

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (FEB 12, 2022)

1. trumped-up (adjective) – relating to a wrong or incorrect accusation/allegation; fabricated, unproven, unconfirmed, deceitful, incorrect.
2. rhetoric (noun) – bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
3. illogical (adjective) - unreasonable, groundless, baseless, unjustifiable.
4. remark (noun) – comment, statement, utterance; opinion.
5. resort to (noun) – recourse to, turning to, the use of, utilizing.
6. zeal (noun) – passion, enthusiasm, fervour, eagerness, appetite, interest.
7. polarisation (noun) – separation of two contrasting groups (based on different opinions/beliefs).
8. demagogue (noun) - popular leader, rabble-rouser, political agitator, soapbox orator.
9. of little use (phrase) – of little avail; not very useful.
10. shrill (adjective) – high-pitched, strident, loud, piercing; strong, intrusive.
11. serve (verb) – be of use to, help, assist, give assistance to, aid.
12. rely on (phrasal verb) – depend on; resort to, have recourse to.
13. bigotry (noun) – prejudice, bias, partiality, partisanship, sectarianism, discrimination, unfairness, injustice.
14. dog whistle (noun) – political messaging employing coded language that appears to mean one thing to the general population but has an additional, different or more specific resonance for a targeted subgroup.
15. key (adjective) - crucial, important, essential.
16. context (noun) - circumstance, condition, situation.
17. laugh at (verb) - ridicule, deride, mock, make fun of.
18. stretch (verb) – exaggerate, overstate; distort, bend, strain.
19. credulity (noun) – blind faith, over-trustfulness, lack of suspicion, innocence, lack of experience, naivety, innocence, ignorance.
20. populous (adjective) – densely populated.
21. socio-economic (noun) – relating to the interaction of social (position, rank, or importance) and economic (income, pay, and wealth) aspects.

Note:

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22. indicator (noun) – measure, index, indicator, metric.
23. raise (verb) - evoke, induce, kindle, trigger, provoke, instigate, foment.
24. Valley (noun) – a low area between hills or mountains typically with a river running through it. Valley is a metonym of Jammu & Kashmir in this context (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
25. proportion (noun) – ratio, distribution; percentage; composition.
26. import (noun) - message, substance, point, implication, signification.
27. polity (noun) – a politically organized society.
28. significant (adjective) - notable, important; considerable, sizeable, substantial, appreciable.
29. corresponding (adjective) - comparable, proportional, proportionate, related.
30. outgoing (adjective) - departing, retiring, leaving.
31. (Legislative) Assembly (noun) – Vidhan Sabha; Legislative Assembly is the lower house, much like the Lok Sabha of the Parliament. Members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected by the people through assembly elections. The term of the Legislative Assembly is five years (unless it is dissolved earlier). A member of a legislative Assembly is referred to as an MLA.
32. legislator (noun) – a member of a legislature (parliament/legislative assembly); lawmaker, representative.
33. entail (verb) – necessitate, make necessary, demand, call for, require.
34. outcome (noun) – result, consequence, conclusion.
35. sought past tense of seek (verb) – try, aim, attempt.
36. livelihood (noun) – means of making a living with the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing); means of support, subsistence, source of income.
37. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
38. welfare (noun) – social security, government/state benefit, public assistance.

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39. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) (noun) – a scheme launched by Government of India on 1 January 2013 to transfer the benefits and subsidies of various social welfare schemes like LPG subsidy, MNREGA payments, Old Age Pension, Scholarships etc. directly in the bank account of the beneficiary.
40. stand by (phrasal verb) - support, back, uphold, defend; abide by, keep, adhere to, hold to, stick to.
41. hard-line (adjective) – uncompromising, strict, diehard, extreme, tough, inflexible.
42. stance (noun) – position, approach, standpoint.
43. 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.
44. on account of (phrase) - because of, owing to, due to, as a result of.
45. Primary Health Care Centre (PHCs) (noun) – it is a port of call (first place to visit) to a qualified doctor in the public health sector in rural areas providing a range of curative, promotive and preventive health care. There are about 25,650 primary health centres (PHCs) in India, 15,700 (61.2%) function with one doctor each. As many as 1,974 (7.69%) PHCs do not have even a single doctor. One Primary Health Centre (PHC) is established for 30000 population in plains and 20000 population in tribal and hilly area.
46. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure for something (to function properly).
47. besides (preposition) - apart from, other than, barring.
48. inadequate (adjective) - insubstantial, deficient, insufficient.
49. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
50. rampant (adjective) – widespread, present everywhere/pervasive, unrestrained/out of control.
51. dent (verb) - diminish, reduce, lessen, weaken, erode, undermine.
52. minimalist (adjective) – practical, useful, utilitarian. (Minimalism is a practical approach).
53. mechanism (noun) – procedure, process, method, technique.

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54. [movement](#) (noun) – campaign, drive, push.
55. [mark](#) (noun) – impression, effect, impact.
56. [discontent](#) (noun) – dissatisfaction, disaffection, disgruntlement, 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. [eat](#) (verb) - bother; annoy.
59. [formidable](#) (adjective) – strong & powerful; taxing, difficult.
60. [coalition](#) (noun) - alliance, partnership, coalition, affiliation.
61. [stitch](#) together (verb) – join or connect or link (something) together.
62. [substantially](#) (adverb) - mainly, largely, for the most part.
63. [revert to](#) (verb) – return, go back, change back.
64. [mobilisation](#) (noun) – the act of bringing forces/people/resources together for a particular cause.
65. [line](#) (noun) – course of action, procedure, way, method, process.
66. [go by](#) (phrasal verb) - follow, observe, keep to, abide by, comply with.
67. [strategy](#) (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
68. [naive](#) (adjective) – inexperienced, immature.
69. [course](#) (noun) - plan of action, course of action, method of working.
70. [change course](#) (phrase) - to start doing something completely in a different way.

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