

EXHIBIT 33



Collins English Dictionary

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of a nude or nearly nude woman (or man) in a magazine on such a spread

centre forward *n* *sport* the central forward in the attack

centre half or **centre back** *n* *soccer* a defender who plays in the middle of the defence

centre of curvature *n* the point on the normal at a given point on a curve on the concave side of the curve whose distance from the point on the curve is equal to the radius of curvature

centre of gravity *n* the point through which the resultant of the gravitational forces on a body always acts

centre of mass *n* the point at which the mass of a system could be concentrated without affecting the behaviour of the system under the action of external linear forces

centre of pressure *n* 1 *physics* the point in a body at which the resultant pressure acts when the body is immersed in a fluid 2 *aeronautics* the point at which the resultant aerodynamic forces intersect the chord line of the aerofoil

centre pass *n* *hockey* a push or hit made in any direction to start the game or to restart the game after a goal has been scored

centrepiece ('sentəpi:s) *n* an object used as the centre of something, esp for decoration

centre punch *n* a small steel tool with a conical tip used to punch a small indentation at the location of the centre of a hole to be drilled

centre spread *n* 1 the pair of two facing pages in the middle of a magazine, newspaper, etc, often illustrated 2 a photograph of a nude or nearly nude woman (or man) in a magazine on such pages

centre stage *n* 1 the centre point on a stage 2 the main focus of attention

centre three-quarter *n* *rugby* either of two middle players on the three-quarter line

centri- *combining form* a variant of **centro-**

centric ('sentrik) or **central** *adj* 1 being central or having a centre 2 relating to or originating at a nerve centre 3 *botany* Also: **concentric** (of vascular bundles) having one type of tissue completely surrounding the other **b** (of leaves, such as those of the onion) cylindrical

> **centrically** *adv* > **centricity** (sen'trisiti) *n*

-centric *suffix forming adjectives* having a centre as specified: **heliocentric** [abstracted from **ECCENTRIC**, **CONCENTRIC**, etc]

centrifugal (sen'trifju:ɡl, 'sentri:ʃju:ɡl) *adj* 1 acting, moving, or tending to move away from a centre. Compare **centripetal** 2 of, concerned with, or operated by centrifugal force: **centrifugal pump** 3 *botany* (esp of certain inflorescences) developing outwards from a centre 4 *physiol* another word for **afferent** ▷ *n* 5 any device that uses centrifugal force for its action 6 the rotating perforated drum in a centrifuge [C18 from New Latin *centrifugus*, from **CENTRI-** + Latin *fugere* to flee] > **centrifugally** *adv*

centrifugal brake *n* a safety mechanism on a hoist, crane, etc, that consists of revolving brake shoes that are driven outwards by centrifugal force into contact with a fixed brake drum when the rope drum revolves at excessive speed

centrifugal clutch *n* *engineering* an automatic clutch in which the friction surfaces are engaged by weighted levers acting under centrifugal force at a certain speed of rotation

centrifugal force *n* a fictitious force that can be thought of as acting outwards on any body that rotates or moves along a curved path

centrifugal pump *n* a pump having a high-speed rotating impeller whose blades throw the water outwards

centrifuge (sen'tri:ʃju:ɟs) *n* 1 any of various rotating machines that separate liquids from solids or dispersions of one liquid in another, by the action of centrifugal force 2 any of various rotating devices for subjecting human beings or animals to varying accelerations for experimental

purposes ▷ *vb* 3 (tr) to subject to the action of a centrifuge > **centrifugation** (sen'trifju:ʃeɪʃən) *n*

centring (sen'tri:n) or **US centering** *n* a temporary structure, esp one made of timber, used to support an arch during construction

centriole ('sentri:əʊl) *n* either of two rodlike bodies in most animal cells that form the poles of the spindle during mitosis [C19 from New Latin *centriolum*, diminutive of Latin *centrum* **CENTRE**]

centripetal (sen'tripitl, 'sentri:pi:tɪl) *adj* 1 acting, moving, or tending to move towards a centre. Compare **centrifugal** 2 of, concerned with, or operated by centripetal force 3 *botany* (esp of certain inflorescences) developing from the outside towards the centre 4 *physiol* another word for **afferent** [C17 from New Latin *centripetus* seeking the centre; see **CENTRI-**, **-PETAL**] > **centripetally** *adv*

centripetal force *n* a force that acts inwards on any body that rotates or moves along a curved path and is directed towards the centre of curvature of the path or the axis of rotation. Compare **centrifugal force**

centrist ('sentrist) *n* a person holding moderate political views > **centrism** *n*

centro-, **centri-** or before a vowel **centr-** *combining form* denoting a centre: **centroclinal**; **centromere**; **centrosome**; **centrosphere**; **centrist** [from Greek *kentron* **CENTRE**]

centrobaric (sen'trəʊbærik) *adj* of or concerned with a centre of gravity [C18 from Late Greek *kentrobarikos*, from Greek *kentron* **centre** of gravity]

centroclinal (sen'trəʊklaɪnəl) *adj* *geology* of, relating to, or designating a rock formation in which the strata slope down and in towards a central point or area

centroid ('sentroid) *n* a the centre of mass of an object of uniform density, esp of a geometric figure **b** (of a finite set) the point whose coordinates are the mean values of the coordinates of the points of the set

centroleathal (sen'trəʊleθəl) *adj* *zoology* (of animal eggs) having a centrally located yolk

centromere (sen'trəʊmɪə) *n* the dense nonstaining region of a chromosome that attaches it to the spindle during mitosis > **centromeric** (sen'trəʊmɛrɪk, '-mɪərɪk) *adj*

centrosome (sen'trəʊsəʊm) *n* a small body in a cell where microtubules are produced. In animal cells it surrounds the centriole. Also called: **centrosphere** > **centrosomic** (sen'trəʊsɒmɪk) *adj*

centrosphere (sen'trəʊsfiə) *n* 1 a former name for **core** (sense 4) 2 another name for **centrosome**

centrum ('sentrəm) *n*, *pl* -trums or -tra (-trə) the main part or body of a vertebra [C19 from Latin: **CENTRE**]

centum ('sentəm) *adj* denoting or belonging to the Indo-European languages in which original velar stops (*k*) were not palatalized, namely languages of the Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, Germanic, Anatolian, and Tocharian branches. Compare **satem** [Latin: **HUNDRED**, chosen because the *c* represents the Indo-European *k*]

centuplicate *vb* (sen'tju:plɪkɪt) 1 (tr) to increase 100 times ▷ *adj* (sen'tju:plɪkɪt, '-keɪt) 2 increased a hundredfold ▷ *n* (sen'tju:plɪkɪt, '-keɪt) 3 one hundredfold ▷ Also: **centuple** (sen'tju:pəl) [C17 from Late Latin *centuplicāre*, from *centuplex* hundredfold, from Latin *centum* hundred + *-plex*-fold] > **centuplication** *n*

centurial (sen'tʃjuəriəl) *adj* 1 of or relating to a Roman century 2 *rare* involving a period of 100 years

centurion (sen'tʃjuəriən) *n* the officer commanding a Roman century [C14 from Latin *centurio*, from *centuria* **CENTURY**]

century ('sentʃəri) *n*, *pl* -ries 1 a period of 100 years 2 one of the successive periods of 100 years dated before or after an epoch or event, esp the birth of Christ 3 **a** a score or grouping of 100: to score a century in cricket **b** chiefly US (as modifier): the

basketball team passed the century mark in their last game

4 (in ancient Rome) a unit of foot soldiers, originally 100 strong, later consisting of 60 to 80 men. See also **maniple** 5 (in ancient Rome) a division of the people for purposes of voting 6 (often *capital*) a style of type [C16 from Latin *centuria*, from *centum* hundred]

century plant *n* an agave, *Agave americana*, native to tropical America but naturalized elsewhere, having very large spiny greyish leaves and greenish flowers on a tall fleshy stalk. It blooms only once in its life, after 10 to 30 years (formerly thought to flower after a century). Also called: **American aloe**

ceorl (tʃɔ:l) *n* a freeman of the lowest class in Anglo-Saxon England [Old English; see **CHURL**] > **ceorlish** *adj*

cep (sep) *n* another name for **porcino** [C19 from French *cèpe*, from Gascon dialect *cep*, from Latin *cippus* stalk]

cephaceous (sɪ'peɪʃəs) *adj* *botany* having an onion-like smell or taste [from Latin *caepa* onion + **-ACEOUS**]

cephalad ('sefə'læd) *adv* *anatomy* towards the head or anterior part. Compare **caudad**

cephalgia ('sefə'lɛdʒiə, '-dʒə) *n* a technical name for **headache**

cephalic (sɪ'fæli:k) *adj* 1 of or relating to the head 2 situated in, on, or near the head

-cephalic or **-cephalous** *adj* *combining form* indicating skull or head; -headed: **brachycephalic** [from Greek *-kephalos*] > **-cephaly** or **-cephalism** *n* *combining form*

cephalic index *n* the ratio of the greatest width of the human head to its greatest length, multiplied by 100

cephalic version *n* another name for **version** (sense 5)

cephalin ('sefə'lɪn, 'kef-) or **kephalin** ('kefə'lɪn) *n* a phospholipid, similar to lecithin, that occurs in the nerve tissue and brain. Systematic name: **phosphatidylethanolamine**

cephalization or **cephalisation** (sefə'lə'zeɪʃən) *n* (in the evolution of animals) development of a head by the concentration of feeding and sensory organs and nervous tissue at the anterior end

cephalo- or before a vowel **cephal-** *combining form* indicating the head: **cephalopod** [via Latin from Greek *kephalo-*, from *kephale* head]

cephalochordate (sefə'ləʊ'kɔ:deɪt) *n* 1 any chordate animal of the subphylum *Cephalochordata*, having a fishlike body and no vertebral column; a lancelet ▷ *adj* 2 of, relating to, or belonging to the *Cephalochordata*

cephalometer (sefə'lɒmɪtə) *n* an instrument for positioning the human head for X-ray examination in cephalometry

cephalometry (sefə'lɒmɪtri) *n* 1 measurement of the dimensions of the human head by radiography: used mainly in orthodontics 2 measurement of the dimensions of the fetal head by radiography or ultrasound > **cephalometric** (sefə'ləʊ'mɛtrɪk) *adj*

Cephalonia (sefə'ləʊniə) *n* a mountainous island in the Ionian Sea, the largest of the Ionian Islands, off the W coast of Greece. Pop: 36 404 (2001). Area: 935 sq km (365 sq miles). Modern Greek name: **Kephallinia**

cephalopod (sefə'lɒpɒd) *n* 1 any marine mollusc of the class *Cephalopoda*, characterized by well-developed head and eyes and a ring of sucker-bearing tentacles. The group also includes the octopuses, squids, cuttlefish, and pearly nautilus ▷ *adj* also **cephalopodic** or **cephalopodous** (sefə'lɒpədəs) 2 of, relating to, or belonging to the *Cephalopoda* > **cephalopodan** *adj*, *n*

cephalosporin (sefə'ləʊ'spɔ:ri:n) *n* any of a group of broad-spectrum antibiotics obtained from fungi of the genus *Cephalosporium*

cephalothorax (sefə'ləʊ'θɔ:ræks) *n*, *pl* -raxes or -races (-ræ:sɪz) the anterior part of many crustaceans and some other arthropods

detail drawing *n* a separate large-scale drawing of a small part or section of a building, machine, etc

detailed (di'teɪld) *adj* having many details or giving careful attention to details: *a detailed list of the ingredients required*

detain (di'teɪn) *vb* (tr) 1 to delay; hold back; stop 2 to confine or hold in custody; restrain 3 *archaic* to retain or withhold [C15 from Old French *détenir*, from Latin *dētēnere* to hold off, keep back, from *DE-* + *tenēre* to hold] > **detainable** *adj* > **detainee** (,di'teɪ'ni:) *n* > **detainment** *n*

detainer (di'teɪnə) *n* law 1 the wrongful withholding of the property of another person 2 a the detention of a person in custody b a writ authorizing the further detention of a person already in custody [C17 from Anglo-French *detener* (n), from *detener* to DETAIN]

detect (di'tekt) *vb* (tr) 1 to perceive or notice: *to detect a note of sarcasm* 2 to discover the existence or presence of (esp something likely to elude observation): *to detect alcohol in the blood* 3 to extract information from (an electromagnetic wave) 4 *obsolete* to reveal or expose (a crime, criminal, etc) [C15 from Latin *dētektus* uncovered, from *dētēgere* to uncover, from *DE-* + *tegere* to cover] > **detectable** or **detectible** *adj* > **detecter** *n*

detection (di'tekʃən) *n* 1 the act of discovering or the fact of being discovered: *detection of crime* 2 the act or process of extracting information, esp at audio or video frequencies, from an electromagnetic wave. See also **demodulation**

detective (di'tektɪv) *n* 1 a a police officer who investigates crimes **B See private detective** *c* (as modifier): *a detective story* ▷ *adj* 2 used in or serving for detection 3 serving to detect

detector (di'tektə) *n* 1 a person or thing that detects 2 any mechanical sensing device 3 *electronics* a device used in the detection of radio signals

detectorist (di'tektərɪst) *n* *informal* a person whose hobby is using a metal detector

detent (di'tent) *n* the locking piece of a mechanism, often spring-loaded to check the movement of a wheel in one direction only. See also **pawl** [C17 from Old French *destente*, a loosening, trigger: see DÉTENTE]

détente (,dɛ'tɑ:nt; French *dɛ'tɑ̃*) *n* the relaxing or easing of tension, esp between nations [French, literally: a loosening, from Old French *destendre* to release, from *tendre* to stretch]

detention (di'tenʃən) *n* 1 the act of detaining or state of being detained 2 a custody or confinement, esp of a suspect awaiting trial b (as modifier): *a detention order* 3 a form of punishment in which a pupil is detained after school 4 the withholding of something belonging to or claimed by another [C16 from Latin *dētentiō* a keeping back; see DETAIN]

detention centre *n* a place where persons (typically asylum seekers, illegal immigrants, or people awaiting trial) may be detained for short periods by order of a court

deter (di'tɜ:) *vb* -ters, -terring, -tered (tr) to discourage (from acting) or prevent (from occurring), usually by instilling fear, doubt, or anxiety [C16 from Latin *dētērrere*, from *DE-* + *terrere* to frighten] > **determent** *n*

deterge (di'tɜ:dʒ) *vb* (tr) to wash or wipe away; cleanse: *to deterge a wound* [C17 from Latin *dētērgere* to wipe away, from *DE-* + *tergere* to wipe]

detergency (di'tɜ:dʒənsɪ) or **detergence** *n* cleansing power

detergent (di'tɜ:dʒənt) *n* 1 a cleansing agent, esp a surface-active chemical such as an alkyl sulphate, widely used in industry, laundering, shampoos, etc ▷ *adj* also **detersive** (di'tɜ:sɪv) 2 having cleansing power [C17 from Latin *dētērgens* wiping off; see DÉTERGE]

deteriorate (di'tɪəriə'reɪt) *vb* 1 to make or become worse or lower in quality, value, character, etc; depreciate 2 (intr) to wear away or disintegrate

[C16 from Late Latin *dētēriōrāre*, from Latin *dētērior* worse] > **deterioration** *n* > **deteriorative** *adj*

determinable (di'tɜ:mɪnə'bəl) *adj* 1 able to be decided, fixed, or found out 2 law liable to termination under certain conditions; terminable > **determinably** *adv*

determinant (di'tɜ:mɪnənt) *adj* 1 serving to determine or affect ▷ *n* 2 a factor, circumstance, etc, that influences or determines 3 *maths* a square array of elements that represents the sum of certain products of these elements, used to solve simultaneous equations, in vector studies, etc. Compare **matrix** (sense 9)

determinate (di'tɜ:mɪnɪt) *adj* 1 definitely limited, defined, or fixed; distinct 2 a less common word for **determined** 3 a able to be predicted or deduced b (of an effect) obeying the law of causality 4 *botany* (of an inflorescence) having the main and branch stems ending in flowers and unable to grow further; cymose 5 (of a structure, stress, etc) able to be fully analysed or determined > **determinately** *adv* > **determinateness** *n*

determination (di'tɜ:mɪnə'seɪʃən) *n* 1 the act or an instance of making a decision 2 the condition of being determined; resoluteness 3 the act or an instance of ending an argument by the opinion or decision of an authority 4 the act or an instance of fixing or settling the quality, limit, position, etc, of something 5 a decision or opinion reached, rendered, or settled upon 6 a resolute movement towards some object or end 7 law the termination of an estate or interest 8 law the decision reached by a court of justice on a disputed matter 9 *logic* a the process of qualifying or limiting a proposition or concept b the qualifications or limitations used in this process 10 the condition of embryonic tissues of being able to develop into only one particular tissue or organ in the adult

determinative (di'tɜ:mɪnətɪv) *adj* 1 able to or serving to settle or determine; deciding ▷ *n* 2 a factor, circumstance, etc, that settles or determines 3 *grammar* a less common word for **determiner** 4 (in a logographic writing system) a logogram that bears a separate meaning, from which compounds and inflected forms are built up > **determinatively** *adv* > **determinativeness** *n*

determine (di'tɜ:mɪn) *vb* 1 to settle or decide (an argument, question, etc) conclusively, as by referring to an authority 2 (tr) to ascertain or conclude, esp after observation or consideration 3 (tr) to shape or influence; give direction to: *experience often determines ability* 4 (tr) to fix in scope, extent, variety, etc: *the river determined the edge of the property* 5 to make or cause to make a decision: *he determined never to marry* 6 (tr) *logic* to define or limit (a notion) by adding or requiring certain features or characteristics 7 (tr) *geometry* to fix or specify the position, form, or configuration of: *two points determine a line* 8 *chiefly law* to come or bring to an end, as an estate or interest in land 9 (tr) to decide (a legal action or dispute) [C15 from Old French *dētēminer*, from Latin *dētēmināre* to set boundaries to, from *DE-* + *termināre* to limit; see TERMINATE]

determined (di'tɜ:mɪnd) *adj* of unwavering mind; resolute; firm > **determinedly** *adv* > **determinedness** *n*

determiner (di'tɜ:mɪnə) *n* 1 a word, such as a number, article, personal pronoun, that determines (limits) the meaning of a noun phrase, eg *their* in 'their black cat' 2 a person or thing that determines

determinism (di'tɜ:mɪ'nɪzəm) *n* 1 the philosophical doctrine that all events including human actions and choices are fully determined by preceding events and states of affairs, and so that freedom of choice is illusory. Also called: **necessitarianism** Compare **free will** (sense 1b) 2 the scientific doctrine that all occurrences in nature take place in accordance with natural laws

3 the principle in classical mechanics that the values of dynamic variables of a system and of the forces acting on the system at a given time, completely determine the values of the variables at any later time > **determinist** *n*, *adj* > **deterministic** *adj*

deterrent (di'terənt) *n* 1 something that deters 2 a weapon or combination of weapons, esp nuclear, held by one state, etc, to deter attack by another ▷ *adj* 3 tending or used to deter; restraining [C19 from Latin *dētērens* hindering; see DETER] > **deterrence** *n*

detest (di'test) *vb* (tr) to dislike intensely; loathe [C16 from Latin *dētēstāre* to curse (while invoking a god as witness), from *DE-* + *testāri* to bear witness, from *testis* a witness] > **detester** *n*

detestable (di'testə'bəl) *adj* being or deserving to be abhorred or detested; abominable; odious > **detestability** or **detestableness** *n* > **detestably** *adv*

detestation (di'tes'teɪʃən) *n* 1 intense hatred; abhorrence 2 a person or thing that is detested

dethrone (di'trəʊn) *vb* (tr) to remove from a throne or deprive of any high position or title; depose: *the champion was dethroned by a young boxer* > **dethronement** *n* > **dethroner** *n*

detinue (,dɛtɪnju:) *n* law an action brought by a plaintiff to recover goods wrongfully detained [C15 from Old French *detenue*, from *dētēnir* to DETAIN]

Detmold (,dɛtməʊld; German 'dɛtmɔlt) *n* a city in NW Germany, in North Rhine-Westphalia. Pop. 73 880 (2003 est)

detonate (,dɛtəneɪt) *vb* to cause (a bomb, mine, etc) to explode or (of a bomb, mine, etc) to explode; set off or be set off [C18 from Latin *dētōnāre* to thunder down, from *DE-* + *tonāre* to THUNDER]

detonation (,dɛtəneɪʃən) *n* 1 an explosion or the act of exploding 2 the spontaneous combustion in an internal-combustion engine of part of the mixture before it has been reached by the flame front, causing the engine to knock 3 *physics* rapid combustion, esp that occurring within a shock wave > **detonative** *adj*

detonator (,dɛtəneɪtə) *n* 1 a small amount of explosive, as in a percussion cap, used to initiate a larger explosion 2 a device, such as an electrical generator, used to set off an explosion from a distance 3 a substance or object that explodes or is capable of exploding

detour (,di:təʊ) *n* 1 a deviation from a direct, usually shorter route or course of action ▷ *vb* 2 to deviate or cause to deviate from a direct route or course of action [C18 from French *détour*, from Old French *destorner* to divert, turn away, from *des-* *DE-* + *torner* to TURN]

detox (,di:tɒks) *informal* ▷ *n* 1 treatment designed to rid the body of poisonous substances, esp alcohol and drugs ▷ *vb* 2 to undergo treatment to rid the body of poisonous substances, esp alcohol and drugs [C20 from (for sense 1) DETOXIFICATION or (for sense 2) DETOXICATE]

detoxicate (di:'tɒksɪ,ket) *vb* (tr) 1 to rid (a patient) of a poison or its effects 2 to counteract (a poison) [C19 *DE-* + *-toxicate*, from Latin *toxicum* poison; see TOXIC] > **detoxicant** *adj*, *n* > **detoxication** *n*

detoxification centre *n* a place that specializes in the treatment of alcoholism or drug addiction

detoxify (di:'tɒksɪ,fai) *vb* -fies, -fying, -fied (tr) to remove poison from; detoxicate > **detoxification** *n*

DETR (in Britain) *abbreviation for* Department of the Environment, Transport, and the Regions

detract (di'trækt) *vb* 1 (when intr, usually foll by *from*) to take away a part (of); diminish: *her anger detracts from her beauty* 2 (tr) to distract or divert 3 (tr) *obsolete* to belittle or disparage [C15 from Latin *dētrahere* drawn away, from *dētērahēre* to pull away, disparage, from *DE-* + *trahere* to drag] > **detractively** *adv* > **detractive** or **detractory** *adj* > **detractor** *n*

USAGE *Detract* is sometimes wrongly

he ended up living in New Zealand

endurance (ɪn'dʒʊərəns) *n* 1 the capacity, state, or an instance of enduring 2 something endured; a hardship, strain, or privation

endure (ɪn'dʒʊə) *vb* 1 to undergo (hardship, strain, privation, etc) without yielding; bear 2 (tr) to permit or tolerate 3 (intr) to last or continue to exist [c14 from Old French *endurer*, from Latin *indūrāre* to harden, from *dūrus* hard] > **endurable** *adj* > **endurability** or **endurableness** *n* > **endurably** *adv*

enduring (ɪn'dʒʊərɪŋ) *adj* 1 permanent; lasting 2 having forbearance; long-suffering > **enduringly** *adv* > **enduringness** *n*

end user *n* 1 **a** (in international trading) the person, organization, or goods that will be the ultimate recipient of goods, esp such as arms or advanced technology **b** (as modifier): an end-user certificate 2 computing the ultimate destination, such as a program or operator, of information that is being transferred within a system

endways ('end,weɪz) or *esp US and Canadian*

endwise ('end,waɪz) *adv* 1 having the end forwards or upwards > *adj* 2 vertical or upright 3 lengthways 4 standing or lying end to end

Endymion (ɛn'dɪmɪən) *n* Greek myth a handsome youth who was visited every night by the moon goddess Selene, who loved him

endysis (ɛn'daɪsɪs) *n* zoology the formation of new layers of integument after ecdysis

end zone *n* American football the area behind the goals at each end of the field that the ball must cross for a touchdown to be awarded

ENE symbol for east-northeast

-ene *n* combining form (in chemistry) indicating an unsaturated compound containing double bonds: benzene; ethylene [from Greek *-ēnē*, feminine patronymic suffix]

ENEA abbreviation for European Nuclear Energy Agency: the European body responsible for the development of nuclear-generated electric power

enema ('eni:mə) *n*, *pl* -mas or -mata (-mətə) *med* 1 the introduction of liquid into the rectum to evacuate the bowels, medicate, or nourish 2 the liquid so introduced [c15 from New Latin, from Greek: injection, from *eniēnai* to send in, from *hienai* to send]

enemy ('eni:mɪ) *n*, *pl* -mies 1 a person hostile or opposed to a policy, cause, person, or group, esp one who actively tries to do damage; opponent 2 **a** an armed adversary; opposing military force **b** (as modifier): enemy aircraft 3 **a** a hostile nation or people **b** (as modifier): an enemy alien 4 something that harms or opposes; adversary: courage is the enemy of failure > Related adjective: inimical [c13 from Old French *enemi*, from Latin *inimicus* hostile, from *IN-* + *amicus* friend]

energetic (ɛnə'dʒetɪk) *adj* having or showing much energy or force; vigorous > **energetically** *adv*

energetics (ɛnə'dʒetɪks) *n* (functioning as singular) the branch of science concerned with energy and its transformations

energid ('enədʒɪd) *n* biology a nucleus and the cytoplasm associated with it in a syncytium [c19 adapted from German, from *ENERGY* + *-ID*]

energize or **energise** ('enədʒaɪz) *vb* 1 to have or cause to have energy; invigorate 2 (tr) to apply a source of electric current or electromotive force to a circuit, field winding, etc > **energizer** or **energiser** *n*

energumen (ɛnə'dʒu:mən) *n* 1 a person thought to be possessed by an evil spirit 2 a fanatic or zealot [c18 via Late Latin from Greek *energoumenos* having been worked on, from *energein* to be in action, from *energōs* effective; see *ENERGY*]

energy ('enədʒɪ) *n*, *pl* -gies 1 intensity or vitality of action or expression; forcefulness 2 capacity or tendency for intense activity; vigour 3 vigorous or intense action; exertion 4 physics **a** the capacity of a body or system to do work **b** a measure of this capacity, expressed as the work that it does in changing to some specified

reference state. It is measured in joules (SI units). Symbol: *E* 5 a source of power. See also *kinetic energy*, *potential energy* [c16 from Late Latin *energia*, from Greek *energeia* activity, from *energōs* effective, from *EN-* + *ergon* work]

energy band *n* physics a range of energies associated with the quantum states of electrons in a crystalline solid. In a semiconductor or an insulator there is a **valence band** containing many states, most of which are occupied. Above this is a **forbidden band** with only a few isolated states caused by impurities. Above this is a **conduction band** containing many states most of which are empty. In a metal there is a continuous **valence-conduction band**. See also **energy gap**

energy conversion *n* the process of changing one form of energy into another, such as nuclear energy into heat or solar energy into electrical energy

energy crop *n* a crop that is grown because it can be used as fuel

energy drink *n* a soft drink containing ingredients designed to boost the drinker's energy, esp after exercise

energy gap *n* physics the difference of energy between the bottom of the conduction band and the top of the valence band of the electrons in a crystalline solid. For values below about 2eV the substance is considered to be a semiconductor whilst for higher values it is considered to be an insulator

energy level *n* physics 1 a constant value of energy in the distribution of energies among a number of atomic particles 2 the energy of a quantum state of a system. The terms **energy level** and **energy state** are often used loosely to mean **quantum state**. This is avoided in precise communication

energy-smart *adj* using electrical power in an efficient or economical way

enervate (ɛnə'veɪt) *vb* (tr) to deprive of strength or vitality; weaken physically or mentally; debilitate > *adj* (tr) deprived of strength or vitality; weakened [c17 from Latin *enervāre* to remove the nerves from, from *nervus* nerve, *sinew*] > **enervation** *n* > **enervative** *adj* > **enervator** *n*

enervating (ɛnə'veɪtɪŋ) *adj* tending to deprive of strength or vitality; physically or mentally weakening; debilitating

Enewetak (ɛnə'veɪtək, ɛn'ni:we:tək) *n* the official name for *Eniwetok*

enface (ɪn'feɪs) *vb* (tr) to write, print, or stamp (something) on the face of (a document) > **enfacement** *n*

en face French (ɑ̃ fɑs) *adj* 1 facing forwards 2 opposite; facing

en famille French (ɑ̃ famiʒ) *adv* 1 with one's family; at home 2 in a casual way; informally

enfant sauvage French (ɑ̃fɑ sovaʒ) *n*, *pl* *enfants sauvages* (ɑ̃fɑ sovaʒ) a person given to naive, undisciplined, or unpredictable behaviour, largely because of youth and inexperience [c20 literally: wild child]

enfant terrible French (ɑ̃fɑ terɪblə) *n*, *pl* *enfants terribles* (ɑ̃fɑ terɪblə) a person given to unconventional conduct or indiscreet remarks [c19 literally: terrible child]

enfeeble (ɪn'fi:bəl) *vb* (tr) to make weak; deprive of strength > **enfeeblement** *n* > **enfeebler** *n*

enfeoff (ɪn'fi:f) *vb* (tr) 1 property law to invest (a person) with possession of a freehold estate in land 2 (in feudal society) to take (someone) into vassalage by giving a fee or fief in return for certain services [c14 from Anglo-French *enfeoffer*; see *FIEF*] > **enfeoffment** *n*

en fête French (ɑ̃ fɛt) *adv* 1 dressed for a festivity 2 engaged in a festivity [c19 literally: in festival]

Enfield (ɛn'fi:ld) *n* a borough of Greater London: a N residential suburb. Pop: 280 300 (2003 est). Area: 55 sq km (31 sq miles)

Enfield rifle *n* 1 a breech-loading bolt-action magazine rifle, usually .303 calibre, used by the

British army until World War II and by other countries 2 a 19th-century muzzle-loading musket used by the British army [c19 from *ENFIELD*, where it was first made]

enfilade (ɛn'fri:leɪd) *military* > *n* 1 a position or formation subject to fire from a flank along the length of its front > *vb* (tr) 2 to subject (a position or formation) to fire from a flank 3 to position (troops or guns) so as to be able to fire at a flank [c18 from French: suite, from *enfiler* to thread on string, from *fil* thread]

enfleurage French (ɑ̃flœʁaʒ) *n* the process of exposing odourless oils to the scent of fresh flowers, used in perfume-making [c19 literally: inflowering]

enfold or **infold** (ɪn'fəʊld) *vb* (tr) 1 to cover by enclosing 2 to embrace 3 to form with or as with folds > **enfolder** or **infolder** *n* > **enfoldment** or **infoldment** *n*

enforce (ɪn'fɔ:s) *vb* (tr) 1 to ensure observance of or obedience to (a law, decision, etc) 2 to impose (obedience, loyalty, etc) by or as by force 3 to emphasize or reinforce (an argument, demand, etc) > **enforceable** *adj* > **enforceability** *n* > **enforcedly** (ɪn'fɔ:sɪdli) *adv* > **enforcement** *n* > **enforcer** *n*

enfranchise (ɪn'fræŋtʃaɪz) *vb* (tr) 1 to grant the power of voting to, esp as a right of citizenship 2 to liberate, as from servitude 3 (in England) to invest (a town, city, etc) with the right to be represented in Parliament 4 English law to convert (leasehold) to freehold > **enfranchisement** *n* > **enfranchiser** *n*

eng (ɛŋ) *n* phonetics another name for *agma*

ENG abbreviation for electronic news gathering: TV news obtained at the point of action by means of modern video equipment

eng abbreviation for 1 engineer 2 engineering

Eng. abbreviation for 1 England 2 English

Engadine ('ɛŋgədi:n) *n* the upper part of the valley of the River Inn in Switzerland, in Graubünden canton: tourist and winter sports centre

engage (ɪn'geɪdʒ) *vb* (mainly tr) 1 to secure the services of; employ 2 to secure for use; reserve: engage a room 3 to involve (a person or his attention) intensely; engross; occupy 4 to attract (the affection) of (a person): her innocence engaged him 5 to draw (somebody) into conversation 6 (intr) to take part; participate: he engages in many sports 7 to promise (to do something) 8 (also intr) military to begin an action with (an enemy) 9 to bring (a mechanism) into operation: he engaged the clutch 10 (also intr) to undergo or cause to undergo interlocking, as of the components of a driving mechanism, such as a gear train 11 machinery to locate (a locking device) in its operative position or to advance (a tool) into a workpiece to commence cutting [c15 from Old French *engagier*, from *EN-* + *gager* a pledge, see *GAGE*] > **engager** *n*

engagé French (ɑ̃gəʒe) *adj* (of a writer or artist, esp a man) morally or politically committed to some ideology

engaged (ɪn'geɪdʒd) *adj* 1 pledged to be married; betrothed 2 employed, occupied, or busy 3 architect built against or attached to a wall or similar structure: an engaged column 4 (of a telephone line) already in use > **engagedly** (ɪn'geɪdʒɪdli) *adv*

engaged tone *n* Brit a repeated single note heard on a telephone when the number called is already in use. US and Canadian equivalent: **busy signal**. Compare **ringing tone**, **dialling tone**

engagée French (ɑ̃gəʒe) *adj* (of a female writer or artist) morally or politically committed to some ideology

engagement (ɪn'geɪdʒmənt) *n* 1 a pledge of marriage; betrothal 2 an appointment or arrangement, esp for business or social purposes 3 the act of engaging or condition of being engaged 4 a promise, obligation, or other condition that binds 5 a period of employment,

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