1. **Paternalism** is the practice or policy where an authority restricts the freedom or autonomy of individuals or groups, supposedly for their own good, much like a parent might guide or make decisions for a child. This approach assumes that the authority knows what is best for the individuals involved, often without their input or consent. While it may be well-intentioned, paternalism can be controversial as it can undermine personal autonomy, choice, and self-determination, leading to ethical and social debates.
2. **Assumption** is something accepted as true or certain without proof or evidence. It may mean a belief or an idea taken for granted by people or regarded as self-evident, normally serving as a foundation for further reasoning or action. Assumptions can either be explicit, meaning clearly stated, or implicit, meaning they are understood or implied. While assumptions do have the ability to simplify decisions, these can cause a misconception or even an error if they turn out wrong or lacking foundation.
3. **Deception** is to mislead or deceive someone through the use of false information, concealment of the truth, or misrepresentation. The intention behind it is to mislead one into believing something that is not true to satisfy one's ends or avoid some consequences. In its manifestations, the tactics used in deception might range from lying, exaggeration, or ambiguity to practice in personal relations, business, politics, or any other field. It is trust-destroying and potentially has enormous ethical and social consequences.
4. "**Burdensome**" describe to something that is not easy to carry out, endure, or deal with, mostly because it consumes much effort, time, or resources. It refers to tasks, responsibilities, situations, or entities that "feel heavy," overwhelming, strained, or full of hardship. For example, a burdensome workload might be one that is too large or too complex to handle easily. The term often conveys a sense of inconvenience or excessive demand.
5. "**Expertise**" is that area in which a person has profound knowledge, skill, or proficiency. It is gained by extended experiences, education, and practice in a particular field or subject, enabling that person to execute a task or solve a problem with competence. In this sense, expertise is usually identified and appreciated within a professional setting, whereby an expert is so relied upon for knowledge, advice, or skills. It can refer to a vast domain of expertise that is technical, academic, or even artistic.
6. **A placebo** can be defined as a substance or treatment with no actual therapeutic results; it is administered to many patients or subjects to compare the results in situations where an active medication or treatment is administered to others. In most cases, this would be some sort of benign pill, injection, or procedure that resembles the actual treatment but does not contain active ingredients. The placebo effect is the improvement a patient feels in their condition under the placebo due to a belief in the real treatment, as opposed to any physiological effect.
7. "**Creeps**" is a colloquial term that can refer to:
8. A feeling of unease or fear: When someone says they have "the creeps," he is describing a sensation of discomfort, anxiety, or fear due to something eerie, unsettling, creepy, or related to other adjectives with a similar connotation. This could result from some strange or disturbing situation, person, or environment.
9. A creepy person: usually, it is someone who acts in a manner that is disturbing or unsettling: He might be called "a creep" if he acted in some sort of social faux pas, intrusive, or awkward way that made others feel uneasy. The term is normally used with negative meanings to refer to someone who is acting weird or creepy.
10. Slow, gradual movement: In other uses, "creep" can also describe something which is moving slowly and steadily, often in a sneaky or stealthy way. For example, "the fog creeps over the hills" or "prices creep up."
11. **Spare** refers to an element that is reserved or available in addition to function or capacity. Some examples might include:
12. Spare Capacity: The extra ability of an organ or system to work above the usual level of functioning is advantageous when extra demand is suddenly placed on the body.
13. Spare Organ: Sometimes organs may have some kind of redundancy or more than the required functional capacity. For example, the human body can usually do well with just one kidney or even one lung, so in some ways, a "spare" organ system is given.
14. Spare Parts: In the context of medical treatment, one might presume it refers to extra tissues or organs used in surgeries or procedures, though that sense is pretty rare.
15. **Uncertainty** is a situation where there exists little knowledge about the result of an event or the state of something, and it becomes really hard to predict or be sure of what will happen. It is that lack of clarity or certainty on something which often leads to doubt or ambiguity. In many fields, from decision-making to forecasting or risk assessment, uncertainty can be expected, and it influences planning and judgment. This could be due to incomplete data, unsatisfactory variables, or inherent complexities of the situation.