

EXHIBIT 9

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partake

partake /pɑr'teɪk/ ▶ *v.* (past **partook** /'tɔːk/; past participle **partaken** /'tɑːkən/) [no obj.] (**partake in**) formal join in (an activity); *visitors can partake in golfing or clay pigeon shooting.* ■ (**partake of**) be characterized by (a quality); *the birth of twins became an event that parodied the mythic.* ■ (**partake of**) eat or drink (something); *she had partaken of a cheese sandwich and a cup of coffee.*
-DERIVATIVES **partaker** /'pɑːtə(r)/ ▶ *n.* [in combination] a broadcast or published work with a specified number of parts; *the first in a six-part.*
part-terre /pɑr'te(ə)r/ ▶ *n.* 1 a level space in a garden or yard occupied by an ornamental arrangement of flower beds.
2 the part of the ground floor of an auditorium in the rear and on the sides, esp. the part beneath the balcony.
-ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from French, from *par terre* 'on the ground.'

par-the-no-car-py /pɑr'thə'nɔːkɑːpɪ/ ▶ *n.* Botany the development of a fruit without prior fertilization.
-DERIVATIVES **par-the-no-car-pic** /pɑr'thə'nɔːkɑːpɪk/ ▶ *adj.*
-ORIGIN early 20th cent.: from German *Parthenocarpye*, from Greek *parthenos* 'virgin' + *karpos* 'fruit.'

par-the-no-gen-e-sis /pɑr'thə'nɔːdʒənɪsɪs/ ▶ *n.* Biology reproduction from an ovum without fertilization, esp. as a normal process in some invertebrates and lower plants.
-DERIVATIVES **par-the-no-gen-et-ic** /jə'nɛtɪk/ ▶ *adj.*
par-the-no-gen-et-ic-al-ly /jə'nɛtɪk(ə)li/ ▶ *adv.*
-ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: modern Latin, from Greek *parthenos* 'virgin' + *genesis* 'creation.'

Par-the-non /pɑr'thə'nɔːn/ ▶ *n.* the temple of Athena Parthenos, built on the Acropolis in 447-432 BC by Pericles to honor Athens' patron goddess and to commemorate the recent Greek victory over the Persians. It was designed by Ictinus and Callicrates with sculptures by Phidias.
-ORIGIN from Greek *parthenos* 'virgin.'



Parthenon

par-the-note /pɑr'thə'nɔːt/ ▶ *n.* Biology an organism produced from an unfertilized ovum, which is incapable of developing beyond the early embryonic stages.
-ORIGIN 1930s: from *PARTHENOGENESIS* and *ZYGOTE*.

Par-thi-a /pɑr'thiːə/ ▶ *n.* an ancient kingdom that lay southeast of the Caspian Sea in present-day Iran. From c.250 BC to c. AD 230 the Parthians ruled an empire stretching from the Euphrates to the Indus.
-DERIVATIVES **Par-thi-an** /'θiːən/ *n.* & *adj.*

Par-thi-an shot ▶ *n.* another term for **PARTING SHOT**.
-ORIGIN late 19th cent.: so named because of the trick used by Parthians of shooting arrows backward while in real or pretended flight.

par-tial /'pɑːʃiəl/ ▶ *adj.* 1 existing only in part; incomplete; *a question to which we have only partial answers.*
2 favoring one side in a dispute above the other; biased; *the paper gave a distorted and very partial view of the situation.* ■ [predic.] (**partial to**) having a liking for; *you know I'm partial to bacon and eggs.*

(also *partial abortion*), from *par-* 'in' + *part-* 'part', from *pars*, *part-* 'part'.

par-tial-birth-ab-or-tion ▶ *n.* a late-term abortion of a fetus that has already died, or is killed before being completely removed from the mother.

par-tial-de-riv-a-tive ▶ *n.* Mathematics a derivative of a function of two or more variables with respect to one variable, the other(s) being treated as constant.

par-tial-dif-fer-en-tial-e-quation ▶ *n.* Mathematics an equation containing one or more partial derivatives.

par-tial-e-clipse ▶ *n.* an eclipse of a celestial body in which only part of the luminary is obscured or darkened.

par-tial-frac-tion ▶ *n.* Mathematics each of two or more fractions into which a more complex fraction can be decomposed as a sum.

par-tial-ity /pɑr'shəlɪtɪ/ ▶ *n.* unfair bias in favor of one thing or person compared with another; favoritism; *an attack on the partiality of judges.* ■ a particular liking or fondness for something; *she spoke openly, not concealing her partiality for him.*
-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French *partialite*, from medieval Latin *partialitas*, based on Latin *pars*, *part-* 'part'.

par-tial-ly /pɑr'shəlɪ/ ▶ *adv.* only in part; to a limited extent; *the work partially fulfills the function of a historical memoir* [as submodifier] *a partially open door.*

par-tial-or-der (also **partial ordering**) ▶ *n.* Mathematics a transitive antisymmetric relation among the elements of a set, which does not necessarily apply to each pair of elements.

par-tial-pres-sure ▶ *n.* Chemistry the pressure that would be exerted by one of the gases in a mixture if it occupied the same volume on its own.

par-tial-prod-uct ▶ *n.* Mathematics the product of one term of a multiplicand and one term of its multiplier. ■ the product of the first *n* terms of a large or infinite series, where *n* is a finite integer (including 1).

par-ti-ble /pɑr'tɪbəl/ ▶ *adj.* involving or denoting a system of inheritance in which a deceased person's estate is divided equally among the heirs.
-DERIVATIVES **par-ti-bil-ity** /pɑr'tɪbɪlɪtɪ/ ▶ *n.*
-ORIGIN late Middle English (in the sense 'able to be parted'): from late Latin *partibilis*, from Latin *partiri* 'divide into parts.'

par-tic-i-pant /pɑr'tɪsɪpənt/ ▶ *n.* a person who takes part in something; *eager students would become firsthand participants in an archaeological exploration.*
-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin *participans*, literally 'sharing in', from the verb *participare* (See **PARTICIPATE**).

par-tic-i-pate /pɑr'tɪsɪpət/ ▶ *v.* [no obj.] 1 take part; *thousands participated in a nationwide strike.*
2 (**participate of**) archaic have or possess (a particular quality); *both members participate of harmony.*
-DERIVATIVES **par-tic-i-pa-tive** /-pətɪv/ ▶ *adj.*
par-tic-i-pa-tor /-pətər/ ▶ *n.* **par-tic-i-pa-to-ry** /-pətəri/ ▶ *adj.*
-ORIGIN early 16th cent.: from Latin *participat-* 'shared in', from the verb *participare*, based on *pars*, *part-* 'part' + *capere* 'take'.

par-tic-i-pa-tion /pɑr'tɪsɪpəʃən/ ▶ *n.* the action of taking part in something; *participation in church activities* (the scheme is based on employer-participation).

par-tic-i-p-i-al-ad-jec-tive /pɑr'tɪsɪpəɪl/ ▶ *n.* Grammar an adjective that is a participle in origin and form, such as *burned*, *cutting*, *engaged*.

par-tic-i-ple /pɑr'tɪsɪpl/ ▶ *n.* Grammar a word formed from a verb (e.g., *going*, *gone*, *being*, *been*) and used as an adjective (e.g., *working woman*, *burned toast*) or a noun (e.g., *good breeding*). In English, participles are also used to make compound verb forms (e.g., *is going*, *has been*). Compare with **GERUNDIVE**.
-DERIVATIVES **par-t-ic-i-p-i-al** /pɑr'tɪsɪpəɪl/ ▶ *adj.*
par-tic-i-p-i-al-ly /pɑr'tɪsɪpəɪli/ ▶ *adv.*
-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French, by-form of *particpe*, from Latin *participium* '(verbal form) sharing (the functions of a noun)', from *participare* 'share in'.

par-tic-le /'pɑːtɪkl/ ▶ *n.* 1 a minute portion of matter; *tiny particles of dust.* ■ [with negative] the least possible amount; *he agrees without hearing the least particle of evidence.* ■ Physics another term

particularize

phrasal verbs, in (patient verbs) that the class of words such as *de* and *ge*, used for contrast and emphasis.

-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Latin *particula* 'little part', diminutive of *pars*, *part-*.

par-tic-le-ac-cel-er-a-tor ▶ *n.* an apparatus for accelerating subatomic particles to high velocities by means of electric or electromagnetic fields. The accelerated particles are generally made to collide with other particles, either as a research technique or for the generation of high-energy X-rays and gamma rays.

par-tic-le-beam ▶ *n.* 1 a concentrated stream of subatomic particles, generated in order to cause collisions between particles that will shed new light on their nature and structure.
2 such a stream used in an antimissile defense weapon.

par-tic-le-board /pɑr'tɪklbɔːrd/ ▶ *n.* material made in rigid sheets or panels from compressed wood chips and resin, often coated or veneered, and used in furniture, buildings, etc., where a stronger material is not required.

par-tic-le-phys-ics ▶ *plural n.* [treated as sing.] the branch of physics that deals with the properties, relationships, and interactions of subatomic particles.

par-ti-col-ored /pɑr'tɪ kələrd/ (also **particolored**) ▶ *adj.* having or consisting of two or more different colors; *their wonderful parti-colored light effects.*
-ORIGIN early 16th cent.: from the adjective *parvī* + *colored*.

par-tic-u-lar /pɑ(r)'tɪkjələr/ ▶ *adj.* 1 [attrib.] used to single out an individual member of a specified group or class; *the action seems to discriminate against a particular group of companies.* ■ Logic denoting a proposition in which something is asserted of some but not all of a class. Contrasted with **UNIVERSAL**.
2 [attrib.] especially great or intense; *when handling or checking cash the cashier should exercise particular care.*
3 insisting that something should be correct or suitable in every detail; fastidious; *she is very particular about cleanliness.*

▶ *n.* 1 Philosophy an individual item, as contrasted with a universal quality.
2 a detail; *he is wrong in every particular.*
■ (**particulars**) detailed information about someone or something; *a clerk took the woman's particulars.*
-PHRASES in **particular** especially (used to show that a statement applies to one person or thing more than any other); *he socialized with the other young people, one boy in particular.*
-ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French *particulier*, from Latin *particularis* 'concerning a small part', from *particula* 'small part'.

Par-tic-u-lar-Bap-tist ▶ *n.* a member of a Baptist denomination holding the doctrine of the election and redemption of some but not all people.

par-tic-u-lar-in-te-gral ▶ *n.* Mathematics another term for **PARTICULAR SOLUTION**.

par-tic-u-lar-ism /pɑ(r)'tɪkjələrɪzəm/ ▶ *n.* exclusive attachment to one's own group, party, or nation.
■ the principle of leaving each state in an empire or federation free to govern itself and promote its own interests, without reference to those of the whole.
■ theology the doctrine that some but not all people are elected and redeemed.
-DERIVATIVES **par-tic-u-lar-ist** *n.* & *adj.*
par-tic-u-lar-ist-ic /-tɪkjələ'rɪstɪk/ ▶ *adj.*
-ORIGIN early 19th cent.: from French *particularisme*, modern Latin *particularismus*, and German *Particularismus*, based on Latin *particularis* 'concerning a small part'.

par-tic-u-lar-i-ty /pɑ(r)'tɪkjələ'rɪtɪ/ ▶ *n.* (pl. **particularities**) the quality of being individual; *the central figures of his novels are stripped of their particularity.* ■ fullness or minuteness of detail in the treatment of something; *parties must present their case with some degree of accuracy and particularity.* ■ (**particularities**) small details; *the tedious particularities of daily life* [he wanted to disregard the particularities and establish general laws]. ■ Christian Theology God's incarnation as Jesus as a particular person at a particular time and place.
-ORIGIN early 16th cent. (as *particularities* 'details'); from Old French *particularte* or late Latin *particularitas*, from Latin *particularis* 'concerning a small part'.

par-tic-u-lar-ize /pɑ(r)'tɪkjələ'rɪz/ ▶ *v.* [with obj.] formal