

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST 2 (12 MAR, 2026)

1. **seismic (adjective)** – relating to earthquakes; tectonic.
2. **revision (noun)** – amendment, alteration, modification, change.
3. **earthquake zoning (noun)** – the geographical classification of regions based on their vulnerability to seismic activity; seismic classification, tectonic mapping.
4. **rollback (noun)** – the reversal or withdrawal of a previously implemented policy or decision; withdrawal, cancellation, repeal, reversal.
5. **holistic (adjective)** – dealing with the whole of something rather than just its parts; comprehensive, all-inclusive, integrated, complete.
6. **implementable (adjective)** – capable of being put into practice or action; workable, practical, executable, feasible.
7. **earthquake zoning framework (noun)** – a structured administrative system that categorizes geographical areas by their seismic vulnerability; seismic hazard classification system, tremor risk framework, tectonic zoning structure, earthquake vulnerability model.
8. **framework (noun)** – structure, system, schema, organization.
9. **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) (noun)** – the national standards body of India operating under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, responsible for standardizing quality certification.
10. **out of sync (phrase)** – not matching or failing to coordinate with something else; out of alignment, mismatched, discordant, uncoordinated.
11. **of sync (phrase)** – properly aligned/working together.
12. **evaluation (noun)** – assessment, appraisal, analysis, review.
13. **drive (verb)** – propel, push, motivate, prompt.
14. **largely (adverb)** – to a great extent; mostly, mainly, primarily, principally.
15. **implication (noun)** – consequence, repercussion, ramification, effect.
16. **urban planning (noun)** – city planning, town development, spatial planning, municipal design.
17. **disaster preparedness (noun)** – emergency readiness, disaster readiness, crisis preparedness, contingency planning.
18. **preparedness (noun)** – a state of readiness, especially for a disaster or emergency; readiness, alertness, preparation, readiness state.
19. **climate resilience (noun)** – the ability of a community or environment to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events related to climate change; environmental adaptability, ecological robustness, climate adaptability.
20. **resilience (noun)** – the capacity to withstand or recover quickly from difficulties; flexibility, durability, toughness, adaptability.
21. **cityscape (noun)** – the visual appearance of a city or urban area; urban landscape, urban horizon, concrete environment.
22. **power infrastructure (noun)** – the physical network and facilities necessary for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity; electrical grids, power plants.
23. **undertake (verb)** – embark on, initiate, begin, start.
24. **infrastructure (noun)** – the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.
25. **arguably (adverb)** – possibly, conceivably, plausibly, debatably.
26. **at the heart of (phrase)** – forming the most essential or fundamental part of something; at the core of, central to, fundamental to, rooted in.
27. **lie (verb)** – be, exist, consist.

Note:

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28. **scientific approximation (noun)** – an estimation or calculation based on empirical (actual, factual) scientific data and models; scientific estimation, calculated guess, empirical estimation, scientific projection.
29. **approximation (noun)** – estimation, guess, calculation, rough idea.
30. **vis-à-vis (preposition)** – in relation to or compared with something; regarding, concerning, in relation to, with respect to.
31. **built environment (noun)** – man-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity; urban structures, man-made spaces, infrastructural environment.
32. **withstand (verb)** – resist, endure, weather, tolerate.
33. **advanced economies (noun)** – nations with high levels of economic development, industrialized infrastructure, and high per capita income; developed nations, industrialized countries, high-income nations.
34. **seismically active (phrase)** – denoting an area that is frequently subjected to earthquakes or tectonic movements; earthquake-prone, tectonically unstable, tremor-prone.
35. **Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment (PSHA) (noun)** – an advanced methodology estimating the likelihood of various levels of earthquake ground motion at a specific site; earthquake risk modeling, seismic probability framework, tremor hazard evaluation, tectonic risk analysis.
36. **dynamic (adjective)** – evolving, changing, fluid, interactive.
37. **model (noun)** – a system or framework used as an example or for structural representation; representation, framework, prototype, simulation.
38. **model (verb)** – to create a structured, often computerized, replica of a system.
39. **earthquake risk (noun)** – the potential for damage or loss caused by seismic activity in a given area; seismic hazard, tremor threat, tectonic danger, earthquake vulnerability.
40. **probability (noun)** – the extent to which an event is likely to occur; likelihood, chance, prospect, possibility.
41. **simulation (noun)** – modeling, imitation, virtual representation, replication.
42. **ground motion (noun)** – the movement of the earth's surface from earthquakes or explosions; seismic shaking, earth tremor, tectonic shift.
43. **until now (phrase)** – up to the present time; previously, so far, hitherto, up to now.
44. **primarily (adverb)** – mainly, mostly, predominantly, chiefly.
45. **fixed zoning model (noun)** – a traditional seismic framework assigning static risk categories to regions without calculating probabilistic hazard variables.
46. **attempt (noun)** – an effort to achieve or complete a difficult task or action; effort, endeavor, bid, undertaking.
47. **move toward (phrasal verb)** – transition to, progress towards, shift to.
48. **directionally (adverb)** – procedurally, structurally, functionally, strategically.
49. **withdraw (verb)** – retract, cancel, recall, pull back.
50. **stringent (adjective)** – strict, rigorous, severe, inflexible.
51. **top-risk category (noun)** – the highest official classification of vulnerability or danger; highest danger classification, peak hazard level, maximum risk tier.
52. **Zone VI (noun)** – a newly proposed highest-risk seismic classification in India covering extremely vulnerable geological regions; highest seismic zone, maximum tremor risk zone, extreme earthquake tier.
53. **Himalayan belt (noun)** – the highly active tectonic mountain region in northern India prone to severe earthquakes; Himalayan range, Himalayan region.

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54. **Kutch in Gujarat (noun)** – a district in western India that is geographically positioned in a highly vulnerable seismic zone; Kutch region, western seismic zone, Gujarat earthquake zone.
55. **stall (verb)** – halt, obstruct, impede, delay.
56. **fragile (adjective)** – easily damaged, broken; vulnerable, delicate, weak, precarious.
57. **potentially (adverb)** – possibly, conceivably, plausibly, presumably.
58. **push (verb)** – force, drive, thrust, compel.
59. **informal sector (noun)** – the part of an economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by any form of government; unorganized sector, unregulated economy, gray market.
60. **account for (phrasal verb)** – comprise, constitute, make up, represent.
61. **nearly (adverb)** – very close to; almost, approximately, practically, virtually.
62. **estimate (noun)** – projection, calculation, approximation, guess.
63. **suggest (verb)** – indicate, show, propose, point to, imply.
64. **pushback (noun)** – a negative or unfavourable reaction or response to a policy or proposal; resistance, opposition, backlash, defiance.
65. **Central Water Commission (CWC) (noun)** – a premier technical organization in India functioning in the field of water resources and dam management.
66. **National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) (noun)** – a regulatory body in India responsible for formulating policies to ensure the safety and maintenance of dams.
67. **layer (noun)** – an additional aspect or dimension of a complex problem or debate; aspect, dimension, facet, element.
68. **dispersed (adjective)** – distributed or spread over a wide area; scattered, distributed, spread out, diffuse.
69. **carbon emission (noun)** – the release of carbon-based greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, contributing to climate change; greenhouse gas emission, CO2 release, carbon footprint, carbon discharge.
70. **regulator (noun)** – an official body or person that supervises and controls a particular industry or public interest activity; supervisor, controller, inspector, watchdog.
71. **stakeholder (noun)** – an individual or organization with a vested interest in a particular policy, project, or regulation; interested party, participant, associate, investor.
72. **strengthen (verb)** – bolster, fortify, reinforce, enhance.
73. **address (verb)** – tackle, confront, manage, deal with.
74. **climate mitigation (noun)** – strategic actions taken to limit the magnitude or rate of long-term global warming and its related effects; emission reduction, global warming mitigation, carbon reduction.
75. **mitigation (noun)** – reduction, alleviation, decrease, lessening.
76. **affordability (noun)** – cost-effectiveness, inexpensiveness, economical viability, financial accessibility.
77. **execution (noun)** – the carrying out or putting into effect of a plan, order, or course of action; implementation, accomplishment, carrying out, performance.
78. **challenge (noun)** – difficulty, problem, hurdle, obstacle.

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