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- something strange, ugly, or shocking **syn** see FEAR
- fright** *v* (bef. 12c): to alarm suddenly: FRIGHTEN
- fright-en** \fri-t'n\ *v* **fright-ened; fright-en-ing** \fri-t'n-ing, 'frit-nin\ *v* (1630) 1: to make afraid: TERRIFY 2: to drive or force by frightening (<ed the boy into confessing) ~ *vi*: to become frightened — **fright-en-ing-ly** \fri-t'n-ing-lē, -nin-lē\ *adv*
- fright-ful** \fri-fəl\ *adj* (1607) 1: causing intense fear or alarm: TERRIFYING 2: startling esp. in being bad or objectionable (<a novel>) 3: EXTREME (<thirst>) — **fright-ful-ly** \fri-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **fright-ful-ness** *n*
- fright wig** *n* (1886): a wig with hair that stands out from the head
- frig-id** \fri-jəd\ *adj* [L *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold; akin to L *frigus* frost, cold, Gk *rhigos*] (1619) 1 a: intensely cold b: lacking warmth or ardor: INDIFFERENT 2: lacking imaginative qualities: INSIPID 3 a: abnormally averse to sexual intercourse — used esp. of women b of a female: unable to achieve orgasm during sexual intercourse — **frig-id-ly** *adv* — **frig-id-ness** *n*
- Frig-i-da-ire** \fri-jə-'der\ *trademark* — used for an electric refrigerator
- frigid-ly** \fri-jī-də-lē\ *n* (15c): the quality or state of being frigid; *specif*: marked or abnormal sexual indifference esp. in a woman
- frigid zone** *n* (1620): the area or region between the arctic circle and the north pole or between the antarctic circle and the south pole
- frig-o-rific** \fri-gə-'ri-fik\ *adj* [L *frigorificus*, fr. *frigor*, *frigus* frost] (1667): causing cold: CHILLING
- frj-jo-le** \frē-'hō-lē\ *also* **frj-jol** \frē-'hōl, 'frē-,\ *n*, *pl* **frj-jo-les** \frē-'hō-lēz, 'frē-,\ [AmerSp *frj-jo-l*, fr. Sp. kidney bean, fr. earlier *fesol*, *fresol*, prob. modif. of Galician *fejoo*, fr. L *phaseolus*, dim. of *phaselos* Gk *phasēlos*] (1577): any of various beans used in Mexican style cooking — *usu.* used in pl.
- frill** \fri-l\ *v* (1574): to provide or decorate with a frill
- frill** *n* [perh. fr. D dial. (Brabant) *frul* ribbon bow, trifle] (1591) 1 a: a gathered, pleated, or bias-cut fabric edging used on clothing b: a strip of paper curled at one end and rolled to be slipped over the bone end (as of a chop) in serving 2: a ruff of hair or feathers or a bony or cartilaginous projection about the neck of an animal 3 a: AFFECTATION, AIR — *usu.* used in pl. <an honest... man who had no ~s, ... no nonsense about him — W. A. White> b: something decorative or useful and desirable but not essential: LUXURY — **frill-ly** \fri-lē\ *adj*
- fringe** \frinj\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *frenge*, fr. AF, fr. VL **fimbria*, fr. L *fimbriae* (pl.)] (14c) 1: an ornamental border consisting of short straight or twisted threads or strips hanging from cut or raveled edges or from a separate band 2 a: something resembling a fringe: EDGE, PERIPHERY — *often* used in pl. <operated on the ~s of the law> b chiefly Brit: 'BANG' c: one of various light or dark bands produced by the interference or diffraction of light d: an area bordering a putting green on a golf course with grass trimmed longer than on the green itself 3 a: something that is marginal, additional, or secondary to some activity, process, or subject (<a ~ sport>) b: a group with marginal or extremist views c: FRINGE BENEFIT — **fring-y** \frin-jē\ *adj*
- fringe** *v* **fringed; fring-ing** \frin-jin\ (15c) 1: to furnish or adorn with a fringe 2: to serve as a fringe for: BORDER
- fringe area** *n* (1950): a region in which reception from a given broadcasting station is weak or subject to serious distortion
- fringe benefit** *n* (1948) 1: an employment benefit (as a pension or a paid holiday) granted by an employer that has a monetary value but does not affect basic wage rates 2: any additional benefit (increased energy is a *fringe benefit* of regular exercise)
- fringe tree** *n* (ca. 1730): a small eastern U.S. tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) of the olive family that has clusters of white flowers and is widely cultivated as an ornamental
- frj-pery** \fri-p(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* **per-ies** [MF *friperie*, alter. of OF *freperie*, fr. *frepe* old garment] (1568) 1 *obs* a: cast-off clothes b *archaic*: a place where old clothes are sold 2 a: FINERY; *also*: an elegant or showy garment b: something showy, frivolous, or nonessential c: OSTENTATION; *esp*: something foolish or affectedly elegant
- Fris-bee** \friz-bē\ *trademark* — used for a plastic disk for tossing between players
- Frise aileron** \frēz-\ *n* [Leslie George *Frise* b1897 Eng. engineer] (ca. 1934): an aileron having a nose portion projecting ahead of the hinge axis and a lower surface in line with the lower surface of the wing
- frj-sē** *also* **frj-sē** \frē-'zā\ *n* [F, short for *chicorée frisée* curly chicory] (1982): curly leaves of endive (sense 1) that have finely dissected edges and are used in salads — *called also* curly endive, *frisée lettuce*
- Frj-sian** \fri-zhən, 'frē-\ *adj* [L *Frīsianus* Frisian; akin to OE *Frīsa*, *Frēsa* a Frisian] (1598): of, relating to, or characteristic of Friesland, the Frisians, or Frisian
- Frj-sian** *n* (1601) 1: a member of a people that inhabit principally the Netherlands province of Friesland and the Frisian islands in the North Sea 2: the Germanic language of the Frisian people
- frisk** \frisk\ *v* [obs. *frisk* lively] *vi* (1519): to leap, skip, or dance in a lively or playful way: GAMBOL ~ *vi*: to search (a person) for something (as a concealed weapon) by running the hand rapidly over the clothing and through the pockets — **frisk-er** *n*
- frisk** *n* (1525) 1 a *archaic*: CAPER b: GAMBOL, ROMP c: DIVERSION 2: an act of frisking
- frisk-et** \frisk-ət\ *n* [F *frisque*, fr. MF] (ca. 1898): a masking device or material used esp. in printing or graphic arts
- frisky** \frisk-kē\ *adj* **frisk-i-er; -est** (ca. 1500): inclined to frisk: PLAYFUL (~ puppies); *also*: LIVELY (<a ~ performance>) — **frisk-i-ly** \frisk-kē-lē\ *adv* — **frisk-i-ness** \frisk-kē-nəs\ *n*
- frj-son** \frē-'sōn\ *n*, *pl* **frj-ssons** \frē-'sōn(z)\ [F, shiver, fr. OF *frisson*, fr. LL *frictio*, *frictio*, fr. L, lit., friction (taken in LL as derivative of *frigere* to be cold)] (1777): a brief moment of emotional excitement: SHUDDER, THRILL (<produce a genuine ~ of disquiet — Patricia Craig>)
- frit** \frit\ *n* [It *fritta*, fr. fem. of *fritto*, pp. of *friggere* to fry, fr. L *frigere* to roast — *more at* FRY] (1662) 1: the calcined or partly fused materials of which glass is made 2: any of various chemically complex glasses used ground esp. to introduce soluble or unstable ingredients into glazes or enamels
- frit** *v* **frit-ted; frit-ting** (1832) 1: to prepare (materials for glass) by heat: FUSE 2: to convert into a frit
- frith** \frith\ *n* (14c) *archaic*: ESTUARY
- frit-il-lar-la** \fri-tə-'ler-ē-s, -'ar-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *fritillus* dice cup; fr. the markings of the petals] (1664): any of a widespread genus (*Fritillaria*) of bulbous herbs of the lily family with variably colored and often mottled or checkered flowers
- frit-il-lary** \fri-tə-'ler-ē\ *n*, *pl* **lar-les** [NL *fritillaria*] (1633) 1: FRITILLARIA 2: any of numerous nymphalid butterflies (*Argynnis*, *Speyeria*, and related genera) that usu. are orange with black spots on the upper side of both wings and silver spotted on the underside of the hind wing
- frit-ta-ta** \frē-'tā-tā\ *n* [It, fr. *fritto* fried — *more at* FRIT] (1931): an unfolded omelet often containing chopped vegetables or meats
- fritted** *adj* [frit] (1879): being porous glass made of sintered powdered glass or fiberglass
- frit-ter** \fri-tər\ *n* [ME *fritour*, fr. AF *friture*, fr. VL **frictura*, fr. L *frictus*, pp. of *frigere* to roast] (14c): a small mass of fried or sautéed batter often containing fruit or meat
- fritter** *v* [fritter, *n.* (fragment, shred)] *vi* (1728) 1: to spend or waste bit by bit, on trifles, or without commensurate return — *usu.* used with *away* 2: to break into small fragments ~ *vi*: DISSIPATE, DWINDLE — **frit-ter-er** \fri-tər-ər\ *n*
- frit-to mi-sto** \frē-(tō)-mē-(s)tō\ *n* [It, lit., mixed fried (food)] (1903): small morsels of meat, seafood, or vegetables coated with batter and deep fried
- fritz** \frits\ *n* [origin unknown] (1902): a state of disorder or disrepair — *used in the phrase* on the fritz
- friv-ol** \fri-vəl\ *vi* **-oled or -olled; -ol-ing or -ol-ling** \-vəl-ing, -vəl-ing\ [back-formation fr. *frivolous*] (1866): to act frivolously: TRIFLE — **friv-ol-er** or **friv-ol-er** \-vəl-ər\ *n*
- friv-ol-ity** \fri-və-lə-tē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** (1764) 1: the quality or state of being frivolous 2: a frivolous act or thing
- friv-o-lous** \fri-və-ləs\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *frivolus*] (15c) 1 a: of little weight or importance b: having no sound basis (as in fact or law) (<a ~ lawsuit>) 2 a: lacking in seriousness b: marked by unbecoming levity — **friv-o-lous-ly** *adv* — **friv-o-lous-ness** *n*
- frizz** \friz\ *v* [F *friser*] *vi* (1660): to form into small tight curls ~ *vi*, of hair: to form a mass of tight curls
- frizz** *n* (1668) 1: a tight curl 2: hair that is tightly curled
- frizz** *v* [alter. of *fry*] *vi* (1835): to fry or sear with a sizzling noise ~ *vi*: SIZZLE
- friz-zles** \fri-zēz\ *n* *pl* (1979): frizzy hair — *often* used with *the* (<a bad case of the ~>)
- friz-zle** \fri-zl\ *v* **friz-zled; friz-zling** \-zəl-ing, -zəl-ing\ [prob. akin to OFris *friske* curl] (1573): FRIZZ, CURL
- frizzle** *n* (1613): a crisp curl
- frizzle** *v* **friz-zled; friz-zling** [fry + sizzle] *vi* (1839) 1: to fry until crisp and curled 2: BURN, SCORCH ~ *vi*: to cook with a sizzling noise
- frizzy** \fri-zē\ *adj* **frizz-i-er; -est** (ca. 1864): tightly curled (<~ hair>) — **frizz-i-ness** *n*
- FRM** *abbr* fixed rate mortgage
- fro** \frə, 'frō\ *prep* [ME, fr. ON *frā*; akin to OE *fram* from] (13c) *dial* Brit: FROM
- fro** \frō\ *adv* (14c): BACK, AWAY — *used in the phrase* to and fro
- frock** \frāk\ *n* [ME *frok*, fr. AF *froc*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *hroch* mantle, coat] (14c) 1: an outer garment worn by monks and friars: HABIT 2: an outer garment worn chiefly by men: a: a long loose mantle b: a workman's outer shirt; *esp*: SMOCK FROCK c: a woolen jersey worn esp. by sailors 3: a woman's dress
- frock** *v* (1828) 1: to clothe in a frock 2: to make a cleric of
- frock coat** *n* (1823): a man's knee-length *usu.* double-breasted coat
- froe** *also **frow** \frō\ *n* [perh. alter. of obs. *froward* turned away, fr. ME; fr. the position of the handle] (1574): a cleaving tool for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block*
- frog** \frōg, 'fräg\ *n* [ME *frogga*, fr. OE *frogga*; akin to OHG *frask* frog; senses 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 unclearly derived & perh. of distinct origin] (bef. 12c) 1: any of various largely aquatic leaping anuran amphibians (as ranids) that have slender bodies with smooth moist skin and strong long hind legs with webbed feet — *compare* TOAD 2: the triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of a horse — *see* HOOF illustration 3 a: a loop attached to a belt to hold a weapon or tool b: an ornamental braiding for fastening the front of a garment that consists of a button and a loop through which it passes 4 *often cap, usu. offensive*: FRENCHMAN 5: a device permitting the wheels on one rail of a track to cross an intersecting rail 6: a condition in the throat that produces hoarseness (<as a ~ in his throat>) 7: the nut of a violin bow 8: a small holder (as of metal, glass, or plastic) with perforations or spikes for holding flowers in place in a bowl or vase
- frog-eye** \-ī\ *n* (ca. 1909): any of various fungal leaf diseases characterized by concentric rings about the diseased spots
- frog-hop-per** \-hā-pər\ *n* (1711): SPITTEBUG
- frog kick** *n* (1940): a breaststroke kick executed with the knees primarily turned outward and the legs alternately separated and closed
- frog-let** \frōg-lət, 'fräg-\ *n* (1874): a young frog; *specif*: one that has recently metamorphosed from a tadpole
- frog-man** \frōg-man, 'fräg-, -mən\ *n* (1945): a person equipped (as with face mask, flippers, and air supply) for extended periods of underwater swimming; *esp*: a person so equipped for military reconnaissance and demolition
- frog-march** \-mārch\ *v* (1923): to seize from behind roughly and forcefully propel forward (<~ed him out the door>)
- frog spit** *n* (ca. 1825): CUCKOO SPIT 1
- frol-ic** \frā-lik\ *adj* [D *vrolijk*, fr. MD *vroljic*, fr. vro happy; akin to OHG *frō* happy] (1538): full of fun: MERRY
- frol-ic** *v* **frol-icked; frol-ick-ing** (1593) 1: to amuse oneself: make merry 2: to play and run about happily: ROMP — **frol-ick-er** *n*
- frol-ic** (1616) 1: a playful or mischievous action 2 a: an occasion or scene of fun: PARTY b: FUN, MERRIMENT
- frol-ic-some** \frā-lik-səm\ *adj* (1699): full of gaiety: PLAYFUL, SPORTIVE
- from** \frəm, 'frām *also* fəm\ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *from*, *fram*; akin to OHG *fram*, adv., forth, away, OE *faran* to go — *more at* FARE] (bef. 12c) 1 a — *used as a function word* to indicate a starting point of a physical movement or a starting point in measuring or reckoning or in a statement of limits (<came here ~ the city>) (<a week ~ today>) (<cost ~ \$5 to \$10>) b — *used as a function word* to indicate the starting or focal

point of an activity (called me ~ a pay phone) (ran a business ~ her home) 2 — used as a function word to indicate physical separation or an act or condition of removal, abstention, exclusion, release, subtraction, or differentiation (protection ~ the sun) (relief ~ anxiety) 3 — used as a function word to indicate the source, cause, agent, or basis (we conclude ~ this) (a call ~ my lawyer) (inherited a love of music ~ his father) (worked hard ~ necessity)

frond \frɒnd/ *n* [L. *frond*, *frons* foliage] (1785) 1: a large leaf (esp. of a palm or fern) usu. with many divisions 2: a thallus or thalloid shoot (as of a lichen or seaweed) resembling a leaf — **frond-ed** \frɒnd-əd/ *adj*

fron-deur \frɒn-ˈdɜːr/ *n* [F. *lit.*, slinger, participant in a 17th cent. revolt in which the rebels were compared to schoolboys using slings only when the teacher was not looking] (1798): REBEL, MALCONTENT

front \frɒnt/ *n* [ME, fr. AF *front*, *front*, fr. L. *frons*, *frons*] (13c) 1 **a**: FOREHEAD; also: the whole face **b**: external and often feigned appearance esp. in the face of danger or adversity 2 **a** (1): VANGUARD (2): a line of battle (3): a zone of conflict between armies **b** (1): a stand on an issue: POLICY (2): an area of activity or interest (progress on the educational ~) (3): a movement linking divergent elements to achieve common objectives; esp: a political coalition 3: a side of a building; esp: the side that contains the principal entrance 4 **a**: the forward part or surface **b** (1): FRONTAGE (2): a beach promenade at a seaside resort **c**: DICKY 1a **d**: the boundary between two dissimilar air masses 5 *archaic*: BEGINNING 6 **a** (1): a position ahead of a person or of the foremost part of a thing (2) — used as a call by a hotel desk clerk in summoning a bellhop **b**: a position of leadership or superiority 7 **a**: a person, group, or thing used to mask the identity or true character or activity of the actual controlling agent **b**: a person who serves as the nominal head or spokesman of an enterprise or group to lend it prestige — **In front of**: directly before or ahead of — **out front**: in the audience

front vi (1523) 1: to have the front or principal side adjacent to something; also: to have frontage on something (a ten-acre plot ~ing on a lake — *Current Biog.*) 2: to serve as a front (~ing for special interests) ~ **vt** 1 **a**: CONFRONT (went to the woods because I wished... to ~ only the essential facts of life — H. D. Thoreau) **b**: to appear before (daily ~ed him in some fresh splendor — Alfred Tennyson) 2 **a**: to be in front of (a lawn ~ing the house) **b**: to be the leader of (a musical group) (appeared as a soloist and ~ed bands) 3: to face toward or have frontage on (the house ~s the street) 4: to supply a front to (~ed the building with bricks) 5 **a**: to articulate (a sound) with the tongue farther forward **b**: to move (a word or phrase) to the beginning of a sentence 6 *basketball*: to play in front of (an opposing player) rather than between the player and the basket 7: ADVANCE 7 (~ed him the cash)

front adj (1600) 1 **a**: of, relating to, or situated at the front **b**: acting as a front (~ company) 2: articulated at or toward the front of the oral passage (~ vowels) 3: constituting the first nine holes of an 18-hole golf course — **front adv**

front abbr frontispiece

front-age \frɒnt-ɪj/ *n* (1622) 1 **a**: a piece of land that lies adjacent (as to a street or the ocean) **b**: the land between the front of a building and the street **c**: the length of a frontage 2: the act or fact of facing a given way 3: the front side of a building

frontage road *n* (1949): a local street that parallels an expressway or through street and that provides access to property near the expressway — called also *service road*

frontal \frɒnt-əl/ *n* (14c) 1 [ME *frontel*, fr. ML *frontellum*, dim. of L. *frons*, *frons*] a cloth hanging over the front of an altar 2: FACADE 1

frontal adj [NL *frontalis*, fr. L. *frons*, *frons*] (1656) 1: of, relating to, or adjacent to the forehead or the frontal bone 2 **a**: of, relating to, or situated at the front **b**: directed against the front or at the main point or issue: DIRECT (~ assault) 3: parallel to the main axis of the body and at right angles to the sagittal plane 4: of or relating to a meteorological front — **frontal-ly** \frɒnt-əl-i/ *adv*

frontal bone *n* (1741): a bone that forms the forehead and roofs over most of the orbits and nasal cavity and that at birth consists of two halves separated by a suture

frontal-lity \frɒnt-əl-ɪ-ti/ *n* (1905) 1 *sculpture*: a schematic composition of the front view that is complete without lateral movement 2 *painting*: the depiction of an object, figure, or scene in a plane parallel to the plane of the picture surface

frontal lobe *n* (1879): the anterior division of each cerebral hemisphere

front and center *adv* (1951): in or to the forefront of activity or consideration

front bench *n* (ca. 1889): either of the two benches nearest the chair in a British legislature (as the House of Commons) occupied by government and opposition leaders; also: the leaders themselves — compare BACKBENCH — **front-bench-er** \frɒnt-bench-ər/ *n*

front burner *n* (1973): the condition of being in active consideration or development; a position of priority — usu. used in the phrase on the front burner; compare BACK BURNER — **front-burner** *adj*

front-court \frɒnt-ˈkɔːrt/ *n* (ca. 1949) 1: a basketball team's offensive half of the court 2: the positions of the forwards and center on a basketball team; also: the forwards and center themselves

front dive *n* (ca. 1934): a dive from a position facing the water

front-end *adj* (1962): relating to or required at the beginning of an undertaking (no ~ charge at the time of investment)

front end *n* (1973) 1: a unit in a computer system devoted to controlling the data communications link between terminals and the main computer and often to the preliminary processing of data 2: a software interface (as a graphical user interface) designed to enable user-friendly interaction with a computer

front-end load *n* (1962): the part of the total commission and expenses taken out of early payments under a contract plan for the periodic purchase of investment-company shares

front-end loader *n* (1954): a usu. wheeled vehicle with a hydraulically operated scoop in front for excavating and loading loose material — called also *front loader*

fron-ter \frɒn-ˈtɪr, ˈfrɒn-, fræn-, ˈfræn-/ *n* [ME *fronter*, fr. AF *frountere*, *fronter*, fr. *front*] (15c) 1 **a**: a border between two countries **b** *obs*: a stronghold on a frontier 2 **a**: a region that forms the margin of

settled or developed territory **b**: the farthestmost limits of knowledge or achievement in a particular subject **c**: a line of division between different or opposed things (the ~s separating science and the humanities — R. W. Clark) **d**: a new field for exploitative or developmental activity — **fronter** *adj*

fron-tiers-man \frɒn-ˈtɪr-z-mən, fræn-/ *n* (1814): a person who lives or works on a frontier

fron-tis-piece \frɒn-ta-spēs/ *n* [MF *frontispice*, fr. LL *frontispicium* facade, fr. L. *frons*, *frons* + *-i-* + *specere* to look at — more at SPY] (ca. 1598) 1 **a**: the principal front of a building **b**: a decorated pediment over a portico or window 2: an illustration preceding and usu. facing the title page of a book or magazine

front-less \frɒnt-ləs/ *adj* (1605) *archaic*: SHAMELESS

front-let \frɒnt-lət/ *n* [ME *frontlette*, fr. MF *frontelet*, dim. of *frontel*, fr. L. *frontale*, fr. *frons*, *frons*] (15c) 1: a band or phylactery worn on the forehead 2: the forehead esp. of an animal

front-line \frɒnt-ˈlɪn/ *adj* (1915) 1: relating to, being, or involved in a front line (~ ambulances) 2: FIRST-RATE (~ teachers); also: FIRST-STRING (a ~ goalie)

front line *n* (ca. 1797) 1 **a**: a military line formed by the most advanced tactical combat units; also: FRONT 2a(2) **b**: an area of potential or actual conflict or struggle 2: the most advanced, responsible, or visible position in a field or activity

front-load *vt* (1976): to assign costs or benefits to the early stages of (as a contract, project, or time period)

front man *n* (1932) 1: a person serving as a front or figurehead 2: the lead performer in a musical group

front matter *n* (ca. 1909): matter preceding the main text of a book

front money *n* (ca. 1928): money that is paid in advance for a promised service or product

fronto-comb form [front]: boundary of an air mass (*frontogenesis*) **front office** *n* (1900): the policy-making officials of an organization — usu. hyphenated when used attributively (the front-office staff)

front-o-gen-e-sis \frɒn-tō-ˈje-nə-səs/ *n* [NL] (1931): the coming together into a distinct front of two dissimilar air masses that commonly react upon each other to induce cloud and precipitation

front-ol-y-sis \frɒn-ˈtā-lə-səs/ *n* [NL] (1934): a process tending to destroy a meteorological front

fron-ton \frɒn-ˈtɒn/ *n* [Sp *frontón* gable, wall of a pelota court, *fron-ton*, fr. aug. of *frente* forehead, fr. L. *frons*, *frons*] (1896): a jai alai arena

front-page \frɒnt-ˈpæj/ *adj* (1917): printed on the front page of a newspaper; also: very newsworthy

front-page *vt* (1929): to print or report on the front page

front room *n* (1781): LIVING ROOM, PARLOR

front-run-ner \frɒnt-rʌ-nər/ *n* (1914) 1: a contestant who runs best when in the lead 2: a leading contestant in or as if in a rivalry or competition (a political ~)

front-ward \frɒnt-wɔːd/ or **front-wards** \wɔːrdz/ *adv* or *adj* (1865): toward the front

frore \frɒr/ *adj* [ME *froren*, fr. OE, pp. of *frēosan* to freeze] (13c): FROSTY, FROZEN

frosh \frɒʃ/ *n*, *pl* **frosh** [by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1915): FRESH-MAN

frost \frɒst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *frost* — more at FREEZE] (bef. 12c) 1 **a**: the process of freezing **b**: a covering of minute ice crystals on a cold surface; also: ice particles formed from a gas **c**: the temperature that causes freezing 2 **a**: coldness of deportment or temperament: an indifferent, reserved, or unfriendly manner **b**: FAILURE (the play was... a most dreadful ~ — Arnold Bennett)

frost vt (1635) 1 **a**: to cover with or as if with frost; esp: to put icing on (cake) **b**: to produce a fine-grained slightly roughened surface on (as metal or glass) 2: to injure or kill (as plants) by frost 3: to make angry or irritated (that really ~s me) ~ **vi**: to become frosted

frost-bite \frɒs(t)-ˈbɪt/ *vt* -bit \-bɪt, -bit-ten \-bɪt-ən; -bit-ting \-bɪt-ɪŋ/ (1593): to affect or injure by frost or frostbite

frostbite *n* (1813): the superficial or deep freezing of the tissues of some part of the body (as the feet or hands); also: the damage to tissues caused by freezing — compare FROSTNIP

frostbite *adj* (1941): done in cold weather (~ sailing); also: of or relating to cold-weather sailing (~ sailors)

frost-bit-ting \-bɪt-ɪŋ/ *n* (1965): the sport of sailing in cold weather

frost-ed \frɒst-əd/ *adj* (1947): having undergone frosting (~ hair)

frost heave *n* (1941): an upthrust of ground or pavement caused by freezing of moist soil — called also *frost heaving*

frost-ing \frɒst-ɪŋ/ *n* (1858) 1 **a**: ICING **b**: TRIMMING, ORNAMENTATION 2: lusterless finish of metal or glass: MAT; also: a white finish produced on glass (as by etching) 3: the lightening (as by chemicals) of small strands of hair throughout the entire head to produce a two-tone effect — compare STREAKING

frost-nip \frɒs(t)-ˈnɪp/ *n* (1967): the reversible freezing of superficial skin layers that is usu. marked by numbness and whiteness of the skin

frost-work \frɒs(t)-ˈwɜːk/ *n* (1729): the figures that moisture sometimes forms in freezing (as on a windowpane)

frosty \frɒs-ti/ *adj* **frost-ier**, **-est** (bef. 12c) 1 **a**: attended with or producing frost: FREEZING **b**: briskly cold: CHILLY 2: covered or appearing as if covered with frost: HOARY (a man of 65, with ~ eyebrows and hair — Nan Robertson) 3: marked by coolness or extreme reserve in manner (his smile was distinctly ~ — Erle Stanley Gardner)

— **frost-ily** \stə-lē/ *adv* — **frost-iness** \stē-nəs/ *n*

froth \frɒθ/ *n*, *pl* **froths** \frɒθs, ˈfrɒθz/ [ME, fr. ON *frotha*; akin to OE *frōthian* to froth] (14c) 1 **a**: bubbles formed in or on a liquid: FOAM **b**: a foamy slaver sometimes accompanying disease or exhaustion 2: something resembling froth (as in being unsubstantial, worthless, or light and airy)

froth \frɒθ, ˈfrɒθ/ *vi* (14c) 1: to foam at the mouth 2: to throw froth out or up 3: to become covered with or as if with froth (whole

\ə/ abut \ʔ/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ mop, mar \aʊ/ out \ch/ chin \e/ bet \ē/ easy \g/ go \ɪ/ hit \ɪ/ ice \ɪ/ job \j/ sing \d/ go \d/ law \d/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \ū/ loot \u/ foot \y/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k. ʰ, œ, u, ʏ/ see Guide to Pronunciation