

EXHIBIT 1

RANDOM HOUSE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition

*Dedicated to the memory of
Jess Stein*

COPYRIGHT © 1993, 1987, BY RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

First Edition: Copyright © 1983, 1981, 1979, 1973, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1967, 1966, by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from the publisher.

All inquiries should be addressed to Reference Department, Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Published in the United States by Random House, Inc., and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto

The Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, is a revised and updated edition of *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged*.

Random House Unabridged Dictionary, The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, and the abbreviations RHD, RHDEL, RHD-I, and RHD-II are trademarks of Random House, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Random House unabridged dictionary.

(Random House dictionaries)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Flexner,
Stuart Berg. II. Series.

PE1625.R3 1987 423 93-84591

ISBN 0-679-42917-4; 0-679-42441-5 (with CD-ROM)

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all words or terms in which proprietary rights may exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term is not intended to affect, or to express a judgment on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other proprietary term.

The Concise French Dictionary, edited by Francesca L. V. Langbaum, Copyright © 1983, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise German Dictionary, edited by Jenni Karding Moulton, Copyright © 1983, 1959, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Italian Dictionary, edited by Robert A. Hall, Jr., Copyright © 1983, 1957, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Spanish Dictionary, edited by Donald F. Solá, Copyright © 1983, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

International Phonetic Alphabet, courtesy International Phonetic Association.

Manufactured in the United States of America

d.s./sn

New York Toronto London Sydney Auckland

DEVELOPMENT OF MAJUSCULE								
NORTH SEMITIC	GREEK	ETR	LATIN	MODERN				
				GOthic	ITALIC	ROMAN		
L	Λ	J	L	L	L	L		



DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE					
ROMAN CURSIVE	ROMAN UNCIAL	CAROL MIN.	MODERN		
			GOthic	ITALIC	ROMAN
l	l	l	l	l	l

The twelfth letter of the English alphabet derives from North Semitic *lamed*, with its shape exhibiting consistent development. It assumed its present form as a right angle (L) in Classical Latin. The minuscule (l) is a cursive variant of the capital.

L, l (el), *n.*, *pl.* **L's** or **Ls**. **l's** or **ls**. **1.** the 12th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. **2.** any spoken sound represented by the letter L or l, as in *let*, *dull*, *cradle*. **3.** something having the shape of an l. **4.** a written or printed representation of the letter L or l. **5.** a device, as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter L or l.

L (el), *n.*, *pl.* **L's** or **Ls**. **Informal.** an elevated railroad. **L** (el), *n.*, *pl.* **L's** or **Ls**. **ell**'.

L, **1.** lambert; lamberts. **2.** language. **3.** large. **4.** Latin. **5.** left. **6.** length. **7.** Brit. pound; pounds. [**<** L libra] **8.** long; denoting a size longer than regular, esp. for suits and coats made for tall men: *40L*. **9.** longitude. **10.** *Theat.* stage left.

L, *Symbol.* **1.** the 12th in order or in a series, or, if l is omitted, the 11th. **2.** (sometimes l.c.) the Roman numeral for 50. **Cf.** **Roman numerals**. **3.** *Elect.* inductance. **4.** *Physics.* See **kinetic potential**. **5.** *Biochem.* leucine. **6.** *Econ.* a broad measure of total U.S. liquid assets, issued periodically by the Federal Reserve Board. **Cf.** **M**.

l, **1.** large. **2.** liter; liters.

l, *Symbol, Optics, Chem., Biochem.* levorotatory; levo- (distinguished from d-). **Cf.** **L**.

l, *Symbol, Biochem.* (of a molecule) having a configuration resembling the levorotatory isomer of glyceraldehyde; always printed as a small capital, roman character (distinguished from D-). **Cf.** **L**.

L, **1.** *Chem.* levo-. **2.** *U.S. Mil.* (in designations of light aircraft) liaison: *L-15*.

L, **1.** Lady. **2.** Lake. **3.** large. **4.** Latin. **5.** latitude. **6.** law. **7.** left. **8.** lempira; lempiras. **9.** leu; lei. **10.** lev; leva. **11.** book. [**<** L liber] **12.** Liberal. **13.** (in Italy) lira; lire. **14.** place. [**<** L locus] **15.** Lord. **16.** Low. **17.** lumen. **18.** *Theat.* stage left.

l, **1.** large. **2.** latitude. **3.** law. **4.** leaf. **5.** league. **6.** left. **7.** length. **8.** *pl.* **ll**, line. **9.** link. **10.** (in Italy) lira; lire. **11.** liter; liters. **12.** long.

ll, *Ling.* first language; native language.

l2, *Ling.* second language.

la¹ (lä, lä), *Mus.* **1.** the syllable used for the sixth tone of a diatonic scale. **2.** (in the fixed system of solmization) the tone A. **Cf.** **sol-fa** (def. 1). [1350-1400; ME; see **GAMUT**]

la² (lä, lä), *interj.* *Archaic or Dial.* (used as an exclamation of wonder, surprise, etc.): *La, sir, how you do go on!* [bef. 1150; ME, OE; weak var. of *lä lo*]

LA, Louisiana (approved esp. for use with zip code).

La, *Symbol, Chem.* lanthanum.

La, Louisiana.

LA, **1.** Latin America. **2.** Law Agent. **3.** Library Association. **4.** Local Agent. **5.** Los Angeles.

laager (lä'gær), *South African*. —*n.* **1.** a camp or encampment, esp. within a protective circle of wagons. —*v.t.*, *v.i.* **2.** to arrange or encamp in a laager. Also, **lager**. [1840-50; **<** Afrikaer, earlier *lager*; *c.* G Lager camp. See **LAI'R**]

Laa-land (löl'ænd; Dan. lö'län), *n.* an island in SE Denmark, S of Zealand. 81,760; 495 sq. mi. (1280 sq. km). Also, **Lolland**.

lab (lab), *n.* laboratory. [by shortening]

Lab (lab), *n.* *Informal.* See **Labrador retriever**. [by shortening]

lab, **1.** Laborite. **2.** Labrador.

lab, **1.** labor. **2.** laboratory. **3.** laborer.

La Baie (lä hä; Fr. la be'), *n.* a town in S Quebec, in E Canada, near Chicoutimi. 20,935.

La-ban (lä'bæn), *n.* the father of Leah and Rachel and the father-in-law of Jacob. Gen. 24:29; 29:16-30.

La-ban dance/ notation system (lä'bæn. lä'), a system of movement notation, using symbols on a staff, that records the parts of a dancer's body, direction in

space, dynamics, and tempo for all kinds of movement; used to record and reconstruct forms of dance and movement. Also called **la-ba-no-ta-tion** (lä'ba nō tä'shən, lä'-). [after dance theorist Rudolf Laban (1879-1958), born in Slovakia, who devised it]

lab-a-rum (lab'ər əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ara** (-ər ə). **1.** an ecclesiastical standard or banner, as for carrying in procession. **2.** the military standard of Constantine the Great and later Christian emperors of Rome, bearing Christian symbols. [1650-60; **<** LL, of obscure orig.]

lab-da-num (lab'də nəm), *n.* a resinous juice that exudes from various rockroses of the genus *Cistus*: used in perfumery, fumigating substances, etc. Also, **ladanum**. [1350-1400; ME *labdanum*, *lapdanum* **<** ML, for L *ladanum* **<** Gk *ladanon*, akin to *ledon* rockrose **<** Sem]

La-be (lä'be), *n.* Czech name of the Elbe.

lab-e-fac-tion (lab'ə fak'shən), *n.* a shaking or weakening; overthrow or downfall. [1610-20; **<** LL *labefactio* (*s.* of *labefactio*), equiv. to *labefact(us)* (ptp. of *labefacere* to loosen) + *-tion* (-iōn)]

la-bel (lä'bəl), *n.*, *v.*, **-beled**, **-bel-ing** or (esp. Brit.) **-belled**, **-bel-ling**. —*n.* **1.** a slip of paper, cloth, or other material, marked or inscribed, for attachment to something to indicate its manufacturer, nature, ownership, destination, etc. **2.** a short word or phrase descriptive of a person, group, intellectual movement, etc. **3.** a word or phrase indicating that what follows belongs in a particular category or classification: *The following definition has the label "Archit."* **4.** *Archit.* a molding or dripstone over a door or window, esp. one that extends horizontally across the top of the opening and vertically downward for a certain distance at the sides. **5.** a brand or trademark, esp. of a manufacturer of phonograph records, tape cassettes, etc.: *She records under a new label.* **6.** the manufacturer using such a label: *a major label that has produced some of the best recordings of the year.* **7.** *Heraldry.* a narrow horizontal strip with a number of downward extensions of rectangular or dovetail form, usually placed in chief as the cadency mark of an eldest son. **8.** *Obs.* a strip or narrow piece of anything. —*v.t.* **9.** to affix a label to; mark with a label. **10.** to designate or describe by or on a label: *The bottle was labeled poison.* **11.** to put in a certain class; classify. **12.** Also, **radiolabel**. *Chem.* to incorporate a radioactive or heavy isotope into (a molecule) in order to make traceable. [1275-1325; ME **<** MF: ribbon, perh. **<** Gmc. See **LAP**]

—**la'bel-er**, *n.*
la'beled brack-eting, *Ling.* a representation of the constituent structure of a string, as a word or sentence, comparable to a tree diagram, in which each constituent is shown in brackets and given a subscript grammatical label, with each bracketed item corresponding to a node in a tree diagram.
La Belle Dame Sans Merci (Fr. la bel dam sän mer se'), a ballad (1819) by Keats.

la-bel-lum (lə bel'əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-bella** (-bel'ə). *Bot.* the petal of an orchid that differs more or less markedly from the other petals, often forming the most conspicuous part; the lip. [1820-30; **<** L, dim. of *labrum* lip; for formation see **CASTELLUM**] —**la-bel'loid**, *adj.*

la-bet-a-ol (lə bet'ə löl', -löl'), *n.* *Pharm.* an alpha- and beta-adrenergic blocking agent. C₁₆H₂₃N₃O₃, used in the treatment of hypertension. [prob. *lab*, inversion of *alpha* + *beta* + *-ol* of uncert. deriv. + *-ol*]

la-bi-a (lä'bē ə), *n.*, *pl.* of **labium**.

la-bi-al (lä'bē əl), *adj.* **1.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a labium. **2.** of or pertaining to the lips. **3.** *Phonet.* involving lip articulation, as *p*, *v*, *m*, *w*, or a rounded vowel. **4.** *Mus.* having the tones produced by the impact of a stream of air on a sharp liplike edge, as in a flute or the flue pipes of an organ. —*n.* *Phonet.* **5.** any labial consonant, esp. a bilabial. **6.** any labial sound. [1585-95; **<** ML *labialis*. See **LABIUM**, **-AL**] —**la'bi-al-ity**, *n.* —**la'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

la-bi-al-ism (lä'bē ə liz'əm), *n.* a tendency, sometimes habitual, to make sounds labial, as in pronouncing the *l* in *love* as a *w*-like sound. [1880-85; **LABIAL** + **-ISM**]

la-bi-al-ize (lä'bē ə liz'), *v.t.* **-ized**, **-iz-ing**. *Phonet.* to give a labial character to (a sound), for example, to round (a vowel). Also, esp. Brit., **la'bi-al-ise**'. [1865-70; **LABIAL** + **-IZE**] —**la'bi-al-iz-a'tion**, *n.*

la-bi-al-ized (lä'bē ə liz'd), *adj.* *Phonet.* pronounced with secondary labial articulation. [1865-70; **LABIALIZE** + **-ED**']

la-bi-a ma-jo-ra (lä'bē ə mə jōr'ə, -jōr'ə), *sing.* **la-bi-um ma-jus** (lä'bē əm mə'jəs), *Anat.* the outer folds of skin of the external female genitalia. [1870-75; **<** NL: greater lips]

la-bi-a mi-no-ra (lä'bē ə mi nōr'ə, -nōr'ə), *sing.* **la-bi-um mi-nus** (lä'bē əm mi'nəs), *Anat.* the inner folds of skin of the external female genitalia. [1830-40; **<** NL: lesser lips]

la-bi-ate (lä'bē it, -ət'), *adj.* **1.** having parts that are shaped or arranged like lips; lipped. **2.** *Bot.* a. belonging to the plant family Labiatae (or Lamiaceae). **Cf.** **mint family**. b. two-lipped; bilabiate: said of a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx. —*n.* **3.** a labiate plant. [1700-10; **<** NL *labiatus*. See **LABIUM**, **-ATE**']

La-biche (lä bēsh'), *n.* Eugène Marín (œ zhen' mā-rän'), 1815-88, French dramatist.

la-bile (lä'bəl, -bil), *adj.* **1.** apt or likely to change. **2.** *Chem.* (of a compound) capable of changing state or becoming inactive when subjected to heat or radiation. [1400-50; late ME *labyl* **<** LL *labilis*, equiv. to L *lab(i)* to slip + *-ilis* (-ile)] —**la-bil-ity** (lə bil'i tē, lä-), *n.*

la-bi-lize (lä'bē liz'), *v.t.* **-lized**, **-liz-ing**. to cause to become labile. Also, esp. Brit., **la'bi-lise**'. [1900-05; **LABILE** + **-IZE**] —**la'bi-li-za-tion**, *n.*

labio-, a combining form meaning "lip," used in the formation of compound words: *labiodental*. [comb. form repr. L *labium*]

la-bi-o-den-tal (lä'bē ō den'təl), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** articulated with the lower lip touching the upper front teeth, as *f* or *v*, or, rarely, with the upper lip touching the lower front teeth. —*n.* **2.** a labiodental speech sound. [1660-70; **LABIO-** + **DENTAL**]

la-bi-o-gres-sion (lä'bē ō gresh'ən), *n.* *Dentistry.* location of the anterior teeth forward of their natural position. [**LABIO-** + L *gress(us)* (ptp. of *gradi* to step, walk, go) + **-ion**]

la-bi-o-na-sal (lä'bē ō nās'əl), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** articulated with the lips and given resonance in the nasal cavity, as *m*. —*n.* **2.** a labiodental sound. [**LABIO-** + **NASAL**']

la-bi-o-ve-lar (lä'bē ə vè'lər), *Phonet.* —*adj.* **1.** pronounced with simultaneous bilabial and velar articulations, as *w*. —*n.* **2.** a labiovelar speech sound. [1890-95; **LABIO-** + **VELAR**']

la-bi-o-ve-lar-ize (lä'bē ə vè'lə riz'), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **-ized**, **-iz-ing**. *Phonet.* to make or become labiovelar. Also, esp. Brit., **la'bi-o-ve-lar-ise**'. [1935-40; **LABIOVELAR** + **-IZE**] —**la'bi-o-ve-lar-i-za-tion**, *n.*

la-bi-um (lä'bē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-bia** (-bē ə). **1.** a lip or lip-like part. **2. *Anat.* a. a lip or lip-shaped structure or part. b. any of the folds of skin bordering the vulva. **3.** *Bot.* the lower lip of a bilabiate corolla. **4. *Entomol.* the posterior, unpaired member of the mouthparts of an insect, formed by the united second maxillae. [1590-1600; **<** L: lip, akin to *lambere* to lick, *LAP*^s. See **LABRUM**¹, **LIP**]****

lab-lab (lab'lab'), *n.* See **hyacinth bean**. [1815-25; **<** Ar *lablab*]

La Bo-hème (lä' bō hēm'; Fr. la bó em'), an opera (1896) by Giacomo Puccini.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act. cäpe, däre, pärt, set, èqual; if, ìve; ox, över, ördér, oil, böök, böör, öf, ur; örgé; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure, æ = a as in alone, ç as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; ð as in fire (fīr), hour (haur); l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (kräd'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

la·bel (lā'bəl), *n.*, *v.*, **-beled**, **-bel·ing** or (*esp. Brit.*) **-belled**, **-bel·ling**. —*n.* **1.** a slip of paper, cloth, or other material, marked or inscribed, for attachment to something to indicate its manufacturer, nature, ownership, destination, etc. **2.** a short word or phrase descriptive of a person, group, intellectual movement, etc. **3.** a word or phrase indicating that what follows belongs in a particular category or classification: *The following definition has the label "Archit."* **4.** *Archit.* a molding or dripstone over a door or window, esp. one that extends horizontally across the top of the opening and vertically downward for a certain distance at the sides. **5.** a brand or trademark, esp. of a manufacturer of phonograph records, tape cassettes, etc.: *She records under a new label.* **6.** the manufacturer using such a label: *a major label that has produced some of the best recordings of the year.* **7.** *Heraldry.* a narrow horizontal strip with a number of downward extensions of rectangular or dovetail form, usually placed in chief as the cadency mark of an eldest son. **8.** *Obs.* a strip or narrow piece of anything. —*v.t.* **9.** to affix a label to; mark with a label. **10.** to designate or describe by or on a label: *The bottle was labeled poison.* **11.** to put in a certain class; classify. **12.** Also, **radiolabel.** *Chem.* to incorporate a radioactive or heavy isotope into (a molecule) in order to make traceable. [1275–1325; ME < MF: ribbon, perh. < Gmc. See LAP¹] —**la'bel·er**, *n.*

EXHIBIT 2

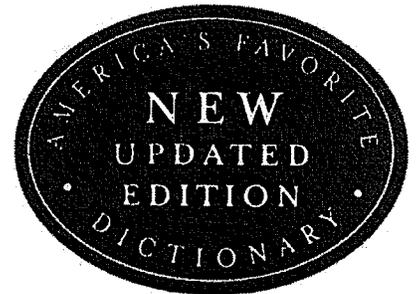
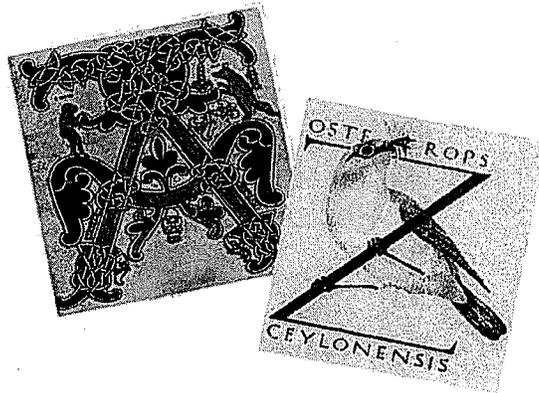
AUTHORITATIVE • TRUSTWORTHY • CURRENT • COMPREHENSIVE

The
AMERICAN
HERITAGE®

dic·tion·ar·y

of

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



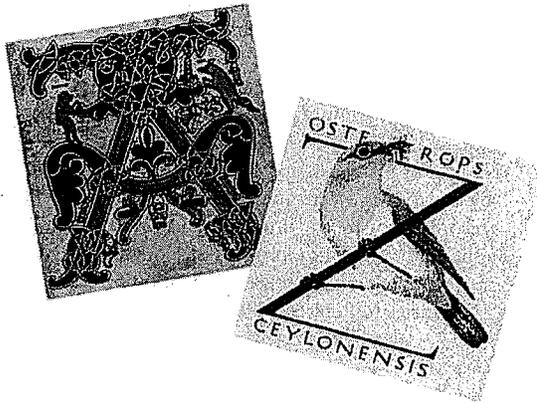
Richly Illustrated in Full Color



fourth edition

The
**American
Heritage[®] Dictionary**
of the English Language

FOURTH EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT
Boston New York

revive. 3. To put (someone) back in a former position: *restore the emperor to the throne*. 4. To make restitution of; give back: *restore the stolen funds*. [Middle English *restoren*, from Old French *restorer*, from Latin *restaurare*. See *stā-* in Appendix I.] —**re•stor•er** *n.*

Res•toril (rēs'tō-ri'l') A trademark used for the drug temazepam.
re•strain (ri-strān') *tr.v.* -strained, -straining, -strains 1a. To hold back or keep in check; control: *couldn't restrain the tears*. b. To hold (a person) back; prevent: *restrained them from going*. 2. To deprive (freedom or liberty). 3. To limit or restrict. [Middle English *restrainen*, from Old French *restrindre*, *restraign-*, from Latin *restringere*, to bind back. See *RESTRING*.] —**re•strain/a•ble** *adj.* —**re•strain/ed•ly** (-strā'nid-lē) *adv.* —**re•strain/er** *n.*

Synonyms *restrain, curb, check, bridle, inhibit* These verbs mean to hold back or keep under control. *Restrain* implies restriction or limitation, as on one's freedom of action: "a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another" (Thomas Jefferson). To *curb* is to restrain as if with reins: "You might curb your magnanimity" (John Keats). *Check* implies arresting or stopping, often suddenly or forcibly: "a light to guide, a rod/To check the erring" (William Wordsworth). To *bridle* is often to hold in or govern one's emotions or passions: *I bridled my resentment*. *Inhibit* usually connotes a check on one's actions, thoughts, or emotions: *A fear of strangers inhibited his ability to travel*.

re•straint (ri-strān't') *n.* 1. The act of restraining or the condition of being restrained. 2. Loss or abridgment of freedom. 3. An influence that inhibits or restrains; a limitation. 4. An instrument or a means of restraining. 5. Control or repression of feelings; constraint. [Middle English *restrainte*, from Old French *restrainte*, from feminine past participle of *restrindre*, to restrain. See *RESTRAIN*.]

restraint of trade *n., pl. restraints of trade* An action or condition that tends to prevent free competition in business, as the creation of a monopoly or the limiting of a market.

re•strict (ri-strīkt') *tr.v.* -stricted, -stricting, -stricts To keep or confine within limits. See *SYNONYMS* at *limit*. [Latin *restringere*, *restring-*; *re-*, re- + *stringere*, to draw tight; see *streig-* in Appendix I.] —**re•strict/tor**, **re•strict/er** *n.*

re•strict•ed (ri-strīkt'id) *adj.* 1. Kept within certain limits; limited: *on a restricted diet*. 2. Excluding or unavailable to certain groups: *a restricted area*. 3. Of, relating to, or being information available only to authorized persons. —**re•strict/ed•ly** *adv.*

re•stric•tion (ri-strīkt'shən) *n.* 1a. The act of restricting. b. The state of being restricted. 2. Something that restricts; a regulation or limitation.

restriction enzyme *n.* Any of a group of enzymes that catalyze the cleavage of DNA at specific sites to produce discrete fragments, used especially in genetic engineering. Also called *restriction endonuclease*.

re•stric•tion•ism (ri-strīkt'shō-niz'm) *n.* A viewpoint or policy approving the imposing of restrictions, as on immigration or trade. —**re•stric•tion•ist** *n.*

re•stric•tive (ri-strīkt'iv) *adj.* 1a. Of or relating to restriction. b. Tending or serving to restrict; limiting. 2. *Grammar* Of, relating to, or being a subordinate clause or phrase that identifies the noun, phrase, or clause it modifies and limits or restricts its meaning, as the clause *who live in glass houses* in *People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones*. —**re•stric•tive•ly** *adv.* —**re•stric•tive•ness** *n.*

re•strike (rē'strīk') *n.* A coin or medal freshly minted from an original die at a time after the first issue. —**re•strike/v.**

rest•room (rēst'rōom', -rōom') *n.* A room equipped with toilets and lavatories for public use.

re•struc•ture (rē-strūkt'chər) *v.* -tured, -turing, -tures —*tr.* 1. To alter the makeup or pattern of: "serious efforts to restructure third world debt" (Felix Rohatyn). 2. To make a basic change in (an organization or a system, for example). —*intr.* To alter the structure of something.

rest stop *n.* See *rest area*.

re•sult (ri-zūlt') *intr.v.* -sulted, -sulting, -sults 1. To come about as a consequence. See *SYNONYMS* at *follow*. 2. To end in a particular way: *Their profligate lifestyle resulted in bankruptcy*. ♦ *n.* 1a. The consequence of a particular action, operation, or course; an outcome. See *SYNONYMS* at *effect*. b. A favorable or concrete outcome or effect. Often used in the plural: *started studying and got immediate results*. 2. *Mathematics* The quantity or expression obtained by calculation. [Middle English *resulter*, from Medieval Latin *resultāre*, from Latin, to leap back, frequentative of *resilire*: *re-*, re- + *salire*, to leap; see *sol-* in Appendix I.] —**re•sult/ful** *adj.* —**re•sult/ful•ness** *n.* —**re•sult/less** *adj.*

re•sul•tant (ri-zūlt'ant) *adj.* Issuing or following as a consequence or result. ♦ *n.* 1. An outcome. 2. *Mathematics* A single vector that is the equivalent of a set of vectors. —**re•sul•tant•ly** *adv.*

re•sume (ri-zōom') *v.* -sumed, -suming, -sumes —*tr.* 1. To begin or take up again after interruption: *resumed our dinner*. 2. To assume, take, or occupy again: *The dog resumed its post by the door*. 3. To take on or take back again: *resumed my original name*. —*intr.* To begin again or continue after interruption. [Middle English *resumer*, from Old French *resumer*, from Latin *resumere*: *re-*, re- + *sumere*, to take; see *em-* in Appendix I.] —**re•sum/a•ble** *adj.* —**re•sum/er** *n.*

re•sumé or **re•su•me** or **ré•su•mé** (rēz'ō-mā', rēz'ō-mā') *n.* 1. A brief account of one's professional or work experience and qualifications, often submitted with an employment application. 2. A summary: *a résumé of the facts of the case*. [French, from past participle of *résumer*, to summarize, from Old French *resumer*, to resume. See *RESUME*.]

re•sump•tion (ri-zūmp'shən) *n.* The act or an instance of resuming; a beginning again: *resumption of negotiations*. [Middle English, from

Old French, from Late Latin *resumptiō*, *resumptiōn-*, recovery, from Latin *resumptus*, past participle of *resumere*, to resume. See *RESUME*.]

re•supi•nate (ri-sōō'pā-nāt', -nīt) *adj.* *Biology* Inverted or seemingly turned upside down, as the flowers of most orchids. [Latin *resupinatus*, past participle of *resupinare*, to bend back: *re-*, re- + *supinus*, supine; see *SUPINE*.] —**re•su•pi•na•tion** *n.*

re•supine (rēs'ō-pīn') *adj.* Lying on the back; supine. [Latin *resupinus*: *re-*, re- + *supinus*, supine; see *SUPINE*.]

re•supply (rēs'sō-plī') *tr.v.* -plied, -plying, -plies To provide with fresh supplies, as of weapons and ammunition. —**re•supply/v.**

re•sur•face (rē-sūr'fās) *v.* -faced, -facing, -faces —*tr.* To cover with a new surface: *resurfacing a road*; *resurfaced the floor*. —*intr.* To come to the surface again; reappear: *The rumor has resurfaced*. —**re•sur•fac•er** *n.*

re•surge (ri-sūrj') *intr.v.* -surged, -surging, -surges 1. To rise again; experience resurgence. 2. To sweep or surge back again. [Latin *resurgere*: *re-*, re- + *urgere*, to rise; see *SURGE*. Sense 2, *RE-* + *SURGE*.]

re•sur•gence (ri-sūr'jəns) *n.* 1. A continuing after interruption; a renewal. 2. A restoration to use, acceptance, activity, or vigor; a revival: *a postwar resurgence of patriotism*.

re•sur•gent (ri-sūr'jənt) *adj.* 1. Experiencing or tending to bring about renewal or revival. 2. Sweeping or surging back again.

re•sur•rect (rēz'ō-rēkt') *v.* -rected, -recting, -rects —*tr.* 1. To bring back to life; raise from the dead. 2. To bring back into practice, notice, or use. —*intr.* To rise from the dead; return to life. [Back-formation from *RESURRECTION*.] —**re•sur•rec•tor** *n.*

re•sur•rec•tion (rēz'ō-rēkt'shən) *n.* 1. The act of rising from the dead or returning to life. 2. The state of one who has returned to life. 3. The act of bringing back to practice, notice, or use; revival. 4. *Resurrection Christianity* a. The rising again of Jesus on the third day after the Crucifixion. b. The rising again of the dead at the Last Judgment. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *resurrectiō*, *resurrectiōn-*, from Latin *resurrectus*, past participle of *resurgere*, to rise again. See *RESURGE*.] —**re•sur•rec•tion•al** *adj.*

resurrection fern *n.* An epiphytic, creeping American fern (*Polypodium polypodioides*) of warm regions, having fronds that curl up and appear dead in prolonged dry weather and expand under moist conditions.

re•sur•rec•tion•ist (rēz'ō-rēkt'shō-nist) *n.* 1. One who steals bodies from graves in order to sell them for dissection; a body snatcher. 2. One who brings something back into use or notice again.

resurrection plant *n.* See *rose of Jericho*.

re•sur•vey (rēs'sār-vā', rē-sūr'vā) *tr.v.* -veyed, -veying, -veys To survey or study anew. ♦ *n.* (rēs'sūr'vā) A new survey or study.

re•sus•ci•tate (ri-sūs'i-tāt') *v.* -tated, -tating, -tates —*tr.* To restore consciousness, vigor, or life to. See *SYNONYMS* at *revive*. —*intr.* To regain consciousness. [Latin *resuscitare*, *resuscitā-*: *re-*, re- + *suscitare*, to stir up (*sus-*, *sub-*, sub- + *citāre*, to move violently, frequentative of *citare*, to set in motion; see *kel-* in Appendix I).] —**re•sus•ci•ta•ble** (-tā-bəl) *adj.* —**re•sus•ci•ta•tion** *n.* —**re•sus•ci•ta•tive** *adj.*

re•sus•ci•ta•tor (ri-sūs'i-tā'tər) *n.* One that resuscitates, as an apparatus that forces oxygen or a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide into the lungs of a person who has undergone partial asphyxiation.

re•s•ver•a•tol (rēz-vīr'ā-trōl', -trōl', -trōl') *n.* A natural compound found in grapes, mulberries, peanuts, and other plants or food products, especially red wine, that may protect against cancer and cardiovascular disease by acting as an antioxidant, antimutagen, and anti-inflammatory. [*RES*(ORCINOL) + New Latin *Vērātrum*, hellebore genus; see *VERATRINE* + *-OL*.]

ret (rēt) *v.* reted, reting, rets —*tr.* To moisten or soak (flax, for example) in order to soften and separate the fibers by partial rotting. —*intr.* To become so moistened or soaked. [Middle English *reten*, probably from Middle Dutch *reeten*.]

ret. *abbr.* 1. retired 2. return

re•ta•ble (rē'tā'bal, rēt'ā-) *n.* A structure forming the back of an altar, especially: a. An overhanging shelf for lights and ornaments. b. A frame enclosing painted panels. [French, from Spanish *retablo*, from alteration of Catalan *retaula*, from earlier *reataula*, from Medieval Latin *retrōtabulum*: Latin *retrō-*, retro- + Latin *tabula*, tablet, board.]

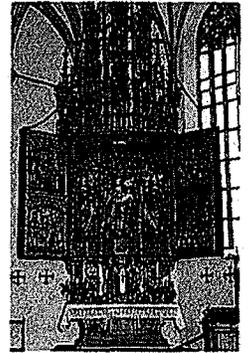
re•tail (rē'tāl') *n.* The sale of goods or commodities in small quantities directly to consumers. ♦ *adj.* Of, relating to, or engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail. ♦ *adv.* 1. In retail quantities. 2. At a retail price. ♦ *v.* -tailed, -tailing, -tails —*tr.* 1. To sell in small quantities directly to consumers. 2. (also *ri-tāl'*) To tell or repeat (gossip or stories, for example) to others. —*intr.* To sell at retail. [Middle English, from Anglo-Norman, variant of Old French, piece cut off, from *retailier*, to cut up: *re-*, re- + *tailier*, to cut; see *TAILOR*.] —**re•tail/er** *n.*

re•tail•ing (rē'tā'liŋ) *n.* The functions and activities involved in the selling of commodities directly to consumers.

re•tain (ri-tān') *tr.v.* -tained, -taining, -tains 1. To maintain possession of. See *SYNONYMS* at *keep*. 2. To keep or hold in a particular place, condition, or position. 3. To keep in mind; remember. 4. To hire (an attorney, for example) by the payment of a fee. 5. To keep in one's service or pay. [Middle English *retainen*, from Old French *retenir*, from Latin *retinere*: *re-*, re- + *tenere*, to hold; see *ten-* in Appendix I.] —**re•tain/a•bil•ity** *n.* —**re•tain/a•ble** *adj.* —**re•tain/ment** *n.*

re•tain•ed **earnings** (ri-tānd') *pl.n.* The accumulated net income retained for reinvestment in a business, rather than being paid out in dividends to stockholders.

retained object *n.* An object in a passive construction that is identical to the object in the corresponding active construction, as *story* in *Susan was told the story by John*.

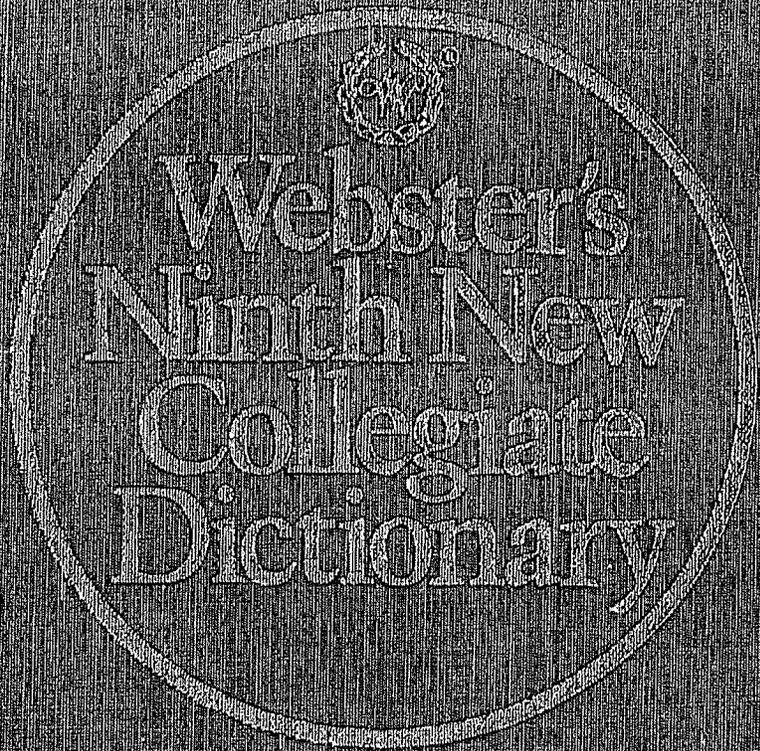


retable

ā pat	ol boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōb took
ā father	ōb boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī plt	th thin
ī ple	th this
īr pler	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ō about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dīk'shō-nēr'ē)

EXHIBIT 3



A Merriam-Webster®

Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster®

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

restraining order n (ca. 1876); a preliminary legal order sometimes issued to keep a situation unchanged pending decision upon an application for an injunction

restraint \ri-'strant\ n [ME, fr. MF *restrainte*, fr. *restringere*] (15c) 1 a: an act of restraining; the state of being restrained b (1): a means of restraining; a restraining force or influence (2): a device that restricts movement (a ~ for children riding in cars) 2: a control over the expression of one's emotions or thoughts

restrict \ri-'strikt\ v [L *restrictio*, pp. of *restringere*] (1535) 1: to confine within bounds; RESTRAIN 2: to place under restrictions as to use or distribution SYN see LIMIT

restricted adj (ca. 1828) r subject or subjected to restriction: as a ~ act: not general: LIMITED (the decision had a ~ effect) b: available to the use of particular groups or specif. excluding others (a ~ neighborhood) c: not intended for general circulation or release (a ~ document) — restricted-ly adv

restriction \ri-'strikt-shən\ n [ME *restrictioun*, fr. LL *restrictio*, *restrictio*, fr. *restringere*] (15c) 1: something that restricts; as a: a regulation that restricts or restrains (~s for hunters) b: a limitation on the use or enjoyment of property or a facility 2: an act of restricting; the condition of being restricted

restriction enzyme n (1965): any of various enzymes that break double-stranded DNA into fragments at specific sites in the interior of the molecule — called also *restriction endonuclease*

restrictionism \-shə-'niz-əm\ n (1937): a policy or philosophy favoring restriction (as of trade) — restriction-ist \-sh(ə-)nəst\ adj or n

restrictive \ri-'strikt-iv\ adj (1579) 1 a: of or relating to restriction b: serving or tending to restrict (~ regulations) 2: limiting the reference of a modified word or phrase 3: prohibiting further negotiation — restrictively adv — restrictiveness n

restrictive clause n (ca. 1904): a descriptive clause that is essential to the definiteness of the word it modifies (as "that you ordered" in "the book that you ordered is out of print")

re-strike \ri-'stri:k, 'ri-'\ n (ca. 1899): a coin or medal struck from an original die at some time after the original issue

rest room n (1899): a room or suite of rooms providing toilets and lavatories

re-structure \ri-'strʌk-ʃər\ v (1942): to change the makeup, organization, or pattern of ~ vt: to restructure something

re-study \ri-'stud-ē\ v (1811): to study again or anew: make a new appraisal or evaluation of — restudy n

re-sult \ri-'zʌlt\ v [ME *resulten*, fr. ML *resultare*, fr. L: to rebound, fr. *re-* + *saltare* to leap — more at SALTATION] (15c) 1 a: to proceed or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion (death ~ed from the disease) b: to have an issue or result (the disease ~ed in death) 2: REVERT 2

result n (1647) 1: something that results as a consequence, issue, or conclusion; also: beneficial or tangible effect: FRUIT 2: something obtained by calculation or investigation (showed us the ~ of the calculations) SYN see EFFECT — result-ful \-fʊl\ adj — result-less \-ləs\ adj

re-sultant \ri-'zʌlt-nt\ adj (1639): derived from or resulting from something else — resultant-ly adv

resultant n (1815): something that results; OUTCOME SPECIF: the single vector that is the sum of a given set of vectors

re-sume \ri-'zʌm\ v resumed; re-suming [ME *resumere*, fr. MF or L; MF *resumer*, fr. L *resumere*, fr. *re-* + *sumere* to take up, take — more at CONSUME] vt (15c) 1: to assume or take again; REOCCUPY (resumed his seat by the fire — Thomas Hardy) 2: to return to or begin again after interruption (resumed her work) 3: to take back to oneself 4: to pick up again 5: REITERATE, SUMMARIZE ~ vt: to begin again something interrupted

re-sumé or re-summe or re-sum-mé \ri-'zʌm-ē, -zə-, -zə-, or -zə-\ n [F *résumé*, fr. pp. of *résumer* to resume, summarize, fr. MF *resumer*] (1804): SUMMARY SPECIF: a short account of one's career and qualifications prepared typically by an applicant for a position

re-sumption \ri-'zʌmp-ʃən\ n [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF *resumptio*, fr. LL *resumptio*, *resumptio*, fr. L *resumptio*, pp. of *resumere*] (15c) 1: an act or instance of resuming; RECOMMENCEMENT 2: a return to payment in specie

re-sup-inate \ri-'sʌp-ɪ-nāt\ adj [L *resupinatus*, pp. of *resupinare* to bend back to a supine position, fr. *re-* + *supinus* supine] (1776) 1: inverted in position 2: having or being a fruiting body lying flat on the substrate with the hymenium at the periphery, or over the whole surface (~ fungi) (~ sporophores)

re-supply \ri-'sʌp-li\ v (1636): to supply again; provide anew with supplies — resupply n

re-surface \ri-'sʌr-fə-s\ v (1886): to provide with a new or fresh surface ~ vt: to come again to the surface (as of the water); broadly: to appear or show up again

re-surge \ri-'sɜrʒ\ v resurged; re-surg-ing [L *resurgere*] (1606): to undergo a resurgence

re-surgence \ri-'sɜrʒ-ən(t)s\ n (1863): a rising again into life, activity, or prominence; RENASCENCE

re-surgent \ri-'sɜrʒ-nt\ adj [L *resurgens*, *resurgens*, prp. of *resurgere*] (1808): undergoing or tending to produce resurgence

re-sur-rect \ri-'sɜr-ɪ-ɪ-kt\ v [back-formation fr: *resurrection*] (1772) 1: to raise from the dead 2: to bring to view, attention, or use again

re-sur-rection \ri-'sɜr-ɪ-ɪ-ʃən\ n [ME, fr. LL *resurrection*, *resurrectio* act of rising from the dead, fr. *resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere* to rise from the dead, fr. L: to rise again, fr. *re-* + *surgere* to rise — more at SURGE] (13c) 1 a cap: the rising of Christ from the dead b often cap: the rising again to life of all the human dead before the final judgment c: the state of one risen from the dead 2: RESURGENCE, REVIVAL 3 *Christian Science*: a spiritualization of thought; material belief that yields to spiritual understanding — re-sur-rection-ist \-ʃən-əl-, -ʃən-'t\ adj

re-sur-rection-ist \-ʃən-əl-, -ʃən-'t\ n (1776) 1: BODY SNATCHER 2: one who resurrects

re-sus-citate \ri-'sʌs-ə-'tāt\ v -tated; -tat-ing [L *resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare*, lit. to stir up again, fr. *re-* + *suscitare* to stir up, fr. *sub-* + *suscipere* to put in motion, stir — more at SUB- CITE] vt (1532): to revive from apparent death or from unconsciousness; also: REVITALIZE ~ vt: COME TO, REVIVE — re-sus-citation \ri-'sʌs-ə-'tā-shən-, 'rē-\ n — re-sus-citator \ri-'sʌs-ə-'tāt-ər\ n

re-sus-citator \ri-'sʌs-ə-'tāt-ər\ n (ca. 1847): one that resuscitates; SPECIF: an apparatus used to restore the respiration of a partially asphyxiated person

ret \ret\ v -retted; ret-ting [ME *reten*, fr. MD] vt (15c): to soak (as flax) to loosen the fiber from the woody tissue ~ vt: to become retted

ret-able \ri-'tə-bəl-, 'ret-ə-bəl\ n [F; fr. Sp *retablo*, deriv. of L *retro-* + *tabula* board, tablet] (ca. 1823): a raised shelf above an altar for the altar cross, the altar lights, and flowers

re-tail \ri-'tāl\ v -talled; re-tal-ing [ME *retailen*, fr. MF *retailier* to cut back, divide into pieces, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *tailier* to cut — more at TAILOR] vt (15c) 1: to sell in small quantities directly to the ultimate consumer 2: TELL, RETELL ~ vt: to sell at retail — re-tail-er n

re-tail n \ri-'tāl\ n (15c): the sale of commodities or goods in small quantities, to ultimate consumers — at retail 1: at a retailer's price 2: RETAIL

re-tail \ri-'tāl\ adj (1601): of, relating to, or engaged in the sale of commodities at retail (~ trade)

re-tail \ri-'tāl\ adj (1784): in small quantities, from a retailer

re-tail-ing \ri-'tāl-ɪŋ\ n (14c): the activities involved in the selling of goods to ultimate consumers for personal or household consumption

re-tain \ri-'tān\ v [ME *retēnere*, *retēnere*, fr. MF *retenir*, fr. L *retinere* to hold back, keep, restrain, fr. *re-* + *tenere* to hold — more at TINK] (15c) 1 a: to keep in possession or use b: to keep in one's pay or service; SPECIF: to employ by paying a retainer c: to keep in mind or memory; REMEMBER 2: to hold secure or intact (lead ~s heal) SYN see KEEP

retained object n (ca. 1904): an object in a passive construction (as in a book was given me and book in I was given a book are retained objects)

re-tainer \ri-'tā-nər\ n (1540) 1: one that retains 2 a: a person attached or owing service to a household; esp.: SERVANT b: EMPLOYEE 3: any of various devices used for holding something

retainer n [ME *retainer* act of withholding, fr. *retēnere* + AF -er (as in *weyver* waiver)] (1778) 1: the act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser 2: a fee paid to a lawyer or professional adviser for advice or services or for a claim on his services in case of need

re-take \ri-'teɪk\ v -took \-tʊk\; -tak-en \-tāk-ən\; -tak-ing (15c) 1: to take or receive again 2: RECAPTURE 3: to photograph again

re-take \ri-'teɪk\ n (1916): a second photographing or recording also: an instance of this

re-tal-iate \ri-'tāl-ē-'tāt\ v -ated; -at-ing [LL *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, fr. L: *re-* + *tallo* legal retaliation] vt (1611): to repay (as an injury) in kind ~ vt: to return like for like; esp: to get revenge SYN see REPRISAL

re-tal-iate \ri-'tāl-ē-'tāt\ n -tali-ation \ri-'tāl-ē-'tā-shən-, 'rē-\ n — re-tal-iate-ly \-tāl-ē-'tāt-iv\ adj — re-tal-iate-ry \-tāl-ē-'tāt-ē-, -tāl-ē-'tāl-ē-\ adj

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ v [ME *retardere*, fr. MF or L; MF *retarder*, fr. L *retardare*, fr. *re-* + *tardus* slow] vt (15c) 1: to slow up esp. by preventing or hindering advance or accomplishment; IMPEDE 2: to delay academic progress by failure to promote. ~ vt: to undergo retardation SYN see DELAY — re-tard-er n

re-tard n (1788) 1: vt, -tard: a holding back or slowing down; RETARDATION 2: vt, -tard: RETARDATE

re-tardant \ri-'tɑrd-nt\ adj (1642): serving or tending to retard (flame-retardant fabrics) — retardant n

re-tard-ate \ri-'tɑrd-āt-, -ət\ n (ca. 1913): a mentally retarded person

re-tard-a-tion \ri-'tɑrd-ā-'tā-shən-, -tā-\ n (15c) 1: an act or instance of retarding 2: the extent to which something is retarded 3: a mental suspension; SPECIF: one that resolves upward 4: an abnormal slowness of thought or action; also: less than normal intellectual competence usu. characterized by an IQ of less than 70 b: slowness in development or progress

re-tard-ed \ri-'tɑrd-əd\ adj (1895): slow or limited in intellectual or emotional development or academic progress

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ v [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

re-tard \ri-'tɑrd\ n [back-formation fr: *retardation*] vt (1881): to slow down; esp: to hinder or delay; also: to make an effort to vomit ~ vt: VOMIT — re-tch n

EXHIBIT 4

Webster's
Third
New International
Dictionary
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

© Merriam-Webster
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than
one hundred years of Merriam-Webster® dictionaries*

EDITOR IN CHIEF
PHILIP BABCOCK GOVE, Ph.D.
AND
THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER
EDITORIAL STAFF



MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

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

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

COPYRIGHT © 2002 BY MERRIAM-WEBSTER, INCORPORATED

**WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
PRINCIPAL COPYRIGHT 1961**

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

Webster's third new international dictionary of the English language,
unabridged: a Merriam-Webster/editor in chief, Philip Babcock Gove
and the Merriam-Webster editorial staff.

p. cm.

ISBN-13: 978-0-87779-201-7 (buckram)

ISBN-10: 0-87779-201-1 (buckram)

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Gove, Philip Babcock,
1902–1972. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1625.W36 1993

423-dc20

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

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

5455QKY0605

1 *label* \ 'lābəl\ *n* -s often attrib [ME fr. MF, fr. OF *label* ribbon, fringe, label in heraldry, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *lappa* flap, lappet — more at LAP] **1** *archaic* : a narrow piece (as of cloth) : STRIP, RIBBON, LAPPET; *specif* : one attached to a document to hold an appended seal **2** *obs* : a rider or appendix orig. appended to a document on an attached strip **3** : a heraldic charge consisting of a narrow bar with usu. three pendants and used esp. as a cadency mark to distinguish an eldest or only son during his father's life — called also *file* **4** : a representation (as in medieval art) of a band or scroll containing an inscription **5** **a** : a slip (as of paper, parchment, cloth, leather, metal) that is inscribed and affixed to something for identification, direction, or description : TAG, STICKER <write your name on the ~ and tie it to the basket> <books with gilt-lettered red morocco ~s> **b** : written, printed, or graphic matter attached to or accompanying an article or inscribed on its container or wrapper identifying the contents or giving other appropriate information (as the destination of a parcel, the use of a medicine, the title of a book) <read the ~ on the bottle> **c** : a descriptive, classifying, or identifying word or phrase: as (1) : EPITHET <the term stream of consciousness . . . is already established as a literary ~ —Robert Humphrey> <acquired the ~ of “playboy” which seemed to stick —Brian Crozier> <hanging the subversive ~ on their own liberal clergy —Ralph Winnett> (2) : a word or phrase used with but not as part of a dictionary definition usu. in abbreviated form and distinctive type to provide information (as grammatical function or area or level of usage)

about the word defined <the ~ *obsolete* is abbreviated *obs*> (3) : a newspaper headline merely identifying the subject matter of an article rather than summarizing action **6** : a projecting molding by the sides and over the top of an opening; *specif* : a dripstone of square form characteristic of late Gothic work in England **7** : an adhesive stamp: **a** : POSTAGE STAMP **b** : a stamp issued for some purpose (as revenue, notification of postage due) other than postage **8** : PANEL 3f(3) **9** : a labeled atom in a molecule **10** **a** (1) : a brand of commercial recordings issued under a usu. trademarked name <there are now available to record buyers more than 10,000 different ~s —Joel Turner> <from the Decca group we have, on the parent ~, Liszt's “Faust” Symphony —Thomas Heinitz> (2) : one of the commercial recordings so issued <issue . . . compositions first on classical ~s and then as “pops” singles —*Current Biog.*> **b** : a company issuing commercial recordings under one or more brand names <spent practically their entire recording careers with one ~ —J.S. Wilson b. 1913> <most of the recordings made by these jazzmen were for small ~s —Bill Simon>

2 *label* \ '\ *vt* labeled or labelled; labeled or labelled; labeling or labelling \ -b(ə)liŋ\ *labels* **1** : to give a label to: **a** : to affix a label to : mark with a label <~ a bottle> **b** : to describe or designate with a label <subdivides his discussions . . . by sections ~ed with numerals and letters —Robert Halsband> <many girls ~ed “bad” turned out to be . . . mentally ill —Marjorie Rittwagen> **2** **a** : to distinguish (an element or atom) by using a radioactive isotope or an isotope of unusual mass for tracing through chemical reactions or biological processes <the distribution of ~ed phosphorus [radiophosphorus] in a moth larva —E.O. Lawrence> **b** : to distinguish (as a compound or molecule) esp. by introducing a labeled atom <glycine ~ed with carbon 14 in the carboxyl group>

¹se-lect \sə'lekt\ *adj* [L *selectus*, past part. of *seligere* to separate by picking out, select, fr. *sed-*, *se-* apart (fr. *sed*, *se* without) + *legere* to gather, select — more at IDIOT, LEGEND]
1 : chosen from a number or group by fitness or preference (the valuable ~ bibliography covers 30 pages —R.L.Morton) (with the Bible and Shakespeare in the ~ library to be taken to the proverbial desert island —J.K.M.Rothenstein) **2 a** : of signal value or excellence : SUPERIOR, CHOICE (a workshop for a ~ group of young players —*Current Biog.*) (a ~ company of blue-chip shares —Paul Heffernan) (a ~ group of 30 voices which sings for . . . services —*Bull. of Bates Coll.*) **b** : exclusively or fastidiously chosen often with regard to social, economic, or cultural characteristics (formed literary, charitable, and social clubs with ~ memberships —Oscar Handlin) (whoso has passed the system, then, is . . . one of a close corporation, of a ~ and individual few —G.D.Brown)
3 : judicious or restrictive in choice : DISCRIMINATING (pleased with the ~ appreciation of his books —Osbert Sitwell) (university had its beginnings in a pioneer ~ school —*Alfred Univ. Cat.*) (a change in emphasis . . . from being exclusive and ~ to seeking for all means of outreach —Janet Whitney) **4 of lumber a** : of a generally clear grain : of a quality suitable for natural or paint finish **b** : having a large proportion of its area or volume suitable for use in manufacture
²select \“\ *n* -s **1** : one that is select — often used in pl. (quality lumber, notably the ~s and clear grades —N.C. Brown) (it is possible to buy ware that is composed wholly of ~s —Sally Taylor) (of the oysters he chooses only the ~s)
2 archaic : a select class or group (had his ~ of friends and acquaintance —Roger North)
³select \“\ *vb* -ED/-ING/-S [L *selectus*, past part. of *seligere* to select] *vt* : to choose from a number or group usu. by fitness, excellence, or other distinguishing feature (the difficult task of ~ing a presidential candidate —H.D.Jordan) (farmers ~ their own tracts of ground —*Amer. Guide Series: Fla.*) (content to know only those ~ed out for him to meet —H.J.Laski) ~ *vi* : to choose something from a number or group : to make a selection (has ~ed and edited well —Alan Devoe) (whatever the basis, ~ with care and foresight)