

Word List

A

abandon: to leave something or someone behind and not come back.

abstract- existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence.

academy - an institution or organization for education, learning, or specialized training.

access - the ability, right, or permission to approach, enter, use, or retrieve something; the act of gaining entry or obtaining something.

accommodate – to provide lodging, space, or facilities for someone or something.

accompany – to go or be together with someone as a companion or escort.

accumulate - to gather, collect, or amass gradually over time; to build up or increase in quantity or degree.

accurate - correct, precise, or exact in details.

achieve – to successfully accomplish or reach a goal.

acknowledge- to recognize, admit, or accept the existence, truth, or validity of something or someone.

acquisition - the act of acquiring or obtaining something.

adapt- to change or adjust to new conditions.

adequate- sufficient, satisfactory, or suitable for a particular purpose or need; enough or satisfactory in quantity, quality, or degree.

adjacent- next to or adjoining something; in close proximity or nearness (next to or near something).

adjust- to make small changes or modifications to something in order to improve or adapt it.

administration - the management or organization of a group, institution, or government.

adult- An adult refers to a person who has reached the age of maturity, typically considered to be 18 years or older.

advocate- to support, promote, or recommend a particular cause, belief, or course of action; to speak or act in favor of something.

affect – to influence, impact, or produce a change in something; to have an effect on.

aggregate- a whole formed by combining several elements or parts.

aid- assistance, support, or help provided to someone in need.

allocate- to distribute or assign resources, time, or tasks for a specific purpose.

alter- to change or modify something, often in a minor or subtle way.

alternative - another option or choice.

ambiguous- having more than one possible interpretation or meaning; unclear or vague.

analyze- to examine, study, or evaluate something in detail by breaking it down into its constituent parts.

analogy - a comparison that helps explain something.

annual - happening once a year.

anticipate- to expect or foresee something; to be prepared for or look forward to something.

apparent- clearly visible, evident or obvious; easily perceived or understood.

append- to add or attach something as an additional item or part.

appreciate- to recognize the value, significance, or quality of something; to be grateful for something.

approach- a way of dealing with or doing something.

appropriate- suitable, fitting, or proper for a particular purpose, situation, or context; acceptable or right.

approximate- close to the actual or precise value, quantity, or time.

area- a particular region or part of a place, town, or country.

arbitrary- based on personal preference or random choice rather than any reason or system.

aspects- different parts or features of something.

assess- to evaluate, judge, or determine the quality, value, or significance of something; to make an assessment of.

assign- to allocate, designate, or appoint someone or something to a particular role, task, or position.

assistance- help or support given to someone in need.



assemble- to gather or fit together parts or components to create a whole item.
assume- to believe something without having proof.
assure- to give confidence, guarantee, or promise someone about something.
attach- to fasten or join one thing to another; to connect or associate.
attain- to achieve or reach something, typically through effort or skill.
attitude- a person's way of thinking or feeling about something.
attribute- to regard something as being caused by a particular person or thing.
authority- the power or right to give orders, make decisions, or enforce obedience.
automate- to make something work automatically.
available- accessible, obtainable, or ready for use or participation.
aware- having knowledge or consciousness about something.
author- a person who writes a book, article, or other written work.

B

bias- a tendency or inclination, often unfair, to favor one thing over another.
brief- short in duration, concise, or not lasting for a long time.
bulk- the majority or larger part of something.
bond- a connection, link, or relationship between people, groups, or things; a close association or attachment.
benefit- an advantage, profit, or positive outcome gained from something.

C

coordinate- to manage or arrange things to work together effectively.
contrast- a noticeable difference between two or more things.
cooperate- to work together with others toward a common goal or purpose.
criteria- standards or guidelines for making judgments or decisions.
correspond- to have a close similarity or match with something else.
channel- medium or pathway through which something is transmitted or conveyed.
coincide- to occur at the same time or coincide in space.
currency- a system of money in general use in a particular country.



commit- to dedicate or pledge oneself to a particular course of action or goal.

consent- permission, approval, or agreement to something.

contact- communication or interaction between people, organizations, or parties.

challenge- a demanding or stimulating task, goal, or problem that requires effort, skill, or determination to overcome or solve.

component- a part or element that forms a larger whole or system.

confine- to limit, restrict, or keep within certain boundaries, limits, or a specific space.

couple - two individuals or things of the same or different kinds that are considered together or in relation to each other.

context- the circumstances, conditions, or setting in which something occurs or exists.

conclusion- the final part or end of something.

contrary- opposite in nature, direction, or meaning; conflicting or contradictory.

convene- to gather or assemble, usually for a meeting or discussion.

categories- groups, classes, or divisions that are based on shared characteristics or attributes.

commission- a formal request, authorization, or assignment to carry out a particular task, job, or duty.

commence- to begin, start, or initiate something; to take the first steps or start a particular action or event.

clarify- to make clear, understandable, or free from confusion or ambiguity.

conduct- to carry out, perform, or engage in an activity, experiment, or investigation; to direct or manage.

community- a group of people living in the same area or having a common interest, often sharing resources or values.

collapse- to fall down, give way, or break down suddenly and completely.

contribute- to give or provide something, usually in terms of effort, resources, or ideas.

classic- traditional, enduring, or of lasting quality; widely recognized and accepted as an exemplary model or standard.

considerable- large in size, amount, or degree.

credit- recognition, approval, or acknowledgment for one's achievements or contributions.

constrain- to restrict or limit someone or something's actions or freedom.



concept- an abstract or general idea or notion.

contemporary- belonging to the same time period or generation; existing or occurring in the present time.

constant- unchanging, consistent, or remaining the same over time; without variation or fluctuation.

corporate- associated with the activities, structure, or policies of a company.

contract- a legally binding agreement between two or more parties that establishes rights, obligations, or terms for a specific purpose.

concentrate- to focus one's attention or effort on a particular task or object.

core- the central or essential part of something.

cite- to quote or mention as evidence or support for an argument or statement.

constitutional- relating to or in accordance with a constitution, often referring to the principles and rights outlined in a country's constitution.

complement- to enhance or complete something by adding to it in a way that harmonizes or matches well.

communicate- to convey or exchange information, ideas, or emotions through verbal or nonverbal means.

consequences- the outcomes or results of an action, event, or situation.

consult- to seek advice, information, or guidance from someone.

controversy- a disagreement, debate, or dispute that often involves differing opinions or opposing views.

coherent- logically consistent and well-organized; easy to understand.

conflict- a serious disagreement or struggle between two or more parties with opposing.

convert- to change something from one form, purpose, or belief to another.

confirm- to establish the truth or validity of something; to verify or support.

consist- to be composed or made up of particular elements or parts.

contradict- to assert the opposite or deny the truth of a statement; to be in conflict with or oppose.

civil- relating to ordinary citizens and their legal rights; courteous, polite, and civilized in behavior.

convince- to persuade someone to believe or do something; to make someone sure or certain.

colleague- a person with whom one works, typically in a profession or business.



comprehensive- complete, including all aspects or elements; thorough and extensive.

crucial- extremely important or necessary; critical or decisive.

capacity-the maximum amount that something can contain or produce.

chemical- relating to substances used in or produced by chemistry; involving or pertaining to chemicals.

complex-consisting of many different and connected parts.

cultural-relating to the ideas, customs, practices, and social behavior of a particular group or society.

construction-the act, process, or industry of building or creating something, especially structures or buildings.

capable-having the ability, skill, or capacity to do or achieve something; competent or talented.

compensate-to make up for, offset, or provide something, typically to counterbalance a loss or deficiency.

cycle-a series of events or phenomena that repeat in a predictable pattern.

create-to bring something into existence; to make or produce something.

compatible- able to exist or work together without conflict; harmonious or consistent.

chart-a visual representation or graphical display of information or data; a diagram or graph.

consumer- a person or individual who purchases or uses goods or services; a customer or client.

circumstance-particular condition, situation, or factor that affects or influences an event or outcome.

D

data- information or facts that are collected and analyzed.

demonstrate- to show or prove something.

detect- to find or notice something.

devote- to give time and effort to something or someone.

definition- a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase.



differentiate- to recognize or show a distinction or difference between two or more things.

deny- to refuse or reject a request, claim, or statement as untrue, false, or without basis.

decline- to decrease, diminish, or become less in quantity, quality, or importance.

distort- to alter, twist, or misrepresent the shape, appearance, meaning, or facts of something; to change the accuracy or truth of.

domestic- relating to the home, household, or one's own country; internal or pertaining to a specific country or nation.

denote- to indicate, signify, or represent something explicitly or specifically.

drama- a genre of literature, theater, or film characterized by conflict, emotions, tension, and compelling or intense events.

duration-the length of time that something continues or lasts.

dominate- to have control, power, or influence over others; to be the most prominent or important.

design- a plan or specification for the construction or creation of something .

device- a tool or machine designed for a particular purpose.

displace- to remove or force out from a position or location.

definite- clear, certain, or precise; free from ambiguity or doubt; having distinct limits or boundaries.

derived- obtained, formed, or developed from a specific source or origin.

dynamic- characterized by constant change, activity, or progress.

depress- to make someone feel sad, discouraged, or downhearted.

draft-a preliminary or rough version of a written document, plan, or design.

diverse- varied, different, or consisting of a range of different elements, types, or characteristics; showing diversity.

document-a written or printed record that provides evidence or information; an official paper or file.

debate-a formal discussion or argument on a particular topic, often involving opposing viewpoints or opinions.

domain-a specific area, field, or sphere of knowledge, activity, or expertise.

discriminate- to treat someone unfairly or differently based on their characteristics, such as race, gender, or age.

dimension- a measurable extent of an object or a particular aspect or perspective of a situation.



deduce- to arrive at a conclusion or inference based on evidence or reasoning.
display- to show or exhibit something to others; to present or make visible.
distinction- a difference or contrast between similar things or people.
distribution- the act or process of sharing or dispersing something among a group or across an area.
despite- in spite of; without being affected by or influenced by.
diminish- to make or become smaller, weaker, or less important; to decrease in size, quantity, or intensity.
deviate- to depart, diverge, or stray from a set course, path, or norm; to veer away from the usual or expected.

E

enhance- to improve or increase the quality, value, or attractiveness of something.
environment- the natural world and conditions around us.
estate- a large property with a house and land.
equivalent- equal in value, amount, function, or meaning.
elements- basic parts or components of something.
evidence- facts, information, or proof that supports or proves something.
external- relating to, existing on, or originating from the outside or exterior.
encounter- to come across, meet, or experience something or someone unexpectedly or by chance; to face or confront a situation or problem.
endangered- at risk of extinction or disappearance.
export- to send or transport goods, products, or services to another country for the purpose of selling or trading.
emphasis- special importance, significance, or focus placed on something; a particular stress or accentuation.
evolve- to develop gradually or change over time.
extract- to remove or take out something, often with effort or force.
edit- to make changes or corrections to a piece of writing or other media.
estimate- an approximate calculation or judgment of the value, size, or cost of something.
economic- relating to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services; pertaining to the economy or financial aspects.



entity- an organization or body with a specific purpose or function.

equip- to provide the necessary tools, resources, or skills for a particular purpose or activity.

ethic- a set of moral principles or values that guide one's behavior or decisions.

exclude- to deliberately leave out or prevent from being included.

eliminate- to completely remove or get rid of something.

enforce- to ensure compliance or obedience by using authority or power.

established- having been in existence or operation for a long time; well-known and recognized.

enormous- very large, huge, or extremely great in size, extent, or degree.

exploit- to make full use of something or someone for personal gain, often in an unfair or unethical way.

expose- to make visible, reveal, or uncover something that was hidden or unknown.

exhibit- to display, show, or present something publicly; to demonstrate or reveal something.

ensure- to make certain or guarantee something; to take measures to ensure or secure a desired outcome.

expand- to grow or increase in size, extent, or scope; to become larger or more comprehensive.

exceed- to go beyond or surpass a certain limit, expectation, or quantity; to be greater or more than.

eventual- happening at a later time or as a result of a series of events; ultimate or final in nature.

expert- a person who has a high level of knowledge or skill in a particular field.

enable- to make possible or provide the means for something to happen.

emerge- to come forth or become visible or known; to appear or become evident.

explicit- stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.

evaluation- the process of assessing or examining something to determine its value, worth, or effectiveness.

ethnic- relating to a particular racial, cultural, or national group.



F

- finite-** having an end or limit .
- furthermore-** in addition to what has been said.
- flexible-** capable of bending or adapting easily without breaking.
- fundamental-** serving as an essential or primary foundation or basis.
- fund-** a sum of money set aside for a specific purpose or to support a cause.
- framework-** a structure, system, or scheme that provides a basis or support for something.
- features-** distinctive qualities, characteristics, or attributes of a person, thing, or place.
- focus-** the center of attention, interest, or activity.
- fee-** a fixed sum of money charged for a service, membership, or privilege; a payment or charge.
- financial-** relating to money, monetary matters, or the management of funds.
- factors-** elements or circumstances that contribute to a particular result or outcome.
- foundation-** a basis or groundwork on which something is built or established.
- facilitate-** to make an action or process easier or smoother; to assist or enable.
- fluctuate-**to rise and fall irregularly or unpredictably; to vary or change constantly.
- found-** to establish, create, or bring into existence.
- federal-** relating to a central government or national level of authority.



G

- globe-** the planet earth.
- generation-** a group of individuals born and living during the same time period.
- guideline-** a set of instructions, principles, or rules used as a reference or recommendation for achieving a particular result or behavior.
- grant-** a sum of money or financial aid provided for a particular purpose, often by an organization or government.
- generate-**to produce, create, or bring into existence; to generate or produce something.

guarantee- to assure or promise with certainty; to provide a formal assurance or warranty.

goal- an aim, objective, or desired outcome that a person or organization works towards; a target or purpose.

H

hierarchy- a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked or arranged in a series of levels or positions of increasing or decreasing importance, authority, or status.

hypothesis- a proposed explanation or tentative assumption made based on limited evidence or observations.

highlight- to emphasize, draw attention to, or make something more prominent or noticeable; to mark or colorize.



impose- to force or place a burden or rule on someone.

injury- physical harm or damage to the body caused by an external force.

invest- to put resources into something with the hope of gaining something in return.

involve- being a part of something or engaged in it .

internal- situated or existing within the bounds or limits of something; inner or relating to the inside of a particular object, system, or organization

ideology- a system of ideas, beliefs, or values that forms the basis of a social, economic, or political theory or movement.

isolate- to separate, set apart, or detach something or someone from others.

intervene-to come between or step in to prevent, mediate, or modify a situation, conflict, or process.

image- a visual representation or mental impression of something.

inherent-existing as a natural or essential part of something.

insight- a deep or intuitive understanding of a person, thing, or situation.

illustrate- to provide examples, explanations, or visual representations to make something clear or understandable.

institute- an organization, establishment, or institution created for a particular purpose, such as education, research, or promotion of a cause.

initiate- to begin, start, or introduce something; to take the first steps in a process or activity.

incidence- the occurrence, frequency, or rate at which something happens, especially the occurrence of a disease or phenomenon.

incline- to have a tendency, preference, or disposition toward a particular opinion, action, or course of events; to lean or slope in a specific direction.

intermediate- occurring or situated between two points, stages, levels, or positions.

infrastructure-the basic physical structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society, such as roads, bridges, and utilities.

imply- to suggest or indicate something indirectly or without explicitly stating it; to hint or insinuate.

implicit- implied or understood though not directly expressed.

intense- very strong, severe, or extreme; marked by great passion, concentration, or emotion.

impact-the effect, influence, or consequence of something; the force or impression made by one object colliding with another.

issues- topics or subjects of concern or debate; problems or challenges that need to be addressed.

invoke- to call upon or refer to something, such as a law, principle, or concept; to use or cite something as a basis or justification.

incentive- something that motivates or encourages someone to take a particular action or achieve a desired outcome.

incorporate- to include or integrate something as a part of a whole; to combine or merge something into a larger entity.

interpretation- the act or process of explaining or understanding the meaning or significance of something.

intelligence- the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills; mental sharpness or capacity.

implement- to put into effect or action; to carry out or apply.

investigate- to carry out a systematic inquiry or examination to uncover facts or gather information.

identified- recognized, discovered, or determined to be a particular person or thing.



income- money received, especially on a regular basis, for work, investments, or from other sources.

initial- occurring at the beginning; first in a sequence or series.

indicate- to point out, show, or suggest; to be a sign or indication of something.

infer- to deduce, conclude, or derive information or meaning based on evidence or reasoning; to make an educated guess.

input- information, data, or resources that are put into a system, process, or machine to produce an output or result.

integrate- to combine or bring together separate parts into a unified whole.

instance- an example or occurrence of something.

ignorant- lacking knowledge, awareness, or information about something.

innovate- to introduce or create something new or make changes to improve existing methods or processes.

integral- necessary or essential to make a whole complete.

instruct- to give directions, commands, or guidance to someone.

interval- a period of time or space between events, actions, or states; a gap or break.

insert- to place, put in, or introduce something into a specific position or location; to add or include something.

inhibit- to hinder, restrict, or prevent the progress, growth, or development of something; to restrain or hold back.

immigrate- to move permanently to a new country or region with the intention of residing and settling there.

intrinsic- belonging naturally; essential or inherent.

integrity- the quality of being honest, moral, and having strong moral principles.

inspect- to examine carefully and critically.

interact- to communicate or engage with someone or something.

individual- a single person, distinct from a group or community.

implicate- to show or suggest that someone or something is involved in a crime or wrongdoing.



J

job- a regular paid position of employment or a specific task or piece of work; an assignment or duty.

journal- a periodical publication containing articles, research papers, or personal reflections on a particular subject or field.

justify- to provide a reason or explanation that shows something is right, valid, or reasonable.



L

legal -related to the law or the rules.

lecture-an educational or informative talk given to an audience, usually as part of a course or program.

labor-work, especially physical work; the effort or exertion of the body or mind.

liberal-open to new behavior or opinions and willing to discard traditional values; tolerant or generous.

label-a piece of paper, cloth, or other material attached to an object, providing information about it.

license-an official document or permit that grants the holder permission to do or use something, such as driving or practicing a profession.

link- a connection or relationship between two or more things; a tie or bond that connects or relates.

locate- to find, discover, or determine the exact position or place of something.

logic- reasoning or the process of thinking in a systematic and rational way.

legislation- laws, statutes, or regulations enacted by a governing body or authority.

layer- a sheet, stratum, or thickness of material or substance that is superimposed or covers something else.



M

manual- done or operated by hand, not by machine.

major- of greater importance, size, or significance.

mode- a specific way of doing something.

ministry- a government department or division responsible for a specific area or function.

minimum- the smallest or lowest amount, quantity, or degree possible.

minor- lesser in size, importance or seriousness.

motive- a reason or underlying cause for doing something.

migrate- to move from one place or region to another, often for seasonal or permanent reasons.

manipulate- to handle or control something skillfully or with intent, often in a deceptive or dishonest manner.

mental- relating to the mind, thoughts, emotions, or mental processes.

minimize- to reduce, decrease, or make as small as possible in size, extent, or degree; to make less significant or serious.

mechanism- a system, process, or set of components that work together to perform a particular function or produce a specific result.

media- various forms of communication that reach and influence a large audience, such as newspapers, television, radio, and the internet.

mature- fully developed, grown, or ripe; showing mental, emotional, or physical maturity.

modify- to make partial or minor changes to something.

maximize- to make as large or as great as possible; to optimize or make the most of something.

method- a particular way of doing something; a systematic or orderly procedure or approach.

military- relating to the armed forces, defense, or warfare.

mediate- to intervene in a dispute or conflict to help reach a resolution or agreement.

mutual- shared or experienced by two or more parties; held in common.

medical- relating to the practice of medicine or the treatment of illnesses and injuries.

maintain- to keep in a particular state, condition, or position.

monitor- to observe, watch, or keep track of something for a particular purpose; to check or oversee.

minimal- the smallest amount or degree; very little or negligible.

medium- a means or agency through which something is conveyed or accomplished.

N

normal- conforming to a standard or typical pattern; not unusual or extraordinary.

network- a system or interconnected group of people, organizations, or things.

nevertheless- in spite of that; however; nonetheless.

norm- a standard or model that is typical or expected within a particular group or society.

neutral-not favoring or supporting any particular side or position; unbiased or impartial.

notion-a concept, idea, or belief about something; a general understanding or opinion.

O

obvious- easily seen or understood.

option- a choice or alternative that is available or possible.

outcome- the result, consequence, or effect of a particular action, event, or situation.

output-the amount, quantity, or result produced, generated, or delivered by a person, machine, system, or process.

occupy- to inhabit, reside in, or take up space in a place or area; to fill or be in control of a position, job, or role.

overlap- to have common elements, areas, or characteristics; to coincide or intersect.

occur- to happen, take place, or come into existence.

objective-a goal or purpose; something that one's efforts or actions are intended to achieve.

obtain-to acquire, get, or come into possession of something through effort, request, or purchase.



orient-to familiarize or adapt someone to a new situation, environment, or way of thinking; to align or position in a particular direction.

overseas-in or to a foreign country, especially one across the sea; abroad.

ongoing- in progress, continuous, or continuing without interruption.

overall- considering or including everything; taking all aspects into account; general or comprehensive in scope.

P

presume- to guess or assume something without certain knowledge.

process- a series of actions or steps taken to achieve a particular result.

prime- of the best possible quality or condition.

preliminary- preceding or leading up to the main or primary event or action.

paradigm- a typical example or model of something; a framework or perspective.

parallel- occurring or existing side by side and having a similar course, direction, or nature.

priority- a thing that is regarded as more important than others.

prohibit- to officially forbid or disallow something.

phase-a distinct stage or period in a process or development.

principal- the head or director of a school or organization; a person with controlling authority or primary importance.

perspective- a particular attitude or way of viewing things; a point of view.

prior-existing or occurring before in time, order, importance, or position.

perceive-to become aware of, recognize, or understand something through the senses or intuition.

passive-accepting or allowing what happens or what others do without active response or resistance.

procedure-a series of actions or steps taken to achieve a particular result.

philosophy-the study or inquiry into fundamental questions about existence, knowledge, values, reason, and ethics.

physical-relating to the body or material things rather than the mind or spirit; tangible or concrete.

parameter- a measurable factor or characteristic that defines or limits the behavior or properties of a system, process, or concept.

precise- exact, accurate, or sharply defined; characterized by being specific or detailed.

period- a length or portion of time; a specific era, epoch, or stage.

purchase- to buy or acquire something by paying for it.

participate- to take part or engage in an activity or event.

phenomenon- a fact or event that can be observed or experienced, often something that is remarkable or unusual.

predict- to forecast, anticipate, or estimate the future course or occurrence of something based on current information or patterns.

publish- to make information, content, or work available to the public through print, electronic, or online means.

previous- occurring or existing before the present time or in the past.

psychology- the scientific study of the human mind, behavior, and mental processes.

plus- in addition to; with the addition of; positive or advantageous.

persist- to continue to exist, endure, or prevail over a period of time.

principle- a fundamental truth, belief, or guideline that serves as the foundation or basis for behavior, decision-making, or thought.

partner- a person or entity joined with another in a collaborative or cooperative relationship.

promote- to encourage, support, or advance the growth, development, or popularity of something or someone.

potential- capable of becoming or developing into something in the future.

primary- first or highest in rank, importance, or degree; main, principal, or most essential in nature or purpose.

panel- a group of people gathered for a specific purpose, such as discussion or decision-making.

publish- to make information or a work available to the public, typically through printing or online platforms.

pursue- to follow or chase after something or someone in order to achieve or attain it; to strive for or seek actively.

policy- a set of principles, rules, or guidelines that govern and guide decision-making and behavior in a particular organization or context.

proportion- a comparative relationship between parts or elements; the size or amount of one thing in relation to another.

Q

quote- a passage or statement taken or cited from a source.

qualitative- relating to or involving qualities or attributes rather than quantities or measurements.

R

remove- to take out or get rid of something.

reverse- to go back or turn around in the opposite direction.

reveal- to make something known or visible that was previously hidden or unknown.

restore- to bring back to its original or normal state.

react- to respond or behave in a particular way in response to something.

reluctance- unwillingness or disinclination to do something.

region- a specific area or part of a larger area, usually with common characteristics or boundaries.

ratio- the quantitative relationship or proportion between two or more amounts or quantities; the comparison of one quantity to another.

required- necessary, obligatory, or mandatory.

release- to set free, let go, or allow to become public; to make available or distribute to the public.

reject- to refuse, decline, or turn down something or someone; to dismiss or not accept.

revenue- the income, earnings, or funds generated from sales, investments, or other sources.

resident- a person who lives or has their permanent home in a particular place or locality.

regime- a system or government in power, often associated with a particular set of rules or policies.

rational- based on reason, logic, or sound judgment.

recover- to regain something lost, damaged, or taken away.

resolve- to find a solution or make a decision about something; to settle or resolve a problem or conflict.

rigid- stiff, inflexible, or resistant to change or bending; strict or uncompromising in rules or behavior.



register-to officially record or enroll in a list or system; to express or show a particular quality or emotion.

revolution-a dramatic and wide-reaching change in the way something works or is organized.

range-the area or extent between limits or boundaries; a variety or selection of different things within a certain scope.

regulations-rules or laws that are set by an authority to govern or control a particular activity, industry, or behavior.

revise- to review, modify, or make changes to something, typically a written or recorded work.

role-a function, position, or purpose that someone or something has in a particular situation or context.

radical-extreme or drastic in nature, ideology, or action; favoring or advocating for significant change.

reinforce- to strengthen, support, or make something more effective or resistant.

retain- to keep, hold onto, or continue to possess something; to preserve or maintain something.

restrict-to limit, confine, or regulate something; to place restrictions or limitations on something.

route- a path or course taken to reach a particular destination.

response- a reaction, reply, or answer to something; a written or verbal reply to a question, request, or stimulus.

resource- a supply or source of aid, support, or information that can be used to accomplish a task or achieve a goal.

research - the systematic investigation and study of materials and sources to discover new information or reach a conclusion.

relevant- closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand.

rely- to depend on or trust in someone or something

random- happening, done, or chosen without a specific plan, pattern, or reason.

S

scope- the range or extent of something.

similar- when two things are alike or have common characteristics.

source- a person, place, or thing that provides information or supplies.

schedule- a plan or timetable for a series of events or activities.

style- a particular manner or way of doing or presenting something.

stable- not likely to change or fluctuate.

sum- the total amount resulting from the addition or combination of individual parts.

successor- a person or thing that follows or comes after another in a position, role, or sequence; a replacement or heir.

shift- a reason or underlying cause for doing something.

status- the social, legal, or professional position or condition of an individual, group, or thing.

section- a distinct part or subdivision of something larger; a segment or portion.

seek- to search for, look for, or attempt to find something; to try to obtain or achieve something.

supplement- to add to, complete, or enhance something by providing additional or extra material or support.

sustain- to support, uphold, or maintain something over time; to endure or continue without weakening or giving way.

subsidy- a financial grant or support provided by the government or an organization to assist or promote a particular activity, industry, or cause.

site- a location, place, or area, especially where something specific is situated, constructed, or takes place.

strategy- a plan, approach, or method designed to achieve a specific goal or objective.

summary- a brief, condensed, or concise statement or account that presents the main points or essential information of a longer document or text.

structure- the arrangement, organization, or framework of something.

somewhat- to some extent or degree.

secure- safe, protected, or free from danger, harm, or risk; firmly fixed, fastened, or closed.

submit- to present, offer, or hand in something for consideration, judgment, or evaluation.



sufficient- enough, adequate, or satisfactory in quantity, quality, or degree.
substitute- to use or put in place of something or someone else.
suspend- to temporarily stop or interrupt something.
specify- to state or define clearly and precisely.
select- to carefully choose or pick out from a larger group.
sector- a distinct part or area of society, economy, or a larger system.
simulate- to imitate or replicate the conditions or characteristics of something.
sequence- the order in which things follow or come one after another; a particular arrangement or series.
survive- to continue to live or exist, especially in spite of danger or hardship.
scheme- a plan or program of action, especially one that is carefully organized or designed.
specific- clearly defined or identified; precise or particular.
sphere- an area or field of activity, interest, or expertise.
straightforward- uncomplicated, simple, or easy to understand or do.
survey- a detailed examination, study, or analysis of something, often involving data collection or opinion gathering.
scenario- a possible sequence or course of events; a hypothetical situation or set of circumstances.
stress- to emphasize or place special importance on something.
species- a distinct type or category of living organisms that share common characteristics and can interbreed.
series- a sequence or set of related things or events; a number of things arranged in a particular order.
significant- important, meaningful, or having a notable effect or impact; considerable or noteworthy in magnitude or quality.
symbol- an object, action, or image that represents or stands for something else.

T

text- written or printed words.
target- a goal or objective to be achieved.
team- a group of individuals working together to achieve a common goal or objective.



transit- the act or process of passing or moving through a place, system, or medium.

transport- to carry, convey, or move someone or something from one place to another.

tape- record (sound or pictures) on audio or video tape or by digital means.

task- a piece of work, assignment, or job that needs to be done; a specific duty or responsibility.

theme- a central idea, topic, or subject that is recurrent or present throughout a piece of literature, art, or discussion; a unifying concept or motif.

technical- relating to or involving specific skills, techniques, or specialized knowledge.

tradition- a long-established or inherited pattern of beliefs, customs, practices, or values passed down through generations.

transfer- to move or convey something or someone from one place, person, or position to another.

transmit- to send or pass on something, such as information or a signal, from one place or person to another.

technique- a method or skill used in performing a particular task or achieving a specific result.

thereby- as a result or consequence of that action, condition, or means.

transform- to change or alter in form, appearance, nature, or character; to convert or remodel.

tense- showing or experiencing nervousness, anxiety, or stress; characterized by strain or unease.

topic- a subject or theme of discussion, conversation, or study; a matter or area of interest.

temporary- lasting for a limited time; not permanent.

trend- a general direction or pattern of change or development, especially in popular opinion or fashion.

terminate- to bring to an end or halt; to conclude or finish.

theory- a well-substantiated explanation or framework that is supported by evidence and used to explain facts or phenomena.

trace- to find, discover, or establish the course, development, or existence of something through investigation or research.

technology- the application of scientific knowledge, tools, and techniques for practical purposes, especially in industry and commerce.

U

unify- to bring together or combine parts into a single whole.

ultimate- the most extreme, final, or highest in importance, rank, or degree.

uniform- consistent in form, appearance, or nature; unvarying or standardized.

utilize- to make use of something for a particular purpose; to employ or take advantage of.

unique- being the only one of its kind.

undertake- to take on or assume responsibility or a task.

V

vehicle- a mode of transportation or a way to travel.

version- a particular form or edition of something.

voluntary- done, given, or undertaken by choice or free will; not compelled or mandatory.

variable- a factor, element, or quantity that can change or vary in value, condition, or significance.

virtual- existing or occurring in a digital or online environment rather than in physical reality; simulated or near to being real.

volume- the amount or quantity of space occupied by an object or substance.

visual- relating to or affecting the sense of sight; able to be seen or perceived through the eyes.

valid- sound, justifiable, or well-founded.

visible- able to be seen or perceived; observable.

vision- the ability to see or the act of imagining or planning for the future.



W

whereas- in contrast or comparison with the fact that.

welfare- the health, happiness, and well-being of individuals or a community.

widespread- existing or happening over a large area or to a great extent.