

EXHIBIT 11



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S

college dictionary

with CD-ROM

RANDOM HOUSE
REFERENCE

Random House Webster's College Dictionary
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Originally published in 1991. A completely revised edition was subsequently published in 1997, and this updated edition was published in 2005.

New words edited by Barbara Ann Kipfer, Dictionary.com Managing Editor, Lexico Publishing Group.

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Random House Webster's college dictionary

p. cm.

ISBN 0-375-42600-0

1. English language--Dictionaries. I. Random House (Firm)

PE1628.R28 1999

423--DC21

99-12620

CIP

Visit the Random House Reference Web site at www.randomwords.com

Typeset and Printed in the United States of America

2005 Updated Random House Edition

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

parquet circle, *n.* **PARQUETTERE** (def. 1). [1850–55, Amer.]

parquetting, *v.* **PARQUETTING**. [1835–45; < F *parquetterie*. See **PARQUET**, -*ERY*]

parrot (*pār*), *n.*, *pl.* **parrots**, (*esp. collectively*) **parr**. 1. a young salmon. 2. the young of certain other fishes, as the codfish. [1705–15; orig. uncert.]

par-ra-keet (*par'ə kēt'*), *n.* **PARAKEET**.

par-rel or **par-val** (*par'əl*), *n.* a sliding ring of rope, wood, or metal that confines a yard or the jaws of a gaff to the mast but allows vertical movement. [1425–75; late ME *perell*, var. of ME *parail*, aph. var. of *aparail* **APPAREIL**]

par-ri-cide (*par'ə sīd'*), *n.*, *pl.* the killing of one's parent or other close relative. 2. a person who commits such an act. [1545–55; < L *parricidium* act of kin-murder, *parrīcida* kin-killer = *pār-ri-* (akin to Gk *pāōs*, Attic *pāōs* kinsman) + *-cida*, *-cida* -*CIDE*] —**par-ri-cid'al**, *adj.*

par-rot (*par'ət*), *n.* 1. any of numerous gregarious, noisy, often brilliantly colored birds of the order Psittaciformes, principally of the tropics and warmer regions of the Southern Hemisphere: some species have the ability to mimic speech when in captivity. 2. a person who, without thought or understanding, repeats the words of another. —*v.t.* 3. to repeat without thought or understanding. [1515–25; appar. < MF *P(i)errot*, dim. of *Pierre* (See **PARAKEET**), though a comparable sense of the F word is not known until the 18th cent.]

par-rot fe-ver, *n.* **PSITTACOSIS**. [1950–55]

par-rot-fish (*par'ət fish'*), *n.*, *pl.* (*esp. collectively*) **-fish**, (*esp. for kinds or species*) **-fish-es**. any tropical marine fish of the family Scaridae, having brilliant coloring and parrotlike jaws. [1705–15]

par-ry (*par'ē*), *v.*, **-ried**, **-ry-ing**, *n.*, *pl.* **-ries**. —*v.t.* 1. to ward off (a sword thrust, blow, weapon, etc.). 2. to turn aside; dodge: *to parry an embarrassing question*. —*v.i.* 3. to parry a thrust, blow, etc. —*n.* 4. an act or instance of parrying. [1665–75; < F *parer*, impv. of *parer* to ward off, set off < L *parāre* to set. See **PARADE**] —**par-ry'er**, *n.*

parse (*pārs*, *pārz*), *v.*, **parsed**, **par-sing**. —*v.t.* 1. to analyze (a sentence) in terms of grammatical constituents, identifying the parts of speech, syntactic relations, etc. 2. to describe (a word in a sentence) grammatically, identifying the part of speech, inflectional form, syntactic function, etc. —*v.i.* 3. to admit of being parsed. [1545–55; < L *pars* part, as in *pars* *ōrātōnis* part of speech] —**par-s'a-ble**, *adj.* —**par-ser**, *n.*

par-sec (*pār'sēk'*), *n.* a unit of distance equal to 206,265 times the distance from the earth to the sun, or 3.26 light years. [1910–15; **PAR-**(*ALLAX*) + **SEC**(*OND*)²]

Par-see or **Par-si** (*pār'sē*, *pār'sē*), *n.*, *pl.* **-sees** or **-sis**. an Indian Zoroastrian whose ancestors fled Muslim persecution in Persia in the 7th and 8th centuries. [1605–15; < Pers *Pārsi* Persian = *Pārs* *PERSIA* + *-i* suffix of appurtenance] —**Par-see-ism**, *n.*

Par-si-fal (*pār'sē fəl*, *-fəl')*, *n.* **PERCIVAL**.

par-si-mo-ni-ous (*pār'sē mō'nē əs*), *adj.* given to parsimony; frugal or stingy. [1590–1600] —**par-si-mo-ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* —**par-si-mo-ni-ous-ness**, *n.* —Syn. See **STINGY**.

par-si-mo-ny (*pār'sē mō'nē*), *n.* extreme or excessive economy or frugality; stinginess. [1400–50; *parcimony* < L *parcimōnia*, *parcimōnia* = *par-si-* (comb. form of *parsus*, ptp. of *parcere* to economize) or *parci-* (comb. form of *parcus* sparing) + *-mōnia* -*MONY*]

par-sley (*pār'slē*), *n.* an herb, *Petroselinum crispum*, native to the Mediterranean, having either curled leaf clusters (French parsley) or flat compound leaves (Italian parsley). [1350–1400; ME *persely*, b. OE *petersilīe* and OF *peril*; both < VL **petrosilīum*, alter. of L *petroselinum* < Gk *petroselinon* rock-parsley. See **PETRO-**, **CELERY**]

par-snip (*pār'snīp*), *n.* 1. a plant, *Pastinaca sativa*, of the parsley family, cultivated varieties of which have a large white edible root. 2. the root of this plant. [1350–1400; earlier *pars(e)nep*, *par(e)nep*, ME *pas(t)nep(e)* < L *past(nāca)* *parsnip* + ME *nep* turnip; see **TURNEY**]

par-son (*pār'sən*), *n.* a member of the clergy, esp. a Protestant minister; pastor; rector. [1200–50; ME *person(e)* < ML *persōna* parish priest, L: *person(e)*. See **PERSON**] —**par-son-ish**, **par-son-like'**, *adj.*

par-son-age (*pār'sə nīj*), *n.* the residence provided by a parish for its pastor. [1250–1300; ME *personage* < AF; cf. ML *persōnātūcum* benefice. See **PARSON**, **AGE**]

Par-sons ta-ble, *n.* a square or rectangular table with square legs extending from the corners flush with the top so as to appear jointless. [1965–70; after Parsons School of Design, New York City]

part (*pärt*), *n.* 1. a portion or division of a whole that is separate or distinct; piece; fraction; or section: the rear part of the house. 2. an essential or integral quality. 3. a section or division of a literary work. 4. a portion, member, or organ of an animal body. 5. any of a number of quantities that compose a whole: two parts sugar to one part cocoa. 6. an allotted portion; share. 7. **Usu.** **parts.** a. a region, quarter, or district: *a journey to foreign parts*. b. an attribute establishing the possessor as a person of superior worth. 8. either of the opposing sides in a contest, contractual agreement, etc. 9. the dividing line formed in separating the hair of the head when combing it. 10. a constituent piece of a machine or tool, esp. a replacement for the original

be or become divided into parts; break or cleave. **21.** to go apart from or leave one another, as persons. **22.** to break or become torn apart, as a cable. **23.** to depart. **24.** to die. **25.** **part with**, to relinquish. —*adj.* 26. partial; of a part: *part owner*. —*adv.* 27. in part; partly: *part wool*. —*Idiom.* **28. in good part**, a. to a great extent; largely. **29. in part**, in some measure or degree. **30. on the part of**, a. on behalf of; concerning. b. as done or manifested by: *too much noise on the part of the class*. **31. part and parcel**, an essential, integral part. [bef. 1000; (n.) ME (< OF < L), OE < L *part*, s. of *pars* piece, portion; (v.) ME < OF *partir* < L *partire*, der. of *pars*]

part., 1. participial. 2. participle. 3. particular.

par-take (*pār tāk'*), *v.*, **-took**, **-tak-en**, **-tak-ing**. —*v.i.* 1. to take part in along with others (usu. fol. by *in*): *to partake in a celebration*. 2. to receive, take, or have a portion (usu. fol. by *of*): *to partake of a meal*. 3. to have the nature or character (usu. fol. by *of*): *feelings partaking of both joy and regret*. —*v.t.* 4. to take or have a part in; share. [1555–65; back formation from *partaking*, ME *part taking*, trans. of L *participatō* PARTICIPATION] —**par-tak'er**, *n.*

par-ted (*par'tid*), *adj.* 1. divided into parts; cleft. 2. divided by a part: *parted hair*. 3. set or kept apart; separated. 4. **Bot.** separated into rather distinct portions by incisions that extend nearly to the midrib or the base. 5. **Archaic.** deceased. [1350–1400] —**par-ted-ness**, *n.*

par-terre (*pār tār'*), *n.* 1. Also called **parquet circle**, the rear section of seats on the main floor of a theater, opera house, etc., under the balcony. 2. an arrangement of ornamental flower beds separated by walks. [1630–40; < F, n. use of phrase *par terre* on the ground]

partheno-, a combining form meaning "without fertilization": *parthenogenesis*. [< Gk. comb. form repr. *parthénos* maiden]

par-the-no-gene-sis (*par'thə nō jēn'ə sis*), *n.* development of an egg without fertilization. [1840–50] —**par'the-no-gene-tic** (-jə-nē'tik), *adj.* —**par'the-no-gene-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Par-the-non (*pār'thə nŃn'*), *n.* a Doric temple of Athena on the Acropolis in Athens, completed c438 B.C.

Par-thi-an (*pār'thē ən*), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Parthia. 2. the Iranian language of the Parthians. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to Parthia, its inhabitants, or their language. [1520–30]

Par-thian shot', *n.* a sharp, telling remark or gesture made in departing. [1900–05; so called from the Parthian cavalry's habit of shooting arrows at the enemy while in real or feigned flight]

par-tial (*pār'shəl*), *adj.* 1. being such in part only; incomplete: *partial payment*. 2. biased or prejudiced in favor of one person, group, side, etc., over another: *The judge was partial*. 3. pertaining to or affecting a part. 4. being a part; component; constituent. —*n.* 5. one of the pure tones forming part of a complex tone. —*Idiom.* **6. partial to**, favoring; especially fond of. [1375–1425; late ME *parcial* biased, particular < MF < LL *partialis* pertaining to a part = L *parti-* (s. of *pars*) PART + *-ālis* -*AL'*] —**par'tial-ly**, *adv.*

par'tial-birth/abor-tion, *n.* (term used chiefly by opponents of abortion) INTACT DILATATION AND EXTRACTION.

par'tial deriv-a-tive, *n.* **Math.** the derivative of a function with respect to one of its variables with all other variables held constant.

par'tial differ-ent-ial, *n.* **Math.** an expression obtained from a given function of several variables by taking the partial derivative with respect to one of the variables and multiplying by the increment in that variable. [1810–20]

par'tial frac-tion, *n.* one of the fractions into which a given fraction can be resolved. [1810–20]

par-ti-ci-pa-tive (*pār'tish ə tē*, *pār'shəl'*), *n.*, *pl.* **-tives**. 1. a favorable bias. 2. a special fondness or liking. [1375–1425; late ME < ML]

par'tial pres-sure, *n.* the pressure that a gas in a mixture of gases would exert if it occupied the same volume as the mixture at the same temperature. [1855–60]

par-tic-i-ble (*pār'tə bəl*), *adj.* capable of being divided or separated.

par-tic-i-pant (*pār'tis ə pənt*), *n.* 1. a person or group that participates. —*adj.* 2. participating; sharing. [1520–30; < L]

par-tic-i-pate (*pār'tis ə pāt*), *v.*, **-pat-ed**, **-pat-ing**. —*v.i.* 1. to take part or have a share, as with others (usu. fol. by *in*): *to participate in profits*; *to participate in a conversation*. —*v.t.* 2. **Archaic.** to share. [1525–35; < L *participatus*, ptp. of *participare* to share, der. of *particeps* taking part, partner (see PARTICIPLE); see *-ATE*] —**par-tic-i-pa-tive**, *adj.* —**par-tic-i-pa-tor**, *n.* —**par-tic-i-pa-to-ry** (-pə tŃr'ē, -tŃr'ē), *adj.*

par-tic-i-pa-tion (*pār'tis ə pā'shən*), *n.* 1. an act or instance of participating. 2. a sharing, as in benefits. [1325–75; ME (< AF) < LL]

par-tic-i-pi-al (*pār'tə sip'ē əl*), *adj.* of, pertaining to, formed from, or containing a participle. [1560–70; < L] —**par-tic-i-pi-al-ly**, *adv.*

par-tic-i-ple (*pār'tə sip'əl*, *-sə pəl*), *n.* a nonfinite verbal form that can function as an adjective or be used with certain auxiliaries to make compound verb forms, as *burning in a burning candle* or *devoted in your devoted friend*. **Abbr.:** part. Compare **PAST PARTICIPLE**, **PRESENT PARTICIPLE**. [1350–1400; ME < MF, var. of *participe* < L *participium*, der. (with *-ium* -*IUM'*) of *particeps* taking part = *parti-* (s. of *pars*) PART + *-cep-* (comb. form of *capere* to take) + *-s* nom. sing. ending] —**Usage.** See **DANGLING PARTICIPLE**, **MISPLACED MODIFIER**.