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peri-na-tal \-nā-tl\ *adj* (1952): occurring in, concerned with, or being in the period around the time of birth (~ mortality) (~ care) — **peri-na-tal-ly** \-tʃ-(l)ē\ *adv*

per-i-ne-um \per-ə-'nē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -nea \-'nē-ə\ [ME, fr. LL *perinaion*, fr. Gk, fr. *peri-* + *inan* to empty out; *peri-* akin to Skt *īṣṣāti* he sets in motion] (15c): an area of tissue that marks externally the approximate boundary of the outlet of the pelvis and gives passage to the urinogenital ducts and rectum; also: the area between the anus and the posterior part of the external genitalia — **per-i-ne-al** \-'nē-ə\ *adj*

per-i-neu-ri-um \per-ə-'nūr-ē-əm, -'nyūr-\ *n*, *pl* -ria \-'ē-ə\ [NL, fr. *peri-* + Gk *neuron* nerve — more at NERVE] (ca. 1842): the connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers

pe-ri-od \pī-rē-əd\ *n* [ME *periode*, fr. MF *periode*, fr. ML, L, & Gk; ML *periolus* period of time, punctuation mark, fr. L & Gk; L, rhetorical period, fr. Gk *peridos* circuit, period of time, rhetorical period, fr. *peri-* + *hodos* way] (ca. 1530) 1: the completion of a cycle, a series of events, or a single action; CONCLUSION 2 a (1): an utterance from one full stop to another; SENTENCE (2): a well-proportioned sentence of several clauses (3): PERIODIC SENTENCE b: a musical structure or melodic section usu. composed of two or more contrasting or complementary phrases and ending with a cadence 3 a: the full pause with which the utterance of a sentence closes b: END, STOP 4 obs: GOAL, PURPOSE 5 a: a point used to mark the end (as of a declarative sentence or an abbreviation) — often used interjectionally to emphasize that no more need be said (I don't remember ~) b: a rhetorical unit in Greek verse composed of a series of two or more cola 6 a: a portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon b (1): the interval of time required for a cyclic motion or phenomenon to complete a cycle and begin to repeat itself (2): a number *k* that does not change the value of a periodic function *f* when added to the independent variable; esp: the smallest such number c: a single cyclic occurrence of menstruation 7 a: a chronological division; STAGE b: a division of geologic time longer than an epoch and included in an era c: a stage of culture having a definable place in time and space 8 a: one of the divisions of the academic day b: one of the divisions of the playing time of a game

syn PERIOD, EPOCH, ERA, AGE mean a division of time. PERIOD may designate an extent of time of any length (periods of economic prosperity). EPOCH applies to a period begun or set off by some significant or striking quality, change, or series of events (the steam engine marked a new epoch in industry). ERA suggests a period of history marked by a new or distinct order of things (the era of global communications). AGE is used frequently of a fairly definite period dominated by a prominent figure or feature (the age of Samuel Johnson).

pe-ri-od-ic \pī-rē-əd-ik\ *adj* (1642) 1: occurring or recurring at regular intervals 2 a: consisting of or containing a series of repeated stages, processes, or digits; CYCLIC (~ decimals) (a ~ vibration) b: being a function any value of which recurs at regular intervals 3: expressed in or characterized by periodic sentences

per-i-od-ic acid \pī-rē-əd-ik-\ *n* [SV *per-* + *iodic*] (1836): any of the strongly oxidizing acids (as H₃IO₆ or HIO₄) that are the most highly oxidized acids of iodine

pe-ri-od-i-cal \pī-rē-əd-ik-əl\ *adj* (1601) 1: PERIODIC 1 2 a: published with a fixed interval between the issues or numbers b: published in, characteristic of, or connected with a periodical

pe-ri-od-i-cal-ly \pī-rē-əd-ik-əl-\ *adv* (1646) 1: at regular intervals of time 2: from time to time; FREQUENTLY

pe-ri-od-ic-ity \pī-rē-əd-ik-ə-tē\ *n* (1833): the quality, state, or fact of being regularly recurrent or having periods

pe-ri-od-ic law *n* (1872): a law in chemistry: the elements when arranged in the order of their atomic numbers show a periodic variation of atomic structure and of most of their properties

pe-ri-od-ic sentence *n* (ca. 1928): a usu. complex sentence that has no subordinate or trailing elements following its principal clause (as in "yesterday while I was walking down the street, I saw him")

pe-ri-od-ic table *n* (1895): an arrangement of chemical elements based on the periodic law

per-i-od-i-za-tion \pī-rē-əd-də-'zā-shən\ *n* (1938): division (as of history) into periods

per-i-odon-tal \pī-rē-əd-'dān-tl\ *adj* (1854) 1: investing or surrounding a tooth 2: of or affecting periodontal tissues or regions (~ diseases) — **per-i-odon-tal-ly** \-tʃ-(l)ē\ *adv*

per-i-odon-tal mem-brane *n* (ca. 1903): the fibrous connective-tissue layer covering the cementum of a tooth and holding it in place in the jawbone

per-i-odon-tics \-'dān-tiks\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [NL *peridontium* periodontal tissue, fr. *peri-* + Gk *odont-*, *odont-*, *odon* tooth — more at TOOTH] (ca. 1944): a branch of dentistry that deals with diseases of the supporting and investing structures of the teeth including the gums, cementum, periodontal membranes, and alveolar bone — **per-i-odon-tist** \-'dān-tist\ *n*

per-i-odon-tol-o-gy \-'dān-tō-lō-jē\ *n* (1914): PERIODONTICS

pe-ri-od-ic piece *n* (1940): a piece (as of fiction, art, furniture, or music) whose special value lies in its evocation of an historical period

per-i-on-ych-i-um \pī-rē-əd-'ni-ke-əm\ *n*, *pl* -ta \-'kē-ə\ [NL, fr. *peri-* + Gk *onych-*, *onyx* nail — more at NAIL] (ca. 1879): the tissue bordering the root and sides of a fingernail or toenail

per-i-os-te-al \pī-rē-əd-'tē-əl\ *adj* (1830) 1: situated around or produced external to bone 2: of, relating to, or involving the periosteum

per-i-os-te-um \-'tē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -ta \-'tē-ə\ [NL, fr. LL *periosteon*, fr. Gk, neut. of *periosteos* around the bone, fr. *peri-* + *osteon* bone — more at OSSEOUS] (1597): the membrane of connective tissue that closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces

per-i-os-ti-tis \-'is-'tī-tis\ *n* [NL] (1843): inflammation of the periosteum

pe-ri-pa-tet-ic \pī-rē-pā-'tē-tik\ *n* (15c) 1 *cap*: a follower of Aristotle or adherent of Aristotelianism 2: PEDESTRIAN, ITINERANT 3 *pl*: movement or journeys hither and thither

pe-ri-pat-et-ic \pī-rē-pā-'tē-tik\ *adj* [MF & L; MF *peripateticus*, fr. Gk *peripatētikos*, fr. *peripatein* to walk up and down, discourse while pacing (as did Aristotle), fr. *peri-* + *patein* to tread; akin to Skt *patha* path — more at FIND] (1566) 1 *cap*: ARISTOTELIAN 2 a: of, relating to, or given to walking b: moving or traveling from place to place; ITINER-

PERIODIC TABLE

This is a common long form of the table. Roman numerals and letters heading the vertical columns indicate the groups (there are differences of opinion regarding the letter designations, those given here being probably the most generally used). The horizontal rows represent the periods, with two series removed from the two very long periods and represented below the main table. Atomic numbers are given above the symbols for the elements. Compare ELEMENT table.

IA ¹										VIIA ³ Zero ⁴									
1	IIA ²																		
H																			
3	4																		
Li	Be																		
11	12																		
Na	Mg																		
		IIIB		IVB		VB		VIB		VIIIB		IB		IIB					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54		
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe		
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		
Cs	Ba	*La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn		
87	88	89	104	105	106														
Fr	Ra	#Ac	Unq	Unp	Unh														
*LANTHANIDE SERIES		58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71				
		Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu				
#ACTINIDE SERIES		90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103				
		Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr				

¹ Group IA (excluding hydrogen) comprises the alkali metals. ³ Group VIIA (excluding hydrogen) comprises the halogens.
² Group IIA comprises the alkaline-earth metals. ⁴ Group Zero comprises the noble gases.