

This leaves  $52 - 13 = 39$  text-only page equivalents.

#### Question 4

One way of working out the number of words on a text page is to break it down into (number of columns) x (number of words per column line) x (number of lines per column).

From experience, you might know that a typical compact broadsheet format like The Times has **five columns of text** on a page. On average, it is reasonable to expect **6 words per line in a column**. This totals 30 words across each horizontal line of page.

A guess of the number of lines down a page based on the experience of reading The Times is more difficult, so you might want to compare it to a more familiar paper size, such as an A4 sheet. You might estimate that the length of a compact broadsheet is equal to roughly 1.5 A4 sheets (whereas a traditional broadsheet is over 2 times longer than an A4 sheet). Wide ruled A4 paper has about 35 lines per page – so 1.5 wide-ruled A4 pages would hold 52.5 lines – you could round this to 50 to make later calculations easier.

You would also want to take into account the fact that newspapers typically use much smaller type fonts than hand-writing, allowing them to fit more lines to the page.

Assuming that newspaper line spacing is about half that of wide ruled A4, a typical newspaper may have  $2 \times 50 = 100$  lines per page.

This would make  $100 \text{ lines} \times 30 \text{ horizontal words} = 3000 \text{ words per page}$ .

An extra step to the analysis would be to account for the space taken up by **headlines**, which typically take up around 1/3rd of the page.

Accounting for headlines, the number of words on would be  $\frac{2}{3} \times 3000 = 2000 \text{ words per page}$ .

We calculated previously that there were 39 pages of text in the average copy of The Times. This implies that there are  $39 \times 2000 = 78\,000$  words in the average copy of The Times.

Given that the number of calculation steps involved, you might want to conclude by expressing your final estimate as a range, rather than a precise number: e.g using a confidence interval of  $\pm 5\%$ .

**Therefore, a copy of the Times might typically contain 75 000 – 80 000 words.**

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**Serial Number** 75542841  
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**Published for Opposition** February 29, 2000  
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**Type of Mark** SERVICE MARK  
**Register** PRINCIPAL  
**Live/Dead Indicator** DEAD  
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**Standard Characters Claimed**
**Mark Drawing Code** (4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
**Serial Number** 78907865**Filing Date** June 14, 2006**Current Filing Basis** 1B**Original Filing Basis** 1B**Published for Opposition** August 26, 2008
**International Registration Number** 0909450

**Owner** (APPLICANT) salesforce.com, inc. CORPORATION DELAWARE The Landmark @ One Market Street #300 San Francisco CALIFORNIA 94105

**Attorney of Record** Noel M. Cook
**Type of Mark** SERVICE MARK**Register** PRINCIPAL**Live/Dead Indicator** DEAD
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The New York Times

An aspiring Santa Claus training on 57th Street for a job with Santa Division of Western Temporary Services.

## Santas, One 106, Begin Training for Christmas

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

Santa Clause went into training here yesterday—a reminder to anyone who didn't happen to be thinking about it that Christmas was exactly three months away.

While an agency that handles temporary employees, including Santa Clauses, was putting the man it calls "the world's oldest St. Nick" through his paces to promote his services, major local department stores and leading national mail-order stores were predicting a record sales volume for the Christmas season.

At the Park Sheraton Hotel, the Santa Division of Western Temporary Services got an early start on the coming season by demonstrating its four-hour Santa-training course on Larry Lewis, a former showman and physical culturist from San Francisco who says he is 106 years old. The company said it trained 500 Santa Clauses a year as temporary workers for department stores and shopping centers.

Meanwhile, retailers were also gearing up for the year's most important selling period and looking for a record year in spite of such economic headaches as inflation at home and devaluation of the dollar abroad.

"We expect good Christmas sales and expect good increases over last year, which was the best Christmas year in our history," said Edward Goodman, president of Abraham & Straus.

### Other Stores Optimistic

He said he was looking for a sales rise, even excluding the performance of a new store in Queens, "in the neighborhood of 3 or 4 per cent" over Christmas 1972, adding that "these figures sound minuscule until you put them onto the volume." Sticking to industry custom, however, he declined to disclose what A.&S.'s volume was.

Nevertheless, Mr. Goodman's optimism was echoed by spokesmen for such stores as Macy's, Lord & Taylor and F.A.O. Schwartz in New York, by Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck in Chicago and Neiman-Marcus, the high-

status specialty store in Dallas.

"Business has been good," Richard Marcus, Neiman's president, commented, "and we expect it to remain so."

Most stores said that price increases in general would be kept to a minimum. Sears, the only store that would venture an estimate, predicted a 1 or 2 per cent rise in Christmas prices over last year—and gave several reasons.

Time was in their favor, most Christmas purchases were made last spring. Buyers were instructed to be selective and to pass up items that might encounter consumer resistance because of their high price tag.

And the retailers are operating under a complicated system of Federal price controls that allow pass-throughs of merchandise costs from their suppliers but restrict them to the same percentage markup on gross profit margins that they had in 1972.

The time factor was an especially important one regarding important items. As Mr. Goodman put it, "There's no question that some imported goods will be higher, but I don't think it will be major; a lot of imported goods were bought in the spring before the last devaluation, and that one was a killer."

Neiman-Marcus is maintaining solid secrecy about what its prestigious mail-order catalogue will feature this year. Mr. Marcus said it would be released in about 10 days—but Sears and Montgomery Ward are already out with theirs and they are giving big play to adult games, home handicrafts and myriad toys.

For example, Montgomery Ward is featuring a new doll called Baby Alive that eats a special jello-like food and, if a child insists on feeding it, requires its own disposable diaper. Extra food and diapers are available.

Sears is offering a \$99.50 chess set with figures modeled after the Romans and Gauls that is, in the words of one merchandising man, "calculated to lend an intellectual atmosphere to your home."

Santa Clause went into training here yesterday—a reminder to anyone who didn't happen to be thinking about it that Christmas was exactly three months away.

While an agency that handles temporary employes, including Santa Clauses, was putting the man it calls "the world's oldest St. Nick" through his paces to promote its services, major local department stores and leading national mail-order stores were predicting a record sales volume, for the Christmas season.

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## **Santas, One 106, Begin Training for Christmas**

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

*New York Times* (1923-Current file); Sep 26, 1973;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times (1851-2007)

pg. 45

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called *styrax*. [Middle English, from Latin, alteration of *styrax*, from Greek *sturax*, perhaps of Semitic origin. See **\$rw** in Appendix II.]

**store** (stôr, stôr) *n.* 1. A place where merchandise is offered for sale; a shop. 2. A stock or supply reserved for future use: *a squirrel's store of acorns*. 3. **stores** Supplies, especially of food, clothing, or arms. 4. A place where commodities are kept; a warehouse or storehouse. 5. A great quantity or number; an abundance. ♦ *tr.v.* **stored, storing, stores**

1. To reserve or put away for future use. 2. To fill, supply, or stock. 3. To deposit or receive in a storehouse or warehouse for safekeeping. 4. *Computer Science* To copy (data) into memory or onto a storage device, such as a hard disk. —**idiom: in store** 1. Forthcoming: *great trouble in store for her*. 2. In reserve; stored. [Middle English *stor*, supply, from Old French *estor*, from *estorer*, to build, from Latin *īnstaūrāre*, to restore. See **stā-** in Appendix I.] —**stor'a•ble** *adj.* —**stor'er** *n.*

**store-bought** (stôr'bôt', stôr'-) *adj.* Manufactured and purchased at retail; not homemade: *store-bought cookies*.

**store cheese** *n.* Cheddar.

**store•front** (stôr'frünt', stôr'-) *n.* 1. The side of a store or shop facing a street. 2. A room or suite of rooms in a commercial building at street level: *a political office in a storefront*. ♦ *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or being that side of a store facing a street: *storefront window* b. 2. Op-

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io Ghislieri. 1504–1572. Pope (1566–  
tholic Reformation, he excommunicat-

gregorio Chiaramonti. 1742–1823. Pope  
leon emperor in 1804.

aria Mastai-Ferretti. 1792–1878. Pope  
First Vatican Council (1869–1870).

ppe Melchiorre Sarto. 1835–1914. Pope  
pposed to religious modernism.

amiano Achille Ratti. 1857–1939. Pope  
y with Benito Mussolini granting papal

Pacelli. 1876–1958. Pope (1939–1958)  
ng World War II. He was later severely  
measures to aid European Jews.

**place** *plās*.

rod or shaft on which a related part ro-  
thing on which something depends or  
or. 3. The act of turning on or as if on  
tion taken by an offensive player usually  
er the foul line to relay passes, attempt a  
mary foot around which the ball handler  
bling. ♦ *v.* -**ot•ed**, -**ot•ing**, -**ots** —*tr.*  
ovide with a pivot or pivots. 2. To cause  
*tr.* To turn on or as if on a pivot: "The  
ng on Hamlet's incertitude" (G. Wilson  
ch.) —**piv/ot•a•ble** *adj.*

Of, relating to, or serving as a pivot. 2.  
ance; crucial: "Its pivotal location has also  
" (Henry A. Kissinger). —**piv/ot•al•ly**

**place** (*plās*) *n.* 1a. An area with definite or indefinite boundaries; a  
portion of space. **b.** Room or space, especially adequate space: *There is*  
*place for everyone at the back of the room.* 2a. The particular portion or  
space occupied by or allocated to a person or thing. **b.** A building or an  
area set aside for a specified purpose: *a place of worship.* 3a. A dwelling;  
a house: *bought a place on the lake.* **b.** A business establishment or office.  
**c.** A locality, such as a town or city: *visited many places.* 4. *Abbr. Pl.* A  
public square or street with houses in a town. 5a. A space in which one  
person, such as a passenger or spectator, can sit or stand. **b.** A setting for  
one person at a table. 6. A position regarded as belonging to someone  
or something else; stead: *She was chosen in his place.* 7. A particular point  
that one has reached, as in a book: *I have lost my place.* 8. A particular  
spot, as on the body: *the place that hurts.* 9a. The proper or designated  
role or function: *the place of the media in a free society.* **b.** The proper or  
customary position or order: *These books are out of place.* **c.** A suitable  
setting or occasion: *not the place to argue.* **d.** The appropriate right or  
duty: *not her place to criticize.* 10. Social station: *He overstepped his place.*  
11. A particular situation or circumstance: *Put yourself in my place.* 12.  
High rank or status. 13. A job, post, or position: *found a place in the*  
*company.* 14. Relative position in a series; standing. 15. *Games* Second  
position for betting purposes, as in a horserace. 16. The specified stage  
in a list of points to be made, as in an argument: *in the first place.* 17.  
*Mathematics* A position in a numeral or series. ♦ *v.* **placed**, **plac•ing**,  
**plac•es** —*tr.* 1. To put in or as if in a particular place or position; set.  
2. To put in a specified relation or order: *Place the words in alphabetical*  
*order.* 3. To offer for consideration: *placed the matter before the board.*  
4. To find accommodation or employment for. 5. To put into a partic-  
ular condition: *placed him under arrest.* 6. To arrange for the publication  
or display of: *place an advertisement in the newspaper.* 7. To appoint to  
a post: *placed her in a key position.* 8a. To rank in an order or sequence.  
*I'd place him second best.* **b.** To estimate: *placed the distance at 100 feet.*  
9. To identify or classify in a particular context: *could not place that per-*  
*son's face.* 10a. To give an order for: *place a bet.* **b.** To apply or arrange

ā pat  
ā pay  
ār care  
ā father  
ē pet  
ē be  
ī pi  
ī pie  
īr pier  
ō pot  
ō toe  
ō paw

Stress mark  
(secondary  
dictionary)

Butters Declaration  
EXHIBIT 2 - Page 18

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# The New Oxford American Dictionary

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EDITED BY

Elizabeth J. Jewell  
Frank Abate

New York / Oxford  
Oxford University Press  
2001

Butters Declaration  
EXHIBIT 2 - Page 19



■ have the head and shoulders habitually bent forward: *he tends to stoop when he walks* | [as adj.] (*stooping*) *a thin, stooping figure*. ■ (of a bird of prey) swoop down on a quarry.

2 lower one's moral standards so far as to do something reprehensible: *Craig wouldn't stoop to thieving* | *she was unwilling to believe that anyone could stoop so low as to steal from a dead woman*.

■ [with infinitive] condescend to do something.

▶ n. 1 [in shg.] a posture in which the head and shoulders are habitually bent forward: *a tall, thin man with a stoop*. 2 the downward swoop of a bird of prey.

—ORIGIN Old English *stōpian* (verb), of Germanic origin; related to the adjective *STEEP*<sup>1</sup>. Both senses of the noun date from the late 16th cent.

**stoop<sup>2</sup>** ▶ n. a porch with steps in front of a house or other building.

—ORIGIN mid 18th cent.: from Dutch *stoep* (see *STOEP*).

**stoop ball** ▶ n. a ball game resembling baseball in which the ball is thrown against a building or the steps of a stoop rather than to a batter.

**stooped** [stəʊpt] ▶ adj. (of a person) having the head and shoulders habitually bent forward: *a thin, stooped figure*.

■ (of the shoulders or another part of the body) habitually bent forward: *the man was slight, with stooped shoulders*.

**stoop la-bor** ▶ n. agricultural labor performed in a stooping or squatting position.

**stop** [stɒp] ▶ v. (*stopped, stopping*) 1 [Intrans.] (of an event, action, or process) come to an end; cease to happen: *his laughter stopped as quickly as it had begun* | *the rain had stopped and the clouds had cleared*.

■ [with present participle] cease to perform a specified action or have a specified experience: *she stopped giggling* | [Trans.] *he stopped work for tea*. ■ [with present participle] abandon a specified practice or habit: *I've stopped eating meat*. ■ stop moving or operating: *he stopped to look at the view* | *my watch has stopped*.

■ (of a bus or train) call at a designated place to pick up or let off passengers: *main-line trains stop at platform 7*. ■ Brit., informal stay somewhere for a short time: *you'll have to stop the night*.

2 [Trans.] cause (an action, process, or event) to come to an end: *this harassment has got to be stopped*.

■ prevent (an action or event) from happening: *a security guard was killed trying to stop a raid*. ■ prevent or dissuade (someone) from continuing in an activity or achieving an aim: *a campaign is under way to stop the bombers*. ■ [with obj. and present participle] prevent (someone or something) from performing a specified action or undergoing a specified experience: *you can't stop me from getting what I want*. ■ cause or order to cease moving or operating: *he stopped his car by the house* | *police were given powers to stop and search suspects*. ■ informal be hit by (a bullet). ■ instruct a bank to withhold payment on (a check).

■ refuse to supply as usual; withhold or deduct: *the union has threatened to stop the supply of minerals*.

■ Boxing defeat (an opponent) by a knockout: *he was stopped in the sixth by Tyson*.

3 [Trans.] block or close up (a hole or leak): *he tried to stop the hole with the heel of his boot* | *the drain has been stopped up*.

■ block the mouth of (a fox's earth) prior to a hunt. ■ plug the upper end of (an organ pipe), giving a note an octave lower. ■ obtain the required pitch from (the string of a violin or similar instrument) by pressing at the appropriate point with the finger.

■ make (a rope) fast with a stopper.

▶ n. 1 a cessation of movement or operation: *all business came to a stop* | *there were constant stops and changes of pace*.

■ a break or halt during a journey: *allow an hour or so for driving and as long as you like for stops* | *the flight landed for a refueling stop*. ■ a place designated for a bus or train to halt and pick up or drop off passengers: *the bus was pulling up at her stop*. ■ an object or part of a mechanism that is used to prevent something from moving: *the shelves have special stops to prevent them from being pulled out too far*. ■ Brit., dated a punctuation mark, esp. a full stop. ■ used in telegrams to indicate a full stop: *MEET YOU AT THE AIRPORT STOP*. ■ Phonetics a consonant produced with complete closure of the vocal tract.

■ Bridge a high card that prevents the opponents from establishing a particular suit; a control. ■ Nautical a short length of cord used to secure something.

2 a set of organ pipes of a particular tone and range of pitch.

■ (also *stop knob*) a knob, lever, or similar device in an organ or harpsichord that brings into play a set of pipes or strings of a particular tone and range of pitch.

3 Photography the effective diameter of a lens.

■ a device for reducing this. ■ a unit of change of relative aperture or exposure (with a reduction of one stop equivalent to halving it).

—PHRASES pull out all the stops make a very great effort to achieve something: *the director pulled out all the stops to meet the impossible deadline*. ■ do something very elaborately or on a grand scale: *they gave a Christmas party and pulled out all the stops*. [ORIGIN: with reference to the stops of an organ.] put a stop to cause (an activity) to end: *she would have to put a stop to all this nonsense*. stop at nothing be utterly ruthless or determined in one's attempt to achieve something: *he would stop at nothing to retain his position of power*. stop dead (or short) suddenly cease moving, speaking, or acting. stop one's ears put one's fingers in one's ears to avoid hearing something. stop someone's mouth induce someone to keep silent about something. stop payment | 'stɒp 'pəmənt| instruct a bank to withhold payment on a check. stop the show (of a performer) provoke prolonged applause or laughter, causing an interruption.

▶ stop by (or in) call briefly and informally as a visitor. stop something down Photography reduce the aperture of a lens with a diaphragm.

stop off (or over) pay a short visit en route to one's ultimate destination when traveling: *I stopped off to visit him and his wife* | *he decided to stop over in Paris*.

stop something out cover an area that is not to be printed or etched when making a print or etching.

—DERIVATIVES stoppable adj.

—ORIGIN Old English (*for*) *stoppan* 'block up (an aperture)', of West Germanic origin; related to German *stopfen*, from late Latin *stoppare* 'to stuff'.

stop-and-go ▶ n. [usu. as adj.] alternate stopping and restarting of progress: *stop-and-go driving*.

stop-band | 'stɒp, bænd| ▶ n. Electronics a band of frequencies that are attenuated by a filter.

stop-bank | 'stɒp, bæŋk| ▶ n. Austral/NZ an embankment built to prevent a river from flooding.

stop bath ▶ n. Photography a bath for stopping the action of a preceding bath by neutralizing any of its chemical still present.

stop bit ▶ n. Telecommunications (in asynchronous data transfers) one of a pattern of bits that indicate the end of a character or of the whole transmission.

stop-cock | 'stɒp, kɒk| ▶ n. an externally operated valve regulating the flow of a liquid or gas through a pipe.

stop | stɒp| ▶ n. (usu. stops) a steeple part of a mine where minerals are being extracted.

▶ v. [Intrans.] [usu. as n.] (stopping) (in mining) excavate a series of steps or layers in (the ground or rock).

■ [as n.] (stopping) Geology the process by which country rock is broken up and removed by the upward movement of magma.

—ORIGIN mid 18th cent.: apparently related to the noun *STEP*.

stop-gap | 'stɒp, ɡæp| ▶ n. a temporary way of dealing with a problem or satisfying a need: *transplants are only a stopgap until more sophisticated alternatives can work*.

stop knob ▶ n. the knob controlling a stop on an organ or harpsichord.

stoplight | 'stɒp, lɪt| ▶ n. 1 another term for *TRAFFIC LIGHT*.

■ a red traffic light.

2 another term for *BRAKE LIGHT*.

stop list ▶ n. a list of words automatically omitted from a computer-generated concordance or index, typically the most frequent words, which would slow down processing unacceptably.

stop-loss ▶ adj. Finance denoting or relating to an order to sell a security or commodity at a specified price in order to limit a loss.

stop-motion ▶ n. [usu. as adj.] a cinematographic technique whereby the camera is repeatedly stopped and started, for example to give animated figures the impression of movement.

stop-off ▶ n. another term for *STOPOVER*.

stop-out ▶ n. Brit., informal a person who stays out late at night.

stop-over | 'stɒp, ɒvə| ▶ n. a break in a journey: *the one-day stopover in Honolulu*.

■ a place where a journey is broken: *an inviting stopover between Quebec City and Montreal*.

stop-page | 'stɒpɪj| ▶ n. an instance of movement, activity, or supply stopping or being stopped: *the result of the air raid was complete stoppage of production*.

■ a blockage in a narrow passage, such as the barrel of a gun. ■ a cessation of work by employees protesting the terms set by their employers. ■ Boxing a knock-out.

stoppage time ▶ n. another term for *INJURY TIME*.

Stop-pard | 'stɒpərd; 'stɒp, ɑrd|, Sir Tom (1937–), British playwright, born in Czechoslovakia; born Thomas Straussler. His best-known plays are comedies,

often dealing with metaphysical and ethical questions; for example, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* (1966) is based on the characters in *Hamlet*.

stop-per | 'stɒpə| ▶ n. 1 a plug for sealing a hole, esp. in the neck of a bottle or other container.

2 a person or thing that halts or obstructs a specified thing: [in combination] *a crime-stopper*.

■ (in soccer and other sports) a player whose function is to block attacks on goal from the middle of the field. ■ Baseball a starting pitcher depended on to win a game or stop a losing streak, or a relief pitcher used to prevent the opposing team from scoring.

■ (in sailing or climbing) a rope or clamp for preventing a rope or cable from running out. ■ Bridge another term for *CONTROL*.

▶ v. [usu. as adj.] (stoppered) use a stopper to seal (a bottle or other container): *a small stoppered jar*.

—PHRASES put a (or the) stopper on informal prevent from happening or continuing.

stop-pling point ▶ n. a point or place at which it is convenient to stop during a journey or activity.

stop-ple | 'stɒpl| ▶ n. a stopper or plug.

▶ v. [Trans.] seal with a stopper.

—ORIGIN Middle English: partly a shortening of Old French *estoppail* 'bung,' reinforced by the verb *STOP*.

stop-start (also stop-and-start) ▶ adj. Informal alternately stopping and starting; progressing interruptedly: *a \$150 stop-start taxi ride*.

stop time ▶ n. (in jazz) a rhythmic device whereby a chord or accent is played only on the first beat of every bar or every other bar, typically accompanying a solo.

stop valve ▶ n. a valve used to stop the flow of liquid in a pipe.

stop volley ▶ n. Tennis a volley played close to the net in which the player stops the ball without a forceful stroke, sending it just barely back over the net.

stop-watch | 'stɒp, wɔtʃ| ▶ n. a special watch with buttons that start, stop, and then zero the hands, used to time races.

storage | 'stɒrɪdʒ| ▶ n. the action or method of storing something for future use: *the chair can be folded flat for easy storage* | [as adj.] *the room lacked storage space*.

■ the retention of retrievable data on a computer or other electronic system; memory. ■ space available for storing something, in particular allocated space in a warehouse: *Cooper had put much of the furniture into storage*. ■ the cost of storing something in a warehouse.

storage battery (also storage cell) ▶ n. a battery (or cell) used for storing electrical energy.

storage device ▶ n. a piece of computer equipment on which information can be stored.

storage heater ▶ n. Brit. an electric heater that accumulates heat in water or bricks during the night (when electricity is cheaper) and releases it during the day.

storage ring ▶ n. Physics an approximately circular accelerator in which particles can be effectively stored by being made to circulate continuously at high energy.

storax | 'stɒr, æks| (also styrax) ▶ n. 1 a rare fragrant gum resin obtained from an eastern Mediterranean tree, sometimes used in medicine, perfumery, and incense.

■ (liquid storax) a liquid balsam obtained from the Asian liquidambar tree.

2 a tropical or subtropical tree or shrub with showy white flowers in drooping clusters.

■ Genus *Styrax*, family *Styracaceae*; several species, in particular *S. officinalis*, from which the resin storax is obtained.

—ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin, from a variant of Greek *styrax*.

store | stɔː| ▶ n. 1 a retail establishment selling items to the public: *a health-food store*.

■ [as adj.] store-bought: *there's a loaf of store bread*.

2 a quantity or supply of something kept for use as needed: *the squirrel has a store of food* | *liquids are her vast store of knowledge*.

■ a place where things are kept for future use or sale: *a grain store*. ■ (stores) supplies of equipment and food kept for use by members of an army, navy, or other institution, or the place where they are kept.

■ Brit. a computer memory.

3 chiefly Brit. a sheep, steer, cow, or pig acquired or kept for fattening.

▶ v. [Trans.] keep or accumulate (something) for future use: *a small room used for storing furniture*.

■ retain or enter (information) for future electronic retrieval: *the data is stored on disk*. ■ (be stored with) have a supply of (something useful): *a mind well stored with esoteric knowledge*. ■ [Intrans.] remain fresh while being stored: *they do not ship or store well*.

—PHRASES in store 1 in a safe place while not being used or displayed: *items held in store*. 2 coming in

**store** |stôr| ▶n. 1 a retail establishment selling items to the public: *a health-food store*.  
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the future; about to happen: *he did not yet know what lay in store for him*. **set (or lay or put) store by (or on)** consider (something) to be of a particular degree of importance or value: *many people set much store by privacy*.

—**DERIVATIVES** **storeable** adj.; **store** n.

—**ORIGIN** Middle English: shortening of Old French *estore* (noun), *estorer* (verb), from Latin *instaurare* 'renew'; compare with **RESTORE**.

**store-and-forward** adj. [attrib.] Telecommunications relating to or denoting a data network in which messages are routed to one or more intermediate stations where they may be stored before being forwarded to their destinations.

**store-bought** adj. bought ready-made from a store; not homemade.

**store-front** |'stɔːfrʌnt| n. 1 the facade of a store.

2 a room or set of rooms facing the street on the ground floor of a commercial building, typically used as a store: [as adj.] *a bright storefront eatery*.

**store-house** |'stɔːhəʊs| n. a building used for storing goods.

■ a large supply of something: *an enormous store-house of facts*.

**store-keeper** |'stɔːkeɪpə| n. 1 a person who owns or runs a store.

2 a person responsible for stored goods.

**store-room** |'stɔːrʊm; -rɒm| n. a room in which items are stored.

**storey** |'stɔːri| n. chiefly Brit. variant spelling of **STORY**².

**store-upt** |'stɔːrɪpt| n. a decorative with historical, legendary, or emblematic designs.

—**DERIVATIVES** **store-uption** |'stɔːrɪptʃən| n.

—**ORIGIN** late 19th cent.: compare with **HISTORIATED**.

**storied** |'stɔːrɪd| adj. [attrib.] poetical/literary celebrated in or associated with stories or legends: *the island's storied past*.

**stork** |stɔːrk| n. a tall long-legged wading bird with a long heavy bill and typically with white and black plumage.

■ Family Ciconiidae: several genera and species, in particular the white stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), with black wing tips and a reddish bill and legs, often nesting on tall buildings in Europe.

■ the white stork as the pretended bringer of babies.

—**ORIGIN** Old English *storc*, of Germanic origin; probably related to **STARK** (because of its rigid stance).

**storm** |stɔːrm| n. 1 a violent disturbance of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow.

■ (also **storm system**) an intense low-pressure weather system; a cyclone. ■ a wind of force 10 on the Beaufort scale (48–55 knots or 55–63 mph). ■ a heavy discharge of missiles or blows: *two men were taken by a storm of bullets*.

2 [usu. in sing.] a tumultuous reaction; an uproar or controversy: *the book caused a storm in South America* | *she has been at the center of a storm concerning payments*.

■ a violent or noisy outburst of a specified feeling or reaction: *the disclosure raised a storm of protest*.

3 (storms) storm windows.

4 a direct assault by troops on a fortified place.

v. 1 [in obj., with adverbial of direction] move angrily or forcefully in a specified direction: *the burst into tears and stormed off* | *he stormed out of the house*.

■ [with direct speech] shout (something) angrily; rage: *"Don't patronize me!" she stormed.* ■ move forcefully and decisively to a specified position in a game or contest: *he barged past and stormed to the checkered flag*.

2 [trans.] (of troops) suddenly attack and capture (a building or other place) by means of force: *Indian commandos stormed a hijacked plane early today* | [as n.] (storming) the storming of the Bastille.

3 [intrans.] (of the weather) be violent, with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow: *when it stormed in the day, I shoveled the drive before Harry came home*.

—**PHRASES** **go down a storm** Brit. be enthusiastically received by an audience. **the calm (or lull) before the storm** a period of unusual tranquility or stability that seems likely to prelude difficult times. **storm and stress** another term for **STORM AND DRANG**, a storm in a teacup British term for a tamper in a teapot (see **TEMPEST**). **take something by storm** (of troops) capture a place by a sudden and violent attack. ■ have great and rapid success in a particular place or with a particular group of people: *his first collection took the fashion world by storm*. — **up a storm** perform the specified action with great enthusiasm and energy: *the band could really play up a storm*.

—**DERIVATIVES** **storm-proof** |-,pruːf| adj.

—**ORIGIN** Old English, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *storm* and German *Sturm*, probably also to the verb **STIR**¹. The verb dates from late Middle English in sense 3.

**storm beach** n. an expanse of sand or gravel thrown up on the coast by storms.

**storm-bound** |'stɔːmbaʊnd| adj. prevented by storms from starting or continuing a journey.

**storm center** n. the point to which the wind blows spirally inward in a cyclonic storm.

■ the central point around which controversy or trouble happens.

**storm cloud** n. a heavy, dark rain cloud.

■ (storm clouds) used in reference to a threatening or ominous state of affairs: *the beginning of the decade saw storm clouds gathering over Europe*.

**storm-cock** |'stɔːmkɒk| n. a small mistle thrush.

**storm cuff** n. a tight-fitting inner cuff, typically an elasticized one, that prevents rain or wind from getting inside a coat.

**storm door** n. an additional outer door for protection in bad weather or winter.

**storm drain** n. another term for **STORM SEWER**.

**stormer** |'stɔːmə| n. [usu. in sing.] Brit., informal something particularly impressive or good of its kind: *a stormer of an album* | *the engine is a real stormer*.

**storm flap** n. a piece of material designed to protect an opening or fastener on a tent or coat from the effects of rain.

**storm glass** n. a sealed tube containing a solution whose clarity is thought to change when storms approach.

**storming** |'stɔːmɪŋ| adj. [attrib.] Brit., informal (of a performance, esp. in sports or music) outstandingly vigorous or impressive: *his storming finish carried him into third place*.

**Storm-in'** Norman |'stɔːrmɪn 'nɔːrmən| see **SCHWARZKOPF**.

**storm jib** n. a small heavy jib for use in a high wind.

**storm petrel** n. a small seabird of the open ocean, typically having blackish plumage and a white rump, and formerly believed to be a harbinger of bad weather.

■ Family Hydrobatidae: several genera and many species, e.g., *Hydrobates pelagicus* of the northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

**storm sail** n. a sail used in stormy weather, of smaller size and stronger material than the corresponding one used in ordinary weather.

**storm sewer** |'stɔːsɜː| n. a sewer built to carry away excess water in times of heavy rain.

**storm signal** n. a lamp, flag, or other device used to give a visible warning of an approaching storm.

**storm surge** n. a rising of the sea as a result of atmospheric pressure changes and wind associated with a storm.

**storm troops** plural n. another term for **SHOCK TROOPS**.

■ (Storm Troops) historical the Nazi political militia.

—**DERIVATIVES** **storm trooper** n.

**storm water** n. surface water in abnormal quantity resulting from heavy falls of rain or snow.

**storm window** n. a window fixed outside a normal window for protection and insulation in bad weather or winter.

**stormy** |'stɔːmi| adj. (stormier, stormiest) (of weather) characterized by strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow: *a dark and stormy night*.

■ (of the sea or sky) having large waves or dark clouds because of windy or rainy conditions: *gray and stormy skies*. ■ full of angry or violent outbursts of feeling: *a long and stormy debate* | *a stormy relationship*.

—**DERIVATIVES** **stormily** |-,mɔːli| adv.; **storminess** n.

**stormy petrel** n. another term for **STORM PETREL**.

**Storting** |'stɔːtɪŋ| the Norwegian parliament.

—**ORIGIN** Norwegian, from *stor* 'great' + *ting* 'assembly'.

**Story** |'stɔːri|, Joseph (1779–1845), US Supreme Court associate justice 1811–45. Appointed to the Court by President Madison, he was the youngest associate justice ever to serve. He established the supremacy of Supreme Court rulings.

**story**¹ |'stɔːri| n. (pl. -ies) 1 an account of imaginary or real people and events told for entertainment: *an adventure story* | *I'm going to tell you a story*.

■ a plot or story line: *the novel has a good story*. ■ a report of an item of news in a newspaper, magazine, or news broadcast: *stories in the local papers*. ■ a piece of gossip; a rumor: *there have been lots of stories going around, as you can imagine*. ■ informal a false statement or explanation; a lie: *Ellie never told stories—she had always believed in the truth*.

2 an account of past events in someone's life or in the evolution of something: *the story of modern farming* | *the film is based on a true story*.

■ a particular person's representation of the facts of a

matter, esp. as given in self-defense: *during police interviews, Harper changed his story*. ■ [in sing.] a situation viewed in terms of the information known about it or its similarity to another: *having such information is useful, but it is not the whole story* | *many children with leukemia now survive—twenty years ago it was a very different story*.

—**PHRASES** **but that's another story** informal used after raising a matter to indicate that one does not want to expand on it for now. **end of story** informal used to emphasize that there is nothing to add on a matter just mentioned: *Men don't cry in public. End of story. It's a long story* informal used to indicate that, for now, one does not want to talk about something that is too involved or painful. It's (or that's) the story of one's life informal used to lament the fact that a particular misfortune has happened too often in one's experience: *"It's the story of my life," my mother would say when she returned home from a sale empty-handed. the same old story* used to indicate that a particular bad situation is tediously familiar: *are we not faced with the same old story of a badly managed project? the story goes* It is said or rumored: *the story goes that he's fallen out with his friends. to make (or Brit. cut) a long story short* used to end an account of events quickly: *to make a long story short, I married Stephen*.

—**ORIGIN** Middle English (denoting a historical account or representation): shortening of Anglo-Norman French *estorie*, from Latin *historia* (see **HISTORY**).

**story**² (Brit. also **storey**) n. a part of a building comprising all the rooms that are on the same level: [in combination] *a three-story building*.

—**DERIVATIVES** **storied** (Brit. also **storeyed**) adj. [in combination] *four-storied houses*.

—**ORIGIN** late Middle English: shortening of Latin *historia* 'history, story', a special use in Anglo-Latin, perhaps originally denoting a tier of painted windows or sculptures on the front of a building (representing a historical subject).

**story-board** |'stɔːrɪbɔːrd| n. a sequence of drawings, typically with some directions and dialogue, representing the shots planned for a movie or television production.

**story-book** |'stɔːrɪbʊk| n. a book containing a story or collection of stories intended for children.

■ [as adj.] denoting something that is as idyllically perfect as things typically are in storybooks: *it was a story-book finish to an illustrious career*.

**story editor** n. an editor who advises on the content and form of movie or television scripts.

**story line** n. the plot of a novel, play, movie, or other narrative form.

**story-teller** |'stɔːrɪtɛlə| n. a person who tells stories.

—**DERIVATIVES** **story-telling** |-,tɛlɪŋ| n. & adj.

**Storyville** |'stɔːrɪvɪl| a former entertainment district in New Orleans in Louisiana, closed in 1917, associated with the early development of jazz music.

**stot** |stɒt| v. (stotted, stotting) [intrans.] another term for **PRONK**.

—**ORIGIN** early 16th cent.: of unknown origin.

**stotlin** |stɒtɪn| n. a monetary unit of Slovenia, equal to one hundredth of a tolar.

—**ORIGIN** Slovene.

**stotinka** |stɒtɪŋkə| n. (pl. *stotinki* |-kə|) a monetary unit of Bulgaria, equal to one hundredth of a lev.

—**ORIGIN** Bulgarian, literally 'one hundredth.'

**stoup** |stʊp| n. a basin for holy water, esp. on the wall near the door of a Roman Catholic church for worshippers to dip their fingers in before crossing themselves.

■ archaic historical a flagon or beaker for drink.

—**ORIGIN** Middle English (in the sense 'pail, small cask'): from Old Norse *stauþ*, of Germanic origin; related to the verb **STEEP**².

**stour** |stɔːr| (also **stoor**) n. Scottish & N. English dust forming a cloud or deposited in a mass.

—**DERIVATIVES** **stoury** adj.

—**ORIGIN** late Middle English: of uncertain origin.

**Stout** |stɒt|, Rex (Tochunter) (1886–1975) US writer. He created the portly, food-loving, orchid aficionado Nero Wolfe, a detective that appeared in many of his novels; the first novel was *Fer de Lance* (1934) and the last, *A Family Affair* (1975).

**stout** |stɒt| adj. 1 (of a person) somewhat fat or of heavy build: *stout middle-aged men*.

■ (of an object) strong and thick: *Billy had armed himself with a stout stick* | *stout walking boots*.

2 (of an act, quality, or person) brave and determined: *he put up a stout defense in court*.

n. a kind of strong, dark beer brewed with roasted malt or barley.

—**DERIVATIVES** **stoutish** adj. (in sense 1); **stoutly** adv.; **stoutness** n. (in sense 1).

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