

### IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

1. **global supply chain** (noun) — a dynamic worldwide network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from overseas. It involves people, information, processes and resources involved in the production, handling and distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.
2. **business continuity plan** (noun) — the advance planning and preparation undertaken to ensure that an organization will have the capability to operate its critical business functions during emergency events.
3. **flag meeting** (noun) — a meeting held at the border or on the Line of Control by commanders of both sides to resolve a host of issues, including ceasefire violations, return of civilians who cross the border inadvertently (unintentionally), air space violations (and also agree to exercise restraint and keep the communication channels alive that were established through reconciliation mechanism);
4. **first responder/front line worker** (noun) — a person who is among the first to arrive and provide assistance at the scene of an emergency. First/front line workers/ responders typically include paramedics, emergency medical technicians, police officers, firefighters, sanitary workers &, etc.
5. **intrusive inspection** (noun) — it refers to the collection of inspection methodologies used to check an object for the presence of a condition that does require opening, unearthing or otherwise exposing the object. It is a rigorous method which involves maximum interruption.
6. **non-intrusive inspection** (noun) — it refers to the collection of inspection methodologies used to check an object for the presence of a condition that does not require opening, unearthing or otherwise exposing the object. It involves minimal or no interruption.
7. **Ways and means advances** (WMA) (noun) — a facility for both the Centre and states to borrow from the RBI. These borrowings are meant purely to help them to tide over (sustain) temporary mismatches in cash flows of their receipts and expenditures.
8. **foreign exchange remittance** (noun) — money transfers (called remittance) from a foreign worker employed outside the country to family, friends or relatives residing in home countries. In many countries, remittance accounts for a significant portion of a nation's gross domestic product or GDP.
9. **carte blanche** (noun) — French phrase literally means “blank or white card/sheet/paper”; it refers to complete freedom/full permission to act as someone wants.
10. **fund tap** (noun) — a financial security such as a government stocks, bonds, banknotes and other financial instruments which can always be obtained on demand.
11. **political capital** (noun) — the trust, goodwill and social influence that you have built with individuals; it also means the power that popularity confers on a politician.
12. **paramedics** (noun) — health-care workers (nursing, radiography, emergency first aid, physiotherapy, and dietetics) who provide-clinical services to patients under the supervision of a physician (doctor).
13. **propaganda machine** (noun) — a group of people in an institution/government who produce propaganda (organized dissemination (spreading) of information) to assist or damage the cause of a government, movement, etc.
14. **humanitarian disaster** (noun) — it is also called as humanitarian crisis; a situation with high levels of human suffering in which basic human welfare is in danger on a large scale.
15. **pandemic** (noun) — the worldwide spread of a new disease; the illness spreads around the world and typically affects a large number of people across a wide area. So

16. **the Cold War** (noun) — The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western Bloc (the United States and a group of countries) and powers in the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and a group of countries).
17. **asylum** (noun) — protection provided by a foreign country to somebody who is unable or unwilling to return to their home country due to fear of persecution (harm, harassment or oppression).
19. **Ebola** (noun) — Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is a rare but severe, often fatal illness in humans. The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission.
18. **inequality** (noun) — Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.
19. **confirmatory test** (noun) — diagnostic test; it confirms or cancels a medical condition in an individual with concerning symptoms (or an out-of-range screening result).
20. **rabi crops/sowing** (noun) — winter crops; seeds sowing in the beginning (Nov) of the winter and harvesting at the end of the season (Apr) in the South Asia.
21. **kharif crops** (noun) — monsoon crops; seeds sowing in the beginning (Jun) of the monsoon and harvesting at the end of the season (Oct) in the South Asia.
22. **Public Distribution System (PDS)** (noun) — The Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country facilitates the supply of food grains and distribution of essential commodities to a large number of poor people through a network of Fair Price Shops at a subsidized price on a recurring basis.
23. **corona bond** (noun) — Eurobond (external bond); an international bond (debt instrument) issued that is denominated in a currency not native to the country where it is issued.
24. **rescue package** (noun) — bailout package, revival package; the set of loans, investments, or other financial advantages that are offered to a company, economy, etc. to save it from financial failure.
25. **debt instruments** (noun) — the instruments that are used by the companies to provide finance (short term as well as long term) for their growth, investments and future planning and comes with an agreement to repay the same within the stipulated time period. Long-term instruments include debentures, bonds, long-term loans from the financial institutions, GDRs from foreign investors. Short-term instruments include working capital loans, short-term loans from financial instruments.
26. **European Stability Mechanism** (noun) — a European Union agency that provides financial assistance, in the form of loans, to eurozone countries or as new capital to banks in difficulty. It is a permanent agency, based in Luxembourg, and has replaced the temporary European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF).
27. **Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)** - it was introduced by Government of India in December 1993. The objective is to enable the Members of Parliament (MP) to suggest and get executed developmental works of capital nature based on locally felt needs with emphasis on the creation of durable assets.
28. **us-them syndrome** (noun) — the sociological concept in which a person is psychologically identified as being a member of a particular sector/faction within a society/organisation. It is not only concerned with political us-versus-them divisions; it often also concerned with nationalities, racial categories, and ethnic groups. There are a myriad of largely unchallenged “Us Vs. Them” attitudes. There’s “Management vs. The Rest”; lately and worryingly “Doers and Thinkers” “Old Timers vs. Millennials (or any other kind of new-comers)”; and even, maybe the worst one or all — “Company versus Customers”.

29. **cost consequence analysis (CCA)** (noun) — This analysis compares the costs (such as treatment and hospital care) and the consequences (such as health outcomes) of a test or treatment with a suitable alternative.
30. **representative democracy** (noun) — a type of democracy in which citizenry vote for government representatives to handle legislation and ruling the country on their behalf.  
**citizenry** (noun) — all the people/citizens (of a place/country considered as a whole).
31. **virtual reality (VR)** (noun) — the use of computer technology to create a simulated/artificial environment. An artificial environment that is created with software and presented to the user in such a way that the user suspends belief and accepts it as a real environment. Virtual Reality creates an artificial environment to inhabit (live in/occupy).
32. **telemedicine** (noun) — a method of medicine that allows health care professionals to evaluate, diagnose and treat patients in remote locations using telecommunications technology.
33. **Greater Depression** (noun) — a worldwide economic depression that started in 1929 and lasted until the late 1930s (almost for 10 years until about 1939). Although it originated in the United States, the Great Depression caused drastic declines in output, severe unemployment, and acute deflation in almost every country of the world.
34. **Below Poverty Line (BPL)** (noun) — an benchmark used by the government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of government assistance and aid.
35. **ration** (noun) — the practice of having a fixed allowance of food, esp. a statutory one for civilians (particularly in time of scarcity or soldiers in time of war); allowance, allocation, allotment.
36. **buffer stock** (noun) — a large supply of a commodity stored (as reserve/extra) by the government for the purposes of stabilizing prices in an entire economy.
37. **trade-off** (noun) — a situation in which you must choose between (balance) two things that are opposite or cannot be had at the same time; a compromise; swap, exchange.
38. **credit guarantee** (fund) (noun) — a type of fund (by the government) which backs up the loan taken by the beneficiaries as a form of collateral (pledged as security/guarantee).
39. **foreign exchange reserve or forex** (noun) — Foreign exchange. Forex (exchange) reserves are the amounts of assets /money in foreign currencies that a country has in its central bank (in India, it is Reserve bank of India).
40. **regulatory forbearance** (noun) — the norm that allowed banks to avoid treating restructured loans (new loan created to replace pre-existing loans) as sub-standard. Forbearance is a “concession” granted to a counter-party (debtor) for reasons of financial difficulty in meeting its financial commitments, that would not be otherwise considered by the lender. (Restructured loan is a new loan created (to replace the pre-existing loan) with a lower installment amount. It is paid over a longer duration of time).
41. **liquidity** (noun) — the availability of liquid assets; liquidity means liquid assets; cash; (liquid asset is an asset which can be easily sold/converted into cash without losing its value); a measure of activity (the ability to buy or sell-easily) in a market.
42. **non-banking financial company (NBFC)** (noun) — a company incorporated under the Companies Act 2013 or 1956 which is engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of stocks, equities, debt etc issued by the government or any local authority. The main objective of this type of a company is to accept deposits under any scheme or manner.
43. **Targeted Long Term Repo Operation (TLTRO)** (noun) — a tool introduced by the RBI on March 27th, to enhance liquidity in the system, particularly the corporate bond market, in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis. The central bank (RBI) wants banks opting for funds under this option to be specifically invested in investment-grade corporate debt.

44. **Long Term Repo Operation (LTRO)** (noun) — a tool that lets banks borrow one to three-year funds from the central bank (RBI) at the repo rate, by providing government securities with similar or higher tenure as collateral.
45. **risk-on attitude** (noun) — it is a global market sentiment. When investors are optimistic about the outlook for the economy, they will bid up the price of riskier assets. That's "risk on".
46. **risk-off attitude** (noun) — when uncertainty or negativity hits the market, investors tend to sell risky assets in a hurry and buy assets seen as safe havens, ones that are usually less vulnerable. That's "risk off".
47. **basis point (BPS)** (noun) — a unit of measure used in finance to describe the percentage change in the value or rate of a financial instrument. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01% (1/100th of a percent) or 0.0001 in decimal form.
48. **repo rate** (noun) — it is the rate at which the central bank of a country (RBI in case of India) lends money to commercial banks in the event of any shortfall of funds.
49. **reverse repo rate** (noun) — it is the rate at which the central bank of a country (RBI in case of India) borrows money from commercial banks within the country.
50. **asset classification standstill** (noun) — The RBI would provide a standstill on asset classification for standard bank accounts, implying these couldn't be classified as bad assets after stipulated 90-day period. However, the banks will have to maintain an additional provisioning of 10 per cent on such accounts.
51. **working capital** (noun) — the difference between current assets and current liabilities. A business's working capital is equivalent to the amount of cash it can deploy very rapidly, otherwise known as its operating liquidity.
52. **two-stage forecast system** (phrase) — the India Meteorological Department (IMD) forecast the monsoon with both "statistical systems" and "dynamical systems". "statistical systems" are long-range forecasts that only give a broad tenuous (weak) picture of the likely performance of the monsoon, whereas "dynamical system" is more sophisticated with high-resolution computer models and gives localised forecasts. These shorter forecasts are far more practical. Though meteorological agencies around the world are shifting to these new "dynamical techniques", they still aren't considered entirely reliable for forecasting the monsoon.
53. **global warming** (noun) — it is the unusually rapid increase in Earth's average surface temperature over the past century primarily due to the greenhouse gases released as people burn fossil fuels.
54. **social democracy** (noun) — a democratic state which encompasses ideologies from both socialism & capitalism. Freedom, equality, justice and solidarity are the core values of social democracy.
55. **social pact** (noun) — social contract; an unofficial political agreement concluded between corporate, labour, and civil service representatives in order to lay the basis for a political compromise/understanding.
56. **deep democracy** (noun) — an organizing principle based on the transformation of separation to interconnectedness in the civic arena. At its essence, deep democracy is the inner experience of interconnectedness.
57. **containment** (noun) — an act of keeping something (harmful) under control (it means quickly identifying cases of coronavirus through testing, placing infected individuals in isolation, tracking who infected persons might have been in contact with and potentially quarantining those who came into contact with infection so that the disease doesn't continue to spread).
58. **lockdown** (noun) — an emergency protocol implemented by the authorities that prevents people from leaving from a place; An extended state of confinement/ encirclement/ isolation of a person by the authority.

59. **polarising figure/personality** (noun) — someone whose personality has a tendency to divide, to sharply split opinions into opposite sides. Someone who splits people into opposite extremes.
60. **social distancing** (noun) — a term means actively avoiding crowded public places, is a key element in decreasing the rapid spread of COVID-19. This is an effort intended to limit exposure by reducing face-to-face contact and preventing spread among people in community settings.
61. **quarantine** (noun) — a process of separating out people, animals and things (such as plants) from others for a period of time in order to control/restrict the spread of a contagious disease; Quarantine is imposed to separate and restrict the movement of persons, who may have been exposed to infectious disease, but not yet known to be ill.
62. **flattening the curve** (phrase) — In epidemiology, the idea of slowing a virus' spread so that fewer people need to seek treatment at any given time is known as "flattening the curve".

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### IDIOMS & PHRASES

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63. <b>take a leaf out of (someone's book)</b> (idiom) — to imitate someone.</li> <li>64. <b>push something/someone into a corner</b> — put something/someone in a difficult situation that it/they cannot easily escape from it and is/are left with a few choices.</li> <li>65. <b>throw to the wind</b> — discard, abandon, dispense with careless way without worrying about the risk).</li> <li>66. <b>bear the brunt</b> — to suffer or endure the worst part of something (force/burden/pressure) when a very bad or unpleasant thing happens.</li> <li>67. <b>keep something afloat</b> — to keep something going that may not be working out/performing well; sustain, endure, remain/withstand.</li> <li>68. <b>pale in comparison to</b> — to seem less important or serious when compared with something else.</li> <li>69. <b>across the gulf</b> — on the other/opposite side of the gulf throughout the gulf region.</li> <li>70. <b>out of thin air</b> — in an unexpected way, from nowhere, from nothing, out of nowhere, as if by magic.</li> <li>71. <b>pick up the pace</b> — to increase the rate at which something is done/happening.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72. <b>day in, day out</b> — repeatedly, continuously, again and again, time and again, frequently (over a period of time).</li> <li>73. <b>show the way</b> — to guide someone on what needs to be done on priority.</li> <li>74. <b>without strings attached</b> — without any special conditions or restrictions or provisions.</li> <li>75. <b>at the cost of</b> — by sacrificing/ losing/ giving up something; at the expense of.</li> <li>76. <b>as best one can</b> — do something effectively even though it is very difficult.</li> <li>77. <b>at the heart of</b> — basically, fundamentally, essentially.</li> <li>78. <b>a ring of truth</b> — used to refer to a statement as true.</li> <li>79. <b>in someone's wake</b> — used to say what is left behind by someone.</li> <li>80. <b>back on track</b> — return to normal path/ direction; back on schedule, back on target.</li> <li>81. <b>so much so that</b> — to such an extent or large degree that.</li> <li>82. <b>at someone's command/disposal</b> — ready to assist the person concerned in any way they wish.</li> <li>83. <b>the new normal</b> — an earlier unusual situation that becomes a standard now.</li> </ol> |
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84. **break from something** — to end a connection/agreement with something.
85. **none more so that/than** — it refers to something that was mentioned previously.
86. **stay put** — remain somewhere without moving (from that place).
87. **on the heels of** — very soon after something, following closely after something.
88. **for a start** — to introduce a first point of a series of points to be discussed/mentioned.
89. **bits and pieces** — partially, bit by bit, small things of different types/kinds.
90. **throw one's weight behind** — to use one's influence to support something.
91. **come to a (grinding) halt** — a (bad) situation becomes inactive slowly and then stops completely.
92. **window of opportunity** — lucky chance, good time, golden opportunity.
93. **wash one's hands of** — disown, disclaim, reject (responsibility for).
94. **get the better of** — overcome, triumph over, defeat.
95. **in the end** — eventually, finally, at length.
96. **open doors** — create opportunities, create chances.
97. **a bit** — somewhat; to some extent, a little.
98. **so far** — until now, up to the present, up to this point.
99. **right through** — all the time, all the way along, from beginning to end.
100. **make sense** — be accepted, be credible, be convincing, prove, true, hold up.
101. **cut short** — to end or stop (something) before it is completed.
102. **hold promise** — to look likely to achieve success in the future; to have potential.
103. **let go** — dismiss, relinquish, give up.
104. **give force to** — enforce, demand, insist on, pressurize.
105. **on the ground** — in a situation/place where things are happening really/ practically.
106. **as does** — like, also (when compared with something).
107. **set foot (in)** — enter, come into, move in.
108. **set foot (outside)** — leave, come out, move out. Bo
109. **take shape** — become clear/definite, become tangible, fall into place.
110. **in tatters** — shattered, destroyed; ruined, in disarray.
111. **take turns** — work/act (in shifts).
112. **less and less** — gradually decreasing.
113. **all the same** — in spite of everything, in spite of that, nevertheless/nonetheless, even so, however.
114. **far too many** — (people) in very great/ large numbers.
115. **it is no surprise** — as expected, as anticipated, as predicted.
116. **come in handy** — to be useful.
117. **in place** — established, set up.
118. **as much as** — almost, nearly the same as.
119. **of one's own** — belonging to oneself only/ alone.
120. **stem the tide** — stop the increase of something.
121. **in the long run** — eventually, in the end, ultimately.
122. **in need of** — needing/requiring something.
123. **in need** — needy, in want, requiring help, deprived, disadvantaged.
124. **put something on hold** — postpone, put off, delay.
125. **in scale** — in magnitude/ extent/ proportion; relating to size, number, amount to, or degree of something.
126. **in the midst of** — in the middle of.

127. **hold someone responsible/accountable for** — blame someone for something.
128. **seize the moment** — to make the most of today (present moment); to take full advantage (of opportunities).
129. **in view of** — in the light of, owing to, considering.
130. **in brief** — in a word, in short, in essence.
131. **in line with** — in alignment with, in accordance with.
132. **in the wake of** — as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
133. **in no small measure** — to a very great extent.
134. **put to use** — to use; to utilize; to apply.
135. **a shot in the arm** — boost, fillip, stimulus.
136. **way back** — long ago.
137. **no sooner** — used to indicate that one thing occurs immediately after another thing.
138. **in tandem** — alongside each other. -
139. **from time to time** — every now and again, at intervals, periodically, occasionally.
140. **at all** — conceivably, in any way, by any means. \_
141. **as a final resort** — a final course of action when all else has failed; ultimate, final, eventual.
142. **as much** — the same. :
143. **in all likelihood** — most likely, in all probability, no doubt.
144. **in the face of** — despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted/ faced with.
145. **be best served** — be more successful.
146. **speak ill of** — speak badly of, criticize, disparage.
147. **otherwise known as** — also called as, also known as, better known as; used to show that someone/something has a different name.
148. **lend a hand** — support, assist, help.
149. **infuse oxygen** — oxygenate; it figuratively means adding an important ingredient to the system to help it function normally & efficiently.
150. **to begin with** — at first, at the outset, at the beginning.
151. **in turn** — in succession, successively, sequentially.
152. **on balance** — overall, all in all, all things considered.
153. **no less** — used to mention often ironically that something is impressive.
154. **lay emphasis on** — to emphasize/ highlight something.
155. **case in point** — example, instance, sample.
156. **going forward** — in the future.
157. **uncertainty is the only certainty...** — “Uncertainty is the only certainty there is, and knowing how to live with insecurity is the only security” a famous quote by an American professor of mathematics John Allan Paulos. “Uncertainty is the only certainty” is the same as saying that the only certainty is that nothing is certain.

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## PHRASAL VERBS

158. **bring on** — cause, make happen, bring about, give rise to, result in.
159. **set to** — start doing something aggressively.
160. **take up with** — to start discussing with, get involved with.
161. **work out** — end up, turn out, come out.
162. **take away from** — lower, reduce/lessen, devalue.
163. **put aside** — disregard/forget, set aside, ignore, pay no heed to, shrug off.
164. **shake up** — reorganize, restructure, revolutionize, transform/reform.
165. **move beyond** — to do something more than just vocally blaming/criticizing someone.
166. **come of** — result from, happen as a result of something.
167. **get by** — survive, manage, cope, exist, subsist (stay alive with difficulty).
168. **go up** — (a structure) be built, explode or suddenly burst into flames.
169. **turn away** — refuse to enter; reject, fend off, rebuff/repel.
170. **look up to** — have a high opinion of, think highly of, regard highly, value, admire, respect.
171. **seek out** — discover, detect, find.
172. **crowd out** — oust, overthrow, exclude, remove.
173. **stick out** — stand out, be noticeable, be obvious, catch the eye.
174. **fall on** — to take hold of someone suddenly to attack/assail, beat up; (of a burden) be borne by, incurred by.
175. **(be) tied up** — link, couple, connect, relate.
176. **turn on** — depend on, relate to, be decided by.
177. **dwell on** — linger over, think about, mull over.
178. **build up** — increase, escalate, raise, intensify.
179. **go beyond** — to do more than required/ expected.
180. **take to** — resort to, turn to, have recourse to, start.
181. **feed on** — to gain strength, energy, or support from (something).
182. **lean on** — depend on, rely on.
183. **call for** — require, publicly ask/ necessitate, demand.
184. **stand out** — be noticeable, be visible, be obvious.
185. **end up** — come/arrive, turn up (a specified situation finally).
186. **draw out** — prolong, extend, protract, stretch out, lengthen.
187. **cover up** — conceal, hide, camouflage (an illicit activity).
188. **figure out** — find an answer to, solve, find a solution to.
189. **take on** — undertake, tackle, shoulder, assume.
190. **do away with** — abolish, discard, remove.
191. **get on with** — continue, proceed, carry on.
192. **hold back** — desist, discontinue, refrain from doing something. So
193. **open up** — increase, step up, accelerate.
194. **run out** — use up, be exhausted, be finished.
195. **step in** — intervene, intercede, become involved.
196. **push up** — increase, raise.
197. **call out** — to speak/say loudly, criticize, draw attention to (Someone's bad actions).
198. **prop up** — support, assist, fund/finance.
199. **go by** — to follow something.



200. **account for** — explain, answer for, elucidate, rationalize.
201. **build on** — develop, expand/enlarge on; enhance.
202. **roll out** — launch, introduce, organize, inaugurate (something officially).
203. **build out** — grow, develop, expand something.
204. **tie into** — get to work on vigorously.
205. **call on** — appeal to, demand/ask, request.
206. **pay off** — be successful, succeed, be effective, get results.
207. **give up** — abandon, forgo, renounce.
208. **lay bare** — reveal, expose, disclose.
209. **shut down** — close down, cease operation/ activity, discontinue.
210. **pick up** — receive, get, collect.
211. **rely on** — depend on; resort to, have recourse to.
212. **ramp up** — a large increase in activity or in the level of something:

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