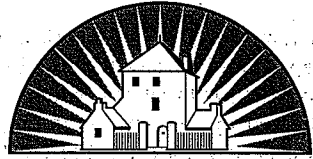


# Exhibit 10



RANDOM  
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DICTIONARY

RANDOM HOUSE  
NEW YORK

*Random House Webster's College Dictionary*  
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concern, or curiosity particularly engaged by something: *She has an interest in architecture*. 2. something that arouses such feelings; something in which one is interested: *Chess is his only interest*. 3. the power to excite such feelings; quality of being interesting: *a subject that holds little interest for me*. 4. concern or importance: *a matter of primary interest*. 5. a business, cause, etc., in which a person has a share, concern, or responsibility. 6. a legal share, right, or title, as in the ownership of property or in a business undertaking. 7. participation in a cause or in advantage or responsibility. 8. Often, **interests**, a group exerting influence on and often financially involved in an enterprise, industry, or sphere of activity. 9. the state of being affected by something in respect to advantage or detriment. 10. Often, **interests**, benefit; advantage: *We have your best interests in mind*. 11. regard for one's own advantage or profit; self-interest. 12. influence due to personal importance or capability. 13. a. a sum paid or charged for the use of money or for borrowing money. b. such a sum expressed as a percentage of the amount borrowed to be paid over a given period, usu. one year. 14. something added or thrown in above an exact equivalent: *He returned the insult with interest*. —*v.t.* 15. to engage or excite the attention or curiosity of. 16. to concern (a person, nation, etc.) in something; involve. 17. to cause to take a personal concern or share; induce to participate. —*Idiom.* 18. **in the interest(s) of**, for the sake of; on behalf of. [1225-75; late ME, alter. of ME *interesse* < ML, L. to concern, lit., to be between = *inter-* *inter-* + *esse* to be]

**in-ter-est-ed** (in'tər ə stɪd, -trə stɪd, -tə res'tɪd), *adj.* 1. having an interest or share; concerned. 2. having the attention or curiosity engaged. 3. influenced by personal or selfish motives: *an interested witness*. [1655-65] —*in-ter-est-ed-ly*, *adv.* —*in-ter-est-ed-ness*, *n.*

**in-ter-est group**, *n.* a group of people drawn or acting together because of a common interest, concern, or purpose. [1905-10]

**in-ter-est-ing** (in'tər ə stɪŋ, -trə stɪŋ, -tə res'tɪŋ), *adj.* engaging or exciting and holding the attention or curiosity: *an interesting book*. [1705-15] —*in-ter-est-ing-ly*, *adv.* —*in-ter-est-ing-ness*, *n.*

**in-ter-face** (n. in'tər fās'; *v. also* in'tər fās'), *n., v., -faced, -fac-ing*. —*n.* 1. a surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies, spaces, or phases. 2. the area shared by or linking two or more disciplines or fields of study. 3. a common boundary or interconnection between systems, equipment, concepts, or people. 4. something that enables separate and sometimes incompatible elements to coordinate or communicate. 5. communication or interaction. 6. computer hardware or software designed to communicate information between hardware devices, between software programs, between devices and programs, or between a computer and a user. —*v.t.* 7. to bring into an interface. 8. to bring together; connect or mesh. —*v.i.* 9. to be in an interface. 10. to function as an interface. 11. to meet or communicate directly; interact; coordinate. [1880-85]

**in-ter-facial** (in'tər fā'shəl), *adj.* 1. included between two faces. 2. pertaining to or of the nature of an interface. [1830-40]

**in-ter-fac-ing** (in'tər fā'sɪŋ), *n.* a material used between the facing and outer fabric of a garment to give support and shape.

**in-ter-faith** (in'tər fā'θ), *adj.* occurring between or involving persons belonging to different religions. [1965-70]

**in-ter-fere** (in'tər fɛr'), *v.i., -fered, -fer-ing*. 1. to come into opposition or collision so as to hamper, hinder, or obstruct someone or something: *Constant distractions interfere with work*. 2. to take part in the affairs of others; meddle: *to interfere in someone's life*. 3. to interpose or intervene for a particular purpose. 4. to strike one foot or leg against another in moving, as a horse. 5. a. (in a game or sport) to obstruct the action of an opposing player in a way barred by the rules. b. (in football) to run interference for a teammate carrying the ball. 6. to come into collision; be in opposition; clash. 7. *Physics*. to cause interference. [1520-30; < MF *s'entreferir* to strike against each other = *entre-* *inter-* + *ferir* to strike < L *ferire*] —*in-ter-fer'er*, *n.* —*in-ter-fer-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**in-ter-fer-ence** (in'tər fɛr'əns), *n.* 1. an act, fact, or instance of interfering. 2. something that interferes. 3. the process in which waves, as of light or sound, of the same frequency combine to reinforce or cancel each other, the amplitude of the resulting wave being equal to the sum of the amplitudes of the combining waves. 4. a. a jumbling of radio signals, caused by the reception of undesired ones. b. the signals or device producing the incoherence. 5. *Football*. a. the act of a teammate or of teammates legally running ahead of a ballcarrier and blocking prospective tacklers: *to run interference for the halfback*. b. such a teammate or such teammates collectively. c. the act of illegally hindering an opponent from catching a forward pass or a kick. 6. the distorting or inhibiting effect of previously learned behavior on subsequent learning. [1775-85] —*in-ter-fer-en-tial* (-fə ren'shəl), *adj.*

**in-ter-fer-om-e-ter** (in'tər fɛr'om'i tər), *n.* 1. a device that splits light into two or more beams, usu. by reflection, and then brings them together to produce interference, used to measure wavelength, index of refraction, and astronomical distances. 2. an optical instrument for measuring the angular separation of double stars or the di-

ameter of giant stars by means of the interference phenomena of light they emit. [1895-1900] —*in-ter-fer-om-et-ric* (-fɛr'ə me'trɪk), *adj.* —*in-ter-fer-om-et-ric-al-ly*, *adv.* —*in-ter-fer-om-e-try*, *n.*

**in-ter-fer-on** (in'tər fɛr'on), *n.* any of various proteins, produced by virus-infected cells, that inhibit reproduction of the invading virus and induce resistance to further infection. [1957; *INTERFERE* + *-ON*']

**in-ter-fer-til** (in'tər fɛr'tɪl), *adj.* able to interbreed. [1915-20] —*in-ter-fer-til-i-ty*, *n.*

**in-ter-file** (in'tər fɪl'), *v.t., -filed, -fil-ing*. to combine (two or more similarly arranged sets of items, as documents) into a single file.

**in-ter-fold** (in'tər fɔld'), *v.t.* to fold one within another; fold together. [1570-80]

**in-ter-fuse** (in'tər fyooz'), *v., -fused, -fus-ing*. —*v.t.* 1. to interperse, intermingle, or permeate with something. 2. to blend or fuse, one with another. 3. to pour or pass into or through; infuse. —*v.i.* 4. to become blended or fused. [1585-95; < L *interfusus* poured between = *inter-* *inter-* + *fusus*, ptp. of *fundere* to pour] —*in-ter-fu-sion*, *n.*

**in-ter-ga-lac-tic** (in'tər gə lak'tɪk), *adj.* of, existing, or occurring in the space between galaxies. [1925-30]

**in-ter-gen-er-a-tion-al** (in'tər jen'ə rā'shə nəl), *adj.* of, occurring between, or intended for individuals in different generations. [1970-75]

**in-ter-gla-cial** (in'tər glā'shəl), *adj.* 1. occurring or formed between times of glacial action. —*n.* 2. an interglacial period. [1865-70]

**in-ter-gov-ern-men-tal** (in'tər guv'ərn men'tl, -ər men'tl), *adj.* involving two or more governments or levels of government. [1925-30]

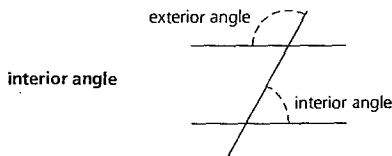
**in-ter-grade** (n. in'tər grād'; *v. in'tər grād'*), *n., v., -grad-ed, -grad-ing*. —*n.* 1. an intermediate grade, form, stage, etc. —*v.i.* 2. to merge gradually one into another through a series of intermediate stages or grades, as different species through evolution. [1870-75] —*in-ter-gra-da-tion*, *n.* —*in-ter-gra-da-tion-al*, *adj.*

**in-ter-growth** (in'tər grōth'), *n.* growth or growing together, as of one thing with or into another. [1835-45]

**in-ter-im** (in'tər əm), *n.* 1. an intervening time; interval; meantime: *in the interim*. 2. a temporary or provisional arrangement. —*adj.* 3. for, during, or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary; provisional: *an interim order*. [1540-50; < L. in the meantime]

**in-te-ri-or** (in tɛr'ē ə), *adj.* 1. situated or being within or inside; internal; inner: *an interior room of a house*. 2. of or pertaining to that which is within: *an interior view*. 3. situated well inland from the coast or border. 4. domestic: *interior trade*. 5. private or hidden. 6. of the mind or soul; mental or spiritual: *the interior life*. —*n.* 7. the internal or inner part; space or regions within; inside. 8. the inside of a building, apartment, or room. 9. a pictorial representation of the inside of a room or building. 10. the inland parts of a region, country, etc. 11. the domestic affairs of a country as distinguished from its foreign affairs: *the Department of the Interior*. 12. the inner or inward nature or character of anything. [1480-90; < L. further in] —*in-te-ri-or-i-ty* (-ɔr'i tē, -or'), *n.* —*in-te-ri-or-ly*, *adv.*

**interior angle**, *n.* 1. an angle formed between parallel lines by a third line that intersects them. 2. an angle formed within a polygon by two adjacent sides.



**interior decoration**, *n.* INTERIOR DESIGN. —*in-te-ri-or dec-orator*, *n.*

**interior design**, *n.* the design and coordination of the decorative and usu. architectural features of the interior of a house, apartment, office, etc. —*in-te-ri-or design'er*, *n.*

**interior drainage**, *n.* a drainage system whose waters do not continue to the ocean either on the surface or underground, but evaporate within the land area.

**interior-orize** (in tɛr'ē ə rīz'), *v.t., -ized, -iz-ing*. to make interior; make part of one's inner nature or self. —*in-te-ri-or-i-za-tion*, *n.*

**interior monologue**, *n.* a form of stream-of-consciousness writing that represents the inner thoughts of a character. [1920-25]

**interj.**, interjection.

**inter-ject** (in'tər jekt'), *v.t.* to insert, often abruptly, between other things; interpolate: *to interject a remark*. [1570-80; < L *interjicere*, ptp. of *intericere* to throw between, insert = *inter-* *inter-* + *icere*, comb. form of *jacere* to throw] —*in-ter-jec-tor*, *n.*

**inter-jec-tion** (in'tər jek'shən), *n.* 1. the act of interjecting. 2. something interjected, as a remark. 3. the utterance of a word or

in-ter-com-mis-sion, *n.*  
in-ter-com-mu-nal, *adj.*  
in-ter-com-pa-ny, *adj.*  
in-ter-com-pa-ra-ble, *adj.*  
in-ter-com-pare', *v.t., -pared,*  
-par-ing.  
in-ter-com-plex-i-ty, *n., pl. -ties.*

in-ter-com-pli-men-ta-ry, *adj.*  
in-ter-con-dens'er, *n.*  
in-ter-con-dy-lar, *adj.*  
in-ter-co-or-di-nate', *v., -nat-ed,*  
-nat-ing.  
in-ter-cor-a-coid', *adj.*  
in-ter-cor-po-rate, *adj.*

in-ter-cor-pus-cu-lar, *adj.*  
in-ter-cor-re-late', *v.t., -lat-ed,*  
-lat-ing.  
in-ter-cor-re-la-tion, *n.*  
in-ter-cor-ti-cal, *adj.*  
in-ter-coun'try, *adj.*  
in-ter-coun'ty, *adj.*

in-ter-cou-ple, *adj.*  
in-ter-cra-ni-al, *adj.*  
in-ter-crys-tal-line, *adj.*  
in-ter-cul-ture, *adj.*  
in-ter-cul-ture, *n.*  
in-ter-cys'tic, *adj.*  
in-ter-de-pend', *v.i.*