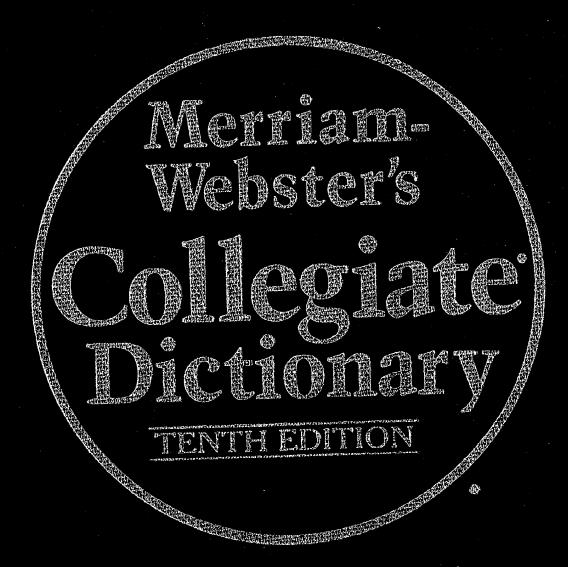
EXHIBIT 11





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5, 8, and 10 dollars a day is 6 dollars, whereas the *median* is 5 dollars). NORM means the computed or estimated average of performance of a significantly large group, class, or grade (scores about the *norm* for 5th grade arithmetic).

*average adj (1770) 1: equaling an arithmetic mean 2 a: being about midway between extremes (a man of ~ height) b: not out of the ordinary: COMMON (the ~ person) — aver-age-ly adv — aver-age-

ness n

average vb av-er-aged; av-er-ag-ing vi (1769) 1 a: to be or come to
an average (the gain averaged out to 20 percent) b: to have a medial
value of (a color averaging a pale purple) 2: to buy on a falling market or sell on a rising market additional shares or commodities so as to
obtain a more favorable average price — usu. used with down or up ~

vi 1: to do, get, or have on the average or as an average sum or quantity (~s 12 hours of work a day) 2: to find the arithmetic mean of (a
series of unequal quantities) 3 a: to bring toward the average b: to
divide among a number proportionately
aver-ment \a-tvar-mant\n (15c) 1: the act of averting 2: something
that is averred: AFFIRMATION
averse \a-tvas\ adi [L aversus, pp. of averterel (1597): having an active

that is averred: AFFIRMATION aversee $|\cdot|^2$ -Vars) udi [L aversus, pp. of avertere] (1597): having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste $\langle \sim$ to strenuous exercise \rangle syn see DISINCLINED — averse-in u (1596) 1 obs: the act of turning away 2 a: a feeling of repugnance toward something with a desire to avoid or turn from it $\langle regards$ drunkenness with \sim b: a settled dislike: ANTIPATHY $\langle expressed$ an \sim to parties \rangle c: a tendency to extinguish a behavior or to avoid a thing or situation and esp. a usu. pleasurable one because it is or has been associated with a povious etimulus. one because it is or has been associated with a noxious stimulus

is one that is the object of aversion aversion therapy n (1946): therapy intended to change habits or antisocial behavior by inducing dislike for them through association with a

noxious stimulus

**

noxious stimulus aver-sive \(\)-iv-siv\ adi \((1923) : tending to avoid or causing avoidance of a noxious or punishing stimulus \(\) behavior modification by \(\sim \) stimulation\) — aver-sive-ly adv — aver-sive-ness n avert \(\)-iv-siv-ly \(ME, fr. MF avertir, fr. L avertere, fr. ab-+ vertere to turn — more at WORTH \((15c) \) 1: to turn away or aside (as the eyes) in avoidance 2: to see coming and ward off: AVOID Aves-ta \(\)-iv-s-to \(\) n \((1856) : the book of the sacred writings of Zoroastrianism \(\)
Aves-tan \(\)-ton\(n \) (1856): an ancient Iranian language in which the sacred books of Zoroastrianism were written — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — Avestan \(\) at \(\) in \(\) in

LANGUAGES table — Avestan ady avegas '\av-gas\'av-gas\'n aviation gasoline! (1943): gasoline for airplanes av-go-lem-o-no \av-go-lem-o-no \av-go-lem-o-no\av-go-lem-o-no \av-go-lem-o-no \av-g

yolks, and lemon sauce avi-an \'i-ve-on\ adj [L avis] (1870) : of, relating to, or derived from

avia-tion \(\frac{1}{a}\)-vie-\(\frac{1}{a}\)-

avi-a-tor \\archia-vc-a-tor, \archia-\n (1887): the operator or pilot of an aircraft

avi.a-tor \\(^1\a-v-\a-a-tor\) (188/): the operator or pilot of an aircraft and esp. an airplane aviator glasses n pl (1968): eyeglasses having a lightweight metal frame and relatively large usu. tinted lenses avi-a-frix \\(\lambda^2 \tilde{-trik} \) \\(\lambda^2 \tilde{-trik} \) \\(\lambda^2 \tilde{-trik} \) \(\lambda^2 \tilde{-trik

see? (1910): a woman aviator
aviculture '(\frac{1}{2}\)-x,\(\text{act}\) = \(\text{n} \text{ [L avis + E culture]}\) (ca. 1879): the
raising and care of birds and csp. of wild birds in captivity — avi-cultur-ist \(\frac{1}{2}\)-va-\(\text{ka}\)-(ch(\frac{1}{2}\)-rist, \(\text{act}\) avid \(\text{ in captivity}\)— avi-culavid \(\text{dv}\)-vad\(\text{ adj } \) for \(\text{ is vide}\), \(\text{ fr. L avidus}\), \(\text{ fr. avire to desire, crave;}\)
akin to \(\text{ weights}\) desire, \(\text{OIr con-oi}\) he protects \(\text{ [1769]}\) 1: desirous to
the point of greed: urgently cager: \(\text{ GREEDY}\) \(\sigma\) for publicity \(\text{ 2}\)
see \(\text{EAGER}\)— avid \(\text{dy } \) adv — avid \(\text{ness } n\)

see \(\text{EAGER}\)— avid \(\text{dy } \) adv — avid \(\text{ness } n\)

See EAGER — avid-ly adv — av-id-ness n av-i-din \\^2a-v--don\n [fr. its avidity for biotin] (1941): a protein found in egg white that inactivates biotin by combining with it avid-ity \\^2-\vi-(d--\vi-(a-\v

compare NONPATHOGENIC

avi-ta-min-osis \a_i-vi-ta-ma-nō-ss\ n, pl-o-ses \-sēz\ [NL] (1919)

: disease (as pellagra) resulting from a deficiency of one or more vitamins — avi-ta-min-ot-ic \-ma-'nā-tik\ adj

A-V node \a_i-vē-, 'ā-₁\ n (1949): ATRIOVENTRICULAR NODE

avo \a_(-)\vi\ n, pl avos [Pg, fr. avo fractional part, fr. -avo ordinal suffix
(as in oitavo eighth, fr. L octavus) — more at OCTAVE] (ca. 1909) — see

(as in oitavo eighth, fr. L octavus) — more at octave] (ca. 1909) — see pataca at Money table

av-o-ca-do \a-va-'kā-(a)do, -a-\n, pl -dos also -does [modif. of Sp aguacate, fr. Nahuatl āhuacatl avocado, testicle] (1697) I: a pulpy green to purple nutty-flavored edible fruit of any of various tropical American trees (genus Persea esp. P. americana) of the laurel family; also: a tree bearing avocados 2: a light yellowish green

avocado pear n (1830) chiefly Brit: Avocado 1

avocado pear n (1830) chiefly Brit: AVOCADO 1
avo-ca-tion _a-vo-ca-ti\)eartha shann n [L avocation-, avocatio, fr. avocare to call
away, fr. ab-+vocare to call, fr. voc-, vox voice — more at VOICE] (ca.
1617) 1 archaic: DIVERSION, DISTRACTION 2: customary employment: VOCATION 3: a subordinate occupation pursued in addition to
one's vocation csp. for enjoyment: HOBBY
avo-ca-tion-al \\\a-vo-ca-tion-sl-in addition avocation \(\lambda\) are interest in sports> 2: being such by avocation \(\lambda\) an \(\simma\) interest in sports> 2: being such by avocation \(\lambda\) an \(\simma\) musician\(\rangle\) — av-o-ca-tion-al-ty \-sh(\rangle\)-no-\[\lambda\] \(\lambda\)

av-o-cet \'a-vo-iset\ n [F & It; F avocette, fr. It avocetta] (1766): any of a genus (Recurvirostra) of rather large long-legged shorebirds with webbed feet and slender upward-curving bill Avo-ga-dro's number \ia-vo-ga-dro's number \ia-vo-ga-dro's number \ia-vo-ga-dro's number \ia-vo-ga-dro's number \ia-vo-ga-dro's \in \text{23} \text{ indicating the number of atoms or molecules in a mole of any substance — called also decorder number.

number of atoms or molecules in a mole of any substance — called also Avogadro number avoid \n²-void\n [ME, fr. AF avoider, alter. of OF esvuider, fr. es- (fr. L ex-) + vuider to empty — more at VoID] (14c) 1: to make legally void: \(^2\) ANULL \(^2\) a plea\) 2 obs: VoID, EXPEL 3 a: to keep away from: SHUN b: to prevent the occurrence or effectiveness of c: to refrain from 4 archaic: to depart or withdraw from: LEAVE syn see ESCAPE — avoid-able \-'voi-d3-bol\\ adj — avoid-ably \-ble\\ ady — avoid-er n avoid-ance \n²-voi-d²n(t)s\n (14c) 1 obs a: an action of emptying, vacating, or clearing away b: OUTILET 2: ANNULMENT 1 3: an act or practice of avoiding or withdrawing from something avoir-du-pois \(\frac{1}{2}\) avoir-d3-'poiz, \(\frac{1}{2}\)-vav-d3-\(\frac{1}{2}\) n [ME avoir de pois goods sold by weight, fr. OF, lit., goods of weight (15c) 1: avoirDUPOIS weight 7: weightfir, Heaviness; esp: personal weight \(^2\) avoir-d3-oid (1755): expressed in avoirdupois weight \(^2\) one ounce

avoirdupois weight n (1619): the series of units of weight based on the pound of 16 ounces and the ounce of 16 drams — see WEIGHT table pound of 16 ounces and the ounce of 16 drams—see WEIGHT table
avouch \a-\tau\chin \mu [ME, to cite as authority, fr. MF avochier to summon, fr. L advocare — more at ADVOCATE] (15c) 1: to declare as a
matter of fact or as a thing that can be proved: AFFIRM 2: to vouch
for: CORROBORATE 3 a: to acknowledge (as an act) as one's own b
: CONFESS. AVOW CONFESS, AVOW

: CONFESS, AVOW
avouchment \-mont\ n (1574): an act of avouching: AVOWAL
avow \s-\vau\ w [ME, fr. MF avouer, fr. L advocare] (14c) 1: to declare
assuredly 2: to declare openly, bluntly, and without shame \(\cdot \) ver
ready to \(\sim \) his reactionary outlook \(\sim \) syn see ACKNOWLEDGE, ASSERT
\(-\) avow-er \-\vau(-\))\(n \) (ca. 1732): an open declaration or acknowledgement

ment:
avow-ed-ly \abora vau-ad-le\ adv (1656) 1: with open acknowledgment:
FRANKLY \(\an \simeq \) hostile review \(2: \text{by unsupported assertion or profession alone: ALLEGEDLY \(\text{cpoliticians remain skeptical of ... \simeq \) democratic intentions —Jerry Kirshenbaum \(\abora \text{vals} \) v avulsed; avuls-ing [L avulsus, pp. of avellere to tear off, fr. ab. + vellere to pluck — more at VULNERABLE] (ca. 1765): to separate by avulsion \(\alpha \text{vals} \) \(\alpha \text{val

avul-sion \a-\foral-shen\ n (1622): a forcible separation or detachment: as a: a tearing away of a body part accidentally or surgically b: a sudden cutting off of land by flood, currents, or change in course of a body of water, exp: one separating land from one person's property and joining it to another's avun-cu-lar \a-\foral-vo-\chos-\ch avul-sion \a-\val-shan\ n (1622): a forcible separation or detachment:

**awake \(\gamma^*\twisk\) \(\phi\) awoke \\^*\twisk\] also awaked \\^*\twisk\]; awo-ken \\^*\twisk\], \(\phi\) awoke; awakeing \(\pma^*\) \(\pma^*\) awakean, \(\phi\) or awaked \(\pma^*\) dsowed also awakeing \(\pma^*\) awakean, \(\phi\) or awakean, \(\pma^*\) in the awakean to awake) \(\pa^*\) awakean, \(\pma^*\) in the awakean awakea

awake adj (13c): fully conscious, alert, and aware: not asleep syn see

AWARE
awaken \s-'wā-kən\vb awak-ened; awak-en-ing \-'wāk-nin, -'wā-kə-\
[ME, fr. OE awæcnian, fr. a- + wæcnian to waken] (bef. 12c): AWAKE
— awak-en-er \-'wāk-nor, -'wā-kə-\ n

award \s-'word\vt [ME, to decide, fr. ONF eswarder, fr. es- (fr. L ex-) +

warder to guard, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG warten to watch — more

at WARD] (14c) 1: to give by judicial decree or after careful consideration 2: to confer or bestow as being deserved or merited or needed

\(\sim \) scholarships to disadvantaged students\(> \) syn see GRANT —

award-able \-'wor-da-bal\(adj \)— award-ee \-\-\-\-\-\-yor-da-bal\(adj \)— award-ee

syn AWARE, COGNIZANT, CONSCIOUS, SENSIBLE, ALIVE, AWAKE mean having knowledge of something. AWARE implies vigilance in observing or alertness in drawing inferences from what one experiences (aware or alertness in drawing inferences from what one experiences (aware of changes in climate). COGNIZANT implies having special or certain knowledge as from firsthand sources (not fully cognizant of the facts). CONSCIOUS implies that one is focusing one's attention on something or is even preoccupied by it (conscious that my heart was pounding). SENSIBLE implies direct or intuitive perceiving esp. of influence). ALIVE adds to SENSIBLE the implication of acute sensitivity to something (alive to the thrill of danger). AWAKE implies that one has become alive to something and is on the alert (a country always awake to the threat of invasion).

awake to the threat of invasion.

awash 'o-'wosh, 'wāsh\ adj (1833) .1 a : alternately covered and exposed by waves or tide b: washing about : AFLOAT c: covered with water: FLOODED 2: filled, covered, or completely overrun as if by a flood (a movie ~ in sentimentality)

sion (g (clocks 1910) away a 2: dist months games) awe \'o an en king> < ROR t awe vt aweary aweath ward si aweigh anchor awe-les ing no awe-son inspir – aw€ awe-str with av : AFRA ly disas tensive senses usage fully t ever, writin heard -Sir -Wil appea corre in wic

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the ol awhirl awk-wa awke t the wr ING barras situati syn mark AWKV venie (peri-and s skill · awkv nlete GATIC ⟨felt . awl \¹ò

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'ruck vb [ruck, n., wrinkle] (1812): PUCKER, WRINKLE ruck.sack \frak_sak, 'rûk-\ n [G, fr. G dial., fr. Rucken back + Sack sack] (1866): KNAPSACK ruck-us \fraks also 'rū- or 'rū-\ n [prob. blend of ruction and rumpus]

sack] (1866): KNAPSACK
ruck-us 'Iro-ksa also 'rū-'n [prob. blend of ruction and rumpus]
(ca. 1890): ROW, DISTURBANCE (raise a ~)
ruc-tion \'rok-shon\ n [perh, by shortening & alter. fr. insurrection] (ca. 1825): 1; a noisy fight: 2: DISTURBANCE, UPROAK
rud-beck-ia \rod-'be-kê-3, rüd-\ n [NL, fr. Olof Rudbeck †1702 Swed. scientist] (ca. 1759): any. of a genus (Rudbecka) of No. American perennial composite herbs having showy flower heads with mostly yellow ray flowers and a conical chaffy receptacle
rudd \'rad, 'rūd' n [prob. fr. rud redness, red ocher, fr. ME rude, fr. OE rudu — more at RUDDY] (1526): a freshwater European cyprinid fish (Scardinius erythrophthalmus) resembling the roach
rud-der \'rad-ar\ n [ME rother, fr. OE röther paddle; akin to OE röwan to row] (14c): 1: a flat piece or structure of wood or metal attached upright to the stern of a boat or ship so that it can be turned causing the vessel's head to turn in the same direction: 2: a movable auxiliary airfoil on an airplane usu. attached at the rear end that serves to control direction of flight in the horizontal plane — see AIRPLANE illustration: 3: a guiding force or strategy — rud-der-less \-los\ adj
rud-der-post \-post\ n [dim or ud red ocher] (1538): RED OCHER
ruddle \(\frac{1}{2}\) red [dim of rud red ocher] (1538): RED OCHER

rud-der-post \(\text{\sigma}\) (1691) 1: the shaft of a rudder 2: an additional stempost in a ship with a single screw propeller to which the rudder is attached \(\text{'rud-dle' \(\text{\sigma}\) (161m.) of \(rud\) red ocher \(\text{\sigma}\) (1538): RED OCHER \(\text{'rud-dle' \(\text{\sigma}\) rud-dled; \(\text{\sigma}\) rud-dled; \(\text{\sigma}\) (1718): to color with or as if with red ocher: REDDEN \(\text{\sigma}\) (bef. \(\tex

ished performers).

ide-ness n (14c) 1: the quality or state of being rude 2: a rude ac-

rude-ness n (14c) 1: the quality or state of being rude 2: a rude action
'ru-der-al \tiu-de-rol\ adj [NL nuderalis, fr. L nuder, nudus rubble] (ca. 1858): growing where the natural vegetational cover has been disturbed by humans (~ weeds of old fields and roadsides)
'ruderal n (ca. 1928): a weedy and commonly introduced plant growing where the vegetational cover has been interrupted
rudd:ment \tiu-de-mant\ n [L rudimentum beginning, fr. nudis raw, rude] (1548): a basic principle or element or a fundamental skill—
usu. used in pl. (teaching themselves the ~s of rational government
—G. B. Galanti) 2 a: something unformed or undeveloped: BEGINNING—usu. used in pl. (the ~s of a plan) b (1): a body part so deficient in size or structure as to be entirely unable to perform its normal function (2): an organ just beginning to develop: annLage—rudi-men-ta-ry\rud-de-men-t-r\sq. 'men-tr\adj (1839): 1: consisting in first principles: FUNDAMENTAL (had only a ~ formal education
—D. J. Boorstin): 2: of a primitive kind (the equipment of these past empire-builders was ~ A. J. Toynbee): 3: very imperfectly developed or represented only by a vestige (the ~ tail of a hyrax) — ru-dimen-tar-isly\rum-tar-

oped or represented only by a vesuge the containing of the property of the containing of the containin

a ~ disquiet — W.M. I hackeray) — rue-tui-ly \fo-ie\ alv — rue-\ui-liess n ru-ru-fes-cent \rū-fe-s-nt\ adj [L rufescent-, rufes-cens, ptp-of rufescere to become reddish, fr. rufus red — more at RED] (1817) : REDDISH 'ruff also ruffe \ui-ruf\ n [ME nd] (150) : a small freshwater European perch (decrina cernia) 'ruff n [prob. back-formation fr. ruftle] (1555) 1 : a large round coller of pleased muchin or 1: a large round collar of pleated muslin or



ruff 1

linen worn by men and women of the late 16th and early 17th center 2: a fringe or frill of long hairs or feathers growing around of neck 3: a common Eurasian sandpiper (Philomachus pugnach male during the breeding season has a large ruff of crectile feath the neck — ruffed \(\text{'roft}\) adj \(^3\text{ruff}\) vb \([\text{MF roffler}\]\) vi \([\text{158}\]\); is to take a trick with a trump \(^2\) play a trump on (a card previously led or played) \(^3\text{ruff}\) vb \([\text{MF roffler}\]\) vi \((\text{158}\)\); is to take a trick with a trump \(^2\) play a trump on (a card previously led or played) \(^3\text{ruff}\) value (Bonasa unity) of heavy forests that has a ruff of erectile black feathers in the that is lighter and less conspicuous in the female ruf-fit an \(^3\text{Vroffler}\) value \(^3\text{Inflem}\) \(^3\text{Light}\) is a brutal person: Bull \(^3\text{Urufflen}\) value \(^3\text{Light}\) value

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Tum adj QUEER all Wrong

GEROUS re-ma-ki (Beijing) pieces O water ch Re-ma-n

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Cuban o
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ments; a

rerberat olling to low rolli rum-ble rumble fled sour

playback turntable carriage street fig

coupe or rum-blin talk or o

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chewing der (Ru deer, ar Achamt MEDIT, (eni-na Hari to c

mind rej for an es slightly: REFLE rumi-n: na-for

(1582)

(G-)]e\ adj

*Tuffle n [ruff a drumbeat] (ca. 1802): a low vibrating drumbea
loud than a roll

*ru-fi-yaa \fru-fe-,y\alpha\ n, pl rufiyaa [prob. fr. Divehi (Indo-Aryan
guage of the Maldive Islands), fr. Hindi rupīy\alpha, r\u00fcpar\u00fcar

*cas MONEY zale.

guage of the Maldive Islands), fr. Hindi rupīyā, rūpāiyā rupeeļ (1—see MONEY table RU 486 / vār-yū-tīor-ţā-tē-¹siks, ¬tōr-\ n [Roussel-UCLAF, the driumanutacturer + 486, laboratory serial number] (1983) : CzyH3sNOz taken orally to induce abortion esp. early in pregnanblocking the body's use of progesterone — called also milepristing rufous \rūt-fas\ adj [L rufus red — more at ReD] (1782) : REDDing rug \rog n [(assumed) ME, rag, tuft, of Scand origin; akin to ON tuft] (1591) 1: LAP ROBE 2: a piece of thick heavy fabric thahas a nap or pile and is used as a floor covering 3: a floor mainah pap or pile and is used as a floor covering 3: a floor mainanal pelt (a beatskin ~ 4 slang: TOUPEE 2 5 Brit: a blanka an animal (as a horse or dog)
ruga \rūt-ga\n, pl ru-gae \-gi, ¬gē, ¬jē\ [NL, fr. L, wtinkle — more CORRUGATE] (1775): an anatomical fold or wrinkle esp. of the vise— usu. used in pl.

Tu-ga \('\text{Tu-ga}\)\ n, pl \(\text{Tu-ga}\)\ eq. (17.5): an anatomical fold or wrinkle esp. of the \(\text{Tu-ga}\)\ n, pl \(\text{Tu-ga}\)\ n, often cap \([Rugby\)\) School, Rugby, England] \((186)\) football game in which play is continuous without time-outs or substitutions, interference and forward passing are not permitted, and he ing, dribbling, lateral passing, and tackling are featured \(\text{Tu-ga}\)\ eq. (18-6) football game in which play is continuous without time-outs or substitutions, interference and forward passing are not permitted, and he ing, dribbling, lateral passing, and tackling are featured \(\text{Tu-ga}\)\ eq. (48-6) forward passing are not permitted, and he ing, dribbling, lateral passing, and tackling are featured \(\text{Tu-ga}\)\ eq. (48-6) forward passing are not permitted. The health of the properties of the pr