

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## WORD LIST-2 (JAN 27, 2022)

1. taxing (adjective) – demanding, challenging, burdensome, difficult; tiring, stressful.
2. taxing (adjective) – relating to a tax imposed on something.
3. retro-active (adjective) – taking effect from a date in the past; retrospective, looking backward, backward-looking, backdated, ex post facto.
4. retroactive/retrospective tax (noun) – a retrospective tax is one that is charged for transactions in the long past. It can be a new or additional charge on transactions done in the past. Retrospective taxation allows a nation to implement a rule to impose a tax on certain products, goods or services and deals and charge companies from a time before the date on which the law is passed.
5. predictability (noun) – certainty, foregone conclusion, predictable result.
6. winding (adjective) – twisty, zigzagging; circuitous, roundabout, indirect.
7. Cairn Energy/Capricorn Energy (noun) - Capricorn (previously Cairn) is one of Europe's leading independent oil and gas exploration and development companies and has been listed on the London Stock Exchange for more than 30 years.
8. prescribe (verb) – stipulate, lay down, specify, impose, set down, pronounce.
9. in order to (phrase) – with the purpose/aim of.
10. contentious (adjective) – controversial, disputable, debatable.
11. levy (noun) – imposition, charging, raising, collection (of a tax, fee, fine).
12. rechristen (verb) – rename, re-designate, relabel.
13. pursue (verb) – follow, chase, run/go after; investigate, inquire/look into, examine, scrutinize; (trouble, bother, burden, beset, distress).
14. accrue (verb) – to receive an amount of something gradually over a period of time; accumulate, collect, gather, build up, be added.
15. legislative (adjective) – relating to legislation (laws); relating to a legislature law-making, policymaking.
16. dent (verb) – damage, impair, cripple, erode, weaken, undermine.
17. credibility (noun) – trustworthiness, reliability, dependability.

### Note:

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18. secure (verb) - obtain, acquire, get (success), especially with difficulty.
19. empowered (adjective) – authorized, allowed, entitled.
20. dig up (phrasal verb) - uncover, discover, detect, reveal, bring to light, expose.
21. (group) restructuring (noun) – it is the corporate management term for the act of reorganizing the legal, ownership, operational, or other structures of a company for the purpose of making it more profitable, or better organized for its present needs.
22. undertake (verb) – begin, start; engage in, become involved in, embark on, launch into, attempt, try.
23. culminate (verb) – come to an end with, finish with, conclude with, terminate with, lead up to.
24. as much as (phrase) – almost.
25. arbitration (noun) – adjudication, conciliation, mediation, intervention/negotiation.
26. proceedings (noun) – legal action.
27. authorities (noun) – officials; officialdom, the administration, the bureaucracy, the system.
28. taxman (noun) - the government department that is responsible for collecting taxes; tax collector.
29. dues (noun) – payment (which is (long) pending).
30. lead to (verb) – result in, cause, bring on.
31. The Hague (proper noun) – A city on the North Sea coast of the western Netherlands. The city is also home to the U.N.'s International Court of Justice.
32. award (verb) – give, grant (compensation/damages).
33. penal (adjective) – disciplinary, punitive, corrective, correctional.
34. damages (noun) - compensation, recompense, restitution, redress; repayment, reimbursement, remuneration (for the damage).
35. penal damage (noun) - Penal damages means to penalize the party who caused damages to another party by way of breach of contract. Thus penal damages act as a means of compensating an innocent party who suffered the loss as a result of the breach.
36. compromise (noun) - agreement, understanding, settlement.

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37. work out (phrasal verb) – arrange, organize, plan (something in detail).
38. belatedly (adverb) – later than expected; behind time; slowly, tardily.
39. drop (verb) – abandon, discontinue, cancel, withdraw.
40. seek (verb) – ask for, request, appeal for, demand.
41. enforce (verb) – impose.
42. arbitration award (noun) - the determination on the merits (i.e., the decision) by the tribunal in an arbitration. The decision is called an “award”... Therefore, the award is critically important; it resolves the dispute.
43. forgo (verb) - give up, waive, renounce, disavow.
44. indemnify (verb) - reimburse, compensate, recompense, repay, pay back.
45. claim (noun) - an application for compensation.
46. liabilities (noun) – financial obligation, debt, indebtedness, debit.
47. avail (verb) – use, utilize, take advantage of (an opportunity/resources).
48. provision (noun) – furnishing, giving, allocation, distribution, presentation.
49. on one's part (phrase) – by, from, in, of; carried out by, caused by.
50. swiftly (adverb) – rapidly, quickly, fast, speedily.
51. paperwork (noun) – official procedure/documentation.
52. preferably (adverb) – ideally, if possible, as a matter of choice, much rather/sooner.
53. remit (verb) – make payment of, pay.
54. sufficient (adjective) – enough.
55. label (verb) – categorize, classify, identify; call, name, term.
56. tax terrorism (noun) – the aggressive attitude of the government to collect higher taxes (by retrospective amendments to the tax laws & other stringent measures) was termed as tax terrorism.
57. the Opposition (noun) – the largest non-government party (i.e. the political party which has secured the second largest number of seats in either upper or lower houses).
58. dither (verb) – be indecisive, be unsure, be undecided, hesitate.

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59. corrective (adjective) – remedial, restorative, curative, reparative; correctional, punitive, reformatory.
60. shuffle one's feet (phrase) - to act in a tricky/evasive manner.
61. obfuscation (noun) – making of something obscure or unclear to understand; evasiveness, confusion.
62. mess (noun) - complication, problem, confusion, muddle, mix-up, plight, predicament, difficulty, trouble, quandary.
63. ostensible (adjective) – apparent, seeming, alleged, purported.
64. trigger (noun) – cause, reason; an event that causes a particular action/process.
65. seizure (noun) - appropriation, impounding takeover (a property).
66. bureaucratic (adjective) – relating to a bureaucracy; administrative, official, procedural, red-tape, governmental, ministerial.
67. bravado (noun) – boldness, bold manner, boasting/bombast, daredevil.
68. obstinacy (noun) - stubbornness, inflexibility, bull-headedness, perversity, uncooperativeness, stiffness, rigidity, relentlessness, single-mindedness, self-opinionatedness, doggedness.
69. paralysis (noun) – shutdown, immobilization, stoppage.
70. fickleness (noun) - disloyalty, undependability, inconstancy, instability, unsteadiness, infidelity, unfaithfulness; changeability, variability, volatility, irregularity.
71. certainty (noun) – confidence, sureness, conviction, certitude.
72. engagement (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement.
73. bolster (verb) – strengthen, support, reinforce/butress.
74. credentials (noun) – identities, qualities; achievement, experience, knowledge.
75. ideal (adjective) – perfect, best possible, consummate, flawless, faultless, exemplary, classic, model, ultimate.

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