

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- ❖ **Simla Agreement** (noun) – The Simla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on 2nd July 1972 was much more than a peace treaty seeking to reverse the consequences of the 1971 war (i.e. to bring about withdrawals of troops and an exchange of PoWs (PoW-A prisoner of war). It was a comprehensive blue print (plan) for good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan. Under the Simla Agreement both countries undertook to abjure (give up) conflict and confrontation which had marred (damaged) relations in the past, and to work towards the establishment of durable (strong & long-lasting) peace, friendship and cooperation.
- ❖ **démarche** (noun) – from French, literally means step, walk, gait (a way of walking); a course of action, initiative, move (In diplomatic relations); it is a more formal way of communication of one country's foreign affairs official to an appropriate official in another country to inform views or gather details on a given subject (or) to object/protest actions by a foreign government.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Operation Parakram** (noun) – The Government of India launched Operation Parakram (Valour), an operation that ordered the general mobilisation of the army for war on 18 December 2001 after the Pakistan-sponsored terrorist attack on the Parliament on 13 December, 2001.
- ❖ **hot springs** (noun) – Hot Springs (Kyam) is the location of an Indian border checkpost operated by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) in the Chang Chenmo River valley in Ladakh near the disputed border with China. It is so named because there is a hot spring at this location. (hot spring is generally a spring (well head) with water at temperatures substantially higher than the air temperature of the surrounding region).
- ❖ **freedom of navigation (FON)** (noun) – a principle of customary (established) international law that ships flying the flag of any sovereign state shall not suffer interference from other states, apart from the exceptions provided for in international law.
- ❖ **People's Liberation Army** (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.
- ❖ **quackery** (noun) – the promotion of fraudulent or ignorant medical practices. (A quack is a person who pretends to be educated and licensed or somehow credentialed to be able to diagnose or treat a patient with a health problem. Simply put, a quack is an informal healthcare provider with no formal education; pseudo-doctor/fake doctor).
- ❖ **Finger (area)** (noun) – The 134 km of Pangong Tso 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.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **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".

- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation** (noun) – a treaty signed between India and the Soviet Union in August 1971 that specified mutual strategic cooperation. The essence of the Treaty is its provision that in the event of attack or the threat of attack there will be immediate mutual consultations.
- ❖ **whip** (noun) – a member of a political party who is in charge of providing that written notice is called as “Whip”. (it also means that “a written notice provided by the party (Whip) to their members in in Parliament/Legislative Assembly to vote to support the act/policy”).
- ❖ **money bill** (noun) – The Bill deals with issues such as receipt and spending of money, such as tax laws, laws governing borrowing and expenditure of the government, prevention of black money etc. Under India’s constitutional design, money bill requires only the Lok Sabha’s affirmation/approval (bypassing Rajya Sabha’s affirmation/approval) only for it to turn into law.
- ❖ **treasury bench** (noun) – the front bench (to the right of the Speaker) in the Parliament occupied by the prime minister and other cabinet ministers of the government.
- ❖ **geopolitical** (adjective) – relating to the study of the geographical factors (a country’s position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources & etc.,) in world politics and inter-state relations.
- ❖ **contingency** (noun) – planning, prearrangement, precautionary measures/steps (for a possible event or circumstance, happening, occurrence of a possible incident but not guaranteed/certain to happen/occur).
- ❖ **health-seeking behavior (HSB)** (noun) – it is defined as any activity undertaken by individuals who perceive themselves to have a health problem or to be ill for the purpose of finding an appropriate remedy. It can also be referred to as illness behaviour or sickterm behaviour.
- ❖ **prevalence** (noun) – it refers to the number of cases of a disease that are present in a particular population at a given time whereas “incidence” refers to the number of new cases that develop in a given period of time.
- ❖ **H-1B visa** (noun) – it permits a foreign professional (with a (min. 4 years) university degree or its equivalent) to work in specialty occupations (or skilled employments) in the United States (issued for a max of 6 years in total).
- ❖ **H-2B visa** (noun) – it permits a foreign worker to come temporarily to the United States and perform temporary/seasonal non agricultural services (issued for a max of 2 years).
- ❖ **H-4 visa** (noun) – it is a visa issued by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to immediate family members/dependents of the H-1B visa holders.
- ❖ **L-1 visa** (noun) – it is an intra-company transfer US visa. It allows a US company to transfer a key employee from one of its offices in another country into the United States.
- ❖ **J-1 visa** (noun) – it is a non-immigrant US visa that permits people (students) to visit the United States to cultural and educational exchange skills, experience, or knowledge in various areas. it is for students on work-study summer programmes.
- ❖ **non-immigrant visas** (noun) – non-immigrant visas are issued to foreign nationals seeking to enter the United States on a temporary basis for tourism, business, medical treatment and certain types of temporary work.
- ❖ **immigration** (noun) – the act of leaving one’s countries and moving to another country of which they are not natives, nor citizens, to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens, or to take-up employment as a migrant worker or temporarily as a foreign worker.

- ❖ **preventive detention** (noun) – an action taken by the administration on the grounds of the suspicion that some wrong actions may be done by the person concerned which will be prejudicial to the state.
- ❖ **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; critical moment, decisive moment.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **rhetoric** (noun) – the art of speaking or writing effectively & persuasively or impressively (but, often lacking substance); bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
- ❖ **unilateral** (adjective) – relating to a method of taking decisions (particularly on international relations) by a state (country) individually without considering other states (countries). In general, it is relating to the decision taken individually without consulting with the others concerned.
- ❖ **bio-secure bubble** (noun) – it is defined as an environment/location sealed off from the outside world. In tennis/cricket, this would mean players, umpires and support staff being housed at the venue itself.
- ❖ **smart power** (noun) – In international relations, the term smart power refers to the combination of hard power and soft power strategies.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **checks and balances** (plural noun) – a system in which all departments of a government organization have right to amend/limit the powers of the other departments in order to avoid dominance of one department.
- ❖ **the Cold War** (noun) – The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western (Capitalist) Bloc and powers in the Eastern (Soviet) Bloc.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **common minimum programme (CMP)** (noun) – a document outlining the minimum objectives of a coalition government in India. The document has acquired prominence since coalition governments have become the norm in India.
- ❖ **placebo** (noun) – it is an inactive substance (with no therapeutic effect) is given to one group of participants in a clinical trial, while the treatment (usually a drug or vaccine being tested) is given to another group.
- ❖ **bankruptcy** (noun) – legal state of insolvency. An individual or organisation is declared bankrupt if a court judges that the party involved can no longer meet debt payments to creditors. it is defined as the outcome of a legal procedure.

- ❖ **insolvency** (noun) – a condition in which the financial difficulties of an individual or organisation are such it is unable to pay its debts.
- ❖ **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%).
- ❖ **multiplier (effect)** (noun) – the proportional amount of increase in final income (particularly of the government) that results from an injection of spending; it occurs when an initial injection (investment/spending) into the economy causes a bigger final increase in national income.
- ❖ **V shaped economic recovery** (noun) – the situation in which the economy quickly recoups lost ground and gets back to the normal growth trendline. A sharp fall in economic activity followed by a dramatic rise.
- ❖ **credit rating** (noun) – an assessment of the probability of default on payment of interest and principal on a debt instrument.
- ❖ **credit rating agency (CRA)** (noun) – a credit rating agency is an entity which assesses the ability and willingness of the issuer company for timely payment of interest and principal on a debt instrument.
- ❖ **junk rating** (noun) – if a country being downgraded to “junk status”, it refers to the sovereign credit rating (low) of that country and its ability (risky) to meet future obligations. Junk grades are also known as speculative or non-investment grades. It may threaten the country’s chances of being added to global bond indexes, steepen the bond yield curve and weaken the currency. This junk rating signals to potential investors that the risk of that country’s debt has increased because the government might not have enough money to pay back what it borrows.
- ❖ **no-knock warrant** (phrase) – a search warrant authorizing police officers to enter certain premises without first knocking and announcing their presence or purpose prior to entering the premises.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ (keep) in the dark – unaware of, ignorant of, uninformed about. ❖ hedge one’s bets – sidestep the issue at hand, be noncommittal, be evasive, be indecisive, hesitate (to deal with a difficulty nearby). ❖ shine a light on – to make something clear and understandable. ❖ battle of wits – a situation in which opposite groups are using tactics/tricks to defeat each other (rather than brutal force). ❖ cover all contingencies – take all precautionary measures/steps (for a possible future events/incidents which are not certain). ❖ on someone’s radar/screen – when something is on your radar/screen you are keeping a close watch on it. ❖ give someone a black eye – to punish someone; to spoil someone’s status/character. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ in the thick of – in the most active or central part of a specific (& complex) situation or activity; a central/major role in a situation. ❖ the last straw that broke the camel’s back – if someone has a string of problems, and the final unbearable one leaves him/her extremely angry. ❖ the last straw – when people are talking about repeated problems or issues that aren’t getting better, then the smallest thing happens, people finally lose their composure and explode. ❖ throw someone off balance – confuse, baffle, mystify, perplex, puzzle. ❖ at the mercy of – in the power of, in the control of, unprotected against. ❖ perish the thought – used to say that you hope what was suggested (by someone) will not happen. |
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- ❖ **(be) at daggers drawn** – if two people are at daggers drawn, they angrily oppose each other; disagree, contradict, differ.
- ❖ **(put) a premium on** – to value something highly; to treat as particularly valuable.
- ❖ **a double-edged sword** – (used with a figurative meaning to explain) something which is having both good and bad outcomes.
- ❖ **a new lease of life** – an improved and energetic life after making something better than before.
- ❖ **full steam ahead** – full speed, full force, all out, completely (with a lot of energy).
- ❖ **suo motu** – Latin term means “on its own motion”. It is used where a government agency acts on its own knowledge.
- ❖ **throw caution to the wind** – to behave or do something carelessly by ignoring risks/dangers involved in it.
- ❖ **the new kid on the block** – a person who is new to a particular place (or) area of activity; novice, newcomer, learner, trainee.
- ❖ **bide one’s time** – to wait calmly for a good opportunity to do something; be patient, stand by, hold back.
- ❖ **a chink in someone’s armour** – a weak point/fault in someone’s character, arguments & etc., which can be used to attack/criticize them easily.
- ❖ **upset the apple cart** – foil, spoil prevent, thwart (a plan).
- ❖ **make progress** – move forward, make strides; proceed, advance, improve.
- ❖ **a blanket of silence** – complete silence.
- ❖ **serve the interests** – to do something to support/assist/help someone.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **lose its sheen** – to stop being attractive.
- ❖ **short of** – less than.
- ❖ **take a beating** – suffer damage.
- ❖ **pay dearly** – suffer a lot as a result of a particular action.
- ❖ **take account of** – consider, respect, bear in mind.
- ❖ **in part** – to a certain degree, to a certain extent, partially.
- ❖ **out of place** – inappropriate, unsuitable/improper, incongruous.
- ❖ **the last word** – final decision, summation, final statement.
- ❖ **in contrast (to)** – in opposition to, be very different from.
- ❖ **make up for** – offset, balance, neutralize, even up; compensate for, make amends for.
- ❖ **link up with** – to make contact with.
- ❖ **way out** – solution.
- ❖ **change gear** – adopt a different method/strategy.
- ❖ **pull lever** – to pursue a specific initiative.
- ❖ **in line with** – in alignment with, in accordance with.
- ❖ **seize the opportunity** – take advantage of, benefit, gain.
- ❖ **over and above** – in addition to, as well as, besides.
- ❖ **ride again** – used to mention that something has reemerged suddenly and with new strength.
- ❖ **in the name of** – for the sake of, at the behest of.
- ❖ **a shot in the arm** – boost, fillip, stimulus.
- ❖ **parting of the ways** – separation, break-up, split-up.
- ❖ **in someone’s interest** – for the benefit or advantage of someone.
- ❖ **(put) down the shutters** – to stop (thinking about/ feeling about/doing) something.
- ❖ **across the board** – applying to all.
- ❖ **enter into force** – be implemented, put into effect/practice (of rules, regulations, etc.,).
- ❖ **on the back of** – as a result of, after/ subsequent, consequential, resultant; in support of.
- ❖ **strike a note** – express/communicate, call/bring to mind, cite.
- ❖ **behind closed doors** – covertly, in secret, in private.
- ❖ **more so** – to a greater degree; to a greater extent.
- ❖ **in accordance with** – in agreement with, in conformity with, in line with.

- ❖ **at will** – as one wishes, at one’s pleasure, at one’s discretion.
- ❖ **on the verge of** – to be at the point/situation where something is about to happen.
- ❖ **in vain** – unsuccessfully, futile, useless.
- ❖ **tour de force** – triumph, masterpiece, supreme example, wonder.
- ❖ **on the face of it** – apparently, seemingly, evidently/ostensibly; at first glance.
- ❖ **tit-for-tat** – equivalent retaliation; counterattack, revenge, an eye for an eye.
- ❖ **in the wake of** – as a result of some event, especially an unpleasant one; aftermath, as a consequence of.
- ❖ **so far** – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
- ❖ **at best** – simply, merely, only.
- ❖ **put differently** – express differently, put/express in other words.
- ❖ **for one** – to emphasize that a particular person is definitely viewing in a specific way, even if other people are not.
- ❖ **null and void** – not valid, without legal effect/force, having no legal validity.
- ❖ **cease to exist** – come to an end (gradually).
- ❖ **in this regard** – in connection with the aspect/consideration/point referred earlier.
- ❖ **much more** – a lot more.
- ❖ **can ill-afford** – to prevent something from happening because it would be embarrassing and cause problems (if it happens).
- ❖ **far more** – a lot more, much more.
- ❖ **hold good** – remain true or valid.
- ❖ **on account of** – because of, owing to, due to, by virtue of.
- ❖ **in place** – established, set up.
- ❖ **bear/keep in mind** – take into account, be mindful, remember/consider.
- ❖ **mean well** – have good intentions, but without helpful.
- ❖ **pay heed to** – pay attention to, take notice of, take into account.
- ❖ **the way forward** – something (a plan/action) that leads to success in the future.
- ❖ **take ill** – become unwell suddenly.
- ❖ **breathe one’s last** – die, pass away, expire.
- ❖ **take cognisance of** – notice, attend to, take into account, give attention to.
- ❖ **settle a score** – take revenge, retaliate, hit back at someone.
- ❖ **far from** – not, not at all, nowhere near.
- ❖ **a level playing field** – a situation in which everyone has the equal chance of succeeding.
- ❖ **be the face of something** – to represent something.
- ❖ **be at the receiving end** – be subjected to something (criticism/attack).
- ❖ **as a whole** – all together.
- ❖ **hand in hand** – holding hands; closely together.
- ❖ **turn sour** – be unsuccessful, become unpleasant, spoil.
- ❖ **play a part/role** – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
- ❖ **make sense (of)** – understand, comprehend, fathom out.
- ❖ **room for manoeuvre** – an opportunity to change something (tactfully/carefully).
- ❖ **fall victim to** – be damaged, be destroyed, become infected with.
- ❖ **in the light of** – considering, taking into account, keeping in mind.
- ❖ **have one’s eye on** – observe, inspect, examine, scrutinize.
- ❖ **take to heart** – to take something seriously.
- ❖ **no exception** – as usual, the same as, to be similar.
- ❖ **spill blood** – kill or hurt someone.
- ❖ **piece by piece** (phrase) – gradually, slowly, step by step.
- ❖ **make inroads into** (phrase) – encroach on, advance into (a new area/territory); occupy, gain, secure, seize.
- ❖ **far from** (phrase) – not, not at all, nowhere near.
- ❖ **see fit** (phrase) – regard something as a right thing.
- ❖ **pave the way for** – clear the way for, create a situation to do something, precede, make provision for.
- ❖ **by all accounts** – supposedly, apparently, seemingly.
- ❖ **here to stay** – likely be present for a long time.
- ❖ **in all likelihood** – most likely, in all probably, no doubt.

- ❖ **at large** – as a whole, generally, extensively.
- ❖ **regardless of** – irrespective of, without consideration of, notwithstanding, no matter, despite, in spite of.
- ❖ **in tatters** – shattered, destroyed; ruined, in disarray.
- ❖ **fall short** – be deficient, inadequate, be insufficient.
- ❖ **in sum** – briefly, to come to the point, in essence.
- ❖ **fall flat** – fail, be unsuccessful, suffer defeat/break down.
- ❖ **on balance** – mostly, mainly, all things considered, overall.
- ❖ **course of action** – measure, scheme, procedure.
- ❖ **in the public domain** – if something (e.g. information) is in the public domain, people generally know about it since it is not secret.
- ❖ **hindsight is 20/20 (or) 20/20 hindsight** – it is always easy to recognize something (a situation/event/decision) as good/bad after it has occurred. “20/20” is considered the best eyesight possible – perfect vision. “Hindsight” is looking back into the past. This phrase is often used when one is being criticized for a past (faulty) decision by someone else.

PHRASAL VERBS

- ❖ **seize upon** – use, exploit, take advantage of (something quickly).
- ❖ **whittle away/down** – reduce, cut down, lessen, decrease.
- ❖ **shore up** – support, assist, prop up (with some fund/finance to stop declining).
- ❖ **bring down** – oust, remove, dismiss (from a position/power).
- ❖ **let down** – fail to support, disappoint, abandon/neglect.
- ❖ **run over** – (of a vehicle) hit, knock down a person and drive over them.
- ❖ **live through** – survive, undergo (an unpleasant experience or period).
- ❖ **go after** – pursue, run after, follow (someone) to get something; take actions to criticize/punish someone.
- ❖ **steep in** – fill with, surround with, imbue with, pervade with.
- ❖ **look up to** – have a high opinion of, think highly of, regard highly, value, admire, respect.
- ❖ **wean off** – to make someone stop depending on something/someone (gradually).
- ❖ **take back** – to remind someone (of a past time); go back, return to.
- ❖ **tone down** – soften, subdue, mitigate; reduce, decrease, lessen.
- ❖ **thrust upon** – force, impel, compel, demand, pressurize (someone) to accept something.
- ❖ **stir up** – generate, give rise to, cause, trigger (a particular mood/emotion, particularly an unpleasant one).
- ❖ **take over** – assume control of, take charge of, take command of, assume responsibility for.
- ❖ **bend upon** – be very determined, be inclined, be prepared to do something.
- ❖ **take away from** – lower, reduce/lessen, play down, brush aside, gloss over, devalue.
- ❖ **go through** – undergo, experience, face/suffer/endure, be subjected to (a difficulty).
- ❖ **leave out** – exclude, omit, ignore, neglect/disregard.
- ❖ **give up** – relinquish, renounce, forgo, abandon.
- ❖ **get through** – be successful in, succeed in, come through.
- ❖ **bring out** – disclose, reveal, expose, become known.
- ❖ **spell out** – explain, make clear, elucidate/clarify.
- ❖ **borne out** past participle of **bear out** – support, endorse, vindicate, justify.
- ❖ **account for** – consider, regard as, reckon.

- ❖ **lead up to** – precede, come before, pave the way for.
- ❖ **take to** – resort to, turn to, have recourse to, start.
- ❖ **bring up** – raise a matter/subject (for discussion).
- ❖ **keep away** – stay away, withdraw.
- ❖ **gear (up)** – prepare, equip.
- ❖ **go by** – follow, accept, observe, stick to.
- ❖ **point out** – identify, recognize, draw attention to, mention.
- ❖ **show up** – be clearly visible.
- ❖ **left behind** past participle of **leave behind** (phrasal verb) – neglect, forget, abandon.
- ❖ **come under** (phrasal verb) – be subjected to.
- ❖ **stand out** (phrasal verb) – be noticeable, be visible, be obvious.
- ❖ **shut down** – discontinue, cease activity, close.
- ❖ **build up** – develop, increase, escalate, intensify.
- ❖ **go beyond** – to do more than required/expected.
- ❖ **go against** – oppose, be contrary to.
- ❖ **push back** – oppose, resist, go against, stand against.
- ❖ **pass through** – go through, experience, undergo.
- ❖ **lay down** – formulate, stipulate, set down.
- ❖ **come out with** – utter, say, mention something (suddenly).
- ❖ **lie in** – be present, be contained, exist.
- ❖ **go ahead** – proceed, continue, start/begin (as scheduled).
- ❖ **come across** – to agree to something; to encounter something.
- ❖ **play out** – happen, occur, take place.
- ❖ **hand over** – give, grant, pass, transfer.
- ❖ **put aside** – disregard/forget, set aside, ignore.
- ❖ **turn around** – change course, reverse direction.
- ❖ **pull back** – withdraw, retreat, disengage.
- ❖ **set up** – establish, start/begin, inaugurate, create.
- ❖ **stay away from** – evade, avoid, dodge.
- ❖ **grapple with** – tackle with, deal with, confront, face.
- ❖ **slow down** – reduce, lessen growth (in an economy).
- ❖ **stand up to** – withstand, survive, come through, outlive, weather.
- ❖ **stave off** – avert, prevent, avoid, rule out.
- ❖ **weigh in** – to provide advise an opinion or a statement into an argument/discussion/plan; comment, remark.
- ❖ **cross over** – go across to the opposite side; traverse.
- ❖ **build on** – develop, expand/enlarge on; enhance.
- ❖ **rely upon** – depend on; resort to, have recourse to.
- ❖ **call out** – announce, inform.
- ❖ **set off** – give rise to, cause, invoke, trigger, bring about.
- ❖ **get out of** – avoid, escape, evade, sidestep.
- ❖ **go on** – continue, carry on, proceed.
- ❖ **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
- ❖ **shoot up** – rise, go up, soar/surge.
- ❖ **ramp up** – increase (in amount or number).
- ❖ **shut off** – stop or cause to stop working.
- ❖ **embark on** – start, begin, undertake, take up.
- ❖ **push up** – increase, raise.
- ❖ **pull out** – withdraw, leave, get/move out.
- ❖ **push through** – succeed in passing a law (even though some people oppose it).
- ❖ **work out** – develop, evolve, turn up/end up.