

EXHIBIT 10

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH
EDITION



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change, alter. of OF *barater* — more at BARRATRY] *vi* (15c) : to trade by exchanging one commodity for another ~ *vt* : to trade or exchange by or as if by bartering — *bar-ter-er* \-tər-ər/ *n*

barter *n* (15c) 1 : the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering 2 : the thing given in exchange in bartering

Bartholin's gland \bär-thə-lən-z-, 'bär-tl-ən-z-/ *n* [Kaspar Bartholin †1738 Dan. physician] (1901) : either of two oval racemose glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubricating mucus — compare COWPER'S GLAND

bar-ti-zan \bär-tə-zən, 'bär-tə-'zən/ *n* [alter. of ME *bretasinge*, fr. *bretais* parapet — more at BRATTICE] (1801) : a small structure (as a turret) projecting from a building and serving esp. for lookout or defense

Bartlett \bärt-lət/ *n* [Enoch Bartlett †1860 Am. orchardist] (1847) : a pear that has yellowish-green or sometimes red skin and whitish flesh and is the principal commercially produced pear in the U.S.

Baruch \bä-'rük, 'bär-'ük, 'bär-'/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Barouch*, fr. Heb *Barukh*] : a homiletic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

bar-ware \bär-'wer/ *n* (1941) : glassware or utensils used in preparing and serving alcoholic beverages

bary-on \ber-ē-'än, 'bä-rē-'/ *n* [ISV *bary-* (fr. Gk *barys* heavy) + *-on* — more at GRIEVE] (1953) : any of a group of subatomic particles (as neutrons) that are subject to the strong force and are composed of three quarks — *bary-on-ic* \ber-ē-'ä-nik, 'bä-rē-'/ *adj*

bary-tes \bä-'rī-tēz/ also *bar-yte* \ber-'it/ chiefly Brit var of BARITE

barytone var of BARTONE

BAS *abbr* 1 bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sciences

bas-al \bäs-'äl, -zəl/ *adj* (1645) 1 *a* : relating to, situated at, or forming the base: *b* : arising from the base of a stem (~ leaves) 2 *a* : of or relating to the foundation, base, or essence : FUNDAMENTAL *b* : of, relating to, or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital activities of an organism : MINIMAL (*a* ~ diet) *c* : used for teaching beginners (~ readers) — *bas-al-ly* *adv*

basal body *n* (1902) : a minute distinctively staining cell organelle found at the base of a flagellum or cilium and identical to a centriole in structure — called also *basal granule*, *kinetosome*

basal cell *n* (ca. 1903) : one of the innermost cells of the deeper epidermis of the skin

basal ganglion *n* (ca. 1889) : any of four deeply placed masses of gray matter (as the amygdala) in each cerebral hemisphere — called also *basal nucleus*

basal metabolic rate *n* (1922) : the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest

basal metabolism *n* (1913) : the turnover of energy in a fasting and resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate

basalt \bä-'sölt, 'bä-'/ *n* [L *basaltis*, MS var. of *basanites* touchstone, fr. Gk *basanites* (lithos), fr. *basanos* touchstone, fr. Egypt *bhnw*] (1601) : a dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagioclase, augite, and usu. magnetite — *bas-al-tic* \bä-'sölt-'nik-/ *adj*

bas-cule \bas-(j)kyül/ *n* [F, seesaw] (1678) : an apparatus or structure (as a drawbridge) in which one end is counterbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights

base \bas/ *n*, *pl* *bas-es* \bäs-'əz/ [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *basis*, fr. Gk, step, base, fr. *bainein* to go — more at COME] (13c) 1 *a* (1) : the lower part of a wall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2) : the lower part of a complete architectural design *b* : the bottom of something considered as its support : FOUNDATION *c* (1) : a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed; *esp* : one on which the figure stands (2) : the length of a base *d* : that part of a bodily organ by which it is attached to another more central structure of the organism 2 *a* : a main ingredient (paint having a latex ~) *b* : a supporting or carrying ingredient (as of a medicine) 3 *a* : the fundamental part of something : GROUNDWORK, BASIS *b* : the economic factors on which in Marxist theory all legal, social, and political relations are formed 4 : the lower part of a heraldic field 5 *a* : the starting point or line for an action or undertaking *b* : a baseline in surveying *c* : a center or area of operations: as (1) : the place from which a military force draws supplies (2) : a place where military operations begin (3) : a permanent military installation *d* (1) : a number (as 5 in 56.44 or 57) that is raised to a power; *esp* : the number that when raised to a power equal to the logarithm of a number yields the number itself (the logarithm of 100 to the ~ 10 is 2 since 10² = 100) (2) : a number equal to the number of units in a given digit's place that for a given system of writing numbers is required to give the numeral 1 in the next higher place (the decimal system uses a ~ of 10); also *esp* : such a system of writing numbers using an indicated base (convert from ~ 10 to ~ 2) (3) : a number that is multiplied by a rate or of which a percentage or fraction is calculated (to find the interest on \$90 at 40 percent multiply the ~ 90 by .10) *e* : ROOT 6 *a* : the starting place or goal in various games *b* : any one of the four stations at the corners of a baseball infield *c* : a point to be considered (his opening remarks touched every ~) 7 *a* : any of various typically water-soluble and bitter tasting compounds that in solution have a pH greater than 7, are capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt, and are molecules or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or able to give up an unshared pair of electrons to an acid *b* : any of the five purine or pyrimidine bases of DNA and RNA that include cytosine, guanine, adenine, thymine, and uracil 8 : a price level at which a security previously declining in price resists further decline 9 : the part of a transformational grammar that consists of rules and a lexicon and generates the deep structures of a language — *bas-ed* \bäs-t/ *adj* — *base-less* \bäs-ləs/ *adj* — *off base* 1 : WRONG, MISTAKEN (estimates were way off base) 2 : UNAWARES (caught off base by the charges)

base *vt* based; *bas-ing* (1587) 1 : to make, form, or serve as a base for 2 : to find a base or basis for — usu. used with *on* or *upon*

base *adj* [ME *bas*, fr. AF, fr. LL *bassus* fat, short, low] (14c) 1 *archaic* : of little height 2 *obs* : low in place or position 3 *obs* : *BASS* 4 *archaic* : BASEBORN 5 *a* : resembling a villain : SERVILE (*a* ~ tenant) *b* : held by villenage (~ tenure) 6 *a* : being of comparatively low value and having relatively inferior properties (as lack of resistance to

corrosion) (*a* ~ metal such as iron) — compare NOBLE *b* : containing a larger than usual proportion of base metals (~ silver denarii) 7 *a* : lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit : IGNOBLE *b* : lacking higher values : DEGRADING (*a* drab ~ way of life) — *base-ly* *adv* — *base-ness* *n*

syn BASE, LOW, VILE mean deserving of contempt because of the absence of higher values. BASE stresses the ignoble and may suggest cruelty, treachery, greed, or grossness (*base* motives). LOW may connote crafty cunning, vulgarity, or immorality and regularly implies an out-*raging* of one's sense of decency or propriety (refused to listen to such *low* talk). VILE, the strongest of these words, tends to suggest disgusting depravity or filth (*a vile* remark).

base angle *n* (ca. 1949) : either of the angles of a triangle that have one side in common with the base

base-ball \bäs-'bòl/ *n*, often *attrib* (ca. 1815) : a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field having four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score; also : the ball used in this game

baseball cap *n* (1944) : a cap of the kind worn by baseball players that has a rounded crown and a long visor

base-board \-'bòrd/ *n* (1847) : a board situated at or forming the base of something; *specif* : a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adjoining floor

base-born \-'bòrn/ *adj* (1591) 1 : MEAN, IGNOBLE 2 *a* : of humble birth *b* : of illegitimate birth

base exchange *n* (ca. 1956) : a post exchange at a naval or air force base

base hit *n* (1874) : a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely without benefit of an error or fielder's choice

BASE jumping \bäs-'jùmp/ [*building*, antenna, span, earth] (1982) : the activity or sport of parachuting from a high structure (as a building, tower, or bridge) or cliff — **BASE jumper** *n*

base-line \bäs-'līn/ *n*, often *attrib* (1610) 1 : a line serving as a basis; *esp* : one of known measure or position used (as in surveying or navigation) to calculate or locate something 2 *a* : either of the lines on a baseball field that lead from home plate to first base and third base and are extended into the outfield as foul lines *b* : BASE PATH 3 : a boundary line at either end of a court (as in tennis or basketball) 4 : a usu. initial set of critical observations or data used for comparison or a control 5 : a starting point (the ~ of this discussion)

base-lin-er \bäs-'lī-nər/ *n* (ca. 1929) : a tennis player who stays on or near the baseline and seldom moves to the net

base-ment \bäs-'mənt/ [*n* [prob. fr. *base*] (1613) 1 : the part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level 2 : the ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture 3 : the lowest or fundamental part of something; *specif* : the rocks underlying stratified rocks 4 chiefly *NewEng* : a toilet or washroom esp. in a school — *base-ment-less* \-ləs/ *adj*

basement membrane *n* (1847) : a thin membranous layer of connective tissue that separates a layer of epithelial cells from the underlying lamina propria

bas-en-ji \bä-'sen-jē, -'zen-/ *n* [prob. modif. of Lingala *mbwa na basen-ji*, lit., dogs of the bushland people] (1937) : any of a breed of small curly-tailed dogs of African origin that do not bark

base on balls (1884) : an advance to first base awarded a baseball player who during a turn at bat takes four pitches that are balls

base-pair *vi* (1973) : to participate in formation of a base pair (adenine ~s with thymine)

base pair *n* (1956) : one of the pairs of nucleotide bases on complementary strands of nucleic acid that consist of a purine on one strand joined to a pyrimidine on the other strand by hydrogen bonds holding together the two strands much like the rungs of a ladder and that include adenine linked to thymine in DNA or to uracil in RNA and guanine linked to cytosine in both DNA and RNA

base path *n* (1935) : the area between the bases of a baseball field used by a base runner

base pay *n* (1920) : a rate or amount of pay for a standard work period, job, or position exclusive of additional payments or allowances

base-plate \bäs-'plāt/ *n* (1876) : a plate that serves as a base or support

base runner *n* (1867) : a baseball player of the team at bat who is on base or is attempting to reach a base — *base-running* *n*

bases pl of BASE or BASIS

bash \bæsh/ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt* (1750) 1 : to strike violently : HIT; also : to injure or damage by striking : SMASH — often used with *in* 2 : to attack physically or verbally (media ~ing) (celebrity ~ing) ~ *vi* : CRASH — *bash-er* *n*

bash *n* (1805) 1 : a forceful blow 2 : a festive social gathering : PARTY 3 chiefly *Brit* : TRY, ATTEMPT (have a ~ at it)

bashaw var of PASHA

bash-ful \bæsh-'fəl/ *adj* [obs. *bash* (to be abashed)] (1548) 1 : socially shy or timid : DIFFIDENT, SELF-CONSCIOUS 2 : resulting from or typical of a bashful nature (*a* ~ smile) *syn* see SHY — *bash-ful-ly* \-fəl-'lē/ *adv* — *bash-ful-ness* \-fəl-'nəs/ *n*

ba-sic \bä-'sīk also -'zīk/ *adj* (1842) 1 *a* : of, relating to, or forming the base or essence : FUNDAMENTAL (~ truths) *b* : concerned with fundamental scientific principles : not applied (~ research) 2 : constituting or serving as the basis or starting point (*a* ~ set of tools) 3 *a* : of, relating to, containing, or having the character of a chemical base *b* : having an alkaline reaction 4 : containing relatively little silica (~ rocks) 5 : relating to, made by, used in, or being a process of making steel done in a furnace lined with basic material and under basic slag — *ba-sic-i-ty* \bä-'sī-sē-tē/ *n*

basic *n* (1926) 1 : something that is basic : FUNDAMENTAL (get back to ~s) 2 : BASIC TRAINING

BA-SIC \bä-'sīk/ *n* [Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code] (1964) : a simplified high-level language for programming a computer

ba-si-cal-ly \bä-'sī-k(ə)-lē/ also -'zī-/ *adv* (1903) 1 *a* : at a basic level : in

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \ə\ out \ch\ chin \el\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot \y\ yet \z\h\ vision, beige \k, n, æ, ue, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

id youngest
georgianus,
ob. alter. of
us) of deep
ad is caught
or(-ə)nj\ n,
for growing
(1884): the
adj (1778)
or
(88): some-



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me in 1575
under obe-

lating to, or
k(ə)l\ adv
torio di San
: a lengthy
recitatives,

, fr. LL orate
or insti-
or church
rare] (1594)
2 a: public
character-
to the emo-

5c) 1: any
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: something
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symbolizing

ENCIRCLE,
LL; MF or-
ic): SPHR-

arly circular

b. fr. orbis]
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lete revolu-
2: a range
> syn see

2: to send
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bed region
1 zero, one,
ccraft de-
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-shaped flat

3. modif. of

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1606) 1 a
nium in an

ancient Greek theater b: a corresponding semicircular space in a Roman theater used for seating important persons 2 a: the space in front of the stage in a modern theater that is used by an orchestra b: the forward section of seats on the main floor of a theater c: the main floor of a theater 3: a group of musicians including esp. string players organized to perform ensemble music — compare BAND
orches-tral \or-'kes-trəl\ adj (ca. 1811) 1: of, relating to, or composed for an orchestra 2: suggestive of an orchestra or its musical qualities — orches-tral-ly \-trə-lē\ adv
orches-trate \or-'kə-'strāt\ vt -trat-ed; -trat-ing (1880) 1 a: to compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra b: to provide with orchestration (~ a ballet) 2: to arrange or combine so as to achieve a desired or maximum effect (orchestrated preparations for the banquet) — orches-tra-tor also orches-trat-er \-strə-tər\ n
orches-tra-tion \or-'kə-'strā-shən\ n (ca. 1859) 1: the arrangement of a musical composition for performance by an orchestra; also: orchestral treatment of a musical composition 2: harmonious organization (develop a world community through ~ of cultural diversities — L. K. Frank) — orches-tra-tion-al \-shənəl-, shə-nəl\ adj

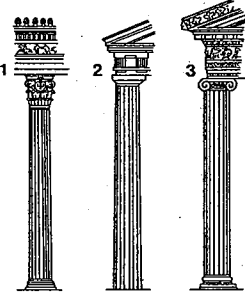
or-chid \or-'kɛd\ n [irreg. fr. NL Orchis] (1845) 1: any of a large family (Orchidaceae, the orchid family) of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial monocotyledonous plants that usu. have showy 3-petaled flowers with the middle petal enlarged into a lip and differing from the others in shape and color 2: a light purple — or-chid-like \-līk\ adj
or-chi-da-ceous \or-'kə-'dā-shəs\ adj [NL Orchidaceae, family name, fr. Orchis] (1838) 1: of, relating to, or resembling the orchids 2: SHOWY, OSTENTATIOUS
or-chi-ec-to-my \or-'kē-'ek-tə-mē\ n, pl -mies [Gk orchis + E-ectomy] (ca. 1894): surgical removal of one or both testes
or-chis \or-'kəs\ n [NL, fr. L, orchid, fr. Gk, testicle, orchid; akin to Mfr uirge testicle] (1562): ORCHID; esp: any of a genus (Orchis) of orchids with fleshy roots and a spurred lip
ord abbr 1 order 2 ordnance
or-dain \or-'dān\ vb [ME ordainen, fr. AF ordener, ordeiner, fr. LL ordinare, fr. L, to put in order, appoint, fr. ordin-, ordo order] vt (14c) 1: to invest officially (as by the laying on of hands) with ministerial or priestly authority 2 a: to establish or order by appointment, decree, or law: ENACT (we the people... do ~ and establish this Constitution — U.S. Constitution) b: DESTINE, FOREORDAIN ~ vi: to issue an order — or-dain-er n — or-dain-ment \-'dān-mənt\ n
or-deal \or-'dē(-ə)l, 'or-'\ n [ME ordal, fr. OE ordāl; akin to OHG urteil judgment, OE dāl division — more at DEAL] (bef. 12c) 1: a primitive means used to determine guilt or innocence by submitting the accused to dangerous or painful tests believed to be under supernatural control (~ by fire) 2: a severe trial or experience



orchid 1

or-der \or-'dər\ vb or-der-ed; or-der-ing \or-'d(-ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME, fr. ordre, n] vt (13c) 1: to put in order: ARRANGE 2 a: to give an order to: COMMAND b: DESTINE, ORDAIN (so ~ed by the gods) c: to command to go or come to a specified place (~ed back to the base) d: to give an order for (~ a meal) ~ vi: 1: to bring about order: REGULATE 2 a: to issue orders: COMMAND b: to give or place an order — or-der-able \-ə-bəl\ adj — or-der-er \-'dər-ər\ n
syn ORDER, ARRANGE, MARSHAL, ORGANIZE, SYSTEMATIZE, METHODIZE mean to put persons or things into their proper places in relation to each other. ORDER suggests a straightening out so as to eliminate confusion (ordered her business affairs). ARRANGE implies a setting in sequence, relationship, or adjustment (arranged the files numerically). MARSHAL suggests gathering and arranging in preparation for a particular operation or effective use (marshaling the facts for argument). ORGANIZE implies arranging so that the whole aggregate works as a unit with each element having a proper function (organized the volunteers into teams). SYSTEMATIZE implies arranging according to a predetermined scheme (systematized billing procedures). METHODIZE suggests imposing an orderly procedure rather than a fixed scheme (methodizes every aspect of daily living). syn see in addition COMMAND

order n [ME, fr. AF ordre, fr. ML & L; ML ordin-, ordo ecclesiastical order, fr. L, arrangement, group, class; akin to L ordiri to lay the warp, begin] (14c) 1 a: a group of people united in a formal way: as (1) a fraternal society (the Masonic Order) (2) a community under a religious rule; esp: one requiring members to take solemn vows b: a badge or medal of such a society; also: a military decoration 2 a: any of the several grades of the Christian ministry b pl: the office of a person in the Christian ministry c pl: ORDINATION 3 a: a rank, class, or special group in a community or society b: a class of persons or things grouped according to quality, value, or natural characteristics: as (1) a category of taxonomic classification ranking above the family and below the class (2) the broadest category in soil classification 4 a (1) RANK, LEVEL (a statesman of the first ~) (2) CATEGORY, CLASS (in emergencies of this ~ — R. B. Westerfield) b (1) the arrangement or sequence of objects or of events in time (listed the items in ~ of importance) (the batting ~) (2) a sequential arrangement of mathematical elements c: DEGREE 12a, b d (1) the number of times differentiation is applied successively (derivatives of higher ~) (2) of a differential equation: the order of the derivative of highest order e: the number of columns or



order 8b: 1 Corinthian, 2 Doric, 3 Ionic

rows or columns and rows in a magic square, determinant, or matrix (the ~ of a matrix with 2 rows and 3 columns is 2 by 3) f: the number of elements in a finite mathematical group 5 a (1) a sociopolitical system (was opposed to changes in the established ~) (2) a particular sphere or aspect of a sociopolitical system (the present economic ~) b: a regular or harmonious arrangement (the ~ of nature) 6 a: a prescribed form of a religious service: RITE b: the customary mode of procedure esp. in debate (point of ~) 7 a: the state of peace, freedom from confused or unruly behavior, and respect for law or proper authority (promised to restore law and ~) b: a specific rule, regulation, or authoritative direction: COMMAND 8 a: a style of building b: a type of column and entablature forming the unit of a style 9 a: state or condition esp. with regard to functioning or repair (things were in terrible ~) b: a proper, orderly, or functioning condition (their passports were in ~) (the phone is out of ~) 10 a: a written direction to pay money to someone b: a commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods or to perform work c: goods or items bought or sold d: an assigned or requested undertaking (landing men on the moon was a tall ~) 11: ORDER OF THE DAY (flat roofs were the ~ in the small villages) — or-der-less \-ləs\ adj — in order: APPROPRIATE, DESIRABLE (an apology is in order) — in order to: for the purpose of — on order: in the process of being ordered — on the order of 1: after the fashion of: LIKE (a genius on the order of Newton — D. B. Botkin) 2: ABOUT, APPROXIMATELY (spent on the order of two million dollars) — to order: according to the specifications of an order (shoes made to order)

order arms n [fr. the command order arms] (1847) 1: a command to return the rifle to order arms from present arms or to drop the hand from a hand salute 2: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held vertically beside the right leg with the butt resting on the ground

or-dered \or-'dard\ adj (1579): characterized by order: as a: marked by regularity or discipline (led an ~ life) b: marked by regular or harmonious arrangement or disposition (an ~ landscape) (the ~ crystal structure) c: having elements arranged or identified according to a rule: as (1) having the property that every pair of different elements is related by a transitive relationship that is not symmetric (2) having elements labeled by ordinal numbers (an ~ triple, has a first, second, and third element)

or-der-li-ness \'ord-ər-lē-nəs\ n (1571): the quality or state of being orderly

or-der-ly \-lē\ adj (1570) 1 a (1) arranged or disposed in some order or pattern: REGULAR (~ rows of houses) (2) marked by order: TIDY (keeps an ~ desk) b: governed by law: REGULATED (an ~ universe) c: METHODOICAL (an ~ mind) 2: well behaved: PEACEFUL (an ~ crowd) — order-ly adv

or-der-ly n, pl -lies (1781) 1: a soldier assigned to perform various services (as carrying messages) for a superior officer 2: a hospital attendant who does routine or heavy work (as cleaning, carrying supplies, or moving patients)

order of battle (1702) 1: the disposition of troops or ships ready for combat 2: a tabular compilation of units, commanders, equipment, and their locations in a theater of operation

order of business [order of business (predetermined sequence of matters to be dealt with by an assembly)] (ca. 1890): a matter which must be dealt with: TASK (the budget was the first order of business at the committee meeting)

order of magnitude (1875): a range of magnitude extending from some value to ten times that value

order of the day (1698) 1: the business or tasks appointed for an assembly for a given day 2: the characteristic or dominant feature or activity (growth and change are the order of the day in every field — Ruth G. Strickland)

or-di-nal \'ord-nəl, 'or-də-nəl\ n (14c) 1 cap [ME, fr. ML ordinale, fr. LL, neut. of ordinalis]: a book of rites for the ordination of deacons, priests, and bishops 2 [LL ordinalis, fr. ordinalis, adj.]: ORDINAL NUMBER

2 ordinal adj [LL ordinalis, fr. L ordin-, ordo] (1599) 1: of a specified order or rank in a series 2: of or relating to a taxonomic order
ordinal number n (1607) 1: a number designating the place (as first, second, or third) occupied by an item in an ordered sequence — see NUMBER table 2: a number assigned to an ordered set that designates both the order of its elements and its cardinal number

or-di-nance \'ord-nən(-s), 'or-də-nən(-s)\ n [ME, fr. AF & ML; AF ordenance order, disposition, fr. ML ordinantia, fr. L ordinant-, ordinans, prp. of ordinare to put in order — more at ORDAIN] (14c) 1 a: an authoritative decree or direction: ORDER b: a law set forth by a governmental authority; specif: a municipal regulation 2: something ordained or decreed by fate or a deity 3: a prescribed usage, practice, or ceremony syn see LAW

or-di-nand \'or-də-'nand\ n [LL ordinandus, gerundive of ordinare to ordain] (ca. 1842): a candidate for ordination

or-di-nary \'or-də-,ner-ə\ n, pl -nar-ies [ME ordinarie, fr. AF & ML; AF, fr. ML ordinarius, fr. L ordinarius, adj.] (14c) 1 a (1) a prelate exercising original jurisdiction over a specified territory or group (2) a clergyman appointed formerly in England to attend condemned criminals b: a judge of probate in some states of the U.S. 2 often cap: the parts of the Mass that do not vary from day to day 3: the regular or customary condition or course of things — usu. used in the phrase out of the ordinary 4 a Brit: a meal served to all comers at a fixed price b chiefly Brit: a tavern or eating house serving regular meals 5: a common heraldic charge (as the bend) of simple form

2 ordinary adj [ME ordinarie, fr. L ordinarius, fr. ordin-, ordo order] (15c) 1: of a kind to be expected in the normal order of events: ROUTINE, USUAL (an ~ day) 2: having or constituting immediate or original jurisdiction; also: belonging to such jurisdiction 3 a: of common quality, rank, or ability (an ~ teenager) b: deficient in

\ə\ about \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ə\ mop, mar \ə\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job \j\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, ʰ, œ, ʷ, ʸ\ see Guide to Pronunciation

que-bra-cho \k\u00e1-'br\u00e1-(\u00e7)ch\u00f4, ki-\u026a n [AmerSp, alter. of queibracha, fr. Sp queibra it breaks + hacha ax] (ca. 1881) 1: any of several trees of southern So. America with hard wood: as a: a tree (Adiosperma quebracho) of the dogbane family which occurs chiefly in Argentina and Chile and whose dried bark is used as a respiratory sedative in dyspnea and in asthma b: a chiefly Argentine tree (Schinopsis lorentzii) of the cashew family with dense wood rich in tannins 2 a: the wood of a quebracho b: a tannin-rich extract of the Argentine quebracho used in tanning leather

Que-chua \k\u026a-\u02c7w\u00e1, 'kech-w\u00e1 n, pl Quechua or Quechuas [Sp, prob. fr. Southern Peruvian Quechua qheswa (simi), lit., valley speech] (1840) 1: a family of languages spoken by Indian peoples of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina 2 a: a member of an Indian people of central Peru b: a group of peoples forming the dominant element of the Inca Empire - Que-chu-an \u026a-w\u00e1n \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n

queen \k\u026a-w\u025bn n [ME queene, fr. OE cw\u025bn woman, wife, queen; akin to Goth qens wife, Gk gyn\u025b woman, Skt jani] (bef. 12c) 1 a: the wife or widow of a king b: the wife or widow of a tribal chief 2 a: a female monarch b: a female chieftain 3 a: a woman eminent in rank, power, or attractions (a movie ~) b: a goddess or a thing personified as female and having supremacy in a specified realm c: an attractive girl or woman; esp: a beauty contest winner 4: the most privileged piece of each color in a set of chessmen having the power to move in any direction across any number of unoccupied squares 5: a playing card marked with a stylized figure of a queen 6: the fertile fully developed female of social bees, ants, and termites whose function is to lay eggs 7: a mature female cat kept esp. for breeding 8 often disparaging: a male homosexual; esp: an effeminate one

2 queen vi (1611) 1: to act like a queen; esp: to put on airs - usu. used with it (<s it over her friends) 2: to become a queen in chess (<the pawn ~) ~ vt: to promote (a pawn) to a queen in chess

Queen Anne \u026a-\u025c\u025c \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [Queen Anne of England] (1863) 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of furniture originating in England under Dutch influence esp. during the first half of the 18th century that is marked by extensive use of upholstery, marquetry, and Asian fabrics 2: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of English building of the early 18th century characterized by modified classic ornament and the use of red brickwork in which even relief ornament is carved

Queen Anne's lace n (1895): a widely naturalized Eurasian biennial herb (Daucus carota) which has a whitish acrid taproot and flat lacelike clusters of tiny white flowers and from which the cultivated carrot originated - called also wild carrot

queen consort n, pl queens consort (1765): the wife of a reigning king

queen-ly \k\u026a-w\u025bn-l\u025c \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, pl queen-li-er; -est (15c) 1: of, relating to, or befitting a queen 2: having royal rank 3: MONARCHICAL - queen-li-ness n - queen-ly adv

queen mother n (1577): a queen dowager who is mother of the reigning sovereign

queen post n (1823): one of two vertical tie posts in a truss (as of a roof)

queen regnant n, pl queens regnant (ca. 1639): a queen reigning in her own right

Queen's Bench n (1707): a division of the English superior courts system that hears civil and criminal court cases - used during the reign of a queen

Queen's Counsel n (1850): a barrister selected to serve as counsel to the British crown - used during the reign of a queen

queen-ship \k\u026a-w\u025bn-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n (1536) 1: the rank, dignity, or state of being a queen 2: a regal quality like that of a queen

queen-side \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n (1897): the side of a chessboard containing the file on which the queen sits at the beginning of the game

queen-size \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n (1959) 1: having dimensions of approximately 60 by 80 inches (about 1.5 by 2.0 meters) - used of a bed; compare FULL-SIZE, KING-SIZE, TWIN-SIZE 2: of a size that fits a queen-size bed (~ sheet)

queen substance n (1954): a pheromone secreted by queen bees that is consumed by worker bees and inhibits ovary development

1 queer \k\u026a-w\u025b\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [origin unknown] (1508) 1 a: WORTHLESS, COUNTERFEIT (~ money) b: QUESTIONABLE, SUSPICIOUS 2 a: differing in some odd way from what is usual or normal b (1): ECCENTRIC, UNCONVENTIONAL (2): mildly insane; TOUCHED c: absorbed or interested to an extreme or unreasonable degree; OBSESSED d (1) often disparaging: HOMOSEXUAL (2) sometimes offensive: GAY 4b 3: not quite well - queer-ish \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n - queer-ly \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a adv - queer-ness n

usage Over the past two decades, an important change has occurred in the use of queer in sense 2d. The older, strongly pejorative use has certainly not vanished, but a use by some gay people and some academics as a neutral or even positive term has established itself. This development is most noticeable in the adjective but is reflected in the corresponding noun as well. The newer use is sometimes taken to be offensive, esp. by older gay men who fostered the acceptance of gay in these uses and still have a strong preference for it.

2 queer vt (ca. 1812) 1: to spoil the effect or success of (~ one's plans) 2: to put or get into an embarrassing or disadvantageous situation

3 queer n (ca. 1812): one that is queer; esp, often disparaging: HOMOSEXUAL usage see QUEER

queer theory n (1988): an approach to literary and cultural study that rejects traditional categories of gender and sexuality

1 quell \k\u026a-w\u025b\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [ME, to kill, quell, fr. OE cwellan to kill; akin to OHG quellen to torture, kill, qu\u00e4la torment, Lith gelti to hurt] (13c) 1: to thoroughly overwhelm and reduce to submission or passivity (~ a riot) 2: QUIET, PACIFY (~ fears) - quell-er n

2 quell n [ME, fr. quellen to kill] (15c) 1 obs: SLAUGHTER 2 archaic: the power of quelling

quench \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [ME, fr. OE cwencan; akin to OE cwincan to vanish, OFris quinka] vt (12c) 1 a: PUT OUT, EXTINGUISH b: to put out the light or fire of (~ glowing coals with water) c: to cool (as

heated metal) suddenly by immersion (as in oil or water) d: to cause to lose heat or warmth (you have ~ed the warmth of France toward you - Alfred Tennyson) 2 a: to bring (something immaterial) to an end typically by satisfying, damping, cooling, or decreasing (a rational understanding of the laws of nature can ~ impossible desires - Lucius Garvin) <the praise that ~es all desire to read the book - T. S. Eliot> b: to terminate by or as if by destroying: ELIMINATE <the Commonwealth party ~ed a whole generation of play-acting - Margery Bailey> (~ a rebellion) c: to relieve or satisfy with liquid (~ed his thirst at a wayside spring) ~ vi 1: to become extinguished; COOL 2: to become calm: SUBSIDE - quench-able \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a - quench-er n - quench-less \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a

que-nelle \k\u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [F, fr. G Kn\u00f6del dumpling, fr. MHG; akin to OHG knoto knot - more at KNOT] (1845): a poached oval dumpling of pureed forcemeat (as of pike) often served in a cream sauce

quer-ce-tin \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [ISV, fr. L Queretum oak forest, fr. quer-cus oak - more at FIR] (1857): a yellow crystalline pigment C₁₅H₁₀O₇ occurring usu. in the form of glycosides in various plants

quer-cit-ron \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, \u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [blend of NL Quercus and ISV citron] (1794) 1: a large timber oak (Quercus velutina) chiefly of the eastern and central U.S. 2: the bark of the quercitron that is rich in tannin and a dye containing quercetin; also: the dye

que-rist \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [L quaerere to ask] (1633): one who inquires

quern \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [ME, fr. OE cweorn; akin to OHG quirn hand mill, OCS \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a] (bef. 12c): a primitive hand mill for grinding grain

quer-u-i-ous \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [ME querelose, fr. L querulus, fr. queri to complain] (15c) 1: habitually complaining 2: FRETFUL, WHINING (a ~ voice) - quer-u-i-ously adv - quer-u-i-ous-ness n

1 que-ry \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, pl queries [alter. of earlier quere, fr. L quaere, imper. of quaerere to ask] (ca. 1635) 1: QUESTION, INQUIRY 2: a question in the mind: DOUBT 3: QUESTION MARK

2 query vt que-ried; que-ry-ing (1654) 1: to ask questions of esp. with a desire for authoritative information 2: to ask questions about esp. in order to resolve a doubt 3: to put as a question 4: to mark with a query syn see ASK - que-ri-er n

que-sa-dil-la \k\u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [MexSp, fr. Sp, cheese pastry, dim. of quesada, fr. queso cheese, fr. L caseus] (1935): a tortilla filled with a savory mixture, folded, and usu. fried

1 quest \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [ME, fr. AF queste, VL *quaesta, fr. L, fem. of quaestus, pp. of quaerere] (14c) 1 a: a jury of inquest b: INVESTIGATION 2: an act or instance of seeking: a: PURSUIT, SEARCH b: a chivalrous enterprise in medieval romance usu. involving an adventurous journey 3 obs: a person or group of persons who search or make inquiry

2 quest vi (14c) 1 of a dog a: to search a trail b: BAY 2: to go on a quest ~ vt 1: to search for 2: to ask for - quest-er n

1 ques-tion \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [ME, fr. AF, fr. L quaestio, quaestio, fr. quaerere to seek, ask] (14c) 1 a (1): an interrogative expression often used to test knowledge (2): an interrogative sentence or clause b: a subject or aspect in dispute or open for discussion; ISSUE; broadly: PROBLEM, MATTER c (1): a subject or point of debate or a proposition to be voted on in a meeting (2): the bringing of such to a vote d: the specific point at issue 2 a: an act or instance of asking; INQUIRY b: INTERROGATION; also: a judicial or official investigation c: torture as part of an examination d (1): OBJECTION, DISPUTE (true beyond ~) (2): room for doubt or objection (little ~ of his skill) (3): CHANCE, POSSIBILITY (no ~ of escape)

2 question vt (15c) 1: to ask a question of or about 2: to interrogate intensively: CROSS-EXAMINE 3 a: DOUBT, DISPUTE b: to subject to analysis: EXAMINE ~ vi: to ask questions: INQUIRE syn see ASK - ques-tion-er n

ques-tion-able \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, \u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [in rapid speech \u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a] (1580) 1 obs: inviting inquiry 2 obs: liable to judicial inquiry or action 3: affording reason for being doubted, questioned, or challenged: not certain or exact: PROBLEMATIC (milk of ~ purity) (~ decision) 4: attended by well-grounded suspicions of being immoral, crude, false, or unsound: DUBIOUS (~ motives) syn see DOUBTFUL - ques-tion-able-ness n - ques-tion-ably \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a adv

ques-tion-ary \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, \u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [1887]: QUESTIONNAIRE

ques-tion-less \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, \u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [1532] 1: INDUBITABLE, UNQUESTIONABLE 2: UNQUESTIONING

question mark n (1869) 1 a: something unknown, unknowable, or uncertain b: someone (as an athlete) whose condition, talent, or potential for success is in doubt 2: a mark ? used in writing and printing at the conclusion of a sentence to indicate a direct question

ques-tion-naire \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, \u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [fr. question, n.] (1899) 1: a set of questions for obtaining statistically useful or personal information from individuals 2: a written or printed questionnaire often with spaces for answers 3: a survey made by the use of a questionnaire

question time n (1884): a period in a session of a British parliamentary body during which members may put questions to ministers on matters concerning their departments

questor var of QUABSTOR

quet-zal \k\u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a, \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, pl quetzals or quet-zal-es \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a, \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a [AmerSp, fr. Nahuatl quetzalli tail coverts of the quetzal] (1827) 1: a Central American trogon (Pharomachrus mocinno) that has brilliant green plumage above, a red breast, and in the male long upper tail coverts 2 pl quetzales - see MONEY table

Quet-zal-co-atl \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a, \u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a-\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [Nahuatl Quetzalco\u00e1tl] (1578): a chief Toltec and Aztec god identified with the wind and air and represented by a feathered serpent

1 queue \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [F, lit., tail, fr. OF cue, coe, L cauda, coda] (1748) 1: a braid of hair usu. worn hanging at the back of the head 2: a waiting line esp. of persons or vehicles 3 a: a sequence of messages or jobs held in temporary storage awaiting transmission or processing b: a data structure that consists of a list of records such that records are added at one end and removed from the other

2 queue vb queued; queu-ing or queue-ing vt (1777): to arrange or form in a queue ~ vi: to line up or wait in a queue - often used with up - queu-er n

quib-ble \k\u026a-w\u025b\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n [to evade th]; CAVIL, CARP \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n n quibble n [pr shift from the quiche \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a tard pie usu. 1 quiche lor-ra (1926): a qui quick \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a living, vivere 1 ALIVE 2: ac derstanding, 1 ing) (2): r : aroused im velopment or taking place speed, readin steps) d: in cize) e: caf dinner) 3 a ING, SHIFTN ; PUNGTN angle (a ~ t) syn QUICK, , or hesitat response an (quick refle: note traini emergency) sponse (bac sion of qual that makes c swer was ap. quick n (bef. akin to ON k tive spot or a : the inmost center of son quick adv (14 quick assets assets exclud quick bread powder or ba batter mixtu quick-en \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a vt livened: STI more intense her steps) steeper ~ vi enter into a the soil) 3: 4: to shine n become mor \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n, pl QUICKEN ly, QUICKEN thing inart c sizes the im chanical or suggests a s her lectures or energizir the dying cl quick fix n (1 to a problem quick-freeze -freez-ing (C crystals form and flavor a quick-ly \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n a hurry: as picture or bc quick kick n down made : the opposi quick-lime quick-sand \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n esp: a deep : jects readi people into quick-set \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n grow esp. in ; grown from quick-sil-vel quicksilver : MERCURIA quick-step \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n nying a mar quick-tem-p quick time n inches in len quick-wit-te derstanding ly adv - qu quick \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n pound sterli quid n [E dia (ca. 1727): : quick-di-ty \u026a-\u026a\u02c7\u02e9\u026a n tas essence,