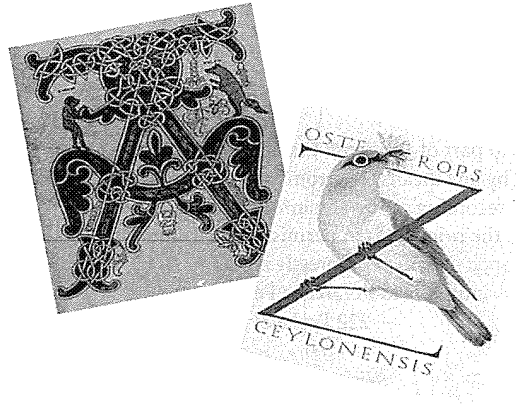


Exhibit 3

The
**American
Heritage[®] Dictionary**
of the English Language

FOURTH EDITION



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

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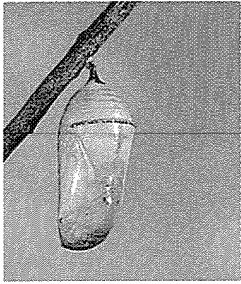
I. English language—Dictionaries

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pupa
of a monarch butterfly

pu•pa (pyōō'pə) *n.*, *pl.* **-pae** (-pē) or **-pas** The nonfeeding stage between the larva and adult in the metamorphosis of holometabolous insects, during which the larva typically undergoes complete transformation within a protective cocoon or hardened case. [Latin *pūpa*, girl, doll.] —**pu'pal** *adj.*

pu•pate (pyōō'pāt') *intr.v.* **-pat•ed**, **-pat•ing**, **-pates** 1. To become a pupa. 2. To go through a pupal stage. —**pu•pa'tion** *n.*

pup'fish (pūp'fīsh') *n.*, *pl.* **pupfish** or **-fish•es** Any of various small killfishes of the genus *Cyprinodon*, inhabiting desert springs and streams of Mexico and the southwest United States.

pu•pil¹ (pyōō'pəl) *n.* 1. A student under the direct supervision of a teacher or professor. 2. *Law* A minor under the supervision of a guardian. [Middle English *pupille*, orphan, from Old French, from Latin *pūpilla*, little doll, pupil of the eye (from the tiny image reflected in it). See **PUPIL**.] —**pu'pi•lar** *adj.*

pu•pil² (pyōō'pəl) *n.* The apparently black circular opening in the center of the iris of the eye, through which light passes to the retina. [Middle English, from Old French *pupille*, from Latin *pūpilla*, little doll, pupil of the eye (from the tiny image reflected in it). See **PUPIL**.] —**pu'pi•lar** *adj.*

pu•pil•age also **pu•pil•lage** (pyōō'pə-līj) *n.* The state or period of being a pupil.

pu•pil•lar•y¹ (pyōō'pə-lēr'ē) *adj.* Of or relating to a student or ward.

pu•pil•lar•y² (pyōō'pə-lēr'ē) *adj.* Of or affecting the pupil of the eye.

pu•pip•a•rous (pyōō-pīp'ər-əs) *adj.* Producing well-developed young that are ready to pupate. Used of an insect.

pup•pet (pūp'īt) *n.* 1. A small figure of a person or animal, having a cloth body and hollow head, designed to be fitted over and manipulated by the hand. 2. A figure having jointed parts animated from above by strings or wires; a marionette. 3. A toy representing a human figure; a doll. 4. One whose behavior is determined by the will of others; a *political puppet*. [Middle English *poppet*, doll, possibly from Anglo-Norman *poppe*, doll. See **PUPPY**.]

pup•pet•eer (pūp'ī-tīr') *n.* One who entertains with and operates puppets or marionettes.

pup•pet•ery (pūp'ī-trē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ries** 1. The art of making puppets and presenting puppet shows. 2. The actions of puppets. 3. A stilted or artificial dramatic performance.

Pup•pis (pūp'is) *n.* A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere near Canis Major and Pyxis. [Latin *puppis*, stern, poop.]

pup•py (pūp'ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-pies** A young dog; a pup. [Middle English *popi*, small pet dog, perhaps from Anglo-Norman *poppe*, doll, from Vulgar Latin **puppa*, from Latin *pūpa*, girl, doll.]

pup•py•ish (pūp'ē-ish) *adj.* Resembling or characteristic of a puppy.

puppy love *n.* Adolescent love or infatuation.

pup tent *n.* See **shelter tent**.

Pu•ra•cē (pōōr'ə-sē', pōō-rā-sē') A volcano, 4,758 m (15,600 ft) high, in the Andes of southwest Colombia. It erupted in 1827 and again on May 26, 1949.

Pu•ra•na (pōō-rā'nə) *n.* Any of a class of Sanskrit encyclopedic texts containing cosmogonic histories, legends of gods and heroes, and other traditional material. [Sanskrit *purāṇam*, from neut. of *purāṇa-*, old, prehistoric, from *purā*, of old, formerly. See **PER** in Appendix I.]

pur•blind (pūr'blīnd') *adj.* 1. Having poor vision; nearly or partly blind. 2. Slow in understanding or discernment; dull: "a *purblind oligarchy that flatly refused to see that history was condemning it to the dustbin*" (Jasper Griffin). 3. *Obsolete* Completely blind. [Middle English *pur blind*, totally blind, nearsighted: *pur*, pure; see **PURE** + *blind*, blind; see **BLIND**.] —**pur'blind'ly** *adv.* —**pur'blind'ness** *n.*

Pur•cell (pūr'səl, pūr-sēl') **Henry** 1659?–1695. English composer and the leading musical figure of the baroque style in England.

pur•chas•a•ble (pūr'chī-sə-bəl) *adj.* 1. That can be bought: *purchasable goods*. 2. Capable of being bribed; venal: *a purchasable senator*. —**pur'chas•a•bil'ity** *n.*

pur•chase (pūr'chīs) *tr.v.* **-chased**, **-chas•ing**, **-chas•es** 1. To obtain in exchange for money or its equivalent; buy. 2. To acquire by effort; earn. 3. To move or hold with a mechanical device, such as a lever or wrench. ♣ *n.* 1a. The act or an instance of buying. b. Something bought. c. Acquisition through the payment of money or its equivalent. 2. A grip applied manually or mechanically to move something or prevent it from slipping. 3. A device, such as a tackle or lever, used to obtain mechanical advantage. 4. A position, as of a lever or one's feet, affording means to move or secure a weight. 5a. A means of increasing power or influence. b. An advantage that is used in exerting one's power. [Middle English *purhasen*, to pursue, purchase, from Old French *purchacier*: *pur-*, forth (from Latin *prō-*; see **PER** in Appendix I) + *chacier*, to chase; see **CHASE**.] —**pur'chas•er** *n.*

pur•chasing power (pūr'chī-sīng) *n.* 1. The ability to purchase, generally measured by income. 2. The value of a particular monetary unit in terms of the goods or services that can be purchased with it.

pur•dah (pūr'də) *n.* 1a. A curtain or screen, used mainly in India to keep women separate from men or strangers. b. The Hindu or Muslim system of sex segregation, practiced especially by keeping women in seclusion. 2. Social seclusion: "Never have artists been more separate: their *inordinate fame, wealth, drug use have driven them into luxurious purdah*" (D. Keith Mano). [Urdu *pardah*, veil, from Persian, from Middle Persian *pardak*, from Old Persian **paridaka-*, from *pari-dā-*, to place over: *pari*, around, over; see **PER** in Appendix I + *dā-*, to place; see **DHĒ** in Appen-

form composition; not mixed: *pure oxygen*. 2. Free from adulterants or impurities: *pure chocolate*. 3. Free of dirt, defilement, or pollution: "A *memory without blot or contamination must be . . . an inexhaustible source of pure refreshment*" (Charlotte Brontë). 4. Free of foreign elements. 5. Containing nothing inappropriate or extraneous: *a pure literary style*. 6. Complete; utter: *pure folly*. 7. Having no faults; sinless: "I *felt pure and sweet as a new baby*" (Sylvia Plath). 8. Chaste; virgin. 9. Of unmixed blood or ancestry. 10. *Genetics* Produced by self-fertilization or continual inbreeding; homozygous: *a pure line*. 11. *Music* Free from discordant qualities: *pure tones*. 12. *Linguistics* Articulated with a single unchanging speech sound; monophthongal: *a pure vowel*. 13. Theoretical: *pure science*. 14. *Philosophy* Free of empirical elements: *pure reason*. [Middle English *pur*, from Old French, from Latin *pūrus*. See **PEU-** in Appendix I.] —**pure'ly** *adv.* —**pure'ness** *n.*

Synonyms *pure, absolute, sheer, simple, unadulterated* These adjectives mean free of extraneous elements: *pure gold; absolute oxygen; sheer alcohol; a simple substance; unadulterated coffee*.

pure•blood (pyōōr'blūd') also **pure•blood•ed** (-blūd'id) *adj.* Of unmixed ancestry; purebred. —**pure'blood'** *n.*

pure•bred (pyōōr'brēd') *adj.* Of or belonging to a recognized strain established by breeding individuals of unmixed lineage over many generations. ♣ *n.* (pyōōr'brēd') A purebred animal.

pure democracy *n.* A democracy in which the power to govern lies directly in the hands of the people rather than being exercised through their representatives.

pu•rée or **pu•ree** (pyōō-rā', pyōōr'ā) *tr.v.* **-rēed**, **-rée•ing**, **-rées** or **-reed**, **-ree•ing**, **-rees** To rub through a strainer or process (food) in a blender. ♣ *n.* Food prepared by straining or blending. [From French, *purée*, from Old French, from feminine past participle of *purier*, to strain, clean, from Latin *pūrāre*, to purify, from *pūrus*, clean. See **PEU-** in Appendix I.]

pur•fle (pūr'fəl) *tr.v.* **-fled**, **-fling**, **-fles** To finish or decorate the border or edge of. ♣ *n.* also **pur'fling** (-fling) An ornamental border or edging. [Middle English *purfilen*, from Old French *porfiler*, from Vulgar Latin **prōfilāre*: Latin *prō-*, forth; see **PRO-** + Latin *filum*, thread; see **g^mhi-** in Appendix I.]

pur•ga•tion (pūr-gā'shən) *n.* The act of purging or purifying.

pur•ga•tive (pūr'gā-tīv) *adj.* Tending to cleanse or purge, especially causing evacuation of the bowels. ♣ *n.* A purgative agent or medicine; a cathartic.

Pur•ga•toire (pūr'gā-twā'r', -tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) A river, about 299 km (186 mi) long, of southeast Colorado flowing northeast to the Arkansas River.

pur•ga•to•ri•al (pūr'gā-tōr'ē-əl, -tōr'ē-) *adj.* 1. Serving to purify of sin; expiatory. 2. Of, relating to, or resembling purgatory.

pur•ga•to•ry (pūr'gā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ries** 1. *Roman Catholic Church* A state in which the souls of those who have died in grace must expiate their sins. 2. A place or condition of suffering, expiation, or remorse: *a purgatory of drug abuse*. ♣ *adj.* Tending to cleanse or purge. [Middle English *purgatorie*, from Old French *purgatoire*, from Medieval Latin *pūrgātōrium*, from Late Latin, means of purgation, from neuter of *pūrgātōrius*, cleansing, from Latin *pūrgāre*, to cleanse. See **PURGE**.]

purge (pūrj) *v.* **purged**, **purg•ing**, **purges** —*tr.* 1a. To free from impurities; purify. b. To remove (impurities and other elements) by or as if by cleansing. 2. To rid of sin, guilt, or defilement. 3. *Law* To clear (a person) of a charge or an imputation. Often used with respect to contempt of court. 4a. To rid (a nation or political party, for example) of people considered undesirable. b. To get rid of (people considered undesirable). See synonyms at **eliminate**. 5. *Medicine* a. To cause evacuation (of the bowels). b. To induce evacuation of the bowels in (an individual). —*intr.* 1. To become pure or clean. 2. *Medicine* To undergo or cause an emptying of the bowels. ♣ *n.* 1. The act or process of purging. 2. Something that purges, especially a medicinal purgative. [Middle English *purgen*, from Old French *purgier*, from Latin *pūrgāre*, from *pūrus*, pure. See **PEU-** in Appendix I.] —**purg'er** *n.*

pu•ri (pōōr'ē) *n.* Variant of **poori**.

pu•ri•fi•ca•tion (pyōōr'ə-fi-kā'shən) *n.* The act or an instance of cleansing or purifying.

pu•ri•fi•ca•tor (pyōōr'ə-fi-kā'tər) *n.* *Ecclesiastical* A cloth used to clean the chalice after the celebration of the Eucharist.

pu•ri•fy (pyōōr'ə-fi') *v.* **-fied**, **-fy•ing**, **-fies** —*tr.* 1. To rid of impurities; cleanse. 2. To rid of foreign or objectionable elements. 3. To free from sin, guilt, or other defilement. —*intr.* To become clean or pure. [Middle English *purifien*, from Old French *purifier*, from Latin *pūrificāre*: *pūrus*, clean; see **PURE** + *-ficāre*, *-fy*.] —**pu•rif'i•ca•to•ry** (pyōō-rīf'ī-kā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* —**pu'ri'fi'er** *n.*

Pur•im (pōōr'im, pōō-rēm') *n.* *Judaism* The 14th of Adar, observed in celebration of the deliverance of the Jews from massacre by Haman. [Hebrew *pūrim*, pl. of *pūr*, lot (from the lots Haman cast to decide the day of the massacre, Esther 9:24–26), from Akkadian *pūrus*, lot.]

pu•rine (pyōōr'en') *n.* 1. A double-ringed, crystalline organic base, C₅H₄N₄, not known to occur naturally, from which is derived the nitrogen bases adenine and guanine, as well as uric acid as a metabolic end product. 2. Any of a group of organic compounds structurally related to purine, particularly adenine and guanine, and also caffeine, uric acid, theobromine, and theophylline. [German *Purin*: blend of Latin *pūrus*, clean; see **PURE**, and New Latin *ūricus*, uric (from Greek *ouron*, urine) + *-in*, *-in*, *-ine*.]