

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (DEC 08, 2021)

1. **monumental** (adjective) – huge, massive, colossal, terrible, dreadful, awful.
2. **foment** (verb) – incite, provoke, agitate, instigate, cause.
3. **impunity** (noun) – exemption from punishment, freedom from punishment, immunity, indemnity, non-liability.
4. **anguish** (noun) – pain, suffering, distress, grief, misery.
5. **gesture** (noun) – sign, signal, indication; action, deed, move.
6. **Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, (AFSPA), 1958** (noun) – In simple terms, Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in “disturbed areas”. They have the authority to prohibit a gathering of five or more persons in an area, can use force or even open fire after giving due warning if they feel a person is in contravention of the law. If reasonable suspicion exists, the army can also arrest a person without a warrant; enter or search a premises without a warrant; and ban the possession of firearms.
7. **outrage** (noun) – fury, anger, rage, wrath, resentment; affront, offence.
8. **civilian** (noun) – non-military person, ordinary citizen.
9. **toll** (noun) – number, count, total (number of deaths).
10. **Konyak Nagas** (plural noun) – The Konyaks are one of the major Naga ethnic groups. In Nagaland, they inhabit the Mon District- also known as ‘The Land of The Anghs’.
11. **21 Para Commando Unit** (noun) – Para Commandos commonly known as Para SF (Special Forces), is the special operations unit of the Indian Army attached to the Parachute Regiment. Para Commandos are trained to carry out intelligence collection, subversion and sabotage of vital enemy infrastructure and communications through deep penetration and surgical strikes behind enemy lines. Currently the Para Special Forces consists of 9 battalions (1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 21 PARA (SF)). 21 PARA (SF) or the Wagnakhs’, as they are well known, is a unique Special Forces (SF) battalion, as it is the only SF battalion that has been converted from an existing infantry battalion.
12. **ambush** (noun) – surprise attack.
13. **intelligence** (noun) – the team/people involved in the collection of (military/political) information.
14. **insurgent** (noun) – guerrilla, extremist, militant, subversive.
15. **surgical strike** (noun) – the military attack aimed to cause damage on a particular target with small/no collateral damage to surroundings.
16. **hype up** (phrasal verb) - to deliberately make very excited about something.
17. **context** (noun) – circumstances, conditions, situation.

Note:

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18. **militant** (noun) – fanatic, extremist, radical, sectarian/partisan.
19. **The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)** (noun) – a Naga nationalist separatist group operating mainly in Northeast India, with minor activities in northwest Myanmar (Burma) until 2012. The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) is the mother of all insurgent groups that sprang up in the Northeast in the 1950s. Earlier, NSCN had split into NSCN (Isak-Muivah) or NSCN (IM) and NSCN (Khaplang) or NSCN (K) due to differences between two top leaders. However, their training and modus operandi are common.
20. **fragment** (verb) – break up, splinter, fracture, disintegrate, fall apart, collapse, break down (into a small part or section of something).
21. **faction** (noun) – group, section, division (within a larger group).
22. **comprehension** (noun) – understanding, apprehension, perception, discernment.
23. **strike** (noun) - attack, assault.
24. **in response to** (phrase) - with regards to, regarding, concerning.
25. **grave** (adjective) – serious; terrible, awful, dreadful.
26. **provocation** (noun) – stirring, goading incitement, inducement.
27. **scenario** (noun) – course of events; situation, context.
28. **markedly** (adverb) - noticeably, strikingly, distinctly.
29. **unprovoked** (adjective) – unjustified, without reason, uncalled for, unwarranted.
30. **assault** (noun) – attack, offensive, act of aggression.
31. **much more** (phrase) – a lot more.
32. **insurgency** (noun) – uprising, revolt, rebellion.
33. **tactic** (noun) – strategy, plan, course of action.
34. **inferior** (adjective) – substandard, low-quality, low-grade.
35. **superior** (adjective) – more expert, more skilful, more advanced; high-class, upper-class, exclusive.
36. **hit-and-run** (adjective) – relating to a tactical principle using short surprise attacks, withdrawing before the enemy can respond in force, and constantly maneuvering to avoid full engagement with the enemy.
37. **warfare** (noun) – war, fighting, combat, armed conflict.
38. **resort to** (verb) – use, utilize, have recourse to, fall back on, turn to.
39. **surrender** (verb) – give up, relinquish, renounce, forgo
40. **armed** (adjective) – carrying & using firearms.
41. **pre-mediated** (adjective) – planned, intentional, intended, deliberate, pre-planned, calculated, prearranged, preconceived.
42. **overwhelm** (verb) – defeat easily, defeat heavily, rout, beat, conquer, vanquish, gain a victory over, prevail over, triumph over.

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43. **block off** (phrasal verb) - prevent, stop.
44. **make one's way** (phrase) - travel in a particular direction.
45. **winding** (adjective) – twisty, bending, curving, zigzagging, serpentine, sinuous.
46. **turn out** (phrasal verb) – transpire, emerge, happen, develop (in a specific way).
47. **unarmed** (adjective) – defenceless, without arms/weapons, weaponless, open to attack.
48. **casualty** (noun) – victim, fatality, dead and injured, loss.
49. **outraged** (adjective) – angry, enraged, infuriated, incensed.
50. **ambusher** (noun) - (sudden) attacker.
51. **decade** (noun) – a period of ten years.
52. **insurrection** (noun) – coup, uprising, rebellion, putsch; civil unrest/disorder.
53. **draconian** (adjective) – (of laws or punishments) extremely harsh, severe, strict, stringent, tough.
54. **counterinsurgency** (COIN) (noun) – comprehensive political and military efforts taken to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency/revolt (activities of rebels, guerrillas, etc) and address its root causes.
55. **climate** (noun) – atmosphere.
56. **neighbouring** (adjective) – adjacent.
57. **pocket** (noun) – a small area.
58. **atrocious** (adjective) – appalling, terrible, very bad, woeful, poor.
59. **suspect** (noun) - suspected person, accused, defendant.
60. **soar** (verb) – increase, rise quickly.
61. **intuitive** (adjective) – instinctive, spontaneous, impulsive, unthinking.
62. **task** (verb) – assign a work to.
63. **consequence** (noun) – outcome, ramification, repercussion.
64. **reek** (verb) - stink, smell bad, smell disgusting; be indicative of something unpleasant.
65. **spell** (verb) – cause, lead to, result in, bring about.
66. **pervade** (verb) – fill, spread through; be present throughout.
67. **combatant** (noun) – fighter, warrior.
68. **brush off** (phrasal verb) - dismiss, disregard, ignore, reject, spurn, rebuff.
69. **tragedy** (noun) – misfortune, affliction, blight.
70. **collateral** (adjective) – incidental, accidental, unintended, resultant.
71. **collateral damage** (noun) – any death, injury, or other damage inflicted that is an unintended result of a particular operation.

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72. **inevitable** (adjective) – necessary, compulsory, required, obligatory, mandatory; unavoidable, inescapable, unpreventable.
73. **unpardonable** (adjective) - offensive, appalling, outrageous.
74. **culminate** (verb) – come to an end with, finish with, conclude with, terminate with, lead up to.
75. **oppressive** (adjective) – overwhelming, overpowering, unbearable, burdensome, intolerable, heavy.
76. **normalise** (verb) – return to a normal situation; alter, regulate, fine-tune, calibrate.
77. **call for** (phrasal verb) – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
78. **condemnation** (noun) – censure, criticism, castigation, stricture.
79. **repentance** (noun) - regret, self-reproach, self-condemnation, compunction.
80. **deed** (noun) – action, activity.
81. **pinch** (verb) – hurt, cause pain to, pain.
82. **giver** (noun) – contributor.
83. **truce** (noun) – temporary cessation/suspension (of hostilities); ceasefire, armistice.
84. **affordable** (adjective) – economical, inexpensive, reasonably priced.
85. **ex gratia** (adjective) – Latin, literally ‘from favour’. An ex gratia payment is one that is given as a favour or gift instead of legal obligation/liability.
86. **send out** (phrasal verb) – give out, announce, deliver/produce.
87. **come at a cost/price** (phrase) - if something comes at a cost/price, it happens with the sacrifice/loss/expense of something else.
88. **accompany** (verb) – co-occur with, coexist with, go along with, go together with, appear with.
89. **oppression** (noun) – persecution, abuse, ill-treatment, suppression.
90. **abrogate** (verb) – revoke, repeal, overrule, override.
91. **ceasefire** (noun) – a negotiated agreement that will be accompanied by other associated commitments to de-escalate the fighting; a temporary stoppage of war, truce, armistice.
92. **intriguing** (adjective) - stimulating, fascinating, inspiring, interesting.
93. **perfidy** (noun) – duplicity, double-dealing, dishonesty.
94. **extortion** (noun) – blackmail, demanding money (with threats), extraction.
95. **intimidation** (noun) – frightening, threatening, threatening, daunting; persecution, oppression; pressurization, coercion, harassment.
96. **amount to** (verb) – be regarded as; be equivalent to, be tantamount to.
97. **breach** (noun) – breaking, contravention, violation.

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98. **integrity** (noun) – unity, unification, wholeness, coherence, cohesion, undividedness, togetherness, solidarity.
99. **in a nutshell** (phrase) – in sum, briefly, to come to the point, in essence.
100. **peace accord/treaty** (noun) – an agreement between two or more hostile parties, which formally ends a state of war between the parties.
101. **Shillong Accord** (noun) - the Shillong Accord was signed between the “Representatives of the underground organizations” and L.P. Singh the Governor of Nagaland on Nov.11, 1975 at Shillong. The Shillong Accord is as follows: 1. The Representatives of the Underground Organization conveyed their decision, of their own volition, to accept the Constitution of India; 2. It was agreed that the arms, now underground, would be brought out and deposited at appointed places. Details for giving effect to this agreement will be worked out between them and representatives of the government, the security forces, and the Members of the liaison Committee; 3. It was agreed that the representatives of the Underground Organizations should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussions for Final Settlement.
102. **accord** (noun) – agreement, settlement, treaty, deal.
103. **break away** (phrasal verb) - break with, split with, separate from, detach from, part company with, disaffiliate from, defect from.
104. **cohesive** (adjective) – united, integrated, cooperated; adhering.
105. **splinter** (verb) - split, break, disintegrate, separate.
106. **end up** (phrasal verb) – come/appear, find oneself (to a particular course of action in the end).
107. **mantle** (noun) – role, responsibility, position, task, job.
108. **coup** (noun) – a sudden and violent regime change, seizure of power, (illegal) takeover of power.
109. **impeach** (verb) - charge or accuse (a public official) with a crime done while in office.
110. **take over** (phrasal verb) – assume control of, take control of, gain control of, take charge of, take command of.
111. **lasting** (adjective) – long-lasting, long-term, permanent.
112. **presume** (verb) – assume, suppose, believe.
113. **fatigue** (noun) – tiredness, weariness, exhaustion.
114. **bargain** (noun) - agreement, arrangement, understanding, deal.
115. **quid pro quo** (phrase) – “something for something”; support in exchange for something.

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