

NETFLIX, INC. vs. BLOCKBUSTER INC.

CASE NO. C 06 2361 WHA (JCS)

BLOCKBUSTER INC.'S

EXHIBIT C (Part 2 of 2)

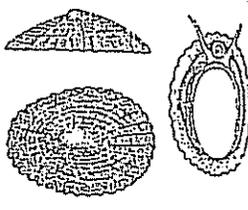
TO

JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT

filed on November 15, 2006

lime-twig \līm-ˈtwɪɡ\ n (15c) 1 : a twig covered with birdlime to catch birds 2 : SNARE
 lime-water \līm-wō-tər, -wā-ˈn (ca. 1500) : an alkaline water solution of calcium hydroxide used as an antacid
 lime-juicer \līm-ˈdʒaɪər, -dʒaɪ-ˈn (1918) 1 slang : a British sailor 2 slang : ENGLISHMAN
 limey var of LIMY
 liminal \līm-ˈnə-ʃl\ adj [L *limin-*, *limen* threshold] (1884) 1 : of or relating to a sensory threshold 2 : barely perceptible 3 : of, relating to, or being an intermediate state, phase, or condition : IN-BETWEEN, TRANSITIONAL (in the ~ state between life and death — Deborah Jowitz)
 limit \līm-ət\ n [ME, fr. AF *limite*, fr. L *limit-*, *limes* boundary] (14c) 1 a : something that bounds, restrains, or confines b : the utmost extent 2 a : a geographic or political boundary b pl : the place enclosed within a boundary : BOUNDS 3 : LIMITATION 4 : a determining feature or differentia in logic 5 : a prescribed maximum or minimum amount, quantity, or number; as a : the maximum quantity of game or fish that may be taken legally in a specified period b : a maximum established for a gambling bet, raise, or payoff 6 a : a number whose numerical difference from a mathematical function is arbitrarily small for all values of the independent variables that are sufficiently close to but not equal to given prescribed numbers or that are sufficiently large positively or negatively b : a number that for an infinite sequence of numbers is such that ultimately each of the remaining terms of the sequence differs from this number by less than any given positive amount 7 : something that is exasperating or intolerable — *lim-it-less* \līm-ət-ləs\ adj — *lim-it-less-ly* adv — *lim-it-less-ness* n
 limit vt (14c) 1 : to assign certain limits to : PRESCRIBE (reserved the right to ~ use of the land) 2 a : to restrict the bounds or limits of (the specialist can no longer ~ himself to his specialty) b : to curtail or reduce in quantity or extent (we must ~ the power of aggressors) — *lim-it-able* \līm-ət-ə-bəl\ adj — *lim-it-er* n
 syn LIMIT, RESTRICT, CIRCUMSCRIBE, CONFINE mean to set bounds for. LIMIT implies setting a point or line (as in time, space, speed, or degree) beyond which something cannot or is not permitted to go (visits are limited to 30 minutes). RESTRICT suggests a narrowing or tightening or restraining within or as if within an encircling boundary (laws intended to restrict the freedom of the press). CIRCUMSCRIBE stresses a restriction on all sides and by clearly defined boundaries (the work of the investigating committee was carefully circumscribed). CONFINE suggests severe restraint and a resulting cramping, fettering, or hampering (our choices were confined by finances).
 lim-lary \līm-ˈlār-ē\ adj (1620) 1 archaic : subject to limits 2 a archaic : of or relating to a boundary b : LIMITING, ENCLOSING
 lim-lation \līm-ˈlā-ʃən\ n (14c) 1 : an act or instance of limiting 2 : the quality or state of being limited 3 : something that limits : RESTRAINT 4 : a certain period limited by statute after which actions, suits, or prosecutions cannot be brought in the courts — *lim-lation-al* \-ʃə-nəl, -ʃə-nəl\ adj
 lim-lative \līm-ˈlā-t-iv\ adj (1530) : LIMITING, RESTRICTIVE
 lim-lited \līm-ˈlīt-əd\ adj (1597) 1 a : confined within limits : RESTRICTED (~ success) b of a train : offering faster service esp. by making a limited number of stops 2 : characterized by enforceable limitations prescribed (as by a constitution) upon the scope or exercise of powers (a ~ monarchy) 3 : lacking breadth and originality (a bit ~; a bit tight in the head — Virginia Woolf) — *lim-lit-ed-ly* adv — *lim-lit-ed-ness* n
 limited-access adj (1944) of a road : having access restricted to a relatively small number of points
 limited edition n (1890) : an issue of something collectible (as books, prints, or medals) that is advertised to be limited to a relatively small number of copies
 limited liability n (1848) : liability (as of a stockholder or shipowner) limited by statute or treaty
 limited liability partnership n (1980) : a partnership in which the partnership is liable as an entity for debts and obligations and the partners are not liable personally
 limited partner n (1907) : a partner in a venture who has no management authority and whose liability is restricted to the amount of his or her investment — compare GENERAL PARTNER
 limited partnership n (1846) : a partnership having one or more general partners and one or more limited partners
 limited war n (1939) : a war whose objective is less than the total defeat of the enemy
 lim-ling \līm-ˈlɪŋ\ adj (1644) 1 a : functioning as a limit : RESTRICTIVE (~ value) b : being an environmental factor (as a nutrient) that limits the population size of an organism 2 : serving to specify the application of the modified noun (this in "this book" is a ~ word) — *lim-ling-ly* adv
 limit point n (1905) : a point that is related to a set of points in such a way that every neighborhood of the point no matter how small contains another point belonging to the set — called also *point of accumulation*
 lim-litrophe \līm-ˈlīt-rōf, -trōf\ adj [F, fr. LL *limitrophus* bordering upon, lit., providing subsistence for frontier troops, irreg. fr. L *limit-*, *limes* boundary + Gk *trophos* feeder, fr. *trephō* to nourish] (1763) : situated on a border or frontier : ADJACENT (the area ~ to the river)
 lim-mer \līm-ˈmər\ n [ME (Sc)] (15c) 1 chiefly Scot : SCOUNDREL 2 chiefly Scot : PROSTITUTE
 limn \līm\ vt [limned; limn-ing \līm-ɪŋ, -ɪŋ\] [ME *limnen* to illuminate (a manuscript), prob. back-formation from *lymnour* illuminator, alter. of *lumenur*, fr. AF *aluminer*, *aluminer* to illuminate, ultm. fr. L *illuminare*] (1592) 1 : to draw or paint on a surface 2 : to outline in clear sharp detail : DELINEATE 3 : DESCRIBE (the novel ~s the frontier life of the settlers) — *limn-er* \līm-ər, -ɪm-ər\ n
 lim-net-ic \līm-ˈnɛ-tɪk\ adj [ISV, fr. Gk *limnē* pool, marshy lake; perh. akin to L *limus* mud — more at LIME] (1899) : of, relating to, or inhabiting the open water of a body of freshwater (~ environment)
 lim-nol-o-gy \līm-ˈnō-lə-jē\ n [Gk *limnē* + ISV -logy] (ca. 1888) : the scientific study of bodies of freshwater (as lakes) — *lim-nol-og-i-cal* \līm-ˈnō-lə-jē-kəl\ also *lim-nol-og-ic* \-jē-jɪk\ adj — *lim-nol-og-ist* \līm-ˈnō-lə-jɪst\ n
 limo \līm-ˈ(l)ɪ-mə\ n, pl lim-os (1968) : LIMOUSINE

Li-moges \līm-ˈmōz\ n [Limoges, France] (1844) : enamelware or porcelain made at Limoges
 lim-o-nene \līm-ˈmō-nən\ n [ISV, fr. F *limon* lemon, fr. MF] (1815) : widely distributed terpene hydrocarbon C₁₀H₁₆ that occurs in essential oils (as of oranges or lemons) and has a lemon odor
 li-mo-nite \līm-ˈmō-nīt\ n [G *Limnitis*, fr. Gk *limnō* wet meadow; akin to Gk *limnē* pool] (1823) : a native hydrous ferric oxide of variable composition that is an ore of iron — *li-mo-nit-ic* \līm-ˈmō-ni-tɪk\ adj
 Lim-ou-sin \līm-ˈmū-sɪn, -līm-ˈmū-zən, -līm-ˈmū-zən\ n [Limousin, France] (1920) : any of a French breed of medium-sized yellowish-red cattle bred esp. for meat
 lim-ou-sine \līm-ˈmū-zən, -līm-ˈmū-ˈsɪn\ n [F, lit., cloak, fr. *Limousin*, France] (1902) 1 : a large luxurious often chauffeur-driven sedan that usually has a glass partition separating the driver's seat from the passenger compartment 2 : a large vehicle for transporting passengers to and from an airport
 limousine liberal n (1969) : a wealthy political liberal
 limp \lɪmp\ vt [prob. fr. ME *lympen* to fall short; akin to OE *lympan* to happen, *lemphealt* lame] (ca. 1570) 1 a : to walk lamely; esp : to walk favoring one leg b : to go unsteadily : FALTER 2 : to proceed slowly or with difficulty (the ship ~ed back to port) — *limp-er* n
 limp n (1818) : a limping movement or gait
 limp adj [aldn to 'limp] (ca. 1706) 1 a : lacking firm texture, substance, or structure (~ curtains) (her hair hung ~ about her shoulders) b : not stiff or rigid (a book in a ~ binding) 2 a : WEARY, EXHAUSTED (~ with fatigue) b : lacking in strength, vigor, or firmness : SPIRITLESS — *limp-ly* adv — *limp-ness* n
 lim-pa \lɪm-pə\ n [Sw] (1948) : rye bread made with molasses or brown sugar

lim-pet \lɪm-pət\ n [ME *lempet*, fr. OE *lempedu*, fr. ML *lampreda* lamprey] (bef. 12c) 1 : a marine gastropod mollusk (esp. families Acmaeidae and Patellidae) that has a low conical shell broadly open beneath, browses over rocks or timbers in the littoral area, and clings very tightly when disturbed 2 : one that clings tenaciously to someone or something 3 : an explosive device designed to cling magnetically to a metallic surface (as the hull of a ship)

 lim-pet 1

lim-pid \lɪm-pɪd\ adj [F or L; F *limpidus*, perh. fr. *lymph*a water — more at LYMPH] (1613) 1 a : marked by transparency : PELLUCID (~ streams) b : clear and simple in style (~ prose) 2 : absolutely serene and untroubled syn see CLEAR — *lim-pid-ly* \lɪm-ˈpɪ-dē-lee\ adv — *lim-pid-ness* n
 limp-kin \lɪmp-ˈkɪn\ n [perh. fr. 'limp] (1871) : a large brown wading bird (*Aramus guarana*) of southern Georgia, Florida, and Central and So. America that resembles a bittern but has a longer slightly curved bill, longer neck and legs, and white stripes on head and neck
 limp-wrist-ed \lɪmp-ˈrɪs-təd\ adj (ca. 1960) 1 : EFFEMINATE 2 : WEAK
 lim-u-lus \lɪm-yə-ləs\ n, pl -li \-li, -rē\ [NL, genus name, fr. L *limba* oblique, transverse — more at LIMEN] (1837) : HORSESHOE CRAB
 lim-y or lim-ey \līm-ē\ adj lim-y-er, -est (ca. 1552) 1 : smeared with or consisting of lime : VISCOUS 2 : containing lime or limestone 3 : resembling or having the qualities of lime
 lin abbr linear; linear
 lin-ac \lɪn-ˈæk\ n (1950) : LINEAR ACCELERATOR
 lin-age also line-age \lɪn-ˈeɪj\ n (1884) : the number of lines of printed or written matter
 lin-al-o-ol \lɪn-ˈal-ə-wōl, -lɪ-, -wōl\ n [ISV, fr. MexSp *lináloes*, tree yielding perfume, fr. ML *lignum aloes*, lit., wood of the aloes] (1891) : a fragrant liquid alcohol C₁₅H₁₈O that occurs both free and in the form of esters in many essential oils and is used in perfumes, soaps, and flavoring materials
 linch-pin also lynch-pin \lɪnch-ˈpɪn\ n [ME *lynspin*, fr. *lynis* linchpin (fr. OE *lynis*) + *pin*; akin to MHG *luns* linchpin] (15c) 1 : a locking pin inserted crosswise (as through the end of an axle or shaft) 2 : one that serves to hold together parts or elements that exist or function as a unit (the ~ in the defense's case)
 Lin-coln \lɪn-ˈkɔln\ n [Lincolnshire, England] (1837) : any of an English breed of long-wooled mutton-type sheep
 Lin-coln-i-a-na \lɪn-ˈkɔl-nē-ˈā-nə, -ˈā-nə, -ˈā-nə\ n pl (1921) : material relating to Abraham Lincoln
 Lincoln's Birthday \lɪn-ˈkɔnz-ˈbɛr-ˈdeɪ\ n (1898) 1 : February 12 observed as a legal holiday in many states of the U.S. 2 : the first Monday in February observed as a legal holiday by some states of the U.S.
 lin-co-my-cin \lɪn-ˈkɔ-mi-sɪn\ n [NL *lincolnensis* (specific epithet of *Streptomyces lincolnensis*) + E -mycin] (1963) : an antibiotic C₁₈H₃₄N₂O₆S obtained from an actinomycete (*Streptomyces lincolnensis*) and effective esp. against gram-positive bacteria
 Lincs abbr Lincolnshire
 lin-dane \lɪn-ˈdæn\ n [T. van der Linden, 20th cent. Belgian chemist] (ca. 1949) : a persistent organochlorine insecticide that consists chiefly of the gamma isomer of BHC
 lin-den \lɪn-ˈdɔn\ n [ME, made of linden wood, fr. OE, fr. *lind* linden tree; prob. akin to OE *linda* gentle — more at LINDA] (1577) 1 : any of a genus (*Tilia* of the family Tiliaceae, the linden family) of deciduous trees of temperate regions that have cordate leaves and a wingless bract attached to the peduncle of the flower and fruit and that are often planted as ornamental and shade trees; as a : a commonly cultivated European tree (*T. europaea* syn. *T. vulgaris*) much used for ornamental planting b : a tree (*T. americana*) chiefly of the central and eastern U.S. — called also *basswood* 2 : the light fine-grained white wood of a linden; esp : BASSWOOD 2
 Lin-dy \lɪn-ˈdeɪ\ n [prob. fr. *Lindy*, nickname of Charles A. Lindbergh] (1931) : a jitterbug dance originating in Harlem and later developed in many local variants — called also *Lindy Hop*
 line \lɪn\ n, often attrib [ME; partly fr. AF *lingne*, fr. L *linea*, fr. fem. of *lineus* made of flax, fr. *linum* flax; partly fr. OE *line*; akin to OE *lin* flax

state, or form-
icer cells) from
the body; also: the
adary malignant tu-
-le-ta-'sta-tik) adj
1907) : to spread or
ng to, or being the
ruped between the
ises five elongated
f the foot

metatarsal part of
25) : a stone with
: for grinding grain

z) [LL, fr. Gk, in-
lace — more at DO]
transposition of two
id from curd or the
l reaction in which
orm other kinds of
l) or met-a-thet-ic

ie posterior segment
n — meta-tho-tra-

f the primary xylm
s distinguished typ
r reticulate walls
f or relating to the

oa) (1879) : any of
; the body composed
su a digestive easily

n; akin to OHG me-
y to be mindful of
y measure ; DOLE

<~s and bounds>
om-si-ā n [LL, fr. Gk
: metempsychosis, fr.
— more at PSYCH]
ther body either be-

nl.] (1867) : the an-
in or the correspond-
bellum and pons —

netcore, fr. ML net-
sh in air, fr. meta-
tric phenomenon (a
particles of matter in-
ly by their incandesc-
atmosphere b : the
or
f or relating to a me-
dden and temporary
, or derived from the
ly \-i-k(-ō)-ē) adv ?
it reaches the surface
ed — me-te-or-ol-ic
f

constr (1915) : a set
\-ri-to-sist) n
or particle itself with-
ntering the earth's at-
a — me-te-or-ol-dal

metéorologie, fr. MF
(1620) 1 : a science
and esp. with weath-
er phenomena and
(li-jik) or me-te-or-ol-
ly \-i-k(-ō)-ē) adv

fr. L metrum, fr. Gk
— more at MEASURE
measured rhythm in
a single basic pattern
gular recurrence of a
r figures (ballad ~)
used in combination
etrical pattern : vers-
rn of note values, ac-

) : one that measures

97) : the base unit of
s equal to the distance
nd or to about 39.37

measuring and some-
3 (a parking ~) (a
ted by a postage meter
eter 2 : to supply in
al indicia on by meas-

asure) : instrument of

meter-kilogram-second adj (1888) : of, relating to, or being a system
of units using the meter, kilogram, and second as its base units — abbr
mks

meter maid n (1957) : a woman assigned by a police or traffic depart-
ment to write tickets for parking violations

meter-stick \me-'tar-'stik) n (1931) : a measuring stick one meter long
that is marked off in centimeters and usu. millimeters

met-es-trus \me-'es-'trās) n [NL] (1923) : the period of regression that
follows estrus

met-formin \met-'fōr-mən) n [methyl + -formin (as in phenformin, an
earlier antidiabetic drug)] (1961) : a drug C₁₁H₁₇N₃ used in the form of
its hydrochloride to treat type 2 diabetes

meth n (1966) : METHAMPHETAMINE

meth- or metho- comb form [ISV, fr. methyl] : methyl <methacrylic>
meth-ac-ry-late \me-'thā-'krā-'lāi) n [ISV] (1865) 1 : a salt or ester of
methacrylic acid 2 : an acrylic resin or plastic made from a derivative
of methacrylic acid

meth-acryl-ic acid \me-'thō-'kri-'jik) n [ISV] (1865) : an acid C₄H₆O₂
used esp. in making acrylic resins or plastics

meth-a-done \me-'thō-'dōn) also meth-a-don \-'dān) n [methyl + ami-
no + diphenyl + -one] (1947) : a synthetic addictive narcotic drug
C₁₇H₁₇NO used esp. in the form of its hydrochloride for the relief of
pain and as a substitute narcotic in the treatment of heroin addiction

meth-am-phet-amine \me-'thām-'fē-'tā-'mēn, -'thām-, -'mən) n (1949)
: an amine C₁₀H₁₅N used medically in the form of its crystalline hydro-
chloride esp. in the treatment of obesity and often used illicitly as a
stimulant — called also *methedrine*; compare ICE 7

meth-na-tion \me-'thō-'nā-'shən) n (1926) : the production of meth-
ane esp. from carbon monoxide and hydrogen

meth-ane \me-'thān, Brit usu 'mē-'n) n [ISV] (1867) : a colorless odorless
flammable gaseous hydrocarbon CH₄ that is a product of decomposi-
tion of organic matter and of the carbonization of coal, is used as a fuel
and as a starting material in chemical synthesis, and is the simplest of
the alkanes

meth-a-nol \me-'thō-'nōl, -'nōl) n [ISV] (1894) : a light volatile flamma-
ble poisonous liquid alcohol CH₃OH used esp. as a solvent, antifreeze,
or denaturant for ethyl alcohol and in the synthesis of other chemicals

meth-aqua-lone \me-'thā-'kwā-'lōn) n [methyl + -a- (of unknown origin)
+ quinoline + -one] (1961) : a sedative and hypnotic nonbarbi-
turate drug C₁₅H₁₁N₂O that is habit-forming — compare QUAALUDE

meth-e-drine \me-'thō-'drēn, -'drən) n [fr. *Methedrine*, a trademark]
(1939) : METHAMPHETAMINE

meth-eg-lin \me-'thē-'glēn) n [W *meddyglym*] (15c) : 'MEAD
met-he-mo-glo-bin \me-'hē-'mō-'glō-'bən) n [ISV] (1870) : a soluble
brown crystalline basic blood pigment that differs from hemoglobin with
containing ferric iron and in being unable to combine reversibly with
molecular oxygen

met-he-mo-glo-bin-e-mia \me-'hē-'mō-'glō-'bē-'nē-'mē-'ō) n [NL]
(1888) : the presence of methemoglobin in the blood

me-tha-na-mine \me-'thē-'nā-'mēn, -'mən) n [methene (methylene) +
amine] (1926) : hexamethylenetetramine esp. when used in the form of
an organic salt to treat urinary tract infections

meth-i-clil-lin \me-'thē-'sil-'līn) n [methyl + penicillin] (1961) : a semisyn-
thetic penicillin C₁₇H₁₉N₂O₆Na₂ used esp. in the form of its sodium
salt against beta-lactamase-producing staphylococci

me-thinks \me-'thɪŋk(s) vb impersonal, past me-thought \-'thōt) [ME
me thinketh, fr. OE *mē thincth*, fr. *mē* (dat. of *ic*) I + *thincth* seems, fr.
thyncan to seem — more at I, THINK] (bef. 12c) archaic : it seems to me

me-thi-o-nine \me-'thi-'ō-'nēn) n [ISV, fr. methyl + thion- + -ine] (1928)
: a crystalline sulfur-containing essential amino acid C₈H₁₁NO₂S that
occurs in the levorotatory form as a constituent of many proteins

meth-od \me-'thōd) n [ME, prescribed treatment, fr. L *methodus*, fr. Gk
methodos, fr. *meta-* + *hodos* way] (15c) 1 : a procedure or process
for attaining an object: a (1) : a systematic procedure, technique, or
mode of inquiry employed by or proper to a particular discipline or art
(2) : a systematic plan followed in presenting material for instruction
b (1) : a way, technique, or process of or for doing something
(2) : a body of skills or techniques 2 : a discipline that deals with the
principles and techniques of scientific inquiry 3 a : orderly arrange-
ment, development, or classification : PLAN b : the habitual practice
of orderliness and regularity 4 cap : a dramatic technique by which
an actor seeks to gain complete identification with the inner personali-
ty of the character being portrayed

syn METHOD, MODE, MANNER, WAY, FASHION, SYSTEM mean the
means taken or procedure followed in achieving an end. METHOD im-
plies an orderly logical arrangement usu. in steps <effective teaching
methods> MODE implies an order or course followed by custom, tra-
dition, or personal preference (the preferred *mode* of transportation).
MANNER is close to MODE but may imply a procedure or method that
is individual or distinctive (an odd *manner* of conducting). WAY is
very general and may be used for any of the preceding words (has her
own *way* of doing things). FASHION may suggest a peculiar or charac-
teristic way of doing something (<ushing about in his typical *fashion*).
SYSTEM suggests a fully developed or carefully formulated method of
ten emphasizing rational orderliness (a filing *system*).

meth-od-ic-al \me-'thō-'dī-'kəl) also meth-od-ic \-'dīk) adj (1570) 1
: arranged, characterized by, or performed with method or order (a ~
treatment of the subject) 2 : habitually proceeding according to
method : SYSTEMATIC (~ in his daily routine) — meth-od-ic-al-ly
\-'dīk(-ō)-ē) adv — meth-od-ic-al-ness \-'dī-'kəl-'nəs) n

meth-od-ize Brit var of METHODIZE

meth-od-ism \me-'thō-'dī-'zəm) n (1739) 1 cap a : the doctrines and
practice of Methodists b : the Methodist churches 2 : methodical
procedure

meth-od-ist \-'dɪst) n (1593) 1 : a person devoted to or laying great
stress on method 2 cap : a member of one of the denominations deriv-
ing from the Wesleyan revival in the Church of England, having Armin-
ian doctrine and in the U.S. modified episcopal polity, and stressing
personal and social morality — *methodist* adj, often cap — meth-od-
-is-tic \me-'thō-'dī-'stik) adj

meth-od-ize \me-'thō-'dīz) vt -ized; -iz-ing (ca. 1586) : to reduce to
method : SYSTEMATIZE syn see ORDER

Method of fluxions (ca. 1719) : DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

meth-od-o-log-i-cal \me-'thō-'dō-'lō-jī-'kəl) adj (1849) : of or relating to
method or methodology — meth-od-o-log-i-cal-ly \-'k(-ō)-lē) adv

meth-od-ol-o-gist \-'thō-'dō-'lō-'jɪst) n (1865) : a student of methodology

meth-od-ol-o-gy \me-'thō-'dō-'lō-'jɪ) n pl -gies [NL *methodologia*, fr. L
methodus + *-logia* -logy] (1800) 1 : a body of methods, rules, and pos-
tulates employed by a discipline : a particular procedure or set of pro-
cedures 2 : the analysis of the principles or procedures of inquiry in a
particular field

meth-o-trex-ate \me-'thō-'trēk-'sāt) n [methyl + -trexate, of unknown
origin] (1955) : a toxic folic acid analog C₂₀H₂₂N₆O₅ that is used to
treat certain cancers, severe psoriasis, and rheumatoid arthritis

meth-oxy-chlor \me-'thāk-'sɪ-'klōr) n [methyl + oxy- + chlor-] (1947)
: relatively nontoxic organochlorine insecticide C₁₆H₁₃Cl₃O₂

meth-oxy-flu-rane \me-'thāk-'sē-'flūr-'ān) n [methyl + oxy- + fluor- +
ethane] (1962) : a potent nonexplosive inhalational general anesthetic
C₃H₂Cl₂F₂O administered as a vapor

Me-thu-se-lah \mō-'thū-'zə-'lā, -'thū-lī-, -'th(y)üz-'lō) n [Heb *Methūshel-
lah*] (14c) 1 : an ancestor of Noah held to have lived 969 years 2 : an
oversize wine bottle holding about six liters

meth-yl \me-'thəl) n [ISV, back-formation fr. *methylene*] (ca. 1844) : an
alkyl radical CH₃ derived from methane — meth-yl-ic \mō-'thī-'lik)
adj

methyl acetate n (1885) : a flammable fragrant liquid C₃H₆O₂ used as
a solvent and paint remover and in organic synthesis

methyl alcohol n (ca. 1847) : METHANOL

me-thyl-amine \me-'thō-'lā-'mēn, -'lā-'mən; mō-'thī-'lō-'mēn) n [ISV] (ca.
1850) : a flammable explosive gas CH₃NH₂ with a strong ammoniacal
odor used esp. in organic synthesis (as of dyes and insecticides)

meth-yl-ase \me-'thō-'lās, -'lāz) n (ca. 1952) : an enzyme that catalyzes
methylation (as of RNA or DNA)

meth-yl-ate \me-'thō-'lāi) vt -at-ed; -at-ing (1852) : to introduce the
methyl radical into — meth-yl-a-tion \me-'thō-'lā-'shən) n — meth-
yl-a-tor \me-'thō-'lā-'tər) n

methyl bromide n (1871) : a poisonous gaseous compound CH₃Br
used chiefly as a fumigant against rodents, worms, and insects

meth-yl-cell-u-lose \me-'thō-'sel-'yō-'lōs, -'lōz) n (1921) : any of vari-
ous gummy products of cellulose methylation that swell in water and
are used esp. as emulsifiers, adhesives, thickeners, and bulk laxatives

methyl chloroform n (1888) : a methylated derivative CH₃CCl₃ of
chloroform used esp. as an industrial solvent

meth-yl-cho-lan-threne \me-'thō-'lān-'thrēn) n [methyl + cholic acid + an-
thracene] (1933) : a potent carcinogenic hydrocarbon C₂₁H₁₆

meth-yl-do-pa \me-'thō-'dō-'pā) n (1954) : a drug C₁₀H₁₃NO₄ used to
lower blood pressure

meth-yl-ene \me-'thō-'lēn, -'lən) n [F *méthylène*, fr. Gk *methyl* wine +
hylē wood — more at MEAD] (1835) : a divalent hydrocarbon group
CH₂ derived from methane

methylene blue n (ca. 1890) : a basic thiazine dye C₁₆H₁₈ClN₃S₃H₂O
used esp. as a biological stain, an antidote in cyanide poisoning, and an
oxidation-reduction indicator

methylene chloride n (1880) : a toxic nonflammable liquid CH₂Cl₂
used esp. as a solvent, paint remover, and aerosol propellant

methyl ethyl ketone n (1876) : a flammable liquid compound C₅H₁₀O
similar to acetone and used chiefly as a solvent — abbr. MEK

methyl isocyanate n (1889) : an extremely toxic chemical CH₃NCO
used esp. in the manufacture of pesticides — abbr. MIC

meth-yl-mer-cu-ry \me-'thō-'mər-'kyā-'rē, -'mər-'k(-ə)-rē) n (1915) : any
of various toxic compounds of mercury containing the complex
CH₃Hg— that often occur as pollutants which accumulate in living or-
ganisms (as fish) esp. in higher levels of a food chain

methyl methacrylate n (1933) : a volatile flammable liquid C₅H₈O₂
that polymerizes readily and is used esp. as a monomer for resins

meth-yl-naph-tha-lene \me-'thō-'nāf-'thā-'lēn, -'nāp-'n) n (ca. 1885) : ei-
ther of two isomeric hydrocarbons C₁₁H₁₀; esp. : an oily liquid used in
determining cetane numbers

methyl orange n (1881) : an alkaline dye used as a chemical indicator

methyl parathion n (1957) : a potent synthetic organophosphate inse-
cticide C₈H₁₀NO₂P that is more toxic than parathion

meth-yl-phe-ni-date \me-'thō-'fē-'nō-'dāt, -'fē-'n) n [methyl + phenyl +
piperidine + acetate] (1956) : a mild stimulant C₁₄H₁₉NO₂ of the cen-
tral nervous system used in the form of its hydrochloride to treat nar-
colepsy and hyperactivity disorders (as attention deficit disorder) in
children

meth-yl-pred-nis-o-lone \-'pred-'nī-'sō-'lōn) n (1957) : a glucocorticoid
C₂₂H₃₀O₅ that is a derivative of prednisolone and is used as an anti-
inflammatory agent; also : any of several of its salts (as an acetate) used
similarly

meth-yl-xan-thine \-'zān-'thēn) n (1949) : a methylated xanthine de-
rivative (as caffeine, theobromine, or theophylline)

meth-y-ser-gide \me-'thē-'sēr-'jīd) n [methyl + lysergic acid + amide]
(1962) : a serotonin antagonist C₂₁H₂₇N₃O₂ used in the form of its
maleate esp. in the treatment and prevention of migraine headaches

met-i-cal \me-'tī-'kəl) n pl met-i-cals \-'(k) also met-i-cals [Pg, miskal
(a unit of weight in Muslim countries), fr. Ar *mithqāl*] (1980) — see
MONEY table

me-tic-u-lous \mō-'tī-'kyō-'lōs) adj [L *meticulosus* fearful, irreg. fr. *met-
tis* fear] (1827) : marked by extreme or excessive care in the consider-
ation or treatment of details (a ~ researcher) syn see CAREFUL —
me-tic-u-lous-ly \-'tī-'kyō-'lō-'sē-'lē) n — me-tic-u-lous-ly \-'tī-'kyō-
-lō-'sē-'lē) adv — me-tic-u-lous-ness \-'nos) n

me-tler also me-ter \me-'tyā, me-'n) n [F, fr. OF *mestier*, fr. VL **miste-
rium*, alter. of L *ministerium* work, ministry] (1792) 1 : VOCATION,
TRADE 2 : an area of activity in which one excels : FORTE syn see
WORK

mé-tis \mō-'tē(s)) n, pl mé-tis \-'tē(s), -'tēz) [F, fr. LL *mixtilis* mixed
— more at MESTIZO] (1816) : a person of mixed blood; esp, often cap

\ə) abut \v) kitten, F table \ər) further \ə) ash \ā) ace \ā) mop, mar
\ə) out \ch) chin \e) bet \ē) ensy \g) go \i) hit \ī) ice \j) job
\ŋ) sing \ō) go \ō) law \ōi) boy \th) thin \th) the \ū) loot \ū) foot
\y) yet \zh) vision, beige \k, *, α, ι, υ, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

a mouth will hold
ne 2 : a small quib
ment or a statement

larval mouthparts of

or appendage near the
in gathering or calling

aced at or forming
s in the mouth or b
sses or interprets to
lawyer

oing a method of
is placed tightly
ctim's lungs by blow-
s them

usu. antiseptic liquid
reshening the breath
arousing the appetite
y) — mouth-water-

589) 1 : marked by
GARRULOUS
fr. MF, ram — more
as been sheared and

1 : capable of being
~ holidays) — mov-
\mü-və-bol-nəs) n

n article of furnitur

mover, *moveir*, fr. L
ij] v (13c) 1 a (1) : to
on with a continuous
toward a certain place
(*moved into second
checkers ~ along a
oving with the turn*)
PART c : to change
life or activities in a
3 : to change position
take action : ACT b
in a usual way b : to
began to ~ c : to
's turn 6 : to make a
ange hands by being
he bowels : EVACUATE
f (2) : to dislodge or
ransfer (as a piece in
o cause to go or pos-
ion (~ the flag shot
to cause to operate or
machine) 6 : to put
cause to change pos-
: doing of something
n) 5 a : to strike
by such kindness) b
show of emotion (he
take a formal applica-
assembly (*moved the
to void* 9 : to cause
OUSE Brit : to charge

et or keep in motion
the fact of changing
esses transmission of
retained by waterproo
nuous motion and of
a ship driven against
d suggests a great mo-
ion)

(as in chess) b : the
to gain an objective
early was a smart
ion c : one of a pat-
location 6 : an appli-
ve 1 : in a state of
is constantly on the
ng progress (said of a
s)

: of work — move
toward
it movement : FUELED
NESS n

ict or process of mov-
(2) : a particular
strategic shuffling of
ilitary unit 6 : AC-
VCY, TREND (deflected
zed activities working
promote or attain a
of a mechanism (the
the rhythmic charac-
tinet structural unit of
and themes and form)
y : particular rhythmic
y (as in a painting or
b : the vibrant quality
constantly hold a

er's interest (as a quickly moving action-filled plot) 6 a : an act of
voiding the bowels b : matter expelled from the bowels at one passage
mov-er \mü-vər) n (14c) : one that moves or sets something in motion;
esp : one whose business or occupation is the moving of household
goods from one residence to another

mover and shaker n, pl movers and shakers (1951) : a person who
is active or influential in some field of endeavor
mov-ly \mü-vē) n (*moving picture*) (1902) 1 : MOTION PICTURE 2 pl
: a showing of a motion picture 3 pl : the motion-picture medium or
industry

mov-ly-dom \mü-vē-dəm) n (1916) : FILMDOM
mov-ly-go-er \mü-gō-ər) n (1923) : FILMGOER — mov-ly-going \mü-gō-
-gō(-)jŋ) n, often attrib

mov-ly-mak-er \mü-māk-ər) n (1915) : one who makes movies — mov-
ly-mak-ing \mü-māk-ŋ) n

moving adj (14c) 1 a : marked by or capable of movement b : of or
relating to a change of residence (~ expenses) c : used for transfer-
ring (furnishings from one residence to another (a ~ van) d : involv-
ing a motor vehicle that is in motion (a ~ violation) 2 a : producing
or transferring motion or action b : stirring deeply in a way that
evokes a strong emotional response — mov-ing-ly \mü-viŋ-lē) adv

MOVING, IMPRESSIVE, POIGNANT, AFFECTING, TOUCHING, PA-
SYN MOVING mean having the power to produce deep emotion MOVING
may apply to any strong emotional effect including thrilling, agitating,
suddening, or calling forth pity or sympathy (a *moving* appeal for con-
tributions) IMPRESSIVE implies compelling attention, admiration,
wonder, or conviction (an *impressive* list of achievements) POIGNANT
applies to what keenly or sharply affects one's sensitivities (a *poignant*
documentary on the homeless) AFFECTING is close to MOVING but
most often suggests pathos (an *affecting* deathbed reunion), TOUCH-
ING implies arousing tenderness or compassion (the *touching* in-
nocence in a child's eyes), PATHETIC implies moving to pity or some-
times contempt (*pathetic* attempts to justify misconduct).

MOVING PICTURE n (1896) : MOTION PICTURE
moving picta \mü-vē-ŋ) trademark — used for a device for editing
motion-picture film and synchronizing the sound

mow \mou) n [ME, heap, stack, fr. OE *mūga*; akin to ON *mūgi* heap]
(bef. 12c) 1 : a piled-up stack (as of hay or fodder); also : a pile of hay
or grain in a barn 2 : the part of a barn where hay or straw is stored

mow \mou) vb mowed; mowed or mown \mōn; mow-ing \mō-ŋ, fr.
OE *māwan*, akin to OHG *māen* to mow, L *metere* to reap, mow, Gk
amānō v (bef. 12c) 1 a : to cut down with a scythe or sickle or ma-
chine b : to cut the standing herbage (as grass) of 2 a (1) : to kill or
destroy in great numbers or mercilessly (machine guns ~ed down the
enemy) (2) : to cause to fall : KNOCK DOWN b : to overcome swiftly
and decisively : ROUT (~ed down the opposing team) ~ vi : to cut
down standing herbage (as grass) — mow-er \mō-ər) n

mow \mou) n, \mō) n [ME *moive*, fr. AF *mouve*, of Gmc origin; akin to
MD *mouve* protruding lip] (14c) : GRIMACE

mow \mou) n, \mō) vi (15c) : to make grimaces
moxa \māk-sə) n [NL, fr. Jp *mogusa*] (1675) : a soft woolly mass pre-
pared from the ground young leaves of a Eurasian artemisia (esp. *Artemi-
sia vulgaris*) that is used in traditional Chinese and Japanese medi-
cine typically in the form of sticks or cones which are ignited and
placed on or close to the skin or used to heat acupuncture needles

moxibustion \māk-si-'bʌs-ʃən) n (*moxa* + -i- + -bustion (as in *com-
bustion*)) (1910) : the therapeutic use of moxa
mox-le \māk-sē) n [fr. *Moxie*, a trademark for a soft drink] (1930) 1
: ENERGY, PEP 2 : COURAGE, DETERMINATION 3 : KNOW-HOW

moyon-age \mwā-ye-'nāzh) adj [F *moyen âge* Middle Ages] (1849) : of
or relating to medieval times

moz-zar-el-la \mōz-'sə-'rō-lə) n [It, dim. of *mozza*, a kind of cheese, fr.
mozzare to cut off, fr. *mozzo* cut off, docked, fr. VL **mutius*, alter. of L
mutillus] (1911) : a moist white unsalted unripened cheese of mild fla-
vor and a smooth rubbery texture

moz-zel-la \mōz-'sē-tə) n [It, prob. fr. *mozzo* cut off] (1774) : a short
cape with a small ornamental hood worn over the rochet by Roman
Catholic prelates

MP \mē-'pē) n (1921) 1 [military police] : a member of the military
police 2 [member of Parliament] : an elected member of a parliament

MP abbr 1 melting point 2 metropolitan police 3 milepost
MPA abbr master of public administration
MPAA abbr Motion Picture Association of America
MPPEG \mē-'pē-g) n [*Moving Pictures Experts Group*] (1988) 1 : any of
a group of computer file formats for the compression and storage of
digital video and audio data 2 : a computer file (as of a movie) in an
MPPEG format

mpg abbr miles per gallon
mph abbr miles per hour
MPH abbr master of public health
M phase n [mitosis] (1945) : the period in the cell cycle during which
cell division takes place — compare G₁, PHASE, O₂, PHASE, S PHASE

MPHil abbr master of philosophy
mps abbr meters per second
MP3 \mē-'pē-'thre) n [fr. the file extension *mp3* used for such files,
short for *MPEG Audio Layer 3*] (1996) 1 : a computer file format for
the compression and storage of digital audio data 2 : a computer file
(as of a song) in the MP3 format

MPV abbr multipurpose vehicle
MPX abbr multiplex
MR abbr milliroentgen

Mr. \mī-'stər) n, in rapid speech esp in sense 2 (,mī-s(ə)) n, pl Messrs. \mē-'
sə-zə) [fr. fr. ME, abbr. of *maister* master; Messrs. abbr. of *Messieurs*, fr.
F, pl. of *Monsieur*] (15c) 1 — used as a conventional title of courtesy
except when usage requires the substitution of a title of rank or an
honorific or professional title before a man's surname (spoke to Mr
Doc) 2 — used in direct address as a conventional title of respect be-
fore a man's title of office (may I ask one more question, Mr. Presi-
dent) 3 — used before the name of a place (as a country or city) or of
a profession or activity (as a sport) or before some epithet (as *clever*) to
form a title applied to a male viewed or recognized as representative of
the thing indicated (Mr. Baseball)

Mr. Charles \chär-'lēs) n [*Charles*, fr. *Charles*, proper name] (ca. 1941)
usu disparaging : a white man : white people

MRE abbr meals ready to eat
MRI \em-(j)är-'t) n (1982) : MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING; also : the
procedure in which magnetic resonance imaging is used

mri-dan-ga \mri-'dān-gə, 'mar-i-) or mri-'dān-gam \gəm) n [Skt
mṛdāṅga] (1887) : a drum of India that is shaped like an elongated bar-
rel and has tuned heads of different diameters

mRNA abbr messenger RNA
Mr. Flight n (1860) : a man who would make the perfect husband

Mrs. \mī-'səz, -səz, esp Southern 'mī-zəz, -zəz, or in rapid speech in sense
1 (,mīz, or before given names (,mīs) n, pl Mes-dames \mā-'dām,
'dām) [Mrs. abbr. of *mistress*; *Mesdames* fr. F, pl. of *Madame*] (ca.
1578) 1 a — used as a conventional title of courtesy except when us-
age requires the substitution of a title of rank or an honorific or profes-
sional title before a married woman's surname (spoke to Mrs. Doc) b
— used before the name of a place (as a country or city) or of a profes-
sion or activity (as a sport) or before some epithet (as *clever*) to form a
title applied to a married woman viewed or recognized as representa-
tive of the thing indicated (Mrs. Golf) 2 : WIFE (left with the Mrs.)

Mrs. Grundy \g-rən-'dē) n [fr. a character alluded to in Thomas Mor-
ton's *See the Plough*] (1798) (1813) : one marked by prudish con-
ventionality in personal conduct

ms abbr millisecond
Ms. \mīz) n, pl Miss. or Mses. \mī-'səz) [prob. blend of *Miss* and *Mrs*]
(1949) — used instead of *Miss* or *Mrs.* (as when the marital status of a
woman is unknown or irrelevant) (Ms. Mary Smith)

MS abbr 1 [It *mano sinistra*] left hand 2 manuscript 3 master of sci-
ence 4 military science 5 Mississippi 6 motor ship 7 multiple scle-
rosis

MSE abbr master of science
msec abbr millisecond
msg abbr message
MSG abbr 1 master sergeant 2 monosodium glutamate

Misgr abbr monsignor
MSGt abbr master sergeant
MSH abbr melanocyte-stimulating hormone

M16 \em-(j)isik-'stēn) n [model 16] (1968) : a .223 caliber (5.56 millime-
ter) gas-operated magazine-fed rifle for semiautomatic or automatic
operation used by U.S. troops since the mid 1960s

MSL abbr mean sea level
MSN abbr master of science in nursing
MSS abbr manuscripts
MST abbr mountain standard time

MSW abbr master of social welfare; master of social work
mt abbr mount; mountain
Mt abbr Matthew

MT symbol melleterium
MT abbr 1 machine translation 2 metric ton 3 Montana 4 moun-
tain time

mtDNA abbr mitochondrial DNA
mtg abbr meeting
mtge abbr mortgage
mtn abbr mountain

MTO abbr Mediterranean theater of operations
mu \myū) n, \mü) n [Gk *μy*] (1638) : the 12th letter of the Greek alphabet
— see ALPHABET table

muc- or mucil- or mucu- conib form [L *muc-*, fr. *mucus*] 1 : mucus
(*mucoprotein*) 2 : mucous and (*mucocutaneous*)

much \mūch) adv more \mōr) ; most \mōst) [ME *muche* large, much,
fr. *michel*, *michel*, fr. OE *micel*, *mycel*; akin to OHG *mihhil* great,
large, L *magnum*, Gk *megas*, Skt *mahat*] (13c) 1 a : great in quantity,
amount, extent, or degree (there is ~ truth in what you say) (taken
too ~ time) b : great in importance or significance (nothing ~ hap-
pened) 2 abbr : many in number 3 : more than is expected or accept-
able : more than enough (the large pizza is a bit ~ for one person) —
too much 1 : WONDERFUL, EXCITING 2 : TERRIBLE, AWFUL

2 much adv more; most (13c) 1 a (1) : to a great degree or extent
: CONSIDERABLY (~ happier) (2) : VERY (~ gratified) b (1) : FRE-
QUENTLY, OFTEN (~ away from home) (2) : by or for a long time
(didn't get to work ~ before noon) c : by far (~ the brightest
student) 2 : NEARLY, APPROXIMATELY (looks ~ the way his father
did) — as much 1 : the same in quantity (not quite as much money)
2 : to the same degree (likes baseball almost as much as he likes golf)

3 much n (13c) 1 : a great quantity, amount, extent, or degree (gave
away ~) 2 : something considerable or impressive

mu-cha-cho \mü-'chā-(chō) n, pl -chos [Sp, prob. fr. *moch*
cropped, short] (1591) 1 chiefly Southwest : a male servant 2 chiefly
Southwest : a young man

much as canj (ca. 1699) : however much : even though
much less *conj* (1615) : not to mention — used esp. in negative con-
texts to add to one item another denoting something less likely (can
hardly grow, much less ripen, till the stock is in the earth — Jonathan
Swift)

much-ness \mūch-nəs) n (14c) : the quality or state of being great in
quantity, extent, or degree — much of a muchness : very much the
same

mu-cl-lage \myū-s(ə-)lŋ) n [ME *musclage*, fr. LL *muclago* mucus,
musty juice, fr. L *mucus*] (15c) 1 : a gelatinous substance of various
plants (as legumes or seaweeds) that contains protein and polysaccha-
rides and is similar to plant gums 2 : an aqueous usu. viscid solution
(as of a gum) used esp. as an adhesive

mu-cl-lag-i-nous \myū-sə-'lā-jə-nəs) adj [ME *musclaginosus*, fr. LL
muclaginosus, fr. *muclaginos*, *muclago*] (15c) 1 : sticky, viscid 2
: of, relating to, full of, or secreting muclage — mu-cl-lag-i-nous-ly
adv

mu-cl-n \myū-s'n) n [ISV *muc-*] (1838) : any of various mucoproteins
that occur esp. in secretions of mucous membranes — mu-cl-n-ous
's'n-əs, 'myūs-nəs) adj

\ə) abut \ə) kitten, F table \ər) further \ə) nsh \ə) ace \ə) mop, mar
\ə) out \ch) chin \ə) bet \ə) easy \ə) go \ə) hit \ə) ice \ə) job
\ə) sing \ə) go \ə) law \ə) boy \ə) thin \ə) the \ə) loot \ə) foot
\ə) yet \ə) vision. bcige \ə) , cc, cc, cc, \ə) See Guide to Pronunciation

the smallest and youngest fish *Arripis georgiana* is rough, prob. allied to *telus altillicus* of the island while flesh and is greenhouse for growing



orangutan

delivers an oration, public speaker; a member of the Council in Rome in 1571; under priests under ob-

589) of, relating to, or or-ical-ly \k(ə-ri-əl) adj fr the *Oratorio di San me* (1731); a lengthy ig chiefly of recitations-

orie, fr. AF, fr. LL *or- esp*: a private or in- tion, house, or church orical, fr. *orare* (159) ffectively 2 a: public siking that is character- als chiefly to the em-

fisk, orb] (15c) 1: any ounding the earth and 2 *archaic*: something esp: a spherical cele- by a cross symbolizing

2 *archaic*: ENIRCLE fr. MF or LL; ME *or orbis* (15c); *spuen- lē* adv ular or nearly circular

track, prob. fr. *orbis* or-ber-(i) adj path described by one arth about the sun or, one complete revolu- ular path 2: a range sident's ~) *syn see*

: CIRCLE 2: to send ~ vi: to travel in cir-

ally described region ay contain zero, one,

a: a spacecraft de- g on its surface. b

) of spiders that have ate wheel-shaped flat

hale, prob. modif. of WHALE stands] (1661): a *nan- lan* adj *ort-* (fr. L *hortus* plant- ing of fruit trees, a planting out hay and pasture n tufts and has loss-

or supervisor of or- tra, fr. *orchestra* to : rages] (1605) 1, 8 he proscenium in a

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

or-ches-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 — *or-ches-trally* \trə-'lē\ adv *or-ches-trate* \or-'kes-'strāt\ vt -trāt-ed; -trāt-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) — *or-ches-trator* also *or-ches-trater* \-'strā-tər\ n — *or-ches-tration* \or-'ko-'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 — *or-ches-tration-al* \-'shənəl, -shə-'nəl\ adj

or-chie \or-'ki-ē\ n [irreg. fr. NL *Orchis* (1847) 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-chie-like* \-'līk\ adj

or-chie-da-ceous \or-'ki-'dā-'shəs\ adj [NL *Orchidaceae*, family name, fr. *Orchis* (1838) 1: of, relating to, or resembling the orchids 2: SHOWY, OSTENTATIOUS *or-chie-to-my* \or-'ki-'tə-'mē\ n, pl -mies [Gk *orchis* + *E-ectomy*] (ca. 1894) 1: surgical removal of one or both testes *or-chie* \or-'ki-ē\ n [NL, fr. L, orchid, fr. Gk. testicle, orchid; akin to *Mir uirgæ* testicle] (1562); ORCHID; esp: any of a genus (*Orchis*) of orchids with fleshy roots and a spurred lip

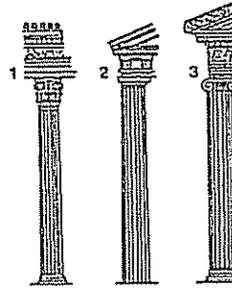
ord abbr 1 order 2 ordnance *or-dain* \or-'dān\ vb [ME *ordainen*, fr. AF *ordener*, *ordeiner*, fr. LL *ordinare*, fr. L, to put in order, appoint, fr. *ordin*, *ordo* order] vi (14c) 1: to invest officially (as by the laying on of hands) with ministerial or priestly authority 2 a: to establish or order 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)\, 'or-, \n [ME *ordal*, fr. OE *ordal*; akin to OHG *uretil* judgment, OE *dæl* 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

or-der \or-'dər\ vb or-dered; 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, METH- ODIZE* 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 settling 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 (2, 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



orchid 1



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) 1: 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: 1: 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-'dərd\ 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-ly-ness \or-'dər-'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) — *orderly* adv

orderly 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: 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 \or-'dɪ-nəl, 'or-'dā-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

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 set that designates both the order of its elements and its cardinal number

or-di-nance \or-'dɪ-nəns\, 'or-'dā-nəns\ n [ME, fr. AF & ML; AF *ordenance* order, disposition, fr. ML *ordinantia*, fr. L *ordinant*, *ordinans*, pp. 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-'dɪ-'nənd\ n [LL *ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare* to ordain] (ca. 1842) a candidate for ordination

or-di-nary \or-'dɪ-'ner-ē\ 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

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 \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mor \ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ foot \ə\ foot \ə\ yet \ə\ vision, beige \k, ʰ, æ, u, ʰ see Guide to Pronunciation

ified medical...
 of the blood during...
 nance of...
 (1675) 1: ARBO...
 el colonnades...
) : possibly but...
 jecture
 paric; akin to...
 ing in Persian...
 from paradise...
 ful girl
 akin to Gk *peran*...
 out (Periscope)...
 erineurium)...
 peri- + Gk...
 loral structure...
 whorls are fused...
 Gk *periapton*, fr. *per-*
 ein to fasten] (158)
 ating to, or affecti...
 inflammation of the...
 ME, fr. ML, fr. Gk
 rt, fr. *peri-* + *keras*
 of serous membrane
 food vessels of ventr...
 rt of an invertebrate...
 : *pericarpion* pod, it...
 iously modified with...
 \-drē-ə] [NL, fr. *peri-*
 orane of fibrous coat...
 is — *peri-chon-dri-*
 :ction, fr. *peri-* + *ky-*
 4] (1658) : a selectio...
 -ə] [ME *pericranium*,
 around the skull, fr...
 : the external peri...
 rrikylidos spherical, fr...
) : a thin layer of par...
 rrounding the steel b...
 lik, -'si-ə] *adj*
 eri- + *dermis*] (1849)
 e layer of many root...
 ogen, and phelloderm...
 [NL, fr. Gk *peridion*,
 envelope of the spore...
 i *peritor*] (ca. 1706) :
 ine used as a gem...
 idol] (1878) : any of...
 romagnesian minerals...
 ik] *adj*
 Gk *perigeion*, fr. *per-*
 (594) : the point in the...
 h that is nearest to the...
 ret or a satellite (as the...
 pare APOGEE — *peri-*
 us, fr. *peri-* + *gym-*
 ceptacle surrounding...
 lamens and petals (~
 -ya] [NL, fr. *peri-* + Gk
 n the path of a celestial...
 compare APHELION...
 i-ə] [NL, fr. *peri-* + Gk
 : CELL BODY — *per-*
 um — more at FEEL...
 red, destroyed, or les...
 ing that imperils; ruin...
 7) : to expose to dang...
 enus (*Perilla*) of Asia...
 igose nutlets...
 or involving peril (a...
 -ly *adv* — *per-*...
 n — more at LUN...
 g the moon that is near...
 -UNE
 fluid between the men...
 . n (1962) : the peri...
 arked by various phys...
 ilarity) — *peri-*...
 L *perimetros*, fr. Gk, *per-*
 (15c) 1 a : the bound...
 i perimeter 2 : a line

strip bounding or protecting an area 3 : outer limits — often used in
 pl. 4 : the part of a basketball court outside the three-point line
perimysium \per-ə-'mi-zhē-əm, -zē-ə n. pl. -sī-ə \-zhē-ə, -zē-ə [NL, ir-
 reg. fr. *peri-* + Gk *mys* mouse, muscle — more at MOUSE] (ca. 1842)
 : the connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and forms
 : the bundles of muscle fibers
 sheaths for the bundles of muscle fibers
peri-natal \-'nā-tē-əl] *adj* (1952) : occurring in, concerned with, or being
 in the period around the time of birth (~ mortality) (~ care) —
 in the period around the time of birth (~ mortality) (~ care) —
peri-natal-ly \-'tē-əl] *adv*
peri-natal-ology \per-ə-'nā-'tā-lə-jē n. (1969) : a branch of medicine
 concerned with perinatal care — *peri-natal-ologist* \-'jīst] n
peri-neum \per-ə-'nē-əm] n. pl. -nē-ə \-'nē-ə] [ME, fr. LL *perinaon*,
 fr. Gk, fr. *peri-* + *inan* to empty out; perh. akin to Skt *īṅāti* he sets in
 motion] (15c) : an area of tissue that marks externally the approximate
 boundary of the outlet of the pelvis and gives passage to the urinogen-
 ital ducts and rectum; also : the area between the anus and the posteri-
 or part of the external genitalia — *peri-neal* \-'nē-əl] *adj*
perineurium \per-ə-'nūr-ē-əm, -'nyūr-ə] n. pl. -rī-ə \-'ē-ə] [NL, fr. *peri-*
perineurium nerve — more at NERVE] (ca. 1842) : the connective-
 tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers
per-iod \-'pī-ē-əd] n [ME *periode*, fr. MF, fr. ML, L, & Gk; ML *perio-*
 diu period of time, punctuation mark, fr. L & Gk; L, rhetorical period,
 fr. Gk *periodos* circuit, period of time, rhetorical period, fr. *peri-* + *hō-*
 dios way] (ca. 1530) 1 : the completion of a cycle, a series of events, or
 a single action : CONCLUSION 2 a (1) : an utterance from one full stop
 to another : SENTENCE (2) : a well-proportioned sentence of several
 clauses (3) : PERIODIC SENTENCE b : a musical structure or melodic
 section usu. composed of two or more contrasting or complementary
 phrases and ending with a cadence 3 a : the full pause with which the
 utterance of a sentence closes b : END, STOP 4 *obs* : GOAL, PURPOSE
 or a point : used to mark the end (as of a declarative sentence or
 an abbreviation) (2) — used interjectionally to emphasize the finality
 of the preceding statement (I don't remember — ~) b : a rhythmic
 unit in Greek verse composed of a series of two or more cola 6 a : a
 unit in Greek verse determined by some recurring phenomenon b (1)
 : the interval of time required for a cyclic motion or phenomenon 2
 : complete a cycle and begin to repeat itself (2) : a number k that does
 not change the value of a periodic function f when added to the inde-
 pendent variable; esp : the smallest such number c : a single cyclic oc-
 currence of menstruation 7 a : a chronological division : STAGE b
 : a division of geologic time longer than an epoch and included in an
 era c : a stage of culture having a definable place in time and space
 8 a : one of the divisions of the academic day b : one of the divisions
 of the playing time of a game
 syn PERIOD, EPOCH, ERA, AGE mean a division of time. PERIOD may
 designate an extent of time of any length (periods of economic pros-
 perity). EPOCH applies to a period begun or set off by some significant
 or striking quality, change, or series of events (the steam engine
 marked a new epoch in industry). ERA suggests a period of history
 marked by a new or distinct order of things (the era of global commu-
 nications). AGE is used frequently of a fairly definite period domi-
 nated by a prominent figure or feature (the age of Samuel Johnson).
period *adj* (1905) : of, relating to, or representing a particular historical
 period (~ furniture) (~ costumes)
peri-odic \-'pī-ē-'dīk-ə] *adj* (1642) 1 a : occurring or recurring at
 regular intervals b : occurring repeatedly from time to time 2 a

: consisting of or containing a series of repeated stages, processes, or
 digits : CYCLIC (~ decimals) (a ~ vibration) b : being a function
 any value of which recurs at regular intervals 3 : expressed in or char-
 acterized by periodic sentences
peri-od-ic acid \-'pī-ē-'dīk-ə] n [ISV *per-* + *iodic*] (1836) : any of the
 strongly oxidizing acids (as H₂SO₄ or HClO₄) that are the most highly ox-
 idized acids of iodine
peri-od-ic-al \-'pī-ē-'dī-kəl] *adj* (1601) 1 : PERIODIC 2 a : pub-
 lished with a fixed interval between the issues or numbers b : pub-
 lished in, characteristic of, or connected with a periodical
periodical n (1798) : a periodical publication
periodical cicada n (1890) : SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST
peri-od-ic-ally \-'pī-ē-'dī-k(ə)-l] *adv* (1646) 1 : at regular intervals
 of time 2 : from time to time : FREQUENTLY
peri-od-ic-ity \-'pī-ē-'dī-sə-tē] n (1833) : the quality, state, or fact of
 being regularly recurrent or having periods
periodic law n (1872) : a law in chemistry: the elements when arranged
 in the order of their atomic numbers show a periodic variation of
 atomic structure and of most of their properties
periodic sentence n (ca. 1928) : a usu. complex sentence that has no
 subordinate or trailing elements following its principal clause (as in
 "yesterday while I was walking down the street, I saw him")
periodic table n (1895) : an arrangement of chemical elements based
 on the periodic law
peri-od-ic-al-ly \-'pī-ē-'dī-k(ə)-l] *adv* (1938) : division (as of histo-
 ry) into periods
peri-odon-tal \-'pī-ē-'dān-'tāl] *adj* (1854) 1 : investing or surround-
 ing a tooth 2 : of or affecting periodontal tissues or regions (~ dis-
 eases) — *peri-odon-tal-ly* \-'tāl-ē] *adv*
periodontal membrane n (1899) : the fibrous connective-tissue layer
 covering the cementum of a tooth and holding it in place in the jaw-
 bone
peri-odon-tics \-'dān-'tiks] n *pl but sing or pl in constr* [NL *periodontium*
 periodontal tissue, fr. *peri-* + Gk *odont-*, *odont-*, *odont-* tooth — more at
 TOOTH] (ca. 1944) : a branch of dentistry that deals with diseases of the
 supporting and investing structures of the teeth including the gums, ce-
 mentum, periodontal membranes, and alveolar bone — *peri-odon-*
tist \-'dān-'tīst] n
peri-odon-titis \-'pī-ē-'dān-'tī-tis] n [NL] (1872) : inflammation
 of the supporting structures of the teeth and esp. the periodontal mem-
 brane
peri-odon-toi-ology \-'dān-'tā-lə-jē] n (1914) : PERIODONTICS
period piece n (1940) : a work (as of literature, art, furniture, cinema,
 or music) whose special value lies in its evocation of a historical period
peri-onych-i-um \-'pī-ē-'dān-'tī-tis] n, pl -i-ə \-'kē-ə] [NL, fr. *peri-* +
 Gk *onyx-*, *onyx* nail — more at NAIL] (ca. 1879) : the tissue bordering
 the root and sides of a fingernail or toenail
peri-op-er-a-tive \-'pī-ē-'ā-p(ə)-rə-tīv, -p(ə)-rā-] *adj* (1966) : relating to,
 occurring in, or being the period around the time of a surgical opera-
 tion (~ morbidity) (~ nursing)
peri-os-te-al \-'pī-ē-'ās-'tē-əl] *adj* (1830) 1 : situated around or pro-
 duced external to bone 2 : of, relating to, or involving the periosteum
peri-os-te-um \-'tē-əm] n, pl -tē-ə] [NL, fr. LL *periosteum*, fr. Gk,
 neut. of *periosteos* around the bone, fr. *peri-* + *osteon* bone — more at
 OSSEOUS] (1597) : the membrane of connective tissue that closely in-
 vests all bones except at the articular surfaces

PERIODIC TABLE

This is a common long form of the table. Roman numerals and letters heading the vertical columns indicate the groups (There are differ-
 ences of opinion regarding the letter designations, but those given here are probably the most generally used. Also, international standards
 favor numbering the groups 1-18 from left to right using Arabic numerals, but the designations shown below remain quite common.) The
 horizontal rows represent the periods, with two series removed from the two very long periods and represented below the main table. Atom-
 ic numbers are given above the symbols for the elements. Compare ELEMENT table

										VIIA ³		VIII ⁴															
										I	II	III	IV	V	VI	7	8	9	10								
										H	He																
										3	4																
										Li	Be																
										11	12																
										N _a	Mg	III B	IV B	VB	VIB	VII B	VIII	IB	IIB								
										19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
										K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
										37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
										Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
										55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
										Cs	Ba	*La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
										87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109	110								
										Fr	Ra	*Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds								

* LANTHANIDE SERIES	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
* ACTINIDE SERIES	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

¹ Group IA (excluding hydrogen) comprises the alkali metals
² Group IIA (excluding hydrogen) comprises the alkaline earth metals
³ Group VIIA (excluding hydrogen) comprises the halogens
⁴ Group VIIIA (also called group Zero) comprises the noble gases

1054 rend e reorganization

rend (vrend) vb **rent** (vrent) also **rend-ed** (vrend-dəd); **rend-ing** [ME, fr. OE *rendan*; akin to OFris *renda* to tear and perh. to Skt *randhra* hole] vt (bef. 12c) 1: to remove from place by violence: **WREST** 2: to split or tear apart or in pieces by violence 3: to tear (the hair or clothing) as a sign of anger, grief, or despair 4 a: to lacerate mentally or emotionally b: to pierce with sound c: to divide (as a nation) into contesting factions ~ vi 1: to perform an act of tearing or splitting 2: to become torn or split *syn* see **TEAR**

ren-der (vren-dər) vb **ren-dered**; **ren-der-ing** (v-d(ə)-rɪŋ) [ME *rendren*, fr. AF *rendre* to give back, surrender, fr. VL **rendere*, alter. of L *reddere*, partly fr. *re-* + *dare* to give & partly fr. *re-* + *dere* to put — more at DATE, DO] vt (14c) 1 a: to melt down (~ *suet*); also: to extract by melting (~ *lard*) 2 a: to treat so as to convert into industrial fats and oils or fertilizer 2 a: to transmit to another: **DELIVER** b: **GRVE UP**, **YIELD** c: to furnish for consideration, approval, or information; as (1): to hand down (a legal judgment) (2): to agree on and report (a verdict) 3 a: to give in return or retribution b (1): **GIVE BACK**, **RESTORE** (2): **REFLECT**, **ECHO** c: to give in acknowledgment of dependence or obligation: **PAY** d: to do (a service) for another 4 a (1): to cause to be or become: **MAKE** (enough rainfall... to ~ irrigation unnecessary — P. E. James) (~ *ed* him helpless) (2): **IMPART** b (1): to reproduce or represent by artistic or verbal means: **DEPICT** (2): to give a performance of (3): to produce a copy or version of (the documents are ~ed in the original French) (4): to execute the motions of (~ a salute) c: **TRANSLATE** 5: to direct the execution of of: **ADMINISTER** (~ *justice*) 6: to apply a coat of plaster or cement directly to ~ vi 1: to give recompense — **ren-der-able** (v-d(ə)-rə-bəl) *adj* — **ren-der-er** (v-dər-ər) *n*

render *n* (1647) : a return esp. in goods or services due from a feudal tenant to his lord

ren-dez-vous (vran-di-vū, -dā-) *n*, pl **ren-dez-vous** (v-rənz-vūz) [MF, fr. *rendez-vous* present yourselves] (1582) 1 a: a place appointed for assembling or meeting b: a place of popular resort: **HAUNT** 2: a meeting at an appointed place and time 3: the process of bringing two spacecraft together

rendezvous vb (-voused) (-vūzd); -**vous-ing** (-vū-ɪŋ); -**vouses** (-vūz) vt (1645) : to come together at a rendezvous ~ vi 1: to bring together at a rendezvous 2: to meet at a rendezvous

ren-di-tion (vren-di-shən) *n* [Obs. F, fr. MF, alter. of *reddition*, fr. L.L. *redditiō*, *redditiō*, fr. L. *reddere* to return] (1601) : the act or result of rendering; as a: **SURRENDER** b: **TRANSLATION** c: **PERFORMANCE**, **INTERPRETATION**

ren-dzi-na (vren-ʒi-nə) *n* [Pol *rdzina* rich limy soil] (1922) : any of a group of dark grayish-brown intrazonal soils developed in grassy regions of high to moderate humidity from soft calcareous marl or chalk

ren-e-gade (vren-ə-gād) *n* [Sp *renegado*, fr. ML *renegatus*, fr. pp. of *renegare* to deny, fr. L. *re-* + *negare* to deny — more at NEGATE] (1583) 1: a deserter from one faith, cause, or allegiance to another 2: an individual who rejects lawful or conventional behavior

renegade vi -**gad-ed**; -**gad-ing** (ca. 1611) : to become a renegade

renegade *adj* (1705) 1: having deserted a faith, cause, or religion for a hostile one 2: having rejected tradition: **UNCONVENTIONAL**

re-nege (vri-neg) also -**neg**, -**neg**; **re-neged**; **re-neg-ing** [ML *renegare*] vt (1548) : **DENY**, **RENOUNCE** ~ vi 1 obs: to make a denial 2: **REVOKE** 3: to go back on a promise or commitment — **re-neg-er** *n*

re-ne-go-ti-a-ble (vri-nē-gō-sh(ē)-ə-bəl) *adj* (1943) : subject to renegotiation (~ mortgages) (~ rates)

re-ne-go-ti-ate (vri-nē-gō-shē-āt) vt (ca. 1934) : to negotiate again (as to adjust interest rates or repayments or to get more money) (~ a loan) (~ a contract) — **re-ne-go-ti-a-tion** (vri-nē-gō-shē-ā-shən, -sē-ā-) *n*

re-new (vri-nū, -nyū) vt (14c) 1: to make like new: restore to freshness, vigor, or perfection (as we ~ our strength in sleep) 2: to make new spiritually: **REGENERATE** 3 a: to restore to existence: **REVIVE** b: to make extensive changes in: **REBUILD** 4: to do again: **REPEAT** 5: to begin again: **RESUME** 6: **REPLACE**, **REFRESH** (~ water in a tank) 7 a: to grant or obtain an extension of or on (~ a license) b: to grant or obtain an extension on the loan of (~ a library book) ~ vi 1: to become new or as new 2: to begin again: **RESUME** 3: to make a renewal (as of a lease) — **re-new-er** *n*

syn **RENEW**, **RESTORE**, **REFRESH**, **RENOVATE**, **REJUVENATE** mean to make like new. **RENEW** implies a restoration of what had become faded or disintegrated so that it seems like new (efforts to *renew* the splendor of the old castle). **RESTORE** implies a return to an original state after depletion or loss (*restored* a fine piece of furniture). **REFRESH** implies the supplying of something necessary to restore lost strength, animation, or power (*refreshing* drink). **RENOVATE** suggests a renewing by cleansing, repairing, or rebuilding (the apartment has been entirely *renovated*). **REJUVENATE** suggests the restoration of youthful vigor, powers, or appearance (the change in jobs *rejuvenated* her spirits).

re-new-able (vri-nū-ə-bəl, -nyū-) *adj* (1727) 1: capable of being renewed (~ contracts) 2: capable of being replaced by natural ecological cycles or sound management practices (~ resources) — **re-new-abil-i-ty** (vri-nū-ə-bəl-ə-tē, -nyū-) *n* — **re-new-able-ly** (vri-nū-ə-bəl-ē, -nyū-) *adv*

re-new-al (vri-nū-əl, -nyū-) *n* (ca. 1686) 1: the act or process of renewing: **REPETITION** 2: the quality or state of being renewed 3: something (as a subscription to a magazine) renewed 4: something used for renewing; *specif*: an expenditure that betters existing fixed assets 5: the rebuilding of a large area (as of a city) by a public authority

reni- or **reno-** *comb form* [L. *renes* kidneys] : kidney (*reniform*)

ren-i-form (vri-nō-ɹɔrm, -rē-) *adj* [NL *reniformis*, fr. *reni-* + *formis* -*form*] (ca. 1753) : suggesting a kidney in outline (a ~ nucleus of a cell) — see **LEAF** illustration

ren-in (vri-nən, -rē-) *n* [ISV, fr. L. *renes*] (1906) : a proteolytic enzyme of the kidney that plays a major role in the release of angiotensin

ren-i-ten-cy (vri-nō-tən(t)-sē, ri-ni-tən(t)-) *n* (1613) : **RESISTANCE**, **OPPOSITION**

ren-i-tent (vri-nə-tənt, ri-ni-tənt) *adj* [F or L; F *renitent*, fr. L. *renitent-*, *renitens*, prp of *reniti* to resist, fr. *re-* + *niti* to strive — more at NISUS]

(1701) 1: resisting physical pressure 2: resisting constraint or compulsion: **RECALCITRANT**

ren-min-bi (vren-min-bē) *n* pl [Chin (Beijing) *rénmínbì*, fr. *rénmín* people + *bì* currency] (1957) : the currency of the People's Republic of China consisting of yuan

ren-net (vren-nət) *n* [ME, fr. ME **rennen* to cause to coagulate, fr. OE *rennan*, fr. *ge-* together + **rennan* to cause to run; akin to OHG *rennen* to cause to run, OE *rinnan* to run — more at CO-, RUN] (15c) 1 a: the contents of the stomach of an unweaned animal and esp. a calf b: the lining membrane of a stomach or one of its compartments (as the fourth of a ruminant) used for curdling milk; also : a preparation of the stomach of animals used for this purpose 2 a: **RENNIN** b: a substitute for rennin

ren-nin (vren-nən) *n* [rennet + -in] (1897) : an enzyme that coagulates milk and is used in making cheese and junkets; *esp*: one from the mucous membrane of the stomach of a calf

re-no-gram (vri-nō-gram) *n* (1952) : a photographic depiction of the course of renal excretion of a radiolabeled substance — **re-no-graph-ic** (vri-nō-grə-fik) *adj* — **re-nog-ra-phy** (vri-nō-grə-fē) *n*

re-nom-i-nate (vri-nō-mā-nāt) vt (1864) : to nominate again *esp* (for a succeeding term) — **re-nom-i-na-tion** (vri-nō-mā-nā-shən) *n*

re-nounce (vri-naun(t)s) vb **re-nounced**; **re-nounce-ing** [ME, fr. AF *renoncer*, fr. L. *renuntiare*, fr. *re-* + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger] vt (14c) 1: to give up, refuse, or resign usu. by formal declaration (~ his errors) 2: to refuse to follow, obey, or recognize any further: **REPUDIATE** (~ the authority of the church) ~ vi 1: to make a renunciation 2: to fall to follow suit in a card game *syn* see **ABDICATE**, **ABJURE** — **re-nounce-ment** (v-naun(t)s-mənt) *n* — **re-nounce-er** *n*

re-no-vas-cu-lar (vri-nō-vas-kyə-lər) *adj* (1961) : of, relating to, or involving the blood vessels of the kidneys (~ hypertension)

re-no-vate (vri-nə-vāt) vt -**vated**; -**vating** [L. *renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, fr. *re-* + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new — more at NEW] (ca. 1522) 1: to restore to a former better state (as by cleaning, repairing, or rebuilding) 2: to restore to life, vigor, or activity: **REVIVE** (the church was *renovated* by a new ecumenical spirit) *syn* see **RENEW** — **re-no-va-tion** (vri-nə-vā-shən) *n* — **re-no-va-tive** (vri-nə-vā-tiv) *adj* — **re-no-va-tor** (vri-nə-vā-tər) *n*

re-nown (vri-naun) *n* [ME *renoun*, fr. AF *renoun*, *renoun*, fr. *renomare* to report, speak of, fr. *re-* + *nomare* to name, fr. L. *nominare*, fr. *nomi-*, *nomi-* name — more at NAME] (14c) 1: a state of being widely acclaimed and highly honored: **FAME** 2 obs: **REPORT**, **RUMOR**

renown vt (15c) : to give renown to

re-nowned (vri-naund) *adj* (14c) : having renown: **CELEBRATED** *syn* see **FAMOUS**

rent (vrent) *n* [ME *rente*, fr. AF, payment, income, fr. VL **rendita*, fr. fem. of **renditus*, pp. of **rendere* to yield — more at RENDEN] (12c) 1: property (as a house) rented or for rent 2 a: a usu. fixed periodical possession and use thereof; *esp*: an agreed sum paid at fixed intervals by a tenant to the landlord b: the amount paid by a hirer of personal property to the owner for the use thereof 3 a: the portion of the income of an economy (as of a nation) attributable to land as a factor of production in addition to capital and labor b: **ECONOMIC RENT** — for rent: available for use or service in return for payment

rent vt (15c) 1: to grant the possession and enjoyment of in exchange for rent 2: to take and hold under an agreement to pay rent ~ vi 1: to be for rent 2 a: to obtain the possession and use of a place or article in exchange for rent b: to allow the possession and use of property in exchange for rent *syn* see **HIRE** — **rent-abil-i-ty** (vren-tə-bil-ə-tē) *n* — **rent-able** (vren-tə-bəl) *adj*

rent past and past part of REND

rent *n* [E dial. *rent* to rend, fr. ME, alter. of *renden* — more at REND] (1535) 1: an opening made by or as if by rending 2: a split in a party or organized group: **SCHISM** 3: an act or instance of rending

rent-a-car (vrent-ə-kār) *n* (1935) : a rented car

rent-a-cop *n* (1971) *often disparaging*: a security worker (as a guard) who is not a police officer

rent-al (vren-tl) *n* (14c) 1: an amount paid or collected as rent 2: something that is rented 3: an act of renting 4: a business that rents something

rental *adj* (15c) 1 a: of or relating to rent b: available for rent 2: dealing in rental property (a ~ agency)

rental library *n* (1928) : a commercially operated library (as in a store) that lends books at a fixed charge per book per day — called also *lending library*

rent control *n* (1931) : government regulation of the amount charged as rent for housing and often also of eviction — **rent-controlled** *adj*

rente (vri-nā) *n* [F] (1873) : a government security (as in France) paying interest; also : the interest paid

rent-er (vren-tər) *n* (1655) : one that rents; *specif*: the lessee or tenant of property

rent-ier (vri-ni-tyə) *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. *rente*] (ca. 1847) : a person who lives on income from property or securities

rent strike *n* (1964) : a refusal by a group of tenants to pay rent (as in protest against high rates)

re-nun-ci-a-tion (vri-nən(t)-sē-ā-shən) *n* [ME *renunciacion*, fr. AF, fr. L. *renuntiatio*, *renuntiatio*, fr. *renuntiare* to renounce] (14c) : the act or practice of renouncing: **REPUDIATION**; *specif*: ascetic self-denial — **re-nun-ci-a-tive** (vri-nən(t)-sē-ā-tiv) *adj* — **re-nun-ci-a-to-ry** (vri-nən(t)-rē-ē) *adj*

re-of-fer (vri-rē-ɔf-ər, -ā-) vt (1920) : to offer (a security issue) for public sale

re-open (vri-rē-ɔp-ən, -ɔp-əm) vt (1733) 1: to open again 2 a: to take up again: **RESUME** (~ discussion) b: to resume discussion or consideration of (~ a contract) 3: to begin again ~ vi 1: to open again (school ~s in September)

re-or-der (vri-rē-ɔr-dər) vt (1656) 1: to arrange in a different way 2: to give a reorder for ~ vi 1: to place a reorder

reorder *n* (1901) : an order like a previous order placed with the same supplier

re-or-ga-ni-zation (vri-rē-ɔr-gə-ni-zā-shən, -ɔr-gə-ni-) *n* (1813) : the act or process of reorganizing; the state of being reorganized; *esp*: the

ward d; the cy-
e; a shaft of a
: THROUGHOUT

step a course, fr.
it (as an adverb)
(something ad-
.
1724) 1: (to re-
al flowers) ~ vi
e an origin (Her
mmer n
up, fr. ON stem-
o Lith stumti to
b: to stop or
ow of blood) 2
eck oneself; also
l of one ski or of
e a turn
e of stemming on
e to differentiat-
begun by stem-
into a Christie
AUSCENS
with, pedigree (fr.
h, fr. stephine to
some insects 2
genealogical list
pts of a literary
mbination (long-
: abounding in
plant; esp: a de-
(Puccinia granil-
ospore stage and
ral plants of the
us causing stem
g an outside ski
unted on a stem
ng watch 2 fr.
lder key-wound 3
z speech
side mechanism
/ officer + H. J.
(1942) : a light
: narrow ; little
n to emit a smell
ristic repugnant
adj — stenchy
ightly ornament-
le, fr. estenacele
: an impervious
bric) perforated
as ink, paint, or
2; something
ns of a stencil 3
or sten-cliling
l 2: to produce
LPHER 2: STE-
er of shorthand
ictation
writing in short-
ral discourse 3
ription of them
aph-i-cally \-fi-
+ Gk hallnos of
quatic organism
ounding water
ffect with steno-
ik stenōsis act of
ca. 1860) : a nar-
rage or orifice —
ble of surviving
— steno-therm
p stenotopic, fr.
c of adaptability
-type] (1913) : a
cord speech by
-list \-fi-plst/ n
ntist] (1961) : a
of a mesh that is
artery or a bile
en
Greek herald in
person having a
tentor] of ciliate

protozoans having a trumpet-shaped body with the mouth at the broad end and with the narrow end often attached to the substrate
sten-to-ri-an \sten-'tōr-ē-an/ adj (1605) : extremely loud (< ~ tones)
syn see LOUD
step \step/ n [ME, fr. OE *stape*; akin to OHG *stapfo* step, *stampfōn* to stamp] (bef. 12c) 1: a rest for the foot in ascending or descending: as a: one of a series of structures consisting of a riser and a tread b: a ladder rung 2 a (1) : an advance or movement made by raising the ladder and bringing it down elsewhere (2) : a combination of foot or foot and body movements constituting a unit or a repeated pattern (a dance ~) (3) : manner of walking: STRIDE b: FOOTPRINT 1 c: the sound of a footstep (heard ~s in the hall) 3 a: the space passed over in one step b: a short distance (just a ~ away from the bank) c: the height of one stair 4 pl: COURSE, WAY (directed his ~s toward the river) 5 a: a degree, grade, or rank in a scale b: a stage in a process (was guided through every ~ of my career) 6: a frame on a ship designed to receive an upright shaft; esp: a block supporting the heel of a mast 7: an action, proceeding, or measure often occurring as one in a series (taking ~s to improve the situation) 8: a steplike offset or part usu. occurring in a series 9: an interval in a musical scale 10: STEP AEROBICS 11: a slight lead in or as if in a race (has a ~ on the competition) — step-like \-līk/ adj — stepped \step't/ adj — in step 1: with each foot moving to the same time as the corresponding foot of others or in time to music 2: in harmony or agreement — out of step 1: not in step (out of step with the times)
step vb stepped; step-ping vi (bef. 12c) 1 a: to move by raising the foot and bringing it down elsewhere or by moving each foot in succession b: DANCE 2 a: to go on foot: WALK b obs: ADVANCE, PROCEED c: to be on one's way: LEAVE — often used with along d: to move briskly (kept us stepping) 3: to press down with the foot (< on the brake) 4: to come as if at a single step (stepped into a good job) ~ vt 1: to take by moving the feet in succession (< three paces) 2 a: to move (the foot) in any direction: SET (the first man to ~ foot on the moon) (hasn't stepped foot in our house since the quarrel) b: to traverse on foot 3: to go through the steps of: PERFORM (< a minuet) 4: to make erect by fixing the lower end in a step (< the mast) 5: to measure by steps (< off 50 yards) 6 a: to provide with steps b: to make steps in (< a key) 7: to construct or arrange in or as if in steps (raggy peaks with terraces stepped up the sides — Time) — step on it: to increase one's speed: hurry up
step- comb form [ME, fr. OE *stēop*; akin to OHG *stiof*-step-, OE *stēpan* to deprive, bereave] : related by virtue of a remarriage (as of a parent) and not by blood (stepparent) (stepsister)
step aerobics n pl but sing or pl in constr (1985) : aerobics that involves repeatedly stepping on and off a raised platform — called also step training
step aside vi (1949) : STEP DOWN
step-broth-er \step-'brō-'thər/ n (15c) : a son of one's stepparent by a former partner
step-by-step \step-'bi-'step/ adj or adv (1581) : marked by successive degrees usu. of limited extent : GRADUAL
step-child \step-'chīf-(ə)ld/ n (bef. 12c) 1 : one that fails to receive proper care or attention (is no longer a ~ in the family of nations — F. R. Smith) 2 : a child of one's wife or husband by a former partner
step dance n (1887) : a dance in which steps are emphasized rather than gesture or posture
step-daugh-ter \step-'dɔ-'tər/ n (bef. 12c) : a daughter of one's wife or husband by a former partner
step-down \step-'daʊn/ n (1922) : a decrease or reduction in size or amount (a ~ in dosage)
step down vi (1890) : RETIRE, RESIGN ~ vt 1: to lower (a voltage) by means of a transformer 2: to decrease or reduce esp. by one or more steps — step-down \step-'daʊn/ adj
step-fam-ily \step-'fam-ē-, -fə-mə-/ n (1873) : a family in which there is a stepparent
step-fa-ther \step-'fā-'thər/ n (bef. 12c) : the husband of one's mother when distinct from one's natural or legal father
step function n (ca. 1929) : a mathematical function of a single real variable that remains constant within each of a series of adjacent intervals but changes in value from one interval to the next
steph-a-no-lis \ste-'fə-'nō-ləs/ n [NL, fr. Gk *stephanōs* fit for a crown, fr. *stephanos* crown, fr. *stephain* to crown] (1843) : any of a genus (*Stephanotis*, esp. *S. floribunda*) of Old World tropical woody vines of the milkweed family with fragrant white waxy flowers having a tubular corolla terminating in five lobes
step-in \step-'īn/ n (1921) : an article of clothing put on by being stepped into: as a: a shoe resembling but usu. having a higher vamp than a pump and having concealed elastic to adjust the fit b: short panties for women — usu. used in pl. — step-in adj
step in vi (15c) 1 a: to intervene in an affair or dispute b: to act as a replacement 2: to make a brief informal visit
step-lad-der \step-'lā-'dər/ n (1751) : a ladder that has broad flat steps and two pairs of legs connected by a hinge at the top and that opens at the bottom to become freestanding
step-moth-er \-mō-'thər/ n (bef. 12c) : the wife of one's father when distinct from one's natural or legal mother
step out vi (ca. 1533) 1: to go away from a place usu. for a short distance and for a short time 2: to go or march at a vigorous or increased pace 3: DIE 4: to lead an active social life 5: to be unfaithful — usu. used with on (had been stepping out on his wife)
step-par-ent \step-'per-ən't/ n (1840) : a person who is a stepmother or stepfather
step-par-ent-ing \-ən-'tɪŋ/ n (1979) : parenting by a stepparent
steppe \step/ n [Russ *step'*] (1671) 1: one of the vast usu. level and treeless tracts in southeastern Europe or Asia 2: arid land with xerophilous vegetation found usu. in regions of extreme temperature range and loess soil
stepped-up \step't-'əp/ adj (1902) : increased in intensity : ACCELERATED, INTENSIFIED (< security)
step-per \ste-'pər/ n (1835) : one (as a fast horse or a dancer) that steps
stepper motor n (1961) : a motor whose driveshaft rotates in small steps rather than continuously — called also stepping motor
step-ping-stone \ste-'pɪŋ-'stōn/ n (14c) 1 : a stone on which to step (as in crossing a stream) 2 : a means of progress or advancement

step-sis-ter \step-'sis-tər/ n (15c) : a daughter of one's stepparent by a former partner
step-son \-'sɒn/ n (bef. 12c) : a son of one's husband or wife by a former partner
step stool n (1946) : a stool with one or two steps that often fold away beneath the seat
step turn n (1941) : a slicing turn executed in a downhill traverse by lifting the upper ski from the ground, placing it in the desired direction, weighting it, and bringing the other ski parallel
step-up \step-'əp/ n (1922) : an increase or advance in size or amount
step up vi (1902) 1: to increase (a voltage) by means of a transformer 2: to increase, augment, or advance esp. by one or more steps (step up production) ~ vt 1 a: to come forward (stepped up to claim responsibility) b: to succeed in meeting a challenge (as by increased effort or improved performance) 2: to undergo an increase (business is stepping up) 3: to receive a promotion — step-up \step-'əp/ adj
step-wise \-'wɪz/ adj (1902) 1: marked by or proceeding in steps 2: moving by step to adjacent musical tones
ster abbr sterling
-ster n comb form [ME, fr. OE *-estre* female agent; akin to MD *-ster*] 1: one that does or handles or operates (spinst^{er}) (tapst^{er}) (teamst^{er}) 2: one that makes or uses (songst^{er}) 3: one that is associated with or participates in (gamest^{er}) (gangst^{er}) 4: one that is (youngst^{er})
ster-co-ra-ceous \stər-'kə-'rā-'shəs/ adj [L. *stercor-*, *stercus* excrement] (1731) : relating to, being, or containing feces
stere- or stereo- comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *stereos* solid — more at STARE] 1: solid; solid body (stereogram) 2 a: stereoscopic (stereopsis) b: having or dealing with three dimensions of space (stereochemistry)
1 stere \stər-'ē-, -ō-, -ō/ n, pl ste-re-os (ca. 1823) 1: STEREOTYPE 2 [by shortening] a: stereophonic reproduction b: a stereophonic sound system
2 stereo adj (1876) 1 a: STEREOSCOPIC b: produced by or as if by means of a stereotype 2: STEREOPHONIC
ste-reo-chem-is-try \stər-'ē-ō-'kē-'mō-'strē-, -stīr-/ n [ISV] (1890) 1: a branch of chemistry that deals with the spatial arrangement of atoms and groups in molecules 2: the spatial arrangement of atoms and groups in a compound and its relation to the properties of the compound — ste-reo-chem-i-cal \-kē-'mī-'kəl/ adj
ste-reo-gram \stər-'ē-ə-'gram, -stīr-/ n [ISV] (1868) 1: a diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief 2: STEREOGRAPH
ste-reo-graph \-'grɑf/ n [ISV] (1859) : a pair of stereoscopic pictures or a picture composed of two superposed stereoscopic images that gives a three-dimensional effect when viewed with a stereoscope or special spectacles — stereograph vt
ste-reo-graph-ic \stər-'ē-ə-'grā-'fīk/ adj (1704) : of, relating to, or being a delineation of the form of a solid body (as the earth) on a plane (< projection) — ste-reo-graph-ic \stər-'ē-ə-'grā-'fē-/ n
ste-reo-iso-mer \stər-'ē-ō-'ī-sō-'mər-, -stīr-/ n [ISV] (1894) : any of a group of isomers in which atoms are linked in the same order but differ in their spatial arrangement — ste-reo-iso-mer-ic \-'ī-sō-'mər-'īk/ adj — ste-reo-iso-mer-ism \-'ī-sō-'mər-'ī-zəm/ n
ste-reo-ol-o-gy \stər-'ē-ō-'lō-'jē-, -stīr-/ n [ISV] (1963) : a branch of science concerned with inferring the three-dimensional properties of objects or matter ordinarily observed two-dimensionally — ste-reo-log-i-cal \-'ē-ō-'lō-'jē-'kəl/ adj — ste-reo-log-i-cal-ly \-'jē-'k(ə)-lē/ adv
ste-reo-mi-cro-scope \-'mī-'krə-'skōp/ n (1948) : a microscope having a set of optics for each eye to make an object appear in three dimensions — ste-reo-mi-cro-scop-ic \-'mī-'krə-'skō-'pīk/ adj — ste-reo-mi-cro-scop-i-cal-ly \-'pī-'k(ə)-lē/ adv
ste-reo-phon-ic \stər-'ē-ō-'fō-'nīk-, -stīr-/ adj [ISV] (1927) : of, relating to, or constituting sound reproduction involving the use of separated microphones and two transmission channels to achieve the sound separation of a live hearing — ste-reo-phon-i-cal-ly \-'nī-'k(ə)-lē/ adv — ste-reo-phon-y \stər-'ē-ō-'fō-'nē-, -stīr-/ n; 'stər-'ē-ō-'fō-'nē-, -stīr-/ n
ste-reo-pho-tog-ra-phy \stər-'ē-ō-'tā-'grā-'fē-, -stīr-/ n [ISV] (1903) : stereoscopic photography — ste-reo-pho-to-graph-ic \-'fō-'tā-'grā-'fīk/ adj
ste-re-op-sis \stər-'ē-ō-'sɪs-, -stīr-/ n [NL, fr. *stere-* + Gk *opsis* vision, appearance — more at OPTIC] (ca. 1911) : stereoscopic vision
ste-re-op-ti-con \-'āp-'tī-'kən/ n [NL, fr. *stere-* + Gk *optikon*, neut. of *optikos* optic] (1863) 1 : a projector for transparent slides often made double so as to produce dissolving views 2 : STEREOSCOPE
ste-reo-reg-u-lar \stər-'ē-ō-'rē-'gju-'lər-, -stīr-/ adj (1958) : of, relating to, or involving stereochemical regularity in the repeating units of a polymeric structure — ste-reo-reg-u-lar-ly \-'rē-'gju-'lā-'rē-/ n
ste-reo-scope \stər-'ē-ə-'skōp-, -stīr-/ n (1838) : an optical instrument with two eyepieces for helping the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart and thus to get the effect of solidity or depth
ste-reo-scop-ic \stər-'ē-ə-'skā-'pīk-, -stīr-/ adj (1855) 1 : of or relating to stereoscopy or the stereoscope 2 : characterized by stereoscopy (< vision) — ste-reo-scop-i-cal-ly \-'pī-'k(ə)-lē/ adv
ste-re-os-co-py \stər-'ē-ō-'skə-'pē-, -stīr-/ n [ISV] (ca. 1859) 1 : a science that deals with stereoscopic effects and methods 2 : the seeing of objects in three dimensions
ste-reo-spe-cif-ic \stər-'ē-ō-'spi-'sī-'fīk-, -stīr-/ adj (1949) : being, produced by, or involved in a stereochemically specific process (many enzymes act as ~ catalysts) (< plastics) — ste-reo-spe-cif-i-cal-ly \-'fī-'k(ə)-lē/ adv — ste-reo-spe-cif-i-cally \-'fī-'k(ə)-lē/ n
ste-reo-tac-tic \stər-'ē-ə-'tāk-'tīk-, -stīr-/ adj (1950) : involving, being, utilizing, or used in a surgical technique for precisely directing the tip of a delicate instrument (as a needle) or beam of radiation in three planes using coordinates provided by medical imaging in order to reach a specific locus in the body — ste-reo-tac-ti-cal-ly \-'tī-'k(ə)-lē/ adv
\ə/ about \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ə/ ace \ə/ mop, mar
\ə/ out \ə/ chin \ə/ bet \ə/ easy \ə/ go \ə/ hit \ə/ ice \ə/ job
\ə/ sing \ə/ go \ə/ law \ə/ boy \ə/ thin \ə/ the \ə/ foot \ə/ foot
\ə/ yet \ə/ vision, beige \ə/ n, a, u, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

up-chuck \vop-,chak\ vb (1929); VOMIT
 up close adv or adj (1653): at close range
 up-coast \vop-'kōst\ adv (1909): up the coast
 up-com-ing \vop-'kō-miŋ\ adj (1943): FORTHCOMING, APPROACHING
 up-coun-try \vop-'kōn-trē\ adj (1910): of, relating to, or characteristic of an inland, upland, or outlying region (an ~ farm) — up-country n — up-country \vop-'kōn-trē\ adv
 1 up-date \vop-'dāt\ vt (1941): to bring up to date
 2 up-date \vop-'dāt\ n (1965): an act or instance of updating 2: current information for updating something 3: an up-to-date version, account, or report
 up-do \vop-(,)-dū\ n, pl updos [upswept hairdo] (1938): an upswept hairdo
 up-draft \vop-'draft, -,drāft\ n (ca. 1887): an upward movement of gas (as air)
 up-end \vop-'end\ vt (1823) 1: to set or stand on end; also: OVERTURN 2 a: to affect to the point of being upset or flurried (a... literary shocker, designed to ~ the credulous matrons — Wolcott Gibbs) b: DEFEAT, BEAT ~ vi: to rise on an end
 up-field \vop-'fēld\ adv or adj (ca. 1934): in or into the part of the field toward which the offensive team is headed
 up-front \vop-'frʌnt, 'ɒp-'\ adj (1945): being or coming in or at the front: as a (1): being in a conspicuous or leading position (2): FRANK, FORTHRIGHT b: playing in a front line (as in football) c: paid or payable in advance
 up front adv (1937) 1: in or at the front 2: in advance 3: in an up-front manner; FRANKLY, FORTHRIGHTLY
 1 up-grade \vop-'grād\ n (1873) 1: an upward grade or slope 2: INCREASE, RISE 3: IMPROVEMENT 2b
 2 up-grade \vop-'grād, 'ɒp-'\ vt (1901): to raise or improve the grade of: as a: to improve (livestock) by use of purebred sires b: to advance to a job requiring a higher level of skill esp. as part of a training program c: to raise the quality of d: to raise the classification and usu. the price of without improving the quality e: to extend the usefulness of (as a device) f: to assign a less serious status to (upgraded the patient's condition to good) ~ vi: to improve or replace esp. software or a device for increased usefulness — up-grad-abil-i-ty or up-grade-abil-i-ty \vop-'grā-də-'bi-lə-tē\ n — up-grad-able or up-grade-able \vop-'grā-də-'bəl\ adj
 up-growth \vop-'grōθ\ n (1844): the process of growing upward; DEVELOPMENT; also: a product or result of this
 up-heav-al \vop-'he-vəl, ('ɒp-'pē-\ n (1838) 1: the action or an instance of upheaving esp. of part of the earth's crust 2: extreme agitation or disorder; radical change; also: an instance of this
 up-leave \vop-'hi:v, ('ɒp-'pēv\ vt (13c): to leave up: LIFT ~ vi: to move upward esp. with power — up-leave-er n
 1 up-hill \vop-'hɪl\ n (1535) 1: upward on a hill or incline 2: against difficulties (seemed to be talking ~ — Willa Cather)
 2 up-hill \vop-'hɪl\ n (1548): rising ground; ASCENT
 3 up-hill \vop-'hɪl\ adj (1613) 1: situated on elevated ground 2 a: going up; ASCENDING b: being the higher one or part esp. of a set; superior; being nearer the top of an incline 3: DIFFICULT, LABORIOUS
 up-hold \vop-'hōld\ vt -held, -hold-ing (13c) 1 a: to give support to b: to support against an opponent 2 a: to keep elevated b: to lift up *syn* see SUPPORT — up-hold-er n
 up-hol-ster \vop-'hōl-stər, ('ɒp-'pōl-\ vt -stered, -ster-ing \vst(ə)-rɪŋ\ [back-formation fr. *upholstery*] (1849): to furnish with or as if with upholstery — up-hol-ster-er \vst(ə)-rɪŋ-ər\ n
 up-hol-ster-y \vst(ə)-rɪ-\ n, pl -ster-les [ME *upholdester* upholsterer, fr. *uphold* to uphold, fr. *up* + *holden* to hold] (1597): materials (as fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering esp. for a seat UPI abbr United Press International
 up-keep \vop-'kēp\ n (1884) 1: the act of maintaining in good condition: the state of being maintained in good condition 2: the cost of maintaining in good condition
 up-land \vop-'lænd, -,lænd\ n (1566) 1: high land esp. at some distance from the sea: PLATEAU 2: ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills — up-land-er \vop-'lænd-ər, -,lænd-\ n
 upland cotton n (1819): a widely cultivated American cotton plant (*Gossypium hirsutum*) having short- to medium-staple fibers
 upland sandpiper n (ca. 1890): a large short-billed American sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) that frequents fields and prairies — called also upland plover
 1 up-lift \vop-'lɪft\ vt (14c) 1: to lift up; ELEVATE; esp: to cause (a portion of the earth's surface) to rise above adjacent areas 2: to improve the spiritual, social, or intellectual condition of ~ vi: RISE — up-lift-er n
 2 up-lift \vop-'lɪft\ n (ca. 1845) 1: an act, process, result, or cause of uplifting: as a (1): the uplifting of a part of the earth's surface (2): an uplifted mass of land b: a bettering of a condition esp. spiritually, socially, or intellectually c (1): influences intended to uplift (2): a social movement to improve esp. morally or culturally 2: a brassiere designed to hold the breasts up
 up-link \vop-'lɪŋk\ n (1968) 1: a communications channel for transmissions to a spacecraft or satellite; also: the transmissions themselves 2: a facility on earth for transmitting to a spacecraft or satellite — up-link vb
 up-load \vop-'lōd, 'ɒp-\ vt (1983): to transfer (as data or files) from a computer to the memory of another device (as a larger or remote computer)
 up-man-ship \vop-'mæn-ʃɪp\ n (1959): ONE-UPMANSHIP
 up-mar-ket \vop-'mɑ:kət\ adj (1972): UPSCALE — upmarket adv
 up-most \vop-'mōst\ adj (14c): UPPERMOST
 1 up-on \vop-'pɒn, -'pɑ:n\ prep (12c): ON
 2 up-on \vop-'pɒn, -'pɑ:n\ adv (13c) 1 obs: on the surface: on it 2 obs: THEREAFTER, THEREON
 1 up-per \vop-'pər\ adj [ME, compar. of *ʒup*] (14c) 1 a: higher in physical position, rank, or order (the ~ lip) (~ management) b: farther inland (the ~ Mississippi) 2: constituting the branch of a bicameral legislature that is usu. smaller and more restricted in membership and

possesses greater traditional prestige than the lower house 3 a: constituting a stratum relatively near the earth's surface b *cap*: being a later epoch or series of the period or system named (*Upper Cretaceous*) (*Upper Paleolithic*) 4: NORTHERN (~ Manhattan)
 2 upper n (1789): one that is upper; as a: the parts of a shoe or boot above the sole b: an upper tooth or denture c: an upper berth — on one's uppers: in straitened circumstances: DESTITUTE
 3 upper n [up + -er] (ca. 1968) 1: a stimulant drug; esp: AMPHETAMINE 2: something that induces a state of good feeling or exhilaration
 1 up-per-case \vop-'pər-'keɪs\ adj [fr. the compositor's practice of keeping capital letters in the upper of a pair of type cases] (1738): CAPITAL 1
 2 uppercase n (ca. 1916): capital letters
 3 uppercase v -cased, -cas-ing (1949): to print or set in capital letters
 upper case n (1683): a type case containing capitals and usu. small capitals, fractions, symbols, and accents
 upper-class adj (1837): of, relating to, or characteristic of the upper class
 upper class n (1814): a social class occupying a position above the middle class and having the highest status in a society
 up-per-class-man \vop-'pər-'klɑ:s-mən\ n (1871): a member of the junior or senior class in a school or college
 upper crust n (1836): the highest social class or group; esp: the highest circle of the upper class — upper-crust adj
 up-per-cut \vop-'pər-'kʌt\ n (1842): a swinging blow (as in boxing) directed upward with a bent arm — uppercut vb
 upper hand n (15c): MASTERY, ADVANTAGE, CONTROL (was determined not to let the opposition get the upper hand)
 up-per-most \vop-'pər-'mōst\ adv (15c): in or into the highest or most prominent position (the ~ layer) (safety was ~ in their minds) — uppermost adj
 up-per-part \vop-'pɑ:rt\ n (1526): a part lying on the upper side (as of a bird)
 upper respiratory adj (1950): of, affecting, or being the part of the respiratory system that includes the nose, nasal passages, and nasopharynx (*upper respiratory tract*) (*upper respiratory infection*)
 up-plish \vop-'plɪʃ\ adj (1677): UPPITY — up-plish-ly adv — up-plish-ness n
 up-pli-ty \vop-'plɪ-tē\ adj [prob. fr. up + -ity (as in *persnickity*, var. of *persnickety*)] (1880): putting on or marked by airs of superiority; AURORANT, PRESUMPTUOUS (~ technicians) (a small ~ country) — up-pli-ty-ness n
 up-raise \vop-'raɪz\ vt (14c): to raise or lift up: ELEVATE
 up-rate \vop-'rāt\ vt (1965): UPGRADE; *specif*: to improve the power output of (as an engine)
 up-rear \vop-'rɪr\ vt (14c) 1: to lift up 2: ERECT ~ vi: RISE
 1 up-right \vop-'rɪt\ adj (bef. 12c) 1 a: PERPENDICULAR, VERTICAL b: erect in carriage or posture c: having the main axis or a main part perpendicular (~ freezer) 2: marked by strong moral rectitude (an ~ citizen) — up-right-ly adv — up-right-ness n
syn UPRIGHT, HONEST, JUST, CONSCIENTIOUS, SCRUPULOUS, HONORABLE mean having or showing a strict regard for what is morally right. UPRIGHT implies a strict adherence to moral principles (a stern and upright minister). HONEST stresses adherence to such virtues as truthfulness, candor, fairness (known for being honest in business dealings). JUST stresses conscious choice and regular practice of what is right or equitable (workers given just compensation). CONSCIENTIOUS and SCRUPULOUS imply an active moral sense governing all one's actions and painstaking efforts to follow one's conscience (conscientious in the completion of her assignments) (scrupulous in carrying out the terms of the will). HONORABLE suggests a firm holding to codes of right behavior and the guidance of a high sense of honor and duty (a difficult but honorable decision).
 2 upright adv (12c): vertically upward: in an upright position
 3 upright n (1683) 1: the state of being upright: PERPENDICULAR (a pillar out of ~) 2: something that stands upright; esp: a football goalpost — usu. used in pl. 3: UPRIGHT PIANO
 upright piano n (1857): a piano with vertical frame and strings — compare GRAND PIANO
 1 up-rise \vop-'rɪz\ vt up-rose \vop-'rōz\; up-rise-en \vop-'rɪ-zən\; up-ris-ing \vop-'rɪ-zɪŋ\ (14c) 1 a: to rise to a higher position b (1): STAND UP (2): to get out of bed c: to come into view esp. from below the horizon 2: to rise up in sound — up-ris-er \vop-'rɪ-zər, 'ɒp-\ n
 2 up-rise \vop-'rɪz\ n (14c) 1: an act or instance of uprising 2: an upward slope
 up-ris-ing \vop-'rɪ-zɪŋ\ n (13c): an act or instance of rising up; esp: a usu. localized act of popular violence in defiance usu. of an established government *syn* see REBELLION
 up-riv-er \vop-'rɪ-vər\ adv or adj (1774): toward or at a point nearer the source of a river
 up-roar \vop-'rɔ:ər\ n [by folk etymology fr. D *proer*, fr. MD, fr. *op* up (akin to OE *up*) + *roer* motion; akin to OE *hreran* to stir] (1526): a state of commotion, excitement, or violent disturbance
 up-roar-i-ous \vop-'rɔ:ər-ē-əs\ adj (1800) 1: marked by uproar 2: very noisy and full 3: extremely funny (an ~ comedy) — up-roar-i-ous-ly adv — up-roar-i-ous-ness n
 up-root \vop-'rūt, -'rū\ vt (ca. 1620) 1: to remove as if by pulling up 2: to pull up by the roots 3: to displace from a country or traditional habitat *syn* see EXTERMINATE — up-root-ed-ness n — up-root-er n
 up-rush \vop-'rʌʃ\ n (1871) 1: an upward rush (as of gas or liquid) 2: a sudden increase (an ~ of energy) (an ~ of emotion)
 UPS abbr uninterruptible power supply
 ups and downs n pl (1659): alternating rise and fall esp. in fortune
 up-scale \vop-'skāl\ adj (1966): relating to, being, or appealing to affluent consumers; also: of a superior quality — upscale adv or vi
 1 up-set \vop-'set\ vb -set, -set-ting vt (1677) 1: to thicken and shorten (as a heated bar of iron) by hammering on the end: SWAGE 2: to



upland sandpiper

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar
 \ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job
 \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ loot \ə\ foot
 \ə\ yet \ə\ vision, beige \ə, ɪ, e, w, \ə\ see Guide to Pronunciation