

Combo 1-7

access

(ac·cess)

pronunciation: [ak-ses]

noun

1. the act of approaching or entering
2. the condition of allowing entry, esp (of a building or room)
allowing entry by wheelchairs, prams, etc

3. a way or means of approach or entry

verb

4. to gain access to; make accessible or available

accommodate

(ac·com·mo·date)

pronunciation: [uh-kom-uh-dāt]

((plural: -s) verb, -dat·ed, -dat·ing)

verb

1. to supply or provide, esp with lodging or board and lodging
2. to oblige or do a favor for
3. to adjust or become adjusted; adapt

accurate

ac·cu·rate

pronunciation: [āk-yer-it]

1. free from error or defect; consistent with a standard, rule, or model; precise; exact.
2. careful or meticulous: *an accurate typist*

achievement

(a·chieve·ment)

pronunciation: [uh-cheev-muhnt]

noun

1. something accomplished by superior ability, special effort, great courage, etc.; a great or heroic deed: *his remarkable achievements in art.*

2. successful completion; attainment or accomplishment:
the achievement of one's object.

acknowledge

(ac·knowl·edge)

pronunciation: [ak·nol·ij]

(verb: -edged, -edg·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to show or express recognition or realization of: *to acknowledge an acquaintance by nodding.*
2. to recognize the authority, validity, or claims of: *The students acknowledged the authority of the student council.*
3. to indicate or make known the receipt of: *to acknowledge a letter.*

acquisition

(ac·qui·si·tion)

pronunciation: [ak·wuh·zish·un]

noun

1. the act of acquiring or gaining possession: *the acquisition of real estate.*
2. something acquired; addition: *a recent acquisition to the museum.*
3. *Linguistics* . the act or process of achieving mastery of a language.

administration

(ad·min·i·stra·tion)

pronunciation: [ad·min·uh·strā·shuhn]

noun

1. management of the affairs of an organization, such as a business or institution
2. the duties of an administrator
3. the body of people who administer an organization

affect

(af·fect)

pronunciation: [v. uh-**fekt**; n. af-ekt]

(plural: s)(suffixes: ed, ing)

verb

1. to act upon or influence, especially in an adverse way:
damp affected the sparking plugs
2. to move or disturb emotionally or mentally: *her death affected him greatly*

alternative**(al·ter·na·tive)**

pronunciation: [awl-**tur-nuh-tiv**]

noun

1. a possibility of choice, esp between two things, courses of action, etc.
2. presenting a choice, esp. between two possibilities only.
3. denoting a lifestyle, culture, art form, etc, regarded by its adherents as preferable to that of contemporary society because it is less conventional, materialistic, or institutionalized, and, often, more in harmony with nature.

ambiguous**(am·big·u·ous)**

pronunciation: [am-**big-yū-uhs**]

adjective

1. open to or having several possible meanings or interpretations; equivocal: *an ambiguous answer.*
2. lacking clearness or definiteness; obscure; indistinct: *an ambiguous shape; an ambiguous future.*

analysis**(a·nal·y·sis)**

pronunciation: [uh-**nal-uh-sis**]; pl. [-seez].

(plural: -ses)

noun

1. the separating of any material into its component parts:
what the

parts do, and how they are related to each other:

Gasoline is made of many separate substances.

2. the nature of something or of determining its essential features and their relations: *the grammatical analysis of a sentence.*
3. this process is a method of studying after considering everything— used for a final statement or judgment that is based on what is most important in a particular situation.

approach

(ap·proach)

pronunciation: [uh-prōch]

(suffixes: -ed, -ing, -es)

verb (used with object)

1. to come near or nearer to: *The cars slowed down as they approached the intersection.*
2. to begin work on; set about: *to approach a problem.*

verb (used without object)

3. to come nearer; draw near: *A storm is approaching.*

noun

4. the act of drawing near: *the approach of a train.*
5. the method used or steps taken in setting about a task, problem, etc.: *His approach to...*

appropriate

(ap·pro·pri·ate)

pronunciation:[adj. uh-prō-prē-it]

(adjective, verb, -at·ed, -at·ing)

adjective

1. suitable or fitting for a particular purpose, person, occasion, etc.: *an appropriate example*
2. belonging to a person; proper: *Each played his appropriate part.*

verb (used with object)

3. to set apart, authorize, or legislate for some specific purpose or use: *The legislature appropriated funds for the university.*
4. to take to or for oneself; take possession of.

area

(ar·e·a)

pronunciation: [air-ē-uh]

noun

1. any particular extent of space or surface; part: *the dark areas in the painting; dusty area of the room.*
2. a geographical region; tract: *the Chicago area; the unsettled areas along the frontier.*
3. any section reserved for a specific function: *the business area of a town; the dining area of a house.*

aspect

(as·pect)

pronunciation: (as-pekt)

(plural: -s)

noun

1. appearance to the eye or mind; look: *the physical aspect of the country.*
2. nature; quality; character: *the superficial aspect of the situation.*
3. a way in which a thing may be viewed or regarded; interpretation; view: *both aspects of a decision.*

assess

(as·sess); noun: (as·sess·ment)

pronunciation: [uh-ses]; (uh-ses-muhnt)

verb (used with object)

1. to estimate officially the value of (property, income, etc.) as a basis for taxation.
2. to impose a tax or other charge on.
3. to estimate or judge the value, character, etc., of; evaluate: *to assess one's efforts.*

noun

4. the act of appraisal; evaluation.
5. an official valuation of property for the purpose of levying a tax; an assigned value.

assist

(as·sist); (as·sis·tance)

(plural: -s)

pronunciation: [uh-sist]; [uh-sis- təns]

noun

1. the act of appraisal; evaluation.
2. an amount determined as payable.

verb (used with object)

3. to give support or aid to; help: *Please assist him in moving the furniture.*

verb (used without object)

4. to give aid or help.

noun

5. *Sports*.
 - a. *Baseball*. a play that helps to put out a batter or base runner.
 - b. *Basketball, Ice Hockey*. a play that helps a teammate in gaining a goal.
6. a helpful act: *She finished her homework without an assist from her father.*

assume

(as ·sume)

pronunciation: [uh-soom]

(verb, -sumed, -sum-ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to take for granted or without proof; suppose; postulate; posit: *to assume that everyone wants peace.*
2. to take upon oneself; undertake: *to assume an obligation.*
3. to take over the duties or responsibilities of: *to assume the office of treasurer.*

attain

(at·tain)

pronunciation: [uh-tān]

(endings -s; -ed; -ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to reach, achieve, or accomplish; gain; obtain: *to attain one's goals.*
2. to come to or arrive at, especially after some labor or tedium; reach: *to attain the age of 96; to attain the mountain peak.*

verb (used without object)

3. to reach in the course of development or growth: *These trees attain to remarkable height.*

attribute

(at·trib·ute)

pronunciation: [v. uh-**trib**-yoot]; [*n.* ă-truh-byoot]

(verb, -ut·ed, -ut·ing, noun)

verb

1. to regard as belonging (to), produced (by), or resulting (from); ascribe (to): *to attribute a painting to Picasso*
2. to consider as a quality or characteristic of the person, thing, group, etc., indicated: *He attributed intelligence to his colleagues.*

authority

(au·thor·i·ty)

pronunciation: [uh-**thor**-ĭ-tee]

(plural: ties)

noun

1. the power or right to control, judge, or prohibit the actions of others
2. (*often plural*) a person or group of people having this power, such as a government, police force, etc.
3. a position that commands such a power or right (often in the phrase **in authority**).

automatic

(au·to·mat·ic)

pronunciation: [aw-tuh-**mat**-ik]

(suffix: adv. -cally)

adjective

1. having the capability of starting, operating, moving, etc., independently: *an automatic sprinkler system; an automatic car wash.*
2. *Physiology*. occurring independently of volition, as certain muscular actions; involuntary.
3. (of a firearm, pistol, etc.) utilizing the recoil or part of the force of the explosive to eject the spent cartridge shell,

introduce a new cartridge, cock the arm, and fire it repeatedly.

available

(a·vail·a·ble)

pronunciation: [uh-vā-luh-bul]

adjective

1. obtainable or accessible; capable of being made use of; at hand.
2. able to serve in public office; usually as a result of having an inoffensive character: *Smith was a particularly available candidate*

aware

(a·ware)

pronunciation: [uh-wair]

adjective

1. having knowledge; conscious; cognizant: *aware of danger.*
2. informed; alert; knowledgeable; sophisticated: *She is one of the most politically aware young women around.*

benefit

(ben·e·fit)

pronunciation: [ben-uh-fit]

(noun, verb, ben·e·fit·ed or ben·e·fit·ted, ben·e·fit·ing or ben·e·fit·ing)

noun

1. something that is advantageous or good; an advantage:
He explained the benefits of public ownership of the postal system.
2. a payment or gift, as one made to help someone or given by a benefit society, insurance company, or public agency: *The company offers its employees a pension plan, free health insurance, and other benefits.*
3. a theatrical performance or other public entertainment to raise money for a charitable organization or cause.

verb (used with object)

4. to do good to; be of service to: *a health program to benefit everyone.*

capable

(ca·pa·ble)

pronunciation: [kā-puh-buhl]

adjective

1. having ability, esp in many different fields; competent
2. able or having the skill (to do something): *She is capable of hard work.*

category

(cat·e·go·ry)

pronunciation: [kat-ĭ-gawr-ee, -gohr-ee]

(plural -ries)

noun,

1. any general or comprehensive division; a class.
2. a classificatory division in any field of knowledge, as a phylum or any of its subdivisions in biology.

challenge

(chal·lenge)

pronunciation: [chal-inj]

(noun, verb, -lenged, -leng·ing, adjective)

noun

1. a call or summons to engage in any contest, as of skill, strength, etc.
2. something that by its nature or character serves as a call to battle, contest, special effort, etc.: Space exploration offers a challenge to humankind.
3. a call to fight, as a battle, a duel, etc.

circumstance

(cir·cum·stance)

pronunciation: [sur-kuhm-stans]

(suffix: plural -s)

noun

1. (usually plural) a condition of time, place, etc., that accompanies or influences an event or condition
2. under no condition, in no case; never
3. under the events this influences the case

cite

(cite)

pronunciation: [sīt]

verb (used with object), cit·ed, cit·ing.

1. to quote (a passage, book, author, etc.), especially as an authority: *He cited the constitution in his defense.*
2. to mention in support, proof, or confirmation; refer to as an example: *He cited many instances of abuse of power.*
3. to summon officially or authoritatively to appear in court.

collapse

(col·lapse)

pronunciation: [kuh-laps]

(verb, -lapsed, -laps·ing, noun)

verb

1. to fall down or cave in suddenly: *the whole building collapsed*
2. to fail completely: *his story collapsed on investigation*
3. to break down or fall down from lack of strength

comment

(com·ment)

pronunciation: [kŏ-ment]

noun

1. a remark, observation, or criticism: *a comment about the weather.*
2. a criticism or interpretation, often by implication or suggestion: *The play is a comment on modern society.*
3. explanatory or critical matter added to a text.

verb (used without object)

4. to make remarks, observations, or criticisms: *He refused to comment on the decision of the court.*

verb (used with object)

5. to make comments or remarks on; furnish with comments; to supply with critical or explanatory notes.

commission

(com·mis·sion)

pronunciation: [kuh-mish-uhn]

noun

1. an authoritative order, charge, or direction.
2. authority granted for a particular action or function.
3. to authorize; send on a mission.

Idioms:

4. **on commission**, paid entirely or partially with commissions from sales one has made or for work one has done: *The salespeople who are on commission earn 6 percent of the total amount they sell.*
5. **out of commission**,
 - a. not in service. not in operating order: *The stove is out of commission.*

commitment

(com·mit·ment)

pronunciation: [kuh-mit-muhnt]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. the act of committing or pledging
2. the state of being committed or pledged

3. an obligation, promise, etc that restricts one's freedom of action

community

(com·mu·ni·ty)

pronunciation: [kuh-myoo-nĭ-tē]

(plural: -ties)

noun

1. a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.
2. a social, religious, occupational, or other group sharing common characteristics or interests and perceived or perceiving itself as distinct in some respect from the larger society within which it exists: *the high school community; the community of scholars.*

compensate

(com·pen·sate); (com·pen·sated)

pronunciation: [kom-puhn-sāt]; [kom-puhn-sāt-ahd]

(verb, -sat·ed, -sat·ing.)

verb (used with object)

1. to provide or be an equivalent; make up for something:
They gave him ten dollars to compensate him for his trouble.
2. to counterbalance; offset; be equivalent to: *He compensated his homely appearance with great personal charm.*

verb (used without object)

3. to provide or be an equivalent; make up; make amends (usually followed by *for*): *His occasional courtesies did not compensate for his general rudeness.*
4. *Psychology*. to develop or employ mechanisms to counterbalance.

complex

(com·plex)

pronunciation: [*adj., v.* kuh m-pleks, kom-pleks, *n.*]

(suffixes: ly, ness)

adjective

1. made up of various interconnected parts; composite
2. (of thoughts, writing, etc.) intricate or involved.

component

(com·po·nent)

pronunciation: [kom-pō-nuhnt,]

noun

1. an important part; element; ingredient.
2. a part of a mechanical or electrical system: *hi-fi components*.

adjective

3. being or serving as an element (in something larger); composing; constituent: *the component parts of a computer system*.

concentrate

(con·cen·trate)

pronunciation: [kon-suhn-trāt]

(verb, -trat·ed, -trat·ing, noun)

verb

1. to bring all efforts, faculties, activities, etc., to bear on one thing or activity (often followed by on or upon): to concentrate on solving a problem.
2. to come to or toward a common center; converge; collect: The population concentrated in one part of the city.
3. to become more intense, stronger, or purer.

concept

(con·cept)

pronunciation: [kon-sept]

noun

1. a general notion or idea.
2. an idea of something formed by mentally combining all its characteristics or particulars; a construct.

verb (used with object)

3. *Informal.* to develop an idea of; conceive: *Experts pooled their talents to make the new car.*

conclude

(con ·clude)

pronunciation: [kuhn-klood]

(verb, -clud·ed, -clud·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to bring to an end; finish; terminate: *to conclude a speech with a quotation from the Bible.*
2. to say in conclusion: *At the end of the speech he concluded that we had been a fine audience.*
3. to decide, determine, or resolve: *He concluded that he would go no matter what the weather.*

verb (used without object)

4. to come to an end; finish: *The meeting concluded at ten o'clock.*
5. to arrive at an opinion or judgment; come to a decision; decide:
The jury concluded to set the accused free.

conduct

(con ·duct)

pronunciation: *n*[kon-duhkt]; *v.* [kuhn-duhkt]

noun

1. personal behavior; way of acting; bearing or deportment.
2. direction or management; execution: *the conduct of a business.*
3. the act of conducting; guidance; escort: *The curator's conduct through the museum was informative.*

verb (used with object)

4. to behave or manage (oneself): *He conducted himself well.*
5. to direct in action or course; manage; carry on: *to conduct a meeting; to conduct a test.*

consent

(con·sent)

pronunciation: [kuhn-sent]

(endings: pl.: -s; -ed; -ing)

verb (used without object)

1. to permit, approve, or agree; comply or yield (often followed by *to* or an infinitive): *He consented to the proposal. We asked her permission, and she consented.*

noun

2. permission, approval, or agreement; compliance; acquiescence: *He gave his consent to the marriage.*
3. agreement in sentiment, opinion, a course of action, etc.: *By common consent he was appointed official delegate.*

consequence

(con·se·quence)

pronunciation: [kɒn-sɪ-kwens, -kwuhns]

noun

1. the effect, result, or outcome of something occurring earlier: *The accident was the consequence of reckless driving.*
2. an act or instance of following something as an effect, result, or outcome.
3. importance or significance: *a matter of no consequence.*

Idioms:

4. in consequence, consequently; as a result; hence: *He withdrew from the world, and in consequence was forgotten.*
5. in consequence of, as a result of; on account of: *A trial was held in consequence of the investigation.*

consider

(con · sid · er)

pronunciation: [kʊhnsɪd-er]

(suffix: pl. -s, -ed)

verb (used with object)

1. to think carefully about, especially in order to make a decision; contemplate; reflect on: *He considered the cost before buying the new car.*
2. to regard as or deem to be: *I consider the story improbable.*
3. to think, believe, or suppose: *We consider his reply unsatisfactory.*
4. to bear in mind; make allowance for: *The arrest was*

- justified if you consider his disorderly behavior.*
(used without object)
5. to think deliberately or carefully; reflect.

consistent

(con·sist·ent)

pronunciation: [kuhn-sis-tuhnt]

(suffix: -ly; adv.)

adjective

1. agreeing or accordant; compatible; not self-contradictory: *His views and actions are consistent.*
2. holding firmly together; cannot be divided into separate parts.

constant

(con·stant)

pronunciation: [kon-stuhnt]

adjective

1. not changing or varying; uniform; regular; invariable: *All conditions during the three experiments were constant.*
2. continuing without pause or letup; unceasing: *constant noise.*
3. faithful; unswerving in love, devotion, etc.: *a constant lover.*

noun

4. something that does not or cannot change or vary.

adjective

5. not changing or varying; uniform; regular; invariable: *All conditions during the three experiments were constant.*
6. continuing without pause or letup; unceasing: *constant noise.*
7. faithful; unswerving in love, devotion, etc.: *a constant lover.*

constitutional

(con·sti·tu·tion·al)

pronunciation: [kon-stī-too-shuh-nl]

adjective

1. denoting, characteristic of, or relating to a constitution

2. authorized by or subject to a constitution
3. of or inherent in the physical make-up or basic nature of a person or thing: *a constitutional weakness*

constraint

(con·straint)

(plural: -s)

pronunciation: [kuhn-**strānt**]

noun

1. limitation or restriction.
2. repression of natural feelings and impulses: *to practice constraint.*
3. unnatural restraint in manner, conversation, etc.; embarrassment.

construction

(con·struc·tion)

pronunciation: [kuhn-**struhk**-shuhn]

noun

1. the way in which a thing is constructed: *a building of solid construction.*
2. something that is constructed; a structure.
3. the occupation or industry of building: *He works in construction.*

consumer

(con·sum·er)

pronunciation: [kuhn-**soo**-mer]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a person or thing that consumes: eats, destroys.
2. *Economics* . a person or organization that uses a commodity or service.
3. *Ecology* . an organism, usually an animal, that feeds on plants or other animals.

context

(con·text)

pronunciation: [kon-tĕkst]

noun

1. the parts of a written or spoken statement that precede or follow a specific word or passage, usually influencing its meaning or effect: *You have misinterpreted my remark because you took it out of context.*
2. the set of circumstances or facts that surround a particular event, situation, etc.

contract

(con·tract)

pronunciation: *n., adj.*, [kon-trakt]; or *v.* [kuhn-trakt]

noun

1. an agreement between two or more parties for the doing or not doing of something specified: enforceable by law.
2. the division of law dealing with contracts.

adjective

3. under contract; governed or arranged by special contract: *a contract carrier.*

verb (used with object)

4. to draw together or into smaller compass; draw the parts of together: *to contract a muscle.*
5. to shorten (a word, phrase, etc.) by combining or omitting some of its elements: *Contracting "do not" yields "don't."*

contrast

(con·trast)

pronunciation: [*v.* kuhn-trast, kon-trast; *n.* kon-trast]

noun

1. distinction or emphasis of difference by comparison of opposite or dissimilar things, qualities, etc. (especially in the phrases **by contrast**, **in contrast to** or **with contrast**)

contribution; contributor

(con·tri·bu·tion); (con·trib·u·tor)

pronunciation: [kuhn-trī-byoo-shuhn]; [kuhn-trib-yuh-ter]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a person who gives money, assistance, etc.
2. a person who writes an article, story, etc., to or for a newspaper, magazine, or the like.
3. money, volunteer work, etc. given to a person, group, etc.

convention

(con·ven·tion)

pronunciation: [kuhn-ven-shuhn]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. an agreement between nations for regulation of matters affecting all of them
2. an agreement enforceable in law
3. an assembly of persons met for a common purpose;
especially : a meeting of the delegates of a political party for the purpose of formulating a platform and selecting candidates for office.

coordination

(co·or·di·na·tion)

pronunciation: [koh-or-dn-ā-shuhn]

noun

1. state of being in the same order or rank.
2. harmonious combination or interaction, as of functions or parts, especially so as to act together in a smooth concerted way.

core

(core)

pronunciation: [kohr]

(noun, verb, -cored, -cor·ing)

noun

1. the central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds.
2. the central, innermost, or most essential part of anything.
3. the inside wood of a tree.

verb (used with object)

4. to remove the core of (fruit).
5. to cut from the central part.
6. to remove (a cylindrical sample) from the interior, as of the earth or a tree trunk: *to core the ocean bottom.*

corporate

(cor·po·rate)

pronunciation: [kor-per-it, -prit]

adjective

1. of, for, or belonging to an association of individuals, created by law or under authority of law, a corporation.
2. pertaining to a united group, as of persons: *the corporate good.*
3. united or combined into one.

corresponding

(cor·res·pon·ding)

pronunciation: [kor-uh-spon-ding]

adjective

1. identical in all essentials or respects: *corresponding fingerprints.*
2. similar in position, purpose, form, etc.: *corresponding officials in two states.*

create

(cre·ate)

pronunciation: [krē-āt]

(suffixes: -ted, -ting, -table)

verb

1. to be the cause of: *these circumstances created the revolution*
2. to cause to come into being, as something unique that would not naturally evolve or that is not made by ordinary processes.

credit

(cred·it)

pronunciation: [kred-it]

noun

1. commendation or approval, as for an act or quality: she was given credit for her work.
2. a person or thing serving as a source of good influence, repute, ability, etc: a credit to the team.
3. a sum of money or equivalent purchasing power, as at a shop, available for a person's use.

criteria

(cri·ter·i·a)

pronunciation: [krī-teer-ē-uh]

noun

1. a standard by which something can be judged or decided
2. (Philosophy) *Philosophy* a defining characteristic of something

cultural

(cul·tur·al)

pronunciation: [kuhl-cher-uhl]

adjective

1. of or pertaining to culture: the behaviors and beliefs characteristic of a particular social, ethnic, or age group.
2. (of a certain variety of plants) obtained by special breeding
3. of or relating to artistic or social pursuits or events considered to be valuable or enlightened

data

(da·ta)

pronunciation: [dā-tuh, dăt-uh, dah-tuh]

(singular: datum)

noun

1. (*used with a plural verb*) individual facts, statistics, or

items of information: *These data represent the results of our analyses. Data are entered by terminal for immediate processing by the computer.*

2. (used with a singular verb) a body of facts; information: *Additional data is available from the president of the firm.*

Usage note

3. Data is a plural of datum, originally a Latin noun meaning “something given.” Today, data is used in English both as a plural noun meaning “facts or pieces of information” (*These data are described more fully elsewhere*) and as a singular mass noun meaning “information”: *Not much data is available on flood control in Brazil.* It is almost always treated as a plural in scientific and academic writing.

debate

de·bate

pronunciation: [dih-bāt]

(**noun, verb, -bat-ed, -bat-ing**)

noun

1. a discussion, as of a public question in an assembly, involving opposing viewpoints: *as a debate in the Senate on farm price supports.*
2. a formal contest in which the affirmative and negative sides of a proposition are advocated by opposing speakers.

verb

3. to engage in argument or discussion, as in a legislative or public assembly: *When we left, the men were still debating.*
4. to deliberate upon; consider: *He debated his decision in the matter.*

decline

(de·cline)

pronunciation: [dih-klīn]

(**plural: -s**); (**verb, -clined, -clin-ing, noun**)

verb

1. to withhold or deny consent to do, enter into or upon, etc.; refuse: *He declined to say more about it.*

2. to express inability or reluctance to accept; refuse with courtesy: to decline an invitation; to decline an offer.

deduce

(de·duce)

pronunciation: [dih-**doos**, -**dyoos**]

verb

1. to reach a conclusion about something by reasoning; conclude that; infer

demonstrate

(dem·on·strate)

pronunciation: [**dem**-uhn-strāt]

(verb, -strat·ed, -strat·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to make evident or establish by arguments or reasoning; prove: *to demonstrate a philosophical principle.*
2. to describe, explain, or illustrate by examples, specimens, experiments, or the like: *to demonstrate the force of gravity by dropping an object.*
3. to manifest or exhibit; show: *He demonstrated his courage by his actions in battle.*

verb (used without object)

4. to make, give, or take part in, a demonstration: *The pickets required a license to demonstrate.*

design

(de·sign)

pronunciation: [dih-zīn]

(plural: -s)

verb

1. to prepare the preliminary sketch or the plans for (a work to be executed), especially to plan the form and structure of: *to design a new bridge.*
2. to plan and fashion artistically or skillfully.

noun

3. an outline, sketch, or plan, as of the form and structure of a work of art, or a machine to be executed or constructed.
4. the combination of details or features of a picture, building, etc.; the pattern or motif of artistic work: *the design on a bracelet.*

design

(de·sign)

pronunciation: [dih-zīn]

(plural: -s)

verb

5. to prepare the preliminary sketch or the plans for (a work to be executed), especially to plan the form and structure of: *to design a new bridge.*
6. to plan and fashion artistically or skillfully.

noun

7. an outline, sketch, or plan, as of the form and structure of a work of art, or a machine to be executed or constructed.
8. the combination of details or features of a picture, building, etc.; the pattern or motif of artistic work: *the design on a bracelet.*

despite

(de·spite)

pronunciation: [dih-spīt]

(preposition, noun, verb, -spit·ed, -spit·ing.)

preposition

1. in spite of; notwithstanding.
- noun**
2. contemptuous treatment; insult: an act showing contempt or defiance.
 3. the feeling or attitude of malice, hatred, for someone or something.

device

(de·vice)

pronunciation: [dih-**vīs**]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a machine or tool used for a specific task; contrivance
2. a plan or plot, especially a clever or evil one; scheme; trick
3. computer hardware that is designed for a specific function to leave someone to his own devices, to leave someone to do as he wishes

discretion

(dis·cre·tion)

pronunciation: [dih-**skresh**-uhn]

noun

1. the power or right to decide or act according to one's own judgment; freedom of judgment or choice: It is entirely within my discretion whether I will go or stay.
2. the quality of being discreet, especially with reference to one's own actions or speech; prudence or decorum: Throwing all discretion to the winds, he blurted out the truth.

distinct

(di·stinct)

pronunciation: [dih-**stīnkt**]

adjective

1. distinguished as not being the same; not identical; separate (sometimes followed by *from*): *His private and public lives are distinct.*

2. clear to the senses or intellect; plain; unmistakable: *The ship appeared as a distinct silhouette.*

distinction

(dis·tinc·tion)

pronunciation: [dih-**stĭnk**-shuhn]

noun

1. a marking of difference: *His distinction of sounds is excellent.*
2. the recognizing or noting of differences; discrimination: *to make a distinction between right and wrong.*
3. a discrimination made between things as different; special regard or favoritism: *Death comes to all without distinction.*

distort

(dis·tort)

pronunciation: [dih-**stort**]

(plural: -s)

verb

1. (*often passive*) to twist or pull out of shape; make bent; contort; deform
2. to alter or misrepresent (facts, motives, etc)
3. *electronics* to reproduce or amplify (a signal) inaccurately,
4. changing the shape of the waveform

document

(doc·u·ment)

pronunciation: [*n. dok-yuh-muhnt; v. dok-yuh-ment*]

(suffix: -s, -ed)

noun

1. a written or printed paper furnishing information or evidence, as a passport, deed, bill of sale; a legal or official paper.
2. any written item, as a book, article, or letter, especially of a factual or informative nature.
3. a computer data file.

verb (used with object)

4. to furnish with references, citations, etc., in support of statements
5. made: *a carefully documented biography.*
6. to support by documentary evidence: *to document a case.*

domain

(do·main)

pronunciation: [*dō-mān*]

noun

1. a region characterized by a specific feature, type of growth or wildlife, etc.: *We entered the domain of the pine trees.*
2. the territory governed by a single ruler or government; realm
3. a field of action, thought, influence, etc.: *the domain of science.*

dominant

(dom·i·nant)

pronunciation: [*dom-uh-nuhnt*]

adjective

1. ruling, governing, or controlling; having or exerting authority or influence: *dominant in the chain of command.*
2. predominant; main; major; chief: *Corn is the dominant crop of Iowa.*
3. *Music* . the fifth tone of a diatonic scale.

economic

(ec·o·nom·ic)

pronunciation: [ek-uh-**nom**-ik, or ee-kuh-]

(plural: -s)

adjective

1. pertaining to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and commodities.
2. pertaining to an economy, or system of organization or operation, especially of the process of production.
3. involving or pertaining to one's personal resources of money: *to give up a large house for economic reasons.*

element

(el·e·ment)

pronunciation: [el-uh-muhnt]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a component or constituent of a whole or one of the parts into which a whole may be resolved by analysis: *Bricks and mortar are elements of every masonry wall.*
2. *Chemistry* . one of a class of substances that cannot be separated into simpler substances by chemical means. See also chart under periodic table.
3. any group of people singled out within a larger group by
4. identifiable behavior patterns, common interests, ethnic similarities, etc.: *He worried that the protest rally would attract the radical element.*

emerge

(e·merge)

pronunciation: [ih-murj]

(verb: e·merged, e·merg·ing)

verb

1. to come forth into view or notice, as from concealment or obscurity: a ghost emerging from the grave; a ship emerging from the fog.
2. to rise or come forth from or as if from water or other liquid.
3. to come up or arise, as a question or difficulty.

4. to come into existence; develop.

emphasize

(em·pha·size)

pronunciation **em-fuh-sīz**]

(endings: -sized, -siz·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to stand out; to be noticed; lay stress upon; stress: *to emphasize a point; to emphasize the eyes with mascara.*

enable

(en·a·ble)

pronunciation: [en-ā-buhl]

(verb, -bled, -bling)

verb (used with object)

1. to make able; give power, means, competence, or ability to; authorize: *This document will enable him to pass through the enemy lines unmolested.*
2. to make possible or easy: *Aeronautics enables us to overcome great distances.*

enforcement

(en·force·ment)

pronunciation: [en-fors-muhnt]

noun

1. the act or process of compelling; forcing
2. something that reinforces; gives force to: *She works in law enforcement.*

enhance; enhancement

(en·hance), (en·hance·ment)

pronunciation: [en-hans]]; [en-hans-muhnt]

(suffix: -ment, plural: -s; v., -cing, -ced)

verb

1. to intensify or increase in quality, value, power, etc; improve; augment

ensure

(en·sure)

pronunciation: [en-**shur**]

verb (used with object), -sured, -sur·ing.

1. to secure or guarantee: *This letter will ensure you a hearing.*
2. to make sure or certain: *measures to ensure the success of an undertaking.*
3. to make secure or safe, as from harm.

environment

(en·vi·ron·ment)

pronunciation: [en-**vī-ruh**n-muhnt]

noun

1. the aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, or influences; surroundings; milieu.
2. *Ecology*. the air, water, minerals, organisms, and all other external factors surrounding and affecting a given organism at any time.
3. the social and cultural forces that shape the life of a person or a population.

equation

(e·qua·tion)

pronunciation: [ih-**kwā**-zhuh]

(suffixes: -al, -ally)

noun

1. a mathematical statement that two expressions are equal: it is either an **identity** in which the variables can assume any value, or a **conditional equation** in which the variables have only certain values (roots)
2. the act of making equal or balanced; equalization
3. a situation or problem in which a number of factors need to be considered

establish

(e·stab·lish)

pronunciation: [ih-**stab**-lish]

(endings: pl. -es, -ing); (suffix: -ment)

verb (used with object)

1. to found, institute, build, or bring into being on a firm or stable basis: *to establish a university; to establish a medical practice.*
2. to install or settle in a position, place, business, etc.: *to establish one's child in business.*
3. to show to be valid or true; prove: *to establish the facts of the matter.*

estimate

(es·ti·mate)

pronunciation: [v. **es-tuh-māt**; n. **es-tuh-mit**]

(verb, -mat·ed, -mat·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to form an approximate judgment or opinion regarding the worth, amount, size, weight, etc., of; calculate approximately: *to estimate the cost of a college education.*
2. to form an opinion of; judge.

verb (used without object)

3. to make an approximate judgment or opinion.

noun

4. a judgment or opinion, as of the qualities of a person or thing.

ethical

(eth·i·cal)

pronunciation: [**eth-ĭ-kuhl**]

adjective

1. pertaining to or dealing with morals or the principles of morality;
pertaining to right and wrong in conduct.
2. being in accordance with the rules or standards for right conduct or practice, especially the standards of a profession: *It was not considered ethical for physicians to advertise.*

ethics

(eth·ics)

pronunciation: [**eth-iks**]

noun

1. a system of moral principles: *the ethics of a culture.*
2. moral principles, as of an individual: *His ethics forbade betrayal of a confidence.*
3. that branch of philosophy dealing with values relating to human conduct, with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions and to the goodness and badness of the motives and ends of such actions.

evaluation

(e·val·u·a·tion)

pronunciation: [ih-val-yū-ā-shuh n]

noun

1. an act or instance of judging or determining the significance, worth, or quality of.
2. (especially in medicine) a diagnosis or diagnostic study of a physical or mental condition.

evidence

(ev·i·dence)

pronunciation: [ev-ĭ-duhns]

(noun, verb, -denced, -denc·ing)

noun

1. that which tends to prove or disprove something; ground for belief; proof.
2. something that makes plain or clear; an indication or sign: *His flushed look was visible evidence of his fever.*
3. *Law* . data presented to a court or jury in proof of the facts in issue and which may include the testimony of witnesses, records, documents, or objects.

verb (used with object)

4. to make clear; show clearly; manifest: *He evidenced his approval by promising his full support.*

exclude

(ex·clude)

pronunciation: [ik-sklood]

(suffixes: -ed, -ing; v. -clud·ed, -clud·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to shut out from consideration, privilege, etc.: Employees and their relatives were excluded from participation in the contest.
2. to expel and keep out; thrust out; eject: He was excluded from the club for infractions of the rules.

export

(ex·port)

pronunciation: [v. ek-**sport**, ek-sport]

verb (used with object)

1. to ship (commodities) to other countries or places for sale, exchange, etc.
2. to send or transmit (ideas, institutions, etc.) to another place, especially to another country.
3. *Computers*. to save (documents, data, etc.) in a format usable by another software program.

facilitate

(fa·cil·i·tate)

pronunciation: [fuh-**sil**-ĭ-tāt]

verb (used with object)

(suffix: ed, ing)

1. to make easier or less difficult; help forward (an action, a process, etc.): Careful planning facilitates any kind of work.
2. to assist the progress of (a person).

featured

(fea·tured)

pronunciation: [fē-cherd]

adjective

1. highlighted; given prominence: *a featured article*
2. having physical traits or a certain kind: *well-featured face*.

final

(fi·nal)

pronunciation: [fīn-l]

adjective

1. occurring at the end; concluding at the end; last in place, order, or time: *the final meeting of the year.*
2. ultimate: *The final goal is world peace.*

noun

3. that which is last; that which forms an end or termination.
4. Often used as **finals**.
 - a. the last and decisive game, match, contest, or round in a series, as in sports.
 - b. the last, usually comprehensive, examination in a course of study.

fluctuate

(fluc·tu·ate)

pronunciation: [**fluhk**-choo-āt]

(verb, -at·ed, -at·ing.)

verb

1. to change continually; shift back and forth; vary irregularly: *The price of gold fluctuated wildly last month.*
2. to cause to waver or go back and forth.

focus

(fo·cus)

pronunciation: [**foh**-kuhs, pl., -ci]

(suffix: -cus·es, -cused, -cus·ing)

noun

1. a central point, as of attraction, attention, or activity: *The need to prevent a nuclear war became the focus of all diplomatic efforts.*

verb (used with object)

2. to bring to a focus or into focus: *to focus the lens of a camera.*
3. to concentrate: *to focus one's thoughts.*

formula

(for·mu·la)

pronunciation: [**for**-myuh-luh]

(plural: -las, -lae)

noun

1. an established form or set of words, as used in religious ceremonies, legal proceedings, etc
2. *math and physics.* a general relationship, principle, or rule stated, often as an equation, in the form of symbols
3. a method, pattern, or rule for doing or producing something, often one proved to be successful.

framework

(frame·work)

pronunciation: [frām-wurk]

noun

1. a structural plan or basis of a project
2. a structure or frame supporting or containing something
3. work such as embroidery or weaving done in or on a frame

function

(func·tion)

pronunciation: [fuhngk-shuhn]

noun

1. the kind of action or activity proper to a person, thing, or institution; the purpose for which something is designed or exists; role.
2. many ceremonious public or social gathering or occasion.
3. a factor related to or dependent upon other factors:
Price is a function of supply and demand.

fundamental

(fun·da·men·tal)

pronunciation: [fuhn-duh-měn-tl]

(suffix; -tally)

adjective

1. serving as, or being an essential part of, a foundation or basis; basic; underlying: *fundamental principles; the fundamental structure.*
2. of, pertaining to, or affecting the foundation or basis: *a fundamental revision.*

noun

3. a basic principle, rule, law, or the like, that serves as the ground work of a system; essential part: *to master the fundamentals of a trade.*

funds

(funds)

pronunciation: [fuhndz]

noun

1. money that is readily available.

furthermore

(fur·ther·more)

pronunciation: [fur-ther-mor]

adverb

1. moreover; besides; in addition: Furthermore, he left orders not to be disturbed.

generate

(gen·er·ate)

pronunciation: [jen-uh-rāt]

(suffix: ed, ing) verb, -at·ed, -at·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to bring into existence; cause to be; produce.
2. to create by a vital or natural process.

hypothesis

(hy·poth·e·sis)

pronunciation: [hī-**poth**-uh-sis] plural: [-seez]

(plural -ses)

noun

1. a proposition, or set of propositions, set forth as an explanation for the occurrence of some specified group of phenomena, either asserted merely as a provisional conjecture to guide investigation (**working hypothesis**) or accepted as highly probable in the light of established facts.
2. a proposition assumed as a premise in an argument.

3. a mere assumption or guess.

identify

(i·den·ti·fy)

pronunciation: [ī-**den**-tuh-fī, or ih-**den**-tuh-fī]

(suffixes: -fied, -fy·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to recognize or establish as being a particular person or thing; verify: *to identify handwriting; to identify the bearer of a check.*
2. to associate in name, feeling, interest, action, etc. (usually followed by *with*): *He preferred not to identify himself with that group.*

verb (used without object)

3. to experience psychological identification: *The audience identified with the play's characters.*

ideology

(i·de·ol·o·gy)

pronunciation: [ī-dee-**ol**-uh-jee, id-ee-]

(plural: -gies)

noun

1. the body of doctrine, myth, belief, etc., that guides an individual, social movement, institution, class, or large group.
2. such a body of doctrine, myth, etc., with reference to some political and social plan, as that of fascism, along with the devices for putting it into operation.

3. *Philosophy*. the study of the nature and origin of ideas.

illustration

(il·lus·tra·tion)

pronunciation: [il-uh-strā-shuh n]

noun

1. something that is shown in the form of a picture, a graph, or data table, in a book or magazine.
2. the act or process of shining or increasing light.
3. the act of clarifying or explaining; to make clear; throw light upon; explain.

immigration

(im·mi·gra·tion)

pronunciation: [im-ĭ-grā-shuhn]

noun

1. the act of moving from one country to another, or one region to another: *The people were immigrating from New York to Spain.*
2. a group or number of people who do move from one country to another are called immigrants.

immigrant

(im·mi·grant)

pronunciation: [im-ĭ-gruhnt]

noun

1. a person who migrates to another country, usually for permanent residence.
2. an organism found in a new habitat.

adjective

3. of or pertaining to immigrants and immigration: *a department for immigrant affairs.*

impact

(im·pact)

pronunciation: [n. im-pakt; v. im-pakt]

(suffix: -ed; -ing.)

noun

1. the striking of one thing against another; forceful contact; collision: *The impact of the colliding cars broke the windshield.*

2. the force exerted by a new idea, concept, technology, or ideology: *the impact of the industrial revolution.*

verb (used with object)

3. to collide with; strike forcefully: *a rocket designed to impact the planet Mars.*

4. to have an impact or effect on; influence; alter: *The decision may impact your whole career. The auto industry will be impacted by the new labor agreements.*

verb (used without object)

5. to have impact or make contact forcefully: *The ball impacted against the bat with a loud noise.*

implication

(im·pli·ca·tion)

pronunciation: [im-plī-kā-shuhn]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. something suggested as naturally to be inferred or understood: *to resent an implication of dishonesty.*

2. *Logic* . the relation that holds between two propositions, or classes of propositions, in virtue of which one is logically deducible from the other.

imply

(im·ply)

pronunciation: [im-plī]

(suffix: -plied, -ply·ing.

verb (used with object)

1. to indicate or suggest without being explicitly stated: *His words implied a lack of faith.*

2. to involve as a necessary circumstance: *Speech implies a speaker.*

incentive

(in·cen·tive)

pronunciation: [in-sen-tiv]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. something that incites or tends to incite to action or greater effort, as a reward offered for increased productivity.

income

(in·come)

pronunciation: [in-kuhm]

noun

1. the monetary, money or payment received for goods or services, or from other sources, as rents or investments.
2. something that comes in as an addition or increase, especially by chance.

incorporate

(in·cor·po·rate)

pronunciation: [in-kor-per-it]

(verb, -rat·ed, -rat·ing, adjective)

verb

1. to include or be included as a part or member of a united whole
2. to form or cause to form a united whole or mass; merge or blend

individual

(in·di·vid·u·al)

(plural: -s)

pronunciation: [in-duh-vij-oo-uh]

noun

1. a single human being, as distinguished from a group.
2. a distinct, indivisible entity; a single thing, being, instance, or item.

adjective

3. single; particular; separate: *to number individual copies of a limited edition.*
4. intended for the use of one person only: *to serve individual portions of a pizza.*

inherent

(in·her·ent)

pronunciation: [in-**heer-uh**nt, -**her-**]

(suffix adv. -ly; adj. -ly)

adjective

1. existing in someone or something as a permanent and inseparable element, quality, or attribute: *an inherent distrust of strangers.*
2. inhering; infixed. : involved in the constitution or essential character of something : belonging by nature or habit .

initial

(in·i·tial)

pronunciation: [ih-**nish-uh**l]

(adjective, noun, verb, -tial·ed, -tial·ing)

(plural: -s)

adjective

1. of, pertaining to, or occurring at the beginning; first: *the initial step in a process.*
2. beginning letter of a word.

noun

3. the first letter of a proper name.

verb (used with object)

4. to mark or sign with an initial or the initials of one's name,
especially as a token of preliminary or informal approval.

injury

(in·ju·ry)

pronunciation: [in-**juh-ree**]

(plural: -rie)

noun

1. physical damage or hurt
2. a specific instance of this: a leg injury
3. harm done to a reputation

instance

(in·stance)

(plural: -s)

pronunciation: [**in-stuhns**]

noun

1. a case or particular example
2. for instance for or as an example

verb

3. to cite as an example

intelligence

(in-tel-li-gence)

pronunciation: [**in-tel-i-juhns**]

noun

1. the capacity for understanding; ability to perceive and comprehend meaning
2. good mental capacity: *a person of intelligence*

interaction

(in-ter-ac-tion)

pronunciation: [**in-ter-ăk-shuhn**]

noun

1. reciprocal action, effect, or influence.
2. *Physics* . the direct effect that one kind of particle has on another, in particular, in inducing the emission or absorption of one particle by another.

interactive

(in·ter·ac·tive)

pronunciation: [in-ter-**ă**k-tiv]

(suffix: -ly, adv; -tion, noun)

adjective

1. acting one upon or with the other.
2. of or pertaining to a two-way system of electronic communications, as by means of television or computer: *interactive communications between families using two-way cable television.*
3. (of a computer program or system) interacting with a human user, often in a conversational way, to obtain data or commands and to give immediate results or updated information: *For many years airline reservations have been handled by interactive computer systems.*

noun

4. reciprocal action, effect, or influence.

interpretation

(in·ter·pre·ta·tion)

pronunciation: [in-tur-prĭ-**tā**-shuhn]

noun

1. an explanation of the meaning of another's artistic or creative work; an elucidation: *an interpretation of a poem.*
2. a conception of another's behavior: *a charitable interpretation of his tactlessness.*

invest

(in·vest)

pronunciation: [in-**vest**]

(suffix: -ment, noun)

verb (used with object)

1. to put (money) to use, by purchase or expenditure, in something offering potential profitable returns, as interest, income, or appreciation in value.

2. to use (money), as in accumulating something: *to invest large sums in books.*
3. to use, give, or devote (time, talent, etc.), as for a purpose or to achieve something: *He invested a lot of time in helping retarded children.*

verb (used without object)

4. to invest money; make an investment: *to invest in oil stock.*

investigation

(in·ves·ti·ga·tion)

pronunciation: [in-ves-tĭ-gā-shuhn]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. the act or process of thoroughly checking, or the condition of being investigated.
2. a searching inquiry for ascertaining facts; detailed or careful examination.

involve; in·volved

(in·volve); (in·volved)

pronunciation: [in·volv]; [in·volvɪd]

(plural: -s; suffix: -ed)

adjective

1. very intricate or complex: *an involved reply.*
2. implicated: *involved in crime.*
3. concerned in some affair, especially in a way likely to cause danger or unpleasantness: *I didn't call the police because I didn't want to get involved.*

issue

(is·sue)

pronunciation: [ish-oo, plural ish-oos]

(noun- plural, -s, verb, -sued, -su·ing)

noun

1. something that is printed or published and distributed, especially a given number of a periodical: *Have you seen the latest issue of the magazine?*

2. a point in question or a matter that is in dispute, as between contending parties in an action at law.

verb (used with object)

3. to mint, print, or publish for sale or distribution: *to issue a new coin; to issue a new book.*
4. to distribute (food, clothing, etc.) to one or more officers or enlisted soldiers or to a military unit

verb (used without object)

5. to be sent, put forth, or distributed authoritatively or publicly, as a legal writ or money.

Idiom:

6. **take issue**, to disagree; dispute: *He took issue with me on my proposal for a new advertising campaign.*

item

(i·tem)

pronunciation: [*n., v. ī-tuhm*]

noun

1. a separate article or particular: *50 items on the list.*
2. a separate piece of information or news, as a short piece in a newspaper or broadcast.

adverb

3. also; likewise (used especially to introduce each article or statement in a list or series)

justification

(jus·ti·fi·ca·tion)

pronunciation: [*juhs-tuh-fī-kā-shuhn*]

noun

1. reasonable grounds for complaint, defense, etc.
2. the act of justifying; proof, vindication

labor

(la·bor)

(plural: -s)endings: -ing; -ed)

pronunciation: [*lā-ber*]

noun

1. productive work, such as physical toil done for wages
2. a difficult work or effort (in combination): labor-saving

3. labor of love; something done for pleasure rather than gain

layer

(lay·er); (lay·er·ing)

pronunciation: [ley-er]; [ley-er-ing]

noun

1. the wearing of lightweight or unconstructed garments one upon the other, as to create a fashionable ensemble or to provide warmth without undue bulkiness or heaviness.

verb (used with object)

2. to arrange or wear (clothing) in layers: *You can layer this vest over a blouse or sweater.*

verb (used without object)

3. to separate into or form layers.
4. (of a garment) to permit of wearing in layers; be used in layering: *Frilly blouses don't layer well.*

legal

(le·gal)

pronunciation: [lee-guh l]

adjective

1. established by or founded upon law; lawful
2. of or relating to law; connected with the law or its administration: *the legal profession.*

legislation

(leg·is·la·tion)

pronunciation: [lej-is-lā-shuh n]

noun

1. the process of making a law or laws.
2. a law or a body of laws passed.

license

(li·cense)

pronunciation: [lī-suhns]

(noun, verb endings: -cenced, -cenc·ing)

noun

1. a certificate, tag, document, etc, giving official permission to do something
2. formal permission or exemption
3. liberty of action or thought; freedom

link

(link)

pronunciation: [lɪnk]

noun

1. anything serving to connect one part or thing with another; a bond or tie: *The locket was a link with the past.*
2. a unit in a communications system, as a radio relay station or a television booster station.
3. *Computers* . an object, as text or graphics, linked through hypertext to a document, another object, etc.

Verb (used with object), verb (used without object)

4. to join be or as if be a link or links; connect; unite (often followed by up): The new bridge will link the island to the mainland. The company will soon link up with a hotel chain.

location

(lo · ca · tion)

pronunciation: [lō-kā-shuhn]

noun

1. a place of settlement, activity, or residence: *This town is a good location for a young doctor.*
2. a place or situation occupied: *a house in a fine location.*
3. *Movies* . a place outside of the studio that is used for filming a movie, scene, etc.

major

(ma·jor)

pronunciation: [mā-jer]

noun

1. a commissioned military officer ranking next below a lieutenant colonel and next above a captain.

2. *Education* . **a.** a subject or field of study chosen by a student to represent his or her principal interest and upon which a large share of his or her efforts are concentrated: *History was my major at college.*

adjective

3. greater in size, extent, or importance.
4. serious or risky: *a major operation.*
5. of or pertaining to the majority: *the major opinion.*

maintain

(main·tain)

pronunciation: [mān-tān]

(suffix: ing, ed)

verb

1. to keep in existence or continuance; preserve; retain: to maintain good relations with neighboring countries.
2. to keep in an appropriate condition, operation, or force; keep unimpaired: to maintain order; to maintain public highways.
3. to affirm; assert; declare: He maintained that the country was going downhill.

maximum

(max·i·mum)

pronunciation: [mak-suh-muhm]

noun, plural -mums, -ma noun

1. the greatest quantity or amount possible, assignable, allowable.
2. the highest amount, value, or degree attained or recorded.

method

(meth·od)

pronunciation: [meth-uhd]

noun

1. a procedure, technique, or way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan: *There are three possible methods of repairing this motor.*
2. a manner or mode of procedure, especially an orderly, logical, or systematic way of instruction, inquiry, investigation, experiment, presentation, etc.: *the empirical method of inquiry.*

adjective

3. (*usually initial capital letter*) of, pertaining to, or employing the Method: *a Method actor; Method acting*

minority

(mi·nor·i·ty)

pronunciation: [mī-nor-ĭ-tē]

(plural: -ties)

noun

1. the smaller in number of two parts, factions, or groups
2. a group that is different racially, politically, etc, from a larger group of which it is a part
3. relating to or being a minority: a minority interest

modify

(mod·i·fy)

pronunciation: [mod-uh-fī]

(suffix: -fied, -fy·ing)

verb

1. to change somewhat the form or qualities of; alter partially; amend: to modify a contract.

negative

(neg·a·tive)

pronunciation: [neg-uh-tĭv]

(suffix: -tived, -tiv·ing)

1. expressing or containing negation or denial: *a negative*

- response to the question.*
2. refusing consent, as to a proposal: *a negative reply to my request.*
 3. expressing refusal to do something: *He maintained a negative attitude about cooperating.*

normal

(nor·mal)

pronunciation: [nor-muhl]

adjective

1. conforming to the standard or the common type; usual; not abnormal; regular; natural.
2. serving to establish a standard.
3. *Psychology*. approximately average in any psychological trait, as intelligence, personality, or emotional adjustment.

noun

4. the average or mean: *Production may fall below normal.*

notion

(no·tion)

pronunciation: [nō-shuhn]

noun

1. a vague idea; impression
2. an idea, concept, or opinion
3. an inclination or whim

objective

(ob·jec·tive)

pronunciation: [uh b-jek-tiv]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. the object of one's endeavors; goal; aim

obtain

(ob·tain)

pronunciation: [uh b-tān]

(suffix: pl.: -s; -ed)

verb (used with object)

1. to come into possession of; get, acquire, or procure, as through an effort or by a request.

verb (used without object)

2. to be prevalent, customary, or in vogue; prevail: *the morals that obtained in Rome.*

occur

(oc·cur)

pronunciation: [uh-kur]

(endings: -curred; -cur·ring)

verb (used without object)

1. to happen; take place; come to pass: *When did the accident occur?*
2. to be met with or found; present itself; appear.
3. to suggest itself in thought; come to mind: *An idea occurred to me.*

offset

(off·set)

pronunciation: [ɔf-set]

(suffix: -set, -set·ting)

noun

1. something that counterbalances, counteracts, or compensates for something else; compensating equivalent.

adjective

2. placed away from a center line; off-center.

verb

3. to counterbalance as an equivalent does; compensate for: *The gains offset the losses.*

option

(op·tion)

pronunciation: [ɔp-shuhn]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. the power or right of choosing.
2. something that may be or is chosen; choice.

outcome

(out·come)

pronunciation: [out-kuhm]

noun

1. a final product or end result; consequence; issue.
2. a conclusion reached through a process of logical thinking.

parameter

(pa·ram·e·ter)

pronunciation: [puh-ram-ĭ-ter]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. limits or boundaries; guidelines: the basic parameters of our foreign policy.

participant

(par·tic·i·pant)

pronunciation: [par-tis-uh-puhnt]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a person or group that shares ideas, objects, etc..

partnership

(part·ner·ship)

pronunciation: [part-ner-ship]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a contractual relationship between two or more persons carrying on a joint business venture with a view to profit, each incurring liability for losses and the right to share in the profits
2. the state or condition of being a participant; a member of an association; joint interest with another person for a temporary time, but not legally binding.

perceive

(per·ceive)

pronunciation: [per-seev]

(suffix: -ceived, -ceiv-ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to become aware of, know, or identify by means of the senses: *I perceived an object looming through the mist.*
2. to recognize, discern, envision, or understand: *I perceive a note of sarcasm in your voice. This is a nice idea but I perceive difficulties in putting it into practice.*

percent

(per·cent)

pronunciation: [per-sěnt]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. one, one-hundredth part ($1 / 100$); one part in a hundred: *The students scored 50% out of a hundred.*
2. British stocks, bonds, etc., that increase or decrease in value at an indicated rate of interest.

period

(pe·ri·od)

pronunciation: [peer-ē-uhd]

noun

1. a portion of time of indefinable length: *He spent a period away from home.*
2. a portion of time specified in some way: *the Arthurian period ; Picasso's blue period; British Colonial period, etc.*
3. *Geology.* a unit of geological time during which a system of rocks is formed: *the Jurassic period.*

perspective

(per·spec·tive)

pronunciation: [per-spek-tiv]

noun

1. a picture employing this technique, especially one in which it is prominent: *an architect's perspective of a house.*

2. the state of existing in space before the eye: *The elevations look all right, but the building's composition is a failure in perspective.*
 3. the state of one's ideas, the facts known to one, etc., in having a meaningful interrelationship: *You have to live here a few years to see local conditions in perspective*
- adjective**
4. of or pertaining to the art of perspective, or represented according to its laws.

philosophy

(phi·los·o·phy)

pronunciation: [fi-**los**-uh-fee]

(plural: -phies)

noun

1. the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge, or conduct.
2. the critical study of the basic principles and concepts of a particular branch of knowledge, especially with a view to improving or reconstituting them: the philosophy of science.
3. a system of principles for guidance in practical affairs.

physical

(phys·i·cal)

pronunciation: [**fiz**-ĭ-kuh l]

adjective

1. of or pertaining to the body's use: physical exercise.
2. of or pertaining to that which is material: the physical universe; the physical sciences.
3. carnal; sexual: a physical attraction.

policy

(pol·i·cy)

pronunciation: [pol-uh-see]

(plural: -cies)

noun

1. a definite course of action adopted for the sake of expediency, facility, etc.: *We have a new company policy.*
2. action or procedure conforming to or considered with reference to prudence or expediency: *It was good policy to consent.*

positive

(pos·i·tive)

pronunciation: [poz-ĭ-tiv]

adjective

1. stated; express; emphatic: *a positive denial.*
2. confident in opinion or assertion; fully assured: *He is positive that he will win the contest.*

noun

3. a positive quality or characteristic.

potential

(po·ten·tial)

pronunciation: [puh-ten-shuhl]

adjective

1. possible, as opposed to actual: *the potential uses of nuclear energy.*
2. capable of being or becoming: *a potential danger to safety.*

noun

3. possibility; potentiality: *an investment that has little growth potential.*

precise

pre·cise

pronunciation: [prĭ-sĭs]

(suffix: adv., -ly)

adjective

1. definitely or strictly stated, defined, or fixed: *precise directions*.
2. being exactly that and neither more nor less: *a precise temperature; a precise amount*.
3. carefully distinct: *precise articulation*.

adverb

4. exact, just, on the dot, incisively, on the button.

predict

(pre·dict)

pronunciation: [pri-**dikt**]

(suffix: -ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to declare or tell in advance on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason; prophesy; foretell: *to predict the weather; to predict the fall of a civilization*.

verb (used without object)

2. to foretell the future about what might or might not happen.

previously

(pre·vi·ous·ly)

pronunciation: [pree-vee-uhs-lee]

(suffixes: ly, ness)

adverb

1. existing or coming before something else in time or position; prior.
2. before; prior to

primary

(pri·ma·ry)

pronunciation: [pri-mer-ee, -muh-ree]

(adjective, noun, plural -ries)

adjective

1. first in time; earliest; primitive.
2. constituting or belonging to the first stage in any process.

noun

3. something that is first in order, rank, or importance.
4. a meeting of the voters of a political party in an election district for nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates for a convention, etc.; caucus.

prime

(prime)

pronunciation: [prīm]

adjective

1. of the first importance; demanding the fullest consideration: *a prime requisite.*
2. of the greatest relevance or significance: *a prime example.*
3. of the highest eminence or rank: *the prime authority on Chaucer.*

principle

(prin·ci·ple)

pronunciation: [prin-suh-puhl]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. an accepted or professed rule of action or conduct: *a person of good moral principles*

2. a fundamental, primary, or general law or truth from which others are derived: *the principles of modern physics.*
3. **principles**, a personal or specific basis of conduct or management: *to adhere to one's principles; a kindergarten run on modern principles.*

Idioms:

4. **in principle**, in essence or substance; fundamentally: *to accept a plan in principle.*
5. **on principle**,
 - a. according to personal rules for right conduct; as a matter of moral principle: *He refused on principle to agree to the terms of the treaty.*
 - b. according to a fixed rule, method, or practice: *He drank hot milk every night on principle.*

procedure

(pro·ce·dure)

pronunciation: [pruh-see-jer]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a manner of proceeding in any action or process; conduct.
2. a particular course or mode of action.

process

(pro·cess)

(plural: proc·ess·es)

pronunciation: [pros-es]; plural [pros-es-iz]

noun

1. a systematic series of actions directed to some end: *to devise a process for homogenizing milk.*
2. a continuous action, operation, or series of changes taking place in a definite manner: *the process of decay.*

verb (used with object)

3. to treat or prepare by some particular process, as in manufacturing.
4. to handle (papers, records, etc.) by systematically organizing them, recording or making notations on them, following up with appropriate action, or the like: *to*

process mail.

project

(proj·ect)

pronunciation: [*n.* proj-ekt, -ikt; *v.* pruh-jekt]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. something that is contemplated, devised, or planned; plan; scheme.
2. a large or major undertaking, especially one involving considerable money, personnel, and equipment.

promote

(pro·mote)

pronunciation: [pruh-mōt]

(suffix: -ed, ing)

verb

1. to help or encourage to exist or flourish; further: to promote world peace.
2. to advance in rank, dignity, position, etc. (opposed to demote).
3. Education . to put ahead to the next higher stage or grade of a course or series of classes.
4. to aid in organizing (business undertakings).

proportion

(pro·por·tion)

pronunciation: [pruh-por-shuhn]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. the corrector desirable relationship between parts of a whole; balance or symmetry
2. proper relation between things or parts: *to have tastes way out of proportion.*

verb (used with object)

3. to adjust in proper amount or relation, as to size, quantity, etc.

publish

(pub·lish)

pronunciation: [puhb-lish]

(plural: -es; suffix: -ed; -er)

verb (used with object)

1. to issue (printed or otherwise reproduced textual or graphic material, computer software, etc.) for sale or distribution to the public.
2. to issue publicly the work of: *Random House publishes Faulkner.*
3. to make publicly or generally known.

verb (used without object)

4. to issue newspapers, books, computer software, that is typed: *The new house will start to publish next month.*

purchase

(pur·chase)

(plural: -s)

pronunciation: [pur-chuhs]

verb

1. to obtain (goods, etc) by payment
2. to obtain by effort, sacrifice, etc: to purchase one's freedom

noun

3. something that is purchased, esp. an article bought with money
4. acquisition of an estate by any lawful means other than inheritance

pursue

(pur·sue)

pronunciation: [per-soo]

(suffix: -sued, -suing)

verb

1. to follow in order to overtake, capture, kill, etc.; chase.
2. to follow close upon; go with; attend: Bad luck pursued him.

range

(range)

pronunciation: [rānj]

(suffix: ed, ing)

noun

1. the limits within which a person or thing can function effectively.
2. the distance between a target and a weapon.
3. an area set aside for shooting practice or rocket testing.

reaction

(re·ac·tion)

pronunciation: [ree-ak-shuh n]

noun

1. a reverse movement or tendency; an action in a reverse direction or manner.
2. a response indicating a person's feelings or emotional attitude to an action in response to some influence, event, etc.

registered

(reg·is·tered)

pronunciation: [rej-uh-sterd]

adjective

1. recorded, as in a book; enrolled.
2. officially or legally certified by a government officer or board: *a registered patent*.
3. denoting cattle, horses, dogs, etc., having pedigrees verified and filed by authorized associations of breeders.

region

(re·gion)

pronunciation: [ree-juhn]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. an extensive, continuous part of a surface, space, or body: *a region of the earth*.
2. an area considered as a unit for geographical, functional, social, or cultural reasons

regulation

(reg·u·la·tion)

pronunciation: [reg-yuh-**ley**-shuh n]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a law, rule, or other order prescribed by authority, especially to conduct.

relevant

(rel·e·vant)

pronunciation: [**rel**-uh-vuhnt]

adjective

1. bearing upon or connected with the matter in hand; pertinent: *a relevant remark.*

reliant

(re·li·ant)

pronunciation: [rĭ-lĭ-uhnt]

adjective

1. having or showing dependence: *reliant on money from home.*
2. confident; trustful

require

(re·quire)

pronunciation: [ri-kwĭ-er]

(plural: -s; suffix: v. -quired, -quir·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to have need of; need: *He requires medical care.*
2. to ask for authoritatively or imperatively; demand.
3. to impose need or occasion for; make necessary or indispensable: *The work required infinite patience.*

verb (used without object)

4. to demand; impose obligation: *to do as the law requires*

research

(re·search)

pronunciation: [rĭ-**surch**, ree-surch]

(plural: -es)

noun

1. diligent and systematic inquiry or investigation into a subject in order to discover or revise facts, theories, applications, etc.: *recent research in medicine.*
2. a particular instance or piece of research.

verb (used without object)

3. to make an extensive investigation into: *to research a matter thoroughly.*

resident

(res·i·dent)

pronunciation: [rez-ĭ-duhnt]

(plural: -s)

adjective

1. living in a place; residing.
2. living or staying at a place in order to discharge a duty, etc.
3. (of qualities, characteristics, etc) existing or inherent (in).

resource

(re·source)

pronunciation: [ree-sors]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.
2. **resources.** money, or any property that can be converted into money; assets.
3. an action or measure to which one may have recourse in an emergency; expedient.

response

(re·sponse)

pronunciation: [rĭ-spons]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. an answer or reply, as in words or in some action.
2. *Biology* . any behavior of a living organism that results from an external or internal stimulus.

restrict

(re·strict)

pronunciation: [rĭ-**strikt**]

(plural: -s)

verb (used with object)

1. to confine or keep within limits, as of space, action, choice, intensity, or quantity.

revision

(re ·vi ·sion)

pronunciation: [rĭ-**vizh-uhn**]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a corrected or new version
2. a process of changing or revising.

role

(role)

pronunciation: [rōl]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a part or character played by an actor or actress.
2. proper or customary function: *the teacher's role in society*.

scheme

(scheme)

pronunciation: [skeem]

(suffix: s, ed, ing)

noun

1. a plan, design, or program of action to be followed; project.
2. an underhand plot; intrigue.

section

(sec·tion)

pronunciation: [sek-shuhn]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a part cut off or separated from the main body of something
2. a part or subdivision of a piece of writing, book, etc: *the sports section of the newspaper*
3. one of several component parts.

sector

(sec·tor)

pronunciation: [sek-ter]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a part or subdivision, especially of a society or an economy: *the private sector*
2. *Military* . a designated defense area, usually in a combat zone, within which a particular military unit operates and for which it is responsible.
3. a portion of land that is divided.

security

(se·cu·ri·ty)

pronunciation: [sī-kyoor-ĭ-tee]

(plural: -ties)

noun

1. freedom from danger, risk, etc.; safety.
2. freedom from care, anxiety, or doubt; well-founded confidence.
3. freedom from financial cares or from want: *The insurance policy gave the family security.*

adjective

4. of, pertaining to, or serving as security: *The company has instituted stricter security measures.*

select

(se·lect)

pronunciation: [sɪ-**lekt**]

(plural: -s)

verb (used with object)

1. to choose in preference to another or others; pick out.

verb (used without object)

2. to make a choice; pick.

sequence

se-quence

pronunciation: [**see**-kwuhns]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. an arrangement of two or more things in a successive order.

2. the successive order of two or more things: *chronological sequence*.

3. an action or event that follows another or others.

series

(ser-ies)

pronunciation: [**seer**-eez]

(plural: -ries)

noun

1. a group or a number of related or similar things, events, etc., arranged or occurring in temporal, spatial, or other order or succession; sequence.

2. a number of games, contests, or sporting events, with the same participants, considered as a unit: The two baseball clubs played a five-game series.

3. a set, as of coins or stamps.

sex

(sex) pronunciation: [seks]

(plural: -es)

noun

1. either the male or female division of a species, especially as differentiated with reference to the reproductive functions.
2. the instinct or attraction drawing one sex toward another, or its manifestation in life and conduct.

verb (used with object)

3. to ascertain the sex of, especially of newly-hatched chicks.

Verb phrase

4. **sex up**, *Informal*.
 - a. to arouse sexually: *The only intent of that show was to sex up the audience.*
 - b. to increase the appeal of; to make more interesting, attractive, or exciting: *We've decided to sex up the movie with some battle scenes.*

shift

(shift)

pronunciation: [shift]

(suffix: ing, ly, ness)

verb

1. to move or cause to move from one place or position to another.
2. to change to another or others.

verb (used without object)

3. (of a sound or set of sounds) to alter in a systematic way.

significant

(sig·nif·i·cant)

pronunciation: [sig-nif-ĭ-kuhnt]

(suffix: -ly, abv.)

adjective

1. important; of consequence.
2. having or expressing a meaning; indicative; suggestive: *a significant wink.*

noun

3. something significant; a sign.

adverb

4. meaningful

5. suggestive

similar

(sim·i·lar)

pronunciation: [sim-uh-ler]

adjective

1. showing resemblance in qualities, characteristics, or appearance; alike but not identical

site

(site) pronunciation: [sīt]

(plural: -s) noun, verb, sit·ed, sit·ing)

noun

1. the position or location of a town, building, etc., especially as to its environment: *the site of our summer cabin.*
2. the area or exact plot of ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located: *the site of ancient Troy.*
3. *Computers . Web site.*

verb (used with object)

4. to place in or provide with a site; locate.

source

(source)

pronunciation: [sohrs]

(plural: -s) noun, verb, sourced, sourcing)

noun

1. any thing or place from which something comes, arises, or is obtained; origin: *Which foods are sources of calcium?*
2. the beginning or place of origin of a stream or river.

3. a book, statement, person, etc., supplying information.

4. a manufacturer or supplier

verb (used with object)

5. to give or trace the source for: *The research paper was not accurately sourced. The statement was sourced to the Secretary of State.*

verb (used without object)

6. to contract a manufacturer or supplier: *Many large companies are now sourcing overseas.*

specific

(spe·cif·ic)

pronunciation: [spĭ-sif-ik]

adjective

1. having a special application, bearing, or reference; specifying, explicit, or definite: to state one's specific purpose.

2. peculiar or proper to somebody or something, as qualities, characteristics, effects, etc.: His specific problems got him into trouble.

noun

3. something exact, as a statement, quality, detail, etc.

specify

(spec·i·fy)

pronunciation: [spes-uh-fi]

(suffix: -fied, -fy·ing)

verb (used with object)

1. to mention or name definitely; state in detail: *He did not specify the amount*

2. to set for as a requirement to be met.

3. to name or state as a condition: *He specified that he be given my power of attorney.*

verb (used without object)

4. to make a particular mention or statement.

strategy

(strat·e·gy)

pronunciation: [strat-ĭ-jee]

(plural: -gies)

noun

1. compare tactics a particular long-term plan for success, especially in business or politics.
2. a plan, method, or series of maneuvers for obtaining a specific goal or result.

structure

(struc·ture)

pronunciation: [struhk-cher]

(plural: -s), suffix: -tured, -tur·ing)

noun

1. mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents: *a pyramidal structure.*
2. something built or constructed, as a building, bridge, or dam.
3. the relationship or organization of the component parts of a work of art or literature: *the structure of a poem.*

verb (used with object)

4. to give a structure, organization, or arrangement to; construct a systematic framework for.

subsequent

(sub·se·quent); (subsequently, adverb)

pronunciation: [suhb-sī-kwuhnt]

adjective

1. occurring or coming later or after (often followed by *to*): *subsequent events; Subsequent to their arrival in Chicago, they bought a new car.*
2. following in order or succession; succeeding: *a subsequent section in a treaty.*

sufficiently

(suf·fi·cient·ly)

pronunciation: [suh-fish-uhnt-lee]

(suffix: -ly)

adverb

1. enough to meet a need or purpose; adequate

2. *logic*. Compare necessary (of a condition) assuring the truth of a statement; requiring but not necessarily required by some other state of affairs

survey

(sur·vey)

pronunciation: [v. ser-vey; n. sur-vey]

(plural: -veys)

verb (used with object)

1. to take a general or comprehensive view of or appraise, as a situation, area of study, etc.
2. to conduct a survey of or among: *to survey TV viewers.*

verb (used without object)

3. to measure land; practice called surveying.

noun

4. the act of determining the exact form, boundaries, position, etc., as of a tract of land or section of a country, by linear measurements, angular measurements, etc.
5. notes on a subject.

task

(task)

pronunciation: [tăsk]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. a definite piece of work assigned to, falling to, or expected of a person; duty.
2. a matter of considerable labor or difficulty.

verb (used with object)

3. to subject to severe or excessive labor or exertion; put a strain upon (powers, resources, etc.).

technical

(tech·ni·cal)

pronunciation: [tek-nĭ-kuhl]

(suffix: ly, ness)

adjective

1. of, relating to, or specializing in industrial, practical, or mechanical arts and applied sciences: *a technical institute.*
2. skilled in practical and mechanical arts rather than theoretical or abstract thinking.

technique

(tech·ni·que)

pronunciation: [tek-**neek**]

noun

1. the manner and ability with which an artist, writer, dancer, athlete, or the like employs the technical skills of a particular art or field of endeavor.
2. the body of specialized procedures and methods used in any specific field, especially in an area of applied science.
3. method of performance; way of accomplishing.

technology

(tech·nol·o·gy)

pronunciation: [tek-**nol**-uh-jee]

(plural: -gies)

noun .

1. The total knowledge and skills available to any human society, art, science, etc.: *anything a society can use to make their life easier, such as cups, plumbing, computers, etc.*

text

(text)

pronunciation: [tekst]

noun

1. the words of something printed or written
2. (often plural) a book prescribed as part of a course of study
3. short for textbook
4. short for text message

verb

5. to send a text message from a mobile phone

trace

(trace)

pronunciation: [trās]

noun

1. a surviving mark, sign, or evidence of the former existence, influence, or action of some agent or event; vestige: traces of an advanced civilization among the ruins.
2. a barely discernible indication or evidence of some quantity, quality, characteristic, expression, etc.: a trace of anger in his tone.
3. an extremely small amount of some chemical component: a trace of copper in its composition.
4. the track left by the passage of a person, animal, or object: the trace of her skates on the ice.

traditional

(tra·di·tion·al)

pronunciation: [truh-**dish**-uh-nl]

adjective

1. a belief or practice of long standing
2. handed-down from generation to the next: as basket weaving, beading, knitting, etc.

transform

(trans·form)

pronunciation: [trans-**form**]

(plural: -s)

verb

1. to alter or be altered radically in form, function, etc.
2. to convert (one form of energy) to another form.

undertake

(un·der·take)

pronunciation: [uhn-der-tāk]

(verb, -took, -tak·en, -tak·ing)

verb

1. to take upon oneself, as a task, performance, etc.; attempt: She undertook the job of answering all the mail.
2. to promise, agree, or obligate oneself (followed by an infinitive):
The married couple undertook to love, honor, and cherish each other.

valid

(val·id)

pronunciation: [val-id]

adjective

1. sound; just; well-founded: *a valid reason.*
2. producing the desired result; effective: *a valid antidote for gloom.*
3. having force, weight, or cogency; authoritative.

variable

(var·i·a·ble)

pronunciation: [vair-ee-uh-buhl]

(plural: -s)

adjective

1. likely to change frequently; changeable: *variable weather; variable moods.*
2. capable of being changed; alterable: *a variable time limit for completion of a book.*
3. inconstant; fickle: *a variable lover.*

version

(ver·sion)

pronunciation: [vur-zuh n, -shuh n]

noun

1. a particular account of some matter, as from one person or source, contrasted with some other account: *two different versions of the accident.*

2. a particular form or variant of something: *a modern version of an antique.*
3. a translation.

volume

(vol·ume)

pronunciation: [vɒl-yoom, -yuhm]

(plural: -s)

noun

1. the magnitude of the three-dimensional space enclosed within or occupied by an object, geometric solid, etc
2. a large mass or quantity: the volume of protest
3. fullness or intensity of tone or sound

widespread

(wide·spread)

pronunciation: [wīd-sprɛd]

adjective

1. spread over or open, or occupying a wide space.
2. distributed over a wide region, or occurring in many places or among many persons or individuals: widespread poverty.