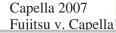
## THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second Edition

Unabridged





Dedicated to the memory of Jess Stein

## COPYRIGHT © 1987, BY RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

First Edition: Copyright © 1983, 1981, 1979, 1973, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1967, 1966, by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from the publisher. All inquiries should be addressed to Reference Department, Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. Published in the United States by Random House, Inc., and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto

 $The \ Random \ House \ Dictionary \ of \ the \ English \ Language \ and \ its \ abbreviations, RHD, RHDEL, RHD-II, and RHD-II, are \ trademarks \ of \ Random \ House, Inc.$ 

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
The Random House dictionary of the English language.
(Random House dictionaries)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Flexner,
Stuart Berg. II. Series.
PE1625.R3 1987 423 87-4500
ISBN 0-394-50050-4; 0-394-56500-2 deluxe ed.

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all words or terms in which proprietary rights may exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term is not intended to affect, or to express a judgment on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other proprietary term.

The Concise French Dictionary, edited by Francesca L. V. Langbaum, Copyright @ 1983, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

 $The\ Concise\ German\ Dictionary,\ edited\ by\ Jenni\ Karding\ Moulton,\ Copyright\ ©\ 1983,\ 1959,\ by\ Random\ House,\ Inc.$ 

 $\textit{The Concise Italian Dictionary}, \textit{edited by Robert A. Hall, Jr., Copyright © 1983, 1957, by Random House, Inc. and Copyright (Copyright) and Co$ 

 $The\ Concise\ Spanish\ Dictionary,\ edited\ by\ Donald\ F.\ Sol\'a,\ Copyright\ ©\ 1983,\ 1954,\ by\ Random\ House,\ Inc.$ 

Entire contents of the  $\it Atlas$  , Copyright © 1987, by C. S. Hammond & Company.

 ${\it International Phonetic Alphabet}, courtesy \ {\it International Phonetic Association}.$ 

Manufactured in the United States of America

r.s/uh



speech and writing, COLLECTIVE NOUNS are usually not treated as both singular and plural in the same sentence: The enemy is fortifying its (not their) position. The enemy are bringing up their heavy artillery.

When the COLLECTIVE NOUNS couple and pair refer to people, they are usually treated as plurals: The newly married couple have found a house near good transportation. The pair are busy furnishing their new home. The COLLECTIVE NOUN number, when preceded by a, is treated as a plural: A number of solutions were suggested. When preceded by the, it is treated as a singular. The number of solutions offered was astounding.

Other common COLLECTIVE NOUNS are class, crowd, flock, panel, committee, group, audience, staff, and family.

Collec'tive uncon'scious, (in Jungian psychology)

collec/tive uncon/scious, (in Jungian psychology) inborn unconscious psychic material common to human-kind, accumulated by the experience of all preceding generations, (f. archetype (def. 2). [1915–20]

generations. C. archetype (left. 2). [1910-20]

Col-lec-tiv-ism (ka lek/ts viz/am), n. the politic principle of centralized social and economic control, es of all means of production. [1875-80] < F collectivism see Collectivite, 1:sM] —col-lec/tiv-ist, n, adj. —col-lec/tiv-ist/tic. adj. —col-lec/tiv-is/ti-cal-ly, adv.

col·lec-tiv-i-ty (kol/ek tiv/i tē), n., pl. -ties. 1. collective character. 2. a collective whole. 3. the people collectively. [1860-65; COLLECTIVE + -ITY]

COl·lec-ti-vize (ke lek/te viz/), v.t., -vized, -viz-ing-to organize (a people, industry, economy, etc.) according to the principles of collectivism. Also, esp. Brit., col·lec/ti-vise/. [1890-95; COLLECTIVE + -IZE] —col·lec/ti-vise/.

collect' on deliv'ery. See C.O.D.

collect' on deliv'ery. See C.O.D.

col·lec-tor (ka lek'tar), n. 1. a person or thing that collects. 2. a person employed to collect debts, duties, taxes, etc. 3. a person who collects books, paintings, stamps, shells, etc., esp. as a hobby. 4. Elect. a device for accumulating current from contact conductors. 5. Electronics. an electrode in a transistor or vacuum tube for collecting electrons, ions, or holes. 6. Metall. promoter (def. 5). 7. Energy. See solar collector. [1375-1425; late ME (< AF) < ML, equiv. to Logleg- (var. s. of colligere; see collector) + -tor -ror | —col·lec'torship', col·lec'torate, n.

collec'tor elec'trode, Electronics. See under Klys-

collec/tor's i/tem, an article or object of particular interest or value because of its uniqueness or scarcity. [1930-35]

col·leen (kol/en, ko lên/), n. an Irish girl. [1820-30; < Ir cailin, equiv. to caile girl, wench + -in dim. suffix] Col-leen (kol'ēn, ko lēn'), n. a female given name: from an Irish word meaning "girl."

Col·leen (kol/ēn, ko lēn/), n. a female given name: from an Irish word meaning "girl."

Col·lege (kol/ij), n. 1. an institution of higher learning, esp. one providing a general or liberal arts education rather than technical or professional training. Cf. university. 2. a constituent unit of a university, furnishing courses of instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, usually leading to a bachelor's degree. 3. an institution for vocational, technical, or professional instruction, as in medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, or music, often a part of a university. 4. an endowed, self-governing association of scholars incorporated within a university, as at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England. 5. a similar corporation outside a university. 6. the building or buildings occupied by an institution of higher education. 7. the administrators, faculty, and students of a college. 8. (in Britain and Canada) a private secondary school. 9. an organized association of persons having certain powers and rights, and performing certain duties or engaged in a particular pursuit: The electoral college formally selects the president. 10. a company; assemblage. 11. Also called collegium. a body of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service or similar activity. 12. Brit. Slang. a prison. [1350–1400; ME < AF, MF < L collègium. equiv. to col. col. + leg., var. s. of legere to gather + -ium -ium; cf. collegales.

s. or tegere to gather + -tum -IUM; Cr. COLLEAGUE]

Col'lege Boards', Trademark. a standard set of examinations administered by a college entrance examination board to evaluate aptitude and achievement in several fields of study for students seeking college admission. Cf. Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Col'lege of Arms'. See Heralds' College.

College of Cardinals, the chief ecclesiastical body of the Roman Catholic Church, electing and advising the pope and comprising all of the cardinals of the church. Official name, Sacred College of Cardinals.

Col/lege of Propagan/da. See under propaganda

College Park', 1. a city in N Georgia. 24,632. 2. a city in central Maryland. 23,614.

col·lege-pre-par-a-to-ry (kol'ij pri par/a tôr/ē, -tor/e), adj. preparing a student for academic work at the college level.

Col'lege Sta'tion, a city in E central Texas. 37,272. col/lege try/, Informal. maximum effort for success on behalf of one's group, team, alma mater, etc. (usually prec. by the phrase the old) We may not make the deadline, but we'll give it the old college try. [1950-55]

tine, but we'll give it the old college try. [1950-55]

col-legial (ko le'js), -je sl; for 2 also ka le'gé sl), adj.

1. collegiate. 2. of or characterized by the collective responsibility shared by each of a group of colleagues, with minimal supervision from above. [1300-50, ME < 1. collegialis. See COLLEGE, -AL'] —col-le/gi-al-ly, adv.

col·le·gi·al·i·ty (kə lē/jē al/i tē, -gē-), n. cooperative

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., ederivative; equiv, equivalent; imit, imitative; obl., oblique; r., rederivative; equiv, equivalent; imit, imitative; obl., oblique; r., rederivative; equiv, equivalent; resp. respelled; resp. respelled; resp.

interaction among colleagues. [1885-90; COLLEGIAL

404

col·le-gian (kə lē/jən, -jē ən), n. 1. a student in, or a graduate of, a college. 2. a member of a college. [1350-1400; ME < ML collēgiānus, equiv. to collēgi(um) collegianus. -ānus -AN]

Collegiate (ks | ē/jit, | je it), adj. 1. of or pertaining to a college collegiate life. 2. of, characteristic of, or intended for college students: collegiate clothes; a collegiate dictionary. 3. of the nature of or constituted as a college. —n. 4. (in Canada) See collegiate institute. [1400-50; late ME < LL collegiatus. See collegiate, -ATE']—collegiate church 1. a church that is ordered for collegiate church 1. a church that is ordered for

collegiately, adv.—collegiateness, n. collegiate church, 1. a church that is endowed for a chapter of canons, usually with a dean, and that has no bishop's see. 2. (in the U.S.) a church or group of churches under the general management of one consistory or session. 3. a consolidation of formerly distinct churches under one or more pastors. 4. (in Scotland) a church or congregation the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor. [1400-50, late ME]

**colle/giate in/stitute**, (in Canada) a fully accredited high school teaching academic subjects under the supervision of a provincial government.

**collegium** (ka lé/je am), n., pl. -gi-a (-jē a), -gi-ums. 1. Eccles. college (def. 11). 2. a group of ruling officials each with equal rank and power, esp. one that formerly administered a Soviet commissariat. [1915–20; < L; see COLLEGE]

**col-le-gi-um mu-si-cum** (ko lē/jē əm myōō/zi kəm; Lat. kö leg/e ŏom/ moō/si kōom/), a group of usually amateur musicians, often connected with a university, who meet to study and perform chiefly old or little-known music. [< NL musical society]

**col le-gno** (kō lān'yō; *It.* kôl le'nyô), *Music.* (of performance with the bow on the strings of a stringed instrument) with the wood. [< 1t]

strument) with the wood. [< 11]

Col-lem-bo-lan (ke lem'be len), adj. 1. Also, collem'bo-lous, belonging or pertaining to the insect order

Collembola, comprising the springtails. —n. 2. a collembolan insect; springtail. [1870; < NL Collembol(a)

order name (equiv. to Gk köll(a) glue + émbola, pl. of

émbolon wedge, stopper (see EMBOLUS); so named from

the collophore) + -AN]

the cohophore) + -ANJ

Col-len-chy-ma (kə leng/kə mə), n. Bot. a layer of modified tissue consisting of cells that are thickened at the angles and usually elongated. [1825-35; < NL < Gk köll(a) glue + énchyma contents (en- EN-² + chy-, s. of chein to pour + -ma n. suffix denoting result of action) —col-len-chyma-tous (kol'en kim'ə təs), col-len-chymatic (kə leng/kə mat'ik), adj.

matic (ke leng/kə mat/ik), adj.

col-let (kol/it), n, v, let-ed, -leting. —n. 1. a collar or enclosing band. 2. the enclosing rim within which a jewel is set. 3. a slotted cylindrical clamp inserted tightly into the tapered interior of a sleeve or chuck on a lathe to hold a cylindrical piece of work. 4. Horol. the tiny collar that supports the inner terminal of a hairspring. —nt. 5. to set (a gem or other stone) in a collet. [1520-30] < F, equiv. to col neck (< L collum) + -et -ET

col·lid/ing-beam/ machine/ (kə li/ding bem/).

Physics. a particle accelerator in which positively and negatively charged particles circulate in opposite directions and collide head-on. Also called col·lid-er (kə li/dar)

Col·lie (kol/e), n. one of a breed of dogs having a usually long, black, tan, and white or sable and white coat, raised originally in Scotland for herding sheep. [1645-55; perh. Scots colle coal (in reference to the original coloration of the breed) + -IE; cf. ME Colle dog's name] col/lie-like/, adj

collie 2 ft. (0.6 m) high at shoulder

**col·lier** (kol'yer), n. 1. a ship for carrying coal. 2. a coal miner. 3. Obs. a person who carries or sells coal. [1300-50; ME coliere; see COAL, -IER]

Col·lier (kol/yər), n. Jeremy. 1650-1726, English clergyman and author.

col·lier·y (kol'yə rē), n., pl. -lier·ies. a coal mine, including all buildings and equipment. [1625-35; COLLIER

col·lie·shang·ie (kol/e shang/e), n. Scot. a noisy row; brawl. [1735-45; of obscure orig.]

brawl. [1735-40, 01 observed criss]. **col-li-gate** (kol/) gat/), v.t., **-gat-ed**, **-gat-ing**. **1**. to bind or fasten together. **2**. Logic. to link (facts) together by a general description or by a hypothesis that applies to them all. [1425-75 for obs. adj. sense "bound together"; 1535-45 for def. !; < L colligatus (ptp. of colligare), equiv. to col col. - ! tipāc. (so of ligare to bind) + -tus ptp. ending] —col/li-ga/tion, n.

of molecules or atoms rather than on their nature. [1900-05; COLLIGATE + -IVE]

Col·li-mate (kol/ə māt/), v.t., -mat-ed, -mat-ing. 1. to bring into line; make parallel. 2. to adjust accurately the line of sight of (a telescope). [1615-25; < L col-limātus, misreading of collineātus, ptp. of collineāre to direct in a straight line, equiv. to col- Col-1 + -lineā., v. deriv. of linea Line¹ + -tus ptp. suffix] —col/li-ma/. tion. n.

**Col·li-ma-tor** (kol/a mā/tar), n. 1. Optics. a. a fixed telescope for use in collimating other instruments. b. an optical system that transmits parallel rays of light, as the receiving lens or telescope of a spectroscope. 2. Physics. a device for producing a beam of particles in which the paths of all the particles are parallel. [1815–25; COLLIMATE + -OR<sup>2</sup>]

col·lin·e·ar (ke lin/ē ər, kō-), adj. lying in the same straight line. [1720-30; col-¹ + LINEAR] —col·lin/e·ar/i·ty, n. —col·lin/e·ar-ly, adv.

Col·lings·wood (kol/ingz wood/), n. a city in SW New Jersey. 15,838.

Col-ling-wood (kol/ing wood/), n. 1. a city in SE Australia, near Melbourne. 20,906. 2. a town in S Ontario, in S Canada, on Georgian Bay of Lake Huron. 12,064.

Col·lins (kol/inz), n. (often cap.) a tall drink made with gin, whiskey, rum, or vodka, and lemon or lime juice, soda water, and sugar. [1940-45; after the proper name Collins]

Collins (kol'inz), n. 1. Edward Trowbridge (Eddie), 1887–1951, U.S. baseball player. 2. Michael, 1890–1922, Irish revolutionist and patriot. 3. Michael, born 1930, U.S. astronaut. 4. William, 1721–59, English poet. 5. (William) Wil-kie (wil'kē), 1824–89, English novelist.

Col-lin-si-a (ka lin'se a, ze a), n any plant belonging to the genus Collinsia, of the figwort family, having whorled leaves and usually clusters of variously colored flowers. [1817; after Zaccheus Collins (1764–1831), U.S. botanist; see -1A]

Col·lins-ville (kol/inz vil/), n. a city in SW Illinois.

19,613.

Col·li-sion (ka lizh'an), n. 1. the act of colliding; a coming violently into contact; crash: the collision of two airplanes. 2. a clash; conflict: a collision of purposes. 3. Physics. the meeting of particles or of bodies in which each exerts a force upon the other, causing the exchange of energy or momentum. [1400-50; late ME < LL collision-(s. of collision), equiv. to collis(us) (ptp. of collidere to COLLIDE) + -iōn--ion] — col·li/sion-al, adj.

colli/sion course/, 1. a course or path of a vehicle, projectile, etc., that, if unchanged, will lead to a collision with another object. 2. any plan, attitude, or course of action that leads to a confrontation or conflict with another. [1940-45]

**colli/sion den/sity**, *Physics*. the rate at which collisions are occurring per unit volume per unit time, usually pertaining to the collisions of neutrons in a nuclear

**colli/sion diam/eter,** Physics. the distance bett the centers of two colliding molecules when at their est point of approach.

**colli/sion insur/ance**, insurance protecting an automobile owner against loss or damage to the automobile resulting from a collision or other accident.

resulting from a collision or other accident.

Col-lo-blast (kol\*s blast\*), n. Zool. one of the cells covered with sticky granules on the tentacles of a ctenophore, which aid in capturing prey. Also called glue cell. [< Gk kôll(a) glue + -o= + -BLAST]

Col-lo-cate (kol\*s kāt\*), v., -cat-ed, -cat-ing, n. —v.t.

1. to set or place together, esp. side by side. 2. to arrange in proper order: to collocate events. —v.i. 3. Ling, to enter into a collocation. —n. 4. Ling, a lexical item that collocates with another. [1505-15; < 1 collocātus (ptp. of collocare), equiv. to col- coL-1 + loc(us) place + -atus -ATE\* |

-atus -ATE' | Col-lo-cation (kol/o ka/shen), n. 1. the act of collocating. 2. the state or manner of being collocated. 3. the arrangement, esp. of words in a sentence. 4. Ling. a co-occurrence of lexical items, as perform with operation or commit with crime. [1595-1605; < L collocation (s. of collocation), equiv. to collocat(us) (see COLLOCATE) + -ion--10N| -col/lo-cation-al. col/lo-cation-al. col/lo-cation-al. Collocation (see Collocation).

Col·lo·di (ke lō/dē; It. kôl lô/dē), n. Car·lo (kär/lô; It. kän/lô), (Carlo Lorenzini), 1826–90, Italian writer: creator of the story of Pinocchio.

nor of the story of finocenio. Col·lo-di-on (ke lō'dē en), n. a yellowish, viscous, highly flammable solution of pyroxylin in ether and alcohol: used in the manufacture of photographic film, engraving and lithography, and in medicine chiefly for cementing dressings and sealing wounds. [1850–55 alter. of NL collodium < Gk kollod(es) glutionus (koll(a) gluting prod/cs n) +  $\pm um$   $\pm um$ col·lo·di·on

collo/dion proc/ess, Photog. See wet plate process. [1865-60]

Col·logue (kə log'), v.i., -logued, -lo-guing. Dial. 1. to confer secretly. 2. to plot mischief; conspire. [1595–1605; perh. b. COLLUDE and DIALOGUE]

1605; perh. b. COLLUDE and DIALOGUE | Col·loid (kol/oid), n. 1. Physical Chem. a substance made up of a system of particles with linear dimensions in the range of about  $10^{-7}$  to  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  cm dispersed in a continuous gaseous, liquid, or solid medium whose properties depend on the large specific surface area. The particles can be large molecules like proteins, or solid, liquid, or gaseous aggregates and they remain dispersed indefinitely. Cf. aerosol, emulsion, gel, sol', suspension. 2. Med. a colloid substance in the body, as a stored secretion or a cyst. —adj. 3. Physical Chem. colloidal. [1840–50; < Gk kóll(a) glue + -010]

col·loi-dal (kə loid/l), adj. Physical Chem. pertaining to or of the nature of a colloid: colloidal gold and silver.



fly'ing squir'rel, any of various nocturnal tree squir-rels, as Glaucomys volans, of the eastern U.S., having folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, permit-ting long, gliding leaps. [1605-15]



fly/ing start/, 1. a start, as in sailboat racing, rly'ing start, 1. a start, as in sainoat racing, in which the entrants begin moving before reaching the starting line. 2. a start or beginning of anything, characterized by the participant's vigor and enthusiasm and sometimes by a certain advantage over competitors: She's off to a flying start in her new job. [1850-55]

fly/ing tack/le, Football. a tackle made by hurling one's body through the air at the player carrying the ball.

Fly'ing Ti'gers, the nickname of U.S. fighter pilots, the American Volunteer Group (AVG), who fought against the Japanese in China during World War II.

fly'ing wing', Aeron. an airplane whose wings form almost all the airframe, with the fuselage almost or entirely within the wing structure. [1935-40]

fly-leaf (fly-left), n., pl. -leaves. a blank leaf in the front or the back of a book. [1825-35; FLY (n., in combination: something fastened by the edge) + LEAF]

fly' line', Angling. a line for use in fly-fishing. fly' loft', Theat. fly' (def. 37).

fly-man (fli/men), n., pl. -men. Theat. a stagehand, esp. one who operates the apparatus in the flies. [1835–45; FLY' + -MAN] fly/ net/, a net or fringe to protect a horse from flies or other insects.

other insects. or other insects.

fly-off (fip'6f', -of'), n. 1. Meteorol. evapotranspiration (def. 1). 2. a competition between aircraft of various manufacturers to establish superior performance, esp. in order to gain a government contract. [1965-70; (def. 1) prob. FLY¹ + (RUN)OFF; (def. 2) FLY¹ +

fly-over (fli/o/vor), n. 1. a formation of aircraft in flight for observation from the ground, esp. a prearranged, low-altitude flight over a public gathering. 2. a flight over a simulated target by a bomber or bombing planes. 3. a flight over a specified area, as for viewing. We booked a one-hour flyover of the Grand Canyon. 4. the action of passing or flying overhead: rumors of another UFO flyover. 5. Brit. an overhead crossing, esp. a highway overpass. [1900-05; n. use of v. phrase fly over]

fly-pa-per (fli/pa/per), n. paper designed to destroy flies by catching them on its sticky surface or poisoning them on contact. [1840-50; FLY<sup>2</sup> + PAPER]

them on contact. [1640-00; FLY\* + PAPER]

fly-past (flipast', -past'), n. flyby (def. 2a). [1910-15;
n. use of v. phrase fly past]

fly' rail', 1. Furniture. a horizontally swinging
bracket for supporting a drop leaf. 2. Also called

fly'-rail', working rail. Theat. the upper row of pins or
cleats on a pin rail, used for tying off or fastening lines of
scenery to be flied. [1850-55]

Fly/ Riv/er (fli), a river in New Guinea, flowing SE from the central part to the Gulf of Papua, ab. 800 mi. (1290 km) long.

fly' rod', Angling. a light, extremely flexible fishing rod specially designed for use in fly-fishing. [1675-85]

flysch (flish), n. Geol. an association of certain types of marine sedimentary rocks characteristic of deposition in a foredeep. [1845-55; < G < Swiss G flisch referring to such deposits in the Swiss Alps; perh. akin to Swablan dial flins slate (akin to FLINT)]

fly' sheet', a sheet on which instructions or information are printed; handbill. [1825-35]

fly-speck (fli'spek'), n. 1. a speck or tiny stain from the excrement of a fly. 2. any minute spot. 3. Plant Pathol. a disease of pome fruits, characterized by small, raised, dark spots on the fruit, caused by a fungus, Leptothyrium pomi. —u.t. 4. to mark with flyspecks. tothyrium pomi. -v.t. [1850-55; FLY2 + SPECK]

fly-strike (fli'strik'), n. Vet. Pathol. myiasis. [1935-

fly' swat'ter, a device for killing flies, mosquitoes, and other insects, usually a square sheet of wire mesh attached to a long handle. Also, fly'-swat'ter, fly'swat'ter. [1885-90]

flyte (flit), v.i., flyt-ed, flyt-ing, n. Scot. and North Eng. flite.

Eng. file. [fli/ti/ər], n. Angling. a person who makes artificial lures for fly-fishing. [1880-85; FLY² + TIER²] fly-frap (fli/trap), n. 1. any of various plants that entrap insects, esp. Venus's-flytrap. 2. a trap for flies.

trap insects, esp. Venus [1765-75; FLY<sup>2</sup> + TRAP<sup>1</sup>]

fly-up (fl/up/), a a formal ceremony at which a girl leaves her Brownie troop, receives a pair of embroidered wings for her uniform, and becomes a member of an intermediate Girl Scout troop. [n. use of v. phrase fly up]

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv, ederivative; equiv, equivalent; imit, imitative; obl., oblique; r, reblacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled;

fly-way (fli/wā/), n. a route between breeding and wintering areas taken by concentrations of migrating birds. [1890-95; fly' + way]

fly-weight (fli/wät/), n. a boxer or other contestant of the lightest competitive class, esp. a professional boxer weighing up to 112 lb. (51 kg). [1905–10; FLY<sup>2</sup> + WEIGHT]

fly-wheel (fli'/hwēl', -wēl'), n. Mach. a heavy disk or wheel rotating on a shaft so that its momentum gives almost uniform rotational speed to the shaft and to all connected machinery. [1775–85; FLY¹ + WHEEL]

FM, 1. Electronics. frequency modulation: a method of impressing a signal on a radio carrier wave by varying the frequency of the carrier wave. 2. Radio. a system of radio broadcasting by means of frequency modulation.

3. of, pertaining to, or utilizing such a system. Cf. AM.

Fm, Symbol, Chem. fermium. fm, Symbol, Physics. femtometer.

fm., 1. fathom. 2. from.

f.m., (in prescriptions) make a mixture. [ < L fiat mis-

FMB, Federal Maritime Board.

FMC, Federal Maritime Commission.

FMCS, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. FM cyclotron, Physics. synchrocyclotron.

F.Mk., finmark; Finnish markka. Also, FMk fn. footnote.

FNMA, Federal National Mortgage Association

frumber (ef number) and optics, Photog. a number corresponding to the ratio of the focal length to the diameter of a lens system, esp. a camera lens. In f/14, 14 is the f-number and signifies that the focal length of the lens is 1.4 times as great as the diameter. Abbr.: f/, f/, f, fi Also, f number. Also called focal ratio, speed, stop number. Cf. relative aperture. [1890-95]

Fo (fo), n. Chinese. Buddha (def. 1).

fo., folio.

F.O., 1. field officer. 2. foreign office. 3. Mil. forward

foal (fol), n. 1. a young horse, mule, or related animal, esp. one that is not yet one year of age. —v.t., v.i. 2. to give birth to (a colt or filly). [bef. 950; (n) ME fole, Cold; c. OHG fole (Fohlen); akin to L pullus young animal, Gk pôles foal; (v.) ME, deriv. of the n.]

foam (forn), n. 1. a collection of minute bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, fermentation, etc.: foam on a glass of beer. 2. the froth of perspiration, caused by great exertion, formed on the skin of a horse or other animal. 3. froth formed from saliva in the mouth, as in epilepsy and rabies. 4. a thick frothy substance, as shaving cream. 5. (in firefighting) a. a chemically produced substance that smothers the flames on a burning liquid by forming a layer of minute, stable, heat-resistant bubbles on the liquid's surface. b. the layer of bubbles so formed. 6. a dispersion of gas bubbles in a solid, as foam glass, foam rubber, polyfoam, or foamed metal. 7. Literary, the sea. —v.i. 8. to form or gather foam; emit foam; froth. —v.t. 9. to cause to foam. 10. to cover with foam; apply foam to: to foam a runway before an emergency landing. 11. to insulate with foam. 12. to make (plastic, metal, etc.) into a foam. 13. foam at the mouth, to be extremely or uncontrollably angry. [bef. 900; ME fom, OE fam; or G. G. Feim]—foam/able, adj.—foam/like', adj.—Syn. 1. froth, spume, head, fizz; scum.

foamed met/al, Chem., Metallurgy. a uniform foamlike metal structure produced when hydrogen bubbles are evolved from metal hydrides uniformly dispersed throughout a host metal or metal alloy: used as a structural material because of its shock-absorbing properties and light weight. Also, foam met/al.

foamed/ plas/tic. See expanded plastic. [1935-40] foam-flow-er (fom/flou/er), n. a North American plant, Tiarella cordifolia, having a cluster of small, usually white flowers. Also called false miterwort. [1890–95; FOAM + FLOWER]

**foam' glass'**, cellular glass made by fusing powdered glass with carbon particles or other gas-generating material, used chiefly for industrial purposes. [1945–50]

foam' rub'ber, a light, spongy rubber, used for mattresses, cushions, etc. [1940-45]

froam-y (fō/mē), adj., foam-i-er, foam-i-est. 1. covered with or full of foam. 2. consisting of foam. 3. resembling foam. 4. pertaining to foam. [bef. 1000; ME fomy, OE famig. See Foam, -Y¹] —foam/i-ly, adv.—foam/i-ness, n.

-Toam'i-ness, n. fob' (fob), n. 1. a small pocket just below the waistline in trousers for a watch, keys, change, etc. Cf. watch pocket. 2. a short chain or ribbon, usually with a medallion or similar ornament, attached to a watch and worn hanging from a pocket. 3. the medallion or ornament itself. [1645-55; orig. uncert.; cf. G dial. Fuppe pocket]

fob? (fob), v.t., fobbed, fob-bing. 1. Archaic to cheat; deceive. 2. fob off, a. to cheat someone by substituting something spurious or inferior; palm off (often fol.) won): He tried to fob off an inferior brand on us. b. to put (someone) off by deception or trickery: She fobbed us off with false promises. [1350-1400; ME fobben; c. G foppen to delude; cf. Fob!]

f.o.b., Com. free on board: without charge to the buyer for goods placed on board a carrier at the point of shipment: automobiles shipped f.o.b. Detroit. Also, F.O.B.

FOBS,  ${\rm See}$  fractional orbital bombardment system. Also, F.O.B.S.

fo·cal (fo/kəl), adj. of or pertaining to a focus. [1685-95; < NL focālis. See rocus, -AL<sup>1</sup>] —fo/cal·ly, adv.

surrounding areas, as reflected in a set of isoglosses more or less concentrically surrounding it. Cf. relic area, transition area.

fo'cal infec'tion, Pathol., Dentistry. an infection in which bacteria are localized in some region, as the tonsils or the tissue around a tooth, from which they may spread to some other organ or structure of the body. [1920–25]

fo-cal-ize (fō/kə liz/), v.t., v.i., -ized, -iz-ing. 1. to bring or come to a focus. 2. to localize. Also, esp. Brit., fo/cal-ise/. [1835–45; FOCAL + -IZE] —fo/cal-i-za/fo-cal-ize

tion, n.

fo'cal length', Optics. 1. the distance from a focal point of a lens or mirror to the corresponding principal plane. Symbol: f 2. the distance between an object lens and its corresponding focal plane in a telescope. Also called fo'cal dis'tance. [1745-55]

fo'cal plane', Optics. 1. a plane through a focal point and normal to the axis of a lens, mirror, or other optical system. Cf. principal plane. 2. the transverse plane in a telescope where the real image of a distant view is in focus. [1890-95]

focus. [1890-95]

fo'cal-plane shut'ter (fō'kəl plān'), Photog. a camera shutter situated directly in front of the film! Cf. curtain shutter. [1900-05]

fo'cal point', 1. Also called principal focus. Optics. either of two points on the axis of a mirror, lens, or other optical system, one point being such that rays diverging from it are deviated parallel to the axis upon refraction or reflection by the system and the other point being such that rays parallel to the axis of the system converge to the point upon refraction or reflection by the system.

2. the point at which all elements or aspects converge center of activity or attention: The focal point of our discussion was the need for action.

3. the central or principal point of focus. [1705-15]

fo'cal ra'tio, Optics., Photog. f-number. [1925-30]

fo'cal ra'tio, Optics., Photog. f-number. [1925-30]

fo'cal sei'zure, Pathol. an epileptic manifestation arising from a localized anomaly in the brain, as a small tumor or scar, and usually involving a single motor or sensory mechanism but occasionally spreading to other areas and causing convulsions and loss of consciousness.

Foch (fosh; Fr. fosh), n. Fer-di-nand (fer de nän/), 1851-1929, French marshal.

fo·ci (fō/si, -ki), n. a pl. of focus.

150-1929, rrench marshal.

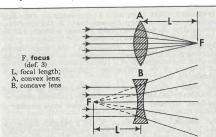
fo-ci (fō'si, -ki), n. a pl. of focus.

fo-com-e-ter (fō kom'i ter), n. Optics. an instrument for measuring the focal length of a lens or other optical system. [1850-55; roc(us) + -0 + -meTrR]

fo'c's'le (fōk'səl), n. Naut. forecastle. Also, fo'c'sle. [resp., reflecting syncope and loss of pre-consonantal r]

fo-cus (fō'ksəl), n. pl. -cus-es, -ci (-si, -kl), v., -cus-ed, -cus-ing or (esp. Brit.) -cus-ed, -cus-sing. —n. 1. a central point, as of attraction, attention, or activity: The need to prevent a nuclear war became the focus of all diplomatic efforts. 2. Physics. a point at which rays of light, heat, or other radiation, meet after being refracted or reflected. 3. Optics. a. the focal point of a lens. b. the focal length of a lens. c. the clear and sharply defined condition of an image. d. the position of a viewed object or the adjustment of an optical device necessary to produce a clear image: in focus; out of focus. 4. Geom. (of a conic section) a point having the property that the distances from any point on a curve to it and to a fixed line have a constant ratio for all points on the curve. See diag. under ellipse, hyperbola, parabola. 5. Gool. the point of origin of an earthquake. 6. Pathol. the primary center from which a disease develops or in which it localizes. —v.t. 7. to bring to a focus or into focus to focus the lens of a camera. 8. to concentrate: to focus one's thoughts. —v.i. 9. to become focused. [1635-645, < L. fireplace, hearth] —fo'cus-a-ble, adj.—fo'cus-er, n.
—Syn. 1. center', heart. core, nucleus.

-Syn. 1. center, heart, core, nucleus



fo'cusing cloth', an opaque cloth surrounding the ground glass of a camera so as to shield the eyes of the photographer from light that would otherwise prevent seeing the image in the ground glass. [1850–55]

fo'cusing screen', Photog. See under reflex camera. [1855-60]

fod-der (fod/er), n. 1. coarse food for livestock, composed of entire plants, including leaves, stalks, and grain, of such forages as corn and sorghum. 2. people considered as readily available and of little value: cannon fodder. 3. raw material: fodder for a comedian's routine.—v.t. 4. to feed with or as if with fodder. [bef. 1000; ME; OE fodder, fodor; c. G Futter; akin to Food]—Syn. 1. See feed.

fod-der-beet (fod/er bet/), n. sugar beet used as fod-der. Also, fod/der beet/. [FODDER + BEET']

fodgeel (foj'el), adj. Scot. fat; stout; plump. [1715–25; fodge (var. of range) a short, fat person + -el adj. suffix] foe (fo), n. 1. a person who feels enmity, hatred, or

