



Wordcraft

31 August 2026

Seven lessons and a glossary of 18 words, every one harvested from the day's articles and editorials on ujiyari.com. A complete forty-five-minute session, on paper and online.

01 **ROOT & FAMILY**
mittere

02 **CONFUSABLE PAIR**
imply / infer

03 **COLLOCATION**
The verbs of data

04 **FROM THE EDITION**
unfalsifiable

05 **SAY IT SHORTER**
Untangling the of-string

06 **USAGE WATCH**
avail · updatation · the concerned officer

07 **IDIOM IN FORMAL REGISTER**
on the table

08 **PRACTICE LAB**
listen · say it · cloze · unscramble



Do it online

ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/



A NOTE FROM THE DESK

Ornament loses marks. Precision wins them.

A release-day pack. The economy pages moved today, and the verbs moved with them: growth *eases*, a deficit *stands at* a level, an estimate is *revised*, a forecast is *beaten*. The collocation lesson teaches exactly those, from the edition's own sentences, because an economy answer written with the wrong verbs loses the reader before it loses marks.

One Latin verb, *mittere*, to send, runs through four of today's stories: the Javelin *missile*, the gig worker's *dismissal*, the Himalaya editorial's *transmission* gap and the HDFC editorial's *permissible*. Learn the root once and the family stays. Alongside it sit *imply* against *infer*, which is half of CSAT reading comprehension; *unfalsifiable*, which is not the same as irrefutable; and *on the table*, an idiom that means the same thing in every variety of English even though the verb *to table* does not.

Forty-five minutes, as always. Read each glossary word inside the sentence it came from, do the worksheet before the key, and write the closing task under the checker: vocabulary that is not produced is not owned.

THE ONE RULE

If an entry ever tempts you to write more grandly instead of more clearly, the entry has failed.



Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator · ujiyari.com

Wordcraft packs are harvested from that day's edition, checked against standard dictionaries, and note where British, American and Indian usage differ.

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HOW TO USE THIS PACK

1 Glossary first, sentence and all.

Read each word in the sentence it came from. Cover the meaning, say it in your own words, then check.

2 Lessons, two minutes each.

Read once, with a pencil. Do the sixty-second drill at the foot of each before moving on.

3 Lab, then worksheet, then key.

Say the words aloud, fill the cloze, rebuild the sentences, answer every item on the page. The key is at the back for a reason.

4 Write the hundred words.

Then tick the checklist honestly. Vocabulary that is not produced is not owned.

Every activity here is interactive online.

Scan any QR code in this pack, or the one here, to open the same item in the 45-minute session: cards fall due by spaced repetition, exercises are marked, the writing task is checked as you type, and words are read aloud in an Indian English voice.

ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/



GLOSSARY FROM THE EDITION

Words in the sentence they came from

18

Meaning first, then the sentence exactly as it appeared, then the source. Read the sentence aloud.



Hear every word

Tap a word online to hear it and mark it known
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#glossary

safe in GS answers essay, technical or editorial register keep out of answers

unfalsifiable ADJECTIVE / un-FOL-si-fy-ə-bəl /

ESSAY

Framed so that no possible evidence could prove it wrong. From Karl Popper's test of science: a claim is scientific only if some observation could falsify it. An unfalsifiable charge is one that survives every answer, which is why calling a charge unfalsifiable is a criticism of the charge, not a defence of the accused.

हिंदी: जिसे किसी प्रमाण से गलत सिद्ध न किया जा सके

Independent review is the correct instrument and it returned a finding; refusing to accept any exoneration makes governance an unfalsifiable charge.

Permissible Is Not the Same as Worthy: The HDFC Bank Governance Test · Today's "from the edition" lesson grows from this word.

proportionate ADJECTIVE / prə-POR-shə-nət /

GS-SAFE

In due proportion to something else; neither excessive nor token. In law, a penalty is proportionate when its weight matches the wrong. The noun is *proportionality*, a doctrine courts apply to state action limiting rights.

हिंदी: अनुपात के अनुरूप; न कम, न अधिक

Proportionate penalties for conduct without mala fide intent are what a mature framework looks like, and the bank's operating record remains the sector's reference point.

Permissible Is Not the Same as Worthy: The HDFC Bank Governance Test · Proportionality is the four-step test Indian courts adopted in Puttaswamy; the word earns marks in GS2 as well as GS4.

complacency NOUN / kəm-PLAY-sən-see /

GS-SAFE

Self-satisfied unconcern, especially when danger is near. The adjective is *complacent*. Do not confuse with *complaisant*, an older word meaning eager to please others.

हिंदी: आत्मसंतोष; खतरे के प्रति लापरवाह निश्चितता

For GS4, the compliance-versus-worthiness distinction is a ready-made ethics scaffold: it is the corporate version of the law-versus-conscience question, and the piece's observation that the real danger arrives when performance is strong and the board stops asking difficult questions is a one-line case study in moral complacency.

Permissible Is Not the Same as Worthy: The HDFC Bank Governance Test

vintage NOUN / VIN-tij /

ESSAY

Literally, the year a wine was made. In statistics, a *vintage* of data is the version published at a particular time; later vintages revise earlier ones. Comparing figures across vintages is a standard methodological error.

हिंदी: किसी आँकड़े का संस्करण-वर्ष; किस समय का संकलन

An answer that compares this quarter's first estimate against last year's first estimate is comparing two different vintages of data.

GDP Grows 7.8 Per Cent in Q1 FY27: The Number, the Revision Beneath It, and the Fiscal Backdrop · The 7.8-then-6.9 history of Q1 FY26 in today's release is the worked example.

provisional ADJECTIVE / prə-VIZH-ə-nəl /

GS-SAFE

Arranged or accepted for the present, subject to later change. Official statistics are provisional until revised; a provisional government holds power until a permanent one is formed.

हिंदी: अनंतिम; बाद में संशोधन के अधीन

Quarterly national accounts are provisional: they are re-estimated as fuller data replaces the indicators used in the first pass.

GDP Grows 7.8 Per Cent in Q1 FY27: The Number, the Revision Beneath It, and the Fiscal Backdrop

superintendence NOUN / soo-prin-TEN-dəns /

GS-SAFE

The authority to oversee, direct and control. A constitutional term of art in India: Article 324 vests superintendence of elections in the Election Commission, and Article 243ZA does the same for municipal polls with the State Election Commissions.

हिंदी: अधीक्षण; निगरानी और नियंत्रण का अधिकार

Article 243ZA vests superintendence of municipal elections in the State Election Commission.

Current Affairs Today, August 31, 2026, Complete News Roundup · The verb it takes is vests: superintendence is vested in a body.

divergence NOUN / dy-VER-jəns /

GS-SAFE

The state of moving apart or differing, of numbers, opinions or paths. The verb is *diverge*; its opposite is *converge*. In data reporting, a divergence between credible sources is information about what each source measures.

हिंदी: अंतर बढ़ते जाना; आँकड़ों या मतों का अलग होना

Read the divergence as information, not as noise.

Current Affairs Today, August 31, 2026, Complete News Roundup · Said of Nepal's casualty bulletins, which differed by 228 on the same day because they counted different things.

dismissal NOUN / dis-MIS-əl /

GS-SAFE

The act of removing someone from employment, or of rejecting a case or an idea. Employment law hangs its protections on the moment of dismissal, which is precisely what platform work is designed never to produce.

हिंदी: सेवा से हटाया जाना; बर्खास्तगी

The moment of dismissal, the event on which the whole of labour law hangs, never occurs.

The Algorithm at the Society Gate: What Gig Work Has Done to Labour · From Latin *mittere*, to send: today's root lesson. To dismiss is literally to send away.

opaque ADJECTIVE / oh-PAYK /

GS-SAFE

Not able to be seen through, literally of glass, figuratively of processes and institutions. An opaque algorithm is one whose reasons cannot be inspected. The noun is *opacity*; the opposite is *transparent*.

हिंदी: अपारदर्शी; जिसकी भीतरी कार्यविधि दिखाई न दे

The piece's claim is that they are its illusion: the personal cord between employer and employee has been severed, and labour management has been hijacked by opaque algorithms.

The Algorithm at the Society Gate: What Gig Work Has Done to Labour

obligate ADJECTIVE / OB-li-gət /

ESSAY

In biology, restricted by nature to one condition of life: an *obligate open-habitat species* cannot survive outside open country, an obligate parasite cannot live free. Note the stress and vowel: the adjective is OB-li-gət, the verb *obligate* (to bind legally) is OB-li-gayt. The looser opposite is *facultative*.

हिंदी: बाध्य; जो केवल एक ही दशा में जी सके (जीवविज्ञान)

The sharper fact this piece supplies is that afforestation itself threatens the bustard, because the bird is an obligate open-habitat species.

Not Wasteland: India Finally Names Its Open Natural Ecosystems · One precise adjective explains why planting trees can endanger the Great Indian Bustard.

stewardship NOUN / STY00-ərd-ship /

GS-SAFE

Careful and responsible management of something entrusted to one's care, land, resources, institutions. A *steward* manages what he does not own; the word carries duty without ownership, which is exactly its force in environmental writing.

हिंदी: संरक्षक की तरह देखभाल; न्यासधारिता

Formal land administration has often recorded that stewardship as encroachment.

Not Wasteland: India Finally Names Its Open Natural Ecosystems · The sentence's whole argument is in the gap between the two nouns: stewardship and encroachment describe the same act from opposite sides of the record book.

offtake NOUN / OF-tayk /

GS-SAFE

The quantity of a product actually taken up by buyers or users; the demand side of a supply system. Indian policy English uses it for everything from foodgrain to power: an offtake agreement guarantees a buyer before capacity is built.

हिंदी: उत्पादित वस्तु का उठाव; खपत-पक्ष

India has spent a decade constructing sewage treatment capacity under AMRUT and Namami Gange; the gap is no longer treatment, it is offtake.

Apna Jal: The Water India Already Has and Refuses to Use

convergence NOUN / kən-VER-jəns /

GS-SAFE

The act of coming together at a point. In Indian administrative English, *convergence* is a term of art: funding an objective by aligning schemes that already exist rather than creating a new budget line. The opposite motion is *divergence*, also in today's glossary.

हिंदी: योजनाओं का संगम; एक बिंदु पर मिलना

That is a convergence argument, and it is far more implementable than another demand for outlay.

Apna Jal: The Water India Already Has and Refuses to Use · Scheme convergence is a standing Mains keyword; here it appears in its exact administrative sense.

acquiesce VERB / ak-wee-ES /

ESSAY

To accept something without protest, and so, in law and diplomacy, to be treated as having agreed. It takes *in* (to acquiesce in a decision); the noun is *acquiescence*. Weaker than consent, stronger than silence.

हिंदी: चुपचाप मान लेना; बिना विरोध स्वीकार करना

A state that acquiesces in interpretive expansion invites more of it.

Malicious, or Merely Unwelcome? India and the Treaty Body It Just Dismissed · Note the preposition: acquiesce in, not acquiesce to, in careful usage.

jurisdiction NOUN / joo-ris-DIK-shən / GS-SAFE

The authority to decide, and the territory or subject matter over which that authority runs. Latin *jus* law + *dicere* to say: the power to speak the law. A regulator without jurisdiction can only request; the instrument becomes diplomatic.

हिंदी: क्षेत्राधिकार; निर्णय लेने की वैधानिक सीमा

Who has jurisdiction over the source of the hazard? If the answer is another state, the instrument is diplomatic, not regulatory, and the answer must switch registers.

The Himalaya Serves Another Warning, and India Cannot Hear It

asymmetry NOUN / ay-SIM-i-tree / GS-SAFE

Lack of balance between two sides of a relationship or design. A policy asymmetry is a rule that binds in one direction only: today's example is a fuel obligation that stands firm while the crop it draws on fluctuates.

हिंदी: विषमता; दोनों पक्षों पर असमान प्रभाव

That asymmetry is the structural fault, and it is invisible until a bad year arrives.

From Plate to Plough: When the Fuel Tank Bids Against the Kitchen

latency NOUN / LAY-tən-see / ESSAY

The delay between a cause and its effect. Borrowed into policy writing from engineering: *policy latency* is the time an instrument takes to act, refined sugar imports reach shelves in weeks, raw sugar in months. The adjective is *latent*, hidden or dormant.

हिंदी: प्रभाव में देरी; नीति और परिणाम के बीच का अंतराल

That is a technical observation about policy latency, and it is the kind of detail that lifts an answer above the general.

From Plate to Plough: When the Fuel Tank Bids Against the Kitchen

ratchet NOUN / RACH-it / ESSAY

A toothed mechanism that turns in one direction only. As a metaphor, an arrangement that can rise but never fall: a ratchet effect. Its opposite in policy prose is an adjustable dial. The verb exists too: costs *ratchet up*.

हिंदी: एक ही दिशा में बढ़ने वाला तंत्र; जो पीछे न लौटे

Both treat the blending rate as an adjustable dial rather than a ratchet, which is the deepest break with current policy in the piece.

From Plate to Plough: When the Fuel Tank Bids Against the Kitchen · The Paris Agreement's no-backsliding rule for NDCs is called a ratchet mechanism: the same image, in a treaty.

01

LESSON 1 OF 7 · ROOT & FAMILY

mittere

Latin · to send, to let go



Drill this lesson online

Marked exercises, then cards that return by spaced repetition
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#lesson-root

One Latin verb, two stems (*mitt-* and *miss-*), and today's edition uses its children in four different stories. Every member keeps the idea of **sending**: away, across, under, or on a task.

WORD	LITERAL BUILD	WHAT IS SENT
dismiss	<i>dis</i> "away"	a person, sent away; hence <i>dismissal</i> , the event labour law hangs on
missile	"that which can be sent"	the FGM-148 Javelin in today's roundup
mission	"a sending"	people sent with a task; hence <i>missionary</i> , and ISRO's missions
transmission	<i>trans</i> "across"	a signal or warning, sent across; the Himalaya editorial's "transmission gap"
commission	<i>com</i> "together"	people sent together with authority: the State Election Commission
submission	<i>sub</i> "under"	a document sent under someone's judgement; NGO submissions to CERD
permissible	<i>per</i> "through" + <i>-ible</i>	what may be let through; today's HDFC editorial turns on it
emissary	<i>e</i> "out"	a person sent out to speak for a state
remit	<i>re</i> "back"	money sent back (<i>remittances</i>); also, as a noun, the task assigned to a body
intermittent	<i>inter</i> "between"	a thing let go between pauses: an intermittent signal

THE DOUBLE CONSONANT DISCIPLINE

The present stem doubles the *t* (*committee*, *remitting*, *transmitting*); the past stem doubles the *s* (*mission*, *permission*, *dismissal*). English keeps both spellings faithfully, so *omit* gives *omission* with one *m* and two *s*'s, and *commit* gives *commission* with two of each. Spell from the stem and the doubling takes care of itself.

THE TRAP IN THE FAMILY

Remit the noun and *remit* the verb have drifted apart. A body's **remit** (REE-mit) is its assigned scope: "outside the commission's remit". To **remit** (ri-MIT) money is to send it back or across; to remit a sentence is to reduce it, which is why *remission* belongs to both prisons and diseases.

SPELLING ACROSS VARIETIES

No variation anywhere in the family; British, American and Indian English agree letter for letter. Only *emissary* shifts its stress in some American speech (EM-ə-sair-ee against British EM-i-sər-ee).

SIXTY-SECOND DRILL

Write one sentence using *remit* as a noun (a body's scope) and *remittances* (money sent home). Two different children of the same sending.

Harvested from four of today's pieces at once: *dismissal* in the gig-work editorial, the Javelin *missile* in the roundup, the "transmission gap" in the Himalaya editorial, and *permissible* in the HDFC governance editorial. The rest of the family is added from the root, not from the edition.

02

LESSON 2 OF 7 · CONFUSABLE PAIR

imply / infer



Drill this lesson online

Marked exercises, then cards that return by spaced repetition
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#lesson-pair

imply

Latin *implicare*, "to fold in"

The **speaker, writer or evidence** implies: puts a meaning in without stating it. *What does this imply for policy made on high-frequency data?* The data folds the conclusion in; it does not announce it.

infer

Latin *inferre*, "to carry in, to draw a conclusion"

The **listener, reader or analyst** infers: draws the meaning out from what was said or shown. *From the revised figures, economists inferred that the earlier estimate had been too optimistic.*

THE DISCRIMINATING TEST

Ask who is doing it. **The source implies; the receiver infers.** A speaker can never infer his own hint, and a listener can never imply someone else's. If the subject of your sentence is the evidence, the report, the data: *imply*. If it is the reader, the court, the analyst: *infer*.

WHY THE PAIR MATTERS DOUBLY FOR THIS EXAM

CSAT reading comprehension lives on this verb: "What can be *inferred* from the passage?" asks what the passage folded in that you can draw out, never what it stated. Writing "the passage infers" in an answer is the error examiners see most; a passage can only imply.

THE NOUNS

Implication is what was folded in; *inference* is what you drew out. Both are legitimate, and a careful sentence can hold both: *the implication of the data supports no stronger inference than this.*

ACROSS VARIETIES

British, American and Indian English all maintain the distinction in careful writing, and all three blur it in casual speech ("Are you inferring I'm wrong?"). The exam register is careful writing; keep them apart.

SIXTY-SECOND DRILL

Write the pair about today's GDP release: one sentence where the data implies something, one where an economist infers something. Check who is the subject of each verb.

Harvested from today's GDP article, which asks: "What does this imply for policy made on high-frequency data?" The data is the subject, so *imply* is exactly right.

03

LESSON 3 OF 7 · COLLOCATION

The verbs of data



Drill this lesson online

Marked exercises, then cards that return by spaced repetition
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#lesson-collocation

Economy answers live or die on these verbs. Data does not "come"; growth does not "become more". Each indicator has verbs it *takes*, and today's GDP edition uses nearly all of them within four articles.

NOUN	TAKES	NEVER
data / an estimate	is released , published , revised (upward, downward)	declared , launched
growth	accelerates , moderates , eases , slows , picks up	increases (output increases; growth quickens)
a forecast	is beaten , exceeded , missed ; the print comes in above / below it	defeated , won
a target	is set , met , missed , overshot	completed
a deficit	narrows , widens ; stands at a level	improves on its own (say narrows)
prices	rise , spike , ease , harden , cool	hike (only an authority hikes a rate)
a base effect	flatters or depresses the current reading	causes growth
reserves / output	swell , climb , contract , shrink	reduce (transitive only)

WHY THIS MATTERS BEYOND STYLE

Each collocation encodes a fact about agency. Prices *rise*; only the government or a company *hikes* them: the verb tells the reader whether a decision was taken. A deficit *narrows* rather than "improves" because whether a smaller deficit is an improvement is precisely the argument, and the neutral verb keeps your description separate from your judgement. Growth is a rate, so it quickens or slows; output is a quantity, so it rises or falls. Mixing the two ("growth increased to 7.8") is the most common data-verb slip in aspirant prose.

THE PAIR TO MASTER TODAY

Revised upward against *revised downward*, and the vintage that goes with each: today's release shows Q1 FY26 **revised** from 7.8 to 6.9 per cent, while June's core sector reading was **revised up** from 5 to 6 per cent. One economy, both directions, five days apart.

SIXTY-SECOND DRILL

Write three sentences on today's release using *moderates*, *comes in above*, and *stands at*. All three verbs are in this edition's own prose or tables.

Every starred verb appears in today's economy coverage: GDP "grew 7.8 per cent... beating every major pre-release forecast", core sector growth "easing from 6 per cent in June (revised up from 5)", the deficit "stands at 26.8 per cent of the FY27 target", sugar prices that "rose sharply" and "eased once imports were announced" (GDP article, sugar article).

LESSON 4 OF 7 · FROM THE EDITION

04

unfalsifiable

/ un-FOL-si-fy-ə-bəl /



Drill this lesson online

Marked exercises, then cards that
return by spaced repetition
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#lesson-edition

Found in situ in today's HDFC governance editorial: "refusing to accept any exoneration makes governance an **unfalsifiable** charge." A claim is unfalsifiable when it is framed so that **no possible evidence could prove it wrong**: every acquittal becomes proof of a cover-up, every review that clears becomes proof the review was captured.

THE FAMILY, AND WHERE IT COMES FROM

To *falsify* a claim is to show it false; a claim is *falsifiable* if some observation *could* show it false. The philosopher Karl Popper made falsifiability the boundary of science: "all swans are white" is scientific because one black swan sinks it; a theory that absorbs every outcome explains nothing. The editorial imports the idea into governance: an accusation that survives every answer has stopped being an accusation and become a posture.

THE NEAR-NEIGHBOUR TRAP

WORD	MEANS	VERDICT ON THE CLAIM
unfalsifiable	no evidence <i>could</i> disprove it	badly framed; untestable
irrefutable	the evidence for it is overwhelming	almost certainly true
unverifiable	no evidence <i>available</i> to confirm it	unknown; wait
unsubstantiated	asserted without supporting evidence	unproven as it stands

The first and the second are near-opposites, and swapping them reverses a sentence's meaning. Note that *falsify* also has an unrelated everyday sense, to fake ("falsified accounts"); context separates the philosopher's sense from the forger's.

REGISTER

Essay and interview register. In a GS4 answer on accusations against an institution, or an essay on scientific temper (Article 51A(h) territory), the word does precise work. Use it of claims and charges, never of people.

SIXTY-SECOND DRILL

Frame one falsifiable and one unfalsifiable version of the same charge against any institution. What single change made the second untestable?

Harvested from "Permissible Is Not the Same as Worthy", where the sceptics' case against endless scrutiny is exactly that a charge no exoneration can answer is unfalsifiable.

05

LESSON 5 OF 7 · SAY IT SHORTER

Untangling the of-string



Drill this lesson online

Marked exercises, then cards that return by spaced repetition
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#lesson-concision

After zombie nouns, the second great inflator of aspirant prose is the **of-string**: nouns chained together with *of* until the sentence reads like a land record. Each *of* is grammatical; three in a row is a queue. The examples below are constructed in the register of official prose; they are not quotations from today's edition.

BEFORE · 21 WORDS

The delay in the notification of the rules for the implementation of the provisions of the Code remains a concern.

AFTER · 10 WORDS

The Code's implementing rules have still not been notified.

Same fact, half the words, and the agent (whoever must notify) is now askable.

THE THREE REPAIRS, IN ORDER OF POWER

REPAIR	BEFORE	AFTER
Possessive	the decision of the Cabinet	the Cabinet's decision
Free the verb	the utilisation of the funds by the states	how the states used the funds
Compound noun	the schedule of the elections to the bodies of local government	the local body election schedule

WHEN THE OF-STRING IS RIGHT

Titles and terms of art keep their *ofs*: the *Code on Social Security*, the *Doctrine of Basic Structure*, *Directive Principles of State Policy*, *economies of scale*. These are names, not queues; compressing them changes what they refer to. The test: if the phrase is quotable as a unit, leave it; if you built it yourself, untangle it.

ONE HONEST CAUTION

Possessives suit persons and institutions ("the Commission's report") better than abstractions ("the situation's gravity" reads oddly; keep "the gravity of the situation"). English gives inanimate abstractions the *of*-form by preference, so untangle greedily but reread once.

SIXTY-SECOND DRILL

Untangle this in your notebook: "The assessment of the impact of the diversion of the water of the river on the livelihood of the fishermen." Target: nine words.

Prompted by the register of today's fiscal and constitutional coverage (the GDP article must define "the excess of total expenditure over total receipts excluding borrowings", a term of art that rightly keeps its *of*-form). Knowing which *of*-strings are names and which are queues is the skill.

06

LESSON 6 OF 7 · USAGE WATCH

avail · updation · the concerned officer



Drill this lesson online

Marked exercises, then cards that return by spaced repetition
 ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#lesson-usage

Three habits of Indian official English that read differently outside the office. As always, no sneering: Indian English coins legitimately (*prepone* is in the OED, *lakh* and *crore* are exact), but these three cost precision, and precision is the currency of an answer.

WATCH	THE SLIP	THE REPAIR
avail	"Farmers can avail the subsidy." In standard English <i>avail</i> is reflexive: you avail <i>yourself of</i> something.	"Farmers can avail themselves of the subsidy", or simply "can claim / use / take the subsidy". The plain verb is usually better.
updation	"Updation of land records is pending." An Indian office coinage; standard English has no such noun.	"Updating of land records", or free the verb: "Land records have not been updated."
concerned	"The concerned officer will reply." Before the noun, <i>concerned</i> means worried. The officer responsible is the officer <i>concerned</i> .	"The officer concerned will reply", or "the officer responsible". Position changes meaning.

THE CONCERNED TRAP, SLOWLY

A concerned citizen is worried; the citizen concerned is the one in question. English does this with a small set of adjectives whose meaning shifts with position: the *present* members (here now) against the present *arrangement* (current); a *responsible* officer (trustworthy) against the officer *responsible* (who did it); *involved* explanations (complicated) against the people *involved* (participating).

WHAT IS NOT A SLIP

Lakh and *crore* are exact and expected in an Indian exam; convert only for international readers. *Do the needful* is legitimate office register, wrong register for an answer. And *revert*, *discuss about* and *comprised of* were Saturday's watch; the habits travel in packs.

ACROSS VARIETIES

American and British English lack *updation* entirely and use *avail oneself of* only in formal prose. The positional rule for *concerned* holds in every variety, which is why getting it right is invisible and getting it wrong is not.

SIXTY-SECOND DRILL

Write "the concerned ministry" and "the ministry concerned" in two sentences that show the difference. One is worried; one is in question.

The harvest found no usage slip in the day's own prose; today's watch is drawn from the standing list. The edition does use *concerned* correctly in its post-position sense; the officer-concerned pattern is the one to copy.

07

LESSON 7 OF 7 · IDIOM IN FORMAL REGISTER

on the table



Drill this lesson online

Marked exercises, then cards that return by spaced repetition
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#lesson-idiom

From the negotiating room: what is **on the table** is open for discussion, formally offered, available to be agreed. Today's Tashkent article uses it exactly: the 2019 uranium contract is running out, "which is the whole reason a successor arrangement is on the table". Its mirror, *off the table*, means withdrawn from consideration, and the pair does clean analytical work in IR writing: an offer, a demand or an option moves on and off the table.

THE TREACHEROUS COUSIN

Saturday's collocation lesson flagged the verb: in Indian and British English to *table* a bill is to put it forward; in American English to table a motion is to shelve it. The idiom *on the table* carries no such split: it means "open for discussion" in every major variety. So **the noun phrase travels; the verb does not**. If you write for a mixed readership, "on the table" is safe where "tabled" is ambiguous.

A SECOND FIGURE FROM TODAY'S EDITION

A *stress test*, borrowed from engineering via banking, is a trial of how a system behaves under strain. Today's sugar coverage calls the 2026 price episode the ethanol arrangement's "first serious stress test". Post-2008 banking regulation made the term technical (the RBI stress-tests banks' balance sheets), so in an economics answer it is nearer a term of art than an idiom, which is what makes it safe.

THE REGISTER RULE, RESTATED

One idiom per answer at most, only where it compresses an idea, never in the introduction. *On the table* earns its place when the fact it states is precisely that something is formally open: "statehood is on the table" says in five words what "the parties have agreed that the question of statehood is open for negotiation" says in fifteen.

FORMAL SIBLINGS

IDIOM	ONE STEP MORE FORMAL
on the table	under negotiation · open for discussion · formally offered
off the table	ruled out · withdrawn from consideration
a stress test	a trial under adverse conditions (but the technical term is standard in economics)
on the cards	likely; in prospect
on the anvil	in preparation (Indian English favourite; British readers know it, Americans may not)

SIXTY-SECOND DRILL

Write one sentence each with *on the table* and *off the table* about any live negotiation in the news. Then rewrite one of them with no idiom. Which is tighter?

Harvested from the Tashkent article ("a successor arrangement is on the table") and the sugar article, whose Mains frame calls the price episode a stress test of the food-fuel arrangement.

PRACTICE LAB

Listen, say it, read it, build it

08

The same four activities as the online lab, on paper. Online, the words are read aloud and the microphone checks your pronunciation.

**Open the lab online**

Dictation with audio, mic-checked pronunciation, marked cloze
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#station-lab

SPEAKING

Say it aloud

Read the stress pattern, say each word three times, then use it in a sentence of your own. Tick when it comes out cleanly.

1. ☐ **divergence** / dy-VER-jəns /
2. ☐ **asymmetry** / ay-SIM-i-tree /
3. ☐ **provisional** / prə-VIZH-ə-nəl /
4. ☐ **stewardship** / STY00-ərd-ship /
5. ☐ **convergence** / kən-VER-jəns /

READING

Cloze

Each sentence is from the edition with one word removed. Write it from context; the first letter is given.

1. The piece's claim is that they are its illusion: the personal cord between employer and employee has been severed, and labour management has been hijacked by o_____ algorithms. (59)
2. Quarterly national accounts are p_____: they are re-estimated as fuller data replaces the indicators used in the first pass. (60)
3. Who has j_____ over the source of the hazard? If the answer is another state, the instrument is diplomatic, not regulatory, and the answer must switch registers. (61)
4. That is a c_____ argument, and it is far more implementable than another demand for outlay. (62)
5. P_____ penalties for conduct without mala fide intent are what a mature framework looks like, and the bank's operating record remains the sector's reference point. (63)

SENTENCE BUILDING

Unscramble

Rebuild each model sentence. Punctuation stays with its word.

1. students from April. the claim
Eligible may scholarship

(64)

2. the The voter rolls of updating
conclude in will October.

(65)

3. implies that board too editorial
acted late. the The

(66)

4. remain table. the on Interim
arrangements supply

(67)

LISTENING

Dictation

Ask someone to read you the five words in the key (numbers 68 to 72), word then sentence. Write each word here. Alone? Scan the code above and the pack reads them to you.

1. (68)

2. (69)

3. (70)

4. (71)

5. (72)

WORKSHEET

Every exercise, on paper

58

Answer on the page; the key follows. Online, the drill marks each answer and brings back what you missed.



Do the drill online

Marked as you go, weighted to your misses
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#station-drill

01 · Root & family · mittere

7 items

1 Pair each word with its literal sending. MATCH

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| • dismiss | • sent out to speak for a state |
| • transmission | • sent away |
| • submission | • sent across |
| • emissary | • people sent together with authority |
| • remittance | • money sent back or home |
| • commission | • sent under someone's judgement |

2 Which spelling is right? CHOOSE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) omission | c) omision |
| b) ommission | d) ommision |

3 Foreign ___ from Gulf workers are a mainstay of Kerala's economy. FILL THE BLANK

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) remittances | c) submissions |
| b) remissions | d) emissions |

4 Regulating cryptocurrency lies outside the committee's ___. FILL THE BLANK

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) remit | c) transmission |
| b) remission | d) dismissal |

5 The Himalaya editorial's "transmission gap" is a failure to: CHOOSE

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) send hazard knowledge across to the people at risk | c) transmit electricity to villages |
| b) broadcast television in the mountains | d) translate documents into Nepali |

6 Tap the wrong word. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

The court granted emission of the remaining sentence.

7 The warning system worked only ___, failing exactly when the storm peaked. FILL THE BLANK

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) intermittently | c) intermittantly |
| b) permissibly | d) remittently |

02 · Confusable pair · imply / infer

9 items

8 The minister's silence ___ that the decision had already been taken. FILL THE BLANK

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) implied | b) inferred |
|------------|-------------|

9 From the sudden troop movements, analysts ___ that an exercise was imminent. FILL THE BLANK

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) inferred | b) implied |
|-------------|------------|

- 10 What can be ___ from the passage about the author's view of subsidies? FILL THE BLANK
a) inferred b) implied
- 11 The report ___, without stating it, that the deadline would slip. FILL THE BLANK
a) implied b) inferred
- 12 Tap the wrong word. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

The editorial infers that the board acted too late.

- 13 Which sentence uses both verbs correctly? CHOOSE
a) The data implies a slowdown; the RBI inferred as much. c) The RBI implied the data; a slowdown was inferred by it.
b) The data infers a slowdown; the RBI implied as much. d) The data and the RBI both infer a slowdown.
- 14 "Are you implying I made this up?" The speaker of this sentence believes the other person: CHOOSE
a) hinted at an accusation without stating it c) stated an accusation directly
b) drew a conclusion from evidence d) withdrew an accusation
- 15 No stronger ___ than correlation can be drawn from this dataset. FILL THE BLANK
a) inference c) imposition
b) implication d) implicature
- 16 Say it in six words. REWRITE

It is possible to arrive at the conclusion, on the basis of the figures, that growth is slowing.

03 · Collocation · The verbs of data

10 items

- 17 Q1 growth ___ every major pre-release forecast. FILL THE BLANK
a) beat c) won
b) defeated d) conquered
- 18 Core sector growth ___ to 5.4 per cent in July from 6 per cent in June. FILL THE BLANK
a) eased c) declined itself
b) reduced d) hiked
- 19 The fiscal deficit ___ at 26.8 per cent of the full-year target. FILL THE BLANK
a) stands c) improves
b) sits down d) succeeds
- 20 The June reading was ___ upward from 5 per cent to 6 per cent. FILL THE BLANK
a) revised c) promoted
b) hiked d) appreciated

- 21** Retail prices ___ once duty-free imports and stock limits were announced. FILL THE BLANK
- a) eased
b) were hiked
c) narrowed
d) moderated themselves

- 22** Tap the wrong word. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

Growth increased to 7.8 per cent in the June quarter.

- 23** Tap the wrong word. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

The trade deficit improved to 18 billion dollars in July.

- 24** "A favourable base effect flattered the April-July core sector numbers." This means: CHOOSE

- a) a weak comparison period made this year look stronger
b) the numbers were falsified
c) the base year was changed
d) growth genuinely accelerated

- 25** Which sentence is correct about agency? CHOOSE

- a) The OMCs hiked petrol prices; vegetable prices spiked after the rains.
b) Vegetable prices hiked after the rains.
c) The OMCs spiked petrol prices deliberately.
d) Petrol prices hiked themselves.

- 26** Put a data release's life in order. Number them. SEQUENCE

the data is released

forecasts are beaten or missed

the estimate is compiled

the figure is revised in later vintages

04 · From the edition · unfalsifiable

7 items

- 27** Pair each label with the claim it fits. MATCH

- unfalsifiable
- irrefutable
- unverifiable
- unsubstantiated
- falsified
- no evidence is available either way
- the evidence for it is overwhelming
- shown or made false
- no possible evidence could disprove it
- asserted without support so far

- 28** Which claim is unfalsifiable as framed? CHOOSE

- a) "Every review that clears the bank only proves the reviewers were captured."
b) "The bank's capital ratio is below the RBI floor."
c) "The CEO resigned on August 29."
d) "Deposits grew 12 per cent last year."

- 29** "The DNA evidence was ___: no expert could shake it." Which word? CHOOSE

- a) irrefutable
b) unfalsifiable
c) unverifiable
d) unsubstantiated

- 30** The allegation remains ___: the only witness has not been traced. FILL THE BLANK

- a) unverifiable
b) unfalsifiable
c) irrefutable
d) falsifiable

- 31 Tap the wrong word. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

The auditor was charged with unfalsifiable accounts.

- 32 Say it in eight words or fewer. REWRITE

This accusation has been framed in such a manner that there exists no conceivable piece of evidence which could ever demonstrate it to be untrue.

- 33 Popper would call a theory unscientific if: CHOOSE

- a) no observation could ever count against it
- b) it has not yet been proved
- c) it contradicts common sense
- d) its author lacks a degree

05 · Say it shorter · Untangling the of-string

8 items

- 34 Untangle to nine words or fewer. REWRITE

The assessment of the impact of the diversion of the water of the river on the livelihood of the fishermen is pending.

- 35 Untangle to eight words or fewer. REWRITE

The report of the committee on the reform of the system of the funding of elections was tabled.

- 36 Untangle to ten words or fewer. REWRITE

The examination of the question of the extension of the jurisdiction of the tribunal is under the consideration of the ministry.

- 37 Which of-string should NOT be untangled? CHOOSE

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) the decision of the board of the bank
- c) the schedule of the polls of September
- d) the report of the panel of experts

- 38 Why does "the situation's gravity" read oddly? CHOOSE

- a) English prefers the of-form for inanimate abstractions
- b) gravity cannot be possessed
- c) the apostrophe is misplaced
- d) it is American usage

39 Pair each of-string with its best repair. MATCH

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| • the decision of the Cabinet | • notifying the rules |
| • the utilisation of the funds | • the committee's recommendations |
| • the schedule of the elections | • the election schedule |
| • the recommendations of the committee | • the Cabinet's decision |
| • the notification of the rules | • how the funds were used |

40 Tap the queue's weakest link, the one a possessive removes. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

The verdict of the court on the validity of the levy was reserved.

41 Untangle to eight words or fewer. REWRITE

The completion of the construction of the building of the school is expected in the month of March.

06 · Usage watch · avail · updation · the concerned officer

9 items

42 Tap the slip. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

Eligible students may avail the scholarship from April.

43 Tap the slip. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

The updation of the voter rolls will conclude in October.

44 The complaint was forwarded to the officer _____. FILL THE BLANK

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) concerned | c) concernedly |
| b) concerning | d) of concern |

45 "Several concerned parents wrote to the school." The parents were: CHOOSE

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) worried | c) responsible for the problem |
| b) the ones in question | d) selected at random |

46 Which pair is correctly matched? CHOOSE

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| a) a responsible officer: trustworthy · the officer responsible: who did it | c) both phrases mean trustworthy |
| b) a responsible officer: who did it · the officer responsible: trustworthy | d) both phrases mean who did it |

47 Tap the slip. Underline it and write the repair. SPOT THE SLIP

Kindly ask the concerned department to issue the certificate.

48 Members ___ of the early-exit window before it closed on Friday. FILL THE BLANK

- a) availed themselves c) were availed
b) availed d) did the availing

58 Which figure might an American reader NOT know? CHOOSE

- a) on the anvil
- b) on the table
- c) a stress test
- d) off the table

ANSWER KEY

Key

With the reason behind every answer

Read the reason even when you were right; it carries the rule.

Root & family

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 dismiss: sent away; transmission: sent across; submission: sent under someone's judgement; emissary: sent out to speak for a state; remittance: money sent back or home; commission: people sent together with authority. Each prefix steers the sending: dis- away, trans- across, sub- under, e- out, re- back, com- together.</p> <p>2 a) omission. Omit has one m, so omission keeps one m; the past stem miss- supplies the double s.</p> <p>3 a) remittances. Money sent back home: remittances. Remission reduces a sentence; emission sends out gases.</p> | <p>4 a) remit. A body's remit is its assigned scope. REE-mit, noun.</p> <p>5 a) send hazard knowledge across to the people at risk. Trans- "across": the knowledge exists in institutions and fails to cross to the valley. The root tells you the metaphor.</p> <p>6 emission → remission. Remission (re- "back") reduces a sentence. Emission (e- "out") is what chimneys do.</p> <p>7 a) intermittently. Stopping and starting: intermittently. Watch the spelling, -ent not -ant.</p> |
|--|---|

Confusable pair

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>8 a) implied. The silence is the source; it folds the meaning in. The journalists watching would infer.</p> <p>9 a) inferred. Analysts are receivers drawing a conclusion out of the evidence: infer.</p> <p>10 a) inferred. The standard CSAT stem: you, the reader, draw it out. The passage did the implying.</p> <p>11 a) implied. The report is the source. "Without stating it" is almost a definition of imply.</p> <p>12 infers → implies. The editorial is a source, not a reader. It implies; you infer.</p> | <p>13 a) The data implies a slowdown; the RBI inferred as much.. Data is a source (implies); the RBI reads the data (infers). The other options reverse one or both roles.</p> <p>14 a) hinted at an accusation without stating it. To imply is to fold in without stating. A direct accusation would need no such verb.</p> <p>15 a) inference. What the analyst draws out is an inference. The dataset's implication is the other side of the same coin.</p> <p>16 The figures imply growth is slowing. (6 words). Eighteen words to six, and the verb imply absorbs "arrive at the conclusion on the basis of".</p> |
|---|--|

Collocation

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>17 a) beat. A forecast is beaten or exceeded. Defeat belongs to elections and armies.</p> <p>18 a) eased. Growth eases, moderates or slows. "Reduced" needs an agent doing the reducing.</p> <p>19 a) stands. A level is where a deficit stands. Neutral verb, no judgement smuggled in.</p> <p>20 a) revised. Estimates are revised. Hiking is for administered prices; appreciation is for currencies.</p> <p>21 a) eased. Market prices ease or cool. Nobody decided them downward, so "were hiked" reverses both direction and agency.</p> <p>22 increased → accelerated. Growth is a rate: it accelerates, quickens or picks up. Output increases.</p> | <p>23 improved → narrowed. Narrowed states the fact; improved argues a position. Keep description and judgement separate.</p> <p>24 a) a weak comparison period made this year look stronger. To flatter is to make something look better than it is: the 1.5 per cent base made 4.3 look strong, which is why both figures should be quoted together.</p> <p>25 a) The OMCs hiked petrol prices; vegetable prices spiked after the rains.. Hike needs a decider; spike describes an undecided surge. The first option assigns each verb to its right subject.</p> <p>26 the estimate is compiled → the data is released → forecasts are beaten or missed → the figure is revised in later vintages. Compilation, release, comparison with forecasts, revision: the vintage lesson from today's glossary in verb form.</p> |
|--|--|

From the edition

- 27** **unfalsifiable**: no possible evidence could disprove it; **irrefutable**: the evidence for it is overwhelming; **unverifiable**: no evidence is available either way; **unsubstantiated**: asserted without support so far; **falsified**: shown or made false. Four verdicts on evidence, one on framing: unfalsifiable criticises the claim, the others report the state of proof.
- 28** **a) "Every review that clears the bank only proves the reviewers were captured."**. The first absorbs every possible answer as further proof. The other three could each be checked and shown wrong.
- 29** **a) irrefutable**. Overwhelming evidence that survives challenge is irrefutable. Unfalsifiable would mean the claim was never testable at all.
- 30** **a) unverifiable**. Evidence is unavailable, not impossible in principle. The honest label is unverifiable.
- 31** **unfalsifiable** → falsified. The forger's sense is falsified: made false. Unfalsifiable describes untestable claims, not faked documents.
- 32** **As framed, the accusation is unfalsifiable**. (6 words). Twenty-four words to six. The technical word absorbs the whole clause, which is why it exists.
- 33** **a) no observation could ever count against it**. Falsifiability, not proof, is the boundary. A theory that absorbs every outcome explains nothing.

Say it shorter

- 34** **Assessing how the diversion affects fishermen's livelihoods is pending**. (9 words). A freed verb and one possessive collapse five of-links into nine words.
- 35** **The committee's election funding reform report was tabled**. (8 words). One possessive plus one compound noun (election funding reform) absorbs four ofs.
- 36** **The ministry is considering whether to extend the tribunal's jurisdiction**. (10 words). Freeing two verbs (examine → considering, extension → extend) dissolves the whole queue and restores the agent to the front.
- 37** **a) Directive Principles of State Policy**. It is a constitutional name, quotable as a unit. The other three are queues you built and can compress.
- 38** **a) English prefers the of-form for inanimate abstractions**. Possessives suit persons and institutions. Abstractions keep the of-form: the gravity of the situation.
- 39** **the decision of the Cabinet**: the Cabinet's decision; **the utilisation of the funds**: how the funds were used; **the schedule of the elections**: the election schedule; **the recommendations of the committee**: the committee's recommendations; **the notification of the rules**: notifying the rules. Possessive for institutions, freed verb for actions, compound noun for fixed processes: three repairs, matched to their strengths.
- 40** **of** → court's (The court's verdict...). The court is an institution, so the possessive comes first: the court's verdict on the levy's validity, or better, on whether the levy is valid.
- 41** **The school building should be finished by March**. (8 words). Compound noun (school building), freed verb (completion → finished), and "the month of March" is just March.

Usage watch

- 42** **avail** → claim. Avail is reflexive in standard English: avail themselves of the scholarship. The plain verb claim is better still.
- 43** **updatation** → updating. Updatation is office coinage. Updating works; "The voter rolls will be updated by October" is best.
- 44** **a) concerned**. Post-position: the officer in question. "The concerned officer" would mean a worried one.
- 45** **a) worried**. Before the noun, concerned means worried, which is exactly what letter-writing parents are.
- 46** **a) a responsible officer: trustworthy · the officer responsible: who did it**. Same positional shift as concerned. Before the noun describes character; after the noun points at the person in question.
- 47** **concerned** → department concerned. The department in question follows the noun. A concerned department would be an anxious one.
- 48** **a) availed themselves**. The reflexive pattern: availed themselves of. Without the reflexive, choose used or took.
- 49** **a) crore**. Crore is exact and standard in Indian usage. The other three are the slips this lesson repairs.
- 50** **present** → members present. The members here now are the members present. The present proposal (current) is correct where it stands.

Idiom in formal register

- 51** **on the table:** under negotiation; **off the table:** ruled out; **a stress test:** a trial under adverse conditions; **on the cards:** in prospect; **on the anvil:** in preparation. Every idiom has a plainer sibling; owning both lets you choose the figure instead of reaching for it.
- 52** **a) the bill was shelved.** The verb splits by variety: US tabling shelves a motion. The idiom on the table carries no such split.
- 53** **a) it is under negotiation and open to agreement.** Formally open for discussion. Signature would take it off the table in the happiest way: by settling it.
- 54** **a) off the table.** Withdrawn from consideration: off the table. "Off the cards" is not the idiom.
- 55** **a) it is a technical term of art in banking regulation.** Post-2008 regulation made it technical: the RBI stress-tests banks. A term of art is precision, not decoration.
- 56** **Interim supply arrangements remain on the table.** (7 words). Seventeen words to seven. The idiom is doing exactly the work it exists for: naming formal openness.
- 57** **a stress test** → a trial. One figure per sentence. Keep the idiom stating the formal position; replace the second with plain prose.
- 58** **a) on the anvil.** On the anvil thrives in Indian English and is known in Britain; American prose does not use it. The other three travel everywhere.

Practice lab

- 59** **opaque** (opaque).
- 60** **provisional** (provisional).
- 61** **jurisdiction** (jurisdiction).
- 62** **convergence** (convergence).
- 63** **Proportionate** (proportionate).
- 64** **Eligible students may claim the scholarship from April.**
- 65** **The updating of the voter rolls will conclude in October.**
- 66** **The editorial implies that the board acted too late.**
- 67** **Interim supply arrangements remain on the table.**
- 68** **convergence** / kən-VER-jəns /. Read it to the learner twice, then the sentence: *That is a convergence argument, and it is far more implementable than another demand for outlay.*
- 69** **ratchet** / RACH-it /. Read it to the learner twice, then the sentence: *Both treat the blending rate as an adjustable dial rather than a ratchet, which is the deepest break with current policy in the piece.*
- 70** **superintendence** / soo-prin-TEN-dəns /. Read it to the learner twice, then the sentence: *Article 243ZA vests superintendence of municipal elections in the State Election Commission.*
- 71** **vintage** / VIN-tij /. Read it to the learner twice, then the sentence: *An answer that compares this quarter's first estimate against last year's first estimate is comparing two different vintages of data.*
- 72** **offtake** / OF-tayk /. Read it to the learner twice, then the sentence: *India has spent a decade constructing sewage treatment capacity under AMRUT and Namami Gange; the gap is no longer treatment, it is offtake.*

WRITING TASK

Write The buffer question, in 120 words



Write it online

Word count, padding and zombie nouns checked as you type
ujiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/#station-write

In no more than 120 words, argue for or against India holding a protected sugar reserve that the ethanol blending programme cannot draw down. Use *asymmetry* or *ratchet* correctly, one data verb from today's table (*revised, eased, narrowed, stands at, beaten*), and exactly one idiom, not in the first sentence. No off-strings you can untangle.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

SELF-CHECK

- ☐ Within 120 words
 - ☐ "asymmetry" or "ratchet" used
 - ☐ a data verb from the table
 - ☐ Exactly one idiom, not in the first sentence
 - ☐ No padding phrases (in order to, with regard to, the fact that)
 - ☐ Every -tion / -ment noun checked: could it be a verb?

CONTINUE ONLINE

Tomorrow's pack is harvested from tomorrow's edition.

Every Wordcraft pack comes from that day's articles and editorials on uiyari.com. Read the edition, then do the pack: the words arrive in a context you have just read, which is the only way they stay.

uiyari.com/wordcraft/2026/08/31/ · cards by spaced repetition · marked drills · mic-checked pronunciation · your streak



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Companion sections: [/vocab/](#) (what a word scores in a GS answer), [/terms/](#) (key concepts), [/editorials/](#) and [/daily/](#) (where these words came from).

