1. “Syntax” The set of rules that govern the combinations of symbols and keywords that make up a valid Python program.

2. “Comments” Explanatory notes or annotations within your Python code that are ignored by the interpreter but provide information to human readers.

3. “Loops” Blocks of code that are executed repeatedly until a certain condition is met, helping automate repetitive tasks.

4. “Interpreter” A software component that reads and executes Python code line by line.

5. “Conditional Statements” Statements that allow you to create branching logic in your code, executing different code blocks based on conditions.

6. “Data Types” The different categories of values that variables can hold, such as integers, strings, and lists.

7. “Operators” or logical symbols used to perform operations on variables and values.

8. “Operators” Mathematical and logical operations like addition, subtraction, and comparison used to manipulate and evaluate data.

9. “Expressions” Combinations of literals, variables, operators, and function calls that result in a single value.

10. “Functions” Named blocks of code that can be called with specific inputs to perform a particular task.

11. “Functions” Built-in or user-defined functions that are associated with specific objects, allowing you to perform actions on them.

12. “Conditional Statements” A program construct that allows you to make decisions and execute different code based on conditions.

13. “Methods” A set of built-in or user-defined operations that can be performed on objects of a particular data type.

14. “Conditional Statements” Instructions or statements in Python that define the behavior of your program and are executed by the interpreter.

15. “Methods” Special keywords or functions used to manipulate and process strings and lists.