1. Averse~ Having a strong dislike or opposition to something.
   1. Examples: She is averse to taking risks.
   2. Synonyms: Opposed, reluctant, disinclined.
   3. Antonyms: Inclined, eager, willing;
2. Ubiquitous~ Present, appearing, or found everywhere.
   1. Examples: Social media is ubiquitous in our society.
   2. Synonyms: Omnipresent, pervasive, universal.
   3. Antonyms: Rare, scarce, limited;
3. Mindset~ A person's way of thinking and their opinions or attitudes.
   1. Examples: She has a growth mindset when it comes to learning new skills.
   2. Synonyms: Attitude, perspective, mentality.
   3. Antonyms: Closed-mindedness, narrow-mindedness, fixed mindset;
4. To acknowledge~ To accept or admit the existence or truth of something.
   1. Examples: He acknowledged his mistake and apologized.
   2. Synonyms: Admit, recognize, accept.
   3. Antonyms: Deny, ignore, disregard;
5. Relevant~ Closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand.
   1. Examples: The information presented is not relevant to the discussion.
   2. Synonyms: Pertinent, applicable, related.
   3. Antonyms: Irrelevant, insignificant, immaterial;
6. Confronted~ Faced or challenged with a difficult situation.
   1. Examples: She was confronted with a difficult decision.
   2. Synonyms: Face, encounter, deal with.
   3. Antonyms: Avoided, evaded, ignored;
7. Conscious~ Aware of and able to think about what is happening around you.
   1. Examples: She was conscious of the impact of her words on others.
   2. Synonyms: Aware, mindful, cognizant.
   3. Antonyms: Unconscious, unaware, oblivious;
8. Agile~ Able to move quickly and easily.
   1. Examples: The athlete demonstrated his agility on the field.
   2. Synonyms: Nimble, quick, flexible.
   3. Antonyms: Clumsy, slow, rigid;
9. Account for~ To explain or justify something.
   1. Examples: They need to account for all the missing items in the inventory.
   2. Synonyms: Explain, justify, reckon with.
   3. Antonyms: Disregard, ignore, overlook;
10. Harsh~ Severe, cruel, or unpleasant.
    1. Examples: His harsh criticism left her feeling discouraged.
    2. Synonyms: Severe, stern, unkind.
    3. Antonyms: Gentle, mild, kind;
11. Contributing~
    * 1. Definition: Playing a part in bringing about a result or helping to cause something to happen.
      2. Example: She was contributing her time and effort to the charity event.
      3. Synonyms: Contributory, contributing to, instrumental.
      4. Antonyms: Hindering, obstructing, impeding;
12. Diverse~
    * 1. Definition: Showing a great deal of variety; different from each other.
      2. Example: The company prides itself on having a diverse workforce.
      3. Synonyms: Varied, assorted, heterogeneous.
      4. Antonyms: Homogeneous, uniform, similar;
13. Deter~
    * 1. Definition: To discourage someone from doing something by making them doubt or fear the consequences.
      2. Example: The high security measures deterred potential thieves from breaking in.
      3. Synonyms: Discourage, dissuade, inhibit.
      4. Antonyms: Encourage, motivate, urge;
14. Shareholders~
    * 1. Definition: Individuals or entities that own shares in a company and therefore have ownership interests in that company.
      2. Example: The shareholders of the corporation will vote on the proposed merger.
      3. Synonyms: Stockholders, investors, stakeholders.
      4. Antonyms: Debtors, creditors, lenders;
15. Devastating~
    * 1. Definition: Causing great damage or harm.
      2. Example: The hurricane had a devastating impact on the coastal town.
      3. Synonyms: Destructive, catastrophic, ruinous.
      4. Antonyms: Mild, minor, insignificant;
16. Tragic~
    * 1. Definition: Extremely sad, especially because of suffering or death.
      2. Example: The loss of lives in the accident was a tragic event.
      3. Synonyms: Heartbreaking, sorrowful, grievous.
      4. Antonyms: Joyful, happy, fortunate;
17. Sanctions~
    * 1. Definition: Official permission or approval for an action; penalties or restrictions imposed on a country or individual to enforce compliance with laws or regulations.
      2. Example: The United Nations imposed sanctions on the country for violating human rights.
      3. Synonyms: Restrictions, penalties, embargoes.
      4. Antonyms: Approvals, permissions, authorizations;
18. Invasion~
    * 1. Definition: An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force; an incursion by a large number of people or things into a place or sphere of activity.
      2. Example: The invasion of enemy troops caught the country off guard.
      3. Synonyms: Incursion, attack, intrusion.
      4. Antonyms: Retreat, withdrawal, departure;
19. A Solid Grasp~
    * + 1. Definition: A thorough understanding or firm hold on something.
        2. Example: The student demonstrated a solid grasp of the complex scientific concept.
        3. Synonyms: Comprehension, mastery, command.
        4. Antonyms: Confusion, uncertainty, ignorance.
20. Refine a Process~
    * + 1. Definition: To improve or perfect a process by making small changes or adjustments.
        2. Example: The chef worked to refine the recipe to make it more flavorful.
        3. Synonyms: Enhance, polish, perfect.
        4. Antonyms: Degrade, worsen, neglect.
21. Breakdown~
    * + 1. Definition: A failure or collapse of a system or process.
        2. Example: The breakdown of communication led to confusion among team members.
        3. Synonyms: Failure, malfunction, disruption.
        4. Antonyms: Success, functioning, stability.
22. Malfunction:
    * + 1. Definition: Failure to function properly; a defect or failure in operation.
        2. Example: The machine experienced a malfunction and had to be repaired.
        3. Synonyms: Glitch, breakdown, fault.
        4. Antonyms: Functioning, working properly, operational.
23. Negligence:
    * + 1. Definition: Failure to take proper care or attention; lack of attention or carelessness.
        2. Example: The accident was caused by the driver's negligence in following traffic rules.
        3. Synonyms: Carelessness, neglect, irresponsibility.
        4. Antonyms: Diligence, attentiveness, responsibility.
24. Safety Goggles:
    * + 1. Definition: Protective eyewear designed to protect the eyes from hazards such as flying debris or chemicals.
        2. Example: Workers in the construction site are required to wear safety goggles at all times.
        3. Synonyms: Protective eyewear, safety glasses, goggles.
        4. Antonyms: Hazardous eyewear, unprotected eyes.
25. Profit Margin:
    * + 1. Definition: The difference between the cost of producing an item and the price at which it is sold, expressed as a percentage of the selling price.
        2. Example: The company increased its profit margin by reducing production costs.
        3. Synonyms: Profitability ratio, profit percentage, margin of profit.
        4. Antonyms: Loss margin, negative profit margin.
26. Revamp a Policy:
    * + 1. Definition: To revise or update a policy to make it more effective or relevant.
        2. Example: The company decided to revamp its dress code policy to reflect modern workplace trends.
        3. Synonyms: Overhaul, update, reform.
        4. Antonyms: Maintain, preserve, keep unchanged.
27. Be Referred to As:
    * + 1. Definition: To be known or called by a particular name or title.
        2. Example: The renowned author is often referred to as the "master of suspense."
        3. Synonyms: Known as, called, labeled.
        4. Antonyms: Unnamed, unidentified, unknown.
28. Offerings:
    * + 1. Definition: Goods or services provided by a company for sale or consumption.
        2. Example: The restaurant expanded its menu offerings to attract more customers.
        3. Synonyms: Products, services, items for sale.
        4. Antonyms: Lack of offerings, scarcity, limited selection.
29. Outside Factor:
    * + 1. Definition: A variable or element that is external to a situation or system and can influence outcomes.
        2. Example: The success of the project was affected by several outside factors beyond our control.
        3. Synonyms: External factor, external influence, outside element.
        4. Antonyms: Internal factor, internal influence, inside element.
30. Flagging Sales:
    * + 1. Definition: Declining or weakening sales figures; sales that are not performing well.
        2. Example: The company implemented a new marketing strategy to boost flagging sales.
        3. Synonyms: Declining sales, weak sales, poor performance in sales.
        4. Antonyms: Growing sales, strong sales, successful sales.
31. Facilities:
    * + 1. Definition: Buildings, equipment, or resources provided for a specific purpose or use.
        2. Example: The university campus has state-of-the-art facilities for students and faculty.
        3. Synonyms: Amenities, infrastructure, services.
        4. Antonyms: Lack of facilities, inadequacy, insufficiency.
32. Securities:
    * + 1. Definition: Financial instruments such as stocks or bonds that represent ownership or debt in a company or government entity.
        2. Example: Investors diversify their portfolios by investing in various securities.
        3. Synonyms: Investments, financial assets, stocks and bonds.
        4. Antonyms: Debts, liabilities, losses.
33. Assets:
    * + 1. Definition: Resources with economic value that are owned by an individual or organization and can be used to generate income or provide benefits.
        2. Example: Real estate properties are considered valuable assets for many investors.
        3. Synonyms: Properties, possessions, valuables.
        4. Antonyms: Liabilities, debts, losses.
34. Legal Entity:
    * + 1. Definition: A business structure that is recognized as a separate legal entity from its owners; can enter into contracts and conduct business activities independently.
        2. Example: A corporation is a legal entity that can sue and be sued in its own name.
        3. Synonyms: Corporate entity, legal person, business entity.
        4. Antonyms: Unincorporated entity, informal organization.
35. Currency
    * + - 1. Definition: A system of money in general use in a particular country.
          2. Example: The US dollar is the currency used in the United States.
          3. Synonym: Legal tender
          4. Antonym: Barter
36. Money circulation
    * + - 1. Definition: The flow of money within an economy as it is spent and received by individuals, businesses, and governments.
          2. Example: The government's economic policy aims to increase money circulation to stimulate economic growth.
          3. Synonym: Monetary flow
          4. Antonym: Money hoarding
37. Coinage
    * + - 1. Definition: The process of making coins or the system of coins used in a particular country.
          2. Example: The coinage of the Roman Empire was known for its intricate designs.
          3. Synonym: Minting
          4. Antonym: Coin shortage
38. Commodity money
    * + - 1. Definition: Money that has intrinsic value based on the material from which it is made, such as gold or silver.
          2. Example: In ancient times, salt was used as commodity money in some societies.
          3. Synonym: Barter currency
          4. Antonym: Fiat money
39. To be susceptible to
    * + - 1. Definition: Likely to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.
          2. Example: Children are more susceptible to colds and flu than adults.
          3. Synonym: Vulnerable
          4. Antonym: Resistant
40. Tax
    * + - 1. Definition: A compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions.
          2. Example: The government increased the sales tax on luxury items.
          3. Synonym: Levy
          4. Antonym: Tax exemption
41. Societal
    * + - 1. Definition: Relating to society or social relations.
          2. Example: The societal impact of new technologies is a topic of ongoing debate.
          3. Synonym: Social
          4. Antonym: Individualistic
42. To differentiate
    * + - 1. Definition: To recognize or ascertain what makes someone or something different.
          2. Example: It's important to differentiate between fact and opinion in news reporting.
          3. Synonym: Distinguish
          4. Antonym: Unify
43. Inequality
    * + - 1. Definition: Lack of equality, especially in terms of opportunities, treatment, or distribution of wealth.
          2. Example: Economic inequality remains a major social issue in many countries.
          3. Synonym: Disparity
          4. Antonym: Equality
44. To intertwine
    * + - 1. Definition: To twist or twine together; to be closely connected or linked.
          2. Example: The histories of the two families were deeply intertwined through generations.
          3. Synonym: Interweave
          4. Antonym: Separate
45. Market economy
    * + - 1. Definition: An economic system in which decisions regarding investment, production, and distribution are based on supply and demand in the market.
          2. Example: The United States is often cited as an example of a market economy.
          3. Synonym: Free market system
          4. Antonym: Command economy
46. Alliance
    * + - 1. Definition: A union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations.
          2. Example: The military alliance between the two nations strengthened their security cooperation.
          3. Synonym: Coalition
          4. Antonym: Rivalry
47. Self-sustaining society
    * + - 1. Definition: A society capable of maintaining or supporting itself without external aid or resources.
          2. Example: The indigenous tribe has developed a self-sustaining society based on traditional farming methods.
          3. Synonym: Autonomous community
          4. Antonym: Dependent society
48. Transaction
    * + - 1. Definition: An instance of buying or selling something; a business deal.
          2. Example: Online transactions have become increasingly popular due to their convenience.
          3. Synonym: Deal
          4. Antonym: Non-transaction
49. Commodity:
    * + - 1. Definition: A raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold.
          2. Example: Oil is a valuable commodity in the global market.
          3. Synonym: Goods
          4. Antonym: Luxury
50. Solely:
    * + - 1. Definition: Only; exclusively; without any other elements or factors involved.
          2. Example: She was solely responsible for the success of the project.
          3. Synonym: Exclusively
          4. Antonym: Jointly