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SEVENTH EDITION


MODERN
DICTIONARY
of
ELECTRONICS

RUDOLF F. GRAF




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motion picture *film* (n. 4)

motion sickness nausea, vomiting, etc. caused by the motion of a car, boat, etc.

motivate (mōt'vāt) *vt.* -vated, -vating to provide with, or affect as, a motive; incite —**moti-va-tion** *n.*

motive (mōt'iv) *n.* [*< L. movere, to move*] 1 an inner drive, impulse, etc. that causes one to act; incentive 2 **MOTIF** (sense 1) —*adj.* of or causing motion

motive (mōt'iv) *combining form* moving, of motion [*automotive*]

motley (mōt'lē) *adj.* [*< ?*] 1 of many colors 2 of many different or clashing elements (a *motley* group)

moto-cross (mō'tō krōs) *n.* [*Fr*] a cross-country race for lightweight motorcycles

motor (mōt'ar) *n.* [*< L. movere, to move*] 1 anything that produces motion 2 an engine; esp., an internal-combustion engine 3 a machine for converting electric energy into mechanical energy —*adj.*

1 producing motion 2 of or powered by a motor 3 *pl.*, by, or for motor vehicles 4 of or involving muscular movements —*vi.* to travel by automobile

motor-bike *n.* [*Colloq.*] 1 a motor-driven bicycle 2 a light motorcycle

motor-boat *n.* a motor-driven boat, esp. a small one

motorcade ('-kād') *n.* [*MOTOR* + *-CADE*] an automobile procession

motor-car *n.* an automobile

motorcycle (-sī'kal) *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle propelled by an internal-combustion engine —**motorcyclist** *n.*

motor home a motor vehicle with a truck chassis, outfitted as a traveling home

motorist (mōt'ar ist) *n.* one who drives an automobile or travels by automobile

motorize ('-iz') *vt.* -ized, -izing to equip with a motor or with motor-driven vehicles —**motoriza-tion** *n.*

motor-man (-mān) *n.*, *pl.* -men one who drives an electric streetcar or electric locomotive

motor vehicle an automotive vehicle, esp. an automobile, truck, or bus

mot-tle (mōt'le) *vt.* -tled, -tling [*< MOTLEY*] to mark with blotches, etc. of different colors —**mot-tled** *adj.*

motto (mōt'ō) *n.*, *pl.* -tos or -tos [*It.*] a word; a word or saying that expresses the goals, ideals, etc., as of a nation

mould (mōld) *n.*, *vt.*, *vi.* chiefly *Brit.*, etc. *sp.* of **MOLD**, **MOLD**, **MOLD**

mould'ing *n.* chiefly *Brit.*, etc. *sp.* of **MOLDING**

mouldy (mōl'dē) *adj.* chiefly *Brit.*, etc. *sp.* of **MOLDY**

moult (mōlt) *vi.* chiefly *Brit.* *sp.* of **MOLT**

mound (maund) *n.* [*< ? MDu mond, protection*] a heap or bank of earth, sand, etc. —*vt.* to heap up

mount (maunt) *n.* [*< L. mons*] a mountain

mount (maunt) *vt.* [*< L. mons, mountain*] 1 to climb; ascend 2 to climb up on something, as a horse 3 to increase in amount —*vt.* 1 to go up; ascend (to *mount* stairs) 2 to get up on (a horse, platform, etc.) 3 to provide with horses (*mounted* police) 4 to place or fix (a jewel, picture, etc.) on or in the proper support, backing, etc. 5 to arrange (a dead animal, etc.) for exhibition 6 to place (a gun) into proper position for use 7 to prepare for and undertake (an expedition, etc.) —*n.* 1 a mounting 2 a horse, etc. for riding 3 the support, setting, etc. on or in which a thing is mounted

mountain (maunt'n) *n.* [*ult. < L. mons*] 1 a natural raised part of the earth, larger than a hill 2 a large pile, amount, etc. —*adj.* of or in mountains

mountain-ee' (-ir') *n.* 1 one who lives in a mountainous region 2 a mountain climber

mountain goat a long-haired, goatlike antelope of the Rocky Mountains

mountain lion **COUGAR**

mountain-ous *adj.* 1 full of mountains 2 like a mountain; esp., huge

mountain sickness weakness, nausea, etc. caused by thin air at high altitudes

mount-bank (maunt'ā bank') *n.* [*< It. montare, to mount + in, on + banca, bench*] a charlatan or quack

more, death]

[*< L. mors, physical desires*]

—**mortifi-**

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distinguished from multichannel (stereophonic, binaural, etc.) types. More correctly but less universally called monophonic recorder.

monitor—1. To listen to a communication service, without disturbing it, to determine its freedom from trouble or interference. 2. A device (e.g., a receiver, oscilloscope, teleprinter, etc.) used for checking signals. 3. A software package or a hardware device that can be used to measure the performance of a system or the utilization of specific devices. 4. Any device used to observe or measure a parameter. 5. Any device for listening incidentally to an audio signal that is primarily directed to some other purpose at that moment. A monitor loudspeaker is used for auditioning a recording or radio program incidentally to its committal to tape or its broadcast. 6. The operator of a television monitoring system who selects one out of several camera images for broadcasting. 7. A TV set without a tuner used to directly display the composite video signal from a camera, videotape recorder, or special-effects generator. 8. A controller of the operation of the various programs available, the monitor can access the editor, assembler, or other programs. 9. A program that controls a computer's basic operation, telling it how and where to acquire the programs and data, where to store them, and how to run them. 10. A device for video viewing connected directly to the camera output. A true monitor does not incorporate channel selector components or audio components.

monitored fast forward—A feature in a cartridge deck whereby the playback amplifier is left on at low volume during fast forward so the user can hear the program running through at the faster speed, to spot or cue up to the desired program.

monitor head—A playback head that is separated from the record head, enabling the recordist to listen to what is coming off the tape a fraction of a second after it has been recorded and while the recording is still in progress. Without a monitor head, a tape must be recorded to its end and then rewound and replayed before the recordist can evaluate the tape. On some cassette decks with monitor capability, the monitor head is not completely separate, but is built into the same shell as the record head.

monitoring—1. Observing the characteristics of transmitted signals as they are being transmitted. 2. Listening to a communication service without disturbing it to determine its quality or freedom from trouble or interference.

monitoring amplifier—A power amplifier used primarily for evaluation and supervision of a program.

monitoring key—A key that, when operated, permits an attendant or operator to listen on a telephone circuit without causing appreciable impairment of transmission on the circuit.

monitoring radio receiver—A radio receiver for checking the operation of a transmitting station.

monitors—Programs that control the operation of an entire computer system. They often contain routines that tell the computer how to communicate with the outside world and how to allocate resources.

monitor systems—Programs that supervise other programs and keep computers functioning efficiently with a minimum of assistance from human operators.

monkey chatter—Garbled speech or music heard along with a desired program. This interference occurs when the side frequencies of an adjacent-channel station beat with the signal from the desired station.

monoboard microcomputer—*See* single-board microcomputer.

monobrid—A method of manufacturing an integrated circuit by using more than one monolithic chip within the same package.

monobrid circuit—An integrated circuit using a combination of monolithic and multichip techniques by means of which a number of monolithic circuits or a monolithic device in combination with separate diffused or thin-film components are interconnected in a single package.

monochromatic—1. Pertaining to or consisting of a single color. 2. Radiation of a single wavelength.

monochromatic emissivity—*See* total emissivity.

monochromaticity—The degree of response to one color.

monochromatic light—Light consisting of just one wavelength. No light is completely monochromatic. The closest approach is particular lines in the mercury 198 spectrum excited in a discharge tube with no electrodes.

monochromatic sensitivity—The response of a device to light of a given color only.

monochromator—An instrument used to isolate narrow portions of the spectrum by making use of the dispersion of light into its component colors.

monochrome—Also called black-and-white in referring to television. 1. Having only one chromaticity—usually achromatic, or black and white and all shades of gray. 2. Black and white with all shades of gray.

monochrome channel—In a color television system, any path intended to carry the monochrome signal (although it may carry other signals also).

monochrome channel bandwidth—The bandwidth of the path that carries the monochrome signal.

monochrome signal—1. In a monochrome TV transmission, the signal wave that controls the luminance values in the picture. 2. In a color-television transmission signal wave, the portion with major control of luminance, whether displayed in color or monochrome.

monochrome television—Also called black-and-white television. Television in which the final reproduced picture is monochrome. That is, it has only shades of gray between black and white.

monochrome transmission—Also called black-and-white transmission. 1. In television, the transmission of a signal wave that represents the brightness (luminance) values in the picture, but not the color (chrominance) values.

monoclinic—A crystal structure in which two of the three axes are perpendicular to the third, but not to each other.

monocord switchboard—A local-battery telephone switchboard in which each line terminates in a single jack and plug.

monocrystal—A crystal of material that has a continuous lattice structure and orientation throughout its volume, in contrast with the multigrain structure of a polycrystal. Almost all semiconductor devices are fabricated from monocrystalline material.

monocrystalline—Material made up of a single continuous crystal.

monoergic—A type of emission in which the particles or radiations are produced with a small energy spread (i.e., a "line spectrum").

monofier—A complete master oscillator and power amplifier system contained in a single evacuated envelope. It is equivalent electrically to a stable low-noise oscillator, an isolator, and a two- or three-cavity klystron amplifier.

monofilament—A single-strand filament, as opposed to a braided or twisted filament.

pro-tee'tor-ate (-ət) *n.* a state controlled and protected by a stronger state.
pro'te-gē (prō'ta-zhā) *n.* a person protected or aided by another. □ *prodigy*
pro'te-in (prō'tēn) *n.* an organic substance, an essential element of diet.

protein
 (← Coined by 19th-c. Dutch chemist Gerardus Mulder, based on Greek *prōteios*, primary.)

pro tem'po-re (prō tem'pə-rē) (*Lat.*) for the time being.

pro'test (prō'test) *v.i.* & *i.* 1, declare solemnly. 2, remonstrate; formally object to. 3, declare to be dishonored by nonpayment, as a check, etc. — *n.* a formal declaration of disapproval. — **pro'tes'ta'tion** (prō'tis-tā'shan) *n.*

Pro'te'st-ant (prō'tis-tant) *adj.* pert. to a Christian church not Roman or Orthodox Catholic. — *n.* a member of such a church. — **Pro'te'st-ant-ism**, *n.*

pro'tha-la-mi-um (prō'thə-lā'mē-əm) *n.* a pre-wedding ode.

prothalamium
 (← Coined (as *prothalamion*) by 16th-c. English poet Edmund Spenser.)

pro-to- (prō-tō) *pref.* first in time; principal; chief.

pro'to-col (prō'tə-kol) *n.* 1, a draft of a treaty or agreement. 2, the formal procedure in official or diplomatic society. 3, (*Computers*) a standard for communication between devices.

pro'ton (prō'ton) *n.* a particle of the atom, carrying a positive charge of electricity.

pro'to-plasm (prō'tə-plaz'am) *n.* the substance of which all animal and plant cells are composed. — **pro'to-plas-mic**, *adj.*

pro'to-type (prō'tə-tīp) *n.* the original form; pattern; model.

Pro'to-zo'a (prō'tə-zō'ə) *n.pl.* all animals that consist of a single cell. — **pro'to-zo'an**, *adj.* & *n.*

pro-tract' (prō-trakt') *v.i.* 1, prolong. 2, draw to scale; chart. — **pro-trac'tion**, *n.*

pro-trac'tor (-ər) *n.* 1, a muscle that extends a part of the body. 2, a device for measuring or drawing angles.

pro-trude' (prō-trood') *v.i.* & *i.* stick out; project. — **pro-tru'sion** (-trōo'zhan) *n.*

pro-tu'ber-ant (prō-tū'bar-ənt) *adj.* bulging out; prominent. — **pro-tu'ber-ance**, *n.*

proud (prəwd) *adj.* 1, haughty; arrogant.

fat, fate, fār, fāre, fāll, āsk; met, hē, hēr, maybe; pīn, plīne; not, nōte, ōr, t

2, self-respectful. 3, being gratified or elated. 4, imposing; splendid. 5, spirited. — **proud'ness**, *n.* — **proud flesh**, excessive granulation of a healing wound or sore.

prove (prūv) *v.i.* 1, test the qualities of. 2, make certain, by adducing evidence. 3, probate. 4, make a proof of (type). — *v.i.* turn out (to be). — **prov'en**, *adj.* proved. — **proving ground**, a place or occasion for testing.

prov'e-nance (prov's-nans) *n.* source; derivation.

prov'en-der (prov'an-dar) *n.* dry food for animals; fodder.

prov'er'b (prov'ərb) *n.* 1, a well-known truth expressed as a maxim. 2, a byword. — **pro-ver'bi-al** (prə-vēr'bi-əl) *adj.*

pro-vid'e' (prə-vid') *v.i.* 1, procure beforehand. 2, (with *with*) furnish. 3, supply what is needed. 3, stipulate. — **pro-vid'ed**, **pro-vid'ing**, *conj.* on the condition that.

prov'i-dence (prov'i-dans) *n.* 2, thrift; economy. 2, (*cap.*) God; divine care.

prov'i-dent (prov'i-dant) *adj.* thrifty; foresighted.

prov'i-den'tial (prov'i-den'shal) *adj.* 1 of or by divine guidance. 2, opportune.

prov'in'ce (prov'ins) *n.* 1, an administrative division of a country. 2, (*pl.*) rural regions. 3, a proper sphere of action. 4, division or department of knowledge.

prov'in'cial (prə-vin'shal) *adj.* 1, of province. 2, rustic. 3, narrow; not cosmopolitan. — **prov'in'cial-ism**, *n.*

prov'i'sion (prə-vizh'ən) *n.* 1, preparation. 2, (*pl.*) stores; supplies, as of food. — *a* proviso; condition, as in a contract. — *v.i.* supply with a store of food.

prov'i'sion-al *adj.* 1, conditional; temporary.

prov'i'so (prə-vi'zō) *n.* [*pl.* -sos (-zōz)] condition, esp. in a contract. — **prov'i-sor-y** (-zō-rē) *adj.*

prov'o-ca'tion (prov'ə-kā'shan) *n.* 1, a or effect of provoking. 2, a cause of anger or resentment. 3, stimulus; incitement.

pro-voe'a-tive (prə-vok'ə-tiv) *adj.* setting to provoke, arouse, or stimulate. — **pro-voe'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

pro-voke' (prə-vok') *v.i.* 1, incense; irritate. 2, arouse; goad. 3, incite; stir up.

pro-vo-lo'ne (prō-və-lō'nē) *n.* a mutton cheese.

prov'ost (prov'ast) *n.* a supervisor; head. — **provost marshal**, a chief of military police.

building and launching guided missiles 2 such missiles

mis-sion (mish'ən) *n.* || < L *mittere*, send || 1 a sending out or being sent out to perform a special service 2 a) a group of persons sent by a religious body to spread its religion, esp. in a foreign land b) its headquarters 3 a diplomatic delegation 4 a group of technicians, specialists, etc. sent to a foreign country 5 the special duty for which one is sent 6 a special task to which one devotes one's life; calling

mis'sion-ary (-er'ē) *adj.* of religious missions or missionaries —*n.*, *pl.* -ies a person sent on a religious mission

mis-sive (mis'iv) *n.* || < L *mittere*, send || a letter or written message

mis-spell' *vt.*, *vi.* -spelled' or -spell', -spell'ing to spell incorrectly

mis-spend' *vt.* -spent', -spend'ing to spend improperly or wastefully

mis-state' *vt.* -stated', -stat'ing to state incorrectly or falsely —**mis-state'ment** *n.*

mis'step' *n.* 1 a wrong or awkward step 2 a mistake in conduct

mist (mist) *n.* || OE || 1 a large mass of water vapor, less dense than a fog 2 anything that dims or obscures —*vt.*, *vi.* to make or become misty

mis-take (mi stāk') *vt.* -took', -tak'en, -tak'ing || < ON *mistaka*, take wrongly || to understand or perceive wrongly —*vi.* to make a mistake —*n.* an idea, answer, act, etc. that is wrong; error or blunder —**mis-tak'able** *adj.*

mis-tak'en *adj.* 1 wrong; having an incorrect understanding 2 incorrect; said of ideas, etc.

mis-ter (mis'tər) *n.* || < MASTER || 1 [M-] a title used before the name of a man or his office and usually written *Mr.* 2 [Colloq.] sir

mis-time (mis'tim', mis'-) *vt.* -timed', -tim'ing to do or say at the wrong time

mis-tle-toe (mis'al tō') *n.* || < OE *mistel*, mistletoe + *tan*, a twig || a parasitic evergreen plant with yellowish flowers and shiny, white, poisonous berries

mis-took (mis took') *vt.*, *vi.* *pt.* of MISTAKE

mis-tral (mi strāl', mis'trəl) *n.* || [Fr < Prov, master-wind] a cold, dry northwind that blows over the Mediterranean coast of France

mis-treat' *vt.* to treat wrongly or badly —**mis-treat'ment** *n.*

mis-tress (mis'tris) *n.* || < OFr, fem. of *maître*, master || 1 a woman who is head of a household or institution 2 a woman, nation, etc. that has control, power, etc. 3 a woman with whom a man is having a prolonged affair 4 [Chiefly Brit.] a female schoolteacher 5 [M-] [Obs.] a title used before the name of a woman; now replaced by *Mrs.*, *Miss*, or *Ms.*

mis'trial *n.* *Law* a trial made void, as because of an error in the proceedings or the inability of the jury to reach a verdict

mis'trust' *n.* lack of trust or confidence —*vt.*, *vi.* to have no trust in; doubt —**mis'trust'ful** *adj.*

misty (mis'tē) *adj.* -fer-, -fest' 1 of, like, or covered with mist 2 blurred, as by mist; vague —**mist'ly** *adv.* —**mist'iness** *n.*

mis'un-der-stand' *vt.* -stood', -stand'ing to fail to understand correctly; misinterpret

mis'un-der-stand'ing *n.* 1 a failure to understand; mistake of meaning, etc. 2 a quarrel or disagreement

mis-use (mis'yūz', for *n.*, -yūz') *vt.* -used', -us'ing 1 to use improperly 2 to treat badly or harshly —*n.* incorrect or improper use

mite (mit) *n.* || OE || 1 a tiny arachnid, often parasitic upon animals or plants 2 a very small sum of money 3 a very small creature or object

mit-er (mit'ər) *n.* || < Gr *mitra*, headband || 1 a tall, ornamented cap worn by bishops and abbots 2 *Carpentry* a joint formed by fitting together two pieces beveled to form a corner; now usually *miter joint*

mit'igate (mit'ə gāt') *vt.*, *vi.* -gat'ed, -gat'ing || < L *mitis*, soft || 1 to make or become less severe, less

painful, etc. 2 || < confusion with MILITATE || to operate or work (*against*): a loose usage —**mit'ig-a'tion** *n.*

mi-to-sis (mi tō'sis) *n.* || < Gr *mitos*, thread || the process by which a cell divides into two so that the nucleus of each new cell has the full number of chromosomes —**mito'tic** (-tīt'ik) *adj.*

mitt (mit) *n.* || < fol. || 1 a glove covering the hand and forearm, but only part of the fingers 2 [Slang] a hand 3 a) *Baseball* a padded glove, worn for protection b) a boxing glove

mit-ten (mit'n) *n.* || < OFr *mitaine* || a glove with a thumb but no separately divided fingers

mix (miks) *vt.* mixed in a single mass 2 to make by blending ingredients [*to mix a cake*] 3 to combine [*to mix work and play*] 4 to blend electronically (recorded sounds, etc.) on (a tape, etc.) —*vi.* 1 to be mixed or blended 2 to get along together —*n.* 1 a mixture 2 a beverage for mixing with alcoholic liquor 3 the blend of sounds in a recording, etc. —**mix up** 1 to mix thoroughly 2 to confuse 3 to involve or implicate (in); usually used in the passive —**mix'able** *adj.* —**mix'er** *n.*

mixed (miks) *adj.* 1 blended 2 made up of different parts, classes, races, etc., or of both sexes 3 confused

mixed number a number consisting of a whole number and a fraction, as $3\frac{1}{2}$

mix-ture (miks'char) *n.* 1 a mixing or being mixed 2 something mixed

mix-up' *n.* a confusion; tangle

miz-zen-mast (miz'an mast', -mæst) *n.* || < L *medius*, middle || the mast third from the bow in a ship

ml milliliter(s)

MM Mademoiselle

mm millimeter(s)

MM Messieurs

Mme Madame

Mmes or **Mmes.** mesdames

Mn *Chem.* symbol for manganese

mne-mo'n'ic (nē mōn'ik) *adj.* || < Gr *mnēmōn*, mindful || of or helping the memory

mo. month

Mo *Chem.* symbol for molybdenum

MO || L *modus operandi* || mode of operation Also *m.o.*

moan (mōn) *n.* [prob. < OE *mænan*, complain] a low, mournful sound, as of sorrow or pain —*vi.*, *vt.* 1 to utter or say with a moan 2 to complain (about)

moat (mōt) *n.* || < OFr *mote*, mound || a deep, broad ditch, often filled with water, around a fortress or castle

mob (mōb) *n.* || < L *mobile* (*vulgus*), movable (crowd) || 1 a disorderly, lawless crowd 2 any crowd 3 the masses: a contemptuous term 4 [Slang] a gang of criminals —*vt.* **mobbed**, **mob'b'ing** 1 to crowd around and attack, annoy, etc. 2 to throng

mo-bile (mō'bəl; also, -bil & for *n.*, usually, -bēl' & chiefly Brit & Cdn, -bil') *adj.* || < L *movere*, to move || 1 moving or movable 2 movable by means of a motor vehicle [*a mobile X-ray unit*] 3 that can change rapidly or easily; adaptable 4 characterized by ease in change of social status —*n.* a piece of abstract sculpture which aims to depict movement, as by an arrangement of thin forms, rings, etc. suspended and set in motion by air currents —**mo-bil'ity** (-bil'ə tē) *n.*

-mobile (mō bēl') || < (AUTO)MOBILE || combining form motorized vehicle [*bookmobile*]

mobile home a movable dwelling set more or less permanently at a location: cf. **MOTOR HOME**

mo'bi-lize' (-bā līz') *vt.*, *vi.* -lized', -lizing to make or become organized and ready, as for war —**mo'bi-liz'a'tion** *n.*

Mö-bi'us strip (mō'bē əs, mō'-) || after A.F. Möbius, 19th-c. Ger mathematician || a one-edged geometric surface with only one continuous side, formed by giving a 180° twist to a narrow strip of paper and connecting the two ends

mob-ster (mōb'stər) *n.* [Slang] a gangster

moc-ca-sin (mōk'ə sən) *n.* || < Amlnd || 1 a hellless

2, indiscriminate; assorted. 3, (*Informal*) mentally confused. —mixed metaphor, the incongruous combination of two or more metaphors in the same sentence. —mixed number, a number consisting of an integer and a fraction.

mix'er (-ər) *n.* 1, one who or that which mixes. 2, a sociable person. 3, a party.

mix'ture (miks'chər) *n.* the act, state, or result of mixing; a conglomeration; medley.

mix'up (miks'up) *n.* a confused situation; a tangle.

miz'zen-mast (miz'ən-mást) *n.* the after or third mast of a vessel. Also, *miz'zen*.

mne-mon'ic (ni-mon'ik) *adj.* pert. to or assisting the memory. —*n.* an aid in remembering. —*mne-mon'ically*, *adv.*

—*mne-mon'ics*, *n. sing.* a technique for improving the memory.

mo'a (mō'ə) *n.* a large extinct bird of N.Z.

moan (mōn) *v.i.* 1, utter a low inarticulate sound expressive of suffering. 2, make a similar sound, as the wind. —*n.* such a sound.

moat (mōt) *n.* a deep, water-filled trench around a fortified place.

mob *n.* 1, an incoherent, disorderly crowd of people. 2, any assemblage of persons or things (used disparagingly). 3, the common mass of people. —*v.t.* [mobbed, mob'blig] crowd around or attack.

mob, mobile

↔ From the Latin phrase *mobile vulgus*, fickle crowd, from *mobills*, movable, fickle.

mo'bile (mō'bəl) *adj.* 1, easily moving or movable. 2, changing easily; facile; responsive. —*n.* a sculpture whose parts may be moved by a breeze. —**mo'bil'ity** (mō-bil'ə-tē) *n.* —mobile home, a house trailer. □ *mob*

mo'bi'lize (mō'bə-līz) *v.t. & i.* organize or put in readiness for service. —**mo'bi'liz'a'tion**, *n.*

mob'oc'racy (mob-ok'rə-sē) *n.* rule by the mob.

mob'ster (mob'stər) *n.* (*Slang*) one of a criminal mob; gangster.

moc'ca'sin (mok'ə-sən) *n.* 1, a shoe of soft leather. 2, a venomous water snake.

mo'cha (mō'ka) *n.* 1, a choice coffee. 2, a flavor of chocolate and coffee. 3, a fine glove leather.

mock (mok) *v.t.* 1, ridicule; deride;

mimic. 2, defy; deceive. —*v.i.* scoff; jeer. —*adj.* being an imitation, as a *mock battle*. —**mock orange**, a shrub, the common *Syringa*. —**mock turtle soup**, a soup made of veal or other meat and seasoned to imitate turtle soup.

mock'ery (mok'ə-rē) *n.* 1, ridicule; object of ridicule. 2, an imitation; a travesty. —**mock-'hero'ic** *adj. & n.* (a work) burlesquing the heroic style.

mock'ing-bird (mok'ing-bərd) *n.* an imitative songbird of the So. U.S.

mock-'up (mok'up) *n.* 1, a model, built to scale, as of a machine. 2, a layout of printed or other matter.

mod *adj.* (*Informal*) 1, a style of dress fashionable in the 1960s. 2, up-to-date

mode (mōd) *n.* 1, a manner of acting or doing; method. 2, the manner of existence or action of anything. 3, the customary usage; the prevailing fashion. 4, (*Music*) a form of scale. 5, (*Gram.*) mood. —**mod'al** (mō'dəl) *adj.*

mod'el (mō'dəl) *n.* 1, a standard for imitation or comparison. 2, a copy, usually in miniature. 3, an image for later reproduction. 4, a subject for an artist. 5, one employed to wear and display clothes, pose for pictures, etc. —*adj.* 1, serving as a model. 2, exemplary. —*v.t. & i.* 1, form according to, or make, a model. 2, act as a model.

mo'dem (mō'dem) *n.* a device for converting signals from one mode of transmission to another; esp. a device for transmitting data over telephone lines.

mod'erate (mod'ər-ət) *adj.* 1, restrained; temperate; kept or keeping within reasonable limits. 2, medium; mediocre. —*n.* one who avoids extreme opinions or actions. —*v.t. & i.* (mod'ə-rāt) 1, make or become less severe or intense. 2, preside over a meeting. —**mod'era'tion**, *n.* temperance. —**mod'era'tor**, *n.* a presiding officer.

mod'era'to (mōd'ə-rā'tō) *adj. & adv.* (*It., Music*) moderate in tempo.

mod'ern (mod'ərn) *adj.* pert. to or characteristic of present or recent times. —*n.* a person of the present era, or of modern tastes. □ *contemporary*

mod'ern-ism (-iz-əm) *n.* practice or advocacy of radically new customs, design, etc. —**mod'ern-ist**, *n. & adj.* —**mod'ernis'tic**, *adj.*

mod'ernize (-īz) *v.t. & i.* make or become modern; renovate. —**mod'erniza'tion**, *n.*

mod'est (mod'ist) *adj.* 1, manifesting hu-

fat, fāte, fār, fāre, fāll, āsk; met, hē, hēr, maybē; pin, plne; not, nōte, ōr, too!

from various plants and trees and used in varnishes, plastics, etc. 2 resin —res'in-ous *adj.*
re-sist (ri zist') *vt.* [*< L re-, back + sistere, to set*] 1 to withstand; fend off 2 to oppose actively; fight against —*vi.* to oppose or withstand something —**re-sist'er** *n.* —**re-sist'ible** *adj.*
re-sist'ance *n.* 1 a resisting 2 power to resist, as to ward off disease 3 opposition of some force, thing, etc. to another, as to the flow of an electric current —**re-sist'ant** *adj.*
re-sist'less *adj.* 1 irresistible 2 unable to resist; unresisting
re-sis'tor *n.* a device used in an electrical circuit to provide resistance
re'sole' *vt.* -soled', -sol'ing to put a new sole on (a shoe, etc.)
re-sol'u-te (rez'a loot') *adj.* [*see RE- & SOLVE*] fixed and firm in purpose; determined —**re-sol'u-tely** *adv.*
re-sol'u-tion *n.* 1 the act or result of resolving something 2 a thing determined upon; decision as to future action 3 a resolute quality of mind 4 a formal statement of opinion or determination by an assembly, etc.
re-solve (ri zolv') *vt.* -solved', -solv'ing [*see RE- & SOLVE*] 1 to break up into separate parts; analyze 2 to change; used reflexively 3 to reach as a decision; determine 4 to solve (a problem) 5 to decide by vote —*vi.* 1 to be resolved, as by analysis 2 to come to a decision; determine —*n.* 1 firm determination 2 a formal resolution —**re-solv'able** *adj.*
re-solved' *adj.* determined; resolute
re-so-nant (rez'a nant) *adj.* [*< L resonare, resound*] 1 resounding 2 intensifying sound [resonant walls] 3 sonorous; vibrant [*a resonant voice*] —**res'o-nance** *n.* —**res'o-nate'** (-nat'), -nat'ed, -nat'ing, *vt.*, *vi.*
res'o-na'tor *n.* a device that produces, or increases sound by, resonance
re-sort (ri zort') *vt.* [*< OFr re-, again + sortir, go out*] to have recourse; turn (to) for help, etc. [*to resort to lies*] —*n.* 1 a place to which people go often, as on vacation 2 a source of help, support, etc.; recourse —*as a last resort* as the last available means
re-sound (ri zmand') *vt.* [*< L resonare*] 1 to reverberate 2 to make a loud, echoing sound —**re-sound'ing** *adj.* —**re-sound'ingly** *adv.*
re-source (re'sors', ri sors') *n.* [*< OFr re-, again + source, spring up*] 1 something that lies ready for use or can be drawn upon for aid 2 [*pl.*] wealth; assets 3 resourcefulness
re-source'ful *adj.* able to deal effectively with problems, etc. —**re-source'ful-ness** *n.*
re-spect (ri spekt') *vt.* [*< L re-, back + specere, look at*] 1 to feel or show honor or esteem for 2 to show consideration or regard 3 [*pl.*] expressions of regard 4 a particular detail 5 reference; relation [*with respect to the problem*] —**re-spect'ful** *adj.* —**re-spect'fully** *adv.*
re-spect'able *adj.* 1 worthy of respect or esteem 2 proper; correct 3 fairly good in quality or size 4 presentable —**re-spect'abil'ity** *n.* —**re-spect'ably** *adv.*
re-spect'ing *prep.* concerning; about
re-spect'ive *adj.* as relates individually to each one
re-spect'ively *adv.* in regard to each, in the order named
res-pi-ra-tion (res'pa ra'shan) *n.* [*see RESPIRE*] act or process of breathing —**res-pi-ra'tory** (res'par a to're, ri spi'ra-) *adj.*
res'pi-ra'tor *n.* 1 a mask, as of gauze, to prevent the inhaling of harmful substances 2 an apparatus to maintain breathing by artificial means
re-spi-re (ri spi'r) *vi.*, *vt.* -spired', -spir'ing [*< L re-, back + spirare, breathe*] to breathe
res-pite (res'pit) *n.* [*see RESPECT*] 1 a delay or postponement 2 temporary relief, as from pain or work
re-splend-ent (ri splen'dant) *adj.* [*< L re-, again +*

splendere, to shine] shining brightly; dazzling —**re-splend'ence** *n.* —**re-splend'ently** *adv.*
re-spond (ri spind') *vi.* [*< L re-, back + spondere, to pledge*] 1 to answer; reply 2 to react 3 to have a favorable reaction
re-spond'ent *adj.* responding —*n.* Law a defendant
re-sponse (ri spins') *n.* [*see RESPOND*] 1 something said or done in answer; reply 2 words sung or spoken by the congregation or choir replying to the clergyman 3 any reaction to a stimulus
re-spon-sibil'ity (ri spin'sa bil'a te) *n.*, *pl.* -ties 1 a being responsible; obligation 2 a thing or person that one is responsible for
re-spon'sible (-bal) *adj.* 1 expected or obliged to account (for); answerable (to) 2 involving obligation or duties 3 that is the cause of something 4 able to distinguish between right and wrong 5 dependable; reliable —**re-spon'sibly** *adv.*
re-spon'sive *adj.* reacting readily, as to suggestion —**re-spon'sively** *adv.* —**re-spon'sive-ness** *n.*
rest' (rest) *n.* [*OE*] 1 sleep or repose 2 ease or inactivity after exertion 3 relief from anything distressing, tiring, etc. 4 absence of motion 5 a resting place 6 a supporting device 7 Music a measured interval of silence between tones, or a symbol for this —*vi.* 1 to get ease and refreshment by sleeping or by ceasing from work 2 to be at ease 3 to be or become still 4 to lie, sit, or lean 5 to be placed or based (in, on, etc.) 6 to be found (the fault rests with him) 7 to rely; depend —*vt.* 1 to give rest to 2 to put for ease, support, etc. *rest your head here!* 3 Law to stop introducing evidence in (a case) —*lay to rest to bury*
rest² (rest) *n.* [*< L restare, remain*] 1 what is left 2 [*with pl. v.*] the others —*vi.* to go on being *rest assured!*
rest-au-rant (res'ta rant') *n.* [*Fr: see RESTORE*] a place where meals can be bought and eaten
rest-au-ra-teur (res'ta tur', -toor') *n.* [*Fr*] one who owns or operates a restaurant Also **rest-tau-ran-teur** (res'ta ran'tur', -toor')
rest'ful (rest'fal) *adj.* 1 full of or giving rest 2 quiet; peaceful —**rest'fully** *adv.*
rest home a residence that provides care for aged persons or convalescents
res-ti-tu-tion (res'ta too'shan) *n.* [*< L re-, again + statuer, set up*] 1 a giving back of something that has been lost or taken away; restoration 2 reimbursement, as for loss
res-tive (res'tiv) *adj.* [*< OFr rester, remain*] 1 unruly or balky 2 nervous under restraint; restless —**res'tively** *adv.* —**res'tive-ness** *n.*
rest'less *adj.* 1 unable to relax; uneasy 2 giving no rest; disturbed [*restless sleep*] 3 rarely quiet or still; active 4 discontented —**rest'lessly** *adv.* —**rest'less-ness** *n.*
res-to-ra-tion (res'ta ra'shan) *n.* 1 a restoring or being restored 2 something restored, as by rebuilding
re-stor-a-tive (ri stor'a tiv) *adj.* able to restore health, consciousness, etc. —*n.* something that is restorative
re-store (ri stor') *vt.* -stored', -stor'ing [*< L re-, again + staturare, to erect*] 1 to give back (something taken, lost, etc.) 2 to return to a former or normal state, or to a position, rank, use, etc. 3 to bring back to health, strength, etc.
re-strain (ri strain') *vt.* [*< L re-, back + stringere, draw tight*] 1 to hold back from action; check; suppress 2 to limit; restrict
re-strained (ri strain't) *n.* 1 a restraining or being restrained 2 a means of restraining 3 confinement 4 control of emotions, impulses, etc.; reserve
re-strict (ri strikt') *vt.* [*see RESTRAIN*] to keep within limits; confine —**re-strict'ed** *adj.* —**re-strict'ive** *n.*
re-strict'ive *adj.* 1 restricting 2 Gram. designating a subordinate clause or phrase that limits the reference of the word it modifies and is not set off by punctuation
rest-room (rest'room) *n.* a room in a public building, equipped with toilets, washbowls, etc. Also **rest room**
re-struc-ture (re struk'char) *vt.* -tured, -turing to

ined. The output stage has low not too important.

—1. An optical fiber made with gets progressively lower as the An optical fiber in which the s in the fiber, usually decreasing ily from the center to the surface. x of refraction decreases with e from the center of the core.

—A combination of insulation improve the distribution of the e combination is subjected.

ansistor—See rate-grown tran-

ctric arm—A thermoelectric on that changes continuously in ent.

at which a variable quantity for example, potential gradient is il along a conductor or through a

ers—Optical fibers that keep a r for a longer time by gradually is back to the core of the fiber way to the surface. While the a longer distance than those e down the center of the fiber, the ed to slow down the light. This ions in proximity for a longer sed in almost all phone company

ge generating electric field meter.

one—A microphone in which is with the sound pressure. See e.

increase in the size of the crystal or other material over a period. mass and weight in the metric

ing-shaped iron armature around nd. Each turn is tapped from the ng to a commutator segment.

8—The period during which e retained before reusing so that ed in the event of loss of infor- etic tape.

ation—See GSI.

Small particles of carbon used in

characteristic of the output data of a e measure of granularity is the output data when it is in a digital ment is also called least count.

presentation of the relationship

ables

pecially designed electron mem- epe principles, in which electri- ed and recovered at different

scanning rates. It is used in radar and computer applica- tions.

graphic—A symbol produced by a process such as handwriting, drawing, or printing.

graphical analysis—The use of diagrams and other graphic methods to obtain operating data and answers to scientific or mathematical problems.

graphical data operations—Manipulations that a system can perform on points, lines, symbols, angles, and other graphical representations. These operations include delete, insert, replace, move, rotate, expand, contract, and extrapolate.

graphical language—A programming language that expresses programs in a graphical form resembling flowcharts.

graphic equalizer—1. An equalizer that functions simultaneously at a number of preset frequencies, any of which may be boosted or cut independently of all others. Often done at standard 1, 1/2, 1/3, or 1/6 octave center frequencies. Graphic equalizers are generally peaking-type equalizers. 2. A multiband equalizer whose controls are sliders, so that their settings can be seen as a rough graph of their frequency response characteristics. 3. Tone control device that uses separate adjustments to cut or boost different frequencies within the audio band. A graphic equalizer provides greater control over tone than single-knob tone controls.

graphic instrument—See recording instrument.

graphics—1. In communications systems, an information mode in which intelligence is reproduced by use of a graphic system (a variation of facsimile). 2. Nonvoice analog information modes and devices such as facsimile and television. 3. Using computer technology to create a drawing that is usually displayed on a terminal or plotter.

graphics board—A hardware add-on that boosts a computer's graphics capabilities. Common graphics adapters include CGA, EGA, VGA, and Super VGA.

graphic symbol—An electronic circuit diagram symbol formed using one or more basic elements such as lines, circles, arcs, and squares. The meaning of a symbol is not changed by its orientation, although some symbols are generally shown in one direction by convention. Line width and symbol size do not affect a graphic symbol's meaning.

graphic tablet—A surface through which coordinate points can be transmitted by identification with a cursor or stylus.

graphic terminal—1. A cathode-ray-tube display. 2. An XY plotter.

graphite—A finely divided carbon used as a lubricant and in the construction of some carbon resistance elements. The most common use is in so-called lead pencils.

grass—The pattern produced by random noise on an A-scope; it appears as closely spaced, sharp, constantly moving pulses on the base line. See also random noise.

grasshopper fuse—A small fuse with a spring-loaded fusible wire. When the wire fuses to open the circuit, the spring shows a visible signal and closes an auxiliary circuit to actuate an alarm.

graticule—A calibrated screen placed in front of a cathode-ray tube for measurement purposes.

grating—A device for spreading out light or other radiation. It consists of narrow parallel slits in a plate or narrow parallel reflecting surfaces made by ruling grooves on polished metal. The slits or grooves break up the waves as they emerge. See also ultrasonic cross grating; ultrasonic space grating.

grating reflector—An antenna reflector consisting of an openwork metal structure that resembles a grating.

graphic — Greenwich mean time

Gratz rectifier—An arrangement of two rectifiers per phase connected into a three-phase bridge circuit to provide full-wave rectification.

gravity—The force that tends to pull bodies toward the center of the earth, thereby giving them weight. See also *g*.

gravity cell—A primary cell in which two electrolytes are kept separated by differences in specific gravity. It is a modification of the Daniell cell and is now obsolete.

gray body—A radiating body whose spectral emissivity remains the same at all wavelengths. It is in constant ratio of less than unity to the radiation of a blackbody radiator at the same temperature.

Gray code—1. A positional binary number notation in which any two numbers whose difference is 1 are represented by expressions that are the same except in one place or column and differ by only one unit in that place or column. 2. A numeric code composed of a number of bits, assigned in such a way that only one bit changes at each increment (or decrement). 3. A modified binary code. Sequential numbers are represented by binary expressions in which only one bit changes at a time; thus, errors are easily detected.

Gray-code test patterns—A sequence of input patterns in which only one input pin changes state at each test step.

gray image—Any image composed of the full spectrum of gray shades ranging from black to white.

gray scale—1. A series of regularly spaced tones ranging from white to black through intermediate shades if gray used as a reference scale for control purposes in photography or TV. 2. The discrete levels of the video signal between reference-black and reference-white levels.

gray-scale capability—The ability to accurately reproduce different light levels. At present there are several standards for judging gray-scale display. Some define each light "level" that makes up the scale as the brightness change discernible by the eye (typically a 3- to 5-percent change). Another standard, less subjective, defines gray scale as the difference in brightness required to produce a specified density change on processed film.

gray scale image—An image consisting of an array of pixels that can have more than two values.

great manual—Also called the accompaniment manual or lower manual. In an organ, the keyboard normally used for playing the accompaniment to the melody.

green-gain control—A variable resistor used in the matrix of a three-gun color television receiver to adjust the intensity of the green primary signal.

green gun—The electron gun whose beam, when properly adjusted, strikes only the green phosphor dots in the color picture tube.

green restorer—A dc restorer used in the green channel of a three-gun color-television picture-tube circuit.

green video voltage—The signal voltage that controls the grid of the green gun in a three-gun picture tube.

Greenwich civil time—See universal time.

Greenwich mean time—Abbreviated GMT or Gmt. The mean solar time at the meridian of Greenwich (zero longitude). It is used as a world-wide reference time. Also called zulu time, because of the Z time zone. This widely used standard time reference is equivalent to EDT plus 4 hours, EST or CDT plus 5 hours, CST or MDT plus 6 hours, MST or PDT plus 7 hours, and PST plus 8 hours.