

## IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- ❖ **line of control (LoC)** (noun) – it is a 450 mile-long military control line lying between India and Pakistan’s controlled parts of the former (under the British) Jammu and Kashmir. This line is not actually a legally recognized international boundary but prevails as per de facto. After the Simla Agreement signed in July 1972, this line was officially renamed as “Line of Control” from “the Cease-fire Line”.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **Finger area** (noun) – The 134 km of Pangong lake’s northern bank juts/extends out like a palm, and the various protrusions/projections are identified as “fingers” to demarcate territory. While India asserts that the LAC (Line of Actual Control) starts at Finger 8, China claims it starts at Finger 2, which India dominates.
- ❖ **Great Leap Forward** (noun) – The Great Leap Forward of the People’s Republic of China was an economic and social campaign led by the Chinese Communist Party from 1958 to 1962. Chairman Mao Zedong launched the campaign to reconstruct the country from an agrarian economy into a modern industrial society with greater ability to compete with Western industrialized nations. But, the Great Leap Forward resulted in one of the world’s worst famines and turned into a national disaster; in all, about 20 million people were estimated to have died. It was the largest single, non-wartime campaign of mass killing in human history.
- ❖ **sovereign wealth fund (SWF)** (noun) – sovereign investment fund, or social wealth fund; It’s simply a mechanism through which countries make investments. A pot of money – often derived from oil or other commodities – that is then invested in shares, bonds, property or other areas of potential growth. Many of the countries that use sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) have economies that are heavily reliant on one source of income, for example oil revenues in the Middle East. The investments made through the SWFs are effectively a way for those countries to diversify and become less reliant on a single stream of income.
- ❖ **GST compensation** (noun) – Under the GST law (In India), state governments are guaranteed full compensation for any revenue loss for the first five years after the introduction of the goods and services tax (GST) in July 2017. The compensation is a gap between actual revenue collected and projected revenue.
- ❖ **Public Investment Fund (PIF)** (noun) – The Public Investment Fund is the sovereign wealth fund of Saudi Arabia. It is among the largest sovereign wealth funds in the world with total estimated assets of \$320 billion. It was founded for the purpose of investing funds on behalf of the Government of Saudi Arabia.
- ❖ **Panchsheel pact/agreement** (noun) – Panchsheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, were first formally enunciated (expressed clearly) in the Agreement on Trade and dealings/relations between the Tibet region of China and India signed on April 29, 1954, which stated, in its preamble, that the two Governments “have resolved to enter into the present Agreement based on the following principles: – Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, Mutual nonaggression, Mutual non-interference, Equality and mutual benefit, and Peaceful co-existence.”
- ❖ **forbearance** (noun) – temporary postponement of (tax/debt) payments granted by the government/ bank. It is to give taxpayers/customers extra time to make their tax/debt payments.
- ❖ **stimulus/relief package** (noun) – an attempt by the government to boost economic growth and save their country from a financial crisis by involving tax cuts, lowering interest rates and increasing government spending.

- ❖ **majoritarian** (adjective) – relating to a person/party who supports the philosophy that states ‘a majority (sometimes categorized by religion, language, social class, or some other identifying factor) of the population is entitled to a certain degree of primacy (priority) in society, and has the right to make decisions that affect the society’.
- ❖ **espionage** (noun) – the act of spying; obtaining secret or confidential (political or military) information of a country and/or disclosing it without the permission of that country; undercover work, infiltration, counter-intelligence.
- ❖ **antibody** (noun) – it is also called ‘immunoglobulin’; a protective protein produced mainly by plasma (blood) cells in the immune system in response to the presence of antigens (disease causing organisms (bacteria & viruses) and other harmful/toxic foreign substances like insect venom).
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **ELISA Test** (noun) – an immunological assay (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay-ELISA) to detect antibodies that the body develops in response to infection by the SARS-CoV-2 novel coronavirus. Since it detects antibodies, even people who have remained symptom-free (asymptomatic) during the entire course of the infection will test positive. The test will detect IgG antibodies present in blood samples. ELISA is routinely used for detecting HIV infection.
- ❖ **non-aligned** (adjective) – relating to a state (country) in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). (after the World War 2, the NAM was set up with an aim to “create an independent path in world politics that would not result in member States becoming pawns in the struggles between the major power blocs (Western/Capitalist bloc aligned with the USA or Eastern/Soviet bloc aligned with the former Soviet Union).
- ❖ **Quad/Quadrilateral** (noun) – The ‘Quadrilateral’ is described as four democracies (the United States, Japan, Australia and India) with a shared objective to ensure and support a “free, open and prosperous” Indo-Pacific region.
- ❖ **foreign direct investment (FDI)** (noun) – Investment from one country into another (normally by companies rather than governments) that involves establishing operations or acquiring tangible assets, including stakes in other businesses.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **(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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **cognitive gap** (noun) – cognitive gap is defined as all cognitive differences between a lone individual and the problem, or between each individual in a team and the problem plus each individual and every other member of that team. Put very simply, there are two forms of cognitive gap; person to person and person to problem. (‘person’ can refer to an individual or a group).
- ❖ **affirmative action** (noun) – it means positive steps taken to increase the representation of (women and minorities) in areas of employment, education, and culture from which they have been historically excluded.

- ❖ **quota politics** (noun) – quotas in politics may be defined as an affirmative measure/action which establishes a fixed percentage for the nomination or representation of a specific group.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **identity politics** (plural noun) – it is also called as identitarian politics, refers to political positions based on the interests and perspectives of social groups with which people identify. Identity politics is when people of a particular race, ethnicity, gender, or religion form alliances and organize politically to defend their group's interests.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **primary health centre** (noun) – it is a port of call (first place to visit) to a qualified doctor in the public health sector in rural areas providing a range of curative, promotive and preventive health care. There are about 25,650 primary health centres (PHCs) in India, 15,700 (61.2%) function with one doctor each. As many as 1,974 (7.69%) PHCs do not have even a single doctor.
- ❖ **watershed (moment)** (noun) – it used to mean 'important changes' or the 'turning point' in a situation or event. The event that marks a historic change; historic, milestone, landmark (moment).
- ❖ **high table** (noun) – groups with most important people. It exactly means (particularly in a dining hall of a college) a table put on a raised platform for most important people.
- ❖ **confidence-building measures/mechanisms** (noun) – confidence building measures (CBMs) are planned procedures to prevent hostilities, to avert escalation, to reduce military tension, and to build mutual trust between countries.
- ❖ **"five finger" of a Tibetan palm** (noun) – China has traditionally maintained a strategy that Xizang (Tibet) is its right palm and Ladakh, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA, or Arunachal Pradesh) are defined as its five fingers.
- ❖ **soft power** (noun) – soft power is convincing & effective power deriving from attraction and imitation and be based on intangible (nonphysical) resources such as culture, ideology, and institutions.
- ❖ **hard power** (noun) – hard power is coercive power executed through military threats and economic incentives and based on tangible resources such as the army or economic strength.
- ❖ **global institutions** (noun) – it refers to all kinds of associations that operate at international level, which do not have commercial purpose, concern more than one state, but do not have any state characteristics. Such as the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the North Atlantic Pact and the World Bank.
- ❖ **Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)** (noun) – Proposed first by India in 1996, this treaty intends to criminalize all forms of international terrorism and deny terrorists, their financiers and supporters access to funds, arms, and safe havens.
- ❖ **new orientation for a reformed multilateral system (NORMS)** (noun) – It is India's overall objective during the fresh tenure (2021-2022) as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. India has sought reforms in multilateral systems ranging from the UN Security Council to the International Monetary Fund and the World Health Organization and others arguing for more inclusive leadership to make them represent better changed global realities from the time of their founding. The overarching theme of N.O.R.M.S. has five priorities such as "new opportunities for progress, effective response to international terrorism, reforming multilateral systems, comprehensive approach to international peace and security, and technology with a human touch".

- ❖ **Big Five** (noun) – The permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, also known as the Permanent Five, Big Five, or P5, include the following five governments: China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- ❖ **world/global order** (noun) – the arrangement of power and authority that provides the system for the conduct of diplomacy and world politics in relation to the entire world. An international relations term describing the distribution of power among world powers.
- ❖ **Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)** (noun) – Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL) are the three major state-owned Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) which do retail marketing of petroleum products in India.
- ❖ **Brent crude** (noun) – a classification of crude oil produced from the oil platform in the North Sea of Northwest Europe. It is one of the three best known benchmark crude oils (the other two are ‘West Texas Intermediate’ and ‘Dubai’) against which other crude oils are priced. (Crude oil is the raw natural resource that is extracted from the earth and refined into products such as gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and other petroleum products).
- ❖ **Indian crude basket** (noun) – it is derived from sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and sweet grade (Brent) of crude oil processed at Indian refineries in the ratio of 75.50:24.50. It is used for the purpose of macroeconomic calculations as petroleum product prices are linked to their own market. (Crude oil with high sulfur/sulphur content is called as “sour grade” crude oil whereas Crude oil with low sulfur/sulphur content is called as “sweet grade” crude oil. Sour grade crude requires extra processing cost).
- ❖ **Corps** (noun) – it literally means “army body”; The corps is treated as an operational unit of employment by the Army and can be comprised of 20,000-45,000 soldiers. It is sometimes known as a field corps, which consists of two or more divisions. It is commanded by the Corps Commander, who holds the rank of Lieutenant General. “Corps” was first introduced in France about 1805 by Napoleon as a more flexible tactical grouping of two or more divisions.
- ❖ **sanctions** (noun) – action taken, or an order given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc.
- ❖ **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)** (noun) – it is a proposed agreement between the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) and its free trade agreement (FTA) partners. The pact aims to cover trade in goods and services, investment, intellectual property, dispute settlement, e-commerce, small and medium enterprises, and economic cooperation. Member states of Asean and their FTA partners are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. India, which is also ASEAN’s FTA partner, opted out of RCEP in November 2019.
- ❖ **Anti-defection law** (noun) – The 10th Schedule to the Constitution, popularly referred to as the ‘Anti-Defection Law,’ was inserted by the 52nd Amendment in 1985. The grounds of disqualification are specified in Paragraph 2 of the 10th Schedule. A member would incur a disqualification under paragraph 2 (1) (a) when he “voluntarily gives up his membership of a party” and under 2 (1) (b) when he/she votes (or abstains from voting) contrary to the directive issued by the party.
- ❖ **rule of law** (phrase) – it is described as “a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.
- ❖ **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).

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## IDIOMS & PHRASES

- ❖ **run with the hare and hunt with the hounds** – to support both sides of an argument/ conflict/ dispute.
- ❖ **walk/balance on a tightrope** – to deal with a difficult situation in which a very small error could have very bad outcomes.
- ❖ **keep one's head down/low** – remain out of the limelight; be out of the public eye, to avoid public attention; try to avoid getting involved in something.
- ❖ **put something into perspective** – to compare with something similar to give a clearer, more accurate idea.
- ❖ **cut off one's nose to spite one's face** – over-reaction to a problem will lead to a needlessly self-destruction.
- ❖ **suo motu** – Latin term means “on its own motion”. It is used where a government agency acts on its own knowledge.
- ❖ **fall/run foul of** – get into trouble, come into conflict with, go against (by not following rules/standards).
- ❖ **make inroads into** – encroach on, advance into (a new area/territory); occupy, gain, secure, seize.
- ❖ **stand/hold someone in good stead** – be very helpful to someone in the future; be beneficial, be advantageous, be useful.
- ❖ **put someone in their place** – humiliate, deflate, crush, humble, lower.
- ❖ **haul someone over the coals** – criticize, censure, admonish, reprimand, rebuke.
- ❖ **status quo ante** – a Latin phrase meaning “the state of affairs existing before” (or) “the way things were before”.
- ❖ **have one's hands full** – occupied in, engaged in, involved in.
- ❖ **bide one's time** – to wait calmly for a good opportunity to do something; be patient, stand by, hold back.
- ❖ **bear the brunt** – to suffer or endure the worst part of something (force/ burden/ pressure) when a very bad or unpleasant thing happens.
- ❖ **thumb one's nose at** – defy, go against, disregard, ignore, disobey.
- ❖ **not a moment too soon** – almost too late, at the critical moment, just in time.
- ❖ **behind the curve** – below average; lagging behind other competitors.
- ❖ **take hold** – begin to have an effect.
- ❖ **in line with** – in alignment with, in accordance with.
- ❖ **on offer** – available.
- ❖ **far from** – not, not at all, nowhere near.
- ❖ **so far** – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
- ❖ **thanks to** – as a result of, owing to, due to, because of.
- ❖ **the way forward** – something (a plan/action) that leads to success in the future.
- ❖ **on the table** – to be considered/taken for discussion.
- ❖ **on account of** – because of, owing to/due to, by virtue of.
- ❖ **not least** – in particular; notably.
- ❖ **on the face of it** – apparently, seemingly, evidently/ostensibly.
- ❖ **on occasion** – sometimes, from time to time, at times.
- ❖ **at first blush** – at the first glimpse (glance, brief look, sight).
- ❖ **run counter to** – to be opposed to, to be in conflict with.
- ❖ **in the wake of** – as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
- ❖ **regardless of** – irrespective of, in spite of notwithstanding, without consideration of.
- ❖ **to that/this end** – for that reason.
- ❖ **follow suit** – emulate, follow, take as a model.
- ❖ **so long as** – given that, provided that.
- ❖ **tit-for-tat** – equivalent retaliation; counterattack, revenge, an eye for an eye.
- ❖ **on show** – being exhibited; on display (to be seen by the public).
- ❖ **here to stay** – be widely accepted, possibly be permanent, likely be present for a long time.
- ❖ **any time soon** – in the near future.
- ❖ **at stake** – at risk, at issue, in question.

- ❖ **on the horizon** – imminent, impending, approaching, near/close, just around the corner.
- ❖ **bone of contention** – matter in question, point at issue, subject.
- ❖ **on the ground** – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
- ❖ **a great deal** – a lot, much, a large/great amount (of something).
- ❖ **on the eve of** – a period or day before an important event.
- ❖ **bridge the gulf/gap** – try to find a way to reduce the gap and bring the two separate viewpoints together.
- ❖ **hold court** – to serve as a center of attention.
- ❖ **case in point** – example, instance, sample.
- ❖ **need of the hour** – some need/requirement/ demand at a particular point of time.
- ❖ **in this regard** – in connection with the aspect/point referred earlier.
- ❖ **spin out of control** – move in an uncontrolled way.
- ❖ **in spite of** – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of.
- ❖ **to that effect** – having general meaning, idea or intention.
- ❖ **make clear** – explain, clarify, elucidate.
- ❖ **worse off** – less fortunate; in a disadvantageous position.
- ❖ **run deep** – (of beliefs/emotions) be strongly felt.
- ❖ **take/catch someone by surprise** – surprise, shock, stun someone (as something happened unexpectedly).
- ❖ **make up for** – atone for, make amends for; offset, balance, neutralize, even up.
- ❖ **in the aftermath of** – as a consequence of, as a result of.
- ❖ **in play** – in action; in operation.
- ❖ **by far** – undoubtedly; significantly, noticeably.
- ❖ **pave the way for** – clear the way for, create a situation to do something, precede, make provision for.
- ❖ **at the cost of** – by sacrificing/losing/giving up something.
- ❖ **so too** – also. (“the main point of too is simply to emphasize the also-ness” of so).
- ❖ **have a long way to go** – to do a lot of work before accomplishing a goal.
- ❖ **hold (someone) to account** – to require a person to explain or to accept responsibility for his or her actions; to blame or punish someone for what has occurred.
- ❖ **in one go** – in one attempt.
- ❖ **feel the heat** – to face a painful situation.
- ❖ **set the stage for** – prepare the circumstances for beginning of something.
- ❖ **at one’s disposal** – available.
- ❖ **catch napping** – catch off guard, find unprepared.
- ❖ **thus far** – until then, up to that point.
- ❖ **in vain** – without success, with no result, futile, useless.
- ❖ **extract/exact revenge** – to inflict punishment upon someone who has harmed you.
- ❖ **put an end to** – eliminate, stop, block.
- ❖ **join hands** – work together with.
- ❖ **in the grip of** – affected by something undesirable.
- ❖ **late in the day** – at the last moment or in the final stages (of a situation).
- ❖ **concede ground** – lose power, position or strength.
- ❖ **lose sight of** – pay no attention to, fail to consider, be lax about.
- ❖ **set (something) in motion** – institute, initiate, launch, get going, start/begin.
- ❖ **in the course of** – during (the particular period/activity).
- ❖ **in the face of** – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted/faced with.
- ❖ **drag one’s feet** – delay, put off doing something, postpone action.
- ❖ **in limbo** – unattended, unresolved, in a state of /uncertainty/ suspension, postponed, in cold storage.
- ❖ **loom large** – be imminent/close, about to happen (and something which has a lot of importance/attention).
- ❖ **come into force** – come to effect (a new law, rule, change etc.).

- ❖ **in the offing** – on the way, coming soon, likely to happen.
- ❖ **hold the field** – remain the most important.
- ❖ **take sides** – support, side with, favour.
- ❖ **at the expense of** – sacrifice, cost, loss.
- ❖ **take no chance** – choose not to do something risky.
- ❖ **serve the interests** – to do something to support/assist/help someone.
- ❖ **ever since** – continuously from a particular time in the past until now.
- ❖ **at odds with** – inconsistent, in conflict, in opposition, contrary to.
- ❖ **bear fruit** – yield/get results, succeed, be effective.
- ❖ **at the hands of** – as a consequence of actions (suffer, get hurt & be treated badly by someone).
- ❖ **draw to a close** – to come to an end.
- ❖ **all along** – from the beginning, all the time.
- ❖ **business as usual** – routine, regularity, normal pattern.
- ❖ **an eye for an eye** – vengeance, retaliation, counterattack.
- ❖ **down (through) the ages** – over many generations of time.
- ❖ **the new kid on the block** – starter, learner, apprentice, probationer.
- ❖ **gain ground** – become accepted, become popular, make headway, make progress.
- ❖ **the new normal** – an earlier unusual situation that becomes a standard now.
- ❖ **open the door** – create opportunity (for success).
- ❖ **stake a claim** – assert, declare, announce/state (ones right to something).
- ❖ **letter and spirit** – adhering to/obeying both literal interpretation/wording and the spirit/intent/purpose of the law.
- ❖ **beg the question** – raise a point; invite question.
- ❖ **serve a purpose** – be useful, be helpful.
- ❖ **on track** – on course, on target, on schedule.
- ❖ **in principle** – in general, in essence, by and large, on the whole.
- ❖ **the very idea** – used to emphasize on the subject.
- ❖ **down the line** – at a further point, at a later point.
- ❖ **in the eyes of** – in the view of; in the opinion of.
- ❖ **a foregone conclusion** – predictable result, predictable outcome, inevitability.
- ❖ **for one's own sake** – for the benefit/advantage oneself.
- ❖ **the stork and the fox** – it is one of Aesop's fables. (when the milk/soup served in a very shallow dish (plate), it would become difficult for the stork (a large white bird with a long beak/bill and long legs) to get anything from the plate with its long heavy bill, but the fox lapped it up easily. If the milk/soup served in a narrow-necked vessel, it is easy for the stork to access but impossible for the fox). (lap up means take up (a drink) with tongue).
- ❖ **Man is the measure of all things** – The ancient Greek philosopher Protagoras is famous for his saying that "man is the measure of all things". It is generally to mean that the individual human being is the final/conclusive source of value.

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## PHRASAL VERBS

- ❖ **tide over** – sustain, keep someone going, help/assist (someone in difficulty).
- ❖ **take off** – become functional, start out, commence, embark, launch into.
- ❖ **go beyond** – exceed, transcend, rise above; to do more than required/expected.
- ❖ **blow up** – destroy, demolish, knock down (as by explosion); explode, detonate.
- ❖ **crack down on** – get tough on, take severe measures against, clamp down on.
- ❖ **go ahead** – to proceed, to continue to do something, to start/begin to do something.

- ❖ **cut across** – have an effect (in spite of boundaries); transcend, go beyond, rise above.
- ❖ **sign off** – approve, sanction (officially).
- ❖ **roll out** – launch, introduce, organize, inaugurate (something officially).
- ❖ **go on** – continue, carry on, proceed; happen, take place, occur.
- ❖ **drill down** – access & analyse data at the lower level (of a database).
- ❖ **take back** – regain, repossess, reclaim, retrieve, recover, get back, recapture.
- ❖ **stand to** – be in a position, be ready (where one is likely to do something).
- ❖ **bring about** – cause to happen, make happen, result in, give rise to.
- ❖ **turn away from** – refuse to accept something; refuse to believe something.
- ❖ **set about** – begin something with full of energy or determination.
- ❖ **give way to** – be replaced by, be superseded by; give in, submit, surrender.
- ❖ **do away with** – abolish, discard, remove.
- ❖ **steep in** – fill with, surround with, imbue with, pervade with.
- ❖ **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
- ❖ **account for** – explain, rationalize, elucidate.
- ❖ **slow down** – reduce, lessen decrease (one's activity).
- ❖ **ramp up** – increase (in amount or number).
- ❖ **draw up** – outline, lay out, formulate.
- ❖ **open up** – make available (to create/start developing new opportunities).
- ❖ **build up** – set up, develop, establish.
- ❖ **send out** – give out, announce, deliver/release.
- ❖ **come in for** – to receive (criticism/blame).
- ❖ **set apart** – assign, set aside, keep apart.
- ❖ **borne out** past participle of **bear out** – support, endorse, vindicate, justify.
- ❖ **look at** – regard, consider, think of; study, analyse, scrutinize.
- ❖ **pull back** – withdraw, retreat, disengage.
- ❖ **call on** – appeal to, demand/ask, request.
- ❖ **put out** – publish, release, publicize/circulate.
- ❖ **catch up with** – to draw level with.
- ❖ **wind up** – conclude, bring to an close, end/finish.
- ❖ **run through** – be present in, pass through, go through.
- ❖ **hold out** – provide, give, offer (a chance/hope).
- ❖ **shut out** – prevent, block.
- ❖ **stand out** – be noticeable, be visible, be obvious.
- ❖ **lay out** – outline, draw up, formulate.
- ❖ **end up** – be in a particular position finally; find oneself.
- ❖ **embark on** – start, begin, initiate/commence.
- ❖ **strike off** – remove, delete.
- ❖ **grapple with** – tackle with, deal with, confront, face.
- ❖ **go down** – be recorded, be remembered.
- ❖ **scale down** – reduce, lower, decrease.
- ❖ **stem from** – originate from, arise/come from, emanate from.
- ❖ **come along** – arrive, reach, come, turn up, appear.
- ❖ **fall back** – retreat, withdraw, back off.
- ❖ **warm up** – prepare, get ready, get into condition.
- ❖ **put forth** – suggest, propose, put forward/introduce.
- ❖ **edge out** – remove.
- ❖ **gear up** – prepare, take the necessary steps, get ready.
- ❖ **rule (on)** – decide, determine, judge about something.
- ❖ **give up** – abandon, forgo, renounce, stop trying.
- ❖ **die down** – come to an end, drop/stop, diminish.
- ❖ **walk out** – depart, leave, get out (suddenly).
- ❖ **round on** – attack verbally & suddenly.
- ❖ **roll back** – reverse the progress of something.
- ❖ **step back** – withdraw, disengage, pull out/pull back.
- ❖ **point out** – refer to, mention, identify, draw attention to.