

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (DEC 30, 2021)

1. hubris (noun) – feeling of superiority, excessive self-importance, excessive pride, excessive self-confidence/self-glory, overconfidence, arrogance.
2. manic (adjective) - mad, insane, deranged, wild.
3. irrationality (noun) – illogicality, unreasonableness, impracticality.
4. seed (verb) - cause (something) to begin to develop.
5. hate-filled (adjective) - full of hatred; very hostile.
6. militant (adjective) – radical, extremist, fanatical.
7. amplify (verb) – increase, raise, step up, intensify, escalate.
8. priest (noun) – a person who performs religious ceremonies and duties.
9. sect (noun) - religious group, faith community.
10. seer (noun) – prophet, diviner, spiritualist.
11. bogey (noun) – bane, anathema, abomination, nightmare, curse; spectre.
12. carnival (noun) – a public event, festival.
13. hate speech (noun) – abusive or disrespectful speech.
14. offender (noun) – wrongdoer, criminal, lawbreaker, culprit.
15. incitement (noun) – provocation, persuasion, inducement.
16. proponent (noun) – advocate, supporter, upholder/promoter.
17. hateful (adjective) – heinous, terrible, horrible, unpleasant, offensive, awful, disgusting.
18. trajectory (noun) – track/course, route, path, direction, approach.
19. indoctrination (noun) - the process of inculcating/teaching a person or a group of people a set of ideas/beliefs until they accept them without questioning.
20. well-being (noun) – healthy state/condition.
21. consistent (adjective) – reasoned, rational, sound, valid; constant.
22. ideologue (noun) – an uncompromising follower/supporter/advocate of an ideology.
23. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about.
24. mass cult (noun) - mass culture, popular culture.
25. non-existent (adjective) – missing, absent; imaginary, unreal.
26. paint a picture of (phrase) - to describe something in a specific way; tell, narrate, outline, portray, depict.
27. take over (phrasal verb) – assume control of, take control of, gain control of, take charge of, take command of.
28. Islamist (noun/adjective) – relating to Islamic fundamentalism.
29. suspicion (noun) – misgiving, doubt/qualm, distrust, scepticism.
30. purveyor (noun) – a person or group who spreads or promotes an idea, view, etc.

Note:

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31. take up (phrasal verb) - engage in, participate in, take part in a pursuit.
32. in the act of (phrase) – in the process of.
33. self-preservation (noun) - the protection of oneself from harm.
34. outline (verb) – indicate, delineate, give a rough idea of, summarize.
35. fictitious (adjective) – false/fake, counterfeit, fabricated.
36. genocide (noun) – mass murder, massacre, ethnic cleansing, mass slaughter.
37. call (noun) – demand, need, request; requirement, necessity.
38. engage (verb) – involve, participate, take part (in a (diplomatic) talk/discussion with someone).
39. isolate (verb) - separate, set apart, alienate, distance.
40. prosecute (verb) – take to court, bring an action against, accuse, charge.
41. imminently (adverb) – very soon.
42. weaponisation (noun) – the act of making something into a weapon.
43. narrative (noun) – a representation of a particular situation; portrayal/account.
44. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
45. dignity (noun) – self-esteem, self-respect, morale.
46. strip away (phrasal verb) - to gradually reduce something important.
47. distinction (noun) – difference, variance, variation.
48. abuse (noun) – misuse, misapplication, misemployment.
49. prejudice (noun) – bigotry, bias, partisanship, partiality, intolerance, discrimination, preference, one-sidedness, unfairness, inequality, inequity.
50. sphere (noun) – an area of activity; a field of activity; domain, realm.
51. anxiety (noun) – concern, worry, disquiet.
52. vague (adjective) – imprecise, inexact, unclear/uncertain.
53. satanic (adjective) - extremely evil or wicked; characteristic of Satan.
54. trauma (noun) – torment, distress, suffering.
55. inflict (verb) – cause, impose, exact, wreak.
56. mobilise (verb) – (of resources) bring together for a specific cause.
57. eternal (adjective) – everlasting, never-ending, enduring, permanent.
58. stereotype (noun) – standard image, received idea, cliché, hackneyed idea.
59. purchase (noun) – grip, firm contact, attachment, hold, foothold, footing, anchorage, support.
60. undergo (verb) - go through, experience, endure, bear, tolerate, stand, withstand, put up with, weather, suffer.

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61. inequality (noun) – Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.
62. uncertainty (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/precariousness.
63. no longer (phrase) – not anymore.
64. sustained (adjective) – continued.
65. escalation (noun) – intensification, aggravation, exacerbation.
66. expulsion (noun) – expelling, banishment, banishing, exile; removal, debarment.
67. body politic (noun) – all the people of a particular country.
68. coalesce (verb) - come together to form a larger group/community; unite, join, combine, merge, grow together as a whole.
69. thereby (adverb) – as a result of that.
70. incentive (noun) – motivation, encouragement, impetus, boost.
71. careerist (noun) – a person who is concerned with advancement of their career at the expense of other values.
72. ideology (noun) – a system of belief, set of principles.
73. cluster (noun) – a group (of people/things considered as a unit).
74. fringe (noun) – a marginal/extreme part of a group.
75. grass-roots (plural noun) – the most basic level of an organization.
76. enlist (verb) - join, enroll in, sign up for.
77. safai abhiyaan (noun) - cleanliness drive.
78. attendee (noun) – a person who attends a conference.
79. prosecution (noun) – legal action, legal proceeding, legal case.
80. criminalise (verb) – make something (an activity) illegal.
81. instinctively (adjective) - without conscious thought.
82. diminish (verb) – decrease, decline, reduce, dwindle.
83. barrier (noun) – blockade, hurdle, obstacle, stumbling block, impediment, hindrance.
84. functionary (noun) – official, office-bearer, office-holder.
85. contravention (noun) – breach, violation, infringement, breaking, transgression.
86. mutiny (noun) - insurrection, rebellion, revolt, revolution, uprising.
87. sedition (noun) – incitement (to riot/rebellion), agitation, trouble making/provocation (against the established government/authority).
88. arms (noun) - weapons, weaponry, firearms.
89. brag (verb) - to talk very proudly about, often oneself; congratulate/glorify oneself, boast, gloat.

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90. entrap (verb) – trap, ensnare, entangle, enmesh; entice, lure, tempt.
91. Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (noun) - An Act to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto
92. offence (noun) – crime, illegal/unlawful act, misdeed, wrongdoing.
93. section (noun) – a relatively distinct part of a statute.
94. Indian Penal Code (IPC) (noun) – The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the official criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law. The draft was passed into law on 6 October 1860. The Code came into operation on 1 January 1862. The Indian Penal Code of 1860, subdivided into 23 chapters, comprises 511 sections. IPC deals with crimes and punishments.
95. acknowledge (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
96. 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.
97. self-styled (adjective) – self-appointed, so-called, self-titled, professed, self-confessed.
98. facilitator (noun) – a person/thing that encourages action and makes it easier.
99. plausible (adjective) – likely, probable, possible; believable, conceivable.
100. plausible deniability (noun) - the ability of people, typically senior officials in a formal or informal chain of command, to deny knowledge of or responsibility for any damnable actions committed by members of their organizational hierarchy
101. forum (noun) – meeting, assembly, gathering, conference, convention. (Fora is a plural of forum).
102. radicalisation (noun) – the process of causing someone to follow radical (extreme) ways particularly in politics (& society).
103. power-steering (noun) – power-assisted steering.

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