

Exhibit 11

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ELEVENTH
EDITION



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chap *vb* **chapped**; **chap-ping** [ME *chappen*; akin to MD *cappen* to cut down] *vi* (15c) : to open in cracks, slits, or chinks; *also* : to become cracked, roughened, or reddened esp. by the action of wind or cold (hands often ~ in winter) ~ *vt* : to cause to chap (wind-chapped lips)

chap *vchāp*, 'chāp) *n* [origin unknown] (1555) 1 : the fleshy covering of a jaw; *also* : JAW — usu. used in pl. (a wolf's ~s) 2 : the forepart of the face — usu. used in pl.

chap *vchāp*, 'chāp) *n* [short for *chapman*] (1705) 1 chiefly *Brit* : FELLOW 4c 2 *Southern & Midland* : BABY, CHILD

chap *abbr* chapter

chap-a-ra-jos or **chap-a-re-jos** \shā-pā-'rā-(j)ōs, -'rā-\ *n* *pl* [modif. of MexSp *chappareras*, fr. *chapparro*] (1887) : CHAPS

chap-ar-ral \shā-pā-'rāl, -'rēl\ *n* [Sp, fr. *chapparro* dwarf evergreen oak, fr. Basque *txapar*] (1845) 1 : a thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; *broad-fr.* : a dense impenetrable thicket of shrubs or dwarf trees 2 : an ecological community composed of shrubby plants adapted to dry summers and moist winters that occurs esp. in southern California

chaparral cock *n* (1853) : ROADRUNNER — called also *chaparral bird*

chap-pa-ti *also* **chap-pa-ti** \chā-'pā-tē\ *n*, *pl* **chapatís** *also* **chappatis** [Hindi *chapāṭī* & Urdu *chāpāṭī*] (1810) : a round flat unleavened bread of India that is usu. made of whole wheat flour and cooked on a griddle

chap-book \chāp-'būk\ *n* [*chapman* + *book*] (1798) : a small book containing ballads, poems, tales, or tracts

chape \chāp, 'chāp\ *n* [ME, scabbard, fr. AF, cape, fr. LL *cappa*] (14c) : the metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath

chapeau \shā-'pō, shā-\ *n*, *pl* **chapeaus** \-'pōz\ or **chapeaux** \-'pōz\ [MF, fr. OF *chapel* — more at *CHAPLET*] (1523) : HAT

chapel \chā-pəl\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *chapele*, fr. ML *cappella*, fr. dim. of LL *cappā* cloak; fr. the cloak of St. Martin of Tours preserved as a sacred relic in a chapel built for that purpose] (13c) 1 : a subordinate or private place of worship; *a* : a place of worship serving a residence or institution *b* : a small house of worship usu. associated with a main church *c* : a room or recess in a church for meditation and prayer or small religious services 2 : a place of worship used by a Christian group other than an established church (a nonconformist ~) 3 : a choir of singers belonging to a chapel 4 : a chapel service or assembly at a school or college 5 : an association of the employees in a printing office 6 *a* : FUNERAL HOME *b* : a room for funeral services in a funeral home

chapel of ease (1538) : a chapel or dependent church built to accommodate an expanding parish

chap-er-one or **chap-er-on** \shā-pā-'rōn\ *n* [F *chaperon*, lit., hood, fr. MF, head covering, fr. *chapel*] (1720) 1 : a person (as a matron) who for propriety accompanies one or more young unmarried women in public or in mixed company 2 : an older person who accompanies young people at a social gathering to ensure proper behavior; *broadly* : one delegated to ensure proper behavior 3 : any of a class of proteins that facilitate the proper folding of proteins by binding to and stabilizing unfolded or partially folded proteins — called also *molecular chaperone*

chaperone or **chaperon** *vb* — **oned**; — **on-ing** *vt* (1796) 1 : ESCORT 2 : to act as chaperone to or for (<~ a dance) (<chaperoning teenagers>) ~ *vi* : to act as a chaperone — **chap-er-on-age** \-'rō-nij\ *n*

chap-fall-en \chāp-'fō-lən, 'chāp-\ *also* **chop-fall-en** \chāp-\ *adj* (1598) 1 : having the lower jaw hanging loosely 2 : cast down in spirit : DEPRESSED

chap-i-ter \chā-pā-'tər\ *n* [ME *chapitre*, modif. of AF *capitral*, prob. blend of *capital* capital and *chapite* chapter] (15c) : the capital of a column

chap-lain \chā-plān\ *n* [ME *chapelein*, fr. AF, fr. ML *cappellanus*, fr. *cappella*] (14c) 1 : a clergyman in charge of a chapel 2 : a clergyman officially attached to a branch of the military, to an institution, or to a family or court 3 : a person chosen to conduct religious exercises (as at a meeting of a club or society) 4 : a clergyman appointed to assist a bishop (as at a liturgical function) — **chap-lain-ry** \-'sē-\ *n*

chap-let \chāp-'lət\ *n* [ME *chapelet*, fr. AF, dim. of *chapel* hat, garland, fr. ML *cappellus* head covering, fr. LL *cappa*] (14c) 1 : a wreath to be worn on the head 2 *a* : a string of beads *b* : a part of a rosary comprising five decades 3 : a small molding carved with small decorative forms — **chap-let-ed** \-'lə-təd\ *adj*

chap-man \chāp-'mən\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cēapman*, fr. *cēap* trade + *man* — more at *CHEAP*] (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic* : MERCHANT, TRADER 2 *Brit* : PEDDLER

chap-pie \chā-'pē\ *n* (1821) *Brit* : FELLOW 4c

chaps \shāps, 'chāps\ *n* *pl* [modif. of MexSp *chappareras*] (1844) : leather leggings joined by a belt or lacing, often having flared outer flaps, and worn over the trousers (as by western ranch hands)

chap-ter \chāp-'tər\ *n* [ME *chapitre*, fr. AF *chapitre*, *chapitre*, fr. LL *capitulum* division of a book & ML, meeting place of canons, fr. L, dim. of *capit*, *caput* head — more at *HEAD*] (13c) 1 *a* : a main division of a book *b* : something resembling a chapter in being a significant specified unit (<a new ~ in my life>) 2 *a* : a regular meeting of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church or of the members of a religious house *b* : the body of canons of a cathedral or collegiate church 3 : a local branch of an organization

chapter and verse *n* (1628) 1 : the exact reference or source of information or justification for an assertion (clinched their arguments by citing *chapter and verse*) — J. M. Burns 2 : full precise information or detail (can give *chapter and verse* on the effects of diverting defense spending — Horace Sutton) — **chapter and verse** *adv*

Chapter 11 *n* (1970) : bankruptcy as provided under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code which governs corporate reorganization (filed for *Chapter 11*)

char *also* **charr** \chār\ *n*, *pl* **char** or **chars** *also* **charr** or **charrs** [origin unknown] (1662) : any of a genus (*Salvelinus*) of small-scaled trout with light-colored spots

char *vb* **charred**; **char-ring** \charcoal\ *vi* (1679) 1 : to convert to charcoal or carbon usu. by heat : BURN 2 : to burn slightly or partly : SCORCH (the fire *charred* the beams) ~ *vi* : to become charred

char *n* (1879) : a charred substance : CHARCOAL; *specif* : a combustible residue remaining after the destructive distillation of coal

char *vi* **charred**; **char-ring** [charwoman] (1732) : to work as a cleaning woman

char *n* [by shortening] (1906) *Brit* : CHARWOMAN

char-a-banc \shā-'ā-bān, -'bān\ *n* [F *char à bancs*, lit., wagon with benches] (1914) *Brit* : a sight-seeing motor coach

char-a-cin \kēr-'ā-sən, 'kār-'ā-\ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *charak*, *charax* pointed stake, a fish] (1882) : any of a family (Characidae) of usu. small brightly colored tropical freshwater fishes that includes many aquarium fishes — **characin** *adj*

char-ac-ter \kēr-'ik-tər, 'kār-'ik-\ *n* [ME *character*, fr. L *character* mark, distinctive quality, fr. Gk *charaktēr*, fr. *charassein* to scratch, engrave; perh. akin to Lith *žerti* to scratch] (14c) 1 *a* : a conventionalized graphic device placed on an object as an indication of ownership, origin, or relationship *b* : a graphic symbol (as a hieroglyph or alphabet letter) used in writing or printing *c* : a magical or astrological emblem *d* : ALPHABET *e* (1) : WRITING, PRINTING (2) : style of writing or printing (3) : CIPHER *f* : a symbol (as a letter or number) that represents information; *also* : a representation of such a character that may be accepted by a computer 2 *a* : one of the attributes or features that make up and distinguish an individual *b* (1) : a feature used to separate distinguishable things into categories; *also* : a group or kind so separated (advertising of a very primitive ~) (2) : the detectable expression of the action of a gene or group of genes (3) : the aggregate of distinctive qualities characteristic of a breed, strain, or type (a wine of great ~) *c* : the complex of mental and ethical traits marking and often individualizing a person, group, or nation (the ~ of the American people) *d* : main or essential nature esp. as strongly marked and serving to distinguish (excess sewage gradually changed the ~ of the lake) 3 : POSITION, CAPACITY (his ~ as a town official) 4 : REFERENCE 4b 5 : REPUTATION (the scandal has damaged his ~ and image) 6 : moral excellence and firmness (a man of sound ~) 7 *a* : a person marked by notable or conspicuous traits (quite a ~) *b* : one of the persons of a drama or novel *c* : the personality or part which an actor recreates (an actress who can create a ~ convincingly) *d* : characterization esp. in drama or fiction *e* : PERSON, INDIVIDUAL (a suspicious ~) 8 : a short literary sketch of the qualities of a social type. *syn* see DISPOSITION, QUALITY, TYPE — **char-ac-ter-less** \-'ləs\ *adj* — *in character* : in accord with a person's usual qualities or traits (<behaving in character>) — *out of character* : not in accord with a person's usual qualities or traits (his rudeness was completely *out of character*)

character *vi* (1591) 1 *archaic* : ENGRAVE, INSCRIBE 2 *a* *archaic* : REPRESENT, PORTRAY *b* : CHARACTERIZE

character *adj* (1883) 1 : capable of portraying an unusual or eccentric personality often markedly different from the player (a ~ actor) 2 : requiring the qualities of a character actor (a ~ role)

character assassination *n* (1944) : the slandering of a person usu. with the intention of destroying public confidence in that person

char-ac-ter-ful \kēr-'ik-tər-fəl, 'kār-'ik-\ *adj* (1901) 1 : markedly expressive of character (a ~ face) 2 : marked by character (a ~ decision)

char-ac-ter-i-sa-tion, **char-ac-ter-ise** *Brit* var of CHARACTERIZATION, CHARACTERIZE

char-ac-ter-is-tic \kēr-'ik-tə-'ris-tik, 'kār-'ik-\ *n* (1664) 1 : a distinguishing trait, quality, or property 2 : the integral part of a common logarithm 3 : the smallest positive integer *n* which for an operation in a ring or field yields 0 when any element is used *n* times with the operation

characteristic *adj* (1665) : revealing, distinguishing, or typical of an individual character — **char-ac-ter-is-tic-al-ly** \-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
syn CHARACTERISTIC, INDIVIDUAL, PECULIAR, DISTINCTIVE mean indicating a special quality or identify. CHARACTERISTIC applies to something that distinguishes or identifies a person or thing or class (responded with her *characteristic* wit). INDIVIDUAL stresses qualities that distinguish one from all other members of the same kind or class (a highly *individual* writing style). PECULIAR applies to qualities possessed only by a particular individual or class or kind and stresses rarity or uniqueness (an eccentricity that is *peculiar* to the British). DISTINCTIVE indicates qualities distinguishing and uncommon and often superior or praiseworthy (a *distinctive* aura of grace and elegance).

characteristic equation *n* (ca. 1925) : an equation in which the characteristic polynomial of a matrix is set equal to 0

characteristic polynomial *n* (ca. 1957) : the determinant of a square matrix in which an arbitrary variable (as *x*) is subtracted from each of the elements along the principal diagonal

characteristic root *n* (ca. 1957) : EIGENVALUE

characteristic value *n* (1942) : EIGENVALUE

characteristic vector *n* (1957) : EIGENVECTOR

char-ac-ter-i-za-tion \kēr-'ik-t(ə)-'zā-shən, 'kār-'ik-\ *n* (1814) : the act of characterizing; *esp* : the artistic representation (as in fiction or drama) of human character or motives

char-ac-ter-ize \kēr-'ik-tə-'rīz, 'kār-'ik-\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1633) 1 : to describe the character or quality of (<~ him as ambitious>) 2 : to be a characteristic of : DISTINGUISH (an era *characterized* by greed)

char-ac-ter-olog-i-cal \kēr-'ik-t(ə)-'rō-'lō-jī-kəl, 'kār-'ik-\ *adj* [*characterology* study of character] (1916) : of, relating to, or based on character or the study of character including its development and its differences in different individuals — **char-ac-ter-olog-i-cal-ly** \-'lō-jī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

character witness *n* (1952) : a person who gives evidence in a legal action concerning the reputation, conduct, and moral nature of a party.

char-ac-tery \kēr-'ik-t(ə)-'rē, 'kār-'ik-, kō-'rāk-\ *n*, *pl* -ter-ies (1598) : a system of written letters or symbols used in the expression of thought.

char-ade \shā-'rād, -'rād\ *n* [F, fr. Occitan *charrado* chat, fr. *char* to chat, chatter] (1776) 1 : a word represented in riddling verse or by picture, tableau, or dramatic action 2 *pl* : a game in which some of the players try to guess a word or phrase from the actions of another



chaplet 1

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar
 \ə\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \ə\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job
 \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ foot \ū\ foot
 \y\ yet \z\ vision, beige \k, ŋ, ce, w, \ see Guide to Pronunciation

730 lob • lock horns

arc 3 : to direct (as a question or comment) so as to elicit a response ~ vi 1 a : to move slowly and heavily b : to move in an arc 2 : to hit a tennis ball easily in a high arc

lob n (1851) : a soft high-arching shot, throw, or kick

lob- or lobo- comb form [lobel] : lobe (lobar) (lobotomy)

lob-bar \lɒ-ˈbɑːr, -ˈbɑːr/ *adj* (ca. 1856) : of or relating to a lobe

lo-bate \lɒ-ˈbæt/ *also* **lo-bat-ed** \lɒ-ˈbæt-əd/ *adj* [NL *lobatus*, fr. LL *lobus*] (ca. 1760) 1 : LOBED 2 : resembling a lobe — **lo-ba-tion** \lɒ-ˈbæ-shən/ *n*

lob-by \lɒ-ˈbeɪ/ *n, pl* **lobbies** [ML *lobium* gallery, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *louba* porch] (1593) 1 : a corridor or hall connected with a larger room or series of rooms and used as a passageway or waiting room: as a : an anteroom of a legislative chamber; esp : one of two anterooms of a British parliamentary chamber to which members go to vote during a division b : a large hall serving as a foyer (as of a hotel or theater) 2 : a group of persons engaged in lobbying esp. as representatives of a particular interest group

lobby vb **lob-bied**; **lob-by-ing** *vi* (1837) : to conduct activities aimed at influencing public officials and esp. members of a legislative body on legislation ~ *vt* 1 : to promote (as a project) or secure the passage of (as legislation) by influencing public officials 2 : to attempt to influence or sway (as a public official) toward a desired action — **lob-by-er** *n* — **lob-by-ism** \lɒ-ˈbɪzəm/ *n* — **lob-by-ist** \lɒ-ˈbɪst/ *n*

lob-by-gow \lɒ-ˈbɛ-ˈɡəʊ/ *n* [origin unknown] (1899) : an errand boy

lobe \lɒb/ *n* [MF, fr. LL *lobus*, fr. Gk *lobos*] (1541) : a curved or rounded projection or division; *specif* : a usu. somewhat rounded projection or division of a bodily organ or part

lo-bec-to-my \lɒ-ˈbɛk-tə-mi/ *n, pl* **-mies** [ISV] (ca. 1911) : surgical removal of a lobe of an organ (as a lung) or gland (as the thyroid)

lobed \lɒbd/ *adj* (1756) : having lobes (palmately ~ leaves)

lobe-fin \lɒb-ˈfɪn/ *n* (1941) : CROSSOPTERYGIAN — **lobe-finned** \lɒb-ˈfɪnd/ *adj*

lo-be-lla \lɒ-ˈbɛl-ya, -ˈbɛ-lɛ-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Matthias de *Lobel* †1616 Flem. botanist] (1739) 1 : any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of the family Lobeliaceae, the lobelia family) of widely cultivated plants having terminal clusters of showy lipped flowers 2 : the leaves and tops of Indian tobacco

lo-be-line \lɒ-ˈbɛ-lɪn/ *n* [NL *Lobelia* + E *-ine*] (1852) : a crystalline alkaloid C₂₂H₂₇N₃O₂ that is obtained from Indian tobacco and is used chiefly as a respiratory stimulant and as a smoking deterrent

lob-ly \lɒb-ˈli/ *adj* *n, pl* **-lies** [prob. fr. E dial. *lob* to boil + obs. E dial. *lolly* broth] (1597) 1 *dial* a : a thick gruel b : MIRE, MUDHOLE 2 *dial* : LOOT 3 : LOBLOLLY PINE

loblofly pine n (1760) : a pine (*Pinus taeda*) of the southeastern U.S. with flaky bark, long needles in groups of three, and cones having spine-tipped scales; *also* : its coarse-grained wood

lo-bo \lɒ-ˈ(ɒ)bo/ *n, pl* **lobos** [Sp. wolf, fr. L *lupus* — more at WOLF] (1839) : GRAY WOLF

lo-bot-o-mise *Brit var of* LOBOTOMIZE

lo-bot-o-mize \lɒ-ˈbɒ-tə-maɪz/ *vt* **-mized**; **-miz-ing** (1943) 1 : to perform a lobotomy on 2 : to deprive of sensitivity, intelligence, or vitality (fear of prosecution was causing the press to ~ itself — Tony Eprile)

lo-bot-o-my \lɒ-ˈbɒ-tə-mi/ *n, pl* **-mies** [ISV] (1936) : surgical severance of nerve fibers connecting the frontal lobes to the thalamus performed esp. formerly for the relief of some mental disorders

lob-scouse \lɒb-ˈskaʊs/ *n* [origin unknown] (1706) : a sailor's dish of stewed or baked meat with vegetables and hardtack

lob-ster \lɒb-ˈstɜːr/ *n, often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *loppestre*, fr. *loppe* spider] (bef. 12c) 1 : any of a family (Nephropidae and esp. *Homarus americanus*) of large edible marine decapod crustaceans that have stalked eyes, a pair of large claws, and a long abdomen and that include species from coasts on both sides of the No. Atlantic and from the Cape of Good Hope 2 : SPINY LOBSTER — **lob-ster-like** \lɒb-ˈstɜːr-lik/ *adj*

lob-ster-ing \lɒb-ˈstɜːr-ɪŋ/ *n* (1881) : the activity or business of catching lobsters

lob-ster-man \lɒb-ˈstɜːr-mən/ *n* (1881) : one whose business is lobstering

lobster pot n (1764) : an oblong case with slat sides and a funnel-shaped net used to trap lobsters — called *also* **lobster trap**

lobster shift n (ca. 1933) : a work shift (as on a newspaper) that covers the late evening and early morning hours — called *also* **lobster trick**

lobster ther-mi-dor \lɒb-ˈstɜːr-ˈmi-dɔːr/ *n* [*thermidor*, fr. F, fr. *Thermidor*, drama (1891) by Victorien Sardou] (1894) : cooked lobster meat in a rich wine sauce stuffed into a lobster shell and browned

lob-u-lar \lɒ-ˈbyə-lər/ *adj* (1826) : of, relating to, affecting, or resembling a lobule

lob-u-lat-ed \lɒ-ˈbyə-lət-əd/ *also* **lob-u-late** \lɒ-ˈbɪt/ *adj* (1783) : made up of or having lobules (the pancreas is a ~ organ) — **lob-u-la-tion** \lɒ-ˈbyə-ˈlæ-shən/ *n*

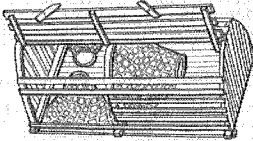
lob-u-le \lɒ-ˈ(ɒ)byul/ *n* (1682) : a small lobe; *also* : a subdivision of a lobe

lo-cal \lɒ-ˈkæl/ *adj* [ME *localle*, fr. LL *localis*, fr. L *locus* place — more at STALL] (15c) 1 : characterized by or relating to position in space : having a definite spatial form or location 2 a : of, relating to, or characteristic of a particular place; not general or widespread b : of, relating to, or applicable to part of a whole 3 a : primarily serving the needs of a particular limited district b of a public conveyance : making all the stops on a route 4 : involving or affecting only a restricted part of the organism : TOPICAL (a ~ anesthetic) 5 : of or relating to telephone communication within a specified area

local n (ca. 1824) : a local person or thing; as a : a local public conveyance (as a train or an elevator) b : a local or particular branch, lodge, or chapter of an organization (as a labor union) c *Brit* : a nearby or neighborhood pub

local area network n (1977) : a network of personal computers in a small area (as an office) for sharing resources (as a printer) or exchanging data

local color n (1868) : the presentation of the features and peculiarities of a particular locality and its inhabitants in writing



lobster pot

lo-cate \lɒ-ˈkeɪ/ *n* [modif. of F *local*, fr. *local*, *adj.*] (1772) 1 : a place or locality esp. when viewed in relation to a particular event or characteristic 2 : SITE, SCENE (the ~ of a story)

local government n (1817) : the government of a specific local area constituting a subdivision of a major political unit (as a nation or state); *also* : the body of persons constituting such a government

lo-cal-ize *Brit var of* LOCALIZE

lo-cal-ism \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-zəm/ *n* (1823) 1 a : a local idiom b : a local peculiarity of speaking or acting 2 : affection or partiality for a particular place : SECTIONALISM

lo-cal-ite \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-ti/ *n* (1951) : a native or resident of the locality under consideration : LOCAL

lo-cal-ity \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-ti/ *n, pl* **-ties** (1628) 1 : the fact or condition of having a location in space or time 2 : a particular place, situation, or location

lo-cal-ize \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-zə/ *vb* **-ized**; **-iz-ing** *vt* (1792) 1 : to make local : orient locally 2 : to assign to or keep within a definite locality ~ *vi* : to accumulate in or be restricted to a specific or limited area (an infection that ~s in the ear) — **lo-cal-iz-a-bil-ity** \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-zə-ˈbi-l-i-ti/ *n* — **lo-cal-iz-able** \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-zə-ˈbəl/ *adj* — **lo-cal-i-za-tion** \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-zə-ˈʃən/ *n*

lo-cal-ly \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈli-ɪ/ *adv* (15c) 1 : with respect to a particular place or situation 2 : NEARBY 3 : in the region of origin

local option n (1878) : the power granted by a legislature to a political subdivision to determine by popular vote the local applicability of a law on a controversial issue (as the sale of liquor)

local time n (1833) : time based on the meridian through a particular place as contrasted with that of a time zone

lo-cate \lɒ-ˈkeɪt, lɒ-ˈv/ *vb* **lo-cat-ed**; **lo-cat-ing** [L *locatus*, pp. of *locare* to place, fr. *locus*] *vt* (1652) : to establish oneself or one's business; SET-TLE ~ *vt* 1 : to determine or indicate the place, site, or limits of 2 : to set or establish in a particular spot : STATION 3 : to seek out and determine the location of 4 : to find or fix the place of esp. in a sequence : CLASSIFY — **lo-cat-able** \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈtə-bəl, -ˈkæ-ˈtə-ˈbəl/ *adj*

lo-ca-tion \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈʃən/ *n* (1597) 1 a : a position or site occupied or available for occupancy or marked by some distinguishing feature : SITUATION b (1) : a tract of land designated for a purpose (2) *Austral* : FARM, STATION c : a place outside a motion-picture studio where a picture or part of it is filmed — usu. in the phrase on *lo-ca-tion* 2 : the act or process of locating 3 : the placement of baseball pitches in a particular area of the strike zone; *also* : the ability to control the placement of pitches — **lo-ca-tion-al** \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈʃən-əl, -ˈʃən-əl/ *adj* — **lo-ca-tion-al-ly** *adv*

loc-a-tive \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈtɪv/ *n* [L *locus* + E *-ative* (as in *vocative*)] (1804) : the locative case; *also* : a word in that case

locative adj (1841) : of or being a grammatical case that denotes place or the place where or wherein

lo-ca-tor *also* **lo-cat-er** \lɒ-ˈkæ-ˈtɔːr, lɒ-ˈv/ *n* (1784) : one that locates something (as a mining claim or the course of a road)

loc cit *abbr* [L *loco citato*] in the place cited

loch \lɒk, ˈlæk/ *n* [ME (Sc) *loch*, fr. ScGael *loch*; akin to L *lacus* lake — more at LAKE] (14c) 1 *Scot* : LAKE 2 *Scot* : a bay or arm of the sea esp. when nearly landlocked

loch-an \lɒk-ən/ *n* [ScGael, dim. of *loch*] (1670) *Scot* : a small lake

loch pl of LOCUS

lock \lɒk/ *n* [ME *lok*, fr. OE *locc*; akin to OHG *lock*, Gk *lygkos* with the L *lacus* dislocated] (bef. 12c) 1 a : a tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair b *pl* : the hair of the head 2 : a cohering bunch (as of wool, cotton, or flax) : TUFT 3 *pl* : DREADLOCK 2

lock n [ME *lok*, fr. OE *loc*; akin to OHG *loh* enclosure and perh. to OE *locc* lock of hair] (bef. 12c) 1 a : a fastening (as for a door) operated by a key or a combination b : the mechanism for exploding the charge or cartridge of a firearm 2 a : an enclosure (as in a canal) with gates at each end used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level b : AIR LOCK 3 a : a locking or fastening together b : an intricate mass of objects impeding each other (as in a traffic jam) c : a hold in wrestling secured on one part of the body; *broadly* : a controlling hold (his paper ... had a ~ on a large part of the state — John Corry) 4 : one that is assured of success or favorable outcome

lock vt (14c) 1 a : to fasten the lock of b : to make fast with or as if with a lock (~ up the house) 2 a : to fasten in or out or to make secure or inaccessible by or as if by means of locks (~ed himself away from the curious world) (~ed her husband out) b : to fix in a particular situation or method of operation (a team firmly ~ed in last place) 3 a : to make fast, motionless, or inflexible esp. by the interlacing or interlocking of parts (~ wheels) (~ a knee) b : to hold in a close embrace c : to grapple in combat; *also* : to bind closely (ad-ministration and students were ~ed in conflict) 4 : to invest (capital) without assurance of easy convertibility into money 5 : to move or permit to pass (as a ship) by raising or lowering in a lock ~ *vi* 1 a : to become locked b : to be capable of being locked 2 : INTERLOCK; INTERLOCK 3 : to go or pass by means of a lock (as in a canal) — **lock-able** \lɒk-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **lock horns** : to come into conflict — **lock on** or **lock onto** : to acquire (as a target or signal) automatically using a sensor (as radar)

lock-box \lɒk-ˈbɒks/ *n* (1872) : a box (as a post-office box, strongbox, or safe-deposit box) that locks

lock-down \lɒk-ˈdaʊn/ *n* (1977) : the confinement of prisoners to their cells for all or most of the day as a temporary security measure

locked-in \lɒk-tɪn/ *adj* (1952) 1 : not subject to adjustment : FIXED (~ interest rates) 2 : unable or unwilling to shift invested funds because of the tax effect of realizing capital gains

lock-er \lɒk-ər/ *n* (14c) 1 a : a drawer, cupboard, or compartment that may be closed with a lock; esp : one for individual storage use b : a chest or compartment on shipboard for compact stowage of articles c : a refrigerated compartment or room for the storage of fresh or frozen foods (a meat ~) 2 : one that locks

lock-er-room \lɒk-ər-ˈru:m/ *adj* (1946) : of, relating to, or suitable for use in a locker room; esp : of a coarse or sexual nature (~ talk)

locker room n (ca. 1896) : a room for changing clothes and for storing clothing and equipment in lockers; esp : one for use by sports players

lock-et \lɒk-ət/ *n* [MF *loquet* latch, fr. MD *loke*; akin to OE *loca*] (1679) : a small case usu. of precious metal that has space for a memento and that is worn typically suspended from a chain or necklace

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