

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- ❖ **World Food Programme (WFP)** (noun) – it is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world’s largest humanitarian organization focused on hunger and food security. Founded in 1961, it is headquartered in Rome. It is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.
- ❖ **aid worker** (noun) – humanitarian worker; aid workers help people in developing countries or conflict zones by providing support, food, resources and infrastructure to people in need.
- ❖ **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** (noun) – a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security. Its Latin motto, fiat panis, translates to “let there be bread”. It was founded in October 1945.
- ❖ **undernourishment** (noun) – it measures the share of the population that has a food (caloric) intake which is insufficient to meet the minimum energy requirements necessary for a given individual.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **monetary policy** (noun) – monetary policy refers to the use of monetary instruments under the control of the central bank to regulate magnitudes such as interest rates, money supply and availability of credit with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of economic policy.
- ❖ **The monetary policy committee (MPC)** (noun) – it is a six-member panel that is expected to bring “value and transparency” to rate-setting decisions. It will feature three members from the RBI — the Governor, a Deputy Governor and another official — and three independent members to be selected by the Government. The MPC will meet four times a year to decide on monetary policy by a majority vote.
- ❖ **supply shock** (noun) – a sudden and unexpected change in a cost variable, such as oil prices, commodity prices or wages (or) an event that suddenly increases or decreases the supply of a commodity or service, or of commodities and services in general.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** (noun) – an international organization of 189 countries, headquartered in Washington, D.C., working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
- ❖ **World Economic Outlook (WEO)** (noun) – A Survey by the IMF staff usually published twice a year in the months of April and October. It presents IMF staff economists’ analyses of global economic developments during the near and medium term.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.

- ❖ **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%).
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **capital spending/capital expenditure (CAPEX)** (noun) – the money spent on the acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as well as investment in shares.
- ❖ **Leave Travel Concession (LTC)** (noun) – Leave Travel Concession (LTC) is granted to Central Government employees for travel to various parts of the country and home as well. The number of home travel visits allowed are two. This is made available every four years. One of the hometown visits can be substituted with an “All India visit”, if needed.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **sovereign credit) rating** (noun) – it is an evaluation made by a credit rating agency and evaluates the credit worthiness of the issuer (country or government) of debt.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **militarism** (noun) – the belief or the desire of a government or a people that a state should maintain a strong military capability and to use it aggressively to expand national interests and/or values.
- ❖ **Quit India Movement** (noun) – a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India.
- ❖ **Rowlatt Act** (noun) – The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act; The act, passed on March 18th, 1919, censored the press in India, allowed the British to imprison indefinitely without trial and prohibited “suspects” from gathering in public. it was passed ostensibly to subserve the war effort, but in effect curbed individual liberties, notably those relating to freedom of assembly and speech.
- ❖ **Non-Cooperation Movement** (noun) – The Non-cooperation movement was launched on 5th September, 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence as the Indian National Congress withdraw its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 21 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919.

- ❖ **the Cold War** (noun) – The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western Bloc (the United States and a group of countries) and powers in the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and a group of countries).
- ❖ **policy paralysis** (noun) – it refers to a situation where important laws and reforms are not passed because of lack of commitment on part of the government or inability of the government to reach a consensus.
- ❖ **tryst with destiny** (phrase) – Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, delivered his “Tryst with Destiny” speech on the eve of independence (15th, Aug 1947, towards mid night on 14th, Aug 1947). It is considered to be one of the greatest speeches of the 20th century. This phrase means that “independence/freedom of India destined to happen”. Literally ‘tryst with destiny’ means “to make a secret deal with something that is in destined for us”.
- ❖ **Caucasus** (noun) – a mountainous region (of south-eastern Europe and south-western Asia) between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea and mainly occupied by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and parts of Southern Russia.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Transcaucasia** (noun) – also known as the South Caucasus, is a geographical region in the vicinity of the southern Caucasus Mountains on the border of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Transcaucasia roughly corresponds to modern Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.
- ❖ **Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)** (noun) – an intergovernmental military alliance that was signed on 15 May 1992. In 1992, six post-Soviet states belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States-Russia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan-signed the Collective Security Treaty.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** (noun) – an organization founded in 1964 with the purpose of the “liberation of Palestine” through armed struggle, with much of its violence aimed at Israeli civilians.
- ❖ **Abraham accord** (noun) – it is a treaty of peace, diplomatic relations and full normalization between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel. It is signed in the White House on Tuesday (15th Sep, 2020) by the UAE, Bahrain and Israel, under U.S. President Donald Trump’s mediation.
- ❖ **2nd millennium BCE/BC** (noun) – The 2nd millennium BC spanned the years 2000 through 1001 BC. In the Ancient Near East, it marks the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age. (BCE (Before Common Era) and BC (Before Christ) mean the same thing).
- ❖ **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).
- ❖ **Arab League** (noun) – The Arab League or the League of Arab States is a regional organization in the Arab world, which is located in Africa and Western Asia. The Arab League was formed in Cairo on 22 March 1945 initially with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria and now it has 22 member states.

- ❖ **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** (noun) – The UNDP is the United Nations’ global development network. It is helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. It helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.
- ❖ **Arab Peace Initiative (API)** (noun) – The API aims to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Arab countries, led by Saudi Arabia, are offering to normalize relations with Israel in return for a full withdrawal to the pre-1967-war borders and a fair solution for the Palestinians.
- ❖ **annexation** (noun) – under international law, annexation is forcible acquisition of territory by one state at the expense of another state; seizure, occupation, takeover, appropriation (of territory).
- ❖ **West Bank** (noun) – It is a significant amount of land located on the west bank of the River Jordan and surrounded by Israel to the north, west and south. Jordan lies to its east. The West Bank has been occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war, but decades of difficult on-off talks between Israel and the Palestinians – both of whom assert rights there – have left its final status unresolved.
- ❖ **human capital** (noun) – intangible collective resources (like skills, education, knowledge, experience, capacity & attributes) possessed by individuals and groups within a given population.
- ❖ **inequality** (noun) – Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.
- ❖ **recrimination** (noun) – a situation in which people are accusing each other; an act of accusing someone who has accused you; mutual accusation(s), counter-accusation(s), countercharge, counterattack, retaliation.
- ❖ **depression** (noun) – a synoptic (short) scale tropical disturbance which forms in the monsoon circulation regime. It refers to low pressure system; It is an important rain producing system of monsoon period.
- ❖ **monarchy** (noun) – kingdom, sovereign state; a form of government in which a country is ruled by someone who rules for life and usually receives their position from another person when that person dies
- ❖ **lèse-majesté** (noun) – a French term meaning “to do wrong to majesty”, is an offence against the dignity of a reigning sovereign (monarch/supreme ruler, king, queen) or against a state; treason.
- ❖ **nation-state** (noun) – a state (country) in which a great majority shares the same culture and is conscious of it. The nation state is an ideal in which cultural boundaries match up with political boundaries. An independent state which consists of people from one particular national group.
- ❖ **Valley** (noun) – a low area between hills or mountains typically with a river running through it. Valley is a metonym of Jammu & Kashmir in this context (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
- ❖ **Gupkar Declaration** (noun) – it is a resolution issued after an allparty meeting on August 4, 2019 at the Gupkar residence of NC president Farooq Abdullah. They vowed to fight collectively for the restoration of Jammu and Kashmir’s special status as guaranteed by the constitution under Article 370.
- ❖ **forbearance** (noun) – temporary postponement of (tax/debt) payments granted by the government/bank. It is to give taxpayers/customers extra time to make their tax/debt payments; nonenforcement.
- ❖ **regulatory forbearance** (noun) – A regulatory policy (i.e., a policy implemented by central banks and other regulatory authorities) that permits banks and financial institutions to continue operating even when their capital is fully depleted. Regulators give banks extended periods of time during which they have to comply with regulatory requirements (by securing new capital funds).

- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **mud-slinging** (noun) – an act of making malicious (nasty/hurtful) statements or comments, especially against a political opponent; character assassination, defamation, dirty politics.
- ❖ **Master of the Roster** (noun) – it refers to the privilege (right) of the Chief Justice to constitute Benches to hear cases. In November, 2017, when a Constitution Bench, led by the Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra, declared that “the Chief Justice is the master of the roster and he alone has the prerogative (privilege/right) to constitute the Benches of the Court and allocate cases to the Benches so constituted. roster (noun) – a list of the people of a team/organisation.
- ❖ **Spanish flu** (noun) – The Spanish flu, also known as the 1918 flu pandemic, was an unusually deadly influenza pandemic caused by the H1N1 influenza A virus. Lasting from February 1918 to April 1920, it infected 500 million people—about a third of the world’s population at the time.
- ❖ **coronavirus (CoV)** (noun) – a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **capacity building** (noun) – capacity development; it has typically been defined as the development and strengthening of human and institutional resources. The United Nations Development Programme defines capacity as “the ability to perform functions, solve problems, and achieve objectives” at three levels: individual, institutional and societal.
- ❖ **voluntary organisation/sector** (noun) – it is also referred to as nonprofit organizations, NGOs (non-government organizations); a group of individuals who enter into an agreement, usually as volunteers, to form a body (or organization) to accomplish a purpose. a voluntary organization is an organization in which whether its workers are paid/unpaid, is initiated & governed by its own members without external control.
- ❖ **Continuous Professional Development of Teachers (CPDT)** (noun) – a planned, continuous and lifelong process whereby teachers try to develop their personal and professional qualities, and to improve their knowledge, skills and practice, leading to their empowerment, the improvement of their agency and the development of their organisation and their pupils.
- ❖ **National Curriculum Framework (NCF)** (noun) – NPE proposed a national framework for curriculum as a means of evolving a national system of education capable of responding to India’s diversity of geographical and cultural milieus while ensuring a common core of values along with academic components. The National Curriculum Framework 2005 (NCF 2005) is the fourth National Curriculum Framework published in 2005 by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in India. The NCF 2005 serves as a guideline for syllabus, textbooks, and teaching practices for the schools in India.
- ❖ **Right to Education (RTE) Act** (noun) – the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act, of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009 under Article 21-A in the Constitution of India, which provides free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right.

- ❖ **gag order** (noun) – gagging order; it is an order, typically a legal order by a court or government, restricting information or comment from being made public or passed onto any unauthorized third party.
- ❖ **National Education Policy (NEP)** (noun) – The National Education Policy, 2020 is meant to provide an overarching vision and comprehensive framework for both school and higher education across the country. It is only a policy, not a law; implementation of its proposals depends on further regulations by both States and the Centre as education is a concurrent subject.
- ❖ **constructivist (approach)** (noun) – it refers to the idea that learners construct knowledge for themselves. It is a theory of learning suggesting that learners create their own knowledge of the topics they study rather than receiving that knowledge as transmitted to them by some other source. Constructivist teaching is based on the belief that learning occurs as learners are actively involved in a process of meaning and knowledge construction as opposed to passively receiving information.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ light at the end of the tunnel – a hopeful sign/indication that a bad or unpleasant situation will end soon. ❖ cat and mouse game – a contrived/measured action involving constant pursuit, near captures, and repeated escapes. ❖ go to great lengths – to make a major effort or try very hard (to do something). ❖ out of one's depth – in a condition that is beyond one's capacity/ability. ❖ set the stage for – prepare the circumstances for beginning of something. ❖ in the wake of – as a result of some event, especially an unpleasant one; in the aftermath of, as a consequence of, on account of, because of, owing to. ❖ (the) weak link – least dependable member (of a group); a vulnerable person or thing within an organization/system. ❖ shed/throw light on – explain, elucidate, clarify. ❖ high and dry – destitute, helpless, without assistance, without resources; in difficulties, forsaken, abandoned. ❖ the point of no return – a point in a course of action beyond which reversal is not possible. ❖ time will tell – the truth will only be established at some time in the future. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ take centre stage – to be at the centre of attention; to be in a very important position. ❖ loosen the purse strings – to increase the spending of money. ❖ get something going – start, initiate, initialize, set in motion. ❖ stick to the script – to continue to follow the existing plan and not deviate from what is usual/normal. ❖ run dry – (of a source) used up, exhausted, spent, depleted, utilized. ❖ make a killing – gain, profit, be successful. ❖ make a difference – be important, have a significant effect on, to cause a change; signify. ❖ to one's feet – to a firm/strong position. ❖ can ill-afford – to prevent something from happening because it would be embarrassing and cause problems (if it happens). ❖ in turn – successively, sequentially; because of that, as a result of that. ❖ out of step – at odds, at variance, in disagreement, out of harmony, at loggerheads, in opposition. ❖ none-too- – far from; not very. ❖ take note – pay attention, take into consideration, watch. ❖ hold attention – to keep interested in something. ❖ at large – as a whole, generally, extensively. |
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- ❖ **far from** – not, not at all, nowhere near.
- ❖ **leave alone** – stop disturbing something, stop interfering with something.
- ❖ **in the making** – burgeoning, developing, growing, up and coming.
- ❖ **at least** – at the minimum, no less than.
- ❖ **come to the fore** – to become visible.
- ❖ **make one's own** – adapt, assume, acquire.
- ❖ **rather than** – instead of.
- ❖ **come into force** – come to effect (a new law, rule, change etc.).
- ❖ **on occasion** – occasionally, sometimes, from time to time, now and then.
- ❖ **on offer** – available.
- ❖ **in order to** – with the purpose/aim of.
- ❖ **due to** – because of, owing to, on account of, as a result of.
- ❖ **cessation of hostilities** – it means that the combatants are willing to stop fighting and to restrain their forces.
- ❖ **ever since** – continuously from a particular time in the past until now.
- ❖ **far more** – a lot more, much more.
- ❖ **take sides** – support/back, side with, ally with, favour.
- ❖ **thanks to** – as a result of, owing to, due to, because of.
- ❖ **in word and deed** – in what somebody says and does.
- ❖ **make public** – announce, communicate, make known, disseminate.
- ❖ **in step with** – in agreement with, in accordance with.
- ❖ **way out** – solution, way of escape.
- ❖ **in sight** – near at hand, close to being realized; visible, noticeable.
- ❖ **sooner or later** – eventually, in the end, finally.
- ❖ **at any rate** – in any case, anyhow, anyway.
- ❖ **in this regard** – in connection with the aspect/consideration/point referred earlier.
- ❖ **in a light** – so as to give a specified impression.
- ❖ **give rise to** – bring about, cause, result in.
- ❖ **and so on** – and similar things, etc, et cetera.
- ❖ **in accordance with** – in agreement with, in conformity with, in line with.
- ❖ **regardless of** – irrespective of, without consideration of, notwithstanding, in spite of.
- ❖ **so far** – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
- ❖ **pay attention** – heed, attend, be attentive, concentrate on.
- ❖ **no exception** – as usual, the same as, to be similar.
- ❖ **play a part/role** – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
- ❖ **take into account** – consider, note, pay regard to, bear in mind.
- ❖ **take place** – happen, occur, transpire.
- ❖ **tighten your grip** – to start to control someone/something more stringently.
- ❖ **at a time** – during.
- ❖ **under way** – going on, continuing, in progress.
- ❖ **at stake** – at issue, at risk; or in question.
- ❖ **join hands** – work together with.
- ❖ **going forward** – in the future.
- ❖ **in terms of** – with regard to, regarding/ concerning, in connection with.
- ❖ **there is no escape** – used to say that something is definitely true/real and cannot be rejected.
- ❖ **the way forward** – something (a plan/action) that leads to success in the future.
- ❖ **on the ground** – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
- ❖ **relative to** – in comparison with.
- ❖ **to make mention of** – to talk about, write about, or refer to (something briefly).
- ❖ **owing to** – because of, as a result of, on account of.
- ❖ **in the face of** – when confronted/faced with; despite, notwithstanding, regardless of.
- ❖ **fall short of** – fail to meet/reach; be deficient/inadequate/insufficient.
- ❖ **make clear** – explain, clarify, elucidate.

PHRASAL VERBS

- ❖ **talk up** – to talk about something in a method to make it more interesting/attractive seemingly.
- ❖ **tilt away** – change, deviate, diverge (from a course of plan).
- ❖ **wade into** (something) – to get involved in a difficult situation (argument, debate, fight & etc) without thinking about the possible consequences.
- ❖ **wear down** – damage, erode, destroy.
- ❖ **spell out** – explain, make clear, elucidate/clarify.
- ❖ **trickle down** – pass on benefits to the people at the bottom of the pyramid (by those at top of the system).
- ❖ **press ahead** – continue, keep going, carry on (one's action).
- ❖ **gun for** – to make a great effort to win something.
- ❖ **stave off** – avert, prevent, avoid, rule out.
- ❖ **peel off** – leave, abandon (a group).
- ❖ **die down** – come to an end, stop, dwindle, diminish/reduce.
- ❖ **crack down on** – get tough on, take severe measures against, clamp down on.
- ❖ **prop up** – support, assist, help someone/something from the decline.
- ❖ **live through** – survive, undergo, experience (an unpleasant experience or period).
- ❖ **push through** – succeed in passing a law accepted by the people who oppose it.
- ❖ **call out** – criticize someone for something (bad/incorrect) publicly and ask them to justify/explain it.
- ❖ **reach out** – contact someone to obtain/offer help/assistance/cooperation.
- ❖ **contend with** – deal with, cope with, face, grapple with (a difficult or unpleasant situation).
- ❖ **suck in** – to become involved in something.
- ❖ **come across** – find by chance, run across, come upon
- ❖ **look through** – to go through or examine something.
- ❖ **set aside** – earmark, withhold; save, reserve, put aside.
- ❖ **call off** – cancel, abandon, shelve/drop.
- ❖ **point out** – identify, mention, indicate, draw attention to.
- ❖ **look at** – study, analyse, scrutinize.
- ❖ **slip out** – remove, discard, shed, divest oneself of.
- ❖ **move on** – leave & start doing something new.
- ❖ **carry on** – continue, proceed, progress, keep going, get going.
- ❖ **break with** – end relations with someone.
- ❖ **break out** – escape from, abscond from, flee from.
- ❖ **draw into** – get, make it, make one's way.
- ❖ **live on** – to continue to exist.
- ❖ **go along** – continue or progress.
- ❖ **stem from** – originate from, arise/come from, emanate from.
- ❖ **build up** – establish, set up, form.
- ❖ **pay off** – pay a debt in full.
- ❖ **open up** – make something available.
- ❖ **bring about** – cause to happen, make happen, result in, give rise to.
- ❖ **call for** – require, necessitate, demand, ask for.
- ❖ **keep alive** – keep going, continue, sustain.
- ❖ **speak of** – mention, talk about, discuss, refer to, remark on, comment on.
- ❖ **turn out** – transpire, emerge; happen.
- ❖ **sum up** – summarize, outline, recap, put in a nutshell.
- ❖ **hold back** – hinder, hamper, inhibit, impede, obstruct.
- ❖ **set back** – delay, hold back, slow down, decelerate.
- ❖ **level against** – direct (an accusation/charge).