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two or more divisions and auxiliary arms and services **2** : a group of persons associated together or acting under common direction; *esp* : a body of persons having a common activity or occupation ⟨the press ~⟩ **3** : CORPS DE BALLET

corps de bal·let \ˌkōr-də-(ˌ)ba-ˈlā, ˌkȯr-\ *n, pl* **corps de ballet** *same or* ˌkōrz-də-, ˌkȯrz-\ [F] (1826) : the ensemble of a ballet company

corps d'elite \ˌkōr-dā-ˈlēt, ˌkȯr-\ *n, pl* **corps d'elite** *same or* ˌkōrz-dā-, ˌkȯrz-\ [F *corps d'élite*] (1884) **1** : a body of picked troops **2** : a group of the best people in a category

corpse \ˈkȯrps\ *n* [ME *corps*, fr. MF, fr. L *corpus*] (13c) **1** *obs* : a human or animal body whether living or dead **2 a** : a dead body esp. of a human being **b** : the remains of something discarded or defunct ⟨the ~*s* of rusting cars⟩

corps·man \ˈkōr(z)-mən, ˈkȯr(z)-\ *n* (1901) **1** : an enlisted man trained to give first aid and minor medical treatment **2** : a member of a government-sponsored service corps

cor·pu·lence \ˈkȯr-pyə-lən(t)s\ *n* (1581) : the state of being corpulent

cor·pu·len·cy \-lən(t)-sē\ *n, pl* **-cies** (1577) : CORPULENCE

cor·pu·lent \-lənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*] (14c) : having a large bulky body : OBESE — **cor·pu·lent·ly** *adv*

cor pul·mo·na·le \ˌkȯr-ˌpůl-mə-ˈnä-lē, -ˌpəl-, -ˈna-\ *n, pl* **cor·dia pul·mo·na·lia** \ˈkȯr-ˌdē-ə-ˌpůl-mə-ˈnä-lē-ə, -ˌpəl-, -ˈna-\ [NL, lit., pulmonary heart] (1857) : disease of the heart characterized by hypertrophy and dilatation of the right ventricle and secondary to disease of the lungs or their blood vessels

cor·pus \ˈkȯr-pəs\ *n, pl* **cor·po·ra** \-p(ə-)rə\ [ME, fr. L] (15c) **1** : the body of a human or animal esp. when dead **2 a** : the main part or body of a bodily structure or organ ⟨the ~ of the uterus⟩ **b** : the main body or corporeal substance of a thing; *specif* : the principal of a fund or estate as distinct from income or interest **3 a** : all the writings or works of a particular kind or on a particular subject; *esp* : the complete works of an author **b** : a collection or body of knowledge or evidence; *esp* : a collection of recorded utterances used as a basis for the descriptive analysis of a language

corpus al·la·tum \-ə-ˈlā-təm, -ˈlä-\ *n, pl* **corpora al·la·ta** \-ˈlā-tə, -ˈlä-tə\ [NL, lit., applied body] (1947) : one of a pair of separate or fused bodies in many insects that are sometimes closely associated with the corpora cardiaca and that secrete hormones (as juvenile hormone)

corpus cal·lo·sum \-ka-ˈlō-səm\ *n, pl* **corpora cal·lo·sa** \-sə\ [NL, lit., callous body] (1706) : the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres of higher mammals including humans — see BRAIN illustration

corpus car·di·a·cum \-kär-ˈdī-ə-kəm\ *n, pl* **corpora car·di·a·ca** \-ə-kə\ [NL, lit., cardiac body] (1960) : one of a pair of separate or fused bodies of nervous tissue in many insects that lie posterior to the brain and dorsal to the esophagus and that function in the storage and secretion of brain hormone

Cor·pus Chris·ti \ˈkȯr-pəs-ˈkris-tē\ *n* [ME, fr. ML, lit., body of Christ] (14c) : the Thursday after Trinity observed as a Roman Catholic festival in honor of the Eucharist

cor·pus·cle \ˈkȯr-(ˌ)pə-səl\ *n* [L *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*] (1660) **1** : a minute particle **2 a** : a living cell; *esp* : one (as a red or white blood cell or a cell in cartilage or bone) not aggregated into continuous tissues **b** : any of various small circumscribed multicellular bodies — **cor·pus·cu·lar** \kȯr-ˈpəs-kyə-lər\ *adj*

cor·pus de·lic·ti \ˈkȯr-pəs-di-ˈlik-ˌtī, -(ˌ)tē\ *n, pl* **corpora delicti** [NL, lit., body of the crime] (1832) **1** : the substantial and fundamental fact necessary to prove the commission of a crime **2** : the material substance (as the body of the victim of a murder) upon which a crime has been committed

corpus lu·te·um \-ˈlü-tē-əm\ *n, pl* **corpora lu·tea** \-tē-ə\ [NL, lit., yellowish body] (1788) : a yellowish mass of progesterone-secreting endocrine tissue that forms immediately after ovulation from the ruptured graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary

corpus stri·a·tum \-(ˌ)strī-ˈā-təm\ *n, pl* **corpora stri·a·ta** \-ˈā-tə\ [NL, lit., striated body] (1851) : either of a pair of masses of nervous tissue within the brain that contain two large nuclei of gray matter separated by sheets of white matter

cor·rade \kə-ˈrād\ *vb* **cor·rad·ed; cor·rad·ing** [L *corradere* to scrape together, fr. *com-* + *radere* to scrape — more at RODENT] *vt* (1646) : to wear away by abrasion ~ *vi* : to crumble away through abrasion — **cor·ra·sion** \-ˈrā-zhən\ *n* — **cor·ra·sive** \-ˈrā-siv, -ziv\ *adj*

¹cor·ral \kə-ˈral, -ˈrel\ *n* [Sp, fr. (assumed) VL *currale* enclosure for vehicles, fr. L *currus* cart, fr. *currere* to run — more at CAR] (1582) **1** : a pen or enclosure for confining or capturing livestock **2** : an enclosure made with wagons for defense of an encampment

²corral *vt* **cor·ralled; cor·ral·ling** (1847) **1** : to enclose in a corral **2** : to arrange (wagons) so as to form a corral **3** : COLLECT, GATHER ⟨*corralling* votes for the upcoming election⟩

¹cor·rect \kə-ˈrekt\ *vt* [ME, fr. L *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, fr. *com-* + *regere* to lead straight — more at RIGHT] (14c) **1 a** : to make or set right : AMEND **b** : COUNTERACT, NEUTRALIZE **c** : to alter or adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition ⟨~ a lens for spherical aberration⟩ **2 a** : to punish (as a child) with a view to reforming or improving **b** : to point out usu. for amendment the errors or faults of ⟨spent the day ~*ing* tests⟩ — **cor·rect·able** \-ˈrek-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **cor·rec·tor** \-ˈrek-tər\ *n*

syn CORRECT, RECTIFY, EMEND, REMEDY, REDRESS, AMEND, REFORM, REVISE mean to make right what is wrong. CORRECT implies taking action to remove errors, faults, deviations, defects ⟨*correct* your spelling⟩. RECTIFY implies a more essential changing to make something right, just, or properly controlled or directed ⟨*rectify* a misguided policy⟩. EMEND specif. implies correction of a text or manuscript ⟨*emend* a text⟩. REMEDY implies removing or making harmless a cause of trouble, harm, or evil ⟨set out to *remedy* the evils of the world⟩. REDRESS implies making compensation or reparation for an unfairness, injustice, or imbalance ⟨*redress* past social injustices⟩. AMEND, REFORM, REVISE imply an improving by making corrective changes, AMEND usu. suggesting slight changes ⟨*amend* a law⟩, REFORM implying drastic change ⟨plans to *reform* the court system⟩, and REVISE suggesting a careful examination of something and the making of necessary changes ⟨*revise* the schedule⟩. ***syn*** see in addition PUNISH

²correct *adj* [ME, corrected, fr. L *correctus*, fr. pp. of *corrigere*] (1676) **1** : conforming to an approved or conventional standard **2** : conforming to or agreeing with fact, logic, or known truth **3** : conforming to a set figure ⟨enclosed the ~ return postage⟩ — **cor·rect·ly** \kə-ˈrek(t)-lē\ *adv* — **cor·rect·ness** \-ˈrek(t)-nəs\ *n*

syn CORRECT, ACCURATE, EXACT, PRECISE, NICE, RIGHT mean conforming to fact, standard, or truth. CORRECT usu. implies freedom from fault or error ⟨*correct* answers⟩ ⟨socially *correct* dress⟩. ACCURATE implies fidelity to fact or truth attained by exercise of care ⟨an *accurate* description⟩. EXACT stresses a very strict agreement with fact, standard, or truth ⟨*exact* measurements⟩. PRECISE adds to EXACT an emphasis on sharpness of definition or delimitation ⟨*precise* calibration⟩. NICE stresses great precision and delicacy of adjustment or discrimination ⟨makes *nice* distinctions⟩. RIGHT is close to CORRECT but has a stronger positive emphasis on conformity to fact or truth rather than mere absence of error or fault ⟨the *right* thing to do⟩.

corrected time *n* (ca. 1891) : a boat's elapsed time less its time allowance in yacht racing

cor·rec·tion \kə-ˈrek-shən\ *n* (14c) **1** : the action or an instance of correcting: as **a** : AMENDMENT, RECTIFICATION **b** : REBUKE, PUNISHMENT **c** : a bringing into conformity with a standard **d** : NEUTRALIZATION, COUNTERACTION ⟨~ of acidity⟩ **2** : a decline in market price or business activity following and counteracting a rise **3 a** : something substituted in place of what is wrong ⟨marking ~*s* on the students' papers⟩ **b** : a quantity applied by way of correcting (as for adjustment of an instrument) **4** : the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders through a program involving penal custody, parole, and probation; *also* : the administration of such treatment as a matter of public policy — usu. used in pl. — **cor·rec·tion·al** \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj*

cor·rec·ti·tude \kə-ˈrek-tə-ˌtüd, -ˌtyüd\ *n* [blend of *correct* and *rectitude*] (1893) : correctness or propriety of conduct

cor·rec·tive \kə-ˈrek-tiv\ *adj* (1531) : intended to correct ⟨~ lenses⟩ ⟨~ punishment⟩ — **corrective** *n* — **cor·rec·tive·ly** *adv*

¹cor·re·late \ˈkȯr-ə-lət, ˈkär-, -ˌlāt\ *n* [back-formation fr. *correlation*] (1643) **1** : either of two things so related that one directly implies or is complementary to the other (as husband and wife) **2** : a phenomenon (as brain activity) that accompanies another phenomenon (as behavior), is usu. parallel to it (as in form, type, development, or distribution), and is related in some way to it — **correlate** *adj*

²cor·re·late \-ˌlāt\ *vb* **-lat·ed; -lat·ing** *vi* (ca. 1742) : to bear reciprocal or mutual relations : CORRESPOND ~ *vt* **1 a** : to establish a mutual or reciprocal relation between ⟨~ activities in the lab and the field⟩ **b** : to show correlation or a causal relationship between **2** : to present or set forth so as to show relationship ⟨he ~*s* the findings of the scientists, the psychologists, and the mystics —Eugene Exman⟩ — **cor·re·lat·able** \-ˌlā-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **cor·re·lat·or** \-ˌlā-tər\ *n*

cor·re·la·tion \ˌkȯr-ə-ˈlā-shən, ˌkär-\ *n* [ML *correlation-*, *correlatio*, fr. L *com-* + *relation-*, *relatio* relation] (1561) **1** : the state or relation of being correlated; *specif* : a relation existing between phenomena or things or between mathematical or statistical variables which tend to vary, be associated, or occur together in a way not expected on the basis of chance alone ⟨the obviously high positive ~ between scholastic aptitude and college entrance —J. B. Conant⟩ **2** : the act of correlating — **cor·re·la·tion·al** \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj*

correlation coefficient *n* (ca. 1909) : a number or function that indicates the degree of correlation between two sets of data or between two random variables and that is equal to their covariance divided by the product of their standard deviations

cor·rel·a·tive \kə-ˈre-lə-tiv\ *adj* (1530) **1** : naturally related : CORRESPONDING **2** : reciprocally related **3** : regularly used together but typically not adjacent ⟨the ~ conjunctions *either* . . . *or*⟩ — **correlative** *n* — **cor·rel·a·tive·ly** *adv*

cor·re·spond \ˌkȯr-ə-ˈspänd, ˌkär-\ *vi* [MF or ML; MF *correspondre*, fr. ML *correspondēre*, fr. L *com-* + *respondēre* to respond] (1529) **1 a** : to be in conformity or agreement ⟨the ideal failed . . . to ~ with the reality —James Sutherland⟩ **b** : to compare closely : MATCH — usu. used with *to* or *with* **c** : to be equivalent or parallel **2** : to communicate with a person by exchange of letters

cor·re·spon·dence \-ˈspän-dən(t)s\ *n* (15c) **1 a** : the agreement of things with one another **b** : a particular similarity **c** : a relation between sets in which each member of one set is associated with one or more members of the other — compare FUNCTION 5a **2 a** : communication by letters; *also* : the letters exchanged **b** : the news, information, or opinion contributed by a correspondent to a newspaper or periodical

correspondence course *n* (1902) : a course offered by a correspondence school

correspondence school *n* (1889) : a school that teaches nonresident students by mailing them lessons and exercises which upon completion are returned to the school for grading

cor·re·spon·den·cy \ˌkȯr-ə-ˈspän-dən(t)-sē, ˌkär-\ *n, pl* **-cies** (1589) : CORRESPONDENCE

¹cor·re·spon·dent \ˌkȯr-ə-ˈspän-dənt, ˌkär-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML *correspondent-*, *correspondens*, prp. of *correspondēre*] (15c) **1** : CORRESPONDING **2** : FITTING, CONFORMING — used with *with* or *to* ⟨the outcome was entirely ~ with my wishes⟩

²correspondent *n* (ca. 1630) **1 a** : one who communicates with another by letter **b** : one who has regular commercial relations with another **c** : one who contributes news or commentary to a publication (as a newspaper) or a radio or television network often from a distant place ⟨a war ~⟩ **2** : something that corresponds

corresponding *adj* (1579) **1 a** : having or participating in the same relationship (as kind, degree, position, correspondence, or function) esp. with regard to the same or like wholes (as geometric figures or sets) ⟨~ parts of similar triangles⟩ **b** : RELATED, ACCOMPANYING ⟨all rights carry with them ~ responsibilities —W. P. Paepcke⟩ **2 a** : charged with the duty of writing letters ⟨~ secretary⟩ **b** : participating or serving at a distance and by mail ⟨a ~ member of the society⟩ — **cor·re·spond·ing·ly** \-ˈspän-diŋ-lē\ *adv*

corresponding angles *n pl* (ca. 1804) : any pair of angles each of which is on the same side of one of two lines cut by a transversal and on the same side of the transversal

cor·re·spon·sive \ˌkȯr-ə-ˈspän(t)-siv, ˌkär-\ *adj* (1606) : mutually responsive

cor·ri·da \kȯ-ˈrē-thə\ *n* [Sp, lit., act of running] (1898) : BULLFIGHT

cor·ri·dor \ˈkȯr-ə-dər, ˈkär-, -ˌdȯr\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *corridore*, fr. *correre*