

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 03, 2022)

1. discourse (noun) – discussion, conversation, communication, expression.
2. hardship (noun) – distress, suffering, affliction, trouble, adversity.
3. chronic (adjective) – constant, continuing, unending, persistent, long-lasting.
4. be at the centre of (phrase) – be (the) main cause/subject of something.
5. in/within living memory (phrase) – within or during a time that is remembered by people that are still alive.
6. weightiest superlative adjective of weighty (adjective) – important, significant, major.
7. metric (noun) - barometer, indicator, criteria, measure, standard, sample.
8. invite (verb) – draw, attract.
9. draw/invite attention (phrase) – to make someone notice something; emphasize, highlight, underscore; focus on.
10. centrality (noun) – the quality of being of the greatest importance.
11. take shape (phrase) – become clear, become definite.
12. trump (verb) – beat, outdo, outperform.
13. triumph (verb) – win, succeed, be successful, come first.
14. Mandal (party) (noun) – a party which supports the (socially and educationally) backward castes.
15. line (noun) – policy, practice, approach, position, stance.
16. on one's hands (phrase) - at someone's disposal (& that person has to tackle it).
17. identity (noun) – a social category, a set of persons marked by a label and distinguished by rules deciding membership and (alleged) characteristic features or attributes; individuality, character, originality.
18. identity politics (plural noun) – it is also called as identitarian politics, refers to political positions based on the interests and perspectives of social groups with which people identify. Identity politics is when people of a particular race, ethnicity, gender, or religion form alliances and organize politically to defend their group's interests.
19. campaign (noun) – canvassing, electioneering, an act of soliciting (asking for/requesting) votes; an organized effort that seeks to influence the decision-making process within a specific group.
20. strategy (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
21. leave someone with something (phrase) – cause someone to feel something (an emotion); produce, generate, give rise to, result in.
22. impression (noun) – feeling, opinion, view, perception.

Note:

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23. winds of change (phrase) – influential events/actions that result in significant political/social changes.
24. sweep (verb) – move quickly & steadily.
25. polarisation (noun) – separation of two contrasting groups (based on different opinions/beliefs).
26. lose one's edge (phrase) - If someone loses their edge, they no longer have the special advantages that they had in the past.
27. conceivable (adjective) – possible, likely, probable.
28. landslide (noun) – decisive (victory), runaway (victory), overwhelming majority.
29. establishment (noun) – formation, inauguration, installation.
30. authoritarian (adjective) – autocratic, oppressive, draconian, undemocratic, dictatorial, totalitarian.
31. regime (noun) – government.
32. mainstream (verb) – make something (certain beliefs/ideas/activities) to be accepted or recognized as normal or typical by most people.
33. arena (noun) – sphere of action, sphere of activity.
34. legislative (adjective) – law-making, policy-making (body).
35. enable (verb) – allow, permit, facilitate.
36. advance (verb) - bring forward, put forward, move forward, promote, further, forward.
37. virtually (adverb) – practically, almost, nearly.
38. unopposed (adjective) – unchallenged, unhindered, unimpeded.
39. on the ground (phrase) – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
40. come to life (phrase) - become active.
41. springboard (noun) – something which provides support or motivation to do a particular course of action.
42. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
43. communalism (noun) – adherence/obedience to one's own ethnic group (against the principle/practice of living together in wider society).
44. gain momentum (phrase) – develop/happen more quickly.
45. at the expense of (phrase) – at the cost of, at the loss of; at the sacrifice of.
46. garner (verb) – get, gain, obtain, acquire.
47. no longer (phrase) – not anymore.
48. turn the tables (phrase) – reverse a disadvantaged situation/position to gain an advantage.
49. disgruntled (adjective) – aggrieved, dissatisfied, unhappy/disappointed.

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50. exodus (noun) – mass departure, evacuation, leaving/exit.
51. belong to (verb) – be a member of, be affiliated to, be associated with, be connected to, be linked to.
52. State Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha (noun) – the State Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha is the lower house in the states of India that have a unicameral/bicameral state legislature; the State Legislative Council, or Vidhan Parishad is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral state legislature.
53. pacify (verb) – appease, assuage, conciliate.
54. brewing (adjective) – developing, looming, impending, fuming, simmering, smouldering (of something bad/unpleasant situation).
55. discontent (noun) – dissatisfaction, disaffection, disgruntlement, grievances, unhappiness, displeasure.
56. disgruntlement (noun) - dissatisfaction, disaffection, discontent, grievances, unhappiness, displeasure.
57. 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.
58. underline (verb) – emphasize, underscore, highlight.
59. leave out (phrasal verb) – omit, fail to include, exclude, drop, miss out, count out.
60. centre on (verb) – focus, concentrate, pivot, hinge on.
61. en bloc (adverb) – together, all together, as a group, as a whole.
62. coincide with (verb) – occur simultaneously, happen together, happen at the same time, be concurrent, coexist, concur.
63. cleavage (noun) – separation, rupture, fragmentation.
64. substantive (adjective) – important, significant, considerable.
65. surge (noun) – sudden increase or rise of something.
66. Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) (noun) – The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to grant citizenship to religious minorities of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, who had to flee their homeland facing persecution. The six minority groups that have been specifically identified are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, and Parsis.
67. crackdown (noun) - getting tough, severe/stern measures, restriction, suppression/repression, clampdown.

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68. come out on the streets/take to the streets (phrase) – (of a crowd) to come together in the streets to display communal harmony in either celebration or opposition.
69. striking (adjective) - noticeable, obvious, conspicuous, evident, prominent.
70. concerted (adjective) - involving a lot of people coming together & doing something with great effort; strenuous, vigorous, energetic, determined, active, intense; coordinated, collaborative, collective, combined, joint.
71. propel (verb) – spur, drive, prompt, catapult, motivate, force, impel.
72. material (adjective) - significant, major, important.
73. neutralise (verb) – eliminate, cancel out, invalidate; counteract, counterbalance.
74. discursive (adjective) - lengthy, long, circuitous, roundabout (by going from one topic to another topic).
75. drive a wedge between (phrase) – to cause misunderstanding or quarrel between two people and damage their good relationship.
76. brazen (adjective) – blatant/flagrant; bold and shameless; unashamed, unembarrassed.
77. for instance (phrase) – as an example.
78. make headway (phrase) – make progress, advance, proceed, get ahead.
79. census (noun) – an official survey, particularly of a population.
80. consolidation (noun) – association, unification.
81. build up (phrasal verb) – strengthen, improve, augment; establish, set up, form, start/begin.
82. caste-driven (adjective) – dependent on the caste; influenced by the caste.
83. campaigner (noun) – champion, advocate, promoter, enthusiast.
84. dilemma (noun) – quandary, predicament, difficulty.
85. inequality (noun) – Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.
86. empower (verb) – authorize, allow, entitle.
87. mobilisation (noun) – the act of bringing forces/people/resources together for a particular cause.
88. social justice (noun) – the equal access to wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society.
89. equality (noun) – equal rights, equal opportunities, nondiscrimination.

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90. discrimination (noun) – prejudice, intolerance, inequity, unfairness (against an individual or group of individuals by society and its institutions (basically in the procedures, policies or objectives) as a whole.
91. persecute (verb) – oppress, victimize, mistreat; trouble, harass.
92. counterweight (noun) – an equivalent (group/outfit/force); counterbalance, equipoise.
93. popular (adjective) – public, societal.
94. salient (adjective) – important, main, major, primary, notable.
95. buttressed (adjective) - strengthened, supported.
96. fatigue (noun) – tiredness, weariness, exhaustion.
97. to the fore (phrase) - predominant, most important, dominant, major/main (position).
98. majoritarianism (noun) – 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.
99. more to the point (phrase) – more importantly.
100. dispensation (noun) – organization, establishment, system; government.
101. pay the price/cost (phrase) – experience the bad/unpleasant result of something; sacrifice, loss.
102. neglect (noun) – negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, lack of concern, unconcern, laxity, irresponsibility.
103. trek (verb) – to walk (typically a long journey on foot).
104. pandemic (noun) – the worldwide spread of a new disease; The illness spreads around the world and typically affects a large number of people across a wide area.
105. lockdown (noun) – an emergency protocol implemented by the authorities that prevents people from leaving from a place; An extended state of confinement/encirclement/isolation of a person by the authority.
106. appalling (adjective) - very bad, awful, terrible, frightful.
107. 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.

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