

EXHIBIT D

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Dictionary
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

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troublesome ways (rockets and guided missiles are much too ... to be tested anywhere near a thickly populated area—*Time*) (loudspeakers remain the most ~ of all high-fidelity components—J.M.Conly) **3 a**: QUARRELSOME, CONTRARY (at the beginning the crowd was captious and ~, owing to delays and bad arrangements—Arnold Bennett) **b**: PEEVISH, IRITABLE (a child) (like a ~ mother hen rounding up a brood of willful chicks—H.J.Higdon) **syn** see IRITABLE

fractious-ly *adv*: in a fractious manner

fractious-ness *n*: -es; the quality or state of being fractious

fracto- *comb form* [L *fractus*]: broken up or (fractocumulus): fracture (fractography)

fractograph \frak'tog'raf\ *n*: [fracto- + -graph]: a fractographic photograph

fractograph-ic \frak'tog'raf-ik\ *adj*: of, used in, or relating to fractography

fractograph-ical-ly \frak'tog'raf-ik-ly\ *adv*: in a fractographic manner

fractography \frak'tog'raf-ee\ *n*: [fracto- + -graphy]: the microscopic study of fractured surfaces of metals at high magnification

fracture \frak'tʃʊ(r)\ *cap*, *var* of FRACTUR

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pieces) (this pluralized and ~ing society—Walter Lippmann) **2**: to break or divide into disorganized or not unified pieces (a foreign policy that is ~ed rather than organized to a focal purpose) (an old woman's ~ed memory—Meridel Le Sueur); to destroy by such breaking or dividing up (the remaining hopes of control of weapons have been ~ed by the new bomb—M.W.Straight)

fractmen-tal \frak'tmen-tal\ *adj*: FRAGMENTARY: consisting of fragmentary or detrital material (as conglomerate, sandstone, shale, or tuff)—compare CLASTIC **2**—**frag-men-tal-ly** \frak'tmen-tal-ly\ *adv*

frag-men-tal-ize \frak'tmen-tal-iz\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S: FRAGMENTIZE (his rapid oscillations of style and plot ...) ~ the American myth and destroy the cohesiveness of the allegory—Harvey Swados

frag-men-tar-i-ly \frak'tmen-tar-i-ly\ *adv*: in a fragmentary manner (the dim light penetrated only ~ into the drifting mist)

frag-men-tal-i-ness \frak'tmen-tal-i-ness\ *n*: -es; the quality or state of being fragmentary (the ~ of our approach and the unsystematic nature of our categories—Anna G. Hatcher) (exasperated by the ~ of the facts at my disposal—W.S.Maughan)

frag-men-ta-rism \frak'tmen-ta-riz-m\ *n*: [fragment + -ism]: FRAGMENTARINESS

frag-men-tary \frak'tmen-tar-i\ *adj*: 1: consisting of or composed of fragments (large leg bones, and others ~ remains of an elephant or of a mammoth—J.R.Stewart) (the sampling of most authors is necessarily ~—Uriel Weinreich) (historical links between certain of the more ~ letters—Robert Lawrence) 2: consisting of disconnected and incomplete parts (had only a ~ education): INCOMPLETE, PARTIAL (gave only a ~ account of the incident) 3: ~ (this viewpoint may prove to be optimistic, but ~ evidence so far has not suggested that it is—J.A.Morris b. 1904) 4: DISORGANIZED (our approach to the problem is still ~—N.Y.Times) (we need wholeness, but he is ~—E.R.Bentley) 5: dealing in or being only a fragment of a whole (the ~ wisdom of man, such as economics—Edward Sapir) **3**: FRAGMENTARY

frag-men-ta-tion \frak'tmen-ta-tion\ *n*: [fr. fragment + -ation] 1: the act or process of fragmenting or fracturing (the state of being fragmented or fractured) 2: the constant state of landholdings (in J.R.Stewart) (cried for the ~ of India—Time) (the growing ~ of the corporation into a multitude of divisions and departments—W.H.Whyte) 3: the act or process of making fragmentary or the state of becoming or being fragmentary (the contemporary pursuit of brevity, with its inevitable consequence of ~, in all fields of communication is alarming—F.L.Mott) (the ~ of the past was to be overcome by integration—Amer. Anthropologist) 4: a shattering into numerous and widely scattered fragments (as of a fragmentation bomb) 5: the fragments from the fragmentation of a shell, grenade, or bomb (the explosion rained ~ all about them) 6: disorganization of mind or behavior; a breakdown of the usual pattern of thought or action

fragmentation bomb or fragmentation shell *n*: a bomb or shell whose relatively thick casing is splintered upon explosion and thrown in fragments in all directions at high speed and temperature

fragment-ist \frak'tmen-tist\ *n*: [G, fr. fragment (fr. L fragmentum) + -ist]: a writer of a literary fragment

fragment-iza-tion \frak'tmen-ta-iz-ation\ *n*: -s; the act or process of fragmentizing or the state of being fragmented (up in arms against a ~ of their native lands—Sidney Wallach)

fragment-ize \frak'tmen-ta-iz\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S: to break up or to divide into pieces, sections, or fragments: FRAGMENT, FRAGMENTIZE 1b (the barriers of race, color, nationality, economic strife, religious belief, and political ideology which ~ our world—Christian Science Monitor) ~ vi: to fall apart; to break up or separate into pieces, parts, or fragments (watched the bridge ~ before his eyes)

fragan-ice \frak'gan-iss\ *n*: [F, fr. L fragrantia, fr. fragrant- + -ia] 1: the quality or state of having a sweet or pleasing odor: sweetness or pleasantness of smell (the ~ of flowers) (the ~ of balsam) **2 a**: a sweet smell or perfume (the ~ of roses) 3: the odor or perfume, cologne, or toilet water (as close as ~ clings to a woman's robe—John Galsworthy) **3 a**: a quality resembling a perfume (as in pleasantness, delicacy, or evanescence or in seeming to be an emanation) (a relationship that gave something of ~ to an occupation much in need of a spiritual or inhaling—William Faulkner) 4: of those days—Maurice Hewlett) (to handle a first edition of Montaigne ... was not without its poetic ~—H.J.Laski) **5**: something having such a quality (literature represents the ~ of culture—W.P.Webb)

SYN FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, SCENT, INCENSE, REDOLENCE, and BOUTIQUE agree in referring to a sweet or pleasant odor. FRAGRANCE usu. suggests the odor of flowers or a like pleasing and usu. delicate emanation (the soft wind from across the bayou brought in the garden fragrance—Stark Young) (their subtle fragrance of sandalwood, aloes, musk, cassia, and sweet pine—Elinor Wylie) (the fragrance of the garden was borne of pines, firs, and spruces in the forest—A.C.Morrison) PERFUME differs little from FRAGRANCE except in possibly suggesting a less delicate odor and commonly implying the odor of a liquid specially manufactured to emit it (the perfume of lilies had overcome the scent of books—John Galsworthy) (the strong perfume of oranges, of grapefruit, of lemon, of orange blossom, and of clove) SCENT in being often interchangeable with odor is more neutral in its connotations than FRAGRANCE or PERFUME, but in being also often interchangeable with PERFUME, esp. in British use, can apply to the fragrance as of flowers or any delicately perceived, usu. pleasant, odor (the still nights in the small town, with a scent of seaweed abroad—William Blake) (the scent of the apples—Robert Frost) (a delicate scent of apricots lingered in the flask at his side—Elinor Wylie) INCENSE applies to the agreeably odorous smoke of burning spices or aromatic gums or to any similar penetrating odor, often, because of the association of incense with religious rites, suggesting a spiritual or uplifting quality (incense-breathing—Thomas Gray) (the incense of mown fields) REDOLENCE now usu. suggests a mixture of fragrant, often pungent odors (the redolence of the forest) (the kitchen redolence of Christmas cooking and baking) BOUQUET in this comparison commonly applies to the discursive and esp. delicate fragrance of a good wine or liquor but can be extended to any odor, as of a food, suggesting this (some of the vocabulary of the winemaker has crept in, like the word bouquet, which means smell or scent, and yet is more descriptive of what the nose gets from a wine than either smell or scent—Mary Mabon) (luck that has been hanging a long time, so you can smell the bouquet—Time) (the grateful smell of cooking pork grew every moment more perfect in bouquet—Ethel Anderson)

fragan-cy \frak'gan-see\ *n*: -s; [L fragrantia] archaic: FRAGRANCE

fragrant \frak'trant\ *adj*: 1: OSWEGO TEA **2**: BEE BALM **2b** fragrant bedstraw *n*: a bedstraw (*Galium triflorum*) that has small white flowers and is fragrant when drying

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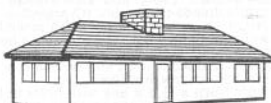
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ranch house *n* 1: the main dwelling house on a ranch 2: a one-story dwelling typically having an open plan and a low pitched roof



ranch house 2

ranchland *n* 1: land suitable for ranching 2: a ranch

ranch-man *n* 1: a man who works on a ranch 2: a rancher

ranch mink *n*: mink scientifically bred and raised for fur production

ran-cho *n* (chō, 'raan-, 'rān- *n* [MexSp, small ranch — more at RANCH])

ranchwoman *n*, *pl* **ranchwomen**: a woman who operates or lives on a ranch

ran-cid *n* (sīd, 'raan-, 'rān- *n* [adj. *l* **ran-cid**, *fr.* **ran-cid** to be rancid, stink] 1: having a rank smell or taste usu. from chemical change or decomposition: affecting the senses disagreeably or unpleasantly (~ butter) (the wet ~ smells of a basement — Ben Hecht) 2: showing an obnoxious quality

ran-cid-ness *n*-es

ran-cid-i-fi-ca-tion *n*, *pl* **ran-cid-i-fi-ca-tions**: the chemical change that produces rancidity

ran-cid-i-ty *n* (sīd-i-ty, 'raan-, -ōtē-, -i- *n*-es; the quality or state of being rancid: a rancid odor or flavor

ran-cio *n* (rān-tiō, 'rān- *n* [adj. *l* **ran-cio**, staid, old, rancio, *fr.* *l* **ran-cio** rancid — more at RANCID]) of, relating to, or constituting the nutty flavor peculiar to some fortified wines (as sherry and Madeira)

ran-cor *n* (rān-kōr, 'rān- *n* [see -or in *Explan Notes* [ME *ran-cor*, *fr.* *MF* *ran-cor*, *fr.* *LL* *ran-cor* rancidity, grudge, rancor, *fr.* *l* **ran-cōre** to be rancid, stink + -or]: vehement hatred or ill will; intense malignity or spite: deep-seated enmity: inveterate malice: a deep-seated grudge: in the political ~ the times — E.M.Coulter] **syn** see ENMITY

ran-cored *n* (rān-kōrd, 'rān- *n* [adj. *l* **ran-cored**, infected by rancor: made rancorous (voice, ~ by a deep-seated ~, malignity — Beatrice Levin)

ran-cor-ous *n* (kōr-ōs, 'rān- *n* [adj. *l* **ran-cor-ous**, infected by rancor: evincing or caused by rancor: deeply malevolent: MALIGNANT (preserve ~ from ~ envy of the rich — Aldous Huxley) (a ~ man: a petty and cruel as he was dictatorial — C.H.Grant)]

ran-cor-ous-ly *adv*

rand *n* (rānd, 'rān- *n* [ME, *fr.* OE *rand*, *rand*: akin to MD & MLG *rand* edge, rim, OHG *rand* edge, rim of a shield, shield, ON *rand* rim, shield, OE *rima* rim, rim of a wheel] 1: a chiefly Eng.: an unplowed edge of a field 2: a narrow strip of land: the coarse grass growing on the edge 3: Africa: a long low stony ridge 4: a beveled U-shaped strip usu. of leather put on a shoe before the lifts of the heel 5: a course of simple weaving in basketmaking with one osier rod at a time often of thin material used for filigree or basket illustrations

rand *n* (rānd, 'rān- *n* [to cut into rands or strips 2: to fit with rands (as in the manufacture of shoes)

rand-dall *n* (rānd-dāl, 'rān- *n* [fr. the name *Randall*]) 1: MEADOW FESCUE 2: PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

rand-dall-ite *n* (rānd-dāl-ī-tē, 'rān- *n* [usu. cap [Benjamin Randall 1808 Am. religionist] 1: a sect of Unitarianism 2: a group of Free-will Baptists organized in the northern part of the U.S. in 1878

rand-dan *n* (rānd-dān, 'rān- *n* [origin unknown] *adj.* 1: boisterous noisy conduct: RAMPAGE, SPREE

randan *n* (rānd-an, 'rān- *n* [origin unknown] 1: a boat propelled by three rowers of whom the middle row pulls two short oars while bow and stroke pull one oar each 2: the style used to row a randan

randan-dan *n* (rānd-dān, 'rān- *n* [modif. of *F* *randanite*, *fr.* *Randand*, Dept. Puy-de-Dôme, France + *F* -ite] 1: a variety of diatomaceous earth 2: an earthy form of opal

R and O *abbr* rail and oil

R and O *abbr* rail and oil

randem *n* (rānd-em, 'rān- *n* [prob. blend of *random* and *tandem*] 1: with three horses harnessed to a vehicle one behind another

randem *n* (rānd-em, 'rān- *n* [prob. blend of *random* and *tandem*] 1: with three horses harnessed to a vehicle one behind another

rand-er *n* (rānd-er, 'rān- *n* [prob. blend of *random* and *tandem*] 1: with three horses harnessed to a vehicle one behind another

rand-i *n* (rānd-i, 'rān- *n* [NL, *fr.* Isaac Rand 1743 Eng. botanist + *NL* -ia] 1: a large genus of tropical shrubs and trees (family Rubiaceae) having white or yellow solitary or clustered flowers and a many-seeded berry — see BOX BRIER

randle *n* (rānd-lē, 'rān- *n* [prob. blend of *random* and *tandem*] 1: with three horses harnessed to a vehicle one behind another

randles *pl* of RAND

rand-ing *n* (rānd-ing, 'rān- *n* 1: a: the act of making a rand b: the material for making a rand 2: the act or process of making and applying rands for shoes

rand-knif *n* (rānd-knīf, 'rān- *n* [G, *fr.* *OHG* *rand* + *knif* cut] 1: a hand knife used for cutting rands 2: a small knife used for cutting rands

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from his pocket, he ran it across the hall floor — G.K.Chesterton) In reference to things and situations CHANCY suggests uncertainty of outcome through dependence on chance and hence implies risk or hazard (despite recent advances in geophysics, oil drilling is still a *chancy* business — H.T.Kane) CASUAL suggests lack of intentness or purpose (his jottings are by no means *casual* — J.B. Hume) HAPPY-GO-LUCKY suggests carefree, insouciant lack of forethought or plan or cheerful, indifferent acceptance of what ensues (a funny little *happy-go-lucky*, native-managed railway — Rudyard Kipling) (the old *happy-go-lucky* methods of production — Bernard Pares)

random *n* (rānd-əm, 'rān- *n* [prob. blend of *rand* and *om*] 1: a: the quality or state of being random b: the quality or state of being random

random error *n*: a statistical error that is wholly due to chance and does not recur — opposed to systematic error

random-iza-tion *n*, *pl* **random-iza-tions**: the process of randomizing

random-ize *v* (rānd-mīz, 'rān- *v* [ED-/ING-/S [random + -ize]: to randomize by use of a randomizing device

randomized block *n*: an experimental design (as in horticulture) in which different treatments are distributed in random order within a block or plot

random line also **random traverse** *n*: a trial surveying line avoiding obstacles between stations

random-ness *n*-es: the quality or state of being random

random noise *n*: a usu. electric or acoustic signal that consists of equal amounts of all frequencies

random variable *n*: a variable that is itself a function of the result of a statistical experiment in which its outcome has a definite probability of occurrence (the number of spots showing if two dice are thrown is a *random variable*) — called also *variate*

random walk *n*: a process (as Brownian movement or genetic drift) consisting of a sequence of steps (as movements or changes in gene frequency) each of whose characteristics (as magnitude and direction) are determined by chance

randori *n* (rān-dōrī, 'rān- *n* [Jap. lit., free practice]: free practice between two judo students

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R and R *abbr* rest and recreation; rest and recuperation; rest and recuperation

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greatest values of the attribute or variable of a frequency distribution 15: the class of admissible values of a variable 16: a gage for determining the thickness of glass 17: a group of shipping ports within an area for which the same rates are charged 18: RADIO RANGE

SYN GAMUT, REACH, RADIIUS, COMPASS, SWEEP, SCOP, ORBIT, HORIZON, KEN, PURVIEW; RANGE is the general term indicating the extent of one's perception or the extent of powers, capacities, or possibilities (safe, well out of the range of the pursuers) (a beautiful voice with a wide range between the high and the low tones — Havelock Ellis) (a creative writer can do his best only within the range and within the range of his deepest sympathies — Willa Cather) (the whole range of Greek political life — G.L.Dickinson) GAMUT suggests a graduated series running from one possible extreme to another (types of light each occupying its particular place in that far-reaching roster or gamut which is called the spectrum — K.K.Darrow) REACH suggests an extent of perception, knowledge, ability, or activity attained to or experienced by or as if by stretching out (moving step by step toward the widest generalizations within his reach — L.J.Henderson) (out of reach of the first invading forces) (anything like sustained reasoning was beyond his reach — Leslie Stephen) RADIIUS suggests an area, usu. circular, of activity implied by a known or determined center (the town's history has been the history of coal; within a radius of five miles are twelve large mines — Amer. 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