

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- ❖ **green deal** (noun) – a road map (a set of policy initiatives) for making the economy sustainable. This will happen by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just/fair and inclusive for all.
- ❖ **photovoltaic** (adjective) – generating electricity directly from sunlight by an electronic process naturally occurring in semiconductors.
- ❖ **photovoltaic cell** (noun) – the semiconductor device that converts the (sun) light into electrical energy. A photovoltaic module/panel is an assembly of photovoltaic cells mounted in a framework for installation.
- ❖ **Hagia Sophia** (noun) – The 6th century monumental structure in Constantinople/Byzantium (Istanbul, Turkey), listed as a Unesco World Heritage site, was originally built as a cathedral (church) in the Byzantine empire Justinian I, before it was converted into a mosque in 1453, when Constantinople/Byzantium captured by Sultan Mehmet II's Ottoman Muslims forces. In the 1930s, however, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, shut down the mosque and converted it into a museum in an effort to make the country more secular.
- ❖ **Byzantine Empire** (noun) – The Byzantine Empire, often called the Eastern Roman Empire, or simply Byzantium, was the continuation of the Roman Empire in its eastern provinces during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, when its capital city was Constantinople (modern Istanbul, formerly Byzantium). This empire existed from 330 to 1453 CE.
- ❖ **Ottoman Empire** (noun) – The Ottoman Empire (1301-1922) was the one of the largest and longest lasting Empires in history. It was an empire inspired and sustained by Islam, and Islamic institutions. It was an Islamic kingdom centered in Turkey.
- ❖ **executive presidency** (noun) – a certain system of government (in some countries) in which, a president exercises active executive power. Executive presidents are active in day-to-day governance of a nation, and are usually popularly elected.
- ❖ **dirty fossil fuel** (noun) – non renewable resources (or fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas are formed from the buried /deposited organic materials). It refers to fuels derived from tar/oil sands (crude bitumen), oil shale or liquid coal.
- ❖ **Paris Agreement/Accord** (noun) – The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention (agreement) and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so.
- ❖ **International Solar Alliance** (noun) – an alliance of 121 countries initiated by India, most of them being sunshine countries, which lie either completely or partly between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It is working towards making solar energy available 24/7 at affordable cost to all.
- ❖ **intellectual property** (noun) – a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect. The most well-known types are copyrights, patents, trademarks and trade secrets.
- ❖ **orthodox** (adjective) – Relating to the Eastern Orthodox Church. The Orthodox Church is one of the three main Christian groups (the others being Roman Catholic and Protestant). Around 200 million people follow the Orthodox tradition. The word 'Orthodox' takes its meaning from the Greek words *orthos* ('right') and *doxa* ('belief'). Hence the word Orthodox means correct belief or right thinking. The Orthodox tradition developed from the Christianity of the Eastern Roman Empire. Since the Eastern capital of the Roman Empire was Byzantium, this style of Christianity is sometimes called 'Byzantine Christianity'.

- ❖ **jihadist** (noun) – an Islamic militant. (in Islam) a person who is with radical views & supports jihad (jihad literally means “effort” “struggle” in Arab); Muslims use “Jihad” to describe holy war (the struggle to defend Islam, with force if necessary).
- ❖ **Islamism** (noun) – Islamic fundamentalism; it is defined as the belief that Islam should guide social and political as well as personal life. Islamism is not a form of the Muslim faith. It is, rather, a political ideology.
- ❖ **purchasing power parity (PPP)** (noun) – it is an economic theory that allows the comparison of the purchasing power of various world currencies to one another. The “PPP exchange rate” is the rate at which the currency of one country would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country.
- ❖ **nordic countries** (noun) – The Nordic countries are generally considered to refer to Denmark, Norway, Sweden (scandinavian countries), Finland and Iceland including Greenland, Faroe Islands and the Åland Islands.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **subsidy** (noun) – also called as subvention; a financial contribution granted to help an industry or business, mostly given by a government, in order to keep the price of service/goods at a low level.
- ❖ **intellectual property rights (IPRs)** (noun) – the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. The IPRs are legal rights that protect creations and/or inventions resulting from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary or artistic fields.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **rabi crops** (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.
- ❖ **break monsoon condition** (noun) – The break, which is a routine occurrence during the monsoon in July, will be triggered as a low-pressure system hovering over Uttar Pradesh and adjoining Madhya Pradesh starts to fade away, resulting in a drastic decrease in the rains over the central parts of the country. Moreover, a trough now passing through the Indo-Gangetic plains would also shift north towards the foothills of the Himalayas, leading to increased rain. (A trough is a belt of low pressure extending to large area).
- ❖ **public health** (noun) – the branch of medicine handling public health; public health is also the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities through education, policy making and research for disease and injury prevention.
- ❖ **case fatality rate/ratio** (noun) – in epidemiology, the proportion of people who die from a particular disease compared to all individuals diagnosed with the disease over a certain period of time.
- ❖ **bending/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”.

- ❖ **parliamentary democracy** (noun) – a system of government in which citizens elect representatives to a legislative parliament to make the necessary laws and decisions for the country.
- ❖ **limited liability** (noun) – a kind of legal protection whereby owners and shareholders have no personal responsibility for their company's debts and financial losses.
- ❖ **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** (noun) – The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years
- ❖ **dominance theory** (noun) – dominance theory in ethology is concerned with how dominance hierarchies develop and function within human and animal societies in relation to the operation and maintenance of social status, behavioural strategies for survival and reproduction, and gaining preferential access to resources in competitive social situations.
- ❖ **transit agreement** (noun) – transit agreements are signed to simplify transit procedures including transport infrastructure, visa, permit and vehicle regulations among two or more countries.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **strategic autonomy** (noun) – strategic autonomy is defined as the ability to set priorities and make decisions in matters of foreign policy and security, together with the institutional, political and material wherewithal (resources/funds) to carry these through – in cooperation with third parties, or if need be alone.
- ❖ **indentured labourer** (noun) – an employee (indenturee) within a system of unfree labour who is bound by a signed or forced contract (indenture) to work without pay for the owner of the indenture for a period of time.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **rhetoric** (noun) – the art of speaking or writing effectively & persuasively or impressively (but, often lacking substance); bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
- ❖ **McMahon line** (noun) – the demarcation line between Tibet and the North-east region of India proposed by British colonial administrator Sir Henry McMahon at the 1914 Simla Convention signed between British and Tibetan representatives. It is the effective boundary between China and India.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **global value chains (GVC)** (noun) – International production, trade and investments are increasingly organised within so- called global value chains (GVCs) where the different stages of the production process are located across different countries. (also known as the global supply chain).
- ❖ **headline retail inflation** (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices. The CPI monitors retail prices at a certain level for a particular commodity. The change in the price index over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation, or retail inflation.
- ❖ **core inflation** (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, excluding commodities such as food and energy prices (which change frequently).

- ❖ **consumer price index** (CPI) (noun) – it is defined as the change in the prices of a basket of goods and services that are typically purchased by specific groups of households. To put it simply, it tracks the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers.
- ❖ **pulses** (noun) – the dried edible seeds of certain plants in the legume family (a group of 12 crops that includes dry beans, dry peas, chickpeas, and lentils). The term “pulses” is limited to crops harvested solely as dry grains.
- ❖ **rate cut** (noun) – a decision by a central bank (like RBI in India) to reduce its main interest rate to the banks (like SBI, ICICI & etc in India) when these commercial banks get money from the central bank. Once this rate goes down, the banks are in a position to give loans at lower interest rates to individuals and the industry.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **the Holocaust** (noun) – It was the World War II genocide of the European Jews. The ideological and systematic state-sponsored prosecution and mass murder of (6) millions of European Jews by the German Nazi regime between 1933 and 1945.
- ❖ **LGBT Community** (noun) – lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Community. The last letter Q (in LGBTQ) can mean either ‘questioning’ or ‘queer (queer is anything that exists outside of the dominant narrative or it means all of first four letters).
- ❖ **mask diplomacy** (noun) – The new China strategy of sending medical teams and mass donation of medical items including face masks, test kits, face shields, and protective suits to other countries is dubbed as “mask diplomacy.” The shipments are part of a broad effort -dubbed “mask diplomacy” to win goodwill around the world, and help establish the role of global leadership China has long aspired to take on.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **bottom-up approach** (noun) – the bottom-up approach features a decision- making process that gives the entire staff a voice in company goals In comparison, the top- down approach relies on higher authority figures to determine larger goals that will filter down to the tasks of lower level employees.
- ❖ **Milk Tea Alliance** (noun) – a term used to describe an online democratic solidarity between netizens from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Thailand in order to hit back Beijing’s bullies on the social media platforms, particularly on Twitter.
- ❖ **“One China” principle** (noun) – the “One China” principle is advocated by China that there is only one China (People’s Republic of China, with its capital in Beijing), and Taiwan is a part of China.
- ❖ **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 high-profile. It describes offensives by Chinese diplomat to defend China’s national interests, often in confrontational ways.
- ❖ **geopolitics** (noun) – 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.
- ❖ **Pew** (noun) – The Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan American think tank (referring to itself as a “fact tank”) based in Washington, D.C. It provides information on social issues, public opinion, and demographic trends shaping the United States and the world.

- ❖ **concurrent list** (noun) – the list which includes the power to be considered by both the union and state government (as given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India).
- ❖ **social disability** (noun) – the social model of disability proposes that what makes someone disabled is not their medical (mental or physical) condition, but the attitudes and structures of society.
- ❖ **choice based credit system (CBCS)** (noun) – The CBCS, as the UGC explains, is a “cafeteria-approach to education’. “CBCS renders (provides) a student the freedom to choose what and at what pace they would study”. The choice based credit system not only offers opportunities and avenues to learn core subjects but also exploring additional avenues of learning beyond the core subjects for holistic development of an individual.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **horse-trading** (noun) – it is normally used to indicate a hard & shrewd (clever) negotiation/bargaining between two bargaining (political) parties to show an understanding of the problem.
- ❖ **whip** (noun) – a member of a political party who is in charge of written notice provide to their members in Parliament to vote (for/against the act/policy). The Whip of a particular political party will provide a written notice (whip) to their members in in Parliament/Legislative Assembly to vote for/against the act/policy.
- ❖ **quiet diplomacy** (noun) – it is a way of conduct of international relations (through the interaction of official representatives of governments or groups) to create conditions in which parties feel comfortable to act, in particular allowing parties calmly to evaluate positions and interests, to weigh options and consider independent and impartial advice.
- ❖ **special economic zone (SEZ)** (noun) – Special economic zones (SEZs) are geographically delimited areas within which governments facilitate industrial activity through fiscal and regulatory incentives and infrastructure support. SEZs are widely used across most developing and many developed economies.
- ❖ **rolling stock** (noun) – in the rail transport industry, rolling stock refers to railway vehicles, including both powered and unpowered vehicles, for example locomotives, railroad cars, coaches, private railroad cars and wagons.
- ❖ **barter system** (noun) – an old method of exchange. This system has been used for centuries and long before money was invented. People exchanged services and goods for other services and goods in return.
- ❖ **ballistic missile** (noun) – a missile, which is shot from the ground, takes a long distance to travel well outside the atmosphere and falls to the earth to explode on its target (due to the gravity).
 - ❖ **Iranian Principlists** (noun) – Within Iranian politics, a principlist refers to the conservative supporters of the Supreme Leader of Iran and advocates for protecting the ideological ‘principles’ of the Islamic Revolution’s early days.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

- ❖ **leap forward** – step forward, step ahead,
- ❖ **rub salt into the wound** – to make an unpleasant situation even worse.

- ❖ **take something by storm** (phrase) – attack, capture, overpower, seize, overwhelm something (suddenly & forcefully).
- ❖ **overplay one's hand** – someone's over confidence spoiling his/her chance of success.
- ❖ **keep/put one's house in order** – to find a solution for one's own problems before going and trying to solve others' problems.
- ❖ **a square peg in round hole** – misfit; A person who does not fit in a position or activity. person who is not comfortable with others in a particular situation.
- ❖ **one man's loss is another man's gain** – people profit (gain) from the misfortunes (bad luck) of others.
- ❖ **watch this space** – keep an eye on that, stay tuned, look at (for more information & further development).
- ❖ **hold a mirror** – metaphorically, it usually means reveal to someone what they look like to the rest of the world.
- ❖ **costs an arm and leg** – to describe anything that is considered to be extremely expensive.
- ❖ **box oneself into a corner** – to create a predicament or problem for oneself.
- ❖ **(that's the way) the cookie crumbles** – used for saying that you must accept a situation that is inevitable & undesirable in the given circumstances.
- ❖ **beyond the pale** – unacceptable, improper, unreasonable, objectionable.
- ❖ **up one's sleeve** – to have a secret or hidden strategy or idea which can be used whenever required.
- ❖ **drag one's feet** – delay, put off doing something, postpone action.
- ❖ **at the helm** – in charge, in command /control/ authority; in the driving seat.
- ❖ **bear examination** – to withstand scrutiny or criticism; hold water; bear scrutiny, ring true.
- ❖ **keep the door open** – make sure that there is a chance for something.
- ❖ **long in the tooth** – old or getting old.
- ❖ **of the order of** – roughly, approximately, about, around.
- ❖ **on the lines of** – in conformity with, along the lines of.
- ❖ **it is only a matter of time** – it is likely to happen.
- ❖ **be lost on** – fail to influence by.
- ❖ **sum and substance** – the basic meaning (or essence) of something.
- ❖ **shift in the wind** – a change in attitude/direction of something.
- ❖ **choose sides** – to agree with one person in a dispute (between two).
- ❖ **so much so that** – to such an extent that.
- ❖ **in the aftermath of** – as a consequence of, as a result of.
- ❖ **at the very least** – to put it mildly, without any exaggeration, taking pessimistic view.
- ❖ **stars are aligned** – present conditions are favorable/advantageous.
- ❖ **play a part/role** – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
- ❖ **go public** – reveal, disclose, make known, make public.
- ❖ **keep in check** – to keep under control; restrain or limit someone.
- ❖ **take a plea** – admit or plead guilty.
- ❖ **young blood** – young members (of a group).
- ❖ **far from** – the opposite of, not at all, nowhere near.
- ❖ **so far** – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
- ❖ **have a good run** – to explain that something that goes well.
- ❖ **as much as** – almost, nearly the same as.
- ❖ **in spite of** – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of.
- ❖ **on the ground** – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
- ❖ **regardless of** – irrespective of, in spite of, without consideration of, notwithstanding.
- ❖ **keep at bay** – prevent something from creating problems.
- ❖ **on view** – on display, on exhibition, on show.
- ❖ **in vogue** – in the current fashion or style.
- ❖ **for the ages** – memorable for a very long time.
- ❖ **the last word** – final decision, summation, final statement.

- ❖ **take note** – pay attention, take into consideration, watch.
- ❖ **rather than** – instead of.
- ❖ **the new normal** – an earlier unusual situation that becomes a standard now.
- ❖ **on the contrary** – conversely, just the opposite.
- ❖ **tit-for-tat** – equivalent retaliation; counterattack, revenge, an eye for an eye.
- ❖ **point in time** – a particular moment.
- ❖ **so as to** – in order to.
- ❖ **cause for disquiet** – reason to worry.
- ❖ **on account of** – because of, owing to/due to, by virtue of.
- ❖ **no small** – a good deal of.
- ❖ **down the road** – in the future.
- ❖ **to date** – until now, so far, up to the present.
- ❖ **in accordance with** – in agreement with, in conformity with, in line with.
- ❖ **born out of** – happening as the result of something.
- ❖ **be no exception** – to be the same as something.
- ❖ **far more** – a lot more, much more.
- ❖ **stiffen the spine** – be brave, be unafraid, be fearless.
- ❖ **in word and deed** – in what somebody says and does.
- ❖ **take into account** – consider, note, pay regard to, bear in mind.
- ❖ **decide against** – to decide not to do something.
- ❖ **take one's own advice** – to live by one's words.
- ❖ **fall in line** – conform with others.
- ❖ **take the view** – to have an idea/opinion about something.
- ❖ **rule against** – overrule, overturn, quash, annul, nullify, invalidate.
- ❖ **in place** – established, set up.
- ❖ **element of risk** – a very small amount of risk (which is unusual).
- ❖ **in the offing** – on the way, coming soon, likely to happen.
- ❖ **put to use** – to use; to utilize; to apply.
- ❖ **sound the alarm** – to warn people that something unpleasant is happening.
- ❖ **no less** – used to explain/emphasize the importance of something.
- ❖ **far and wide** – all over, everywhere, worldwide, all around the world.
- ❖ **short of** – less than.
- ❖ **in tandem** – alongside each other.
- ❖ **a bit** – somewhat; to some extent.
- ❖ **make public** – announce, make known, disseminate, communicate.
- ❖ **set the scene** – to make something likely to happen.
- ❖ **in the midst of** – in the middle of.
- ❖ **be in for** – have valid reason to anticipate something unpleasant.
- ❖ **it is never too late** – it is never impossible (to do something).
- ❖ **with regard to** – in respect of, concerning, with reference to, in connection with.
- ❖ **keep going** – continue, carry on, manage something (even if it is difficult).
- ❖ **even so** – anyway, however, in spite of that.
- ❖ **blood, toil, tears, and sweat** – The phrase "blood, toil, tears, and sweat" became famous in a speech given by Winston Churchill to the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom on 13 May 1940. It means that a lot of effort, hard work, determination, and suffering went into getting a job done.

PRASAL VERBS

- ❖ **hark back to** – recall, recollect, think of.
- ❖ **break through** – make a way through (an obstacle); advance, step forward, progress, develop.
- ❖ **whip up** – arouse, trigger, prompt, induce.
- ❖ **mull over** – ponder, consider, think about, reflect on.
- ❖ **get past** – stop something from affecting; overcome, get over, get better after.
- ❖ **fed up** – annoyed, irritated, angry.

- ❖ **crack down on** – get tough on, take severe measures against, clamp down on.
- ❖ **left out**- past participle of
- ❖ **leave out** – fail to include; exclude, omit, miss out.
- ❖ **play up** – emphasize, highlight, accentuate, underscore.
- ❖ **hammer down** – flatten; to reduce something by a large amount/number.
- ❖ **plan out** – to plan something carefully and in detail (for future use).
- ❖ **put through** – to make someone to experience something difficult or unpleasant.
- ❖ **thrust upon** – force, impel, compel, demand, pressurize (someone) to accept something.
- ❖ **bear on** – to have an effect on something; be concerned with, have to do with, be connected with.
- ❖ **take off** – to suddenly start to be successful; progress, work out, succeed.
- ❖ **feed through** – have an impact/effect on something.
- ❖ **knock down** – demolish, destroy, pull down.
- ❖ **slip into** – gradually start to be in a bad state or situation; decline, deteriorate, get worse gradually.
- ❖ **ram through** – force something through.
- ❖ **look at** – regard, consider, think of; study, analyse, scrutinize.
- ❖ **set up** – establish, start/begin, inaugurate, create.
- ❖ **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
- ❖ **step in** – intervene, intercede, become involved.
- ❖ **throw away** – discard, get rid of, dispose of, reject.
- ❖ **account for** – constitute, make up, comprise, form.
- ❖ **set in** – begin, start, arrive.
- ❖ **show up** – expose, reveal, exhibit, unveil.
- ❖ **point out** – identify, mention, recognize, draw attention to.
- ❖ **bring about** – cause to happen, make happen, result in, give rise to.
- ❖ **take up** – engage in, participate in, start, undertake.
- ❖ **embark on** – start, begin, initiate, commence.
- ❖ **carry out** – conduct, perform, execute.
- ❖ **sum up** – summarize, outline, recap, put in a nutshell.
- ❖ **come under** – be subjected to.
- ❖ **give way to** – be replaced by, be superseded by, be ousted by.
- ❖ **step up** – increase, intensify, escalate, scale up.
- ❖ **left behind** past participle of
- ❖ **leave behind** – neglect, forget, abandon, desert.
- ❖ **do away with** – cancel, discard, get rid of, quash.
- ❖ **draw from** – obtain, get, acquire.
- ❖ **put down** – write down, record, register, enter.
- ❖ **shut down** – discontinue, cease activity, close.
- ❖ **go on to** – proceed.
- ❖ **play out** – happen, occur, take place.
- ❖ **round up** – gather together, bring together, herd together.
- ❖ **set out** – aim, intend, seek (to do something).
- ❖ **pass off** – happen satisfactorily (and in a particular way).
- ❖ **gear (up)** – prepare, equip.
- ❖ **move forward** – progress, make progress, advance, develop.
- ❖ **tie into** – get to work on vigorously.
- ❖ **pull out** – withdraw, leave, get/move out.
- ❖ **take over** – buy out.
- ❖ **run into** – experience.