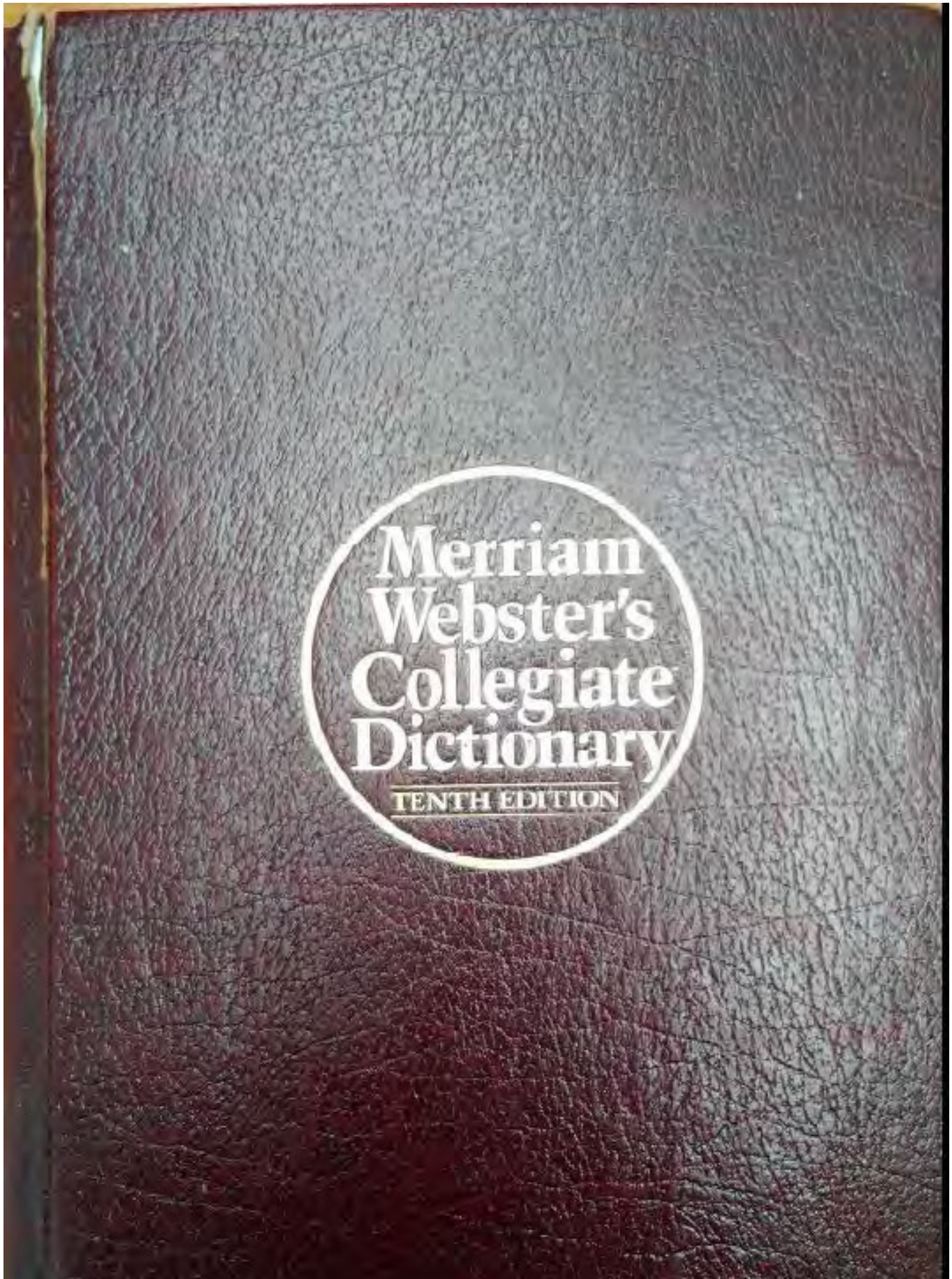


# EXHIBIT 5





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## 864 perinatal • peripatetic

**peri-na-tal** \-'nā-tiəl\ *adj* (1952): occurring in, concerned with, or being in the period around the time of birth (~ mortality) (<~ cure) — **peri-na-tal-ly** \-'nā-ti-əli\ *adv*

**per-i-ne-um** \per-ə-'nē-əm\ *n, pl -nea* \-'nē-ə\ [ME, fr. LL *perinaion*, fr. Gk, fr. *peri-* + *man* to empty out; perh. akin to Skt *ishati* 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-əl\ *adj*

**peri-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-ē-əd\ *n* [ME *periode*, fr. MF *periode*, fr. ML, L, & Gk; ML *periodus* period of time, punctuation mark, fr. L & Gk; L, rhetorical period, fr. Gk *periodos* 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 rhythmical 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>).

**2period** *adj* (1905): of, relating to, or representing a particular historical period (<~ furniture>) (<~ costumes>)

**pe-ri-od-ic** \-'pī-ē-'ā-dik\ *adj* (1942) **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

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the symbol of a number and characterize it as positive or negative 5 a: a display (as a lettered board or a configuration of neon tubing) used to identify or advertise a place of business or a product b: a posted command, warning, or direction c: SIGNBOARD 6 a: something material or external that stands for or signifies something spiritual b: something indicating the presence or existence of something else (~s of success) (a ~ of the times) e: PRESAGE, PORTENT (~s of an early spring) d: an objective evidence of plant or animal disease 7 pl usu sign: traces of a usu. wild animal (red fox ~) — signed adj

sign vb [ME, fr. MF *signer*, fr. L *signare* to mark, sign, seal, fr. *signum*] n (13c) 1 a: CROSS 2 b: to place a sign on c: to represent or indicate by a sign 2 a: to affix a signature to: ratify or attest by hand or seal (~ a bill into law) (the prisoner ~ed a confession) b: to assign or convey formally (~ed over his property to his brother) c: to write down (one's name) 3: to communicate by making a sign or by sign language 4: to engage or hire by securing the signature of on a contract of employment — often used with up or on ~ vi 1: to write one's name in token of assent, responsibility, or obligation 2 a: to make a sign or signal b: to use sign language — sign-ee \si-'nē n — sign-er \si-'nər n

sign-age \si-'nij n (1976): signs (as of identification, warning, or direction) or a system of such signs

sign-al \si-'nəl n [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *signale*, fr. LL, neut. of *signalis* of a sign, fr. L *signum*] (14c) 1: SIGN, INDICATION 2 a: an act, event, or watchword that has been agreed on as the occasion of concerted action b: something that incites to action 3: something (as a sound, gesture, or object) that conveys notice or warning 4 a: an object used to transmit or convey information beyond the range of human voice b: the sound or image conveyed in telegraphy, telephony, radio, radar, or television c: a detectable physical quantity or impulse (as a voltage, current, or magnetic field strength) by which messages or information can be transmitted

signal vb sig-naled or sig-nalled; sig-naling or sig-nal-ing \si-'nəl-ɪŋ v (1805) 1: to notify by a signal (~ the fleet to turn back) 2 a: to communicate or indicate by or as if by signals (~ed the end of an era) b: to constitute a characteristic feature of (a meaningful linguistic form) ~ vi: to make or send a signal — signal-er or sig-nal-er n

signal adj [modif. of F *signalé*, pp. of *signaler* to distinguish, fr. OIt *segnalare* to signal, distinguish, fr. *segnale* signal, fr. ML *signale*] (1641): distinguished from the ordinary (~ achievement)

signal-ize Brit var of SIGNALIZE

signal-ize \si-'nə-līz v -ized; -iz-ing (1654) 1: to make conspicuous: DISTINGUISH 2: to point out carefully or distinctly 3: to make signals to: SIGNAL; also: INDICATE 4: to place traffic signals at or on — signal-iza-tion \si-'nə-lī-zə-'shən n

signal-ly \si-'nə-lē-ē adv (1641): in a signal manner: NOTABLY

signal-man \si-'nəl-'mən, -'mæn n (1737): a person who signals or works with signals (as on a railway)

signalment \si-'nəl-mənt n [F *signalment*, fr. *signalor*] (1778): description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks; specif: the systematic description of a person for purposes of identification

signa-to-ry \si-'g-nə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-ə n, pl -ries [L *signatorius* of sealing, fr. *signare*] (1866): a signer with another or others (*signatories* to a petition); esp: a government bound with others by a signed convention — signatory adj

signa-ture \si-'g-nə-'chūr, -'chər, -'tjūr, -'tjūr n [MF or ML, fr. ML *signatura*, fr. L *signatus* pp. of *signare* to sign, seal] (1536) 1 a: the act of signing one's name b: the name of a person written with his or her own hand 2: a feature in the appearance or qualities of a natural object formerly held to indicate its utility in medicine 3 a: a letter or figure placed usu. at the bottom of the first page on each sheet of printed pages (as of a book) as a direction to the binder in arranging and gathering the sheets b: a folded sheet that is one unit of a book 4 a: KEY SIGNATURE b: TIME SIGNATURE 5: the part of a medical prescription that contains the directions to the patient 6: something (as a tune, style, or logo) that serves to identify; also: a characteristic mark

sign-board \si-'n-bōrd, -'bōrd n (1632): a board bearing a notice or sign

signed \si-'ndəd adj (1873): having a sign and esp. a plus or minus sign (~ numbers like +6 and -4)

signet \si-'net n [ME, fr. MF, dim. of *signe* sign, seal] (14c) 1: a seal used officially to give personal authority to a document in lieu of signature 2: the impression made by or as if by a signet 3: a small metal seal (as in a finger ring)

signet w (15c): to stamp or authenticate with a signet

signet ring n (1681): a finger ring engraved with a signet, seal, or monogram: SEAL RING

sig-nif-i-cance \si-'ni-'fi-'kən(t)s n (13c) 1 a: something that is conveyed as a meaning often obscurely or indirectly b: the quality of conveying or implying 2 a: the quality of being important: MOMENT b: the quality of being statistically significant *syn* see IMPOR-TANCE

significance level n (1947): LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

sig-nif-i-can-cy \si-'ni-'fi-'kən(t)-sē n (ca. 1595): SIGNIFICANCE

sig-nif-i-cant \si-'ni-'fi-'kənt-əd adj [L *significans*, *significans*, pp. of *significare* to signify] (1579) 1: having meaning; esp: SUGGESTIVE (a ~ glance) 2 a: having or likely to have influence or effect: IMPORTANT (a ~ piece of legislation); also: of a noticeably or measurably large amount (a ~ number of layoffs) (producing ~ profits) b: probably caused by something other than mere chance (statistically ~ correlation between vitamins deficiency and disease)

significant digit n (1923): one of the digits of a number beginning with the digit farthest to the left that is not zero and ending with the last digit farthest to the right that is not zero or is a zero considered to be exact — called also *significant figure*

sig-nif-i-cant-ly \si-'ni-'fi-'kənt-lē-ē adv (1577) 1: in a significant manner: to a significant degree 2: it is significant

significant other n (1953): a person who is important to one's well-being; esp: a spouse or one in a similar relationship

sig-nif-i-ca-tion \si-'ni-'fi-'kā-'shən n (14c) 1 a: the act or process of signifying by signs or other symbolic means b: a formal notification 2: PURPORT; esp: the meaning that a term, symbol, or character regularly conveys or is intended to convey 3 chiefly dial: IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE

sig-nif-i-ca-tive \si-'ni-'fi-'kā-'tīv-əd adj (15c) 1: SIGNIFICANT, SUGGESTIVE 2: INDICATIVE (symptoms ~ of malaria)

sig-nif-i-ty \si-'ni-'fi-'tē-ē n pl but sing or pl in constr [signify] (1896): SEMIOTIC, SEMANTICS

signified n (1939): a concept or meaning as distinguished from the sign through which it is communicated — compare SIGNIFIER 2

sig-nif-i-er \si-'ni-'fi-'i-er n (1532) 1: one that signifies 2: a symbol, sound, or image (as a word) that represents an underlying concept or meaning — compare SIGNIFIED

sig-nif-y \si-'ni-'fi-ē v -fied; -fy-ing [ME *signifien*, fr. OF *signifier*, fr. L *significare* to indicate, signify, fr. *signum* sign] vt (13c) 1 a: to be a sign of: MEAN b: IMPLY 2: to show esp. by a conventional token (as word, signal, or gesture) ~ vi 1: to have significance: MATTER 2: to engage in signifying

sig-nif-y-ing \si-'ni-'fi-'iŋ-ŋ n (1959): a good-natured needling or goading esp. among urban blacks by means of indirect gibes and clever often preposterous put-downs; also: DOZENS

sign in vt (1930): to make a record of arrival by signing a register or punching a time clock ~ vi: to record arrival of (a person) or receipt of (an article) by signing

sign language n (1847) 1: a formal language employing a system of hand gestures for communication (as by the deaf) 2: an unsystematic method of communicating chiefly by manual gestures used by people speaking different languages

sign of aggregation (ca. 1942): any of various conventional devices (as braces, brackets, parentheses, or vinculum) used in mathematics to indicate that two or more terms are to be treated as one quantity

sign off vt (1926) 1: to announce the end of something (as a message or broadcast) 2: to approve or acknowledge something by or as if by a signature (*sign off* on a memo) — sign-off \si-'nɔf n

sign of the cross (14c): a gesture of the hand forming a cross esp. on forehead, breast, and shoulders to profess Christian faith or invoke divine protection or blessing

sign on vt (1885) 1: to engage oneself by or as if by a signature 2: to announce the start of broadcasting for the day — sign-on \si-'nɔn, -'næn n

sign-or also si-gnior \sē-'nɔr, -'jɔr n, pl signors or si-gno-ri \sē-'nɔr-ē, -'jɔr-ē also signiors [It *signore*, *signor*, fr. ML *senior* superior, lord — more at SENOR] (ca. 1580): an Italian man usu. of rank or gentility — used as a title equivalent to *Mister*

si-gno-ra \sē-'nɔr-ə, -'jɔr-ə n, pl signoras or si-gno-re \sē-'nɔr-ē, -'jɔr-ē [It, fem. of *signore*, *signor*] (1763): a married Italian woman usu. of rank or gentility — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs.*

si-gno-re \sē-'nɔr-ē, -'jɔr-ē n, pl si-gno-ri \sē-'nɔr-ē, -'jɔr-ē [It] (1594): SIGNOR

si-gno-ri-na \sē-'nɔr-ē-'rē-nə n, pl -nas or -ne \sē-'nɔr-ē, -'jɔr-ē [It, fr. dim. of *signora*] (1820): an unmarried Italian woman — used as a title equivalent to *Miss*

si-gno-ry or si-gniory \sē-'nɔr-ē n, pl si-gno-ries or si-gnior-ies [ME *signorie*, fr. MF *seigneurie*] (14c): SEIGNIORY

sign out vt (1948): to indicate departure by signing a register ~ vt: to record or approve the release or departure of — sign-out \si-'nəʊt n or adj

sign-post \si-'n-pɔst n (1620) 1: a post (as at the fork of a road) with signs on it to direct travelers 2: GUIDE, BEACON

signpost vt (1895): to provide with signposts or guides

sign up vt (1903): to sign one's name (as to a contract) in order to obtain, do, or join something (*sign up* for insurance) (*sign up* for classes) — sign-up \si-'nəp n or adj

Sig-urd \si-'gurd, -'gurd n [ON *Sigurth*]: a hero in Norse mythology who slays the dragon Fafnir

sike \sɪk n [ME, fr. OE *sic*; akin to ON *sik* slow stream, OE *sicerian* to trickle] (bef. 12c) 1 dial chiefly Brit: a small stream; esp: one that dries up in summer 2 dial chiefly Brit: DITCH

Sikh \sɪk n [Hindi, lit., disciple] (1756): an adherent of a monotheistic religion of India founded about 1500 by Guru Nanak and marked by rejection of idolatry and caste — Sikh-ism \sɪk-'ki-zəm n

Sikh adj (1845): of or relating to Sikhs or Sikhism

si-lage \si-'lij n [short for *ensilage*] (1884): fodder converted into succulent feed for livestock through processes of anaerobic acid fermentation (as in a silo)

si-lane \si-'læn, 'si- n [ISV *silicon* + *methane*] (1916): any of various compounds of hydrogen and silicon that have the general formula Si<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2n+2</sub> and are analogous to alkanes

si-las-tic \sə-'lās-tik, -'sɪ- trademark — used for a soft pliable plastic

sild \sɪld n, pl sild or silds [Norw] (1921): a young herring other than a brisling that is canned as a sardine in Norway

si-lence \si-'ləns(t)s n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *silentium*, fr. *silens*, *silens*] (13c) 1: forbearance from speech or noise: MUTENESS — often used interjectionally 2: absence of sound or noise: STILLNESS 3: absence of mention: a: OBLIVION, OBSCURITY b: SECRECY (weapons research was conducted in ~)

\\əb abut \\kɪtten kitten, F table \\æf further \\əʃ ash \\æʃ ace \\æʃ mop, mar \\æʃ out \\tʃɪn chin \\eɪ bet \\eɪ easy \\gɔ go \\hɪt hit \\iʃ ice \\jɒb job \\jɔ go \\ɔ law \\ɔɪ boy \\θɪn \\θɪ thin \\θɪ the \\lʊt loot \\fʊt foot