

## IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- ❖ **tropical climate** (noun) – an area with tropical climate is one with an average temperature of above 18 degrees Celsius (64 degrees Fahrenheit) and considerable precipitation during at least part of the year. These areas are non-arid and are generally consistent with equatorial climate conditions around the world.
- ❖ **“Doing business” report** (noun) – The Doing Business Report (DB) is an annually published report by the World Bank investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. Doing Business presents quantitative indicators on business regulation and the protection of property rights that can be compared across 190 economies-from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe-and over time.
- ❖ **Ease of Doing Business Ranking** (noun) – Ease of doing business is an index annually published by the World Bank. Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190. A high ease of doing business ranking means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm. The rankings are determined by sorting the aggregate scores on 10 topics. Doing business ranking is based on quantitative indicators on regulation for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.
- ❖ **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (or) Self-reliant India Mission** (noun) – the special economic package totaling Rs 20 lakh crore by the Indian government to tide over the Covid-19 crisis and it would focus on land, labour, liquidity and laws. It would benefit labourers, farmers, honest tax payers, MSMEs and cottage industry. This economic package would be around the 10 per cent of India’s GDP.
- ❖ **Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)** (noun) – The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) evaluates the development effectiveness of the World Bank Group. It provides evaluative evidence to help the World Bank Group deliver better services and results to its clients.
- ❖ **green mobility** (noun) – Green mobility is sustainable transportation (e.g. walking/cycling) that allows the basic access needs of individuals and societies to be met safely and in a manner consistent with human and eco-system health, and with equity within and between generations. Green mobility is affordable, operating efficiently, offering choice of transport mode, and supporting a vibrant economy.
- ❖ **affirmative action programme** (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.
- ❖ **creamy layer** (noun) – income ceiling for OBC reservation under which children of persons having a gross annual income of Rs 8 lakh or above for a period of three consecutive years would fall under the creamy layer category and would not be entitled to the benefit of reservation available to Other Backward Classes.
- ❖ **criminal contempt** (noun) – it includes any act or publication which: (i) ‘scandalises’ the court, or (ii) prejudices any judicial proceeding, or (iii) interferes with the administration of justice in any other manner.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **tax compliance** (noun) – the degree to which a taxpayer complies (or fails to comply) with the tax rules of his or her country, for example by declaring income, filing a return, and paying the tax due in a timely manner. It simply refers to taxpayers’ decision to comply with tax laws and regulations by paying tax timely and accurately.

- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Force Majeure** (noun) – A force majeure (event) refers to the occurrence of an event which is outside the reasonable control of a party and which prevents that party from performing its obligations under a contract.
- ❖ **sovereign bond** (noun) – sovereign bonds issued by the government. They can be either local-currency-denominated or denominated in a foreign currency. They are generally with a promise to pay periodic interest payments and to repay the face value on the maturity date.
- ❖ **macroeconomic stability** (noun) – it describes a national economy that has minimized vulnerability to external shocks, which in turn increases its prospects for sustained growth.
- ❖ **revenue neutral rate** (noun) – put simply, this is the rate which is the ratio of all excise plus value added (sales) taxes in the numerator, divided by the total taxable gross domestic product (GDP) in the denominator.
- ❖ **IHS Markit** (noun) – it is a global leader in information, analytics and solutions for the major industries and markets that drive economies worldwide. It partners with clients in business, finance and government to help them see the big picture with unrivaled insights that lead to well informed, confident decisions.
- ❖ **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** (noun) – Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is a monthly business survey data provided by IHS Mark it. The monthly data are derived from surveys of senior executives at private sector companies. PMI data is used for accurate and timely insight into the health of a particular economy. The PMI data are used by financial and corporate professionals to better understand where economies and markets are headed, and to uncover opportunities.
- ❖ **trust deficit** (noun) – lack of trust (on authorities-from societal point of view). Situations with low levels of trust are not supportive and often counterproductive. People feel vulnerable and look at each other with suspicion. As a result, they are less open, since they fear that they will not be fairly treated by the other side.
- ❖ **existential crisis** (noun) – it generally occurs when a person questions whether their lives have any meaning, purpose, or value (or) a situation in which something is questioned whether it has any meaning, purpose, or value.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **government (final) consumption expenditure** (noun) – it consists of expenditure incurred by government on goods and services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs (health care, housing, education, etc.), or collective needs (defence, justice, etc.) of members of the community.
- ❖ **fiscal stimulus (package)** (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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)** (noun) – Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) is the usage and licensing fee that telecom operators are charged by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). The AGR is divided into spectrum usage charges and licensing fees, pegged between 3-5 percent and 8 percent respectively.

- ❖ **liquidity** (noun) – the availability of liquid assets; liquidity means liquid assets; cash; (liquid asset is an asset which can be easily sold/converted into cash without losing its value); a measure of activity (i.e. the ability to buy or sell easily) in a market.
- ❖ **Public Distribution System (PDS)** (noun) – The Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country facilitates the supply of food grains and distribution of essential commodities to a large number of poor people through a network of Fair Price Shops at a subsidized price on a recurring basis.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Chess Olympiad** (noun) – Chess Olympiad is a major international chess tournament happening biennially (once every two years) and it is organised by FIDE, the international chess federation. Teams from 163 countries participated in this year’s Chess Olympiad contest. (An online version of the Chess Olympiad contest is being held for the first time this year because of coronavirus).
- ❖ **All India Chess Federation (AICF)** (noun) – it is central administrative body for the game of chess in India. Founded in 1951, the federation is affiliated to FIDE, the international chess federation (Fédération Internationale des Échecs), the world body for chess.
- ❖ **National Security Act (NSA)** (noun) – an act of the Indian Parliament promulgated on 23 September, 1980 whose purpose is “to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith”. Put simply, the NSA is an act that empowers the Centre or a State government to detain a person to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial (detrimental/harmful) to national security.
- ❖ **bail** (noun) – conditional, temporary release of an arrested/imprisoned person when a specified amount of security is deposited or pledged (as cash or property) to ensure his/her appearance in court when required.
- ❖ **Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA)** (noun) – The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to grant citizenship to religious minorities of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh, who had to flee their homeland facing persecution. The six minority groups that have been specifically identified are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians and Parsis.
- ❖ **Disaster Management Act** (noun) – the Disaster Management Act, 2005 The stated object and purpose of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 is to manage disasters (e.g. cyclone, earth quake & etc.), including preparation of mitigation strategies, capacity-building and more. To address the current epidemic outbreak, the Central government has included the Covid-19 outbreak as “Notified Disaster” as a “critical medical condition or pandemic situation”.
- ❖ **staring match/contest** (noun) – a game where two people stare (look fixedly) at each other without looking away or closing their eyes; a conflict between two parties in which neither side is ready to concede defeat.
- ❖ **adjournment motion** (noun) – the procedure for adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, which can be moved with the consent of the Speaker.

- ❖ **reasonable man** (noun) – a hypothetical individual who approaches any situation with the appropriate amount of caution and then sensibly takes action. It is a standard created to provide courts and juries with an objective test that can be used in deciding whether a person's actions constitute negligence.
- ❖ **calling attention** (noun) – Under this procedural device, a Member may, with the prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement thereon. There shall be no debate on such a statement at the time it is made.
- ❖ **half-an-hour discussion** (noun) – Under this instrument, a Member may raise discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, Starred, Unstarred or Short Notice Question and the answer to which needs further elucidation on a matter of fact.
- ❖ **motion of no confidence** (noun) – According to rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of the Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion is “a motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.” It's a vote in which MPs from all parties decide whether they want the government to continue. It has the power to trigger a general election and could see a new prime minister appointed.
- ❖ **question of privilege** (noun) – In parliamentary procedure, a motion to raise a question of privilege is a privileged motion that permits a request related to the rights and privileges of the assembly or any of its members to be brought up.
- ❖ **zero hour** (noun) – the opportunity for MPs to raise national issues without an advance notice became available at 12 pm and could last for an hour until the House adjourned for lunch. This led to the hour being popularly referred to as Zero Hour and the issues being raised during this time as Zero Hour submissions. During this time, members raise issues pertinent to their constituents and of wider public interest.
- ❖ **Question Hour** (noun) – Question Hour is the liveliest hour in Parliament and it is taken up from 1100hrs to 1200 hrs in every sitting. It is during this one hour that Members of Parliament ask questions of ministers and hold them accountable for the functioning of their ministries. The questions that MPs ask are designed to elicit (bring out) information and trigger suitable action by ministries.
- ❖ **joint parliamentary committee** (noun) – ad hoc (temporary) Committees appointed for a specific purpose (to examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences therefore in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions) and they (JPCs) cease to exist when they finish the task assigned to them and submit a report.
- ❖ **parliamentary oversight** (noun) – Through its core oversight function, parliament holds the government to account on behalf of the people, ensuring that government policy and action are both efficient and commensurate (appropriate) with the needs of the public. Parliamentary oversight is also crucial in checking excesses (uncontrolled/unrestricted behaviour) on the part of the government. There can be no democratic system of government without transparency and accountability.
- ❖ **case fatality rate/ratio (CFR)** (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.
- ❖ **Unstarred Question** (noun) – An Unstarred Question is one to which written answer is desired by the member and is deemed to be laid on the Table of the House by Minister. Thus it is not called for oral answer in the House and no supplementary question can be asked thereon.
- ❖ **starred Question** (noun) – Starred Question is one to which a member desires an oral answer from the Minister in the House and is required to be distinguished by him/her with an asterisk. Answer to such a question may be followed by supplementary questions by members.

- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)** (noun) – Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is the professional service chief, head of the Indian Armed Forces and the senior-most uniformed military adviser to the Government of India. General Bipin Rawat was appointed as the first Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) on 31 December 2019.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Freedom of Navigation Operations (FONOPs)** (noun) – operations that reinforce internationally-recognized rights and freedoms by challenging excessive maritime claims.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **geographical strategy** (noun) – it is concerned with the control of, or access to, spatial areas that affect the security and prosperity of nations. Spatial areas that concern strategic geography change with human needs and development.
- ❖ **public order** (noun) – it is essentially the absence of disorder – the quiet and orderly behaviour of people in public space. It involves people behaving sensibly and rationally, and respecting others.
- ❖ **shock and awe** (phrase) – technically known as rapid dominance; a (military) tactic based on the use of overwhelming power and spectacular displays of force to paralyze (disable) the enemy’s perception of the battlefield and destroy their will to fight.
- ❖ **race to the bottom** (phrase) – a competitive state where a company, state or nations attempts to undercut the competition’s prices by sacrificing quality standards or worker safety, defying regulations, or paying low wages.
- ❖ **Information Technology Act** (noun) – it is an Act of the Indian Parliament notified on 17 October 2000. It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.
- ❖ **Section 69A of IT Act, 2000** (noun) – Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, was introduced by an amendment to the Act in 2008. It gives the Central government the power to block public access to any information online – whether on websites or mobile apps.
- ❖ **moral high ground** (noun) – ethical or political parlance/expression/phrase, refers to the status of being respected for remaining moral, and adhering to and upholding a universally recognized standard of justice or goodness.

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## IDIOMS & PHRASES

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>paint oneself into a corner</b> – to put oneself in a situation that is difficult to escape.</li> <li>❖ <b>set store by</b> – to consider that something is very important; to think that something is valuable.</li> <li>❖ <b>wildfire spread/spread like wildfire</b> – spread with great speed (like a large destructive fire which breaks out in forest).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>have skin in the game</b> – to have incurred risk by being involved in achieving a goal.</li> <li>❖ <b>(light at) the end of the tunnel</b> – a hopeful sign/indication that a bad or unpleasant situation will end soon.</li> <li>❖ <b>quite a/the something</b> – used to indicate that a person or thing is particularly impressive/unusual in a certain way.</li> </ul> |
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- ❖ **the bottom falls out** – used to refer to a disastrous loss or collapse of something.
- ❖ **dodge a bullet** – manage to avoid a difficult situation.
- ❖ **take the shine off** – destroy, ruin, spoil (the brilliance/exceptional talent/delight of something).
- ❖ **open the floodgates** – to make something easier for a lot of things to happen (or) to make it possible for a lot of people to start doing something that was not permitted previously.
- ❖ **a force to reckon with** – a person/thing with strong abilities and strengths cannot be ignored/underrated.
- ❖ **throw to the wind** – to discard or dispense with (something), especially in an abrupt/reckless manner.
- ❖ **act of God** – a natural hazard outside human control; disaster, catastrophe, calamity, tragedy.
- ❖ **have the courage of one's convictions** – have the confidence and continue doing what you think is right.
- ❖ **feel someone's pulse** – find out the general mood or opinion of.
- ❖ **make the best of** – make the most of; to gain (maximum) advantage from an unwelcome/unsatisfactory situation.
- ❖ **to name (but) a few** – to give only a few examples (when there are a lot of things to).
- ❖ **a race against time/the clock** – a situation in which something has to be done very quickly.
- ❖ **the name of the game** – the main purpose of an activity.
- ❖ **on its own motion** – *suo motu* (Latin legal term); In law, it describes an act of authority taken without formal prompting from another party.
- ❖ **in respect of** – concerning, regarding, relating to, with reference to.
- ❖ **at large** – as a whole, generally, extensively.
- ❖ **better off** – in an advantageous position.
- ❖ **as well as** – and in addition; and also.
- ❖ **in part** – to a certain extent, somewhat, up to a point, partly.
- ❖ **in spite of** – notwithstanding, regardless of, for all.
- ❖ **line of defence** – way of defending.
- ❖ **at ease** – relaxed, unworried, contented, satisfied.
- ❖ **subsequent to** – following, after, in the wake of, at the close/end of.
- ❖ **shine a spotlight on** – To focus on something (or) bring attention to something.
- ❖ **in a (poor) light** – in a particular way (i.e., bad, negative, etc.).
- ❖ **casts doubts on something** – to cause people to feel uncertain about something.
- ❖ **on the ground** – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
- ❖ **rub salt into the wound** – to make an unpleasant situation even worse.
- ❖ **on the contrary** – conversely, just the opposite.
- ❖ **for instance** – as an example.
- ❖ **on account of** – because of, owing to, due to, by virtue of.
- ❖ **in the event of something** – if something happens.
- ❖ **way out** – solution, way of escape.
- ❖ **place something above** – consider something more important than another.
- ❖ **in the eyes of** – in the view of; in the opinion of.
- ❖ **at stake** – at risk, at issue, in question.
- ❖ **far more** – a lot more, much more.
- ❖ **shine a light** – to examine something more precisely in order to make it more clear.
- ❖ **rather than** – instead of.
- ❖ **in excess of** – more than, over, above.
- ❖ **at a time** – during.
- ❖ **take into account** – consider, note, pay regard to, bear in mind.
- ❖ **the new normal** – an earlier unusual situation that becomes a standard now.
- ❖ **in parallel** – happening at the same time.
- ❖ **generous to a fault** – to be extremely/overly generous.
- ❖ **make room** – to clear a space to allow for something.
- ❖ **on one's own** – alone, all alone, by oneself, all by oneself.
- ❖ **beyond the horizon** – beyond what one is able to see/anticipate; so far away/ahead that one cannot see.

- ❖ **make up for** – atone for, make amends for, compensate for.
- ❖ **in terms of** – with regard to, as regards, in respect of, with reference to.
- ❖ **the way forward** – something (a plan/action) that leads to success in the future.
- ❖ **in view of** – in the light of, owing to, considering.
- ❖ **strike a balance** – find a fair & reasonable line of action between two contrasting things.
- ❖ **in force** – in effect, in action, operational, effective.
- ❖ **in the face of** – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted with.
- ❖ **take a beating** – suffer damage.
- ❖ **of course** – certainly, absolutely; as you would expect, needless to say.
- ❖ **a long way to go** – need to do more (before achieving success).
- ❖ **with regard to** – in respect of, concerning, with reference to.
- ❖ **set in motion** – start, begin, initiate.
- ❖ **make someone pay** – to punish someone for something bad that they have done in the past.
- ❖ **gain ground** – become accepted, become popular, make headway, make progress.
- ❖ **fall victim to** – be affected by, be damaged by, be overwhelmed by.
- ❖ **so far** – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
- ❖ **go against the grain** – to do something in opposition or contrary to someone's inherent nature; to do something different from what is usual, normal, routine, expected.
- ❖ **at best** – simply, merely, only.
- ❖ **in the offing** – on the way, coming soon, likely to happen.
- ❖ **up to** – the responsible of someone.
- ❖ **in a way** – to a certain degree/level/extent; somewhat, fairly, moderately/slightly.
- ❖ **for now** – for the time being, for the moment, for the present.
- ❖ **take a toll** – to cause damage, suffering, deaths.
- ❖ **far from** – not, not at all, nowhere near.
- ❖ **in its entirety** – as a whole, completely, entirely/totally.
- ❖ **come to the conclusion** – to decide something after thinking/analyzing about it carefully.
- ❖ **in the absence of** – without, lacking.
- ❖ **in particular** – particularly, specifically, especially.
- ❖ **bring to light** – reveal, disclose, expose/identify.
- ❖ **much more** – a lot more.
- ❖ **for sure** – definitely, surely, certainly, without doubt.
- ❖ **pave the way (for)** – clear the way for, usher in, set the scene for.
- ❖ **shoulder to shoulder** – working together, united, side by side.
- ❖ **(make) inroads into** – progress/advance into (a new area/territory).
- ❖ **a level-playing field** – a situation in which everyone has the equal chance of succeeding.
- ❖ **in favour of** – in support of, encouraging of, approving of.
- ❖ **be the last person** – used to make a strong negative statement about someone.
- ❖ **least of all** – especially not a particular person.
- ❖ **get one's act together** – regain control of oneself, regain one's self-control, get a grip on oneself, galvanize, cheer up.
- ❖ **open doors** – create opportunities.
- ❖ **ring hollow** – to seem false, to seem insincere, to appear meaningless, be of no use.
- ❖ **make clear** – explain, clarify, elucidate.
- ❖ **as a whole** – in general, all together, as a group.
- ❖ **at one go/time** – in one attempt; simultaneously, at once, at the same time.
- ❖ **take cognisance of** – notice, attend to, take into account, give attention to.
- ❖ **in turn** – in succession, successively.
- ❖ **at the heart of** – at the most important part of.
- ❖ **put in place** – establish, set up, create/form.
- ❖ **far and near** – everywhere, all over, all around.
- ❖ **follow suit** – emulate, follow, take as a model.
- ❖ **on occasion** – occasionally; from time to time.
- ❖ **a thing of the past** – something that no longer exists or happens.
- ❖ **dos and don'ts** – rules that one should follow.
- ❖ **speak of** – mention, talk about, discuss, refer to, comment/remark on.
- ❖ **in any way** – under any circumstances.

- ❖ **run counter to** – to be opposed to, to be in conflict with.
- ❖ **in one go** – in one attempt, in one single action; at the same time.
- ❖ **owing to** – because of, as a result of, on account of.
- ❖ **in all** – altogether.
- ❖ **straight away** – immediately, instantly, at once, directly.
- ❖ **as far as** – to the degree/extent that.
- ❖ **dare I say** – used when you know that what you are going to say will disappoint/irritate someone.
- ❖ **as an aside** – as a comment/remark that is not supposed to be heard by everyone.
- ❖ **hold someone responsible/accountable (for)** – blame someone for something.
- ❖ **take to** – resort to, turn to, have recourse to.
- ❖ **lose ground** – lose one's advantage.
- ❖ **quantum of solace** – it relates to the idea that two people in a relationship have to be able to give a minimum of solace (consolation) to each other when the situation requires it; if they don't, there is no respect left and the relationship is over; the smallest/minimum amount of compassion that two people can have.

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## PHRASAL VERBS

- ❖ **trickle down** – pass on benefits to the people at the bottom of the pyramid (by those at top of the system).
- ❖ **thrive on** – to enjoy something, particularly one that other people find unpleasant; to be successful at something particularly one that other people find difficult.
- ❖ **roll out** – launch, introduce, organize, inaugurate (something officially).
- ❖ **shy away from** – avoid, recoil, withdraw nervously (due to fear/surprise/pain/dislike).
- ❖ **figure out** – understand, comprehend, work out, find an answer/solution to.
- ❖ **brush aside** – dismiss, disregard, ignore, put aside, shrug off.
- ❖ **thrash out** – resolve, settle, sort out, deal with, handle.
- ❖ **take aback** – surprise, shock, stun, astonish.
- ❖ **bring forth** – put forward, present, come up with, contribute.
- ❖ **take up** – become involved in, engage in, take part in; accept, say yes to, agree to.
- ❖ **shoot up** – rise, go up, soar/surge.
- ❖ **pay out** – disburse, give, remit, hand over, make payment of.
- ❖ **pull off** – achieve, succeed in, accomplish.
- ❖ **carve out** – create, establish, form.
- ❖ **come across** – seem, appear, look; be perceived, be understood, be comprehended.
- ❖ **play out** – happen, occur, take place.
- ❖ **hold out** – offer, present (a hope, possibility, opportunity etc.); have a feeling of (hope).
- ❖ **single out** – select, pick out, choose.
- ❖ **run out** – use up, exhaust, finish, be out of.
- ❖ **tie in** – incorporate, involve something.
- ❖ **strike down** – abolish, annul, nullify (a law or regulation).
- ❖ **take hold** – begin to have a result/effect.
- ❖ **grapple with** – tackle with, deal with, confront, face.
- ❖ **go beyond** – to go past something, to be more than something, exceed.
- ❖ **sum up** – summarize, outline, recap, put in a nutshell.
- ❖ **look for** – search for, try to find, seek.
- ❖ **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
- ❖ **lie ahead** – be going to happen; to be in the future.
- ❖ **give up** – abandon, forgo, renounce, relinquish.
- ❖ **account for** – constitute, make up, comprise, form.
- ❖ **push up** – increase, raise.
- ❖ **lay bare** – reveal, uncover, expose.
- ❖ **shut down** – discontinue, cease activity, close.
- ❖ **live up to** – satisfy, fulfil, achieve, meet.
- ❖ **step in** – become involved in, get involved in.
- ❖ **add to** – make something stronger/greater.
- ❖ **look at** – study, analyse, scrutinize.
- ❖ **scale up** – increase (in size or number).