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any-ways \-wāz-adv (13c) **1** *a* **archaic**: ANYWISE **b** *dial*: to any degree at all **2** *chiefly dial*: ANYHOW, ANYWAY

any-where \-hwēr-adv (14c) **1**: at, in, or to any place or point **2**: to any extent: AT ALL (We're not ~ near to being finished) **3** — used as a function word to indicate limits of variation (~ from 40 to 60 students)

anywhere *n* (1775): any place

any-where's \-hwēr-z-, (-hwēr-z) *adv* (1775) *chiefly dial*: ANYWHERE

any-wise \-wē-nāz-adv (13c) in any way whatever: AT ALL

An-za- \-an-zā-adj *n* [Australian and New Zealand Army Corps] (1915) — soldier from Australia or New Zealand

AO abbr 1 account of 2 and others

A-OK \-ōk-kā-adj or *adj* (1961): very definitely OK

A1 \-wōn-adj (1801) **1**: having the highest possible classification — used as a ship **2**: of the finest quality: FIRST-RATE

AIC abbr airman first class

ao *abbr* *aoist*

aorist \-ā-ōr-ist *n* [LL & Gk; LL *aoristos*, fr. Gk, fr. *aoristos* undefined, *a-* + *horistos* definable, fr. *horizein* to define — more at HORIZON] (1566): an inflectional form of a verb typically denoting simple occurrence of an action without reference to its completeness, duration, or repetition — **aorist** or **ao-ris-tic** \-ā-ōr-ist-ik *adj* — **aorist-i-cal-ly** \-ā-ōr-ist-ik-lē *adv*

aor-ta \-ā-ōr-tā-*n*, pl *-tas* or *-tēs* \-tē *n*, fr. Gk *aortē*, fr. *aeterein* to travel (153): the main arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body — see HEART illustration

aortic — **aor-tic** \-ōr-tik *adj*

aortic arch *n* (1802): one of the arterial branches in vertebrate embryos that exist in a series of pairs with one on each side of the embryo, connect the ventral arterial system lying anterior to the heart to the dorsal arterial system above the alimentary tract, and persist in adult fishes but are reduced or more modified in the adult of higher forms

aor-tic-raph-y \-ā-ōr-tik-rāf-ē *n* (ca. 1935): a cartography of the aorta — **aor-tic-graph-ic** \-ā-ōr-tik-grāf-ik *adj*

aou-dad \-ā-ū-dād, \-ā-ū-*n* [F, fr. Berber *aoudad*] (1809): a wild bovine (*Ammotragus lervia*) of No. Africa that is closely related to goats and sheep and has been introduced into the southwestern U.S. — called also *aoudad* sheep, *Barbary sheep*

ap *abbr* 1 apostle **2** apothecaries'

AP abbr 1 additional premium **2** adjective phrase **3** airplane **4** American plan **5** antipersonnel **6** arithmetic progression **7** armor-piercing **8** Associated Press **9** author's proof

ap — see AD-

ap — see AO-

APA abbr 1 American Psychiatric Association **2** American Psychological Association

apace \-pās-adj [ME, prob. fr. MF *à pas* on step] (14c) **1**: at a quick pace: SWIFTLY (growing ~) **2**: ABREAST — used with *of* or *with* (trying to keep ~ with changes in technology)

Apache \-pā-chē, *in sense* **3** \-pāsh-*n*, pl *Apache* or *Apach-es* \-pā-chēz-, \-pā-shōz- [AmerSp, perh. fr. Zuni *ʔapachi* Navajo, *Apachean* (1705): 1: a member of a group of American Indian peoples of the southwestern U.S. **2**: any of the Athabaskan languages of the Apache people **3** not cap [F, fr. *Apache* Apache Indian] **a**: a member of a gang of criminals esp. in Paris **b**: RUFFIAN — **Apache-e-an** \-pā-chē-ōn-adj or *n*

apaganage *var* of APANAGE

ap-a-re-jo \-pā-pā-rā-(c)(h)ō *n*, pl *-jos* [AmerSp] (1828): a packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas

apart \-pārt-adj [ME, fr. AF *part*, lit., to one side] (14c) **1** **a**: at a little distance (tried to keep ~ from the family squabbles) **b**: away from one another in space or time (towns 20 miles ~) **2** **a**: as a separate unit: INDEPENDENTLY (viewed ~, his arguments were unsound) **b**: so as to separate one from another (found it hard to tell the twins ~) **3**: excluded from consideration: ASIDE (a few blemishes, the novel is excellent) **4**: in or into two or more parts: to pieces (comin' ~ at the seams)

apart adj (1680) **1**: SEPARATE, ISOLATED (those athletes are a breed ~) **2**: holding different opinions: DIVIDED — **apart-ness** *n*

apart *from prep* (1724): other than: BESIDES, EXCEPT FOR

apart-held \-pār-tl-, \-tlt- *n* [Afrik, fr. *apart* *apart* + *-heid* -hood] (1947) **1**: racial segregation; *specif*: a former policy of segregation against political and economic discrimination against non-European groups in the Republic of So. Africa **2**: SEPARATION, SEGREGATION (cultural ~) (gender ~)

apart-ment \-pārt-mənt-*n* [F *appartement*, fr. It *appartamento*] (1641) **1**: a room or set of rooms fitted esp. with housekeeping facilities and usu. leased as a dwelling **2**: a building containing several individual apartments — **apart-men-tal** \-pārt-mənt-*l* *adj*

apartment building *n* (1845): a building containing separate residential apartments — called also *apartment house*

apartment hotel *n* (1874): a hotel containing apartments as well as accommodations for transients

ap-a-thet-ic \-pā-pā-thē-tik *adj* (1744) **1**: having or showing little or no feeling or emotion: SPIRITLESS **2**: having little or no interest or concern: INDIFFERENT *syn* see IMPASSIVE — **ap-a-thet-i-cal-ly** \-pā-pā-thē-tik *adv*

ap-a-thy \-pā-pā-thē *n* [Gk *apatheia*, fr. *apathēs* without feeling, fr. *a-* + *pathos* emotion — more at PATHOS] (1594) **1**: lack of feeling or emotion: IMPASSIVENESS **2**: lack of interest or concern: INDIFFERENCE

ap-a-tite \-pā-pā-tīt *n* [G *Apatit*, fr. Gk *apatē* deceit] (1794): any color of calcium phosphate minerals occurring in various colors as hexagonal crystals, as granular masses, or in fine-grained masses as the chief constituent of phosphate rock and of bones and teeth; esp.: calcium phosphate or fluorapatite

apato-sau-rus \-pā-pā-sōr-s-*n* [NL, fr. Gk *apate* + *sauros* lizard] (1878): BRONTOSAURUS

APB abbr all points bulletin

APC \-pē-sē-*n* [armored personnel carrier] (1952): an armored vehicle used to transport military personnel

ape \-pā *n* [ME, fr. OE *apa*; akin to OHG *ape* *ape* (bef. 12c) **1** **a** *nonkey*; esp.: one of the larger tailless or short-tailed Old World forms **b**: any of various large tailless semierect primates of Africa

and southeastern Asia (as the chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, or gibbon) — called also *anthropoid*, *anthropoid ape*; compare GREAT APE **2** **a**: MIMIC **b**: a large ungulate person — **ape-like** \-pā-lik *adj*

ape w *apd*: **aping** (1632): to copy closely but often clumsily and ineptly *syn* see COPY — **aper** *n*

ape adj (1955): CRAZY, WILD — usu. used in the phrase *go ape*

apeak \-pēk *adj* or *adv* [alter. of earlier *apike*, prob. fr. F *à pic* vertically] (1595): being in a vertical position (with oars ~)

ape-man \-pāp-, -man-, -man-*n* (1869): a primate (as an australopithecine) intermediate in character between Homo sapiens and the higher apes

aper-çu \-pēr-sü-*n*, pl *aperçus* \-sü-*z* [F, fr. *aperçu*, pp. of *apercevoir* to perceive, fr. OF *apercevoir*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *perceive* to perceive — more at PERCEIVE] (1809) **1**: a brief survey or sketch: OUTLINE **2**: an immediate impression; *esp*: INSIGHT

aper-ient \-pī-ē-ant *adj* [L *aperient*, *aperiens*, prp. of *aperire*] (1626): gently moving the bowels: ~ *syn* see LAXATIVE

ape-ri-od-ic \-pā-pē-rē-dik *adj* (1870): 1: of irregular occurrence: not periodic (as ~ floods) **2**: the ~ of a moving body: not oscillatory — **ape-ri-od-i-cal-ly** \-pā-pē-rē-dik *adv* — **ape-ri-o-dic-i-ty** \-ē-ā-pē-rē-dik-*ti* *n*

aper-i-tif \-pēr-ō-tēf-, *a-*; -pār-ō-*tēf* *n* [F *apéritif* aperient, aperitif, fr. MF *aperitif*, *aperit*, *aperient*, fr. ML *aperitivus*, irreg. fr. L *aperire*] (1894): an alcoholic drink taken before a meal as an appetizer

ap-er-ture \-pā-pēr-*t*chūr-, -tūr-, -tūr-, -tūr-*n*, pl *apertures*, fr. *aper-ture* \-pā-pēr-*t*chūr-, -tūr-, -tūr-, -tūr-*n* (15c): 1: an opening or open space: *hole* **2**: a: the opening in a photographic lens that admits the light **b**: the diameter of the stop in an optical system that determines the diameter of the bundle of rays traversing the instrument **c**: the diameter of the objective lens or mirror of a telescope

apet-al-ous \-pā-pē-rē-tē-*l* *adj* (ca. 1706): having no petals

apex \-pēks-, *n*, pl *apex-es* or *apices* \-pā-pē-sēz-, \-pē-*n* [L] (1601) **1** **a**: the uppermost point: VERTEX (the ~ of a mountain) **b**: the narrowest or pointed end: TIP (the ~ of the tongue) **2**: the highest or culminating point (the ~ of his career) *syn* see SUMMIT

Appar score \-pār-gār-*n* [Virginia *Appar* 1974 Am. anesthesiologist] (1939): an index used to evaluate the condition of a newborn infant based on a rating of 0, 1, or 2 for each of the five characteristics of color, heart rate, response to stimulation of the sole of the foot, muscle tone, and respiration with 10 being a perfect score

aphae-er-sis \-pā-pēr-sōs-, *n*, pl *-es* \-sēz- [L, fr. Gk *aphaieresis*, lit. taking off, fr. *aphaierin* to take away, fr. *apo-* + *hainere* to take] (ca. 1530): the loss of one or more sounds or letters at the beginning of a word (as in *round* for *around* and *coon* for *raccoon*) — **aph-ae-ret-ic** \-pā-pēr-ē-tik *adj*

apha-sia \-fā-zhē-(ē)-*n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *a-* + *phasia*] (1864): loss or impairment of the power to use or comprehend words usu. resulting from brain damage — **apha-sic** \-zīk-*n* or *adj*

aph-el-ion \-pā-fēl-yōn-, -lē-*n*, pl *-elia* \-vōn- [NL, fr. *apo-* + Gk *hēlios* sun, more at *apo-*] (1656): the point in the path of a celestial body (as a planet) that is farthest from the sun — compare PERIHELION

aphe-re-sis \-pā-pēr-sēs-, *n*, pl *-es* \-sēz- [fr. *-apheresis* (as in *plasmapheresis*)] (1977): withdrawal of blood from a donor's body, removal of one or more blood components (as plasma, platelets, or white blood cells), and transfusion of the remaining blood back into the donor — called also *pheresis*

aph-e-sis \-pā-pēs-*n*, pl *-es* \-sēz- [NL, fr. Gk, release, fr. *aphnai* to let go, fr. *apo-* + *hienai* to send — more at JET] (1880): apharesis consisting of the loss of a short unaccented vowel (as in *alone* for *alone*) — **aphet-ic** \-pā-pē-tik *adj* — **aphet-i-cal-ly** \-pā-pē-tik *adv*

aphid \-fād also \-fād-*n* (1827): any of numerous very small soft-bodied homopterous insects (superfamily Aphidoidea) that suck the juices of plants

aphid larva (1949): any of several insect larvae (as a lacewing or ladybug larva) that feed on aphids — called also *aphis lion*

aphis \-fās also \-fās-*n*, pl *aphides* \-fā-sēz-, \-fā-*n* [NL *Aphis*, *Aphis*, genus name] (1763): any of a genus (*Aphis*, of aphids; broadly: APHID)

apho-nia \-fā-fō-nē-*n* [NL, fr. Gk *aphōnia*, fr. *aphōnos* voiceless, fr. *a-* + *phōnē* sound — more at PHONE] (1654): loss of voice and of all but whispered speech — **apho-nic** \-fā-nik *adj*

aphor-ism \-fā-fō-r-iz-*n*, pl *aphorisms* [NL *Aphorismus*, fr. Gk *aphorismos* definition, aphorism, fr. *aphorizein* to define, fr. *apo-* + *horizein* to bound — more at HORIZON] (1528) **1**: a concise statement of a principle **2**: a terse formulation of a truth or sentiment: ADAGE — **apho-rist** \-rīst-*n* — **apho-ris-tic** \-fā-fō-ris-tik *adj* — **apho-ris-ti-cal-ly** \-fā-fō-ris-tik *adv*

aphor-ize \-fā-fō-rīz-*v* *vi* *vi* *vi* (1669): to write or speak in or as if in aphorisms

aphor-ize \-fā-fō-rīz-*v* *vi* *vi* *vi* (1894): a being the deep zone of an ocean or lake receiving too little light to permit photosynthesis

aph-ro-di-si-ac \-fā-fā-rē-dē-zē-*ak*, \-dē-zē-*n* [Gk *aphrodisiakos* sexual, gem with aphrodisiac properties, fr. *aphrodisia* heterosexual pleasures, fr. neut. pl. of *aphrodisios* of Aphrodite, fr. *Aphrodite*] (1711): an agent (as a food or drug) that arouses or is held to arouse sexual desire — **aphrodisiac** also **aph-ro-di-si-ak** \-fā-fā-rē-dē-zē-*ak*, \-zē-*adj*

aphro-di-tē \-fā-fā-rē-dē-tē *n* [Gk *Aphrodite*] (1565): the Greek goddess of love, beauty, and sexual desire — compare VENUS

ap-lar-i-an \-pā-pēr-ē-*n* *adj* (1790): of or relating to beekeeping or bees

apl-a-rist \-pā-pēr-ē-rīst-, -pēr-ē-rīst-*n* (1785): BEEKEEPER

ap-lary \-pā-pēr-ē-rē-, -rē-*n*, pl *-ar-ies* [L *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee] (1654): a place where bees are kept; *esp*: a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey

ap-lal \-pā-pī-kāl also \-pā-pī-*adj* [prob. fr. NL *apicalis*, fr. L *apic-*, *apex*] (1806) **1**: of, relating to, or situated at an apex **2**: of, relating to, or

\ə/ about \k/ kitten, F table \f/ further \ə/ ash \ə/ ace \ə/ mop, mar
 \a/ out \ch/ chin \v/ bet \e/ easy \ə/ go \h/ hit \ə/ lace \j/ job
 \ə/ sing \v/ vision, beige \k/ kick \ə/ see \d/ do \f/ foot
 \ə/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k/ kick \ə/ see \d/ do \f/ foot
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compare REM SLEEP, SLOW-WAVE SLEEP 2: a state resembling sleep; as a: a state of torpid inactivity b: DEATH (put a pet cat to ~); also: TRANCE, COMA c: the closing of leaves or petals esp. at night d: a state marked by a diminution of feeling followed by tingling (my legs went to ~) e: the state of an animal during hibernation 3 a: a period spent sleeping b: NIGHT c: a day's journey 4: crusty matter present in the corner of an eye upon awakening — **sleep-like** (-līk) *adj*

sleep *v* (slep; *v*slēp; *v*slēp-*ing* *v* (bef. 12c) 1: to rest in a state of sleep 2: to be in a state (as of quiescence or death) resembling sleep 3: to have sexual relations — *usu.* used with *with* ~ *vi* 1: to be slumbering in (sleep the state of the dead) 2: to get rid of or spend in or by sleep (~ away the hours) (~ off a headache) 3: to provide sleeping accommodations for (the boat ~ six)

sleep apnea *n* (1975): apnea that recurs during sleep and is caused esp. by obstruction of the airway or a disturbance in the brain's respiratory center

sleep around *vi* (1928): to engage in sex promiscuously

sleep-away (-wə) *adj* (1971): providing accommodations for overnight sleep and extended stay away from home (~ camps)

sleep *v* (-slep-*ər*) *n* (12c) 1: one that sleeps 2: a piece of timber, stone, or steel on or near the ground to support a superstructure, keep railroad rails in place, or receive floor joists: STRINGPIECE 3: SLEEPING CAR 4: someone or something unpromising or unnoticed that suddenly attains prominence or value (the low-budget film became the summer's ~) 5: children's pajamas usu. with feet — *usu.* used in pl. **5** *cl* *Br* 6: a stiff carrying or stud worn to keep the hole of a pierced ear from closing 7: MOLE 4

sleeping cell *n* (1968): a terrorist cell whose members work under cover in an area until sent into action

sleep-in (-slep-*in*) *adj* (1951): that lives at the place of employment (~ maid)

sleep in *vi* (1827) 1: to sleep where one is employed 2 a: OVER-SLEEP b: to sleep late intentionally

sleeping bag *n* (1850): a bag that is warmly lined or padded for sleeping outdoors or in a camp or tent

Sleeping Beauty *n* (1729): a princess of a fairy tale who is awakened from an enchanted sleep by the kiss of a prince

sleeping car *n* (1839): a railroad passenger car having berths for sleeping

sleeping giant *n* (1970): one that has great but unrealized or newly emerging power

sleeping partner *n* (ca. 1785) *chiefly Br* 1: SILENT PARTNER

sleeping pill *n* (1664): a drug and esp. a barbiturate that is taken as a tablet or capsule to induce sleep

sleeping porch *n* (1915): a porch or room having open sides or many windows arranged to permit sleeping in the open air

sleeping sickness *n* (1875) 1: a serious disease that is prevalent in much of tropical Africa, is marked by fever, headache, lethargy, confusion, and sleep disturbances, and is caused by either of two trypanosomes (*Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* and *T. b. rhodesiense*) transmitted by tsetse flies 2: a pair of various viral encephalitis or encephalomyelitis of which lethargy or somnolence is a prominent feature

sleep-less (-slep-*lās*) *adj* (15c) 1: not able to sleep (lay ~ with fever) 2: affording no sleep (~ nights) 3: unceasingly active or operative (~ casinos) — **sleep-less-ly** *adv* — **sleep-less-ness** *n*

sleep out *vi* (1818): to sleep outdoors

sleep over (-slep-*ə*-*vər*) *n* (1963) 1: an overnight stay (as at another's home) 2: an instance of hosting a sleeper in one's home

sleep-walk (-wōk) *vi* (1842) 1: to walk while or as if while asleep 2: to proceed in a passive often lethargic manner (~ed through the workday) — **sleepwalk** *n* — **sleep-walk-er** (-wōk-*ər*) *n*

sleep-wear (-wēr) *n* (1935): NIGHTCLOTHES

sleepy (-slep-*ē*) *adj* (15c) 1: ready to fall asleep b: of, relating to, or characteristic of sleep 2: sluggish as if from sleep 3: LETHARGIC; also: having little activity (~ as coastal village) 3: sleep-inducing — **sleep-i-ly** (-pē-*lē*) *adv* — **sleep-i-ness** (-pē-*nəs*) *n*

sleepy-head (-slep-*ē*-*hed*) *n* (1577): a sleepy person

sleepy *n* [ME *slepe*; akin to MHG *slēp* halitstone] (13c): frozen or partly frozen rain — **sleepy** (-slep-*ē*) *adj*

sleat *vi* (14c): to shower sleep

sleeve (-slēv) *n* [ME *sleve*, fr. OE *slēaf*; perh. akin to OE *slēfan* to slip (clothes) on, *slāpan* to slip, OHG *slifan*, L *lubricus* slippery] (bef. 12c) 1 a: a part of a garment covering an arm b: SLEEVELET 2 a: a tubular part (as a hollow axle or a bushing) designed to fit over another part: an open-ended flat or tubular packaging or cover; esp.: JACK-ET 3c(2) — **sleeve** *adj* — **sleeve-less** (-slēv-*lās*) *adj* — **on one's sleeve** 1: in an honest and open manner — **on one's sleeve**: held secretly (wears his emotions on his sleeve) — **up one's sleeve**: held secretly in reserve (has a few tricks up her sleeve)

sleeve-let (-slēv-*lēt*) *n* (1889): a covering for the forearm to protect clothing from wear or dirt

sleigh (-slē) *n* [D *slee*, alter. of *slēde*; akin to MD *slēde* sled] (1703): an open usu. horse-drawn vehicle with runners for use on snow or ice

sleigh *vi* (ca. 1729): to drive or travel in a sleigh

sleigh bed *n* (1902): a bed common esp. in the first half of the 19th century having a solid headboard and footboard that roll outward at the top

sleigh bell *n* (1772): any of various bells commonly attached to a sleigh or to the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh; as a: CASCABEL 2 b: a hemispherical bell with an attached clapper

sleigh (-slē) *n* [ME, fr. ON *slægh*, fr. *slægr* sly — more at *SLY*] (14c) 1: deceitful craftiness; also: STRATAGEM 2: DEXTERITY, SKILL

sleight of hand (-slē) *n* (1593): a cleverly executed trick or deception b: a conjuring trick requiring manual dexterity 2 a: skill and dexterity in conjuring tricks b: adroitness in deception

slen-dër (-slen-*dər*) *adj* [ME *slendre*, *slendre*, fr. AF *esclendre*] (14c) 1 a: spare in frame or flesh; esp.: gracefully slight b: small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to length or height 2: limit-

ed or inadequate in amount or scope: MEAGER (people of ~ means) *syn* *see* THIN — **slen-dër-ly** *adv* — **slen-dër-ness** *n*

slen-dër-ize (-dər-*ī*-*z* *v* [slen-*ī*-*z*ing] (1923)): to make slender

sleuth (-slū) *n* [OE *slēaht*; akin to *slēaht* part of SLEIGH] (15c): a detective

sleuth (-slū) *n* [OE *slēaht*; akin to *slēaht* part of SLEIGH] (1872): DETECTIVE

sleuth *vi* (1900): to act as a detective: search for information — *vi*: to search for and discover

sleuth-hound (-slū) *n* [ME *slēaht*, *slōht* track of an animal or person (fr. ON *slēaht* sleuth-hound] (1850): DETECTIVE

S level *n* (1951): 1: the highest of three standardized British examinations in a secondary school subject used as a qualification for university entrance; also: successful completion of an S-level examination in a particular subject — called also *Scholarship level*; compare A LEVEL, O LEVEL 2 a: the level of education required to pass an S-level exam-

ple b: a course leading to an S-level examination

slew *v* *past* of SLEW

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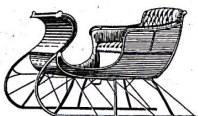
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