

WORD LIST-1 (NOV 26, 2022)

1. deeper comparative adjective of deep (adjective) – intense, serious.
2. message (noun) – point, meaning.
3. call (noun) – appeal, request, necessity, demand.
4. take something at face value (phrase) - to accept or believe something as someone says without thinking whether it is true or not.
5. outcome (noun) – result, consequence, conclusion.
6. first-past-the-post (FPTP) system (phrase) – it is an electoral system in which a candidate with the most votes in each constituency wins and becomes the MP/MLA for that seat.
7. tip (verb) – predict, expect, recommend.
8. proportional representation (PR) (noun) – this refers to an electoral system in which the distribution of seats corresponds closely with the proportion of the total votes cast for each party. This is a more complicated but representative system than the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, which is used in India. If a party gets 40% of the total votes, for example, a perfectly proportional system would allow it to get 40% of the seats. Some countries used a combination of the proportional representation system and the FPTP system.
9. the coming together (noun) - congregation, assemblage, get-together, the joining together;
10. alliance (noun) - coalition, union, partnership.
11. overcome (verb) - defeat, beat, vanquish, conquer, rout.
12. at the helm (phrase) – in charge, in command/control/authority; in the driving seat.
13. helm (noun) – in charge, in command, in authority, position, head, lead, manage, control.
14. in terms of (phrase) – with regard to, regarding, concerning, in respect of, with reference to.
15. mandate (noun) - approval, agreement, assent, concurrence.
16. long-standing (adjective) – persistent, continuing (for a long time); permanent, long-lasting, enduring, long-term.
17. mainstream (adjective) – accepted, established, recognized, prevailing.
18. sizeable (adjective) – considerable, substantial, large, significant.
19. House of Representatives (noun) – The House of Representatives (Pratinidhi Sabha) is the one of the houses of the Federal Parliament of Nepal, with the other house being the National Assembly (Rastriya Sabha).
20. personality (noun) – celebrity.
21. vague (adjective) – imprecise, inexact, unclear/uncertain.

Note:

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EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

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22. **ideological** (adjective) – relating to a system of ideas (ideology).
23. **federalism/federal framework/system** (noun) – a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
24. **seek** (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
25. **dissolve** (verb) – disband, disestablish, dismiss; annul, nullify.
26. **provincial** (adjective) – regional, territorial.
27. **set up** (phrasal verb) – create, establish, initiate.
28. **federalist** (adjective) – relating to a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
29. **constitution** (noun) – body of law; system of rules; regulations, fundamental principles, charter.
30. **point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signal, signify, denote, reveal.
31. **inability** (noun) – incapability, incapacity, powerlessness, impotence, helplessness.
32. **stability** (noun) – steadiness, firmness, solidity, secureness, strength.
33. **effect** (verb) – bring about, carry out, cause to happen.
34. **lift** (verb) – improve.
35. **out-migration** (noun) – permanent migration in order to settle elsewhere.
36. **blow** (noun) – shock, surprise; setback/misfortune.
37. **Maoist** (noun) – a follower of Maoism (it originated in China as a form of communist theory derived from the teachings of Chinese political leader Mao Zedong).
38. **Madhesis** (noun) – people who live in the flat southern region of Nepal (the Terai plains) which is also called Madhesh.
39. **play a role** (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
40. **federalisation** (noun) – the act of being put under a federal system.
41. **Republican** (noun) – (in the US) a member or supporter of the Republican Party (also referred to as the GOP); conservative, right winger.
42. **legacy** (noun) – something received from a predecessor or from the past.
43. **constitution-building** (noun) – it refers to processes for negotiating, drafting and implementing constitutions.
44. **the fact that** (phrase) – used to refer to a specific situation under consideration/discussion.
45. **tired of** (phrase) – bored with or annoyed/irritated/upset by.
46. **opportunist** (noun) – a person who is selfish, self-centred, self-seeking, egocentric.

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47. stance (noun) – attitude, approach, opinion, point of view.
48. republicanism (noun) – the political ideology of being a citizen in a state as a republic under which the people hold popular sovereignty.
49. secularism (noun) – the belief that religion should not have a strong influence in education or other public parts of society.
50. comprehensive (adjective) – all-inclusive, broad-based; all-embracing, complete, thorough.
51. federal (adjective) – relating to a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
52. agenda (noun) – plan, scheme.
53. province (noun) - territory, region, district, area.
54. empower (verb) – authorize, allow, entitle.
55. enthusiasm (noun) – eagerness, keenness, excitement, willingness, readiness, commitment.
56. wane (verb) – disappear, decline, decrease, diminish, fail, fade (away).
57. buoy (verb) – support, encourage, stimulate, boost, cheer up, strengthen, fortify, inspire, give strength to.
58. veteran (noun) – (long-serving) expert, seasoned, mature, established/experienced (person in an area of activity).
59. take over (phrasal verb) – assume control of, take control of, take charge of, assume responsibility for, be elevated to.
60. mark (verb) – characterize, distinguish, identify; represent, signify, indicate, demonstrate.
61. largely (adverb) – mostly, mainly, generally.
62. sectarian (adjective) – factional, partisan, dogmatic, fanatical, bigoted, narrow-minded.
63. diversity (noun) – existence/presence of different people (from a variety of backgrounds and perspectives ranging from race to age to gender to hometown to educational experience) within group; variety, variance, difference.
64. beleaguered (adjective) – hard-pressed, troubled, suffering; under pressure, under stress.
65. citizenry (noun) – all the people/citizens (of a place/country considered as a whole).
66. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
67. unleash (verb) – let loose, release, let something go freely/uncontrollably.
68. up to (phrase) – the responsibility/choice of (someone).

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