

## **IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS**

- ❖ **National Population Register (NPR)** (noun) – The NPR is a register of the usual residents of the country. It contains information collected at the local (village/sub-town), sub-district, district, state and national level under provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of every usual resident in the country. The database would contain demographic as well as biometric particulars.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** (noun) – Headquartered in Paris, France, the OECD was formed in 1961. It is an international organization where the governments of 36 member states with market economies work with each other, as well as with more than 70 non-member economies to promote economic growth, prosperity, and sustainable development.
- ❖ **OECD Economic Outlook** (noun) – the OECD’s twice-yearly analysis of the major economic trends & prospects for the next two years. The Outlook puts forward a consistent set of projections for output, employment, prices, fiscal and current account balances.
- ❖ **(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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **GDP deflator** (noun) – GDP deflator, also known as the GDP price deflator or the implicit price deflator, measures the changes in prices for all of the goods and services produced in an economy.
- ❖ **stimulus 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.
- ❖ **forex crisis** (noun) – currency crisis; it takes place when a currency suddenly experiences volatility (inconstancy) that ends up causing speculation in the foreign exchange (forex) market. These crises can be caused by several elements, including currency pegs or monetary policy decisions, (Simply put, the term “*currency peg*” describes when one currency’s value is fixed to another’s currency’s value).

- ❖ **currency swap** (noun) – a currency swap contract (also known as a cross-currency swap contract) is a derivative contract between two parties that involves the exchange of interest payments, as well as the exchange of principal amounts in certain cases, that are denominated in different currencies.
- ❖ **fiscal/budgetary allocation** (noun) – fiscal (budgetary) allocations are integral components to an annual financial plan, or budget, of a government/organization. They indicate the level of resources a government/organization is committing to a certain program.
- ❖ **cess** (noun) – a form of tax charged/levied over and above the base tax liability of a taxpayer. A cess is usually imposed additionally when the state or the central government looks to raise funds for specific purposes.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India** (noun) – it is empowered to audit all expenses from the combined fund of the union or state governments, whether incurred within India or outside.
- ❖ **Consolidated Fund of India** (noun) – All revenues received by the Government by way of taxes like Income Tax, Central Excise, Customs and other receipts flowing to the Government in connection with the conduct of Government business i.e. Non-Tax Revenues are credited into the Consolidated Fund constituted under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India. Similarly, all loans raised by the Government by issue of Public notifications, treasury bills (internal debt) and loans obtained from foreign governments and international institutions (external debt) are credited into this fund. All expenditure of the government is incurred from this fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorization from the Parliament.
- ❖ **Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF)** (noun) – a fund under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for implementation of major and medium irrigation projects in India.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** (noun) – The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog. The inter-governmental body sets international standards that aim to prevent these illegal activities and the harm they cause to society.
- ❖ **Nuremberg laws** (noun) – Two distinct laws passed in Nazi Germany in September 1935 are known collectively as the Nuremberg Laws: the Reich Citizenship Law and the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour. These laws embodied many of the racial theories strengthening Nazi ideology. They would provide the legal framework for the systematic mistreatment of Jews in Germany.
- ❖ **flashpoint** (noun) – a situation where sudden problems could happen. In international relations, a flashpoint is an area or dispute that has a strong possibility of developing into a war.

- ❖ **grey/watch list** (noun) – a list of countries on observation due to their “strategic deficiencies” in countering terror-financing and money laundering. The countries put on grey/watch list by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) will be subjected to direct monitoring and intense scrutiny by the International Co-operation Review Group (ICRG) on terror financing.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **wage code** (noun) – also known as code on wages, 2019, is an Act of the Parliament of India that consolidates the provisions of four labour laws concerning wage and bonus payments and makes universal the provisions for minimum wages and timely payment of wages for all workers in India.
- ❖ **unorganised sector/workforce** (noun) – unorganized sector means an enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind whatsoever, and where the enterprise employs workers, the number of such workers is less than ten.
- ❖ **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)** (noun) – The Code of Criminal Procedure (in India). The main legislation on procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India. It was enacted in 1973 and came into force on 1 April 1974. CrPC tells about the criminal trial procedure.
- ❖ **obsession** (noun) – the particular condition of having unwanted and repeated thoughts, feelings, ideas & etc., about someone or something (all the time); fixation, preoccupation, concern, mania/craze/phobia.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **ceasefire** (noun) – a negotiated agreement that will be accompanied by other associated commitments to de-escalate the fighting; a temporary stoppage of a war, truce, armistice.
- ❖ **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 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”.
- ❖ **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** (noun) – NATO was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the 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.
- ❖ **Living Planet Index (LPI)** (noun) – a measure of the state of the world’s biological diversity based on population trends of vertebrate species in terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats.
- ❖ **World Wide Fund (WWF)** (noun) – an international non-governmental organization founded in 1961 that works in the field of wilderness preservation and the reduction of human impact on the environment.

- ❖ **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act** (noun) – After Nirbhaya gang rape in 2012, in 2013 amendments were made to the Criminal law to lay down stringent punishments to deal with sex crimes against women, which is why the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, popularly came to be known as the ‘Nirbhaya Act’. The new Act also recognised certain acts as offences which were hitherto dealt separately under IPC. These are acid attack (Sec 326B), sexual harassment (Sec 354A), act with intention to disrobe a woman (Sec 354B), voyeurism (Sec 354C), and stalking (Sec 354D).
- ❖ **Indian Penal Code (IPC)** (noun) – The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the official criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law. The draft was passed into law on 6 October 1860. The Code came into operation on 1 January 1862. The Indian Penal Code of 1860, sub-divided into 23 chapters, comprises 511 sections. IPC deals with crimes and punishments.
- ❖ **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** (noun) – an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analysing crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL). NCRB is headquartered in New Delhi and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of 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).
- ❖ **demographic dividend** (noun) – it is defined as a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents (or) it is the accelerated development that can arise when a population has a relatively large proportion of working-age people coupled with effective human capital investment.
- ❖ **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** (noun) – the NAM was set up after the World War 2 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).
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** (noun) – a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **gender sensitivity** (noun) – the process by which people are made aware of how gender plays a role in life through their treatment of others. It opens up communications between the sexes to bring mutual understanding and respect of each others’ roles.
- ❖ **reproductive rights** (noun) – Reproductive rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health.

- ❖ **racial purity** (noun) – systematic attempt to eliminate other races from the population by sterilisation (**sterilisation** means the surgical procedure which permanently prevents a person’s capability of reproduction).
- ❖ **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** (noun) – the apex body in India for the formulation, coordination and promotion of biomedical research, is one of the oldest medical research bodies in the world. As early as in 1911, the Government of India set up the Indian Research Fund Association (IRFA) with the specific objective of sponsoring and coordinating medical research in the country. It was redesignated in 1949 as the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). The ICMR is funded by the Government of India through the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- ❖ **herd immunity** (noun) – it refers to a means (ways) of protecting a whole community from disease by immunizing a critical mass of its populace (population). It is also defined as a form of indirect protection from infectious disease that occurs when a large percentage of a population are immune to an infection, thereby providing a measure of protection for individuals who are not immune.
- ❖ **sero-survey** (noun) – collection and testing of serum (or proxy such as oral fluid) specimens from a sample of a defined population over a specified period of time to estimate the prevalence of antibodies against a given specific infectious pathogen as an indicator of immunity.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **IgG antibody testing** (noun) – IgG antibody testing, also known as serology testing, checks for a type of antibody called immunoglobulin G (IgG). If you have been exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19, your body typically produces IgG antibodies as part of the immune response to the virus. This type of COVID-19 test is for individuals who think they may have had COVID-19 and do not currently have symptoms.
- ❖ **immunoglobulin** (noun) – antibody; 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).
- ❖ **World Health Assembly** (noun) – the decision-making body of WHO. It is attended by delegations from all WHO Member States and focuses on a specific health agenda prepared by the Executive Board. The main functions of the World Health Assembly are to determine the policies of the Organization, appoint the Director-General, supervise financial policies, and review and approve the proposed programme budget. The Health Assembly is held annually in Geneva, Switzerland.
- ❖ **Co-morbidity** (noun) – In medicine, co-morbidity is the presence of one or more additional conditions (diseases) co-occurring/co-existing with a primary condition (disease).
- ❖ **carrier** (noun) – a person who transmits a disease-causing microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, fungi &etc.) to others. Mostly, the carrier shows no symptoms of the disease.

- ❖ **immunisation** (noun) – the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease.
- ❖ **COVAX** (noun) – COVAX is co-led by Gavi, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and WHO. Its aim is to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines, and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world.
- ❖ **reservoir** (noun) – In infectious disease ecology and epidemiology, a natural reservoir, also known as a disease reservoir or a reservoir of infection, is the population of organisms (living things-plants/animals) or the specific environment in which an infectious pathogen (virus/bacteria) naturally lives and reproduces, or upon which the pathogen primarily depends for its survival.

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## IDIOMS & PHRASES

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>turn the tables</b> – reverse a disadvantaged situation/position to gain advantage.</li> <li>❖ <b>(leave) in one's wake</b> – have a lingering or lasting effect (usually a negative one) as a result of one's actions.</li> <li>❖ <b>stand one's ground</b> – stand firm, be firm, be resolute, insist, be determined.</li> <li>❖ <b>dig (in) one's heels</b> – oppose, fight against, refuse to accept.</li> <li>❖ <b>cover oneself in glory</b> – perform very well.</li> <li>❖ <b>fall by the wayside</b> – fail to continue in an attempt/try.</li> <li>❖ <b>toe-to-toe</b> – (of two people) fighting with each other very strongly/determinedly in a close and direct confrontation (competition).</li> <li>❖ <b>ahead of one's time</b> – futuristic, innovative, pioneer.</li> <li>❖ <b>put something in perspective</b> – to compare something with a similar thing to give a clearer, more accurate idea.</li> <li>❖ <b>on one's last legs</b> – about to fall apart, about to collapse; about to fail, about to go bankrupt, near to ruin.</li> <li>❖ <b>the lion's share</b> – most, the majority, the larger/greater part of something.</li> <li>❖ <b>the dead of night</b> – the midnight; the middle of the night.</li> <li>❖ <b>at loggerheads</b> – (two individuals or two groups of people) in a strong or violent disagreement about something. Engaged in a serious dispute and fail to come to an understanding of any kind.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>the end of the road</b> – a point in a situation beyond which something cannot continue.</li> <li>❖ <b>throw to the wind</b> – to discard or dispense with (something), especially in an abrupt/reckless manner.</li> <li>❖ <b>throw one's weight behind</b> – to use one's power (influence) to support someone/something.</li> <li>❖ <b>spare no time/effort</b> – do everything one could do (so as to achieve something).</li> <li>❖ <b>hold someone to something</b> – to demand someone to do what have been promised or decided (per agreement).</li> <li>❖ <b>in ruins</b> – in disrepair, falling to pieces, falling apart, broken down; ruined, destroyed.</li> <li>❖ <b>wreak havoc</b> – cause/inflict a massive damage.</li> <li>❖ <b>as a matter of fact</b> – actually, really, in fact.</li> <li>❖ <b>common ground</b> – shared opinions, beliefs (or interests).</li> <li>❖ <b>on the horizon</b> – imminent, impending, approaching, near/close, just around the corner.</li> <li>❖ <b>add fuel to the fire</b> – to make a bad situation worse; increase, magnify, amplify, augment, intensify, heighten (a difficult situation).</li> <li>❖ <b>of the day</b> – existing, present at a particular period of time.</li> <li>❖ <b>at best</b> – simply, merely, only.</li> <li>❖ <b>in the face of</b> – despite, notwithstanding, regardless of; when confronted with.</li> <li>❖ <b>short of</b> – less than.</li> </ul> |
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- ❖ **make up for** – atone for, make amends for; offset, balance, neutralize, even up.
- ❖ **take into account** – consider, note, pay regard to, bear in mind.
- ❖ **a study in contrasts** – a great example of contrasting people.
- ❖ **be a study in something** – to be a great/perfect example of something.
- ❖ **make amends** – compensate, redress, restoration.
- ❖ **far from** – not, not at all, nowhere near.
- ❖ **in short** – briefly, in essence, in sum.
- ❖ **cut short** – terminate, stop, to end (something) earlier than expected.
- ❖ **hard hit** – severely affected.
- ❖ **in principle** – in general, in essence; on paper, in theory.
- ❖ **on the brink (of)** – on the edge/verge of difficult/dangerous situation; at a crucial or critical point.
- ❖ **point in time** – a particular moment.
- ❖ **in record time** – very quickly.
- ❖ **give rise to** – cause, bring about, result in.
- ❖ **in effect** – really, practically, virtually.
- ❖ **in advance** – earlier, previously, before.
- ❖ **fly in the face of** – disregard, ignore, defy/disobey.
- ❖ **a meeting of minds** – an agreement between people; an understanding between people; convergence, coming together, confluence.
- ❖ **under the banner** – claim to support a specified cause.
- ❖ **it is no surprise** – as expected, as anticipated, as predicted.
- ❖ **so far as** – to the extent.
- ❖ **on the ground** – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
- ❖ **put differently** – express differently, put/express in other words.
- ❖ **push the boundaries** – do more that you would normally do.
- ❖ **a thing of the past** – something that no longer exists or happens.
- ❖ **in sum** – briefly, in a nutshell, to come to the point, in essence.
- ❖ **for sure** – definitely, surely, certainly, without doubt.
- ❖ **way out** – solution, way of escape.
- ❖ **put in place** – initiate, usher in, bring in.
- ❖ **in terms of** – with regard to, regarding/concerning, in connection with.
- ❖ **keep pace with** – progress at the same speed as.
- ❖ **wide open** – fully open; opened to the full extent.
- ❖ **thanks to** – as a result of, owing to, due to, because of.
- ❖ **make the cut** – equal or better the (standard) score to avoid elimination.
- ❖ **more so** – to a greater degree; to a greater extent.
- ❖ **stand guard** – keep guard; to guard someone/something.
- ❖ **in place** – established, set up, arranged.
- ❖ **on the rise** – increasing (in number).
- ❖ **on the contrary** – conversely, just the opposite.
- ❖ **in the eyes of** – in the view of; in the opinion of.
- ❖ **take note** – pay attention, take into consideration, watch.
- ❖ **on display** – to show something for people to see.
- ❖ **make clear** – explain, clarify, elucidate.
- ❖ **at a time** – during.
- ❖ **in addition** – as well as, additionally, moreover.
- ❖ **as much as** – almost, nearly the same as.
- ❖ **someone's to lose** – It means that someone is winning by so much, that the only way he could lose at that point would be if he defeated himself.
- ❖ **speak for itself** – very clear, self-explanatory & not to need further explanation.
- ❖ **make sense** – be acceptable, be practical, be justifiable, be convincing, pass muster, hold water.
- ❖ **play a part/role** – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
- ❖ **join the ranks of** – to become a part/member of a large group.

- ❖ **set the bar** – set/fix a very high standard.
- ❖ **turn the tide** – change the trend of events.
- ❖ **first and foremost** – most importantly, more than anything else, first of all.

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## PHRASAL VERBS

- ❖ **carry forward** – have something to continue/handle at a later stage (to make progress).
- ❖ **kill off** – get rid of, destroy completely.
- ❖ **phase out** – eliminate, remove, discontinue, get rid of (something in gradual stages).
- ❖ **take up** – pursue, engage in, become involved in (an activity or course of action).
- ❖ **build on** – develop, improve, add detail to, enhance, refine.
- ❖ **weigh down** – trouble, worry/bother, disturb.
- ❖ **live up to** – satisfy, fulfil, achieve, meet.
- ❖ **drop out** – discontinue, abandon, give up, withdraw (study).
- ❖ **tide over** – sustain, keep someone going, help/assist (someone in difficulty).
- ❖ **take away from** – lower, reduce/lessen; play down, brush aside, gloss over.
- ❖ **die down** – come to an end, drop/stop, diminish.
- ❖ **prop up** – support, assist, help someone/something from the decline.
- ❖ **dispense with** – discard, get rid of, do away with.
- ❖ **strike down** – abolish, annul, nullify (a law or regulation).
- ❖ **bring down** – knock down, pull down, demolish, bulldoze, destroy.
- ❖ **lay bare** – reveal, uncover, expose.
- ❖ **crack down on** – get tough on, take severe measures against, clamp down on.
- ❖ **hold back** – stop oneself, desist, discontinue, refrain from doing something.
- ❖ **settle down** – become less active; become calm.
- ❖ **take over** – assume control of, take control of, take charge of.
- ❖ **hold together** – remain united.
- ❖ **write down** – reduce the nominal value/face value of stock.
- ❖ **go up** – increase, rise.
- ❖ **take on** – tackle, shoulder, bear, undertake (a responsibility).
- ❖ **move away from** – change/alter one's ideas/beliefs and so.
- ❖ **go beyond** – to go past something, to be more than something, exceed.
- ❖ **carry out** – conduct, perform, execute.
- ❖ **roll back** – reverse the progress of something.
- ❖ **lie ahead** – be going to happen; to be in the future.
- ❖ **swear in** – admit into office, inaugurate, introduce (into office).
- ❖ **turn to** – consult someone or help.
- ❖ **go through** – undergo, experience, be subjected to, live through.
- ❖ **push back** – force back, repel, fight off.
- ❖ **heat up** – become intense, grow vehement.
- ❖ **bring out** – disclose, reveal, expose, become known.
- ❖ **put out** – publish, release, publicize/circulate.
- ❖ **keep away** – make someone stay away from.
- ❖ **account for** – constitute, make up, comprise, form.
- ❖ **speak of** – mention, talk about, discuss, refer to.
- ❖ **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
- ❖ **draw up** – formulate, create, work out.
- ❖ **point out** – identify, mention, indicate, draw attention to.
- ❖ **work out** – develop, form, initiate/establish.