RMP of India. This policy is being implemented since 1966 and is uniformly enforced in all states and UTs.
74. imbalanced (adjective) – relating to the disparity/inequality.
75. linguistic (adjective) – relating to language; lingual.
76. ethnicity (noun) – a category of people who identify with each other based on common language, ancestral, social, cultural, or national experiences.
77. ethnic (adjective) – relating to a population subgroup (cultural, national, traditional/folk) with a common national or cultural tradition.
78. imbalance (noun) – disparity, variation, disproportion, unevenness, lopsidedness.
79. likelihood (noun) – possibility, chance, probability.
80. civil war (noun) – a war between organized groups within the same state or country.
81. scenario (noun) – situation, backdrop, context.
82. federalism/federal framework/system (noun) – a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
83. ideology (noun) – a system of belief, set of principles.

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84. underemployment (noun) – it occurs when a person does not work full time and when a job does not use the worker's skills fully.
85. inflict (verb) – impose, force, press, thrust.
86. throw up (phrasal verb) – produce something; bring something to notice.
87. erstwhile (adjective) – old, previous, former, then.
88. demobilized (adjective) – disbanded, decommissioned, discharged, dissolved, dispersed.
89. state capacity (noun) – state capacity is the ability of a government to accomplish policy goals, either generally or in reference to specific aims. A state that lacks capacity is defined as a fragile state or, in a more extreme case, a failed state.
90. the state (noun) – the government, the administration, the regime, the authorities.
91. cede (verb) – surrender, concede, relinquish, yield, give up.
92. majoritarian (adjective) – relating to a philosophy that states that a majority (sometimes categorized by religion, language, social class, or some other identifying factor) of the population is entitled to a certain degree of primacy (priority) in society, and has the right to make decisions that affect the society.
93. heady (adjective) – potent, intoxicating, strong.
94. cocktail (noun) – a mixture of different things/substances.
95. consume (verb) – destroy, demolish, wipe out, devastate.
96. inheritance (noun) – succession, accession, assumption, taking over, addition.
97. anchor (verb) – secure, fasten, attach, connect firmly.
98. commensurate (adjective) – appropriate to, corresponding to, in accordance with, in proportion with; equivalent, equal, matching, comparable, proportionate.
99. honour (noun) – high respect; privilege, prestige, fame, merit, importance,
100. yearning (noun) – longing, craving, desire, wish.
101. run the risk of (phrase) – do something that may cause something bad/unpleasant thing.

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