

EXHIBIT G

Merriam-
Webster's
Collegiate[®]
Dictionary
Eleventh Edition

E
m



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™ 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 © 2011 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

- ISBN 978-0-87779-807-1 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper)
- ISBN 978-0-87779-808-8 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper)
- ISBN 978-0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with digital download : alk. paper)
- ISBN 978-0-87779-810-1 (Leatherlook with digital download : alk. paper)
- ISBN 978-0-87779-813-2 (Canadian)
- ISBN 978-0-87779-814-9 (International)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003
423—dc21

2003003674
CIP

8105 01 YAM

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, principal copyright 2003

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

15th Printing Worldcolor Versailles KY September 2010

but not granting degrees **Baliol** *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 **f** *business* **g**: **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 \kɑ-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 \kɑ-ˈlɛ-j(ē)-jən/ *n* (15c): a student or recent graduate of a college

col-le-giate \kɑ-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 \kɑ-ˈlɛ-gē-əm, -lɛ-ə/ *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 \kɑ-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 \kɑ-ˈlɛn-ko-mə, kɑ-ˈlən/ *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** \kɑ-ˈlɛn-ki-mə-təs, -kɑ-ˈlən/ *adj*

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

col-lie \kɑ-ˈli-ə/ *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 \kɑ-ˈlɪ-ər/ *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 \kɑ-ˈlɪ-ər-ē/ *n*, *pl* -lleries (1635): a coal mine and its connected buildings

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

col-li-gate \kɑ-ˈli-gāt/ *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** \kɑ-ˈli-gā-shən/ *n*

col-li-ga-tive \kɑ-ˈli-gā-tiv, kɑ-ˈli-gə-tiv/ *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 \kɑ-ˈli-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** \kɑ-ˈli-mā-shən/ *n*

col-li-ma-tor \kɑ-ˈli-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 \kɑ-ˈli-nē-ər, kɑ-ˈlɪ-ən/ *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** \-li-nē-ər-ə-tē, -i-ə-tē/ *n*

col-lins \kɑ-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 \kɑ-ˈli-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 \kɑ-ˈlə-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 \kɑ-ˈlə-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*

films

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

col-lo-oid \kɑ-ˈlɔɪd/ *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-loi-dal** \kɑ-ˈlɔɪ-dəl, kɑ-ˈlɔɪ-/ *adj* — **col-loi-dal-ly** *adv*

col-lop \kɑ-ˈlɒp/ *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 \kɑ-ˈlɒ-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** \-lɒ-kwē-ə-lə-tē/ *n* — **col-lo-qui-al-ly** \-lɒ-kwē-ə-lē/ *adv*

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

col-lo-quist \kɑ-ˈlɒ-kwɪst/ *n* (1792): SPEAKER

col-lo-qui-um \kɑ-ˈlɒ-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-quy \kɑ-ˈlɒ-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 \kɑ-ˈlɒ-ˈtɪp/ *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 \kɑ-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 \kɑ-ˈlu-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/ *adj* — **col-lu-sive-ly** *adv*

col-lu-vi-um \kɑ-ˈlu-vē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -vua \-vē-ə/ or -vi-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 \kɑ-ˈli/ *vt* **col-lied**; **col-ly-ing** [alter. of ME *colven*, fr. OE **colgan*, fr. OE *col* coal] (1590) *dial chiefly Brit*: to blacken with or as if with soot

col-lyr-i-um \kɑ-ˈlɪr-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -la \-ē-ə/ or -i-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 \kɑ-ˈli-wə-bəlz/ *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 \kɑ-ˈlə-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 \kɑ-ˈlə-kāt, -lɒ-kāt/ *vt* (1965): to locate together; *esp*: to place (two or more units) close together so as to share common facilities

col-o-cynth \kɑ-ˈlə-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 \kɑ-ˈlə-gə-ˈrɪ-thəm, -lɪ-ən/ *n* (1881): the logarithm of the reciprocal of a number

col-log-ne \kɑ-ˈlɒ-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** \-lɒnd/ *adj*

1 **col-lon** \kɑ-ˈlɒn/ *n*, *pl* **col-lons** 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

2 **col-on** *n* **pl** **col-lons** 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")

3 **col-lon** \kɑ-ˈlɒn, kɑ-ˈlɒn/ *n* [F, fr. L *colonus*] (1888): a colonial farmer or plantation owner

col-lón *also* **co-lone** \kɑ-ˈlɒn/ *n*, *pl* **co-lones** \-lɒ-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 \kɑ-ˈnɛl/ *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-cy** \-nɛl-ɪ-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) — **fren-zied-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* **fren-zied**; **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-'tā\ *n* — **fre-quent-er** *n*

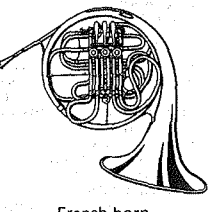
fre-quent \frē-'kwənt\ *adj* [ME, ample, fr. MF or L; MF, crowded, fr. L *frequent-*, *frequens*] (1531) 1 **a**: COMMON, USUAL 2: happening at short intervals: often repeated or occurring (a bus making ~ stops) 3: acting or returning regularly or often (a ~ visitor) 4 *archaic*: INTIMATE, FAMILIAR —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

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.