

# EXHIBIT G

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Dictionary  
Eleventh Edition

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but not granting degrees **collegial** *colleges* at Oxford) — called also **residential college** **b**: a preparatory or high school **c**: an independent institution of higher learning offering a course of general studies leading to a bachelor's degree; *also*: a university division offering this **d**: a part of a university offering a specialized group of courses **e**: an institution offering instruction usu. in a professional, vocational, or technical field **business** **4**: COMPANY, GROUP; *specif*: an organized body of persons engaged in a common pursuit or having common interests or duties **5 a**: a group of persons considered by law to be a unit **b**: a body of electors — compare ELECTORAL COLLEGE **6**: the faculty, students, or administration of a college

**College Board service mark** — used for administration of tests of aptitude and achievement considered by some colleges in determining admission and placement of students

**college try** *n* [fr. the phrase "give it the old college try"] (1927): a zealous all-out effort

**col-le-gial** \kə-ˈlɛ-j(ē)-əl, esp for 2a also -lɛ-gē-əl/ *adj* (14c) **1**: COLLEGIATE **2 a**: marked by power or authority vested equally in each of a number of colleagues **b**: characterized by equal sharing of authority esp. by Roman Catholic bishops **3**: marked by camaraderie among colleagues — **col-le-gial-ly** *adv*

**col-le-gi-al-i-ty** \-lɛ-j(ē)-ə-lə-tē, -lɛ-gē-əl/ *n* (1887): the cooperative relationship of colleagues; *specif*: the participation of bishops in the government of the Roman Catholic Church in collaboration with the pope

**col-le-gian** \kə-ˈlɛ-j(ē)-jən/ *n* (15c): a student or recent graduate of a college

**col-le-giate** \kə-ˈlɛ-jət, -jē-ət/ *adj* [ME, fr. AF, fr. ML *collegiatus*, fr. L *collegium*] (15c) **1**: of or relating to a collegiate church **2**: of, relating to, or comprising a college **3**: COLLEGIAL **2** **4**: designed for or characteristic of college students — **col-le-giate-ly** *adv*

**collegiate church** *n* (15c) **1**: a church other than a cathedral that has a chapter of canons **2**: a church or corporate group of churches under the joint pastorate of two or more ministers

**col-le-gi-um** \kə-ˈlɛ-gē-əm, -lā-/ *n*, *pl* -gia \-gē-ə/ or -giums [modif. of Russ *kollegiya*, fr. L *collegium*] (1917): a group in which each member has approximately equal power and authority

**col-lem-bo-lan** \kə-ˈlɛm-bə-lən/ *n* [ultim. fr. *coll-* + Gk *embolos* wedge, stopper — more at EMBOLUS] (1873): SPRINGTAIL — **collembolan** or **col-lem-bo-lous** \-ləs/ *adj*

**col-len-chy-ma** \kə-ˈlɛn-ko-mə, kə-ˈl-/ *n* [NL] (1857): a plant tissue that consists of living usu. elongated cells with unevenly thickened walls and acts as support esp. in areas of primary growth — **col-len-chy-ma-tous** \kə-ˈlɛn-ki-mə-təs, -kɪ-/ *adj*

**col-let** \kə-ˈlɛt/ *n* [MF, dim. of *col* collar, fr. L *collum* neck — more at COLLAR] (1528): a metal band, collar, ferrule, or flange; as **a**: a casing or socket for holding a tool (as a drill bit) **b**: a circle or flange in which a gem is set

**col-lide** \kə-ˈlɪd/ *vi* **col-lid-ed**; **col-lid-ing** [L *collidere*, fr. *com-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] (1700) **1**: to come together with solid or direct impact (the car *collided* with a tree) **2**: CLASH (colliding cultures)

**col-lid-er** \kə-ˈlɪ-dər/ *n* (1979): a particle accelerator in which two beams of particles moving in opposite directions are made to collide

**col-lie** \kə-ˈlɪ-/ *n* [prob. fr. E dial. *colly* black] (ca. 1651): any of a breed of large dogs developed in Scotland that occur in rough-coated and smooth-coated varieties and have erect ears and a long muzzle

**col-lier** \kəl-ˈyər/ *n* [ME *colier*, fr. *col* coal] (13c) **1**: one that produces charcoal **2**: a coal miner **3**: a ship for transporting coal

**col-li-ery** \kəl-ˈyər-ē/ *n*, *pl* -lleries (1635): a coal mine and its connected buildings

**col-lie-shang-ie** \kə-ˈlɛ-shan-ē, kə-ˈ-/ *n* [perh. fr. *collie* + *shang* kind of meal] (1737) *Scot*: SQUABBLE, BRAWL

**col-li-gate** \kə-ˈlɪ-gət/ *vb* **-gat-ed**; **-gat-ing** [L *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, fr. *com-* + *ligare* to tie — more at LIGATURE] *vt* (1545) **1**: to bind, unite, or group together **2**: to subsume (isolated facts) under a general concept *vi*: to be or become a member of a group or unit — **col-li-ga-tion** \kə-ˈlɪ-gā-shən/ *n*

**col-li-ga-tive** \kə-ˈlɪ-gā-tɪv, kə-ˈlɪ-gə-/ *adj* (1901): depending on the number of particles (as molecules) and not on the nature of the particles (pressure is a ~ property)

**col-li-mate** \kə-ˈlɪ-māt/ *vt* **-mat-ed**; **-mat-ing** [L *collimatus*, pp. of *collimare*, MS var. of *collinare* to make straight, fr. *com-* + *linea* line] (1878): to make (as light rays) parallel — **col-li-ma-tion** \kə-ˈlɪ-mā-shən/ *n*

**col-li-ma-tor** \kə-ˈlɪ-mā-tər/ *n* (1865) **1**: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays (as of light) or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax **2**: a device for obtaining a beam (as of particles) of limited cross section

**col-lin-ear** \kə-ˈlɪ-nē-ər, kə-ˈ-/ *adj* [ISV] (1863) **1**: lying on or passing through the same straight line **2**: having axes lying end to end in a straight line (antenna elements) — **col-lin-ear-i-ty** \-lɪ-nē-ər-ə-tē, -ɪ-ə-rə-/ *n*

**col-lins** \kə-ˈlɪnz/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Collins*] (ca. 1887): a tall iced drink of soda water, sugar, lemon or lime juice, and liquor (as gin)

**col-li-sion** \kə-ˈlɪ-zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *collision-*, *collisio*, fr. *collidere*] (15c) **1**: an act or instance of colliding: CLASH **2**: an encounter between particles (as atoms or molecules) resulting in exchange or transformation of energy *syn* see IMPACT — **col-li-sion-al** \-lɪ-zhən-əl, -lɪ-zhən-əl/ *adj* — **col-li-sion-al-ly** *adv*

**collision course** *n* (1944): a course (as of moving bodies or antithetical philosophies) that will result in collision or conflict if continued unaltered

**col-lo-** — see COLL-

**col-lo-cate** \kə-ˈlɔ-kāt/ *vb* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** [L *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at STALL] *vt* (1513): to set or arrange in a place or position; *esp*: to set side by side *vi*: to occur in conjunction with something

**col-lo-ca-tion** \kə-ˈlɔ-kā-shən/ *n* (1605): the act or result of placing or arranging together; *specif*: a noticeable arrangement or conjoining of linguistic elements (as words) — **col-lo-ca-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-əl/ *adj*

**col-logue** \kə-ˈlɔg/ *vi* **col-logued**; **col-logu-ing** [origin unknown] (1646) **1** *dial*: INTRIGUE, CONSPIRE **2**: to talk privately: CONFER

**col-lo-oid** \kə-ˈlɔ-ɪd/ *n* [ISV *coll-* + *-oid*] (ca. 1852) **1**: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found normally in the thyroid and also in diseased tissue **2 a**: a substance that consists of particles dispersed throughout another substance which are too small for resolution with an ordinary light microscope but are incapable of passing through a semipermeable membrane **b**: a mixture consisting of a colloid together with the medium in which it is dispersed (smoke is a ~) — **col-lo-oid-al** \kə-ˈlɔ-ɪd-əl, kə-ˈ-/ *adj* — **col-lo-oid-al-ly** *adv*

**col-lop** \kə-ˈlɔp/ *n* [ME] (14c) **1**: a small piece or slice esp. of meat **2**: a fold of fat flesh

**colloq** *abbr* colloquial

**col-lo-qui-al** \kə-ˈlɔ-kwē-əl/ *adj* (1751) **1**: of or relating to conversation: CONVERSATIONAL **2 a**: used in or characteristic of familiar and informal conversation; *also*: unacceptably informal **b**: using conversational style — **colloquial** *n* — **col-lo-qui-al-i-ty** \-lɔ-kwē-ə-lə-tē/ *n* — **col-lo-qui-al-ly** \-lɔ-kwē-ə-lē/ *adv*

**col-lo-qui-al-ism** \-lɔ-kwē-ə-ˈlɪ-zəm/ *n* (1810) **1 a**: a colloquial expression **b**: a local or regional dialect expression **2**: colloquial style

**col-lo-quist** \kə-ˈlɔ-kwɪst/ *n* (1792): SPEAKER

**col-lo-qui-um** \kə-ˈlɔ-kwē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -qui-ums or -quia \-kwē-ə/ [L, colloquy] (1844): a usu. academic meeting at which specialists deliver addresses on a topic or on related topics and then answer questions relating to them

**col-lo-qui-y** \kə-ˈlɔ-kwē-/ *n*, *pl* -quies [L *colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse, fr. *com-* + *loqui* to speak] (15c) **1**: CONVERSATION, DIALOGUE **2**: a high-level serious discussion: CONFERENCE

**col-lo-type** \kə-ˈlɔ-tɪp/ *n* [ISV] (1881) **1**: a photomechanical process for making prints directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid that has ink-receptive and ink-repellent parts **2**: a print made by collotype

**col-lude** \kə-ˈlɪd/ *vi* **col-lud-ed**; **col-lud-ing** [L *colludere*, fr. *com-* + *ludere* to play, fr. *ludus* game — more at LUDICROUS] (1525): CONSPIRE, PLOT (colluded to keep prices high)

**col-lu-sion** \kə-ˈlɪ-zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *collusion-*, *collusio*, fr. *colludere*] (14c): secret agreement or cooperation esp. for an illegal or deceitful purpose — **col-lu-sive** \-lɪ-sɪv, -zɪv/ *adj* — **col-lu-sive-ly** *adv*

**col-lu-vi-um** \kə-ˈlɪ-vē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -vīa \-vē-ə/ or -vī-ums [NL, fr. ML, offshoots, alter. of L *colluvies*, fr. *colluere* to wash, fr. *com-* + *lavare* to wash — more at LYE] (ca. 1936): rock detritus and soil accumulated at the foot of a slope — **col-lu-vi-al** \-vē-əl/ *adj*

**col-ly** \kə-ˈlɪ/ *vt* **col-li-ed**; **col-ly-ing** [alter. of ME *colwen*, fr. OE \**colgan*, fr. OE *col* coal] (1590) *dial chiefly Brit*: to blacken with or as if with soot

**col-lyr-i-um** \kə-ˈlɪr-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -īa \-ē-ə/ or -ī-ums [ME *collirium*, fr. L *collirium*, fr. Gk *kollyrion* pessary, eye salve, fr. dim. of *kollyra* roll of bread] (14c): EYEWASH **1**

**col-ly-wob-bles** \kə-ˈlɪ-wə-balz/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [perh. by folk etymology fr. NL *cholera morbus*, lit., the disease cholera] (ca. 1823): BELLYACHE

**Colo** *abbr* Colorado

**colo-** — see COL-

**col-o-bus monkey** \kə-ˈlɔ-bəs-/ *n* [NL *colobus*, fr. Gk *kolobos* docked, mutilated, fr. *kolos* docked; prob. akin to Gk *klan* to break — more at CLAST] (1866): any of various long-tailed African monkeys (genus *Colobus* and related genera) — called also *colobus*

**col-o-cate** \kə-ˈlɔ-kāt, -lɔ-ˈkāt/ *vt* (1965): to locate together; *esp*: to place (two or more units) close together so as to share common facilities

**col-o-cynth** \kə-ˈlɔ-sɪn(θ)th/ *n* [L *colocynthis*, fr. Gk *kolokynthis*] (1543): a Mediterranean and African herbaceous vine (*Citrullus colocynthis*) related to the watermelon; *also*: its spongy fruit from which a powerful cathartic is prepared

**colog** *abbr* cologarithm

**col-log-a-rithm** \kə-ˈlɔ-gə-ˈrɪ-thəm, -lā-/ *n* (1881): the logarithm of the reciprocal of a number

**col-log-ne** \kə-ˈlɔ-nə/ *n* [Cologne, Germany] (1814) **1**: a perfumed liquid composed of alcohol and fragrant oils **2**: a cream or paste of cologne sometimes formed into a semisolid stick — **col-log-ned** \-lɔnd/ *adj*

**col-on** \kə-ˈlɔn/ *n*, *pl* colons or co-la \-lə/ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *kolon*] (14c): the part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum

**col-on** *n* **pl** colons or cola [L, part of a poem, fr. Gk *kōlon* limb, part of a strophe] (ca. 1550) **1** *pl* *cola*: a rhythmical unit of an utterance; *specif*, in *Greek or Latin verse*: a system or series of from two to not more than six feet having a principal accent and forming part of a line **2** *pl* *colons* **a**: a punctuation mark: used chiefly to direct attention to matter (as a list, explanation, quotation, or amplification) that follows **b**: the sign: used between the parts of a numerical expression of time in hours and minutes (as in 1:15) or in hours, minutes, and seconds (as in 8:25:30), in a bibliographical reference (as in *Nation* 130:20), in a ratio where it is usu. read as "to" (as in 4:1 read "four to one"), or in a proportion where it is usu. read as "is to" or when doubled as "as" (as in 2:1:8:4 read "two is to one as eight is to four")

**col-on-i-al** \kə-ˈlɔ-ni-əl, kə-ˈlɔn-əl/ *n* [F, fr. L *colonus*] (1888): a colonial farmer or plantation owner

**col-ón** *also* **co-lone** \kə-ˈlɔn/ *n*, *pl* **co-lo-nes** \-lɔ-nəs/ [Sp *colón*, fr. Cristóbal Colón Christopher Columbus] (1916) **1**: the basic monetary unit of El Salvador until 2001 **2** — see MONEY table

**col-on-bacillus** *n* (1897): E. COLI

**col-o-nel** \kə-ˈrɪ-nəl/ *n* [alter. of *coronel*, fr. MF, modif. of OIt *colonnello* column of soldiers, colonel, dim. of *colonna* column, fr. L *columna*] (1567) **1 a**: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general **b**: LIEUTENANT COLONEL **2**: a minor titular official of a state esp. in southern or midland U.S. — used as an honorific title — **col-o-nel-icy** \-n-ə-sē/ *n*

**Colon Blimp** \-ˈblɪmp/ *n* [*Colon Blimp*, cartoon character created by David Low] (1937): a pompous person with out-of-date or ultra-

**free will** *n* (13c) 1: voluntary choice or decision (I do this of my own free will) 2: freedom of humans to make choices that are not determined by prior causes or by divine intervention

**Freewill Baptist** *n* (1732): a member of a Baptist group holding to Arminian doctrine and practicing open communion

**free world** *n*, *often cap* *F&W* (1949): the part of the world where democracy and capitalism or moderate socialism rather than totalitarian or Communist political and economic systems prevail

**free-writ-ing** \frē-'frī-tīŋ\ *n* (1980): automatic writing done esp. as a classroom exercise — **free-write** \frē-'frit\ *vi*

**freeze** \frēz\ *vb* **froze** \frōz\; **fro-zen** \frō-z'n\; **freez-ing** [ME *fresen*, fr. OE *fresan*; akin to OHG *friosan* to freeze, L *pruina* hoarfrost, OE *frost* frost] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1 **a**: to become congealed into ice by cold 2: to solidify as a result of abstraction of heat 3: to withstand freezing (the bread ~s well) 4: to become chilled with cold (almost froze to death) 5: to adhere solidly by or as if by freezing (pressure caused the metals to ~) 6: to become fixed or motionless; *esp*: to become incapable of acting or speaking 7: to become clogged with ice (the water pipes froze) ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to harden into ice 2: to convert from a liquid to a solid by cold 3: to make extremely cold: CHILL 3 **a**: to act on usu. destructively by frost 4: to anesthetize by cold 4: to cause to grip tightly or remain in immovable contact 5 **a**: to cause to become fixed, immovable, unavailable, or unalterable (<~ interest rates) 6: to immobilize by governmental regulation the expenditure, withdrawal, or exchange of (<~ foreign assets) 7: to render motionless (< a fake froze the defender) 8: to attempt to retain continuous possession of (a ball or puck) without an attempt to score usu. in order to protect a small lead — **freeze-ing-ly** *adv*

**freeze** *n* (15c) 1 **a**: an act or instance of freezing 2: the state of being frozen 3: a state of weather marked by low temperature esp. when below the freezing point 4: a halt in the production, testing, and deployment of military weapons; (< a nuclear ~)

**freeze-dried** \-'dri:d\ *adj* (1946): being in a state produced by or as if by freeze-drying

**freeze-dry** \-'dri:t\ *vt* (1949): to dry (as food) in a frozen state under high vacuum esp. for preservation

**freeze-etch-ing** \frēz-'e-čīŋ\ *n* (1968): FREEZE FRACTURE

**freeze fracture** *n* (1973): preparation of a specimen (as of tissue) for examination by an electron microscope after freezing, fracturing along natural structural lines, and preparing a replica (as by simultaneous vapor deposition of carbon and platinum) — **freeze-fracture** *adj*

**freeze-frame** \frēz-'frām\ *n* (1948) 1 **a**: a frame of a motion-picture film that is repeated so as to give the illusion of a static picture 2: a static picture produced esp. from a videodisc or videotape recording 2: something resembling a freeze-frame esp. in unchanging quality — **freeze-frame** *vt*

**freeze out** *vt* (1861): EXCLUDE — **freeze-out** \frēz-'aūt\ *n*

**freez-er** \frēz-'zər\ *n* (1843): one that freezes or keeps cool; *esp*: a compartment, room, or device for freezing food or keeping it frozen

**freezer burn** *n* (1926): light-colored spots developed in frozen foods as a result of surface evaporation and drying when inadequately wrapped or packaged

**freezing point** *n* (1747): the temperature at which a liquid solidifies

**free zone** *n* (1900): an area within which goods may be received and stored without payment of duty

**F region** *n* (1923): the highest region of the ionosphere occurring from 80 miles (130 kilometers) to more than 300 miles (500 kilometers)

**freight** \frāit\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. MD or MLG *vraht*, *vrecht*] (15c) 1 **a**: the compensation paid for the transportation of goods 2: COST (help pay the ~) 2 **a**: goods to be shipped: CARGO 2: LOAD, BURDEN 3: MEANING 3, SIGNIFICANCE 3 **a**: the ordinary transportation of goods by a common carrier and distinguished from express 2: a train designed or used for such transportation

**freight** *vt* (15c) 1 **a**: to load with goods for transportation 2: BURDEN, CHARGE (<~ed with memories) 2: to transport or ship by freight

**freight-age** \frā-'tīj\ *n* (1694): FREIGHT

**freight-er** \-'tər\ *n* (1622) 1: one that loads or charters and loads a ship 2: SHIPPER 3: a ship or airplane used chiefly to carry freight

**frem-i-tus** \frē-mə-'təs\ *n* [NL, fr. L, murmur, fr. *fremere* to murmur; akin to OE *bremman* to roar] (1862): a sensation felt by a hand placed on a part of the body (as the chest) that vibrates during speech

**french** \frēnč\ *vt*, *often cap* (ca. 1895) 1: to trim the meat from the end of the bone of (as a chop) 2: to cut (green beans) in thin lengthwise strips before cooking

**French** \frēnč\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *frēncisc*, fr. *Franca* Frank] (bef. 12c) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of France, its people, or their language 2: of or relating to the overseas descendants of the French people — **French-ness** *n*

**French** *n* (12c) 1: a Romance language that developed out of the Vulgar Latin spoken in northern and central Transalpine Gaul and that became the literary and official language of France 2 *pl in constr*: the French people 3: strong language (pardon my ~)

**French bean** *n* (1552) 1 *chiefly Brit*: a bean (as a green bean) of which the whole young pod is eaten 2 *chiefly Brit*: KIDNEY BEAN 2

**French bread** *n* (15c): a crusty white bread baked usu. in long thin loaves

**French bulldog** *n* (1875): any of a breed of small compact heavy-boned dogs developed in France and having erect ears

**French Canadian** *n* (1758): one of the descendants of French settlers in Lower Canada — **French-Canadian** *adj*

**French chalk** *n* (ca. 1728): a soft white granular variety of steatite used esp. for drawing lines on cloth and for removing grease in dry cleaning

**French cuff** *n* (1916): a soft double cuff that is made by turning back half of a wide cuff band and fastening with cuff links

**French curve** *n*, *often cap* *F* (1885): a curved piece of flat often plastic material used as a guide in drawing curves

**French door** *n* (1917): a door with rectangular glass panes extending the full length; *also*: FRENCH WINDOW

**French dressing** *n* (1876) 1: a salad dressing made with oil and vin-

usu. used in pl

**French fry** *vt*, *often cap* *1st F* (ca. 1930): to fry (as strips of potato) in deep fat until brown

**French horn** *n* (1682): a circular valved brass instrument having a conical bore, a funnel-shaped mouthpiece, and a usual range from B below the bass staff upward for more than three octaves

**French-ify** \frēn-čə-'fī\ *vt* -**ified**; -**ify-ing** *often cap* (1592): to make French in qualities, traits, or typical practices — **French-i-fi-ca-tion** \frēn-čə-'fi-'kā-shən\ *n*, *often cap*

**French kiss** *n* (ca. 1923): an open-mouth kiss usu. involving tongue-to-tongue contact — **French-kiss** *vb*

**French leave** *n* [fr. an 18th cent. French custom of leaving a reception without taking leave of the host or hostess] (1771): an informal, hasty, or secret departure

**French letter** *n* (ca. 1856) *chiefly Brit*: CONDOM 1

**French-man** \frēnč-'mən\ *n* (bef. 12c) 1: a native or inhabitant of France 2: a person who is of French descent

**French pastry** *n* (1847): a rich pastry filled esp. with custard or fruit

**French press** *n* (1986): a coffeepot in which ground beans are infused and then pressed to the bottom by means of a plunger

**French provincial** *n*, *often cap* *P* (1945): a style of furniture, architecture, or fabric originating in or characteristic of the 17th and 18th century French provinces

**French seam** *n* (ca. 1890): a strong seam stitched on both sides of the fabric to enclose all raw edges

**French telephone** *n* (1932): HANDSET

**French toast** *n* (1871): bread dipped in a mixture of egg and milk and sautéed

**French twist** *n* (1855): a woman's hairstyle in which the hair is coiled at the rear and secured in place

**French window** *n* (1801): a pair of casement windows that reaches to the floor, opens in the middle, and is placed in an exterior wall

**French-wom-an** \frēnč-'wū-mən\ *n* (1592) 1: a woman who is a native or inhabitant of France 2: a woman of French descent

**fre-ne-my** \frē-nə-'mē\ *n*, *pl* -**mies** [blend of *friend* and *enemy*] (1977): one who pretends to be a friend but is actually an enemy

**fre-net-ic** \frī-'ne-tik\ *adj* [ME *frenetik* insane, fr. AF, fr. L *phreneticus*, modif. of Gk *phrenitikos*, fr. *phrenitis* inflammation of the brain, fr. *phren-*, *phrēn* diaphragm, mind] (14c): FRENZIED, FRANTIC — **fre-net-i-cal-ly** \-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **fre-net-i-cism** \-'ne-tə-'sī-zəm\ *n*

**fre-num** \frē-'nəm\ *n*, *pl* **frenums** or **fre-na** \-'nə\ [NL, fr. L, bridle, reins, and bit; prob. akin to L *frendere* to grind — more at GRIND] (1741): FRENULUM 1

**frenzied** *adj* (1651): feeling or showing great or abnormal excitement or emotional disturbance (<~ dancing) — **frenzied-ly** *adv*

**fren-zy** \frēn-'zē\ *n*, *pl* **frenzies** [ME *frenesie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *phrenesia*, alter. of L *phrenesis*, fr. *phreneticus*] (14c) 1 **a**: a temporary madness 2: a violent mental or emotional agitation 3: intense usu. wild and often disorderly compulsive or agitated activity (< a shopping ~)

**frenzy** *vt* **frenzied**; **fren-zy-ing** (1791): to affect with frenzy

**Fre-on** \frē-'ən\ *trademark* — used for any of various fluorocarbons

**freq abbr** 1 frequency 2 frequent; frequently 3 frequentative

**fre-quen-cy** \frē-'kwən(t)s\ *n* (1603): FREQUENCY

**fre-que-n-cy** \frē-'kwən(t)-sē\ *n*, *pl* -**cies** (1600) 1: the fact or condition of occurring frequently 2 **a**: the number of times that a periodic function repeats the same sequence of values during a unit variation of the independent variable 3: the number, proportion, or percentage of items in a particular category in a set of data 4: the number of repetitions of a periodic process in a unit of time: as **a**: the number of complete alternations per second of an alternating current **b**: the number of complete oscillations per second of energy (as sound or electromagnetic radiation) in the form of waves

**frequency distribution** *n* (1895): an arrangement of statistical data that exhibits the frequency of the occurrence of the values of a variable

**frequency modulation** *n* (1922): modulation of the frequency of the carrier wave in accordance with speech or a signal; *also*: FM

**frequency response** *n* (1926): the ability of a device (as an audio amplifier) to handle the frequencies applied to it; *also*: a graph representing this ability

**fre-quent** \frē-'kwent\, \frē-'kwənt\ *vt* (15c) 1: to associate with, be in, or resort to often or habitually (< a bar ~ed by sports fans) 2 *archaic*: to read systematically or habitually — **fre-que-n-ta-tion** \frē-'kwent-'tā-shən, -'kwən-t\ *n* — **fre-quent-er** *n*

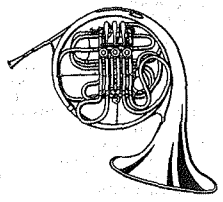
**fre-quent** \frē-'kwənt\ *adj* [ME, ample, fr. MF or L; MF, crowded, fr. L *frequent-*, *frequens*] (1531) 1 **a**: COMMON, USUAL 2: happening at short intervals: often repeated or occurring (< a bus making ~ stops) 3: FULL, THROGGED 4: acting or returning regularly or often (< a ~ visitor) 4 *archaic*: INTIMATE, FAMILIAR — **fre-quent-ness** *n*

**fre-que-n-ta-tive** \frē-'kwən-tə-'tīv\ *adj* (1533): denoting repeated or recurrent action or state — used of a verb aspect, verb form, or meaning — **fre-quentative** *n*

**fre-quent-fly-er** *also* **fre-quent-fly-er** \frē-'kwənt-'flī-'ər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an airline program that offers awards for specified numbers of air miles traveled

**fre-quent-ly** \frē-'kwənt-lē\ *adv* (1531): at frequent or short intervals

**fres-co** \frēs-(ə)'kə\ *n*, *pl* **frescoes** [It, fr. *fresco* fresh, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *fisc* fresh] (1598) 1: the art of painting on freshly spread moist lime plaster with water-based pigments 2: a painting executed in fresco — **fresco** *vt*



French horn

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