

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (JUN 09, 2023)

1. provocation (noun) – agitation, incitement, affront; annoyance, irritation, vexation; stirring, goading.
2. separatist (adjective) – secessionist, dissident, sectarian, nonconformist, extremist, radical.
3. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
4. extremism (noun) – radicalism, fanaticism, dogmatism.
5. tableau (noun) – human representation, picture/portrayal, picturesque description.
6. assassination (noun) – murder, killing.
7. outrage (noun) – anger, fury, wrath, indignation, rage, resentment.
8. polity (noun) – a politically organized society.
9. Khalistanis (noun) – people who are related/connected to the Khalistan movement (a Sikh separatist movement) seeking to create a homeland for Sikhs by establishing a sovereign state, called Khālīstān ('Land of the Khalsa'), in the Punjab region.
10. pro-Khalistani (adjective) – supporting Khalistan movement.
11. mark (verb) – remember, commemorate, observe, recognize, acknowledge (an important event).
12. Operation Blue Star (noun) – it was a military operation (In 1-8th June, 1984) which was ordered by Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, to remove Sikh militants who were accumulating weapons in the Harmandir Sahib Complex (Golden Temple).
13. accompanying (adjective) – occurring/coexisting at the same time as something else.
14. revenge (noun) – vengeance, retribution, retaliation.
15. call for (phrasal verb) – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
16. apologise (verb) – say sorry, express regret, make an apology, ask forgiveness, beg pardon.
17. acknowledge (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
18. extremist (noun) – radical, fanatical, militant.
19. force (noun) – group, outfit, unit.
20. pose (verb) – constitute, present, create, cause (a problem or danger or risk).
21. cater to (phrasal verb) – present someone with what is needed; try to satisfy/fulfil a need of; please, satisfy, gratify.

Note:

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22. vote bank politics (noun) – The term ‘vote-bank politics’ was first used in a research paper in 1955 by noted sociologist MN Srinivas to showcase the political influence exerted by a patron over a client. However, when Srinivas wrote that research paper titled ‘The Social System of a Mysore Village’, the term vote-bank politics was used in a very specific context. Today, it denotes voting on the basis of, among other things, caste, sect, language and religion.
23. constitute (verb) – account for, compose, comprise, represent.
24. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
25. fraught (adjective) – worried, troubled, stressful, overwrought, distressed, agitated, distracted, frantic, desperate, distraught (and with many problems).
26. vandalism (noun) – an intentional destruction of public or private property; a premeditated or deliberate damage to public or private property.
27. graffiti (noun) – pictures or words painted or drawn on a wall, building, etc.
28. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed. All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament in the forms of Bills (or) draft statute/law, proposed legislation, proposal (presented to parliament/congress/council for discussion).
29. call off (phrasal verb) – cancel, abandon, shelve, scrap, drop.
30. engagement (noun) – association, involvement, participation.
31. virtually (adverb) – practically, effectively, in effect, actually, in reality.
32. snap (verb) – break, split, part.
33. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
34. spiral (noun) – the process of deterioration, decline, decrease.
35. diplomatically (adverb) – tactfully, sensitively; in a way that involves ambassadors/diplomats between countries.
36. nadir (noun) – the lowest point, the all-time low, the bottom.
37. bilateral (adjective) – involving two groups or countries.
38. ties (noun) – association, relationship, bond, connection.
39. be within its rights (phrase) – have authority to do something.
40. free speech (noun) – the right to express one’s opinions publicly (without any restraint).
41. inflammatory (adjective) – provocative, agitational, provoking, goading, annoying, irritating.

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42. [hate speech](#) (noun) – abusive or disrespectful speech.
43. [fuel](#) (verb) – intensify, inflame, provoke, goad, incite, exacerbate, whip up.
44. [seek](#) (verb) – try to do something; aim, attempt.
45. [shut down](#) (phrasal verb) – close, discontinue, cease operation, stop.
46. [démarche](#) (noun) – from French, literally means step, walk, gait (a way of walking); a course of action, initiative, move (In diplomatic relations); it is a more formal way of communication of one country's foreign affairs official to an appropriate official in another country to inform views or gather details on a given subject (or) to object/protest actions by a foreign government.
47. [productive](#) (adjective) – effective, useful, valuable, helpful, beneficial, fruitful, high-yielding.
48. [conspire](#) (verb) – devise, plan, conceive, formulate, think up (an unlawful or harmful act).
49. [chalk out](#) (phrasal verb) – plan, prepare, devise/conceive, formulate.
50. [diplomatic](#) (adjective) – (delicate & sensitive) consular, foreign-policy.
51. [strategy](#) (noun) – plan of action (in order to achieve a more expansive set of political, economic, and security interests).
52. [G-20](#) (noun) – The G20, formed in 1999, is a group of twenty of the world's largest economies that meets regularly to coordinate global policy on trade, health, climate, and other issues. It brings together the world's major advanced and emerging economies. The G20 comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK and USA. The G20 Countries together represent around 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population.
53. [summit](#) (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave (of heads of state/government).

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