

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (NOV 25, 2021)

1. **batter** (verb) – damage, spoil, impair/ruin; smash, hit/strike repeatedly.
2. **bruise** (verb) – upset, insult, affront, hurt.
3. **repeal** (verb) – invalidate, reverse, cancel, nullify, revoke.
4. **withdraw** (verb) - abolish, cancel, discontinue, terminate, remove, reverse, revoke, rescind, repeal.
5. **trajectory** (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
6. **Farm Acts, 2000** (noun) – Farm Acts, 2000 refer to three agricultural bills passed by Indian Parliament in September 2020. The three acts are “The Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 (FPTC Act) allows farmers to sell their harvest outside the notified Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis without paying any State taxes or fees”, “the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 facilitates contract farming and direct marketing”, and “the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 deregulates the production, storage, movement and sale of several major foodstuffs, including cereals, pulses, edible oils and onion, except in the case of extraordinary circumstances”.
7. **revealing** (adjective) – meaningful, expressive, revealing, indicative, suggestive, symbolic, relevant, pregnant, knowing, telling.
8. **withdrawal** (noun) – removal, abolition, cancellation, discontinuation, termination, elimination.
9. **go back** (phrasal verb) – return to.
10. **raise one's eyebrows** (phrase) - to show that you are feeling surprised (or) to show your disapproval.
11. **notwithstanding** (conjunction) – although, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that, even though.
12. **scrutiny** (noun) – examination, inspection, investigation.
13. **forthcoming** (adjective) – available, made available, accessible, obtainable.
14. **hurriedly** (adverb) – quickly, hastily, speedily, in a hurry.
15. **enactment** (noun) – bill, act, law.
16. **bring in** (phrasal verb) – introduce, cause, usher in.
17. **volley** (noun) – series, string, chain.
18. **a swarms of** (noun) – a large number of.
19. **along with** (phrase) – together with, accompanying.

Note:

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20. **State Legislature** (noun) - the legislative (law-making) body of a state; state assembly, state government.
21. **pass** (verb) - approve, vote for, accept, ratify, enact.
22. **resolution** (noun) – motion, proposal, ruling.
23. **legislature** (noun) – law-making body or governing body; parliament, congress, assembly.
24. **negative** (verb) – disprove, prove to be false, invalidate, call into question, refute, rebut, reject, refuse.
25. **stay** (noun) – suspension.
26. **implementation** (noun) – execution, enforcement, imposition.
27. **legislation** (noun) – body of laws, acts, rules, regulations, statutes.
28. **seize of** (verb) – be aware of something; be informed of something.
29. **sit-in** (noun) – a method of protest in which people gather in a (public) place and remain there protesting continuously until their demands are fulfilled.
30. **pragmatic** (adjective) - practical, realistic, hard-headed, down-to-earth, matter-of-fact, clear-thinking, rational, sensible, unidealistic.
31. **in view of** (phrase) – taking into consideration/account, bearing in mind, because of, as a result of.
32. **misconception** (noun) – misunderstanding, misinterpretation, misreading, false impression.
33. **repeal** (noun) – cancellation, revocation, annulment, abolition, invalidation, withdrawal/reversal.
34. **sovereignty** (noun) – supreme power, hegemony, authority.
35. **vest** (verb) – entrust to, invest in, bestow on, confer on, grant to, give to.
36. **parliamentarian** (noun) – a member of a parliament.
37. **brief** (noun) – a piece of work; instructions, directions.
38. **legislate** (verb) – make laws, pass laws, enact laws, formulate laws, establish laws.
39. **on the other hand** (phrase) – as an alternative, as another option.
40. **aggrieved** (adjective) – resentful, distressed, unhappy, upset.
41. **lobbying** (noun) – a group of people attempting to influence (the government / its official group/elected legislators) to create the actions, policies, or decisions to help a particular organization.
42. **lobby** (verb) – to influence (the government/its official group/elected legislators) to create the actions, policies, or decisions to help a particular organization.

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43. **significantly** (adverb) – notably, importantly, crucially.
44. **scrutinise** (verb) – examine carefully, inspect; investigate.
45. **inconsistent** with (adjective) - incompatible with, conflicting with, in conflict with, at odds with, at variance with.
46. **Part III Rights/Fundamental Rights** (noun) – The Fundamental Rights, embodied in Part III of the Constitution, guarantee civil rights to all Indians and prevent the State from encroaching an individual's liberty while simultaneously placing upon it an obligation to protect the citizens' rights from encroachment by society. Seven fundamental rights were originally provided by the Constitution – the right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to property and right to constitutional remedies. However, the right to property was removed from Part III of the Constitution by the 44th Amendment in 1978.
47. **enshrine** (verb) – to enclose in, preserve, treasure, protect (as valuable).
48. **many a time** (phrase) - frequently, often, repeatedly, again and again.
49. **determination** (noun) - resolution, decision; verification, confirmation.
50. **the aggrieved** (noun) - people who are angry, distressed, unhappy.
51. **impatient** (noun) – restless, restive, agitated, irritated, annoyed, angry, discontented, displeased, disgruntled.
52. **take to the streets** (phrase) – to gather together in the streets to protest.
53. **the Andhra Pradesh Decentralisation and Inclusive Development of All Regions Act, 2020** (noun) - This legislation was aimed at establishing three capitals for the state – executive capital at Visakhapatnam, judicial capital at Kurnool and legislative capital at Amaravati.
54. **decentralisation** (noun) – the process of distributing or dispersing functions, powers, people or things away from a central location or authority.
55. **inclusive** (adjective) – all-inclusive, comprehensive.
56. **the A.P. Capital Region Development Authority Repeal Act, 2020** (noun) - This legislation was aimed at abolishing the authority created by the previous TDP government in 2015 to develop Amaravati as the state capital.

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57. **dismantle** (verb) – remove, demolish, take down, destroy (something).
58. **decide on** (phrasal verb) - choose, opt for, select, go for, settle on.
59. **trifurcation** (noun) - division of something into three branches/parts.
60. **legislative** (adjective) – relating to a legislature law-making, policymaking.
61. **judicial** (adjective) – relating to the administration of justice.
62. **executive** (adjective) – relating to the executive branch of government.
63. **bifurcation** (noun) – division of something into two branches or parts.
64. **inaugurate** (verb) - start, launch, initiate.
65. **interim** (adjective) – provisional, temporary, intervening, transitional.
66. **infrastructure** (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure for something (to function properly).
67. **lead to** (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
68. **subordinate** (adjective) – secondary, supplementary, additional, lower-level.
69. **twists and turns** (phrase) – complex situation with many surprising changes.
70. **take advantage of** (phrase) – make use of, utilize, put to use, use, benefit from, capitalize on, draw on.
71. **unrest** (noun) – disruption, agitation, turmoil, disorder, chaos.
72. **successor** (noun) – inheritor, next-in-line, descendant.
73. **campaign** (noun) – canvassing, electioneering, an act of soliciting (asking for/requesting) votes; an organized effort that seeks to influence the decision-making progress within a specific group.
74. **enact** (verb) – make law, pass, approve, ratify.
75. **Advocate General** (noun) – a legal advisor to a state government.
76. **allege** (verb) – charge, accuse.
77. **insider trading** (noun) – it is defined as any confidential price-sensitive knowledge and data that can provide an unfair advantage when buying and selling shares of a publicly traded company.
78. **gag order** (noun) – gagging order; it is an order, typically a legal order by a court or government, restricting information or comment from being made public or passed onto any unauthorized third party.
79. **first information report (FIR)** (noun) – a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offence.

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80. **Anti Corruption Bureau** (noun) - Anti-Corruption Bureau, Andhra Pradesh, abbreviated as ACB. This agency is a specialised in fighting corruption in various departments of the Government against Public Servants and Private Persons who abet the offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
81. **stay** (verb) – stop, prevent (judicial proceedings).
82. **subsequently** (adverb) – afterwards, later on, in due course.
83. **Special Investigation Team (SIT)** (noun) – a specialized team of officers in Indian law enforcement consisting of personnel trained to investigate serious crimes.
84. **pursuant to** (adjective/adverb) – following; in accordance with.
85. **subsequent** (adjective) – following, ensuing, succeeding, successive.
86. **bench** (noun) – a court of law with a number of judges.
87. **allegedly** (adverb) – reportedly, supposedly, purportedly, ostensibly, apparently.
88. **authenticity** (noun) – reliability, dependability, trustworthiness.
89. **pegasus** (noun) – spyware, that can hack any iOS or Android device and steal a variety of data from the infected device, developed by the Israeli cyber-arms firm, NSO Group.
90. **snoop** (verb) – to look around secretly to find out (private) information about someone/something; pry, spy on, intrude on, poke one's nose in; investigate, ferret around in.
91. **hearing** (noun) – (legal) proceedings, trial, inquiry.
92. **habeas corpus** (noun) – Latin phrase meaning literally “that you have the body”. The court order to bring the person (in custody/detention) to the court to decide on the imprisonment is legal or illegal.
93. **on behalf of** (phrase) – in the interests of, in support of, for the benefit of.
94. **adjournment** (noun) – suspension, discontinuation, postponement, rescheduling.
95. **learned** (adjective) – well versed, well informed, well educated, knowledgeable.
96. **counsel** (noun) – barrister, lawyer, legal practitioner.
97. **prevail** (verb) – exist, be established, be present, be prevalent.
98. **breakdown** (noun) – failure, collapse.
99. **unheard** (adjective) – new, unknown, unfamiliar.
100. **make mention of** (phrase) - to talk about something.

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101. **in-house** (adjective) – internal, private, secret (an organisation).
102. **Division Bench** (noun) – a term in judicial system in India in which a case is heard and judged by at least 2 judges. (whereas a Constitution Bench is 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).
103. **entertain** (verb) – engage, involve, occupy.
104. **restrain** (verb) – control, restrict, regulate, check.
105. **conspiracy** (noun) – (unlawful) plan/plot, intrigue, collaboration/deception, collusion.
106. **culprit** (noun) – offender, wrongdoer, criminal, lawbreaker.
107. **irrespective of** (adjective) – notwithstanding, without regard for, regardless of.
108. **go without saying** (phrase) – be obvious, be clear, be true.
109. **defamatory** (adjective) – defaming, abusive, disparaging/insulting.
110. **respondent** (noun) – litigator, opponent in law, disputant, appellant, accused.
111. **strike down** (phrasal verb) – abolish, annul, nullify (a law or regulation).
112. **woes** (noun) – trouble, difficulty, problem.
113. **in accordance with** (phrase) – in agreement with, in conformity with, in line with, in compliance with.
114. **writ petition** (noun) – A writ petition can be filed by any person whose Fundamental Rights have been infringed/violated by the State. Under a Public Interest Litigation, any public-spirited person may file a writ petition in the interest of the general public even if his own Fundamental Right has not been infringed.
115. **recusal** (noun) – the withdrawal of a judge, prosecutor, or juror from a case on the grounds that they are unqualified.
116. **admittedly** (adverb) – actually, truly/verily, indeed.
117. **recipient** (noun) – beneficiary, receiver.
118. **preside over** (verb) – be in charge of, be responsible for, handle, manage/organize.
119. **allegation** (noun) – charge, accusation, indictment.
120. **apparent** (adjective) – evident/clear, visible, noticeable, recognizable.
121. **bias** (noun) – tendency, inclination, leaning; interest, predisposition (towards/in one particular thing).

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122. go/get to the root of something (phrase) - to know the cause or source of something
123. strategy (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
124. in progress (phrase) - happening, occurring, taking place, proceeding.
125. come up with (phrasal verb) – produce, introduce, put forward, present.
126. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute.
127. give in (phrasal verb) – capitulate, admit/concede defeat, give up, surrender, yield, submit.
128. mount (verb) – increase, rise, escalate.
129. litigation (noun) – legal action, lawsuit, legal case.
130. juncture (noun) – point in time, time/moment, stage.
131. adverse (adjective) – dangerous, harmful, detrimental, unhealthy; unfavourable, disadvantageous, bad.
132. 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”).
133. the judiciary (noun) – a branch of government in which judicial power is vested.
134. give up (phrasal verb) – renounce, hand over, relinquish, forgo, abandon.
135. litigant (noun) - litigator, opponent in law, opponent, contender.
136. spectrum (noun) – wide range; scale, scope, ambit.
137. worrisome (adjective) – worrying, distressing/upsetting, troublesome.
138. parallel (noun) – similarity, comparison, resemblance, equivalence, correlation.

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