

# EXHIBIT G

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Dictionary  
Eleventh Edition

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

**freeze-dry** \-'dri\ *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-'tij\ *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-'fi\ *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-ic-al-ly** \-ti-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv* — **fre-net-ic-ism** \-'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

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

**fre-zy** \frē-'zē\ *n*, *pl* **frenzies** [ME *fresies*, 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)-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-quent-a-tion** \frē-'kwent-'tā-shən, -kwən(-) - *n* — **fre-quent-er** *n*

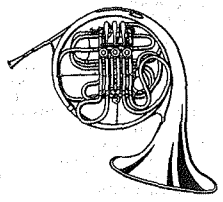
**fre-quent** \frē-'kwənt\ *adj* [ME, ample, fr. MF or L; MF, crowded, fr. L *frequent-*, *frequens*] (1531) 1 **a**: COMMON, USUAL 2: happening at short intervals: often repeated or occurring (a bus making ~ stops) 3: acting or returning regularly or often (a ~ visitor) 4 *archaic*: INTIMATE, FAMILIAR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

**fre-quent-a-tive** \frē-'kwent-tə-tiv\ *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-'fli-'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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