

Exhibit I



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed :
alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2
(laminated cover).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1997

423—dc20

96-42529

CIP

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Made in the United States of America

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984 refuse • register

(assumed) VL *refusare*, perh. blend of L *refutare* to refute and *recusare* to demur — more at **RECUSE** *vt* (14c) 1: to express oneself as unwilling to accept (~ a gift) (~ a promotion) 2 a: to show or express unwillingness to do or comply with (<refused to answer the question>) b: DENY (<they were refused admittance to the game>) 3 *obs*: GIVE UP, RENOUNCE 4 of a horse: to decline to jump or leap over ~ *vi*: to withhold acceptance, compliance, or permission *syn* see **DECLINE** — **re-fus-er** *n*

ref-use \rē-ˈfyūs, -fyūz\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *refus* rejection, fr. OF, fr. *refuser*] (14c) 1: the worthless or useless part of something; LEAVINGS 2: TRASH, GARBAGE

ref-use \rē-ˈfyūs, -fyūz\ *adj* (15c): thrown aside or left as worthless

re-fuse-nik also **re-fus-nik** \ri-ˈfyūz-(j)nik\ *n* [part trans. of Russ *otkaznik*, fr. *otkaz* refusal] (1974): a Soviet citizen and esp. a Jew refused permission to emigrate

ref-u-ta-tion \rē-ˈfyū-tā-shən\ *n* (ca. 1548): the act or process of refuting

re-fute \ri-ˈfyūt\ *vt* **re-fut-ed**; **re-fut-ing** [L *refutare* to check, suppress, refute] (1597) 1: to prove wrong by argument or evidence; show to be false or erroneous 2: to deny the truth or accuracy of (<refuted the allegations>) — **re-fut-able** \-ˈfyū-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-fut-ably** \-blē\ *adv* — **re-fut-er** *n*

reg \rēg\ *n* [by shortening] (ca. 1925): REGULATION (<federal ~s>)

reg-al \rē-gəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *regalis* — more at **ROYAL**] (14c) 1: of, relating to, or suitable for a king 2: of notable excellence or magnificence: SPLENDID — **reg-al-i-ty** \ri-ˈgə-lə-tē\ *n* — **reg-al-ly** \rē-gə-lē\ *adv*

re-gale \ri-ˈgāl\ *vb* **re-galed**; **re-gal-ing** [F *régaler*, fr. MF, fr. *regale*, *n.*] *vt* (ca. 1656) 1: to entertain sumptuously; feast with delicacies 2: to give pleasure or amusement to (<regaled us with tall tales>) ~ *vi*: to feast oneself: FEED

regale *n* [F *regal*, fr. MF *regale*, fr. *re-* + *galer* to have a good time — more at **GALLANT**] (1670) 1: a sumptuous feast 2: a choice piece esp. of food

re-gal-ia \ri-ˈgāl-yə\ *n pl* [ML, fr. L, neut. pl. of *regalis*] (ca. 1540) 1: royal rights or prerogatives 2 a: the emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia indicative of royalty b: decorations or insignia indicative of an office or membership 3: special dress; esp: FINERY

re-gard \ri-ˈgärd\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *regarder*] (14c) 1 *archaic*: APPEARANCE 2 a: ATTENTION, CONSIDERATION (<due ~ should be given to all facets of the question>) b: a protective interest: CARE (<ought to have more ~ for his health>) 3: LOOK, GAZE 4 a: the worth or estimation in which something or someone is held (<a man of small ~>) b (1): a feeling of respect and affection: ESTEEM (<his hard work won him the ~ of his colleagues>) (2) *pl*: friendly greetings implying such feeling (<give him my ~s>) 5: a basis of action or opinion: MOTIVE 6: an aspect to be taken into consideration: RESPECT (<is a small school, and is fortunate in this ~>) 7 *obs*: INTENTION — **in regard to**: with respect to: CONCERNING — **with regard to**: in regard to

regard *vb* [ME, fr. MF *regarder* to look back at, regard, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *garder* to guard, look at — more at **GUARD**] *vt* (14c) 1: to consider and appraise usu. from a particular point of view (<is highly ~ed as a mechanic>) 2: to pay attention to: take into consideration or account 3 a: to show respect or consideration for b: to hold in high esteem 4: to look at 5 *archaic*: to relate to ~ *vi* 1: to look attentively: GAZE 2: to pay attention: HEED — **as regards**: with respect to: CONCERNING

syn REGARD, RESPECT, ESTEEM, ADMIRE mean to recognize the worth of a person or thing. REGARD is a general term that is usu. qualified (<he is highly regarded in the profession>). RESPECT implies a considered evaluation or estimation (<after many years they came to respect her views>). ESTEEM implies greater warmth of feeling accompanying a high valuation (<no citizen of the town was more highly esteemed>). ADMIRE suggests usu. enthusiastic appreciation and often deep affection (<a friend that I truly admire>).

re-gar-dant \ri-ˈgär-dənt\ *adj* [ME *regardant*, fr. MF *regardant*, prp. of *regarder*] (15c): looking backward over the shoulder — used of a heraldic animal

re-gard-ful \ri-ˈgärd-fəl\ *adj* (ca. 1586) 1: HEEDFUL, OBSERVANT 2: full or expressive of regard or respect: RESPECTFUL — **re-gard-ful-ly** \-fəl\ *adv* — **re-gard-ful-ness** *n*

re-gard-ing *prep* (1866): with respect to: CONCERNING

re-gard-less \ri-ˈgärd-ləs\ *adj* (1591): HEEDLESS, CARELESS — **re-gard-less-ly** *adv* — **re-gard-less-ness** *n*

re-gard-less *adv* (1872): despite everything (<went ahead with their plans ~>) *usage* see **IRREGARDLESS**

re-gard-less *prep* (1784): without taking into account (<accepts all regardless of age>); also: in spite of (<regardless of our mistakes>)

re-gat-ta \ri-ˈgät-tə, -gä-ˈ\ *n* [It *regata*] (1652): a rowing, speedboat, or sailing race or a series of such races

re-gen-cy \rē-jən(t)-sē\ *n pl* -cies (15c) 1: the office, jurisdiction, or government of a regent or body of regents 2: a body of regents 3: the period of rule of a regent or body of regents

Regency *adj* (1880): of, relating to, or characteristic of the styles of George IV's regency as Prince of Wales during the period 1811–20

re-gen-er-a-cy \ri-ˈjē-nə-rə-sē, -ˈjēn-rə-\ *n* (1626): the state of being regenerated

re-gen-er-ate \-rət\ *adj* [ME *regenerat*, fr. L *regeneratus*, pp. of *regenerare* to regenerate, fr. *re-* + *generare* to beget — more at **GENERATE**] (15c) 1: formed or created again 2: spiritually reborn or converted 3: restored to a better, higher, or more worthy state — **re-gen-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **re-gen-er-ate-ness** *n*

re-gen-er-ate \ri-ˈjē-nə-rāt\ *vi* (1541) 1: to become formed again 2: to become regenerate: REFORM 3: to undergo regeneration ~ *vt* 1 a: to subject to spiritual regeneration b: to change radically and for the better 2 a: to generate or produce anew; esp: to replace (a body part) by a new growth of tissue b: to produce again chemically sometimes in a physically changed form 3: to restore to original

regenerated cellulose *n* (1904): cellulose obtained in a changed form by chemical treatment (as of a cellulose solution or derivative)

re-gen-er-a-tion \ri-ˈjē-nə-ˈrā-shən, -rē-\ *n* (14c) 1: an act or the process of regenerating: the state of being regenerated 2: spiritual renewal or revival 3: renewal or restoration of a body or bodily part after injury or as a normal process 4: utilization by special devices of heat or other products that would ordinarily be lost

re-gen-er-a-tive \ri-ˈjē-nə-ˈrā-tiv, -ˈjē-nə-rə-, -ˈjēn-rə-\ *adj* (14c) 1: of, relating to, or marked by regeneration 2: tending to regenerate

re-gen-er-a-tor \ri-ˈjē-nə-ˈrā-tər\ *n* (ca. 1550) 1: one that regenerates 2: a device used esp. with hot-air engines or gas furnaces in which incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses (as of brick) previously heated by outgoing hot air or gas

re-ge-nt \rē-jənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML *regent*, *regens*, fr. L, prp. of *regere* to rule — more at **RIGHT**] (15c) 1: one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign 2: one who rules or reigns: GOVERNOR 3: a member of a governing board (as of a state university) — **re-ge-nt** *adj* — **re-ge-nt-al** \-jən-tl\ *adj*

reg-gae \rē-(j)gā, -rā-\ *n* [origin unknown] (1968): popular music of Jamaican origin that combines native styles with elements of rock and soul music and is performed at moderate tempos with the accent on the offbeat

reg-i-cide \rē-jə-ˈsīd\ *n* [L *reg-*, *rex* king + *E -cide* — more at **ROYAL**] (ca. 1548) 1: one who kills a king 2: the killing of a king — **reg-i-ci-dal** \rē-jə-ˈsī-dl\ *adj*

re-gime also **régime** \rā-ˈzhēm, ri- also ri-ˈjēm\ *n* [F *régime*, fr. L *regimīn-*, *regimen*] (1776) 1 a: REGIMEN 1 b: a regular pattern of occurrence or action (as of seasonal rainfall) c: the characteristic behavior or orderly procedure of a natural phenomenon or process 2 a: mode of rule or management b: a form of government (a socialist ~) c: a government in power (<predicted that the new ~ would fall>) d: a period of rule

reg-i-men \rē-jə-mən also -rē-zhə-\ *n* [ME, fr. L *regimīn-*, *regimen* rule, fr. *regere* to rule] (14c) 1 a: a systematic plan (as of diet, therapy, or medication) esp. when designed to improve and maintain the health of a patient b: a regular course of action and esp. of strenuous training (<the daily ~ of a top ballet dancer>) 2: GOVERNMENT, RULE 3: REGIME 1c

reg-i-ment \rē-jə-mənt, -ˈrej-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *regimentum*, fr. L *regere*] (14c) 1 *archaic*: governmental rule 2: a military unit consisting usu. of a number of battalions

reg-i-ment \rē-jə-mənt\ *vt* (1617) 1: to form into or assign to a regiment 2 a: to organize rigidly esp. for the sake of regulation or control (~ an entire country) b: to subject to order or uniformity — **reg-i-men-ta-tion** \rē-jə-mən-tā-shən, -mənt-\ *n*

reg-i-men-tal \rē-jə-mən-tl\ *adj* (1659) 1: of or relating to a regiment 2: AUTHORITY, DICTATORIAL

reg-i-men-tals \-f-lz\ *n pl* (1742) 1: a regimental uniform 2: military dress

re-gion \rē-jən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *regio-*, *regio*, fr. *regere* to rule] (14c) 1: an administrative area, division, or district; esp: the basic administrative unit for local government in Scotland 2 a: an indefinite area of the world or universe (<few unknown ~s left on earth>) b: a broad geographical area distinguished by similar features (<the Appalachian ~>) c (1): a major world area that supports a characteristic fauna (2): an area characterized by the prevalence of one or more vegetational climax types 3 a: any of the major subdivisions into which the body or one of its parts is divisible b: an indefinite area surrounding a specified body part (<a pain in the ~ of the heart>) 4: a sphere of activity or interest: FIELD 5: any of the zones into which the atmosphere is divided according to height or the sea according to depth 6: an open connected set together with none, some, or all of the points on its boundary (<a simple closed curve divides a plane into two ~s>)

re-gion-al \rē-jə-nəl, -ˈrē-jə-nl\ *adj* (15c) 1: affecting a particular region: LOCALIZED 2: of, relating to, characteristic of, or serving a region (<a ~ high school>) 3: marked by regionalism (~ art)

re-gional *n* (1936): something (as a branch of an organization or an edition of a magazine) that serves a region

re-gion-al-ism \rē-jə-nəl-iz-əm, -ˈrē-jə-nl-iz-\ *n* (1881) 1 a: consciousness of and loyalty to a distinct region with a homogeneous population b: development of a political or social system based on one or more such areas 2: emphasis on regional locale and characteristics in art or literature 3: a characteristic feature (as of speech) of a geographic area — **re-gion-al-ist** \-list, -ist\ *n or adj* — **re-gion-al-istic** \rē-jə-nəl-iz-istik, -ˈrē-jə-nl-iz-istik\ *adj*

re-gion-al-ize \rē-jə-nəl-iz, -ˈrē-jə-nl-iz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1921): to divide into regions or administrative districts: arrange regionally — **re-gion-al-iza-tion** \rē-jə-nəl-iz-ā-shən, -ˈrē-jə-nl-iz-ā-\ *n*

re-gion-al-ly \rē-jə-nəl-ē, -ˈrē-jə-nl-ē\ *adv* (1879): on a regional basis

re-gis-seur or **re-gis-seur** \rā-zhi-ˈsɔr\ *n* [F *régisseur*, fr. *regir* to direct, fr. L *regere* to rule] (1828): a director responsible for staging a theatrical work (as a ballet)

re-gis-ter \rē-jə-stər\ *n* [ME *registre*, fr. MF, fr. ML *registrum*, alter. of LL *regesta*, pl, register, fr. L, neut. pl. of *regestus*, pp. of *regere* to bring back, pile up, collect, fr. *re-* + *gerere* to bear] (14c) 1: a written record containing regular entries of items or details 2 a: a book or system of public records b: a roster of qualified or available individuals (a civil service ~) 3: an entry in a register 4 a: a set of organ pipes of like quality: STOP b (1): the range of a human voice or a musical instrument (2): a portion of such a range similarly produced or of the same quality c: any of the varieties of a language that a speaker uses in a particular social context 5 a: a device regulating admission of air to fuel b: a grille often with shutters for admitting heated air or for ventilation 6: REGISTRATION, REGISTRY 7 a: an automatic device registering a number or a quantity b: a number or quantity so registered 8: a condition of correct alignment or proper relative position 9: a device (as in a computer) for storing small amounts of data; esp: one in which data can be both stored and oper-

make a record of: NOTE e: PERCEIVE; also: COMPREHEND 2: to make or adjust so as to correspond exactly 3: to secure special protection for (a piece of mail) by prepayment of a fee 4: to convey an impression of: EXPRESS 5: ACHIEVE (~ed an impressive victory) ~ vi 1 a: to enroll one's name in a register (~ed at the hotel) b: to enroll one's name officially as a prerequisite for voting c: to enroll formally as a student 2 a: to correspond exactly b: to be in correct alignment or register 3: to make or convey an impression

3 register n [prob. alter. of ME *registrer* (ca. 1532): REGISTRAR registered adj (1861) 1 a: having the owner's name entered in a register (~ security) b: recorded as the owner of a security 2: recorded on the basis of pedigree or breed characteristics in the studbook of a breed association 3: qualified formally or officially

registered mail n (1886): mail recorded in the post office of mailing and at each successive point of transmission and guaranteed special care in delivery

registered nurse n (1896): a graduate trained nurse who has been licensed by a state authority after qualifying for registration

register ton n (ca. 1909): TON LA reg-is-tra-ble \rē-jə-strā-bəl\ also reg-is-ter-able \-st(ə)-rə-bəl\ adj (1765): capable of being registered

reg-is-trant \rē-jə-strənt\ n (ca. 1890): one that registers or is registered

reg-is-trar \rē-jə-strār\ n [alter. of ME *registrer*, fr. MF *registreur*, fr. *registrer* to register, fr. ML *registrare*, fr. *registrum*] (1675): an official recorder or keeper of records; as a: an officer of an educational institution responsible for registering students, keeping academic records, and corresponding with applicants and evaluating their credentials b: an admitting officer at a hospital c chiefly Brit: RESIDENT 3

reg-is-tra-tion \rē-jə-strā-shən\ n (ca. 1566) 1: the act of registering 2: an entry in a register 3: the number of individuals registered 4: ENROLLMENT 4 a: the art or act of selecting and adjusting pipe organ stops b: the combination of stops selected for performing a particular organ work 5: a document certifying an act of registering

reg-is-try \rē-jə-strī\ n, pl -tries (1589) 1: REGISTRATION, ENROLLMENT 2: the nationality of a ship according to its entry in a register 3: FLAG 3: a place of registration 4 a: an official record book b: an entry in a registry

reg-ius professor \rē-j(ē)-əs-\ n [NL, royal professor] (1621): a holder of a professorship founded by royal subsidy at a British university

reg-let \rē-glət\ n [F *réglet*, fr. MF *reglet* straightedge, fr. *regle* rule, fr. L *regula* — more at RULE] (1664) 1: a flat narrow architectural molding 2: a strip of wood used like a lead between lines of type

reg-nal \rēg-nəl\ adj [ML *regnalis*, fr. L *regnum* reign — more at REIGN] (1612): of or relating to a king or his reign; specif: calculated from a monarch's accession to the throne (in his eighth ~ year)

reg-nant \rēg-nənt\ adj [L *regnant-*, *regnans*, pp. of *regnare* to reign, fr. *regnum*] (1600) 1: exercising rule 2 a: having the chief power: DOMINANT b: of common or widespread occurrence

reg-num \rēg-nəm\ n, pl reg-na \-nə\ [L] (ca. 1890): KINGDOM reg-o-lith \rē-gə-līth\ n [Gk *rhēgos* blanket + E *-lith*; akin to Gk *rhe-zin* to dye — more at RAGA] (1897): unconsolidated residual or transported material that overlies the solid rock on the earth, moon, or a planet

reg-o-sol \rē-gə-sāl, -sōl\ n [*rego-* (as in *regolith*) + L *solum* soil — more at SOLE] (1949): any of a group of azonal soils consisting chiefly of imperfectly consolidated material and having no clear-cut and specific morphology

re-greet \rē-ˈgrēt\ vi (1593) archaic: to greet in return regrets n pl (1596) obs: GREETINGS

1 re-gress \rē-gres\ n [ME, fr. L *regressus*, fr. *regredi* to go back, fr. *re-* + *gradi* to go — more at GRADE] (14c) 1 a: an act or the privilege of going or coming back b: REENTRY 1 2: movement backward to a previous and esp. worse or more primitive state or condition 3: the act of reasoning backward

2 re-gress \rē-gres\ vi (1552) 1 a: to make or undergo regress: RETROGRADE b: to be subject to or exhibit regression 2: to tend to approach or revert to a mean ~ vi: to induce a state of psychological regression in — re-gres-sor \-grē-sər\ n

re-gres-sion \rē-gre-shən\ n (1597) 1: the act or an instance of regressing 2: a trend or shift toward a lower or less perfect state: as a: progressive decline of a manifestation of disease b (1): gradual loss of differentiation and function by a body part esp. as a physiological change accompanying aging (2): gradual loss of memories and acquired skills c: reversion to an earlier mental or behavioral level d: a functional relationship between two or more correlated variables that is often empirically determined from data and is used esp. to predict values of one variable when given values of the others (the ~ of y on x is linear); specif: a function that yields the mean value of a random variable under the condition that one or more independent variables have specified values 3: retrograde motion

re-gres-sive \rē-gre-siv\ adj (1634) 1: tending to regress or produce regression 2: being, characterized by, or developing in the course of an evolutionary process involving increasing simplification of bodily structure 3: decreasing in rate as the base increases (a ~ tax) — re-gres-sive-ly adv — re-gres-sive-ness n — re-gres-siv-i-ty \rē-gre-si-və-tē\ n

re-gret \rē-ˈgrēt\ vb re-gret-ted; re-gret-ting [ME *regretten*, fr. MF *regreter*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *greter* (perh. of Gmc origin; akin to ON *grāta* to weep) — more at GREET] vi (14c) 1 a: to mourn the loss or death of b: to miss very much 2: to be very sorry for (~s his mistakes) ~ vi: to experience regret — re-gret-ter n

2 regret n (1590) 1: sorrow aroused by circumstances beyond one's control or power to repair 2 a: an expression of distressing emotion (as sorrow or disappointment) b pl: a note politely declining an invitation syn see SORROW — re-gret-ful \-grēt-fəl\ adj — re-gret-fulness n

re-gret-fully \rē-ˈgrēt-fəl-ē\ adv (1682) 1: with regret 2: it is to be

to subtract 129 from 531 ~ 531 into 5 hundreds, 2 tens, and 11 ones) (~ military forces) ~ vi 1: to reorganize (as after a setback) for renewed activity 2: to alter the tactical formation of a military force re-grow \rē-ˈgrō\ vb -grew \-grū\; -grown \-grōn\; -growing vt (1872): to grow (as a missing part) anew ~ vi: to continue growth after interruption or injury

1 reg-u-lar \rē-gyū-lər, -g(ə)-lə\ adj [ME *regular*, fr. MF, fr. LL *regularis* regular, fr. L, of a bar, fr. *regula* rule — more at RULE] (14c) 1: belonging to a religious order 2 a: formed, built, arranged, or ordered according to some established rule, law, principle, or type b (1): both equilateral and equiangular (a ~ polygon) (2): having faces that are congruent regular polygons and all the polyhedral angles congruent (a ~ polyhedron) c of a flower: having the arrangement of floral parts exhibiting radial symmetry with members of the same whorl similar in form 3 a: ORDERLY, METHODICAL (~ habits) b: recurring, attending, or functioning at fixed or uniform intervals (a ~ income) (a ~ churchgoer) 4 a: constituted, conducted, or done in conformity with established or prescribed usages, rules, or discipline b: NORMAL, STANDARD: as (1): ABSOLUTE, COMPLETE (a ~ fool) (the office seemed like a ~ madhouse) (2): thinking or behaving in an acceptable, normal, or agreeable manner (was a ~ guy) c (1): conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection (2): WEAK 7 d of a postage stamp: issued in large numbers over a long period for general use in prepayment of postage 5: of, relating to, or constituting the permanent standing military force of a state (~ army) (~ soldiers)

syn REGULAR, NORMAL, TYPICAL, NATURAL mean being of the sort or kind that is expected as usual, ordinary, or average. REGULAR stresses conformity to a rule, standard, or pattern (the club's regular monthly meeting). NORMAL implies lack of deviation from what has been discovered or established as the most usual or expected (normal behavior for a two-year-old). TYPICAL implies showing all important traits of a type, class, or group and may suggest lack of strong individuality (a typical small town). NATURAL applies to what conforms to a thing's essential nature, function, or mode of being (the natural love of a mother for her child).

2 regular n (15c) 1: one who is regular: as a: one of the regular clergy b: a soldier in a regular army c: one who can be trusted or depended on (a party ~) d: a player on an athletic team who usu. starts every game e: one who is usu. present or participating; esp: a long-standing regular customer 2: something of average or medium size; esp: a clothing size designed to fit a person of average height

reg-u-lar-i-ty \rē-gyū-lər-ə-tē\ n, pl -ties (1603) 1: the quality or state of being regular 2: something that is regular

reg-u-lar-ize \rē-gyū-lə-rīz\ vt -ized; -izing (1833): to make regular by conformance to law, rules, or custom — reg-u-lar-i-za-tion \rē-gyū-lər-ə-zā-shən\ n

reg-u-lar-ly \rē-gyū-lər-lē, -g(yū)r-lē\ adv (14c) 1: in a regular manner 2: on a regular basis: at regular intervals

regular solid n (1841): any of the five possible regular polyhedrons that include the regular forms of the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron

reg-u-late \rē-gyū-lāt\ vt -lat-ed; -lat-ing [ME, fr. LL *regulatus*, pp. of *regulare*, fr. L *regula* rule] (15c) 1 a: to govern or direct according to rule b (1): to bring under the control of law or constituted authority (2): to make regulations for or concerning (~ the industries of a country) 2: to bring order, method, or uniformity to (~ one's habits) 3: to fix or adjust the time, amount, degree, or rate of (~ the pressure of a tire) — reg-u-la-tive \-lā-tiv\ adj — reg-u-la-tōry \-lā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ adj

1 reg-u-la-tion \rē-gyū-lā-shən, -rē-gō-\ n (1665) 1: the act of regulating: the state of being regulated 2 a: an authoritative rule dealing with details or procedure (safety ~s) b: a rule or order issued by an executive authority or regulatory agency of a government and having the force of law 3 a: the process of redistributing material (as in an embryo) to restore a damaged or lost part independent of new tissue growth b: the mechanism by which an early embryo maintains normal development syn see LAW

2 regulation adj (ca. 1839): conforming to regulations: OFFICIAL reg-u-la-tor \rē-gyū-lā-tər\ n (1655) 1: one that regulates 2: REGULATORY GENE

regulatory gene or regulator gene n (1961): a gene that regulates the expression of one or more structural genes by controlling the production of a protein (as a genetic repressor) which regulates their rate of transcription

reg-u-lus \rē-gyū-ləs\ n [NL, fr. L, petty king, fr. *reg-*, *rex* king — more at ROYAL] 1 cap: a first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo 2 [ML, metallic antimony, fr. L]: the more or less impure mass of metal formed beneath the slag in smelting and reducing ores

re-gur-gi-tate \rē-ˈgɔr-jə-tāt\ vb -tat-ed; -tat-ing [ML *regurgitatus*, pp. of *regurgitare*, fr. L *re-* + LL *gurgitare* to engulf, fr. L *gurgit-*, *gurgis* whirlpool — more at VORACIOUS] vi (1653): to become thrown or poured back ~ vi: to throw or pour back or out from or as if from a cavity (~ food) (memorized facts to ~ on the exam)

re-gur-gi-ta-tion \rē-ˈgɔr-jə-tā-shən\ n (1601): an act of regurgitating: as a: the casting up of incompletely digested food (as by some birds in feeding their young) b: the backward flow of blood through a defective heart valve

re-hab \rē-ˈhəb\ n, often attrib [short for *rehabilitation* or *rehabilitate*] (1941) 1: the action or process of rehabilitating: REHABILITATION 2: a rehabilitated building or dwelling — re-hab vt — re-hab-ber \-hə-bər\ n

re-ha-bil-i-tant \rē-ə-ˈbi-lə-tənt, -rē-hə-\ n (1961): a disabled person undergoing rehabilitation

re-ha-bil-i-tate \rē-ə-ˈbi-lə-tāt, -rē-hə-\ vt -tat-ed; -tat-ing [ML *rehabilitatus*, pp. of *rehabilitare*, fr. L *re-* + LL *habilitare* to habitate] (ca. 1581) 1 a: to restore to a former capacity: REINSTATE b: to