EXHIBIT D

The

American Heritage® College Dictionary

be transport as to service provides in Moder 4.1. Swampy

FOURTH EDITION

Laggrand - Let mod - Japans & Lettership beginning have Advisored by Letter - 1946 (1962) (Letter have disapplied to Schille County - 2014 (Lettership) hereby have to be 3840 to 1

there. The consideration is appealed to a proceeding many land

tin i granite argeles eport i recurser

androne (1975) i se se estado en estado en estado en estado en estado en entre en entre en entre en entre entre En estado en entre en entre en entre en entre en entre en entre entre entre en entre entre entre entre entre e and the second of the and the continue

owa kilan Shoukhakhakhala chéla ké



Houghton Mifflin Company Boston • New York

Words are included in this Dictionary on the basis of their usage. Words that are known to have current trademark registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

American Heritage® and the eagle logo are registered trademarks of Forbes Inc. Their use is pursuant to a license agreement with Forbes Inc.

Copyright © 2002 Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Reference Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA 02116.

Visit our website: www.houghtonmifflinbooks.com

The American Heritage college dictionary.-- 4th ed. p.cm.

Based on the fourth ed. of the American Heritage dictionary.

ISBN 0-618-09848-8 (thumb edge) --ISBN 0-618-19604-8 (deluxe binding)

1. English language--Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms. I Houghton Mifflin Company. II. American Heritage dictionary.

PE1628 .A6227 2002 423--dc21

2001039826

Manufactured in the United States of America

onde (1920) trap od err or samten forsel pro-l soldel antila soud-tra-

D

St

I I Pic

Ch

Bo Th Cu

Pe Ge Me

Pro Tax

Pla

r.ance (pri-pon/dər-əns) also pre-ponedetsan Superiority in weight, force, importance or influence

r-ant (pri-pon/dər-ənt) adj. Having mpens , importance, or influence. -pre-pon/derianis

reate (pri-pon'da-rat') intr.v. -at-ed atelms exceed something else in weight. 2. To be greater in lse, as in quantity or importance; predominate) Preponderant. [Lat. praeponderare, praeponderal. ponderare, to weigh.] -pre pon/der ate hy ad-'der•a/tion n.

tion (prep'a-zish'an) n. A word or phrase plant fore a substantive and indicating the relation of the to a verb, an adjective, or another substantive, as Eps with, from, and in regard to. [ME preposicioun < Oh. < Lat. praepositio, praeposition-, a putting before n (transl. of Gk. prothesis) < praepositus, p. part e , to put in front : prae-, pre- + ponere, to put; set apo

TE The doctrine that a preposition may not be used ntence has become one of the most venerated manie om grammatical lore, However, English syntax alors imes requires final placement of the preposition such is the only possible one in a sentence such as Websa is the only possible of the traditional nile to thankful for * Even sticklers for the traditional nile to grounds for criticizing sentences such as Where was for It's the most curious book I've ever the across in nples, up and across are used as adverbs, not prepor

i-tion² also pre-po-si-tion (pre/pa-zish/an) ne tion ing, -tions To place in position in advance ii-tion-al (prep'a-zish'a-nal) adj. Relating to or used a tion. —prep'o-si/tion-al-ly adv.

ional phrase n. A phrase that consists of a preposition bject and has adjectival or adverbial value, such as in its the people in the house.

i•tive (pri-poz/i-tiv) Grammar adj. Occurring efore another word. * n. A prepositive word or partie raepositivus < Lat. praepositus, p. part. of praeponer, w ont. See PREPOSISTION 1.] —pre-pos/i-tive-ty-adv.:
-sess (pre/pa-zes/) tr.v. -sessed, -sess-ing, -sess-est

ccupy the mind of to the exclusion of other thoughts 2a. To influence beforehand against or in favor a e or something; prejudice. b. To impress favorably in a

s-sess-ing (pre'pa-zes'ing) adj. 1. Serving to impressie ; pleasing: a prepossessing appearance. 2. Archaic Causing ce. —pre'pos*sess'ing*ly adv.

s·ses·sion (prē'pə-zesh'ən) n. 1. A preconception ice. 2. The state of being preoccupied with thoughts, apprecia r feelings.

is•ter•ous (pri-pos/tər-əs) adj. Contrary to nature, in common sense; absurd. [< Lat. praeposterus, inverted as able: prae-, pre- + posterus, coming behind (< post be see apo- in App.).] -pre-pos/ter-ous-ly adv -preer ous ness n.

o-ten-cy (pre-pot/n-se) n. 1. The condition of bes r in power, influence, or force than another or others per nance. 2. Genetics The ability of one parent, variety, to transmit individual traits to an offspring; apparently

clusion of the other parent, variety, or strain. o tent (pre-pot'nt) adj. 1. Greater in power, influence than another or others; predominant. 2. Genetics Of he or exhibiting prepotency. [ME < Lat. praepotens, praepotens art. of praeposse, to be more powerful; prae; pre + por able or powerful; see poti- in App.] - pre: po/tent. *py or prep*pie (prep*e) Informal n., pl. pies 1 Assurer student of a preparatory school. 2. A person hier and dress are deemed typical of traditional preparatory school: [PREP(ARATORY SCHOOL) 1 prep* prep*ed and prep* prop*ed tory school: [PREP(ARATORY SCHOOL) 1 prep* tory school: [PREP(ARATORY SCHOOL) + -YL] - prep.

pran·di·al (prē-prăn/dē-əl) adj. Before a meal, esp. diage -prep/pi-ness n.

print (pre'print') n. Something printed and often den eprandial walk in partial or preliminary form in advance of official public a preprint of a scientific article. * tr.v. (pre-print)

-print ing, -prints To print in advance.

*process (pre-pros'es', -pro'ses') tr.v. -essed ses To perform preliminary processing on the mole). pre•proc/es•sor n.

p school n. Informal A preparatory school *puce (pre/pyoos') n. 1. See foreskin. 2. A loose fold deserting the plans of the p vering the glans clitoridis. [ME < OFr. < Lat. praeputument

pre-+*pūtos, penis.] — pre-pu/tial (-pyoo/shal) adj.
pu-pa (prē-pyoo/pa) n. pl-pae (-pē) or -pas 1. An inactive
the before the pupa in the daysless just before the pupa in the development of certain insects.

the prepupal form of an insect. —pre-pu/pal adj.

the prepupal (pre/kwal) n. A literary, dramatic, or cinematic work

arrative takes place hefore that of a enarrative takes place before that of a preexisting work or a [PRE-+ (SE)QUEL.]

Raph•a•el•ite also pre-Raph•a•el•ite (prē-răf/ē-ə-līt', (le) n. A painter or writer belonging to or influenced by the Raphaelite Brotherhood, a society founded in England in as to advance the style and spirit of Italian painting before ppe-Raph/a•el•it'ism n.

ne lease (prē'rĭ-lēs') n. Something released before a scheddate. -pre're lease' adj.

geq·ui·site (prē-rěk/wĭ-zĭt) adj. Required or necessary as a or condition. • n. Something that is prerequisite, as a course

is required prior to taking an advanced course, is required prior to taking an advanced course.

in a tive (pri-rog/a-tiv) n. 1. An exclusive right or privield by a person or group, esp. a hereditary or official right. Syns at right. 2. The exclusive right and power to command, add, rule, or judge. 3. A special quality that confers superiority. Of, arising from, or exercising a prerogative. [ME < OFr. al praerogatīva, fem. of praerogātīvus, asked first spaerogātus, p. part. of praerogāte, to ask before : prae-, pre-+ gg, to ask; see reg- in App.] - pre rog'a tived adj.

abbr. 1. present 2. or Pres. president

gage (pres/ij) n. 1. An indication or warning of a future ocence; an omen. 2. A feeling or intuition of what is going to same a presentiment. 3. Prophetic significance or meaning. 4. same a pre-sage (pri-saj/, pres/ij) -saged, aging, sages -tr. 1. To indicate or warn of in advance; stend 2. To have a presentiment of. 3. To foretell or predict. nt. To make or utter a prediction. [ME < Lat. praesagium mengire, to perceive beforehand : prae-, pre- + sagire, to perpre•sage/ful (prĭ-sāj/fəl) adj.

py ope (prez/be-op', pres/-) n. A person affected with

by o pi a (prez'be-o'pe-a, pres'-) n. Inability of the eye focus sharply on nearby objects, resulting from loss of elasticno the crystalline lens with advancing age. [NLat.: Gk. presbus, man; see per' in App. + -OPIA.] - pres'by op'ic (-op'ik,

solv ter (prez'bĭ-tər, pres'-) n. 1. A priest in various hierar-calchurches. 2a. A teaching elder in the Presbyterian Church. Anding elder in the Presbyterian Church. 3. An elder of the sagegation in the early Christian church. [LLat. < Gk. presbu-

subptier ate (prez-bit/a-jit, -a-tat', pres-) n. 1. The office is presbyter. 2. A body or an order of presbyters.

subptier i al (prez'bi-tir/e-al, pres'-) adj. Of or relating to

inchyter or the presbytery. — pres'by te'ri' al ty adv.

sebyte ri an (prez'bi-tîr'ē-ən, pres'-) adj. 1. Of or relating
adelaiastical government by presbyters. 2. Presbyterian Of or bling to a Presbyterian Church. In Presbyterian A member madherent of a Presbyterian Church. —pres'by•te'ri•an•

hibyterian Church n. Any of various Protestant churches wined by presbyters and traditionally Calvinist in doctrine.

Riby ter • y (prez'bĭ-ter'e, pres'-) n., pl. -ies 1a. A court

posed of Presbyterian Church ministers and representative seriof a particular locality. b. The district represented by this set. 2. Presbyters considered as a group. 3. Government of a and by presbyters. 4. The section of a church reserved for the 5. Roman Catholic Church The residence of a priest. [ME striory, priests' bench < LLat. presbyterium, council of elders

school (pression of childhood before elementary school. • n. ** n.

whend kindergarten. 2. A child who is enrolled in a preschool. school-ing (pre/skoo'ling) n. Early childhood education, when received at a preschool.

dence (presh'ons, -e-ons, pre'shons, -she-ons) n. Knowlof actions or events before they occur; foresight

dent (presh'ent, -e-ent, pre'shent, -she-ent) adj. 1. Of or size to prescience. 2. Possessing prescience. [Fr. < OFr. < Lat. Modens, praescient-, pr. part. of praescire, to know beforehand:

rscenetifeic (pre-si'ən-tif'ik) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or ocngata time before the advent of modern science and the apand of its methods. 2. Prior to testing or formulation in sciocterms; preliminary.

and (pri-sind) v. -scind•ed, -scind•ing, -scinds —tr. To at or divide in thought; consider individually. —intr. To daw one's attention. [Lat. praescindere, to cut off in front: ** scindere, to cut off, split.]

ton (pres/kat, -köt'), William Hickling 1796-1859. Amer man noted for his lively studies of the conquistadors, including History of the Conquest of Mexico (1843).

pre-screen (pre-skren') tr.v. -screened, -screening, -screens

1. To view (a movie) before release for public showing. 2. To examine or interview before further selection processe

pre-scribe (pri-skrīb') ν . -scribed, -scrib-ing, -scribes —tr. 1. To set down as a rule or guide; enjoin. See Syns at dictate. 2. To order the use of (a medicine or other treatment). -intr. 1. To establish rules, laws, or directions, 2. To order a medicine or other treatment. [ME prescriben < Lat, praescrībere: prae-; pre-+

outer treatment. [Mr. presertiber \ L. praestroper : praes, presertiber, to write; see skrijbh: in App.] — pre-scrib'er n.

pre-scribt (prê'skript') n. Something prescribed, esp. a rule or regulation of conduct. * adj. (prê'skript', pri-skript') Having been established as a rule; prescribed. [A ME, prescribed < Lat. praescriptum, neut. p. part. of praescribere, to order, prescribe.

pre·scrip·ti·ble (pri-skrip/ta-bal) adj. 1. That can be prescribed. 2. Requiring or derived from prescription. -prescrip'ti•bil'i•ty n.

pre-scrip-tion (pri-skrip/shan) n. 1a. The act of establishing official rules, laws, or directions. b. Something prescribed as a rule.

2a. A written order, esp. by a physician, for the preparation and administration of a medicine or other treatment. b. A prescribed medicine or other treatment. c. An ophthalmologist's or optometrist's written instruction, as for the grinding of corrective lenses. 3. A formula directing the preparation of something. 4. Law The process of acquiring title to property by reason of uninterrupted possession of specified duration. 5. Law The limitation of time beyond which an action, debt, or crime is no longer valid or enforceable. [ME prescripcion, establishment of a claim < OFr. prescription < Med.Lat. praescrīptiō, praescrīptiōn- < Lat., introduction, precept < praescriptus, p. part. of praescribere, to order. See PRESCRIBE.

pre-scrip-tive (pri-skrip-tiv) adj. 1. Sanctioned or authorized by long-standing custom or usage. 2. Making or giving injunctions, directions, laws, or rules. 3. Law Acquired by or based on uninterrupted possession. 4. Linguistics Based on or establishing norms or rules indicating how a language should or should not be used rather than describing the ways in which a language is used. -pre-scrip/tive-ly adv. -pre-scrip/tive-ness n.

pre-scrip-tiv-ism (pri-skrip/to-viz/om) n. The support or promotion of prescriptive grammar. —pre-scriptiv-ist adj. & n. pres-ence (prez/ens) n. 1. The state or fact of being present; cur-

rent existence or occurrence. 2. Immediate proximity in time or space. 3. The area immediately surrounding a great personage, esp. a sovereign. 4. A person who is present. 5a. A person's bearing, esp. when it commands respectful attention. b. The quality of self-assurance and effectiveness that permits a performer to achieve a rapport with the audience: stage presence. 6. A supernatural influence felt to be nearby. 7. The diplomatic, political, or military influence of a nation in a foreign country.

presence of mind n. The ability to think and act calmly and effi-

ciently, esp. in an emergency.

present! (prezent) n. 1. A moment or period in time perceptible as intermediate between past and future; now. 2, Grammar a. The present tense. b. A verb form in the present tense. 3. presents Law The document or instrument in question: Be it known by these presents. * adj. 1. Existing or happening now; current: the present leader; present trends. 2a. Being at hand or in attendance: Thirty guests were present at the ceremony. b. Existing in something specified: Oxygen is present in the bloodstream. 3. Now being considered; actually here or involved: present company excepted. 4. Grammar Being a verb tense or form that expresses current time. 5. Archaic Readily available; immediate. 6. Obsolete Alert to circumstances; attentive. —idioms; at present At the present time; right now. for the present For the time being; temporarily. [ME < OFr. < Lat. praesens, praesent-, pr. part. of praeesse, to be present : prae-, pre- + esse, to be; see es- in App.] pres'ent•ness n.

pre-sent2 (pri-zent) v. -sent-ed, -sent-ing, -sents -tr. 1a. To introduce, esp. with formal ceremony. b. To introduce (a young woman) to society with conventional ceremony. 2. To bring b fore the public: present a play. 3a. To make a gift or award of, b. To make a gift to. 4a. To offer for observation, examination, or consideration; show or display. See Syns at offer. b. To afford or furnish: Dinner presented a chance to talk. c. To turn or position in the direction of another; presented his face to the camera. d. To attach or be capable of attaching (an antigen, for example) on the surface of a molecule for detection by other molecules. 5. To salute with (a weapon). 6. Ecclesiastical To recommend (a cleric) for a benefice. 7. Law To bring a charge or indictment against. —intr. 1. To display as part of a disease or disease process. 2. To make a presentation. * n. 1. present (prez'ent) Something presented; a gift. 2. pre-sent (pri-zent') The position of a rifle or other weapon when presented. [ME presenten < OFr. presenter < Lat. presentare, to show < praesens, praesent-, pr. part. of praesesse, to be in front of. See PRESENT'.] — pre-sent'er n. pre-sent-a-ble (pri-zen'ta-bal) adj. 1. That can be given, dis-</p>

played, or offered: presentable attire. 2. Fit for introduction to others: presentable relatives. —pre•sent'a•bil'i•ty, pre•sent'a•ble•ness n. —pre•sent'a•bly adv.

pre-sent arms (pri-zent') n. 1. A position in the military manual

prepupa present arms



Pre-Raphaelite Monna Vanna, 1866, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti



changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia

ă pat oi boy pay ou out âr care oo took father oo boot pet cut ĥe Δr urge pit pie th thin this îr pier hw which pot toe vision ŏ zh э about. â paw item

Stress marks: (primary); ' (secondary), as in lexicon (lěk/sĭ-kŏn/) pro-am

process 1



proboscis African elephant

to deal with an expected difficulty; anticipatory: proactive steps to prevent terrorism. --pro-ac/thon n. --pro-ac/thee-ty adv. pro-am (pro/am') n. A sports event in which professionals and

amateurs compete. - prof-am' adj.

prob-a-bi-lism (prob/a-ba-liz'am) n. 1. Philosophy The doctrine that probability is a sufficient basis for belief and action. 2. Roman Catholic Church The moral system that allows one to fol-low advice favoring personal liberty, even though opposing ad-vice, favoring law, is more probable. —prob*a*b*list adj. & n. prob*a*bil*is*tle (prob'z-b-lis'tlk) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or based on probabilism. 2. Of, based on, or affected by probability,

randonness, or chance.

prob-a-bil-i-ty (prob's-bil'i-te) n., pl. -tles 1. The quality or condition of being probable; likelihood. 2. A probable situation, condition, or event. 3a. The likelihood that a given event will occur: a great probability of rain. b. Statistics The ratio of the number of actual occurrences of a specific event to the total number of possible occurrences. —Idiom: in all probability Most probability density n. Statistics 1. A function whose integral over a given interval gives the probability that the values of a random variable will fall within the interval. 2. The calculated value

of a probability density.

probability distribution n. Statistics 1. See probability density. 2. A function of a discrete random variable yielding the

probability that the variable will have a given value.

probability theory n. The branch of mathematics that studies the likelihood of occurrence of random events in order to predict

the likelihood of occurrence or random events in order to predict the behavior of defined systems.

probe a ble (prob/s-bol) adj. 1. Likely to happen or to be true. 2.

Likely but uncertain; plausible. 3. Theology Of or relating to advice or action in ethics and morals whose lawfulness can be justified. fied by intrinsic reasons or extrinsic authority. [ME, plausible < OFr. < Lat. probabilis < probare, to prove. See PROVE.]

probable cause n. Reasonable grounds for belief that an accused

probane due to keep the carnest or the issuance of a warrant.

probably (probbable) adv. Most likely; presumably,

probang (probang') n. A long flexible rod having a tuft or sponge at the end, used in cleaning or medicating the larynx or

sponge at the cna, used in creaming or medicating the larying or sophagus, [Alteration of provings].

pro-bate (pro'bat') n. 1. The process of legally establishing the validity of a will before a judicial authority. 2. Judicial certification of the validity of a will. 3. An authenticated copy of a will so certified. 4 tr.v. -bat ed, -bat lng, -bates To establish the validity of the transfer of the process of lidity of (a will) by probate. [ME probat < Lat. probatum, neut. p. part, of probare, to prove. See PROVE.]

probate court n. A court limited to the jurisdiction of probating

wills and administering estates.

pro-ba-tion (pro-ba-shon) n. 1. A process or period in which a person's fitness, as for work or membership in a social group, is tested. 2a. Law The act of suspending the sentence of a person convicted of a criminal offense and granting that person provi-sional freedom on the promise of good behavior. b. A discharge from commitment as an insane person on condition of contin-ued sanity and of being recommitted upon the reappearance of insanity. A. trial period in which a student is given time to try to redeem failing grades or bad conduct. 4. The status of a person on probation. [MR probacion, a testing < OFr. probation < Lat. probatio, probation < probatis, p. part. of probare, to test. See PROVE.] —pro*ba*/tion*al, pro*ba*/tion*ar'y adj. —pro*ba*/tion*ar'y adj. —pro*ba tion•al•ly adv.

pro•ba•tion•er (pro-bā/shə-nər) n. A person on probation. probation officer n. 1. An official charged with the care of juve-nile delinquents. 2. An official charged with supervising convicts

at large on suspended sentence or probation.

pro-ba-tive (pro/ba-tiv) also pro-ba-to-ry (-tôr'e, -tôr'e) adj. 1. Furnishing evidence or proof. 2. Serving to test, try, or prove. **probe** (prob) n. 1. An exploratory action, expedition, or device, esp. one designed to investigate and obtain information on a re-mote or unknown region. 2. A slender, flexible instrument used to explore a wound or body cavity. 3. A substance that is radioactively labeled or otherwise marked and used to detect or identify another substance in a sample. 4. The act of exploring or search ing with or as if with a device or an instrument, 5. An investigation into unfamiliar matters or questionable activities. 6. A space probe. • v. probed, probeing, probes -ir. 1. To explore with or as if with a probe: probe a wound; probe one's motives. 2. To delve into; investigate. —intr. To conduct an exploratory investigation; search. (ME, examination < Med.Lat. proba < LLat., pation; search. [wis, examination; wedness, problems, proof < last, problems, to test < probus, good. See per' in App.]

—pro-bi-ty (pro-bi-te) n. Complete and confirmed integrity; uprightness. [ME problems < OFr. < Lat. problins < problems, upright, good. See per' in App.]

good. see per 'm App.; prob lem (prob lom) n. 1. A question to be considered, solved, or answered. 2. A situation, matter, or person that presents per-plexity or difficulty. See Usage Note at dilemma. 3. A misgiving. objection, or complaint: I have a problem with your cynicism. • adj. 1. Difficult to deal with or control: a problem child. 2. Dealing with a moral or social problem.—idiom: no problem Informal 1. Used to express confirmation of or compliance with a request. 2. Used to acknowledge an expression of grating probleme < OFr. < Lat. problema, problema < Gk. < pre>problema continues of the continu

bile, to throw, see grele in App. problem at 1(f. ksl) adj. 1. Posing a problem; difficult to solve. 2. Open debatable. 3. Not settled; unresolved or dubious: a program

quante. 5. Not settled; unresolved of dubious: a propro bo·no (pro bo'no) adj. Done without compensation
public good. [Lat. pro bono (publico), for the (public) goo
for + bono, ablative of bonum, the good.]
pro-bos-cid-l-an (pro'bo-sid'd-on) also pro-bos(pro-bos'f-de'an) n. A mammal of the order Probossids
the denhant of its cettler traditions having a large tradition. as the elephant or its extinct relatives, having a long triff tusks, and a massive body. [< NLat. Probosciden, only < Lat. proboscis, proboscid-, proboscis. See PROBOSCIS.] bos•cid/i•an adi.

bos-cld/l-an adj.
pro-bos-cls (pro-bös/ls) n., pl. -bos-cls-es or -bosclobs/l-dez/) 1. A long flexible snout or trunk. 2. The strop
bular feeding and sucking organ of certain invertebile
human nose, esp. a prominent one. [Lat. < Gk. probo)
in front; see PRO-l+ boskein, to feed.)
pro-caine (pro/kan/) n. A white crystalline powder, claim
used chiefly in its helpschloside form as a local statement.

used chiefly in its hydrochloride form as a local anest medicine and dentistry. [PRO-' + (CO)CAINE (it being this

pro-cam-bl-um (pro-kam/be-am) n. The primary that gives rise to vascular tissue. —pro-cam/bl-al (-al) pro-car-y-ote (pro-kār/ē-ōt') n. Variant of prokaryota pro-ce-dur-al (pro-set/jor-al) adj. Of or concerning in esp. of a court of law or parliamentary body. • n. A policy dural. —pro-ce-dur-al-ty adv.

pro-ce-dure (pro-self) r1). I. A manner of proceeding performing or effecting something: standard proceeding ries of steps taken to accomplish an end: a medical probability of established forms or methods for conducting the A set of established forms or methods for conducting the of an organized body such as a business, club, or govern Computer Science A set of instructions that performing task. [Fr. procédure < OFr. < proceder, to proceed. See [8] proceed [pro-sed], pro-) intra-ceed-ed, -ceed-ing.

pro-ceed (pro-sed/, pro-) intr.v. -ceed-ed, -ceed-ing/
To go forward or onward, esp. after an interruption; contain To begin to carry on an action or a process. 3. To move as orderly manner. 4. To come from a source; originate or it Syns at stem!. 5. Law To institute and conduct legal action pl.n. pro-ceeds (pro'seds/) Title amount of money deriys a commercial or fundraising venture; the yield. [MI.] < OPr. proceder < Lat. proceder : pro-, forward; see russ.] dere. to go.] —pro-ceed/er n.

dere, to go.] —pro-ceed/er n.

pro-ceed-ing (prò-sè/ding, pro-) n. 1. A course of action cedure. 2. proceedings A sequence of events occurring a ticular place or occasion. 3. proceedings A record of the course of carried on by a society or other organization; minutes de legal action; litigation. b. The instituting or conductivity action. In both senses, often used in the plural.

pro·ce·phal·ic (pro'so-fall'ik) adj. Of, relating to, or late or near the front of the head.

pro-ce-phal-ic (pro'ss-fairik) adj. OI, relating to, or near the front of the head.

pro-ce-coid (pro-star/koid) n. A larval stage of certain security of a great pro-ce-coid (pro-star/koid) n. A larval stage of certain security of a great [pro-1 + Gk. kerkos, tail + -oid.]

proc-ess¹ (prob-fs¹, pro'sfs¹) n., pl. proc-ess es (prostage pro'sss², pro'sfs²) n., pl. proc-ess es (prostage functions bringing about a result: the process of digestion ries of operations performed in the making or treatment product: a manufacturing process. 3. Progress; passage: the product a manufacturing process. 3. Progress; passage: the proceeding.

a. A summons or writ ordering a defendant to appear in sub. b. The total quantity of summonses or write issued in a page proceeding. 6. Biology An outgrowth of tissue; a projecting a bony process. 7. Any of various photomechanical of plast graving methods. 8. Computer Science a. A running profits other computing operation. b. A part of a running profits other computing operation. b. A part of a running profit of the computing operation that does a single task. 9. See the tr.v. -essed, -ess*ing, -ess*es 1. To put through the passage test. or convert by subjectific a prescribed procedure: processing newly arrived immignishes as an order. 2. To prepare, treat, or convert by subjectily special process: process ore to obtain minerals. 3. Law a. (1) special process: process ore to other minutum.
with a summons or writ. b. To institute legal proceedings and the perform operations on with a summons or writ. b. To institute legal proceedings prosecute. 4. Computer Srience To perform operations on 5. To straighten (hair) by a chemical process; conk. & adjapared or converted by a special process: process cheese 2. Be by or used in any of several photomechanical or photocomprocesses: a process print. [ME proces < Oliv., development processes: a process print. [ME proces < Oliv., development processus < p. part. of procedure, to advance. See PROCEED

USAGE NOTE. In recent years there has been a lendency in nounce the plural ending of processes as (-ez) rather than perhaps by analogy to the plurals of words of Greek origin analysis and neurosis. But there is no etymological justilly for pronouncing processes in this way, and in a recent survey percent of the Usage Panel preferred the traditional profit

TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

coss? c along ces•sic d; progr manne ession. pression sce < ires si

proce: ilig a rei ing du 05.50 pparat ader S Mogram ess D fone in

halled ceding choice t io ch o cho claim No ann (Picuo nic for , of (influ klandra (b) in / los/o-to or the

icliv•i Distin 114s < e; sce One (Suped 1 Mayth sec con• ji ranl Rochus

ecilt-i

il-sa-l who tras ocre• rea-

irotci aliary etebez Kruste сгуг

pro tol color species

speculative

ablative of species. See SPECIES.]

spe-cies (spe'shez, -sez) n, pl. species 1. Biology a. A fundamental category of taxonomic classification, ranking below a genus and consisting of related organisms capable of interbreeding. See table at taxonomy. b. An organism belonging to such a category, represented in binomial nomenclature by an uncapitalized Latin adjective or noun following a capitalized genus name, as in Equus caballus, the horse. 2. Logic A class of individuals or objects grouped by virtue of their common attributes; a division subordinate to a genus. 3a. A kind, variety, or type. b. The human race; humankind. 4. Roman Catholic Church a. The outward appearance or form of the Eucharistic elements that is retained after their consecration. b. Either of the consecrated elements of the Eucharist. 5. Obsolete a. An outward form or appearance. b. Specie. 6. Chemistry A chemical entity, as an atom. [ME, logical classification < Lat, species, a seeing, kind. See spek- in App.] spe-cies-ism (spē/shē-zĭz/əm, -sē-) n. Human intolerance or

discrimination on the basis of species.

discrimination on the basis of species.

speci-fi-a-ble (spēs/a-fi/a-bal) adj. Possible to specify.

specif-ic (spf-sif/ik) adj. 1. Explicitly set forth; definite. 2. Relating to, characterizing, or distinguishing a species. 3. Special, distinctive, or unique. 4a. Intended for, applying to, or acting on a particular thing. b. Concerned particularly with the subject specified. Often used in combination: "age-specific voting patterns" (A. Dianne Schmidley). 5a. Being a disease produced by a particular microorganism or condition. I Having a remedial in a particular microorganism or condition. particular microorganism or condition. b. Having a remedial influence or effect on a particular disease. 6. Immunology Having an affinity limited to a particular antibody or antigen. 7a. Being a customs charge levied on merchandise by unit or weight rather than according to value. b. Being a commodity rate applicable to the transportation of a single commodity between named points. ♦ n. 1a. Something particularly fitted to a use or purpose. b. A remedy intended for a particular ailment or disorder. 2a. A distinguishing quality or attribute. b. specifics Distinct items or details; particulars. [LLat. specifics: Lat. species, kind, species; see species + Lat. -ficus, -fic.] —spe-cifi-cal-ly adv. —speci-

fic'i•ty (spĕs'ə-fĭs'ĭ-tē) n. spec·i·fi·ca·tion (spes'a-ff-kā'shan) n. 1. The act of specifying. 2a. specifications A detailed exact statement of particulars, esp. a statement prescribing materials, dimensions, and quality of work for something to be built, installed, or manufactured. b. A single item specified. 3. An exact written descrip-

tion of an invention by a patent applicant.

specific epithet n. The uncapitalized Latin adjective or noun that follows a capitalized genus name in binomial nomenclature and serves to distinguish a species from others in the same genus, as saccharum in Acer saccharum (sugar maple).

specific gravity n. The ratio of the mass of a solid or liquid to the mass of an equal volume of distilled water at 4°C (39°F) or of a gas to an equal volume of air or hydrogen under prescribed

conditions of temperature and pressure. specific heat n. The ratio of the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of a substance by one unit of temperature to that required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of a reference material, usu. water, by the same amount. 2. The amount of heat, in calories, required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance by one Celsius degree.

specific impulse n. A performance measure for rocket propellants that is equal to units of thrust per unit weight of propellant consumed per unit time.

specific performance n. Law The performance of a contract as specified in its terms.

specified in is terms.

specifie resistance n. Electrical resistivity.

spec·i·fy (spes/a-fi/) tr.v.-fied, -fy·ing, -fies 1. To state explicitly or in detail: specified the amount needed; specified that they would come. 2. To include in a specification. 3. To determine or bring about (a specific result): a gene that specifies the synthesis of a protein. [ME specifien < OFr. specifier < LLat. specificare specificus, specific. See specific.) — spec'i•fi'er n. spec·i•men (spes'o-mon) n. 1. An individual, item, or part rep-

resentative of a class, genus, or whole. 2. A sample, as of tissue, blood, or urine, used for analysis and diagnosis. 3. Informal An individual; a person: a disagreeable specimen. [Lat., example < specere, to look at. See spek- in App.]

spe-cious (spe'shas) adj. 1. Having the ring of truth or plausibility but actually fallacious: a specious argument. 2. Deceptively attractive. [ME, attractive < Lat. speciosus < specios, appearance. See spek- in App.] - spe'cious · ly adv. - spe'ci · os'i · ty (-shē-os'ite), spercious ness (-shas-nis) n.

speck (spěk) n. 1. A small spot, mark, or discoloration. 2. A tiny amount; a bit. * tr.v. specked, speck•ing, specks To mark with specks. [ME specke < OE specca.]

speck-le (spek/al) n. A speck or small spot, as a natural dot of color on skin, plumage, or foliage. [ME spakle.] —speck/le v. speck-led (spek/ald) adj. 1. Dotted or covered with speckles, esp. flecked with small spots of contrasting color. 2. Of a mixed char-

speckled trout n. See brook trout.

specs also specks (speks) pl.n. Informal Eyeglasses; spectacles. spec-ta-cle (spek/ta-kal) n. 1a. Something that can be seen or viewed, esp. something of a remarkable or impressive nature. b.

A public performance or display, esp. one on a large or layish scale. c. A regrettable public display, as of bad behavior made a spectacle of himself. 2. spectacles a. A pair of eyeglasses b. Something resembling eyeglasses in shape or suggesting them in function. [ME < OFr. < Lat. spectaculum < spectare, to watch, freq. of specere, to look at. See spek- in App.]
spec-ta-cled (spek/ta-kəld) adj. 1. Wearing spectacles. 2. Hay

ing markings suggesting spectacles. Used of animals. cle; impressive or sensational. * n. Something that is spectacular, as: a. A single dramatic production of unusual length or lavishness. b. An elaborate display. —spec•tac'u•lar/i•ty (-lar/itē) n. —spec•tac'u•lar•iy adv.

spec·tate (spek/tat) intr.v. -tat·ed, -tat·ing, -tates To attend (a horserace or other sporting event, for example) as a spectator, [Back-formation < SPECTATOR.]

spec•ta•tor (spek/ta/tər) n. An observer of an event. [Lat. spec spec-ta-tor (spek ta ta) n. An observed of an event lada spearage trator < spectare, to watch. See SPECTACLE.] —spec'ta-torinal (-ta-tor'e-a), -tor'-) adj. —spec'ta-tor-ship' n. spec-ter (spek/tar) n. 1. A ghostly apparition; a phantom. 2. A

haunting or disturbing image or prospect. [Fr. spectre < Lat. spectrum, appearance, apparition. See SPECTRUM.]

spec·ti·no·my·cin (spěk/tə-nō-mī/sĭn) n. A broad-spectrum antibiotic, C14H24N2O2, obtained from a species of gram-negative bacteria (Streptomyces spectabilis) or produced synthetically and used esp. in the treatment of penicillin-resistant gonorrhea. [NLat. spect(ābilis), specific epithet (< Lat., visible < spectare, to watch; see SPECTACLE) + (ACT)INOMYCIN.]

spec•tra (spek/tra) n. A plural of spectrum.

spec•tra (spek/tra) adj. 1. Of or resembling a specter. 2: Of relating to, or produced by a spectrum. —spec•tral*i•ty -tral*i•te), spec/tral•ness (-tral-nis) n. —spec*tral•ly adv.

spectral line n. A bright or dark line in a spectrum produced by emission or absorption of light of a single wavelength.

spec•tre (spek/tar) n. Chiefly British Variant of specter.

spectro- pref. Spectrum: spectrograph. [< SPECTRUM.]

spec•tro•gram (spěk/tra-gram') n. A graphic or photographic representation of a spectrum.

spec•tro•graph (spěk/tra-graf/) n. 1. A spectroscope equipped to photograph or otherwise record spectra. 2. A spectrogram.—spec'tro•graph/ic adj. —spec'tro•graph/ical-ly adv.—spec•trog/ra•phy (-trog/ra-fe) n.

spec•tro•he•li•o•gram (spěk'tro-hē/lē-ə-grăm') n. A photo graph of the sun taken in a narrow wavelength band centered on a selected wavelength.

spec-tro-he-li-o-graph (spěk'trō-hē/lē-ə-grāf') n. An instrument used to make spectroheliograms.—spec'tro-he/li-og/ra-

nhy (-ŏg/rə-fē) n. spec·tro·he·li·o·scope (spěk/trō-hē/lē-ə-skōp/) n. An instrument used to observe solar radiation directly.

spec • trom • e • ter (spěk-trom/i-tər) n. A spectroscope equipped with scales for measuring wavelengths or indexes of refraction—spec'tro•met'ric (-tro-met'rik) adj. —spec•trom/e•try.n. spec•tro•pho•tom•e•ter (spĕk'trō-fō-tŏm'ī-tər): n;:An; in strument used to determine the intensity of various wavelengths in a spectrum of light. -spec'tro.pho'to.met'ric (-fo'b) měť rík) adj. -spec'tro pho tom'e try n.

spec•tro•scope (spek/tra-skop/) n. An instrument for the production and observation of spectra.—spec/tro•scop/ic (-skop/ik), spec/tro•scop/i•cal (-i-kal) adj.

spec•tros•co•py (spěk-tros/kə-pē) n. pl. -pies Study.of spectra esp. experimental observation of optical spectra -spec tros/co·pist n.

spec-trum (spek/tram) n., pl. -tra (-tra) or -trums 1: Physics The distribution of a characteristic of a physical system esp. a. distribution of electromagnetic energies arranged in order of wavelengths. b. A distribution of charged atomic or subatomic particles arranged in order of masses. 2. A graphic or photographic particles arranged in order of masses. 2. A graphic or photographic propresentation of cardiological particles and a sub-control of the control of the representation of such a distribution. 3a. A range of values of quantity or set of related quantity or set of related quantities. b. A broad sequence of rale of related qualities, ideas, or activities. [Lat., appearance < specere, to look at. See spek- in App.]

spec•u•lar (spek/yə-lər) adj. Of, resembling, or produced by a mirror or speculum. —spec/u•lar•ly adv.

spec·u·late (spěk/yə-lāt') v. -lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates intral To meditate on a subject, reflect. 2. To engage in a course of resoning often based on inconclusive evidence. 3. To engage in the buying or realists of a course of the subject or realists of the subject of the subject or realists o buying or selling of a commodity with an element of risk on the chance of profit.—tr. To assume to be true without conclusive evidence. [Lat. specular, specular, to observe < specular watch

spec•u•la•tion (spek'yə-lā/shən) n. 1a. Contemplation of a special spe sideration of a subject; meditation. b. A conclusion opinion theory reached by conjecture. c. Reasoning based oninconduste evidence: conjecture. evidence; conjecture; supposition. 2a. Engagement in 1887 has ness transactions on the characteristics. ness transactions on the chance of quick or considerable profit b. A commercial or fine and the chance of quick or considerable profit. b. A commercial or financial transaction involving specialistics. spec-u-la-tive (spek/y-la-tiv, -la-) adj. 1. Of, marked by the based upon contemplative speculation. 2a. Given to speculation h. Marked by the speculation by the special speculation by the special s or speculation. b. Marked by inquisitive interest, 3a Engaging all given to, or involving fine and a specular s given to, or involving financial speculation. b. Spent in specular

c. Involving chance; risky. -s₁ spec'u·la·tive·ness n.

spec·u·la·tor (spěk/yə-lā/tər) n. One the spec·u·lum (spěk/yə-ləm) n., pl. -la (-lə mpolished metal plate used as a reflector 2 An instrument for dilating the opening medical examination. 3. Zoology a. A b mansparent spot in the wings of some but surgical speculum < Lat., mirror < specere

peech (spech) n. 1a. The faculty or act of my or act of expressing or describing tho eptions by the articulation of words. 2. merance. 3. Vocal communication; conv public address. 5. One's habitual manner The language or dialect of a nation or re-The study of oral communication, spehysiology. 8. Archaic Rumor. [ME speche meech act n. See performative.

peech act n. See performative, seech community n. A group of speaks sime language or dialect of a language as a speech i fy (spē/cha-fi/) intr.v. -fied, -fy speech — speech/i-fi/er n.

peech · less (spech lis) adj. 1. Lacking the Imporarily unable to speak, as through to speech; silent. 4. Unexpressed or in speech/less•ness n.

peech·mak·er (spēch/mā/kər) n. One

-speech/mak/ing n.

neech pathology n. The study of speech such as stuttering and dysphasia.—speech peech therapy n. Treatment of speech c sp through use of exercises and audio-visus speech habits. —speech therapist n. peech writer (spech'rī/tar) n. One who others, esp. as a profession. —speech/writ meed (sped) n. 1. Physics The rate or a m otion, esp.: a. Distance traveled divided by The first derivative of distance with respect and of a velocity. 2. Swiftness of action. apidly. b. The state of being in rapid motion haste. 4. A transmission gear or set of Anumerical expression of the sensitivity of Pate, or paper to light. b. The capacity of ight at an appropriate aperture. c. The lengt rmitted for a camera shutter to open and Astimulant drug, esp. amphetamine or n Ming One that suits or appeals to a person character. 8. Archaic Prosperity; luck. Reed ed, speed ing, speeds —tr. 1. To Miceed quickly; hasten, 2. To increase the s tate speed up a car. 3. To wish Godspeed t nuie or expedite (a legal action, for exampl

fare. —Idiom: up to speed 1a. Op wed b. Producing something or perforn leor level. 2. Informal Fully informed or OE spēd, success, swiftness.] Red ball (sped bôl') n. Slang An intrave and with heroin or an amphetamine.

Slicceed or prosper; aid. —intr. 1a. To

mickly: sped to the rescue. b. To drive at a sp

ppen at a faster rate; accelerate: His pulse

Toprove successful; prosper. b. To get alon

ed'boat (sped'bot') n. A fast motorbo ced brake n. A flap on an aircraft for d it in preparation for landing. sed bump n. A ridge set crosswise into ad to make the operators of vehicles

red er (spē'dər) n. One that speeds, esp. or safe speed. age or saie speeu.

*diing (spe/ding) adj. Moving with sp

*msance of driving esp. a motor vehicle

d limit n. The maximum speed legally

metal n. Heavy metal music that

dom•e•ter (spĭ-dom'ĭ-tər, spē-) n. ing speed. 2a. An instrument for inc well as rate of speed. b. An odomet reading (sped/re/ding) n. A meth milating several words or phrases at speed'-read' ν.

skate n. An ice skate for racing, fit dends beyond the heel and toe of the ^{jee}d skating *n*.

ster (spēd/stər) n. 1. A fast driver. tap n. A deployment of concealed devices on a stretch of road to catch