

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (AUG 29, 2022)

1. public (adjective) - popular.
2. legacy (noun) – something received from a predecessor or from the past.
3. live up to (phrasal verb) – satisfy, fulfil, achieve, meet.
4. hold out (phrasal verb) – have a feeling of hope; have a feeling of optimism.
5. the executive (noun) – the executive is a branch of government that enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
6. hold accountable for (phrase) – to say that someone should accept the responsibility for something.
7. pressing (adjective) – urgent, critical, crucial, important.
8. adjudicate (verb) – judge, give a verdict on; decide, settle/resolve.
9. as is (phrase - as it is; in the present condition).
10. play out (phrasal verb) – happen, occur, take place.
11. end up (phrasal verb) – finish up, turn up, come/appear, find oneself (to a particular course of action in the end).
12. front (noun) – a particular situation.
13. striking (adjective) – noticeable, obvious, conspicuous, evident, salient, visible, distinct, clear-cut, notable.
14. faultline (noun) – a divisive issue; a difference of opinion.
15. outgoing (adjective) – departing, retiring, leaving.
16. acknowledge (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
17. apologise (verb) – say sorry, express regret, make an apology, ask forgiveness, beg pardon.
18. breakdown (noun) – failure, collapse.
19. speak to (phrasal verb) - to discuss or comment or remark on a topic, problem or situation.
20. institutional (adjective) – procedural, systematic, methodical.
21. malaise (noun) – trouble, unease, depression/unhappiness.
22. curious (adjective) – unexpected, unconventional, surprising.
23. pay attention to (phrase) – take notice of, take into account, bear in mind, be mindful of, consider.
24. listing (noun) – classifying, categorizing, registering.
25. incoming (adjective) – succeeding, new, next, soon to take office.
26. stark (adjective) – clear, distinct, evident, obvious, striking.
27. course correction (noun) – modifying, improving, rectifying (the plan of action).
28. picture (noun) – impression, view, notion.
29. layperson (noun) – non-professional, amateur, non-specialist.
30. prevailing (adjective) – existing.

Note:

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31. take over (phrasal verb) – take control of, take charge of, assume responsibility for.
32. plague (verb) – bother, disturb, trouble, irritate, worry, annoy, vex.
33. lead-up to (noun) – circumstances, conditions, situation (before an event).
34. resurgence (noun) – recovery, revival, rebound, resurrection, renaissance, re-emergence.
35. bail (noun) – conditional, temporary release of an arrested/imprisoned person when a specified amount of security is deposited or pledged (as cash or property) to ensure his/her appearance in court when required.
36. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) (noun) – an Indian law aimed at effective prevention of unlawful activities associations in India. Its main objective was to make powers available for dealing with activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India.
37. dowry death (noun) – the death of a young woman in South Asian countries, mainly India, who is murdered or driven to suicide by her husband. This results from the husband continually attempting to extract more dowry from the bride or her family. (dowry is a money, goods, or property given to a bride's in-laws at the time of her marriage).
38. dissent (noun) – disagreement, lack of agreement, difference of opinion, protest, opposition, disapproval.
39. tyranny (noun) – autocracy, dictatorship, undemocratic rule, totalitarianism, fascism.
40. sedition (noun) – incitement (to riot/rebellion), agitation, trouble making/provocation (against the established government/authority).
41. abeyance (noun) – a state of being inactive/suspended/inoperative temporarily; a state of dormancy; temporary halt/postponement. (It is mostly used in the phrase “in abeyance” with the word “in”).
42. strike down (phrasal verb) – abolish, annul, nullify (a law or regulation).
43. provision (noun) – term, clause, requirement/condition.
44. benami (noun) - property that is transacted under the name of a proxy to conceal the identity of the buyer or a person owning such property.
45. Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (noun) - An Act to prohibit benami transactions and the right to recover property held benami and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
46. arbitrary (adjective) – capricious, personal (whim/choice), erratic/irregular.
47. overboard (adjective) – too much, extreme. (“go overboard” means to do something too much or to go to extremes).

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48. criminalisation (noun) – the process of making something as a illegal/illegitimate one.
49. minefield (noun) – a situation with unknown dangers.
50. electoral bond (noun) – an electoral bond is designed to be a bearer instrument like a Promissory Note — in effect, it will be similar to a bank note that is payable to the bearer on demand and free of interest. It can be purchased by any citizen of India or a body incorporated in India. it allows limitless, secret donations to political parties, including (and especially) by corporations.
51. constitutional validity (noun) – it implies checking whether a particular law, procedure, act, etc. violates constitutional provisions or not.
52. Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) (noun) – The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to grant citizenship to religious minorities of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, who had to flee their homeland facing persecution. The six minority groups that have been specifically identified are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, and Parsis.
53. dilution (noun) – reduction in value/power/force of something.
54. Article 370 of the Constitution of India (noun) – It had “temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir” which gave special powers to the state. The article allowed the state a certain amount of autonomy – its own constitution, a separate flag and freedom to make laws. Foreign affairs, defence and communications remained the preserve (domain) of the central government. It also allowed Jammu and Kashmir to make its own rules relating to permanent residency, ownership of property and fundamental rights. It did also bar Indians from outside the state from purchasing property or settling there.
55. hijab (noun) – a head covering, generally a veil or a scarf, worn in public by some Muslim women.
56. reservation (noun) – a system of affirmative action in India that provides historically disadvantaged groups representation in education, employment, and politics.
57. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) (noun) – Economically Weaker Section (EWS) or Economically Backward Classes (EBC) in India is a subcategory of people belonging to the General Category having an annual family income less than ₹8 lakh and who do not belong to any category such as SC/ST/OBC across India, nor to MBC in Tamil Nadu.
58. pegasus (noun) – spyware, that can hack any iOS or Android device and steal a variety of data from the infected device, developed by the Israeli cyber-arms firm, NSO Group.

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59. opaqueness (noun) – obscurity, uncertainty, mysteriousness, unclearness, ambiguity, murkiness.
60. inexplicable (adjective) – perplexing, mystifying, bewildering, mysterious, strange; incomprehensible, unfathomable, unexplainable.
61. jurisdiction (noun) – territory, region, province, district, area (to which a court of law or other institution can exercise its authority over suits, cases, appeals etc.).
62. competence (noun) – ability, expertise, skill, prowess, mastery, talent.
63. carry weight (phrasal verb) - be important, be relevant, matter, count.
64. Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 (noun) – An Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
65. track record (noun) – previous performance, previous accomplishments, previous achievements.
66. sentence (noun) – judgement, verdict, punishment; prison/jail term.
67. deadlock (noun) – stalemate, impasse, checkmate/stand-off.
68. collegium (noun) – The collegium system is the one in which the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments & transfers of judges. There is no mention of the collegium in the Constitution of India.
69. elevate (verb) – promote, give promotion to.
70. resistance (noun) – opposition, defiance; refusal to accept, unwillingness to accept.
71. elevation (noun) – promotion, rise.
72. in that light (phrase) – considering that, taking into account that, in view of that.
73. navigate tricky waters (phrase) – find a way around a complex/problematic issue.
74. faultline (noun) – a divisive issue; a difference of opinion.
75. Advocate General (noun) – a legal advisor to a state government.
76. point out (phrasal verb) – identify, mention, indicate, draw attention to.
77. mar (verb) – spoil, ruin, destroy, impair.

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78. gag order (noun) - gagging order; it is an order, typically a legal order by a court or government, restricting information or comment from being made public or passed onto any unauthorized third party
79. stay (verb) – postpone, put off, delay, defer, put back, hold off, adjourn, suspend, stop (any judicial proceeding through the court or legal authorities in India, in order to secure the rights of a citizen).
80. terse (adjective) – abrupt; short, brief.
81. hasten (verb) – speed up, quicken, accelerate, expedite.
82. 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.
83. episode (noun) – a group of events; incident, event, affair, occurrence.
84. murkier comparative adjective of murky (adjective) – questionable, suspicious, dubious/mysterious.
85. unprecedented (adjective) – not done or experienced before.
86. reportage (noun) – the act of reporting news.
87. engagement (noun) – involvement, taking part, participation, association.
88. Op-Ed (noun) – short for "opposite the editorial page"; a page opposite to the editorial page of a newspaper in which people express their opinions about things.
89. by virtue of (phrase) – because of, on account of, owing to, thanks to.
90. speak to (phrasal verb) - to be evidence that something is true.
91. exposure (noun) – revelation, display, exhibition, disclosure.
92. transformative (adjective) – forward-thinking, progressive, liberal, dynamic.
93. enduring (adjective) – lasting, continuing, constant.

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