

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- ❖ **special trade status (Hong Kong)** (noun) – The special status that Washington grants Hong Kong acknowledged this difference. Under the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, Hong Kong is treated differently by U.S. law when it comes to financial transactions, immigration and trade. Under the special status, the U.S. dollar can be freely exchanged with the Hong Kong dollar, which makes the city a particularly attractive place for American companies to do business. Hong Kong gets preferential treatment on trade, meaning little to no tariffs or other costs. Americans enjoy visa-free travel, making it easy for business executives to come and go.
- ❖ **National Security Bill (for Hong Kong)** (noun) – a draft by the Chinese Legislature under which it will write a new national security law for Hong Kong that would prohibit “acts of political secession (separation from a federation), subversion (overthrow/undermining government), sedition (illegal rebellion against government) that seriously threaten national security and foreign intervention”.
- ❖ **Pentagon** (noun) – the headquarters building of the United States Department of Defense, near Washington, DC. Pentagon is a metonym of “the United States Department of Defense”. (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
- ❖ **Revisionism** (noun) – a country’s/state’s dissatisfaction with the international order. Instead of acting to preserve the international order, a revisionist or ‘revolutionary’ country/state has a strong will to change the norms accepted by status quo nations. ‘Revisionist states seek to undermine the established order for the purpose of increasing their power and prestige in the system.
- ❖ **intended beneficiary** (noun) – an “intended beneficiary” is a third party beneficiary who is explicitly (clearly) promised certain benefits under a contract/scheme. Intended beneficiary is also known as direct beneficiary. (whereas an “incidental beneficiary” is not promised benefits, but unintentionally becomes an unintended third party beneficiary of the contract/scheme once it has been carried out.
- ❖ **percentage point** (noun) – the difference between two percentages is termed as percentage point. (for example: “Interest Rates Jump From 10% to 12%”. In this case, the interest rate increased by “2 percentage points” or you can say that the interest rate is increased by 20%).
- ❖ **constructivist approach** (noun) – it refers to the idea that learners construct knowledge for themselves. It is a theory of learning suggesting that learners create their own knowledge of the topics they study rather than receiving that knowledge as transmitted to them by some other source. Constructivist teaching is based on the belief that learning occurs as learners are actively involved in a process of meaning and knowledge construction as opposed to passively receiving information.
- ❖ **Index of Industrial Production (IIP)** (noun) – a composite (combined/complex) indicator that measures the changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to the volume of production in a chosen base period.
- ❖ **credit enhancement** (noun) – credit support; a risk-reduction technique that provides protection, in the form of financial support, to cover losses under stressed scenarios. A strategy adopted by companies wherein they take various internal and external measures to improve their creditworthiness, with the primary aim to procure better terms for repaying their debt and also reduces the risk of the investors of specific structured products in the financial market.
- ❖ **incidence** (noun) – refers to the number of new cases that develop in a given period of time whereas “prevalence” refers to the number of cases of a disease that are present in a particular population at a given time.
- ❖ **social/physical 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.

- ❖ **rhetoric** (noun) – the art of speaking or writing effectively & persuasively or impressively (but, often lacking substance); bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
- ❖ **presumptive nominee** (noun) – In United States presidential elections, the presumptive nominee is a presidential candidate who is assumed to be their party's nominee, but has not yet been formally.
- ❖ **running mate** (noun) – the person who runs with someone in an election (such as an election to choose a new president) and who is given the less important position (such as vice president) if they are elected.
- ❖ **tokenism** (noun) – the practice or policy of making symbolic efforts to impress (minority) people and the people to think that the organisation is dealing with problems fairly but actually it is not.
- ❖ **hate crime** (noun) – any criminal offence that is carried out because of hostility or prejudice based on disability, race, religion, transgender identity or sexual orientation.
- ❖ **incommensurability** (noun) – it explains that the two competing or opposite quantities/ theories/ paradigms are said to have no common measure/basis because they use different concepts and methods to address different problems.
- ❖ **material politics** (noun) – it refers to the way that material- including money-oriented things, items, articles for an activity – shapes society and political opinion, and gives rise to social, economic and legal realities.
- ❖ **cultural politics** (noun) – it refers to the way that culture – including people's attitudes, opinions, beliefs and perspectives, as well as the media and arts – shapes society and political opinion, and gives rise to social, economic and legal realities.
- ❖ **gross value added (GVA)** (noun) – it is a measure of total output and income in the economy. It provides the rupee value for the amount of goods and services produced in an economy after deducting the cost of inputs and raw materials that have gone into the production of those goods and services. It also gives sector-specific picture like what is the growth in an area, industry or sector of an economy. On the other hand, GDP or gross domestic product is a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and service.
- ❖ **core sector/industry** (noun) – the eight industries comprising electricity, steel, refinery products, crude oil, coal, cement, natural gas and fertilizers are classified as core sector industries.
- ❖ **fiscal stimulus** (noun) – an attempt by a government by measures normally involving increased public spending and lower taxation, aimed at giving a positive jolt to economic activity.
- ❖ **demographic dividend** (noun) – it is defined as a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents (or) it is the accelerated development that can arise when a population has a relatively large proportion of working-age people coupled with effective human capital investment. A term used to describe the period when a greater proportion of the population of a country is young and in the working age-group. It indicates increase in growth as a result of higher proportion of working age people in the total population of a country.
- ❖ **social security (scheme/benefit)** (noun) – (In India) social security schemes/benefits cover these (Pension, Health Insurance and Medical Benefit, Disability Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Gratuity) social insurances. The employers in the organized sector are entitled to coverage under these social security schemes. A large number of the Indian workers in the unorganized/informal sector may not have an opportunity to participate in each of these schemes.
- ❖ **Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)** (noun) – a retirement savings scheme in which employees of an organisation contribute a small portion of their basic pay monthly. In the same line, the employer also contributes a similar amount on their behalf towards the scheme.
- ❖ **nationalism** (noun) – it refers to a system (with narrow set of ideas) created by a group of people who believe their nation is superior to all others. It is also a perception of national superiority and an orientation toward national dominance- called as chauvinism (excessive nationalism).

- ❖ **deep pockets** (plural noun) – It is generally used in reference to big companies or organizations having extensive financial wealth or resources; it also used in reference to wealthy individuals (rich/affluent people).
- ❖ **scavenger hunt** (noun) – a game in which the organizers prepare a list defining specific items, which the participants seek to gather or complete all items on the list, usually without purchasing them.
- ❖ **Dogra** (noun) – an ethno-linguistic tribe living in “Duggar Pradesh” (famously known as Jammu). The tribe (ethnic group) is presently scattered in the areas of Jammu and Kashmir, parts of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and north-eastern Pakistan and has diversified both religiously and linguistically, with only a small fraction still using the Dogri language. The Dogras, in the present times, are virtually indistinguishable from the non-Dogra ethnic tribes, except for their jewellery, which still serves as an ethnic identification of sorts.
- ❖ **Central Vista** (noun) – The development/redevelopment project of Central Vista-the nation’s power corridor, estimated to cost ₹20,000 crore, includes a new triangular-shaped Parliament house, a new central secretariat complex for ministries, and new residences for the prime minister and the vice president.
- ❖ **South & North Block** (noun) – South Block is a **metonym** of the Prime Minister’s Office. North Block is a **metonym** of the Ministry of Finance, India. (The Secretariat Building (consists North & South Block) or Central Secretariat is where the Cabinet Secretariat is housed, which administers the Government of India. The South Block houses the Prime Minister’s Office, Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of External Affairs). The North Block primarily houses the Ministry of Finance and the Home Ministry). (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
- ❖ **two-stage forecast system** (phrase) – the India Meteorological Department (IMD) forecast the monsoon with both “statistical systems” and “dynamical systems”. “statistical systems” are longrange 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.
- ❖ **western disturbance** (noun) – an extratropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden winter rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent. Extratropical means occurring outside the tropics (i.e. the region of the Earth at approximately 23.5 degrees north (tropic of Cancer) and 23.5 South (tropic of Capricorn) surrounding/of the Equator).
- ❖ **westerlies** (noun) – westerly winds; winds that blow from the west at middle latitudes (between 30 and 60 degrees latitude). (latitude is the measurement of distance north or south of the Equator. The Equator is the (horizontal) line of 0 degrees latitude and is located centrally between the North and South Poles).
- ❖ **locust** (noun) – locusts are crop-eating insects (shorthorned grasshoppers) that travel in large swarms. The desert locust is a species of locust and it is considered the most destructive migratory pest in the world and a single swarm covering 1 square kilometre can contain up to 80 million locusts. The desert locusts are feeding and breeding in agricultural fields.
- ❖ **kharif crops/sowing** (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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **social vaccine** (noun) – a metaphor (symbolic thing) for a series of social and behavioural measures that governments can use to raise public consciousness about unhealthy situations through social mobilisation.

- ❖ **sentinel surveillance** (noun) – a sentinel surveillance system is used when high-quality data are needed about a particular disease. A sentinel system deliberately involves only a limited network of carefully selected reporting sites with good laboratory facilities and experienced well-qualified staff, to identify and notify on certain diseases. Because sentinel surveillance is expensive and time-taking, conducted only in selected locations, however, it may not be as effective for detecting rare diseases or diseases that occur outside the catchment areas of the sentinel sites.
- ❖ **RT-PCR testing** (noun) – Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) Testing; it is one of the most accurate laboratory methods for detecting, tracking, and studying the coronavirus. It is a nuclear-derived method for detecting the presence of specific genetic material from any pathogen, including a virus. (pathogen is a bacteria/virus that causes disease).
- ❖ **screening** (noun) – examination, testing (of a group of people for the symptoms of a disease). The process of identifying healthy people who may be at increased risk of disease or condition.
- ❖ **community transmission** (noun) – community spread/transmission means spread of an illness/disease for which the source of infection is unknown. An infected person has no travel history to an affected area and no known contact with a person previously diagnosed with a particular disease. It is possible the patient is exposed to a returning traveler who is infected.
- ❖ **local transmission (cluster)** (noun) – local spread/transmission means spread of an illness/disease for which the source of infection is known. An infected person has travel history to an affected area. We could able to identify and trace individual cases, and ring-fence a cluster (of them) to prevent the spread of infection.
- ❖ **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".
- ❖ **pneumonia** (noun) – pneumonia is an infection of the lungs. It is treatable and preventable. However, pneumonia is the leading cause of death among children under five.
- ❖ **G-7 or Group of Seven** (noun) – a multilateral forum made up of the world's seven largest so-called developed countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. They meet annually to discuss and exchange ideas on a broad range of issues, including global economy, security and energy.
- ❖ **Cold War** (noun) – a state of conflict between nations that does not involve direct military action but is pursued primarily through economic and political actions, propaganda, acts of espionage (spying) or proxy wars (war through a representative/agent).
- ❖ **severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)** (noun) – SARI cases are identified with the most common symptoms fever, cough, and breathing difficulty. For SARI patients, clinical outcomes are associated with disease severity, including hospitalization in an ICU and artificial ventilation.
- ❖ **Line of Actual Control (LAC)** (noun) – the de-facto (effective) border between India and China. The LAC is a 4,057-km border running through three areas-Western (Ladakh, Ladakh (Kashmir)), middle (Uttarakhand, Himachal) and eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal).
- ❖ **People's Liberation Army (PLA)** (noun) – People's Liberation Army (PLA) is the armed forces of the country of China and Communist Party of China (CPC). It is one of the largest military forces in the world.
- ❖ **peaceful rise** (noun) – "China's peaceful rise" or sometimes referred to as "China's peaceful development" was an official policy in China under the leadership of Hu Jintao, Former General Secretary of the Communist Party of China. The term generally suggests that China seeks to avoid unnecessary international confrontation.
- ❖ **superpower** (noun) – a nation which is very powerful and possesses military, political or economic might (power) with dominant status on the globe. (like the Soviet Union (erstwhile) or United States of America).

- ❖ **Pax Americana** (noun) – Latin for “American Peace”; The period of relative peace in the Western world since the end of World War II in 1945, coinciding with the military and economic dominance of the United States.
- ❖ **Great 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.
- ❖ **soft landscape** (noun) – it comprises of plants, trees, grasses, shrubs, and many other horticulture elements whereas “hard landscaping” includes elements such as driveways, steps, walls, pathways, rock, and formations that provide support for soft landscaping and increase the visual appeal and functionality of the garden.
- ❖ **Western Ghats** (noun) – The mountain range that runs along the west coast of peninsular India from Tamil Nadu through Kerala, Karnataka and Goa to Maharashtra is known as the Western Ghats.
- ❖ **Tiananmen Square Incident/Protest** (noun) – the famous landmark gathering and protest by a large number of Chinese youth, that started on April 15, 1989 and was forcibly suppressed on June 4, 1989 at Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China. The popular national movement inspired by the Beijing protests is sometimes called the ‘89 Democracy Movement. In this massive pro-democracy protest, many (in hundreds) were killed in a brutal clampdown by the communist authorities. It is commonly known as the June Fourth Incident.
- ❖ **the wolf warrior (diplomacy)** (noun) – dubbed “wolf-warrior diplomacy,” this new approach seems popular inside China and reinforces a presumed transition of Chinese diplomacy from conservative, passive, and low-key to assertive, proactive, and highprofile. It describes offensives by Chinese diplomat to defend China’s national interests, often in confrontational ways.
- ❖ **Grand Prix** (noun) – any of several international races in which participants compete for a world championship & major prize, (especially one of a series for Formula One racing cars).
- ❖ **standard operating procedure/protocol (SOP)** (noun) – a detailed, written document consisting of step-by-step information on routine activities necessary to complete tasks in accordance with specific regulations or standards.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ a road to nowhere – a plan or course of action that seems to produce no useful results. ❖ bite the bullet – to go through a painful or otherwise unpleasant situation that has been delayed and seen as unavoidable beyond certain stage”. It simply means to accept a difficult decision or situation. ❖ conspicuous/notable by one’s absence – to emphasize the fact that an important person is missing from a place/situation (where you think he/she should be present). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ extract a price – to draw forth or pull something (a confession, money, etc.) forward against a person’s will. ❖ under someone’s nose – something happens right in front of someone, but that person is not seeing it or even if that person sees it, could not do anything to prevent it from happening. ❖ few and far between – not happening frequently; infrequent, rare, occasional; insufficient, negligible, meagre. ❖ status quo ante – a Latin phrase meaning “the state of affairs existing before” (or) “the way things were before”. |
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- ❖ **toe the line** – do things as per someone else’s expectations; to adhere to the expectations/ rules; meet/ conform to a standard.
- ❖ **come clean** – tell the truth, be completely honest, tell all about something.
- ❖ **for one** – (few people) agree/do something even if all others disagree/ don’t do.
- ❖ **go down well** – be successful, triumph, make an impression, have an impact.
- ❖ **raise/up the ante** – to increase demands (in a tough condition) even though it has risks.
- ❖ **shine a light** – to examine something more precisely in order to make it more clear.
- ❖ **do no harm principle** – it means taking every precaution to ensure people will not be adversely impacted by the programme, including inadvertently.
- ❖ **make the right call** – make the best decision possible given the situation.
- ❖ **stand/hold someone in good stead** – benefit/help, be advantageous to, be of use to.
- ❖ **(get) back on one’s feet** – to be successful again after having problems.
- ❖ **haul someone over the coals** – criticize, censure, admonish, reprimand, rebuke.
- ❖ **suo motu** – Latin term means “on its own motion”. it is used where a government agency acts on its own knowledge.
- ❖ **none other than** – used when you want to present that someone or something is surprising.
- ❖ **the benefit of the doubt** – to believe someone even if you have doubts on what that person says.
- ❖ **nickle and dime** – small value, of little/petty/cheap thing, minuscule thing.
- ❖ **pale in comparison to** – to seem less important or serious when compared with something else.
- ❖ **pair of spectacles** – eyeglasses; a pair of lenses set in a frame worn in order to correct deficiencies in eyesight.
- ❖ **worse off** – less fortunate; in a disadvantageous position.
- ❖ **by no means** – not at all, in no way, certainly not.
- ❖ **set something at rest** – to conclude or end something.
- ❖ **fan the flames** – increase feelings/ emotions.
- ❖ **rest on someone’s shoulders** – to become someone’s responsibility.
- ❖ **set the stage for** – pave the way for, make preparations for, usher in.
- ❖ **not to mention** – in addition to, as well as.
- ❖ **in a big way** – to a great extent; to a high degree.
- ❖ **case in point** – example, instance, case.
- ❖ **in the wake of** – as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
- ❖ **carve (out) a niche** – create a space for oneself.
- ❖ **by late** – at the end.
- ❖ **on the horizon** – imminent, impending, approaching, near/close, just around the corner.
- ❖ **at stake** – at risk, at issue, in question.
- ❖ **rank and file** – ordinary members of a party.
- ❖ **stand/hold one’s ground** – be resolute, insist, be determined.
- ❖ **in parallel** – happening at the same time.
- ❖ **any time soon** – in the near future.
- ❖ **bear fruit** – yield/get results, succeed, be effective.
- ❖ **take shape** – become clear/definite, become tangible, fall into place.
- ❖ **at the hands of** – (suffer, get hurt & be treated badly) as a consequence of someone’s actions.
- ❖ **on account of** – because of, owing to/due to, by virtue of.
- ❖ **far from** – used to describe the opposite/different of something.
- ❖ **from the very beginning** – from day one.
- ❖ **in keeping with** – in accordance with, in agreement with, in line with/true to.
- ❖ **be at pains** – try hard, make a great effort, take great pains, do one’s best, strive/toil.
- ❖ **save for** – except for; not including (something).
- ❖ **have a long way to go** – a lot of work to be done before achieving something.
- ❖ **at first** – to begin with, initially, at the start.

- ❖ **at risk** – danger, peril, jeopardy.
- ❖ **far fewer** – much less (with a large difference).
- ❖ **play a part/role** – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
- ❖ **thus far** – until now.
- ❖ **so far** – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
- ❖ **within reach** – realizable, accessible, reachable, achievable.
- ❖ **as yet** – so far, thus far, still, until now.
- ❖ **of course** – needless to say, as you would expect, naturally/certainly.
- ❖ **fall in line** – conform with others.
- ❖ **carry the day** – win, gain, be successful.
- ❖ **more so** – to a greater degree; to a greater extent.
- ❖ **put differently** – express differently, put/express in other words.
- ❖ **at the heart of** – at the most important part of.
- ❖ **tit-for-tat** – equivalent retaliation; counterattack, revenge, an eye for an eye.
- ❖ **in spite of** – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of.
- ❖ **open doors** – create opportunities.
- ❖ **at the expense of** – sacrifice, cost, loss.
- ❖ **at best** – simply, merely, only.
- ❖ **in haste** – quickly, with urgency, in a rush, in a hurry.
- ❖ **in fact** – actually, indeed, undeniably.
- ❖ **in place** – operational, in position.
- ❖ **make way** – clear the way, allow through, move aside, make room.
- ❖ **God's work** – Work in accordance with the will of God.
- ❖ **at all** – conceivably, in any way, by any means.
- ❖ **to the contrary** – in an opposite manner.
- ❖ **break free** – escape from.
- ❖ **sort of** – to some extent, somewhat, somehow, slightly.
- ❖ **so to speak** – in a manner of speaking, in a way, to some extent.
- ❖ **on the back of** – as a result of, after/subsequent; in support of.
- ❖ **bring (something) to light** – reveal, disclose, expose, show up.
- ❖ **means and methods** – techniques or tactics/procedures.
- ❖ **one's spiritual home** – the place where you feel as a member or part of it.
- ❖ **on track** – on course, on target, on schedule, on time.
- ❖ **take note** – pay attention, take into consideration, watch.
- ❖ **at work** – in action.
- ❖ **on one's own** – alone, all alone, by oneself, all by oneself.
- ❖ **lend an ear** – listen attentively.
- ❖ **strike a pose** – to put your body in a certain position so that you will look impressive.
- ❖ **a free hand** – freedom, licence, latitude, leeway.
- ❖ **hit and trial** – it relates to the outcome of the action undertaken (if the action achieves its objective, it is a hit/success, on the other hand, if it fails that it is at least tried out).
- ❖ **pay the (heavy) price** – experience (a very) bad/unpleasant result of something that you have done.
- ❖ **put someone in their place** – humiliate, deflate, crush, humble, lower.
- ❖ **bring something to bear** – apply, exert, use, employ, utilize.
- ❖ **on display** – noticeable, visible, recognizable, in (public) view.

PHRASAL VERBS

- ❖ **bottom out** – to reach a lowest or worst point (and from there the condition will only improve).
- ❖ **dial down** – reduce, lessen, decrease (the intensity of something).

- ❖ **lie behind** – be the actual (mostly concealed) reason for something.
- ❖ **cut across** – have an effect (in spite of boundaries); transcend, go beyond, rise above.
- ❖ **borne out** past participle of **bear out** – support, endorse, vindicate, justify.
- ❖ **look forward to** – wait for, anticipate, expect, hope for.
- ❖ **come up** – transpire, emerge, happen, occur (in the course of time).
- ❖ **wash away** – to remove, get rid of something completely.
- ❖ **wean away from** – to detach, disconnect, separate someone from depending on something.
- ❖ **border on** – come close to, be comparable to, be tantamount to.
- ❖ **strike out** – be unsuccessful, fail.
- ❖ **carry on** – continue, proceed, progress, keep going, get going.
- ❖ **go ahead** – proceed, continue to do something, to start doing something.
- ❖ **get back** – regain possession of, win back, recover, take back, reclaim.
- ❖ **fall on** – (of a burden) be borne by, incurred by; to suffer/sustain/experience something (difficulties and problems).
- ❖ **call out** – criticize someone for something (bad/incorrect) publicly and ask them to justify/explain it.
- ❖ **take back** – occupy a place; take hold of.
- ❖ **win over** – persuade, convince, induce, sway.
- ❖ **lie in** – be present, exist.
- ❖ **weigh on** – lie heavy on, press down on, hang over.
- ❖ **account for** – constitute, make up, comprise, form.
- ❖ **run out** – be exhausted, be finished, be used up, consume.
- ❖ **embark on** – start, begin, initiate/commence.
- ❖ **lay down** – formulate, stipulate, set down.
- ❖ **draw on** – make use of, exploit, use/utilize.
- ❖ **stem from** – originate from, arise/come from, emanate from.
- ❖ **let down** – abandon, desert, leave, give up, fail to support.
- ❖ **turn out** – transpire, emerge; happen/occur.
- ❖ **step down** – give up, stand down, bow out.
- ❖ **sink in** – be completely understood; be fully realized.
- ❖ **left behind** past participle of **leave behind** – neglect, forget, abandon, desert.
- ❖ **bring in** – cause, bring about, give rise to, create, produce.
- ❖ **set in** – begin, start, arrive.
- ❖ **pan out** – turn out, result, come out, develop.
- ❖ **look at** – regard, consider, view.
- ❖ **keep up with** – match, equal, compete/vie with.
- ❖ **leave off** – omit, exclude, to not include (on a list).
- ❖ **lash out** – criticize, attack, censure verbally.
- ❖ **bump up** – increase.
- ❖ **come forward** – volunteer, step forward.
- ❖ **point out** – identify, mention, recognize, draw attention to.
- ❖ **carry out** – conduct, perform, execute.
- ❖ **give up** – abandon, forgo, renounce.
- ❖ **look for** – search for, try to find, seek.
- ❖ **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
- ❖ **draw up** – formulate, create, work out.
- ❖ **rely on** – depend on; resort to, have recourse to.
- ❖ **go on** – continue, carry on, proceed.
- ❖ **ramp up** – increase (in amount or number).

SUCCESS
IS ACHIEVED
AND MAINTAINED
BY
THOSE WHO TRY
AND KEEP TRYING