

EXHIBIT 10



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1995 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1995 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed).

— ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover).

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1995

423—dc20

94-30967

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

12131415RMcN95

Amorite \ə-ˈmɔ-ri-tē\ n [Heb *Āmōrî*] (1535): a member of one of various Semitic peoples living in Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine during the 3d and 2d millennia B.C. — **Amorite** *adj*

amorous \ə-ˈmɔ-rəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *amorousus*, fr. L *amōrosus* \ə-ˈmɔ-rɔ-sʉs\ *adj*] (14c) 1: strongly moved by love and **amor** love, fr. *amare* to love) 2: being in love; in love (received ~ with of (~ of the girl)) 3: indicative of love (an ~ novel) — **amorously** *adv* — **amorousness** n

amorphous \ə-ˈmɔ-r-fʉs\ *adj* [Gk *amorphos*, fr. *a-* + *morphē* form] (ca. 1731) 1: having no definite form: SHAPELESS (an ~ cloud mass) 2: being without definite character or nature: UNCLASSIFIABLE (an ~ segment of society) 3: lacking organization or unity (an ~ style) 2: **amorphously** *adv* — **amorphousness** n

amort \ə-ˈmɔrt\ *adj* [short for *all-a-mort*, by folk etymology fr. MF *a la mort* to the death] (1590) *archaic*: being at the point of death

amortization \ə-ˈmɔr-ti-zā-shən\ also *amort-ən* n (ca. 1859) 1: the act or process of amortizing 2: the result of amortizing

amortize \ə-ˈmɔr-tīz\ also *am-ɔr-tīz* *vt* -tized; -tizing [ME *amortisen* to deaden, alienate in mortmain, modif. of MF *amortius*, stem of *amortir*, fr. (assumed) VL *ad mortire* to deaden, fr. L *ad-* + *mors*, *mors* death — more at MURDER] (1882) 1: to provide for the gradual extinguishment of (as a mortgage) usu. by contribution to a sinking fund at the time of each periodic interest payment 2: to amortize an expenditure for (~ intangible) (~ the new factory) — **amortizable** \-tī-zə-bəl\ *adj*

Amos \ə-ˈmɔs\ n [Heb *Āmōs*] 1: a Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. 2: a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **SIBYL**

amosite \ə-ˈmɔ-sī-tē\ *n* [Amosa (fr. Asbestos Mines of South Africa) + *-ite*] (ca. 1918): an iron-rich amphibole that is a variety of asbestos

amount \ə-ˈmaʊnt\ *v* [ME, fr. MF *amonter*, fr. *amont* upward, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *mont* mountain — more at MOUNT] (14c) 1: a: to be equivalent (acts that ~ to treason) b: to reach in kind or quality (wants her son to ~ to something) (doesn't ~ to much) 2: to reach a total: add up (the bill ~s to \$10)

amount \ə-ˈmaʊnt\ *n* 1: a: the total number or quantity: AGGREGATE b: the quantity at hand or under consideration (has an enormous ~ of energy) 2: the whole effect, significance, or import 3: a principal sum and the interest on it

usage *Number* is regularly used with count nouns (a large number of mistakes) (any number of times) while *amount* is mainly used with mass nouns (annual amount of rainfall) (a substantial amount of money). The use of *amount* with count nouns has been frequently criticized; it is used when the number of things is thought of as a mass or collection (glad to furnish any amount of black pebbles — *New Yorker*) (a substantial amount of film offers — *Lily Tomlin*) or when money is involved (a substantial amount of loans — *E. R. Black*).

amour \ə-ˈmʉr, ɔ-, ə-\ n [ME, love, affection, fr. MF, fr. OPProv *amor*, fr. L fr. *amare* to love] (14c): a usu. illicit love affair; also: LOVER

amour-propre \ə-ˈmʉr-ˈprɔ-prɛ\ *n* [F *amour-propre*, lit., love of oneself] (1775): SELF-ESTEEM

amoxicillin \ə-ˈmɔ-ki-lin\ *n* [amino + *ox-* + *penicillin*] (1973): a semisynthetic penicillin C₁₆H₁₉N₅O₆S derived from ampicillin

amoxycillin *Brit var* of AMOXICILLIN

Amoy \ə-ˈmɔi, ə-\ n (1904): the dialect of Chinese spoken in and near Amoy in southeastern China

amp \æmp\ *n* [by shortening] (1962): AMPLIFIER; also: a unit consisting of an electronic amplifier and a loudspeaker

AMP \æ-ˈem-ˈpɛ\ n [adenosine monophosphate] (1951): a mononucleotide of adenine C₁₀H₁₇N₅O₇P₃ that was orig. isolated from mammalian muscle and is reversibly convertible to ADP and ATP in metabolic reactions — called also *adenosine monophosphate*, *adenylic acid*; compare **CYCLOCAMP**

amperage \ə-ˈm-pɛr-ɪj\ *n* (1893): the strength of a current of electricity expressed in amperes

ampere \ə-ˈm-pɛr\ also *-ˈpɛr* n [André-Marie Ampère] (1881) 1: the practical meter-kilogram-second unit of electric current that is equivalent to a flow of one coulomb per second or to the steady current produced by one volt applied across a resistance of one ohm 2: the base unit of electric current in the International System of Units that is equal to a constant current which when maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length and negligible circular sections one meter apart in a vacuum produces between the conductors a force equal to 2 × 10⁻⁷ newton per meter of length

ampere-hour n (1885): a unit quantity of electricity equal to the quantity carried past any point of a circuit in one hour by a steady current of one ampere

ampere-turn n (1884): the meter-kilogram-second unit of magnetomotive force equal to the magnetomotive force around a path that links with one turn of wire carrying an electric current of one ampere

amperometric \ə-ˈm-pɛr-ɪ-ˈmɛ-trɪk\ *adj* [ampere + *-metric*] (1940): relating to or being a chemical titration in which the measurement of the electric current flowing under an applied potential between two electrodes in a solution is used for detecting the end point

amper-sand \ə-ˈm-pɛr-ˈsænd\ n [alter. of *and* (&) *per se and*, lit., (the character) & by itself (is the word) and] (1835): a character typically & standing for the word *and*

amphet-amine \ə-ˈm-fet-ə-mēn, -ˈmɔn\ n [ISV alpha + methyl + phen- + ethyl + amine] (1938): a racemic compound C₉H₁₁N or one of its derivatives (as dextroamphetamine or methamphetamine) frequently abused as a stimulant of the central nervous system but used clinically esp. as the sulfate or hydrochloride salt to treat hyperactive children and the symptoms of narcolepsy and as a short-term appetite suppressant in dieting

amphi- or **amph-** *prefix* [L *amphi-* around, on both sides, fr. Gk *amphi-*, *amph-*, fr. *amphi-* — more at AMBI-]: on both sides; of both kinds; both (*amphibrach*) (*amphidiploid*)

amphibia \ə-ˈfī-bē-ə\ n pl (1607): AMPHIBIANS

amphibian \ə-ˈfī-bē-ən\ n [ultim. fr. Gk *amphibion* amphibious being, fr. neut. of *amphibios*] (1835) 1: an amphibious organism; esp: any of a

class (Amphibia) of cold-blooded vertebrates (as frogs, toads, or salamanders) intermediate in many characters between fishes and reptiles and having gilled aquatic larvae and air-breathing adults 2: an airplane designed to take off from land and on either land or water — **amphibian** *adj*

amphibious \ə-ˈfī-bē-əs\ *adj* [Gk *amphibios*, lit., living a double life, fr. *amphi-* + *bios* mode of life — more at QUICK] (1643) 1: combining two characteristics 2: relating to or adapted for both land and water (~ vehicles) b: executed by coordinated action of land, sea, and air forces organized for invasion; also: trained or organized for such action (~ forces) 3: able to live both on land and in water (~ plants) — **amphibiously** *adv* — **amphibiousness** n

amphibole \ə-ˈm-fī-bōl\ n [F, fr. LL *amphibolus*, fr. Gk *amphibolos* ambiguous, fr. *amphiballein* to throw round, doubt, fr. *amphi-* + *ballein* to throw — more at DEVI] (ca. 1823) 1: a group of complex silicate minerals with like crystal structures that contain calcium, sodium, magnesium, aluminum, and iron ions or a combination of them

amphibolite \ə-ˈm-fī-bō-līt\ n (1833): a usu. metamorphic rock consisting essentially of amphibole

amphibology \ə-ˈm-fī-bō-lɔ-jē\ n, pl -gies [ME *amphibologie*, fr. LL *amphibologia*, alter. of L *amphibolia*, fr. Gk, fr. *amphibolos*] (14c): a sentence or phrase (as "nothing is good enough for you") susceptible of more than one interpretation

amphiboly \ə-ˈm-fī-bō-lē\ n, pl -lies [LL *amphibolia*] (ca. 1588): AMPHIBOLOGY

amphibrach \ə-ˈm-fī-bræk\ n [L *amphibrachys*, fr. Gk, lit., short at both ends, fr. *amphi-* + *brachys* short — more at BRIEF] (1589): a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable between two short syllables in quantitative verse or of a stressed syllable between two unstressed syllables in accentual verse (*romantic* is an accentual ~) — **amphibrachic** \ə-ˈm-fī-bræk-ɪk\ *adj*

amphictyony \ə-ˈm-fī-ktē-ə-nē\ n, pl -nies [Gk *amphiktynia*] (1835): an association of neighboring states in ancient Greece to defend a common religious center; broadly: an association of neighboring states for their common interest — **amphictyonic** \ə-ˈm-fī-ktē-ˈnɪk\ *adj*

amphidiploid \ə-ˈm-fī-dī-ˈplɔid\ n (1930): an interspecific hybrid having a complete diploid chromosome set from each parent form — called also *alloteraploid* — **amphidiploid** *adj* — **amphidiploidy** \-plɔid-ē\ n

amphimacer \ə-ˈm-fī-məs-ər\ n [L *amphimacrus*, fr. Gk *amphimakros*, lit., long at both ends, fr. *amphi-* + *makros* long — more at MEAGER] (1589): a metrical foot consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables in quantitative verse or of an unstressed syllable between two stressed syllables in accentual verse (twenty-two is an accentual ~)

amphimixis \ə-ˈm-fī-mɪks-ɪs\ n, pl -mix-es \-sɪz\ [NL, fr. *amphi-* + Gk *mixis* mingling, fr. *mignynai* to mix — more at MIX] (1893): the union of gametes in sexual reproduction

Amphion \ə-ˈm-fī-ən\ n [L, fr. Gk *Amphion*]: a musician of Greek mythology who builds the walls of Thebes by charming the stones into place with his lyre

amphioxus \ə-ˈm-fī-ɔks-əs\ n, pl -ox-i \-sɪ\ or -ox-us-es [NL, fr. *amphi-* + Gk *oxys* sharp] (1847): any of a genus (*Branchiostoma*) of lancelets; broadly: LANCELET

amphipathic \ə-ˈm-fī-pæθ-ɪk\ *adj* [*amphi-* + *-pathic* (as in *empathic*)] (1945): AMPHIPHILIC

amphiphilic \ə-ˈfī-fɪ-lɪk\ *adj* (1950): of, relating to, or being a compound (as a surfactant) consisting of molecules having a polar watersoluble group attached to a water-insoluble hydrocarbon chain; also: being a molecule of such a compound — **amphiphile** \ə-ˈm-fī-fa-lɪ\ n

amphiploid \ə-ˈm-fī-plɔid\ *adj* (1945) of an interspecific hybrid: having at least one complete diploid set of chromosomes derived from each parent species — **amphiploid** n — **amphiploidy** \-plɔid-ē\ n

amphipod \ə-ˈpɔd\ n [ultim. fr. Gk *amphi-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT] (1835): any of a large order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceans (the beach flea) with a laterally compressed body — **amphipod** *adj*

amphiprostyle \ə-ˈm-fī-prɔ-ˈstɪl\ *adj* [L *amphiprostylus*, fr. Gk, fr. *amphi-* + *prostylon* having pillars in front, fr. *pro-* + *stylon* pillar — more at STEER] (1850): having columns at each end only (an ~ building) — **amphiprostyle** n

amphisbaena \ə-ˈm-fī-bē-nə\ n [L, fr. Gk *amphibaino*, fr. *amphis* on both sides (fr. *amphi* around) + *baino* to walk, go — more at BY-COME] (14c): a serpent in classical mythology having a head at each end and capable of moving in either direction — **amphisbaenic** \-ˈnɪk\ *adj*

amphitheater \ə-ˈm-fī-thē-ˈtɪr\ also *ˈam-pə-thē-* n [L *amphitheatrum*, fr. Gk *amphitheatron*, fr. *amphi-* + *theatron* theater] (14c) 1: an oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats ranged about an open space and used in ancient Rome esp. for contests and spectacles 2: a very large auditorium b: a room with a gallery from which doctors and students may observe surgical operations c: a rising gallery in a modern theater d: a flat or gently sloping area surrounded by abrupt slopes 3: a place of public games or contests — **amphitheatric** \ə-ˈm-fī-thē-ˈtɪr-ɪk\ also *ˈam-pə-thē-ˈtɪr-* or **amphitheatrically** \-ˈtɪr-ɪk-əl\ *adj* — **amphitheatrically** \-ˈtɪr-ɪk-əl\ *adv*

Amphitryon \ə-ˈm-fī-trē-ən\ n [Gk *Amphitryon*]: the husband of Alcmene

amphora \ə-ˈm-fī-rə\ n, pl -ræ \-rē-, -rɪ\ or -ras [L, modif. of Gk *amphoreus*, *amphiphoreus*, fr. *amphi-* + *phoreus* bearer, fr. *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR] (14c) 1: an ancient Greek jar or vase with a large oval body, narrow cylindrical neck, and two handles that rise

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten. F table \tə\ further \ə\ ash \æ\ ace \æ\ mop, mar \ə\ out \o\ chin \tʃ\ bet \ɛ\ easy \i\ go \i\ hit \ɪ\ ice \i\ job \j\ sing \ɪ\ go \o\ law \o\ boy \ɔ\ thin \θ\ the \ði\ too \u\ foot \u\ lot \y\ yet \ɪ\ vision \v\ ē. ē. ē. ē. ē. ē. ē. ē. see Guide to Pronunciation

748 modern • moisture

just now, fr. *modus* measure — more at METE] (1585) 1 a: of, relating to, or characteristic of the present or the immediate past: CONTEMPORARY b: of, relating to, or characteristic of a period extending from a relevant remote past to the present time 2: involving recent techniques, methods, or ideas: UP-TO-DATE 3 cap: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the present or most recent period of development of a language 4: of or relating to modernism: MODERNIST — modern-ly *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9r-n\u00e9-l\u00e9, m\u00e4-also -d\u00e9r-\u00e9-l\u00e9* n — mod-ern-ly *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9r-n\u00e9-l\u00e9, m\u00e4-also -d\u00e9r-\u00e9-l\u00e9* n

modern n (1585) 1 a: a person of modern times or views b: an adherent of modernism: MODERNIST 2: a style of printing type distinguished by regularity of shape, precise curves, straight hairline serifs, and heavy downstrokes

mod-erne *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9r-n\u00e9* n, often cap [F, modern] (1955): ART DECO

Modern Hebrew n (1949): NEW HEBREW

mod-ern-i-sa-tion, mod-ern-ize Brit var of MODERNIZATION, MODERNIZE

mod-ern-ism *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9r-n\u00e9-z\u00e9-m* n (1737) 1: a practice, usage, or expression peculiar to modern times 2 often cap: a tendency in theology to accommodate traditional religious teaching to contemporary thought and esp. to devalue supernatural elements 3: modern artistic or literary philosophy and practice: esp: a self-conscious break with the past and a search for new forms of expression — mod-ern-ist *\n\u00e9-st\u00e9-n* n or adj — mod-ern-ist-ic *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9r-n\u00e9-st\u00e9-t\u00e9k* adj

mod-ern-i-za-tion *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9r-n\u00e9-z\u00e9-sh\u00e9-n* n (1770) 1: the act of modernizing: the state of being modernized 2: something modernized: a modernized version

mod-ern-ize *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9r-n\u00e9-z\u00e9* vb: -izing w (1748): to make modern (as in taste, style, or usage) ~ vi: to adopt modern ways — mod-ern-iz-er n

modern pentathlon n (ca. 1912): a composite contest in which all contestants compete in a 300-meter freestyle swim, a 4000-meter cross-country run, a 5000-meter 30-jump equestrian steeplechase, ép\u00e9e fencing, and target shooting at 25 meters

mod-est *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9st* adj [L, *modestus* moderate; akin to L *modus* measure] (1565) 1 a: placing a moderate estimate on one's abilities or worth b: neither bold nor self-assertive: tending toward diffidence 2: arising from or characteristic of a modest nature 3: observing the proprieties of dress and behavior: DECENT 4 a: limited in size, amount, or scope b: UNPRETENTIOUS (a ~ cottage) SYN see SHY, CHASTE — mod-est-ly adv

mod-est-y *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-st\u00e9* n (1531) 1: freedom from conceit or vanity 2: propriety in dress, speech, or conduct

mod-er-um *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-m* also *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-m* n [ME, fr. L neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus* measure] (15c): a small portion: a limited quantity

mod-er-i-fi-ca-tion *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-f\u00e9-sh\u00e9-n* n (1603) 1: the limiting of a statement: QUALIFICATION 2: WOODEN 3 a: the making of a limited change in something; also: the result of such a change b: a change in an organism caused by environmental factors 4: a limitation or qualification of the meaning of a word by another word, by an affix, or by internal change

mod-er-i-fi-er *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-f\u00e9-er* n (1583) 1: one that modifies 2: a word or phrase that makes specific the meaning of another word or phrase 3: a gene that modifies the effect of another

mod-er-ize *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-z\u00e9* vb: -iz-ing [ME *mod\u00e9r\u00e9n*, fr. MF *mod\u00e9r*, fr. L *modificare* to measure, moderate; fr. *modus* w (14c) 1: to make less extreme: MODERATE 2 a: to limit or restrict the meaning of, esp. in a grammatical construction b: to change (a vowel) by umlaut 3 a: to make minor changes in b: to make basic or fundamental changes in often to give a new orientation to or to serve a new end (the wing of a bird is an arm *moderized* for flying) ~ vi: to undergo change SYN see CHANGE — mod-er-i-fi-abil-i-ty *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-f\u00e9-b\u00e9-l\u00e9-t\u00e9* n — mod-er-i-fi-able *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-f\u00e9-b\u00e9-l* adj

mod-er-i-on *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-\u00e9-n* n [It *modiglione*] (1563): an ornamental block or bracket under the corona of the cornice (as in the Corinthian order)

mod-er-ish *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-sh* adj (1660): FASHIONABLE STYLISH (a ~ hat) (a ~ writer) — mod-er-ish-ly adv — mod-er-ish-ness n

mod-er-ist *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-st* n [F, fr. *mod\u00e9r* style, mode] (ca. 1840): one who makes and sells fashionable dresses and hats for women

Mod-dred *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-d\u00e9d* n: a knight of the Round Table and nephew of King Arthur

mod-er-u-la-bil-i-ty *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-b\u00e9-l\u00e9-t\u00e9* n (1928): the capability of being modulated

mod-er-ular *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9* adj (1798) 1: of, relating to, or based on a module or a modulus 2: constructed with standardized units or dimensions for flexibility and variety in use — mod-er-ular-i-ty *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-t\u00e9* n — mod-er-ular-ly *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-l\u00e9* adv

mod-er-ular arith-met-ic (1959): arithmetic that deals with whole numbers where the numbers are replaced by their remainders after division by a fixed number (in a *modular arithmetic* with modulus 5, 3 multiplied by 4 is 2)

mod-er-ular-ized *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-r\u00e9-z\u00e9d* adj (1959) 1: containing or consisting of modules 2: produced in the form of modules

mod-er-u-late *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-t\u00e9* vb: -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *modularis* pp. of *modulus* to play, sing, fr. *modulus* small measure, rhythm, dim. of *modus* measure — more at METE] w (1615) 1: to tune to a key or pitch 2: to adjust to or keep in proper measure or proportion: TEMPERER 3: to vary the amplitude, frequency, or phase of (a carrier wave or a light wave) for the transmission of intelligence (as by radio); also: to vary the velocity of electrons in an electron beam ~ vi 1: to play or sing with modulation 2: to pass from one musical key into another by means of intermediary chords or notes, that have some relation to both keys 3: to pass gradually from one state to another — mod-er-u-late *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-t\u00e9* n — mod-er-u-late-ry *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-t\u00e9-r\u00e9* n — mod-er-u-late-ry *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-t\u00e9-r\u00e9* adj

mod-er-u-lat-ion *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-r\u00e9-l\u00e9-sh\u00e9-n* n (1531) 1: a regulating according to measure or proportion: TEMPERING 2: an inflection of the tone or pitch of the voice; specif: the use of stress or pitch to convey meaning 3: a change from one musical key to another by modulating 4: the process of modulating a carrier or signal (as in radio); also: the result of this process

mod-ule *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-j\u00e9* n [L *modulus*] (ca. 1628) 1: a standard or unit of measurement 2: the size of some one part taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of an architectural composition are

regulated 3 a: any in a series of standardized units for use together; as (1): a unit of furniture or architecture (2): an educational unit which covers a single subject or topic b: a unit, packaged functional assembly of electronic components for use with other such assemblies 4: an independently-operable unit that is a part of the total structure of a space vehicle 5 a: a subset of an additive group that is also a group under addition b: a mathematical set that is a commutative group under addition and that is closed under multiplication which is distributive from the left or right or both by elements of a ring and for members of the ring and x belongs to the set

mod-u-lo *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-l\u00e9* prep [NL, abl. of *modulus*] (1897): with respect to a modulus of (19 and 54 are congruent ~ 7)

mod-u-lus *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-l\u00e9-s* n, pl -li -li, -l\u00e9 [NL, fr. L, small measure] (1753) 1 a: the factor by which a logarithm of a number to a new base is multiplied to obtain the logarithm of the number to a new base b: ABSOLUTE VALUE 2 c (1): the number (as a positive integer) or other mathematical entity (as a polynomial) in a congruence that divides the difference of the two congruent members without leaving a remainder — compare RESIDUE b (2): the number of different numbers used in a system of modular arithmetic 2: a constant or coefficient that expresses usu. numerically the degree to which a body or substance possesses a particular property (as elasticity)

mod-u-s ope-ran-di *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-s\u00e9-p\u00e9-r\u00e9-n\u00e9-d\u00e9* n, pl *m\u00e4-d\u00e9-s\u00e9-p\u00e9-r\u00e9-n\u00e9-d\u00e9* n *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-s\u00e9-p\u00e9-r\u00e9-n\u00e9-d\u00e9* n [NL] (1654): a method of procedure

mod-u-s vi-ven-di *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-s\u00e9-v\u00e9-n\u00e9-d\u00e9* n, pl *m\u00e4-d\u00e9-s\u00e9-v\u00e9-n\u00e9-d\u00e9* n *\m\u00e4-d\u00e9-s\u00e9-v\u00e9-n\u00e9-d\u00e9* n [NL, manner of living] (ca. 1879) 1: a feasible arrangement or practical compromise: esp: one that bypasses difficulties 2: a manner of living: way of life

Mog-en David war of MAGEN DAVID

mog-gy also mog-gie *\m\u00e4-g\u00e9* n, pl mog-gies [prob. fr. *Moggy*, fr. *Mog*, nickname fr. the name *Margaret*] (ca. 1911) Brit: CAT

mo-gul *\m\u00e4-g\u00e9-l* n [Per *Mughul*, fr. Mongolian *mongol* Mongol] (1588) 1 or mo-gul cap: an Indian Muslim of an or descended from one of several conquering groups of Mongol, Turkish, and Persian origin: esp: GREAT MOGUL 2: a great personage: MAGNATE — mogul adj, often cap

mo-gul *\m\u00e4-g\u00e9-l* n [G dial; akin to G dial. (Viennese) *mugl* small hill] (1959): a bump in a ski run

mo-hair *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9r* n [modif. of obs. It *mocaiaro*, fr. Ar *mukhay-yar*, lit., choice] (1619): a fabric or yarn made wholly or in part of the long silky hair of the Angora goat; also: this hair

Mo-ham-med-an var of MUHAMMADAN

Mo-hawk *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-k* n, pl Mohawk or Mohawks [of Algonquian origin; akin to Narraganset or Massachusetts *Mohowawog* Mohawk, lit., cannibal] (1634) 1: a member of an American Indian people of the Mohawk River valley, New York 2: the Iroquoian language of the Mohawk people 3: a hairstyle with a narrow center strip of upright hair and the sides shaved

Mo-he-gan *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-g\u00e9-n*, m\u00e4- or Mo-hi-can *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-k\u00e9-n* n, pl Mohegan or Mohegans or Mohican or Mohicans (1660): a member of an American Indian people of southeastern Connecticut

Mo-hi-can *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-k\u00e9-n*, m\u00e4- var of MAHICAN

Mo-ho *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9* n [short for *Mohorovicic discontinuity*, fr. Andrija *Mohorovicic* 1936 Yugoslavian geologist] (1952): the boundary layer between the earth's crust and mantle whose depth varies from about 3 miles (5 kilometers) beneath the ocean floor to about 25 miles (40 kilometers) beneath the continents

Mo-hock *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-k* n [alter. of *Mohawk*] (ca. 1712): one of a gang of aristocratic ruffians who assaulted and otherwise maltreated people in London streets in the early 18th century — Mo-hock-ism *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-k\u00e9-z\u00e9-m* n

Mo-ho-ro-ri-cic discontinuity *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-r\u00e9-v\u00e9-z\u00e9-ch\u00e9-n* n (1936): MOHO

Moh's scale *\m\u00e4-z*, *\m\u00e4-s*, *\m\u00e4-s\u00e9-z* n [Friedrich *Mohs* 1839 Ger. mineralogist] (1879): a scale of hardness for minerals that ranges from a value 1 for talc to 10 for diamond

mo-hur *\m\u00e4-h\u00e9-r*, m\u00e4-h\u00e9-r n [Hind. *muh* gold coin, seal, fr. Per, fr. MPer; akin to Skt *mudr\u00e1* seal] (1690): a former gold coin of India and Persia equal to 15 rupees

moi-ety *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-t\u00e9* n, pl -ties [ME *moite*, fr. MF *moit\u00e9*, fr. LL *medietas*, *medietas*, fr. L *medius* middle — more at MID] (15c) 1 a: one of two equal parts: HALF b: one of two approximately equal parts 2: one of the portions into which something is divided: COMPONENT, PART 3: one of two basic complementary tribal subdivisions

moil *\m\u00e4-\u00e9* n [ME *moillen*, fr. MF *moillier*, fr. (assumed) VL *mol-lare*, fr. L *molis* soft — more at MOLLUFY] vi (15c) chiefly dial: to make wet or dirty ~ vi 1: to work hard: DRUDGE 2: to be in continuous agitation: CHURN, SWIRL — moil-er n

moil n (1612) 1: hard work: DRUGGERY 2: CONFUSION, TURMOIL

moil-ing *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-n* adj (1603) 1 a: requiring hard work b: INDUSTRIOUS (~ workers) 2: violently agitated: TURBULENT — moil-ing-ly *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-l\u00e9* adv

Moi-rai *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-r\u00e9* n, pl [Gk, fr. pl. of *moira* lot, fate; akin to Gk *meros* part — more at MERIT]: FATE 4

moire *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-r*, m\u00e4-r, m\u00e4-r\u00e9 n [F, fr. E *moirai*] (1660) archaic: a watered moirai

moir\u00e9 *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-r\u00e9*, m\u00e4-r\u00e9 or moire *\m\u00e4-r\u00e9*, m\u00e4-r\u00e9 n [F, fr. E *moirai*] (1818) 1 a: an irregular wavy finish on a fabric b: a ripple pattern on a stamp 2: a fabric having a wavy watered appearance 3: an independent unit, shimmering pattern seen when two geometrical regular patterns (as two sets of parallel lines or two halftone screens) are superimposed esp. at an acute angle — moir\u00e9 or moire adj

moist *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-st* adj [ME *moiste*, fr. MF, perh. fr. (assumed) VL *muscidus* alter. of L *mucoisus* slimy, fr. *mucois* nasal mucus] (14c) 1: slightly or moderately wet: DAMP 2: TEARFUL 3: characterized by high humidity SYN see WET — moist-ly adv — moist-ness *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-st-n\u00e9-s* n

mois-t-en *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-s\u00e9-n* vb moist-ened; moist-en-ing *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-s\u00e9-n\u00e9-n*, *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-s\u00e9-n\u00e9-n* vi (1580): to make moist ~ vi: to become moist — moist-en-er *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-s\u00e9-n\u00e9-r* n

mois-ture *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-s\u00e9-cher*, *\m\u00e4-\u00e9-s\u00e9-n* n [ME, modif. of MF *moistour*, fr. *moiste*] (14c): liquid diffused or condensed in relatively small quantity