

**EXHIBIT 34**

# Concise Oxford English Dictionary

ELEVENTH EDITION

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specified subject as the most important element: *a child centred school*. **2** chiefly N. Amer. (of a person) well balanced and confident.

- DERIVATIVES **centredness** n.

**centrefield** (US **centerfield**) ■ n. Baseball the central part of the outfield.

- DERIVATIVES **centrefielder** n.

**centrefold** (US **centerfold**) ■ n. the two middle pages of a magazine. ▶ an illustration on a centrefold, typically a picture of a naked or scantily clad model.

**centre forward** ■ n. Soccer & Hockey an attacker who plays in the middle of the field.

**centre half** ■ n. Soccer another term for **CENTRE BACK**.

**centrepiece** ■ n. an item serving as a central or principal ornament or display.

**centre punch** ■ n. a punch with a conical point for making an indentation in a surface.

**centre spread** ■ n. the two facing middle pages of a newspaper or magazine.

**centre stage** ■ n. the centre of a stage. ▶ the most prominent position. ■ adv. in or towards this position.

**centric** ■ adj. **1** in or at the centre; central. **2** Botany (of a diatom) radially symmetrical. Compare with **PENNATE**.

- DERIVATIVES **centrical** adj. **centricity** /-trɪsɪti/ n.

- **centric** ■ comb. form **1** having a specified centre: *geocentric*. **2** originating from a specified viewpoint: *Eurocentric*.

- DERIVATIVES **-centricity** comb. form.

- ORIGIN from Gk *kentrikos*, on the pattern of words such as (*con*)*centric*.

**centrifugal** /sentrɪ'fju:ɡ(ə)l, sɛn'trɪfju:ɡ(ə)l/ ■ adj. Physics moving away from a centre.

- DERIVATIVES **centrifugally** adv.

- ORIGIN C18: from mod. L. *centrifugus*, from L. *centrum* (see **CENTRE**) + *fugus* 'fleeing' (from *fugere* 'flee').

**centrifugal force** ■ n. Physics a force, arising from the body's inertia, which appears to act on a body moving in a circular path and is directed away from the centre around which the body is moving.

**centrifugal pump** ■ n. a pump that uses an impeller to move water or other fluids.

**centrifuge** /sentrɪ'fju:dʒ/ ■ n. a machine with a rapidly rotating container that applies centrifugal force to its contents, used chiefly to separate liquids from solids. ■ v. subject to the action of a centrifuge.

- DERIVATIVES **centrifugation** /-fju:ɡeɪʃ(ə)n/ n.

**centring** (US **centering**) ■ n. **1** the action or process of placing in the centre. **2** Architecture framing used to support an arch or dome under construction.

**centriole** /sentrɪ'ɔ:l/ ■ n. Biology each of a pair of minute cylindrical structures near the nucleus in eukaryotic cells, involved in the development of spindle fibres in cell division.

- ORIGIN C19: from mod. L. *centriolum*, dimin. of *centrum* (see **CENTRE**).

**centripetal** /sentrɪ'pɪt(ə)l, sɛn'trɪpɪt(ə)l/ ■ adj. Physics moving towards a centre.

- DERIVATIVES **centripetally** adv.

- ORIGIN C18: from mod. L. *centripetus*, from L. *centrum* (see **CENTRE**) + *-petus* 'seeking' (from *petere* 'seek').

**centripetal force** ■ n. Physics a force which acts on a body moving in a circular path and is directed towards the centre around which the body is moving.

**centrist** ■ n. a person having moderate political views or policies.

- DERIVATIVES **centrism** n.

**centroid** ■ n. Mathematics the centre of mass of a geometric object of uniform density.

**centromere** /sentrə'vɪmə/ ■ n. Biology the point on a chromosome by which it is attached to a spindle fibre during cell division.

- DERIVATIVES **centromeric** adj.

- ORIGIN 1920s: from L. *centrum* (see **CENTRE**) + Gk *meros* 'part'.

**centrosome** /sentrə'səʊm/ ■ n. Biology a structure near the nucleus of a cell which contains the centrioles and from which the spindle fibres develop in cell division.

- ORIGIN C19: from L. *centrum* (see **CENTRE**) + Gk *sōma* 'body'.

**centrum** /sentrəm/ ■ n. (pl. **centrums** or **centra** /-trə/) Anatomy the solid central part of a vertebra.

- ORIGIN C19: from L.

**centuple** /sentrjʊp(ə)l/ ■ v. multiply by a hundred.

- ORIGIN C17: from Fr., or from eccles. L. *centuplus*, alt. of L. *centuplex*, from L. *centum* 'hundred'.

**centurion** /sɛn'tʃʊəriən/ ■ n. the commander of a century in the ancient Roman army.

- ORIGIN ME: from L. *centurio(n)*, from *centuria* (see **CENTURY**).

**century** ■ n. (pl. **centuries**) **1** a period of one hundred years, in particular each of a number of such periods reckoned from the date of the birth of Christ. **2** a batsman's score of a hundred runs in cricket. **3** a company of a hundred men in the ancient Roman army. ▶ an electoral division of ancient Rome.

- DERIVATIVES **centurial** adj.

- ORIGIN ME: from L. *centuria*, from *centum* 'hundred'.

**century plant** ■ n. a large agave which produces a very tall flowering stem after many years of growth and then dies. [*Agave americana*.]

**CEO** ■ abbrev. chief executive officer.

**cep** /sɛp/ ■ n. an edible mushroom with a smooth brown cap and pores rather than gills. [*Boletus edulis*.]

- ORIGIN C19: from Fr. *cèpe*, from Gascon *cep* 'tree trunk, mushroom', from L. *cippus* 'stake'.

**cephalic** /sɪ'fælk, ke-/ ■ adj. technical in or relating to the head.

- ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *cephalique*, from L. *cephalicus*, from Gk *kephalikos*, from *kephalē* 'head'.

- **cephalic** ■ comb. form (used in medical terms) -headed: *leptocephalic*.

**cephalic index** ■ n. Anthropology the ratio of the maximum breadth of a skull to its maximum length.

**cephalo-** /sɛ'fəʊ, 'ke-/ ■ comb. form relating to the head or skull: *cephalometry*.

- ORIGIN from Gk *kephalē* 'head'.

**cephalopod** /sɛ'f(ə)l(ə)v(ə)p(ə)d, 'ke-/ ■ n. Zoology an active predatory mollusc of the large class Cephalopoda, which comprises octopuses, squids, and cuttlefish.

- ORIGIN from mod. L. *Cephalopoda*, from Gk *kephalē* 'head' + *pous, pod-* 'foot'.

**cephalosporin** /sɛ'fəʊl(ə)s'pɔ:ɪn, ke-/ ■ n. any of a group of natural and semi-synthetic antibiotics resembling penicillin.

- ORIGIN 1950s: from mod. L. *Cephalosporium* (the genus providing moulds for this) + *-in*.

**cephalothorax** /sɛ'f(ə)l(ə)'θɔ:ræks, 'ke-/ ■ n. (pl. **cephalothoraces** /-'θɔ:ræsi:z/ or **cephalothoraxes**) Zoology the fused head and thorax of spiders and other chelicerate arthropods.

- **cephalous** ■ comb. form equivalent to **CEPHALIC**.

**cepheid** /sɪ'fi:ɪd, 'se-/ ■ n. Astronomy a variable star having a regular cycle of brightness with a frequency related to its luminosity, so allowing estimation of its distance from the earth.

- ORIGIN early 20th cent.: from the name of the variable star *Delta Cephei*, which typifies this class.

**ceramic** /sɪ'ræmɪk/ ■ adj. **1** made of clay that is permanently hardened by heat. **2** relating to ceramics. ■ n. (**ceramics**) **1** ceramic articles. ▶ [usu. treated as sing.] the art of making ceramics. **2** clay used to make ceramics. ▶ any non-metallic solid which remains hard when heated.

- DERIVATIVES **ceramicist** n.

- ORIGIN C19: from Gk *keramikos*, from *keramos* 'pottery'.

**ceramic hob** ■ n. an electric cooker hob made of ceramic, with heating elements fixed to its underside.

**cerastium** /sɪ'ræstɪəm/ ■ n. (pl. **cerastiums**) a plant of a genus that includes chickweed and snow-in-summer. [Genus *Cerastium*.]

- ORIGIN mod. L., from Gk *kerastēs* 'horned' (with ref. to the shape of many seed capsules) + *-ium*.

**ceratite** /sɪ'rətɪt, 'sɪr-/ ■ n. Palaeontology an ammonoid fossil of a type with partly frilled and partly lobed suture lines.

- ORIGIN C19: from mod. L. *Ceratites* (from Gk *keras, kerat-* 'horn') + *-ite*.

**ceratopsian** /sɛ'rə'tɒpsɪən, ,ker-/ ■ n. Palaeontology a

(see **INDUCE**), reinforced by the sense of L. *induere* 'put on clothes'.  
**endure** /ɪn'djʊə, ɛn-, -djoʊ/ ■ v. 1 suffer (something painful and prolonged) patiently. > tolerate. 2 remain in existence.  
 - DERIVATIVES **endurable** adj. **endurance** n. **enduring** adj. **enduringly** adv.  
 - ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *endurer*, from L. *indurare* 'harden'.  
**enduro** /ɪn'djʊərəʊ, ɛn-/ ■ n. (pl. **enduros**) a long-distance race for motor vehicles or bicycles over rough terrain, designed to test endurance.  
**end-user** ■ n. the person who uses a particular product.  
**endways** (also **endwise**) ■ adv. 1 with its end facing upwards, forwards, or towards the viewer. 2 (of objects) end to end.  
**end zone** ■ n. American Football the rectangular area at the end of the field into which the ball must be carried or passed to score a touchdown.  
**ENE** ■ abbrev. east-north-east.  
**-ene** ■ suffix 1 denoting an inhabitant: *Nazarene*.  
 2 Chemistry forming names of unsaturated hydrocarbons containing a double bond: *benzene*.  
 - ORIGIN from Gk *-ēnos*.  
**enema** /'ɛnɪmə/ ■ n. (pl. **enemas** or **enemata** /ɪ'nemətə/) a procedure in which fluid is injected into the rectum, typically to expel its contents.  
 - ORIGIN ME: via late L. from Gk. from *eniēnai* 'send or put in'.  
**enemy** ■ n. (pl. **enemies**) a person who is actively opposed or hostile to someone or something. > (the **enemy**) [treated as sing. or pl.] a hostile nation or its armed forces in time of war.  
 - ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *enemi*, from L. *inimicus*, from *in-* 'not' + *amicus* 'friend'.  
**energetic** /ɛnə'dʒɛtɪk/ ■ adj. 1 showing or involving great energy or activity. 2 Physics relating to energy.  
 - DERIVATIVES **energetically** adv.  
 - ORIGIN C17 (in the sense 'powerfully effective'): from Gk *energētikos*, from *energein* 'work in or upon'.  
**energetics** ■ pl. n. the properties or behaviour of something in terms of energy.  
**energize** or **energise** ■ 1 give vitality and enthusiasm to: *people were energized by his ideas*. 2 supply energy to.  
**energumen** /ɛnə'gju:mən/ ■ n. archaic a person believed to be possessed by the devil or a spirit.  
 - ORIGIN C18: via late L. from Gk *energoumenos*, passive part. of *energein* 'work in or upon'.  
**energy** ■ n. (pl. **energies**) 1 the strength and vitality required for sustained activity. > (**energies**) a person's physical and mental powers as applied to a particular activity. 2 power derived from physical or chemical resources to provide light and heat or to work machines. 3 Physics the property of matter and radiation which is manifest as a capacity to perform work.  
 - ORIGIN C16: from Fr. *énergie*, or via late L. from Gk *energeia*, from *en-* 'in, within' + *ergon* 'work'.  
**energy audit** ■ n. an assessment of the energy needs and efficiency of a building or buildings.  
**enervate** /'ɛnəvət/ ■ v. cause to feel drained of energy.  
 - DERIVATIVES **enervation** n.  
 - ORIGIN C17 (earlier (ME) as *enervation*): from L. *enervat-*, *enervare* 'weaken (by extraction of the sinews)'.  
**en famille** /ɒ fa'mi:/ ■ adv. with one's family. > as or like a family; informally.  
 - ORIGIN Fr., lit. 'in family'.  
**enfant terrible** /ɒfɒ te'rɪ:bl(ə)/ ■ n. (pl. **enfants terribles** pronunc. same) a person who behaves in an unconventional or controversial way.  
 - ORIGIN Fr., lit. 'terrible child'.  
**enfeeble** ■ v. make weak or feeble.  
 - DERIVATIVES **enfeeblement** n.  
 - ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *enfeblir*.  
**enfeoff** /ɪm'fi:f, -fɛf, ɛn-/ ■ v. (under the feudal system) give freehold property or land in exchange for a pledge of service.  
 - DERIVATIVES **enfeoffment** n.  
 - ORIGIN ME: from Anglo-Norman Fr. *enfeoffer*, from

OFr. *en-* 'in' + *fief* 'fief'; cf. **FEOFFMENT**.  
**en fête** /ɒ 'fɛt/ ■ adv. & adj. holding or prepared for a celebration.  
 - ORIGIN Fr., 'in festival'.  
**enfilade** /ɛnfi'lɛɪd/ ■ n. 1 a volley of gunfire directed along a line from end to end. 2 a suite of rooms with doorways in line with each other. ■ v. direct an enfilade at.  
 - ORIGIN C18 (denoting a military post commanding the length of a line): from Fr., from *enfiler* 'thread on a string'.  
**enfold** /ɪn'fəʊld, ɛn-/ ■ v. surround; envelop.  
**enforce** ■ v. compel compliance with (a law, rule, or obligation). > cause to happen by necessity or force.  
 - DERIVATIVES **enforceability** n. **enforceable** adj. **enforced** adj. **enforcedly** adv. **enforcement** n. **enforcer** n.  
 - ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *enforcir*, *enforcier*, based on L. *in-* 'in' + *fortis* 'strong'.  
**enforcement notice** ■ n. English law an official notification to remedy a breach of planning legislation.  
**enfranchise** /ɪn'frʌn(t)ʃaɪz, ɛn-/ ■ v. 1 give the right to vote to. 2 historical free (a slave).  
 - DERIVATIVES **enfranchisement** n.  
 - ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *enfranchiss-*, *enfranchir*, from *en-* (expressing a change of state) + *franc*, *franche* 'free'.  
**ENG** ■ abbrev. electronic news-gathering.  
**engage** ■ v. 1 attract or involve (someone's interest or attention). 2 employ or hire. > enter into a contract to do. 3 (**engage in/with**) participate or become involved in. 4 (with reference to a part of a machine or engine) move into position so as to come into operation. 5 enter into combat with. > (of fencers or swordsmen) bring (weapons) together preparatory to fighting.  
 - ORIGIN ME (Orig. in the sense 'pawn or pledge something'): from Fr. *engager*, ult. from the base of **GAGE**.  
**engagé** /ɛŋa'ʒɛɪ/ ■ adj. (of a writer or artist) morally committed to a particular cause.  
 - ORIGIN Fr., past part. of *engager* (see **ENGAGE**).  
**engaged** ■ adj. 1 busy; occupied. > Brit. (of a telephone line) unavailable because already in use. 2 having formally agreed to marry. 3 Architecture (of a column) attached to or partly let into a wall.  
**engagement** ■ n. 1 a formal agreement to get married. 2 an appointment. 3 the action of engaging or being engaged. 4 a battle between armed forces.  
**engaging** ■ adj. charming and attractive.  
 - DERIVATIVES **engagingly** adv. **engagingness** n.  
**engender** /ɪn'dʒɛndə, ɛn-/ ■ v. 1 give rise to. 2 archaic beget (offspring).  
 - ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *engendrere*, from L. *ingenerare*, from *in-* 'in' + *generare* 'beget'.  
**engine** ■ n. 1 a machine with moving parts that converts power into motion. 2 (also **railway engine**) a locomotive. 3 historical a mechanical device or instrument, especially one used in warfare.  
 - DERIVATIVES **-engineed** adj. **engineless** adj.  
**HISTORY**  
 The word **engine** entered Middle English in the sense 'ingenuity, cunning', coming via Old French *engin* from Latin *ingenium* 'talent, device' (the root also of **ingenious**). From the original sense arose 'the product of ingenuity, a plot or snare', also 'tool, weapon'; the latter use came to apply specifically to a large mechanical weapon, from which, in the mid-17th century, arose the idea of a machine.  
**engineer** ■ n. 1 a person qualified in engineering. 2 a person who maintains or controls an engine or machine. 3 a skilful contriver. ■ v. 1 design and build. 2 skilfully arrange for (something) to happen. 3 modify (an organism) by manipulating its genetic material.  
 - ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *engineeor*, from med. L. *ingeniator*, from *ingeniare* 'contrive', from L. *ingenium* (see **ENGINE**).  
**engineering** ■ n. 1 the branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and

month of the French Republican calendar.

**lobule** /'lɒbjʊl/ ■ n. chiefly Anatomy a small lobe.  
- DERIVATIVES **lobular** adj. **lobulate** /-lət/ adj. **lobulated** adj.

**lobworm** ■ n. a large earthworm used as fishing bait.  
- ORIGIN C17: from **LOB** in the obs. sense 'pendulous object'.

**local** ■ adj. **1** relating or restricted to a particular area or one's neighbourhood. > denoting a telephone call made to a nearby place and charged at a relatively low rate. > Computing only available for use in one part of a program. **2** (in technical use) relating to a particular region or part, or to each of any number of these: *a local infection*. ■ n. a local person or thing. > Brit. informal a pub convenient to a person's home. > N. Amer. a local branch of a trade union. > Stock Exchange slang a floor trader who trades on their own account, rather than on behalf of other investors.  
- DERIVATIVES **locally** adv. **localness** n.  
- ORIGIN ME: from late L. *localis*, from L. *locus* 'place'.

**local anaesthetic** ■ n. an anaesthetic that affects a restricted area of the body.

**local area network** ■ n. a computer network that links devices within a building or group of adjacent buildings.

**local authority** ■ n. Brit. an administrative body in local government.

**local colour** ■ n. **1** the characteristic customs or other aspects of a place or period. **2** Art the actual colour of a thing in ordinary daylight, without the influence of other colours in proximity.

**local derby** ■ n. see **DERBY** 1.

**locale** /ləu'keɪl/ ■ n. a place associated with particular events.  
- ORIGIN C18: from Fr. *local* (n.), respelled to indicate stress on the final syllable; cf. **MORALE**.

**local government** ■ n. the administration of a particular county or district, with representatives elected by those who live there.

**localism** ■ n. **1** preference for one's own locality, particularly when this results in a limitation of outlook. **2** a characteristic of a particular locality, such as an idiom.  
- DERIVATIVES **localist** n. & adj.

**locality** ■ n. (pl. **localities**) the position or site of something. > an area or neighbourhood.  
- ORIGIN C17: from Fr. *localité* or late L. *localitas*, from *localis* (see **LOCAL**).

**localize** or **localise** ■ v. **1** [often as adj. **localized**] restrict or assign to a particular place. **2** make local in character.  
- DERIVATIVES **localizable** adj. **localization** n. **localizer** n.

**local option** ■ n. a choice available to a local administration to accept or reject national legislation.

**local preacher** ■ n. a Methodist layperson authorized to conduct services in a particular circuit.

**local time** ■ n. time as reckoned in a particular region or time zone.

**locate** /lə(t)'keɪt/ ■ v. **1** discover the exact place or position of. **2** (be **located**) be situated in a particular place. > N. Amer. establish oneself or one's business in a specified place.  
- DERIVATIVES **locatable** adj. **locator** n.  
- ORIGIN C16 (orig. as a legal term meaning 'let out on hire'): from L. *locat-*, *locare* 'to place'.

**location** ■ n. **1** a particular place or position. > the action or process of locating. **2** an actual place in which a film or broadcast is made, as distinct from a simulation in a studio. **3** S. African former term for **TOWNSHIP** (sense 1).  
- DERIVATIVES **locational** adj.

**locative** /'lɒkətɪv/ ■ adj. Grammar relating to or denoting a case in some languages of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, expressing location.

**loc. cit.** ■ abbrev. in the passage already cited.

**loch** /lɒk, lɒx/ ■ n. Scottish a lake. > (also **sea loch**) an arm of the sea, especially when narrow or partially landlocked.  
- ORIGIN ME: from Sc. Gaelic.

**loch** /'lɒk(ə)n, 'lɒx(ə)n/ ■ n. Scottish a small loch.  
- ORIGIN C17: from Sc. Gaelic, dimin. of *loch*.

**lochia** /'lɒkiə, 'ləʊ-/ ■ n. Medicine the normal discharge from the uterus after childbirth.  
- DERIVATIVES **lochial** adj.  
- ORIGIN C17: mod. L., from GK *lochia*, neut. pl. (used as n.) of *lokhios* 'of childbirth'.

**loci** plural form of **LOCUS**.

**loci classici** plural form of **LOCUS CLASSICUS**.

**lock** 1 ■ n. **1** a mechanism for keeping a door, lid, or container fastened, typically operated by a key. > a similar device used to prevent the operation of a vehicle or other machine. **2** a short section of a canal or river with gates and sluices at each end which can be opened or closed to change the water level, used for raising and lowering boats. **3** (also **full lock**) the maximum extent that the front wheels of a vehicle can be turned. **4** (in wrestling and martial arts) a hold that prevents an opponent from moving a limb. **5** (also **lock forward**) Rugby a player in the second row of a scrum. **6** (a **lock**) N. Amer. informal a certainty. **7** archaic a mechanism for exploding the charge of a gun. ■ v. **1** fasten or be fastened with a lock. > enclose or secure by locking a door. > (**lock someone up/away**) imprison someone. > (**lock someone out**) exclude someone. **2** make or become rigidly fixed or immovable. > (**lock someone/thing in/into**) engage or entangle someone or something in (a struggle or competitive situation). > (**lock on to**) locate (a target) by radar or similar means and then track. **3** go through a lock on a canal.  
- PHRASES **have a lock on** N. Amer. informal have an unbreakable hold on. **lock horns** engage in conflict. **lock, stock, and barrel** including everything. [referring to the complete mechanism of a firearm.]  
- DERIVATIVES **lockable** adj. **lockless** adj.  
- ORIGIN OE *loc*, of Gmc origin.

**lock** 2 ■ n. **1** a piece of a person's hair that coils or hangs together. > (**locks**) literary a person's hair. **2** a tuft of wool or cotton.  
- DERIVATIVES **locked** adj.  
- ORIGIN OE *loc*, of Gmc origin.

**lockage** ■ n. the construction or use of locks on waterways. > the amount of rise and fall of water levels resulting from the use of locks.

**lockdown** ■ n. N. Amer. the confining of prisoners to their cells, typically in order to regain control during a riot.

**locker** ■ n. **1** a small lockable cupboard or compartment, typically as one of a number placed together for public use. > a chest or compartment on a ship or boat for clothes, stores, or ammunition. **2** a device that locks something.

**locker room** ■ n. chiefly N. Amer. a room containing lockers, especially a sports changing room. > [as modifier] characteristic of a men's locker room, especially in being coarse or ribald: *locker-room humour*.

**locket** ■ n. **1** a small ornamental case worn round a person's neck on a chain and used to hold things of sentimental value. **2** a metal plate or band on a scabbard.  
- ORIGIN ME: from OFr. *locquet*, dimin. of *loc* 'latch, lock', of Gmc origin; rel. to **LOCK** 1.

**lock forward** ■ n. another term for **LOCK** 1 (in sense 5).

**lock-in** ■ n. **1** an arrangement according to which a person or company is obliged to negotiate or trade only with a specific company. **2** Brit. a period during which customers are locked into a bar or pub after closing time to continue drinking privately.

**lockjaw** ■ n. non-technical term for **TETANUS**.

**lock-keeper** ■ n. a person who is employed to attend and maintain a lock on a river or canal.

**lock-knit** ■ adj. (of a fabric) knitted with an interlocking stitch.

**locknut** ■ n. **1** a nut screwed down on another to keep it tight. **2** a nut designed so that, once tightened, it cannot be accidentally loosened.

**lockout** ■ n. the exclusion of employees by their employer from their place of work until certain terms are agreed to.