

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

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

Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at docketalarm.com.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster \mathbb{M} is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1997 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1997 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

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 A1

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

17181920RMcN97

Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at docketalarm.com.

908 portentously • positive

solemn or important : POMPOUS c : ponderously excessive (that discipline's overwrought, ~ phrases —R. M. Coles) sym see OMINOUS — por-ten-tous-ly adv — por-ten-tous-neess n "por-ten' (por-tor, 'por-\n', IME, fr. OF portier, fr. LL portarius, fr. L porta gate — more at PORT[(13c) chiefly Brit : a person stationed at a door or gate to admit or assist those entering "porter n [ME portour, fr. MF porteour, fr. LL portare to carry — more at FARE] (14c) 1 : a person who carries burdens; esp : one employed to carry baggage for patrons at a hotel or transporta-tion terminal 2 : a parlor-car or sleeping-car attendant who waits on passengers and makes up berths 3 [short for porter's beer]: a heavy dark brown beer brewed from browned or charred malt 4 : a person who does routine cleaning (as in a hospital or office) "porter w (1609) : to transport carry as or as if by a porter ~ yi : to act as a porter

who does found cleaning (as in a hospital of once) **3porter** v(1609): to transport or carry as or as if by a porter $\sim vi$: to act as a porter **por-ter-house** \'por-tar-,haus, 'por-\ n (ca. 1758) 1 archaic : a house where malt liquor (as porter) is sold 2 : a large steak cut from the thick end of the short loin to contain a T-shaped bone and a large piece of tenderloin — see BEEF illustration **port-fo-lio** \port-fio-le-,ō, port-n, pl-li-os [It porta/oglio, fr. portare to carry (fr. L) + foglio leaf, sheet, fr. L folium — more at BLADE] (1722) 1 : a hinged cover or flexible case for carrying loose papers, pictures, or pamphlets 2 [fr. the use of such a case to carry documents of state] 2 : the office and functions of a minister of state or member of a cabinet 3 : the securities held by an investor : the commercial paper held by a financial house (as a bank) 4 : a set of pictures (as drawings or photo-graphs) either bound in book form or loose in a folder **port-hole** \'pōr-hōl, 'por-\ n : the isroine in Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice

of Venice

of venice por-ticco \'por-ti-,kö, 'por-\ n, pl -coes or -cos [It, fr. L porticus — more at PORCH] (1605) : a colonnade or covered ambulatory esp.-in classical architecture and often at the entrance of a building por-tiere \por-tyer, por-, -tir; 'por-te-ar, 'por-\ n [F portiere, fr. OF, fem. of portier porter, doorkeeper] (1843) : a curtain hanging across a doorwork

16. 161

÷.,

DOCKET

por-tiere (por-typer, por, -'tin; 'por-te-ar, 'por-\'n [F portiere, fr. OF, fem. of portier porter, doorkeeper] (1843): a curtain hanging across a doorwaypor-tion (porter porter, doorkeeper] (1843): a curtain hanging across a doorwaypor-tion (porter porter, doorkeeper] (1843): a curtain hanging across a doorwaypor-tion (porter porter, doorkeeper] (1843): a curtain hanging across a doorwayportion (porter) (14c) 1: an individual's part or share of something: as a : a share received by gift or inheritance b: DOWRY C: enough food esp, of one kind to serve one person at one meal 2:: an individual's lat or share of something: san often limited part set off or abstracted from a whole (give but that ~ which yourself proposed -Shak.) sym see PART, FATE
'portion v por-tion-ed; por-tion-ing (shi(-)-hin)((14c) 1: to divide into portions: DISTRIBUTE 2: to allot a dowry to : DOWER
port-ion-less (shan-las) adj (1782): having no portion; esp : having no dowry or inheritance
port-land cement (vport-len(d), 'port-\ n [Isle of Portland, England; fr. its resemblance to a limestone found there] (1824): a hydraulic cement made by finely pulverizing the clinker produced by calcining to incipient fusion a mixture of clay and limestone or similar materials
port-lay (vport-le, 'port-\ adj port-l'n, pl-teaus or -teaux \-()tox)
[MF portemanteau (fr. porter to carry + manteau mantle, fr. I mantellum - more at PORT] (1579) 1: a large suitcase 2: a word or more pheme whose form and meaning are derived from a blending of two or more distinct forms (as smog from smoke and fog)
port of call (1884) 1: an intermediate port where ships customarily stop for supplies, repairs, or transshipment of cargo 2: a stop included on an itinerary
port of call (1840) 1: a place where foreign goods may be cleared through a customhouse 2: a place where an alien may be permitted to enter a country
port frait-lyfor-tres, (hr, n', hor, -trix)

stance of portraying : REPRESENTATION 2 : POR-TRAIT portress \'por-trəs, 'por-\ n (15c) : a female por-ter: as a : a doorkeeper in a convent or apart-ment house b : CHARWOMAN Port Roy-al-ist \port-'noi-o-list, port-\ n [F port-royaliste, fr. Port-Royal, a convent near Versailles, France] (ca. 1741) : a member or adherent of a 17th century French Jansenist lay community noted for its logicians and educators Port Sa-lut \.por-so-'lü, -sa-; -səl-'yü, -sal-\ n (1902): PORT DU SALUT Portuguese \por-cho-g.gz, 'por, -,gēs; ,pör-cho-', por\ n pl Portuguese [Pg português, adj. & n., fr. Portugal 15:34) 1 a : a native or in-habitant of Portugal b : one who is of Portu-guese descent 2 : the Romance language of Por-tugal and Brazil — Portuguese add Portuguese man-of-war n, pl Portuguese man-of-wars also Portuguese men-of-war (1707) : any of a genus (Physalia) of large tropical and subtropical pelagic siphonophores having a crested bladderlike float which bears the colony

comprised of three types of zooids on the lower surface with one of the

: marked affirmi test for l inverted pä-zə-'ti 2positive of comp adverb c: a pos positive

of the cc matrix : positive

authority tive + -i ics are ea

edge is b as verific quality (pos-i-tiv \-ti-k(2-)

pos-i-tiv-state of t pos-i-tro positively charge as positroncross-sec color-cod gamma positrons

stances

pos-se

pos·i·troconsists (of a hydr

county](body of 1 lic peace nized to 1 pos-sess of, take having the to have knowled

into and bring or some em to insta sive cons knowledi pos-sesse

thing (as desirous : SELF-PO sad- or --'se-sədpos-ses-si

taking in regard to : someth nation by psycholo placed by pos-ses-s adj — po 1pos-ses-s constituti ownershi session o pos-ses-s

200ssessi possessiv possessiv possessio Dossessiv pronoun pos-ses-se 1: of, ar : having pos-set \' and spice

Dos.si.hil fact of b ability

value — 1 Pos-si-ble able, fr. p being w what may ners 2 somethin : having Syn POS POSSIBLE proper c PRACTIC means of the useful ir producti pos-si-bly ity 2 : b

comprised of three types of zooids on the lower surface with one of the three having nematocyst-equipped tentacles **por-tu-laca** \por-cha-la-ka, por-\ n [NL, fr. L, purslane, fr. portula, dim. of porta gate; fr. the lid of its capsule — more at PORT] (1548) : any of a genus (*Portulaca*) of mainly tropical succulent herbs of the purslane family: esp : a widely cultivated plant (*P. grandiflora*) with showy flowers and small conical leaves **port-wine stain** \port-\win, 'port-\ n (ca. 1909) : a reddish purple superficial hemangioma of the skin commonly occurring as a birth-mark

mark

mark **po-sa-da** \p-'sa-da \ n-'sa-da \ n [Sp, fr. posar to lodge, fr. LL pausare] (1763) : an inn in Spanish-speaking countries **'pose** \'poz\ vb posed; **pos-ing** [ME, fr. MF poser, fr. (assumed) VL pausare, fr. LL, to stop, rest, pause, fr. L pausae] vt (14c) 1 a : to present for attention or consideration (let me ~ a question) b : to put or set forth : oFFER (this attitude ~s a threat to our hopes for peace) 2 a : to put or set in place b : to place (as a model) in a studied attitude ~ vi 1: to assume a posture or attitude usu. for artistic purposes 2: to affect an attitude or character usu. to deceive or impress or impress

artistic purposes 2 : to antect an artificide of character usu. to deceive or impress **Pose** n (1818) 1 : a sustained posture; esp : one assumed for artistic effect 2 : an attitude, role, or characteristic assumed for effect sym POSE, AIR, AIRS, AFFECTATION, MANNERISM mean an adopted way of speaking or behaving, POSE implies an attitude deliberately assumed in order to impress others (her shyness was just a pose). AIR may suggest natural acquirement through environment or way of life (a traveler's sophisticated air). AIRS always implies artificiality and pretentiousness (snobbish airs). AFFECTATION applies to a trick of speech or behavior that strikes the observer as insincere (the posh accent is an affecta-tion). MANNERISM applies to an acquired eccentricity that has become a habit (gesturing with a cigarette was her most noticeable mannerism). **3pose v posed; poseing** [short for carlier appose, fr. ME apposen, alter. of opposen to oppose] (1593) : PUZZLE, BAFFLE **Po-sei-don** \pp-si-dra\n n [L, fr. Gk Poseidon] : the Greek god of the sea — compare NEPTUNE

Po-sei-don \pa-'sī-d'n\ n [L, fr. Gk Poseidōn]: the Greek god of the sea — compare NEFTUNE 'pos-er \'pō-zər' n ['pose] (1793): a puzzling or baffling question 'poser n ['pose] (1888): a person who poses po-seur \'pō-zər' n [F, lit., poser, fr. poser] (1872): a person who pre-tends to be what he or she is not: an affected or insincere person **posh** \'päsh\ adj [origin unknown] (1918): ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE — **poshiy** adv — **poshness** n **poshit** \'pä-zət \v **poshit-ed** \'pä-zə-təd, 'päz-təd\' **pos-tit-ing** \'pä-zə-tiŋ, 'päz-tiŋ\ [L positus, pp. of ponere] (1647) 1: to dispose or set. irmly: FIX 2: to assume or affirm the existence of : POSTULATE 3 ; to propose as an explanation : SUGGEST

: to propose as an explanation : SUGGEST **'po-sition** \pa-zi-shan\ n [ME posycion, fr. MF position, fr. L position-positio, fr. ponere to lay down, put, place, fr. (assumed) OL positore, fr: po-away (akin to OCS po. perfective prefix, Gk apo away) + L sinere to leave — more at oF] (14c) 1: an act of placing or arranging: as a : the laying down of a proposition or thesis b: an arranging in order 2: a point of view adopted and held to (made my ~ on the issue clear) 3 a : the point or area occupied by a physical object (took her ~ at the head of the line) b: a certain arrangement of bodily parts (rose to a standing ~> 4: a market trader 5 a : relative place, situation, or standing (si now in a ~ to make decisions on his own) b: social or official rank or status c : an employment for which one has been hired : JOB (a ~ with a brokerage firm) d : a situation that confers advantage or preference ***position vt po-sitioned; po-sition-ing** \po-'zi-sh(5-)ninj\ (1817): to

²position vt po-si-tioned; po-si-tion-ing \p-'zi-sh(-)nin\ (1817) : to

abjacent genes and mits infomosional inversion) **position paper** n (1949): a detailed report that recommends a course of action on a particular issue **posi-tive** \partial_relation of a particular issue **posi-tive** \partial_relation of the positif, fr. L positivus, fr. positus, pp. of pomerel (14c) 1 a : formally laid down or imposed for positus, pp. of pomerel (14c) 1 a : formally laid down or imposed go, or constituting the degree of comparison that is expressed in En-glish by the unmodified and uninflected form of an adjective or adverb and denotes no increase or diminution b (1): independent of chang-ing circumstances : UNCONDITIONED (2): relating to or constituting a motion or device that is definite, unyielding, constant, or certain in its action (a ~ system of levers) c (1): INCONTESTABLE (~ proof) (2) : UNQUALIFIED (a ~ disgrace) 3 a: not fictitious : REAL (a ~ influ-ence for good in the community) b : active and effective in social or economic function rather than merely maintaining peace and order (a ~ government) 4 a : having or expressing actual existence or qual-ity as distinguished from deprivation or deficiency (~ change in tem-perature): as (1): capable of being constructively applied (2): not speculative : EMPIRICAL b: having rendition of light and shade similar in tone to the tones of the original subject (a ~ photographic image) c: that is or is generated in a direction arbitrarily or customarily taken as that of increase or progression (~ rotation of the earth) (we are making some ~ progress) b : d : directed or moving toward a source of stimulation (a ~ taxis) e : real and numerically greater than zero (+2 is a ~ integer) 5 a (1): being, relating to, or charged with electricity of which the proton is the elementary unit and which predominates in a glass body after being rubbed with silk (2): having more protons than electrons (a ~ ion) b (1) : having higher electric potential and constituting the part from which the current flows to the external circuit (t

absance on protection 2^{-1} position ing \pp-'zi-sh(\Rightarrow -)nin\ (1817): to put in proper position; also: LOCATE positional \pp-'zi-sh(\Rightarrow -)nol\ adj (1571) 1: of, relating to, or fixed by position (~ astronomy) 2: involving little movement (~ warfare) 3: dependent on position or environment or context (the front-articulated \k\ in \kê\ key and the back-articulated \k\ in \kil\ cool are ~ variants) — po-si-tion-al-ly adv positional notation n (1941): a system of expressing numbers in which the digits are arranged in succession, the position of each digit has a place value, and the number is equal to the sum of the products of each digit by its place value position effect n (1930): genetic effect that is due to interaction of adjacent genes and that is modified when the spatial relationships of the genes change (as by chromosomal inversion) position paper n (1949): a detailed report that recommends a course of action on a particular issue



Portuguese man= of-war

vision of a country 2 a : a division of a op or metropolitan b biogeographic division its essential continuity y particular structural propriate function or or activity syn see

ME, fr. MF or ML; cal province; in other 14c) 1: the superior x 2: one living in or or restricted interests

refinement ng from a province 2 b) polish of urban soci-jecorative style (as in relative plainness; esp -sh(ə-)lē\ adv

ialectal or local word, provincial ative or inhabitant of

ties (1782) 1 : prosm

ing (1829) : to make \rightarrow) $l = \frac{1}{2\overline{a}} + \frac{1}{2$

ce where something is of a virus that is inte-

by replicating with it e next without causing

L & L; LL provision-, videre to see ahead of providing **b**: the measure taken before-ARATION (made \sim for or supplies; esp : a ULATION

vi-zhə-niŋ, -'vizh-niŋ\

601) : serving for the

: until a regular issue

ROVISIONAL : a furnisher of provi-

, fr. ML proviso quod as in a contract) that

ion 1: containing or sub-

recursor of a vitamin

LA., name of the fac-iction of the Irish Re-

PROVOCATEUR (14c) 1: the act of rovokes, arouses, or

ig or tending to pro-pro-voc-a-tive-ly adv

(ME, fr. MF provo-l, fr. voc., vox voice —use to a feeling or ac-as a feeling or action) $<math>\langle \sim a \text{ fight} \rangle c: to$ f discussion
angle — pro-

mean to arouse as if response called forth plies a stirring up or d frustration). STIMUlating by mild irritaest). QUICKEN implies vely (the high salary addition IRRITATE anger : ANNOYING -

la, a kind of cheese] Italian origin $pr\bar{o}-(,)v\bar{o}\setminus n$ [ME, fr. of praepositus, fr. L, place at the head —

initary of a collegiate a Scottish burgh 3 versity administrative

or the trial of minor

s under the authority pervises the military

PROUD] (14c) archaic

DOCKET

²prow \'praù, archaic 'prö\ n [MF proue, prob. fr. Olt dial. prua, fr. L prora, fr. Gk pröira] (1555) 1: the bow of a ship : STEM 2: a pointed projecting front part prowess \'praù-sa dlso 'prō-\ n [ME prouesse, fr. OF proesse, fr. prou] (13c) 1: distinguished bravery: eg: military valor and skill 2: extraordinary ability (his ~ on the football field) 'prowl \'prau(s)l\' vb [ME prollen] w (14c): to move about or wander stealthily in or as if in search of prey ~ w : to roam over in a predatory manner — prowl-er \'prau-lsr\' n 'Prowl (137): an act or instance of prowling — on the prowl : in the act of prowling; also : in search of something (his fourth wife had just left him, and he was on the prowl again — Mary McCarthy) Prowl car n (1937): SQUAD CAR Proze-emics \prak-'sē-mil\s A pl but sing or pl in constr [proximity + -emics (as in phonemics)] (1963): the study of the nature, degree, and effect of the spatial separation individuals naturally maintain (as in various social and interpersonal situations) and of how this separation relates to environmental and cultural factors — prox-e-mic \-mik\ adj prox.i-mal \'prak-s-mal\ adj [L proxima] [1727] 1: situated close to : PROXIMATE 2: next to or nearest the point of attachment or oriers of the body — compare DISTAL 3: of, relating to, or being the mesial and distal suffaces of a tooth — prox-i-mal\'prak-sa-mal\ adj pl : the convoluted portion of the vertebrate nephron that lies between Bowman's capsule and the cloop of Henle and functions esp. in the resorption of sugar, sodium and chloride ions, and water from the glomerular filtrate — called also proximal tubule.

proximal tubule prox.i-mate \'präk-sə-mət\ adj [L proximatus, pp. of proximare to approach, fr. proximus nearest, next, superl, of prope near — more at APPROACH] (1661) 1 : immediately preceding or following (as in a chain of events, causes, or effects) $\langle \sim$, rather than ultimate, goals — Reinhold Niebuhr> 2 a: very near : CLOSE b: soon forthcoming : IMMINENT — prox-i-mate-ly adv — prox-i-mate-ness n prox-i-i-ty \präk-isi-mə-t\early n [MF proximit\'e, fr. L proximitat-, prox-imitas, fr. proximus] (15c) : the quality or state of being proximate : CLOSENESS

proximity fuze n (1945) : a fuze for a projectile that uses the principle of radar to detect the presence of a target within the projectile's effec-

of radar to detect the presence of a target within the projecties sence-tive range **proximo** \'präk-sp-mö\ adj [L proximo mense in the next month] (1855): of or occurring in the next month after the present **proxy** \'präk-sp-n pl **proxies** [ME procurate, contr. of procuracie, fr. AF, fr. ML procurati, alter: of L procuration procuration] (15c) 1: the agency, function, or office of a deputy who acts as a substitute for an-other 2 a : authority or power to act for another b : a document giving such authority; specif: a power of attorney authorizing a speci-fied person to vote corporate stock 3 : a person authorized to act for another : RROCURATOR **proxy** adj **proxy marriage** n (1900) : a marriage celebrated in the absence of one of the contracting parties who is represented at the ceremony by a proxy

proxy marriage n (1900): a marriage celebrated in the absence of one of the contracting parties who is represented at the ceremony by a proxy prude \'prüd\ n [F, good woman, prudish woman, short for prude-femme good woman, fr. OF prode femme] (1704): a person who is excessively or priggishly attentive to propriety or decorum; esp: a woman who shows or affects extreme modesty pru-dence \'prü-d'n(t)s\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L prudentia, alter. of provi-dentia — more at PROVIDENCE] (14c) 1: the ability to govern and discipline oneself by the use of reason 2: sagacity or shrewdness in the management of affairs 3: skill and good judgment in the use of resources 4: caution or circumspection as to danger or risk pru-dent \-d'n(t) adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L prudent, prudens, contr. of provident, providens — more at PROVIDENT] (14c) : characterized by, arising from, or showing prudence: as a: marked by wisdom or judi-ciousness b : shrewd in the management of practical affairs c : marked by circumspection : DISCREET d : PROVIDENT, FRUGAL syn see WISE — pru-dential/y \-/den(t)-sh(s)-lie\ adv prud-ential \\prü-d(en(t)-sh(s)-lie\ adv prud-ential \\prü-d(en(t)-sh(s)-lie\ adv prud-ential \\prü-d(en(t)-sh(s)-lie\ adv prud-sh-sh-y adv — prud-ish-enses n prud-ish-ly adv — prud-ish-mess n prud-ish-ly adv = more at FREEZE] (ca. 1826) : covered with whitish dust or bloom (~ stems) 'prune \'prü-n n [ME, fr. MF, plum, fr. L prunum — more at PLUM] (14c) : a plum dried or capable of drying without fermentation 'prune is no transpretor bayer, fr. provain layer, fr. L propagin, propago, fr. pro-fo

plants **pru-nus** \'prü-nəs\ n [NL, fr. L, plum tree, fr. Gk proumnē] (1901) : any of a genus (Prunus) of drupaceous trees or shrubs of the rose family that have showy clusters of usu. white or pink flowers first ap-pearing in the spring often before the leaves including many grown for ornament or for their fruit (as the plum, cherry, or apricot) **pru-ri-ence** \'prùr-ē-ən(t)s\ n (1781) : the quality or state of being prurient

prunent **pru-ri-en-cy** \-on(t)-sē\ n (1795): PRURIENCE **pru-ri-en-cy** \-on(t)-sē\ n (1795): PRURIENCE **pru-ri-ent** \-ont\ adj [L prurient-, pruriens, prp. of prurire to itch, crave; akin to L pruna glowing coal, Skt plosati he singes, and prob. to L pruina hoarfrost — more at FREEZE] (1592): marked by or arousing an immoderate or unwholesome interest or desire; esp: marked by, arous-ing, or appealing to unusual sexual desire — **pru-ri-ent-ly** adv

t. . .

5. X

-01

pru-ri-go \prü-'ri-()gö, -'rē-\ n [NL, fr. L, itch, fr. prurire] (ca. 1646) : a chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by itching papules pru-rit-ic \-'ri-tik\ adj (1899) : of, relating to, or marked by itching pru-ri-tus \-'ri-tas, -'rē-\ n [L, fr. prurire] (1653) : ITCH 1a Prus-sian blue \'pro-shar-\ n [Prussia, Germany] (1724) 1 : any of numerous blue iron pigments formerly regarded as ferric ferrocyanide 2 : a dark blue crystalline hydrated ferric ferrocyanide Feq[Fe(CN)k]h×H₂O used as a test for ferric iron 3 : a greenish blue prus-sian-ism brine \'pro-shar-\ni-zm\' n (1856) : the practices or policies (as the advocacy of militarism) held to be typically Prussian. prus-sian-ize \-niz\ w -ized; -iz-ing often cap (1861) : to make Prus-sian in character or principle (as in authoritarian control or rigid disci-pline) — prus-sian-iza-tion \,pro-sha-na-'zā-shan\ n pru-tah or pru-ta \prü-'tä\ n, pl pru-toth \-'töt, -'töth, -'tös\ or pru-tot \-'töt, -tös\ [NHeb päritäh, fr. LHeb, a small coin] (1949) 1 : a former monetary unit of Israel equivalent to ¹/000 pound 2 : a coin 'pru-y \'pri\' w 'pried; pry-ing [ME prien] (14c) : to look closely or in-control \'ni\' w 'pried; pry-ing [ME prien] (14c) : to look closely or in-verienting one pru-tah \privel [ME prien] (14c) : to look closely or in-verienting one pru-tah \privel [ME prien] (14c) : to look closely or in-verienting one pru-tah \privel [ME prien] (14c) : to look closely or in-verienting one pru-tah \privel [ME prien] (14c) : to look closely or in-verienting one pru-tah \privel [ME privel [

representing one prutah **pry** \print \view pried; **pry** \ning [ME prien] (14c) : to look closely or in-quisitively; also: to make a nosy or presumptuous inquiry, **pry** vr **pried**; **pry**-ing [prob. back-formation fr. ⁵prize] (ca. 1806) 1 : to raise, move, or pull apart with a lever : PRIZE 2: to extract, de-tach, or open with difficulty (pried the secret out of my sister) **pry** n (1823) 1: a tool for prying 2: LEVERAGE

pry-er var of prier pry-er var of prier prying adj (1552): impertinently or officiously inquisitive or interroga-

prying adj (1552): impertimently or officiously inquisitive or interrogatory syn see CURIOUS — pry-ing-ly \-ing-le\ adv. Prze-wal-ski's horse $\$ hysh-yiäl-skëz, shə, pər-zhə-'väl-\ n [Nikolaĭ M. Przhevalskii †1888 Russ. soldier & explorer] (1881): a small stocky bay- or dun-colored wild horse (Equus caballus przewalskii syn. E. przewalskii) of central Asia having a large head and short erect mane — called also Prze-wal-ski horse \-skē-\ psalm ('säm, 'sälm, 'söm, 'söm, NewEng also 'säm\ n, often cap [ME, fr. OE psealm, fr. LL psalmus, fr. Gk psalmos, lit., twanging of a harp, fr. psallein to pluck, play a stringed instrument] (bef. 12c): a sacred song or poem used in worship; esp: one of the biblical hymns collected in the Book of Psalms in the Book of Psalms

in the Book of Psalms psalm-book $\langle -, buik \rangle n$ (12c) archaic: PSALTER psalm-ist $\langle salmist \rangle salmist \rangle salmist \rangle n$ (15c): a writer or composer of esp. biblical psalms psalm-ody $\langle salma-bel, sall, sol, sol, NewEng also 'sa-ma-de \rangle n$ [ME psalmodie, fr. LL psalmodia, fr. LGk psalmodia, lit., singing to the harp, fr. Gk psalmos + aidein to sing — more at ODE] (14c) 1: the act; practice, or art of singing psalms in worship 2: a collection of psalms

act; practice, or art of singing psalms in worship 2: a collection of psalms **Psalms** 'sämz, 'sälmz, 'sömz, 'sölmz, NewEng also 'sämz\ n pl but sing in constr: a collection of sacred poems forming a book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBL table **Psalter** 'sälter, 'söl-\ n [ME, fr. OE psalter & OF psalter, fr. LL psalterium, fr. LGk psalterion, fr. Gk psaltery] (bef. 12c): the Book of Psalms; also: a collection of Psalms for liturgical or devotional use **psalterium** (säl-'tir-ë-sm, sôl-\ n, pl -ria \-ë-a\ [NL, fr. LL, psalter; fr. the resemblance of the folds to the pages of a book] (ca. 1846) : OMASUM

psal-tery also psal-try \'säl-t(ə-)rē, 'söl-\ n, pl -ter-ies also -tries [ME psalterie, fr. MF, fr. L psalterium, fr. Gk psaltērion, fr. psallein to play on a stringed instrument] (14c) : an ancient musical instrument resembling the zither

bing the zither **p**'s and q's \\pēz-n-"kyüz\ n pl [fr. the phrase mind one's p's and q's, alluding to the difficulty a child learning to write has in distinguishing between p and q] (1779) 1: something (as one's manners) that one should be mindful of (better watch his p's and q's when I get a six-gun of my own —Jean Stafford) 2: best behavior (being on her p's and q's for two solid days was too much —Guy McCrone) pse-pholo-ogy \set Fia-lo-je\ n [Gk psēphos pebble, ballot, vote; fr. the use of pebbles by the ancient Greeks in voting] (1952) : the scientific study of elections — pse-pho-log-ical \sē-fa-"lä-ji-kal\ adj — pse-pholo-gist \sē-fia-lo-jist n pseud \'süd\ n [short for pseudo-intellectual] (1964) Brit : a person who pretends to be an intellectual **pseud-** or **pseudo-** comb form [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. pseudēs, fr. pseu-

pseud \'süd\ n [short for pseudo-intellectual] (1964) Brit: a person who pretends to be an intellectual
pseud- or pseudo- comb form [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. pseudēs, fr. pseudesthai to lie; akin to Arm sut lie and prob. to Gk psychein to breathe — more at Psych-]: false: spurious (pseudo-lassic) (pseudopodium)
pseud-ep-i-graph \sü'-de-po-graft n (1884) : PsEuDePiGRAPHON 2
pseud-epig-ra-phon \sü'-di-po-graft n (1884) : PsEudopodium)
pseud-epig-ra-phon \sü'-di-po-graft n (1884) : PsEudopodium so a nonymous Jewish religious writings of the period 200 B.C. to 200 A.D.; esp : one of such writings (as the Psalms of Solomon) not included in any canon of biblical Scripture — usu used in pl.
pseud-epig-ra-phy \-ft n [Gk pseudepigraphos] (ca. 1842) : the ascription of false names of authors to works
pseud-oo \'sü'-(\dot) adj [ME, fr. pseudo-] (15c) : being apparently rather than actually as stated : SHAM. SPUROUS (distinction between true and ~ humanism —K. F. Reinhardt)
pseud-oo-al-lele \süi-dō-a⁻fe(a)l\ n (1948) : any of two or more closely linked genes that act usu. as if a single member of an allelic pair but occas. undergo crossing-over and recombination
pseu-do-cho-lin-es-ter-ase \'sü-dō-a'bi-a'nes-to-arās, -rāz\ n; (1943) : CHOLINETERASE 2
nseu-do-clas-sic \.sü-dō-k'la-sik\ adi (1899) : pretending to be or

pseu-do-cno-in-es-ter-ase (su-do-, ko-iə-nes-tə-, ras, -, raz) $n_{+}(1943)$ **:** CHOLNESTERASE 2 **pseu-do-clas-sic** (,sii-dō-'kla-sik) *adj* (1899) : pretending to be or erroneously regarded as classic — **pseu-do-classic** n **pseu-do-clas-sic-cism** \-'kla-sə-, si-zəm\ n (1871) : imitative representa-tion of classicism in literature and art tion of classicism in literature and art

\ə\ abut \^o\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar $au out \ch chin \e bet \e asy \g go \i hit \i e \j job$ $\eta \sin \sqrt{\delta}$ ($\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta}$) (($\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta}$) ((($\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta}$) (((((\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta})) ((\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta})) ((\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta}) ((\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta})) ((\delta \sin \sqrt{\delta}) ((y, yet zh vision \dot{a} , k, n, ce, ce, ue, \overline{ue} , y see Guide to Pronunciation