

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (DEC 27, 2021)

1. lie in (phrasal verb) – be present, exist.
2. nurture (verb) – encourage, promote, foster, boost, strengthen.
3. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
4. population explosion (noun) – a quick increase in the size of a population.
5. give way (phrase) - be overcome by, be overwhelmed by; be replaced by.
6. demographic dividend (noun) – it is defined as a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents (or) it is the accelerated development that can arise when a population has a relatively large proportion of working-age people coupled with effective human capital investment.
7. Asian Tigers (noun) – The Four Asian Tigers are the economies of South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong. Between the early 1960s and 1990s, they underwent rapid industrialization and maintained exceptionally high growth rates of more than 7 percent a year.
8. exemplify (verb) – clarify, represent, illustrate (as an example).
9. National Family Health Survey (NFHS) (noun) – a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India. Three rounds of the survey have been conducted since the first survey in 1992-93. The survey provides state and national information for India on fertility, infant and child mortality, the practice of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization and quality of health and family planning services.
10. National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5) (noun) – the fifth in the NFHS series, NFHS-5 conducted in 2019-20, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India.
11. impetus (noun) – momentum, motive force, driving force, motivation, encouragement; stimulus, boost.
12. entrepreneurship (noun) – the process/activity of setting up a business.
13. facilitate (verb) – make easy, enable, assist, clear the way for.
14. well-being (noun) – healthy state/condition.
15. perspective (noun) – outlook, viewpoint, approach.
16. nullify (verb) – cancel out, neutralize, negate, render ineffective, make of no use or value; annul, invalidate, cancel.

Note:

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17. demographic (adjective) – relating to the statistical study/structure of populations, especially human beings.
18. metric (noun) – a standard of measurement.
19. infant (noun) – baby, newborn, young child.
20. dismal (adjective) – bad, poor, dreadful, awful, terrible.
21. pay attention (phrase) – be attentive, take notice of.
22. look at (verb) – view, regard, consider, think of, deem, judge.
23. spectrum (noun) – wide range of something; scale, scope, ambit.
24. life expectancy (noun) – the number of years a person can expect to live.
25. as a result (phrase) – subsequently, therefore, thus.
26. drag (noun) – resistance, braking.
27. productive (adjective) – useful, valuable, effective, worthwhile, beneficial, helpful.
28. diverse (adjective) – very different, varying, multiple, sundry, dissimilar.
29. Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) (noun) – The LASI is a full-scale national survey of scientific investigation of the health, economic, and social determinants and consequences of population aging in India. The LASI is a nationally representative survey over 72,000 older adults age 45 and above across all states and union territories of India. LASI is envisioned to be conducted every 3 years for the next 25 years. It is well-positioned to evaluate the effect of changing policies on the behavioural outcomes in India.
30. impairment (noun) – disability.
31. locomotor (adjective) – relating to locomotion (locomotion means movement/transit/progress).
32. noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) (noun) – also known as chronic diseases, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. The four main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.
33. cardiovascular (adjective) – relating to the heart and blood vessels.
34. prevalence (noun) – it refers to the number of cases of a disease that are present in a particular population at a given time whereas “incidence” refers to the number of new cases that develop in a given period of time.
35. perhaps (adverb) – maybe, possibly.
36. affordable (adjective) – economical, inexpensive, reasonably priced.
37. array (noun) – list, line-up.
38. rehabilitation (noun) – the action of bringing (someone or something) back to a normal.

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39. pharmaceutical (noun) – aspects like preparation, dispensing, and effective utilization of medicinal drugs.
40. novel coronavirus (nCoV) (SARS-CoV-2) (noun) – a new strain (type/variety) coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans.
41. epidemic (noun) – the widespread spread of an infectious disease to a large number of people in a given population within a short period of time.
42. Healthcare Access and Quality Index (HAQ) (noun) - The Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index was developed by the University of Washington's Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. The index assesses personal health care access and quality for 195 nations and territories, as well as sub-national locations in seven countries, from 1990 to 2016.
43. familial (adjective) – relating to a family; conventional, customary, established, long-established, accepted, orthodox.
44. neglect (noun) – negligence, lack of proper care and attention, carelessness, heedlessness, lack of concern, unconcern, laxity, laxness, slackness, irresponsibility.
45. stigma (noun) – shame, disgrace, dishonour, discredit; Stigma occurs when society labels someone as disgraced or less desirable. Stigma involves three elements; a lack of knowledge (ignorance), negative attitudes (prejudice) and people behaving in ways that disadvantage the stigmatised person (discrimination).
46. institutionalised (adjective) – established.
47. affordability (noun) – the capacity to afford the cost/price of something.
48. exacerbate (verb) – intensify, increase, heighten, aggravate, worsen, compound.
49. inequity (noun) – unfairness, unjustness, one-sidedness, partisanship, bias, prejudice, discrimination.
50. compound (verb) – intensify, increase, exacerbate, heighten, aggravate, worsen.
51. consequently (adverb) – as a result, therefore, for this reason, because of that.
52. overwhelming (adjective) – very large, huge, formidable.
53. socio-economic (adjective) – relating to the interaction of social (position, rank, or importance) and economic (income, pay, and wealth) aspects.
54. strata plural form of stratum (noun) – level, class, echelon/rank.
55. destitute (adjective) - impoverished, poverty-stricken, poor.

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56. slip (verb) - decrease, drop, decline, slump, tumble, plunge, plummet.
57. accelerated (adjective) – increased, expedited, stepped up, hastened.
58. livelihood (noun) – means of making a living with the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing); means of support, subsistence, source of income.
59. unproductive (adjective) – futile, useless, pointless, ineffective.
60. Ayushman Bharat (noun) – Ayushman Bharat is National Health Protection Scheme in India, which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage up to 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary (highly specialized) care hospitalization.
61. the deprived (noun) – the disadvantaged people, the underprivileged people, the poverty-stricken people, the impoverished, the poor, the destitute.
62. NITI Aayog (noun) – The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy ‘Think Tank’ of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. (Think tank is a panel of experts who provide advice and ideas on political, social or economic issues).
63. pittance (noun) – a very small amount, very little, next to nothing.
64. universal (adjective) – relating to all people, applicable to all; comprehensive, all-inclusive, all-round, across the board.
65. earmark (verb) – set aside, set apart, reserve, designate (for a particular purpose).
66. geriatric (adjective) - relating to old people, particularly with respect to their healthcare.
67. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
68. vaccination (noun) – treatment with a vaccine to protect against a particular disease; immunization.
69. strategy (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
70. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
71. dose (noun) – an amount/quantity of something (a medicine/drug) prescribed to be taken at a specific time.
72. doubly (adverb) – twice as, in double measure.
73. vaccinate (verb) – inoculate, administer, introduce (with a vaccine to provide immunity against a disease).
74. legislate (verb) – make laws, pass laws, enact laws, formulate laws, establish laws.

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75. aggressively (adverb) – determinedly, vigorously, energetically.
76. measure (noun) – action, step, procedure.
77. amidst (preposition) – amid, in the middle of; during.
78. well equipped (adjective) -well-furnished, well-resourced.
79. deficit (noun) – shortfall, deficiency, shortage, lack.
80. 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.
81. physician (noun) – doctor, medical practitioner.
82. National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) (noun) - The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had launched the “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people.
83. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) (noun) - Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), is a flagship scheme of Government of India to provide cashless secondary and tertiary care treatment from the empanelled public and private hospitals providing coverage to more than 10 crore poor and vulnerable beneficiary families.
84. tertiary care/hospital (noun) – highly specialized medical care.
85. empanelled hospitals (noun) – a particular health insurance policy provider’s network hospitals which provide cashless and hassle free hospitalization benefits to the policy holder.
86. ecosystem (noun) – complex situation/environment.
87. National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) (noun) – a holistic, voluntary healthcare programme that will reduce the existing gap between various stakeholders such as doctors, hospitals and other healthcare providers, pharmacies, insurance companies, and citizens by bringing them together and connecting them in an integrated digital health infrastructure.
88. literacy (noun) – the ability to read and write.
89. digital literacy (noun) – the ability to use various digital platforms.
90. campaign (noun) – an organized effort which seeks to influence the decision making progress within a specific group.
91. evolve (verb) – develop, progress, advance gradually.

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