

Exhibit 5

to Motorola's Opening Claim Construction Brief

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with the earth's natural features, climate, resources, and population. 2. The physical characteristics, esp. the surface features, of an area. 3. A book on geography. —**geog'ra-pher** *n.* —**ge'o-graph'ic** (jē'ō-grāf'ik) *adj.* —**ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly** *adv.*
ge-ol-o-gy (jē-ōl'ō-jē) *n., pl. -gies*. 1. The science of the origin, history, and structure of the earth. 2. The structure of a specific region of the earth's crust. —**ge'o-log'ic** (jē'ō-lōj'ik), **ge'o-log'i-cal** *adj.* —**ge'o-log'i-cal-ly** *adv.* —**ge-ol'o-gist** *n.*
ge-o-mag-net-ism (jē'ō-māg'nē-tiz'm) *n.* The magnetism of the earth. —**ge'o-mag-net'ic** (-nēt'ik) *adj.* —**ge'o-mag-net'i-cal-ly** *adv.*
geometric progression *n.* *Math.* A sequence, such as 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, in which each term is multiplied by the same factor to obtain the next term.
ge-om-e-try (jē-ōm'f-t-rē) *n., pl. -tries*. 1. The mathematics of the properties, measurement, and relationships of points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids. 2. Configuration; arrangement. 3. A surface shape. —**ge'o-met'ric** (jē'ō-mēt'rik) *adj.* —**ge'o-met'ri-cal-ly** *adv.* —**ge-om'e-tri'cian** (jē-ōm'f-trīsh'ēn, jē'ō-mī-), **ge-om'e-ter** *n.*
ge-o-phys-ics (jē'ō-fiz'iks) *n.* (*takes sing. v.*) The physics of geologic phenomena. —**ge'o-phys'i-cal** *adj.* —**ge'o-phys'i-cal-ly** *adv.* —**ge'o-phys'i-cist** (-i-sist) *n.*
ge-o-pol-i-tics (jē'ō-pōl'i-tiks) *n.* (*takes sing. v.*) The study of the relationship between politics and geography. —**ge'o-po-lit'i-cal** (-pō-lit'i-kal) *adj.* —**ge'o-po-lit'i-cal-ly** *adv.*
George III (jōrj) (1738–1820) *n.* King of Great Britain and Ireland (1760–1820).
Geor-gia (jōr'jə) *n.* 1. A country of Asia Minor in the Caucasus on the Black Sea S of Russia. Pop. 4,960,000. 2. A state of the SE US. Cap. Atlanta. Pop. 8,190,000. —**Geor'gian** *adj. & n.*
Georgia, Strait of *n.* A channel that separates Vancouver I. from mainland British Columbia and N WA State.
ge-o-sta-tion-ar-y (jē'ō-stā'shə-nēr'ē) *adj.* Of or being a satellite that travels above the earth's equator at a speed matching that of the earth's rotation, thus remaining stationary in relation to the earth.
ge-o-syn-chro-nous (jē'ō-sing'krō-nəs, -sīn'ē) *adj.* Geostationary. —**ge'o-syn'chro-nous-ly** *adv.*
ge-o-ther-mal (jē'ō-thēr'mal) also **ge-o-ther-mic** (-mik) *adj.* Of or relating to the internal heat of the earth. —**ge'o-ther'mal-ly** *adv.*
ge-ra-ni-um (jə-rā'nē-əm) *n.* 1. A plant having palmately divided leaves and pink or purplish flowers. 2. A related plant widely cultivated for its rounded, often variegated leaves and showy clusters of red, pink, or white flowers.
ger-bil (jōr'bəl) *n.* A small mouse-like rodent of arid regions of Africa and Asia Minor.
ger-i-at-rics (jēr'ē-ātr'iks) *n.* (*takes sing. v.*) The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and problems specific to old age. —**ger'i-at'ric** *adj. & n.*
germ (jūrm) *n.* 1. *Biol.* A small mass of protoplasm or cells from which a new organism or one of its parts may develop. 2. The earliest form of an organism; a seed, bud, or spore. 3. A microorganism, esp. a pathogen. 4. Something that may serve as the basis of further growth or development.
Ger-man (jūr'mən) *adj.* Of or relating to Germany or its people or language. *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Germany. 2. The Germanic language of Germany, Austria, and part of Switzerland.
ger-mane (jər-mān') *adj.* Being both pertinent and fitting. —**ger-mane-ly** *adv.* —**ger-mane-ness** *n.*
Ger-man-ic (jər-mān'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to Germany. 2. Teutonic. 3. Of or relating to the Germanic lan-

guages. *n.* A branch of the Indo-European language family that includes English.
ger-ma-ni-um (jər-mā'nē-əm) *n.* Symbol Ge A brittle, crystalline, gray-white element, widely used as a semiconductor and as an alloying agent and catalyst. At. no. 32.
German measles *n.* (*takes sing. or pl. v.*) See rubella.
German shepherd *n.* A large dog having a dense brownish or black coat and often trained to assist police or the blind.
Ger-ma-ny (jūr'mā-nē) *n.* A country of N-central Europe bordered on the N by the Baltic and North seas; formerly divided into East Germany and West Germany (1949–90). Pop. 83,300,000.
germ cell *n.* An ovum or a sperm cell or one of its developmental precursors.
ger-mi-cide (jūr'mī-sid') *n.* An agent that kills germs; disinfectant. —**ger'mi-cid'al** (-sid'f) *adj.*
ger-mi-nal (jūr'mā-nəl) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a germ cell. 2. Of or relating to the earliest stage of development. —**ger'mi-nal-ly** *adv.*
ger-mi-nate (jūr'mā-nāt') *v.* -nat-ed, -nat-ing. To begin or cause to sprout or grow. —**ger'mi-nat'ion** *n.* —**ger'mi-na'tive** *adj.*
Ge-ron-i-mo (jə-rōn'ō-mō') (1829–1909) *n.* Apache leader.
ger-on-toc-ra-cy (jēr'ōn-tōk'rā-sē) *n., pl. -cies*. Government based on rule by elders. —**ger-on'to-crat'** (jə-rōn'tə-krāt') *n.* —**ger-on'to-crat'ic** *adj.*
ger-on-tol-o-gy (jēr'ōn-tōl'ō-jē) *n.* The study of the biological, psychological, and sociological phenomena associated with old age and aging. —**ger-on'to-log'i-cal** (jə-rōn'tə-lōj'i-kəl), **ger-on'to-log'ic** *adj.* —**ger'on-tol'o-gist** *n.*
ger-ry-man-der (jēr'ē-mān'dər, gēr'ē-) *v.* To divide (a geographic area) into voting districts so as to give unfair advantage to one party in elections. —**ger'ry-man'der** *n.*
Gersh-win (gūrs'hwīn), **George** (1898–1937) *n.* Amer. composer.
ger-und (jēr'ənd) *n.* A verbal noun ending in -ing, as *singing* in *We admired the choir's singing.* —**ger-un'di-al** (jə-rūn'dē-əl) *adj.*
ger-un-dive (jə-rūn'dīv) *n.* A Latin verbal adjective that expresses the notion of fitness or obligation or is used as a future passive participle.
ge-stalt or **Ge-stalt** (gə-shtält', -shōlt', -stōlt') *n.* A configuration or pattern of elements so unified as a whole that its properties cannot be derived from a simple summation of its parts.
Gestalt psychology *n.* The school in psychology holding that psychological, physiological, and behavioral phenomena are irreducible experiential configurations.
Ge-sta-po (gə-shtā'pō, -shōt'ē-) *n.* The German internal security police during the Nazi regime.
ges-ta-tion (jē-stā'shən) *n.* The period of development in the uterus from conception until birth; pregnancy. —**ges'tate** *v.* —**ges'ta-to-ry** (jēs'tā-tōr'ē), **ges'ta'tion-al** *adj.*
ges-tic-u-late (jē-stik'yə-lār') *v.* -lat-ed, -lat-ing. To make gestures, esp. while speaking. —**ges-tic'u-la'tive** *adj.* —**ges-tic'u-la'tor** *n.*
ges-tic-u-la-tion (jē-stik'yə-lā'shən) *n.* 1. The act of gesticulating. 2. An emphatic gesture.
ges-ture (jēs'char) *n.* 1. A motion of the limbs or body made to express thought or to emphasize speech. 2. An act or remark made as a sign of intention or attitude. —**ges'ture** *v.* —**ges'tur-er** *n.*
ge-sund-heit (gə-zōnt'hīt') *interj.* Used to wish good health to a person who has just sneezed.
get (gēt) *v.* got (gōt), got-ten (gōt'n) or got or get-ting. 1.

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georgic *adj.* —See COUNTRY.
germ *n.* 1. A tiny organism usually producing disease *n.* bacterium, bug, microbe, microorganism, parasite, pathogen, virus. 2. A source of further growth and development *n.* bud, embryo, kernel, nucleus, seed, spark. [Compare ORIGIN.]
germane *adj.* —See RELEVANT.
germaneness *n.* —See RELEVANCE.

gestation *n.* The condition of carrying a developing fetus within the uterus *n.* gravidity, gravidness, parturicity, pregnancy.
gesticulate *v.* —See GESTURE.
gesticulation *n.* —See GESTURE.
gesture *n.* An expressive, meaningful bodily movement *n.* gesticulation, indication, motion; nod, sign, signal, wag, wave. *Informal:* high sign.

Idiom: thumbs up (or down). —See also EXPRESSION (2).
gesture *v.* To make bodily motions so as to convey an idea or complement speech *n.* beckon, flag, gesticulate, motion, pantomime, sign, signal, signalize, wave. **Idiom:** give the high sign.
get *v.* 1. To come into possession of *n.* acquire, attain, come by, gain; glean, obtain, procure, reap, receive, secure,