



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

WiTricity Corp.

Exhibit 2014

Page 1



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 2000 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9
(indexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe indexed : alk. paper).
— ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover, unindexed).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1998

423—dc21

97-41846

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

2728293031RT:WC00

particular time (lunch ~) (in our ~ of need) **b** *pl*: time of going to bed (keeps late ~s); *also*: time of working (banker's ~s) **5**: an angular unit of right ascension equal to 15 degrees measured along the celestial equator **6**: the work done or distance traveled at normal rate in an hour (the city was two ~s away) **7 a**: a class session **b**: CREDIT HOUR, SEMESTER HOUR — **after hours**: after the regular quitting or closing time

hour angle *n* (ca. 1837): the angle between the celestial meridian of an observer and the hour circle of a celestial object measured westward from the meridian

hour circle *n* (1690): a circle on the celestial sphere that passes through both celestial poles

hour-glass *ˈ*hʌʊ(-ə)r-ˈɡlɑːs *n* (ca. 1515): an instrument for measuring time consisting of a glass vessel having two compartments from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury runs in an hour into the lower one

hourglass *adj* (ca. 1834): shaped like an hourglass (an ~ figure)

hour hand *n* (1669): the short hand that marks the hours on the face of a watch or clock

hou-ri *ˈ*hʊr-ē, *ˈ*hʊr-rē *n* [F, fr. *Per hūri*, fr. *Ar hūrīyah*] (1737) **1**: one of the beautiful maidens that in Muslim belief live with the blessed in paradise **2**: a voluptuously beautiful young woman

hour-long *ˈ*hʌʊ(-ə)r-ˈlɒŋ *adj* (1803): lasting an hour

hour-ly *ˈ*hʌʊ(-ə)r-ˈlē *adv* (15c): at or during every hour; *also*: FREQUENTLY, CONTINUALLY

hourly *adj* (ca. 1530) **1 a**: occurring hour by hour (~ bus service) **b**: FREQUENT, CONTINUAL (in ~ expectation of the rain's stopping) **2**: computed in terms of an hour (an ~ wage) **3**: paid by the hour (~ workers)

house *ˈ*hʌʊs *n*, *pl* **house-es** *ˈ*hʌʊ-səz *also* -səz, *often attrib* [ME *hous*, fr. OE *hūs*; akin to OHG *hūs* house] (bef. 12c) **1**: a building that serves as living quarters for one or a few families: HOME **2 a** (1): a shelter or refuge (as a nest or den) of a wild animal (2): a natural covering (as a test or shell) that encloses and protects an animal or a colony of zooids **b**: a building in which something is housed (a carriage ~) **3 a**: one of the 12 equal sectors in which the celestial sphere is divided in astrology **b**: a zodiacal sign that is the seat of a planet's greatest influence **4 a**: HOUSEHOLD **b**: a family including ancestors, descendants, and kindred (the ~ of Tudor) **5 a**: a residence for a religious community or for students **b**: the community or students in residence **6 a**: a legislative, deliberative, or consultative assembly; *esp*: one constituting a division of a bicameral body **b**: the building or chamber where such an assembly meets **c**: a quorum of such an assembly **7 a**: a place of business or entertainment **b** (1): a business organization (a publishing ~) (2): a gambling establishment **c**: the audience in a theater or concert hall (a full ~ on opening night) **8**: the circular area 12 feet in diameter surrounding the tee and within which a curling stone must rest in order to count **9**: a type of dance music mixed by a disc jockey that features overdubbing with a heavy repetitive drumbeat and repeated electronic melody lines — **house-ful** *ˈ*hʌʊs-ˈfʊl *n* — **house-less** *ˈ*hʌʊ-sləs *adj* — **house-less-ness** *n* — **on the house**: without charge: FREE

house *ˈ*hʌʊz *vb* **housed**; **housing** *ˈ*hʌʊz-ɪŋ *vb* (bef. 12c) **1 a**: to provide with living quarters or shelter **b**: to store in a house **2**: to encase, enclose, or shelter as if by putting in a house **3**: to serve as shelter for: CONTAIN ~ *vi*: to take shelter: LODGE

house arrest *n* (1936): confinement often under guard to one's house or quarters instead of in prison

house-boat *ˈ*hʌʊs-bōt *n* (1790): a boat fitted for use as a dwelling; *esp*: a pleasure craft with a broad beam, a usu. shallow draft, and a large superstructure resembling a house — **house-boat-er** *ˈ*hʌʊ-bō-tər *n*

house-bound *ˈ*hʌʊs-baʊnd *adj* (1878): confined to the house

house-boy *ˈ*hʌʊs-bōi *n* (ca. 1898): HOUSEMAN

house-break *ˈ*hʌʊs-brāk *vb* -**broke** *ˈ*hʌʊ-brōk, -**bro-ken** *ˈ*hʌʊ-brō-kən; -**break** *ˈ*hʌʊs-brāk *vb* (back-formation fr. *housebroken*) (1938) **1**: to make housebroken **2 a**: to teach acceptable social manners to **b**: TAME, SUBDUCE

house-break-ing *ˈ*hʌʊs-brāk-ɪŋ *n* (1617): an act of breaking open and entering the dwelling house of another with a felonious purpose — **house-break-er** *ˈ*hʌʊs-brāk-ər *n*

house-bro-ken *ˈ*hʌʊs-brō-kən *adj* (1900) **1**: trained to excretory habits acceptable in indoor living — used of a household pet **2**: made tractable or polite

house call *n* (1960): a visit (as by a doctor or a repair person) to a home to provide a requested service

house-carl *ˈ*hʌʊs-kɑːl *n* [OE *hūscarl*, fr. ON *hūskarl*, fr. *hūs* house + *karl* man; akin to OE *ceorl* churl] (bef. 12c): a member of the bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble

house cat *n* (1607): CAT 1a

house-clean *ˈ*hʌʊs-klēn *vb* [back-formation fr. *housecleaning*] *vi* (1863) **1**: to clean a house and its furniture **2**: to get rid of unwanted or undesirable items or people ~ *vt* **1**: to clean the surfaces and furnishings of **2**: to improve or reform by ridding of undesirable people or practices — **house-clean-ing** *n*

house-coat *ˈ*hʌʊs-kōt *n* (1913): a woman's often long-skirted informal garment for wear around the house

house cricket *n* (1774): a widely distributed cricket (*Acheta domestica*) usu. living in or about dwellings

house detective *n* (1898): a person who is employed (as by a hotel) to prevent disorderly or improper conduct of patrons

house-dress *ˈ*hʌʊs-dres *n* (1893): a dress with simple lines that is suitable for housework and is made usu. of a washable fabric

house-fa-ther *ˈ*hʌʊs-fə-ðər, -fā-ðər *n* (1901): a man in charge of a dormitory, hall, or hostel

house finch *n* (1869): a small finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) that has a male with a red head, breast, and rump and that is native to Mexico and the western U.S. and has been introduced in the eastern U.S.

house-fly *ˈ*hʌʊs-flī *n* (15c): a cosmopolitan dipteran fly (*Musca domestica*) that is often about human habitations and may act as a mechanical vector of diseases (as typhoid fever); *also*: any of various flies of similar appearance or habitat

house-front *ˈ*hʌʊs-frʌnt *n* (1838): the facade of a house

house girl *n* (1835): HOUSEMAID

house-guest *ˈ*hʌʊs-gest *n* (1917): GUEST 1a

house-hold *ˈ*hʌʊs-hōld, *ˈ*hʌʊ-sōld *n* (14c): those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; *also*: a social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling

household *adj* (14c) **1**: of or relating to a household: DOMESTIC (cooking and other ~ arts) **2**: FAMILIAR, COMMON (a ~ name)

house-hold-er *ˈ*hʌʊs-hōl-dər, *ˈ*hʌʊ-sōl-ər *n* (14c): a person who occupies a house or tenement alone or as the head of a household

household troops *n* *pl* (1711): troops appointed to attend and guard a sovereign or the residence of a sovereign

house-hus-band *ˈ*hʌʊs-hʌz-bənd *n* (1955): a husband who does housekeeping usu. while his wife earns the family income

house-keep *ˈ*hʌʊs-kēp *vb* -**kept** *ˈ*hʌʊ-kept; -**keep-ing** *ˈ*hʌʊs-kēp *vb* (back-formation fr. *housekeeper*) (1842): to perform the routine duties (as cooking and cleaning) of managing a house

house-keep-er *ˈ*hʌʊs-kēp-ər *n* (1607) **1**: a woman employed to keep house **2**: HOUSEWIFE 1

house-keep-ing *ˈ*hʌʊs-kēp-ɪŋ *n* (1550) **1**: the management of a house and home affairs **2**: the care and management of property and the provision of equipment and services (as for an industrial organization) **3**: the routine tasks that must be done in order for a system to function or to function efficiently

hou-sel *ˈ*hʌʊ-səl *n* [ME, fr. OE *hūsel* sacrifice, Eucharist; akin to Goth *huns* sacrifice] (bef. 12c) *archaic*: the Eucharist or the act of administering or receiving it

house-l *vb* (bef. 12c) *archaic*: to administer communion to

house-leek *ˈ*hʌʊs-lēk *n* (14c): a pink-flowered thick-leaved European plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*) of the orpine family that tends to form clusters of rosettes and is often grown in rock gardens; *broadly*: SEMPERVIVUM

house-lights *ˈ*hʌʊs-līts *n* *pl* (1920): the lights that illuminate the auditorium of a theater

house-maid *ˈ*hʌʊs-mād *n* (ca. 1694): a female servant employed to do housework

housemaid's knee *n* [so called fr. its occurrence among women who work a great deal on their knees] (1831): a swelling over the knee due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the patella

house-man *ˈ*hʌʊs-mən, -man *n* (1920): a person who performs general work about a house or hotel

house-mas-ter *ˈ*hʌʊs-mas-tər *n* (1884): a master in charge of a house in a boy's boarding school

house-mate *ˈ*hʌʊs-māt *n* (ca. 1810): a person who lives in the same house with another

house-moth-er *ˈ*hʌʊs-mə-ðər *n* (1882): a woman acting as hostess, chaperon, and often housekeeper in a group residence

house mouse *n* (1835): a common nearly cosmopolitan grayish-brown mouse (*Mus musculus*) that usu. lives and breeds about buildings, may act as a vector of diseases, and is an important laboratory animal

house of assembly (1653): a legislative body or the lower house of a legislature (as in various British colonies, protectorates, and countries of the Commonwealth of Nations)

House of Burgesses (1658): the colonial representative assembly of Virginia

house of cards (1903): a structure, situation, or institution that is insubstantial, shaky, or in constant danger of collapse

House of Commons (1621): the lower house of the British and Canadian parliaments

house of correction (ca. 1576): a penal institution for persons convicted of a minor offense and considered capable of reformation

house of delegates (1783): HOUSE 6a; *esp*: the lower house of the state legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia

House of Lords (1818): the upper house of the British Parliament composed of the lords temporal and spiritual

house of representatives (1716): the lower house of a legislative body (as the U.S. Congress)

house of studies (1929): an educational institution serving scholars of a religious order — called also *house of study*

house organ *n* (1907): a periodical distributed by a business concern among its employees, sales personnel, or customers

house-paint-er *ˈ*hʌʊs-pān-tər *n* (1689): one whose business or occupation is painting houses

house-par-ent *ˈ*hʌʊs-pər-ənt, -pər-ər *n*: an adult in charge of a dormitory, hall, hostel, or group residence

house party *n* (1876): a party lasting over one or more nights at a residence (as a home or fraternity house)

house-per-son *ˈ*hʌʊs-pər-sən *n* (1974): a person who does housekeeping

house-plant *ˈ*hʌʊs-plānt *n* (1871): a plant grown or kept indoors

house-proud *ˈ*hʌʊs-praʊd *adj* (1849) *chiefly Brit*: proud of one's house or housekeeping

hou-ser *ˈ*hʌʊ-zər *n* (1940): one that promotes or administers housing projects

house-raising *ˈ*hʌʊs-rā-zɪŋ *n* (1704): the joint erection of a house or its framework by a gathering of neighbors

house-room *ˈ*hʌʊs-rūm, -rʌm *n* (1582): space for accommodation in or as if in a house (given ~ by a family all too eager to have a celebrity in their midst — Walter Kerr)

house rule *n* (1947): a rule (as in a game) that applies only among a certain group or in a certain place

house seat *n* (1948): a theater seat reserved by the management for a special guest

house sitter *n* (1971): a person who occupies a dwelling to provide security and maintenance while the tenant is away — **house-sit** *ˈ*hʌʊs(-)sɪt *vi* — **house-sit-ting** *ˈ*hʌʊs-sɪ-tɪŋ *n*

house sparrow *n* (1674): a sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) native to Eurasia that has been introduced worldwide and is found esp. in urban and agricultural areas — called also *English sparrow*

ˈə\ about ˈkɪtən kitten, F table ˈfʌrðər further ˈæʃ əb ˈlɑːr are ˈlɑːr mop, mar ˈaʊt out ˈtʃɪn chin ˈbet bet ˈeɪ easy ˈdʒɒb job ˈsɪŋ sing ˈgɒ go ˈlɒ law ˈlɔɪ boy ˈtʃɪ thing ˈfʊt foot ˈjɪ yet ˈzʰ vision ˈlɑː k, ", œ, œ, u, ɛ, ɛ, ʌ see Guide to Pronunciation

tion, measurement, or control) 3 : instruments for a particular purpose; also : a selection or arrangement of instruments

instrument flying *n* (1928) : navigation of an airplane by instruments only

instrument landing *n* (1938) : a landing made with limited visibility by means of instruments and by ground radio direction

instrument panel *n* (1922) : a panel on which instruments are mounted; esp : DASHBOARD 2

in-sub-or-di-nate \in(t)-sə-'bōr-d'ə-tē, -'bōrd-nat\ *adj* (ca. 1828) : disobedient to authority — **in-subordinate** *n* — **in-sub-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **in-sub-or-di-na-tion** \in(t)-sə-'bōr-d'ə-'tā-shən\ *n*

in-sub-stan-tial \in(t)-sə-'stan(t)-shəl\ *adj* [prob. fr. *F* *insubstantiel*, fr. *LL* *insubstantialis*, fr. *L* *in-* + *LL* *substantialis* *substantial*] (1607) : not substantial; as **a** : lacking substance or material nature **b** : lacking firmness or solidity : FLIMSY — **in-sub-stan-tial-i-ty** \in(t)-sə-'stan(t)-shē-'al-tē\ *n*

in-suf-fer-able \in(t)-sə-'f(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* (15c) : not to be endured : INTOLERABLE (an ~ bore) — **in-suf-fer-able-ness** *n* — **in-suf-fer-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

in-suf-fi-cien-cy \in(t)-sə-'fi-shən(t)-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1526) 1 : the quality or state of being insufficient; as **a** : lack of mental or moral fitness : INCOMPETENCE (the ~ of this person for public office) **b** : lack of adequate supply (< of provisions) : **c** : lack of physical power or capacity; *specif* : inability of an organ or body part to function normally 2 : something that is insufficient or falls short of expectations

in-suf-fi-cient \in(t)-sə-'fi-shənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *LL* *insufficient*, *insufficiens*, fr. *L* *in-* + *sufficient*, *sufficiens* *sufficient*] (14c) : not sufficient : INADEQUATE; esp : lacking adequate power, capacity, or competence — **in-suf-fi-cient-ly** *adv*

in-suf-fla-tion \in(t)-sə-'flā-shən, in-sə-'flā-\ *n* [ME *insufflacion*, fr. MF *insufflation*, fr. *LL* *insufflatio*, *insufflatio*, fr. *insufflare* to blow upon, fr. *L* *in-* + *sufflare* to inflate, fr. *sub-* + *flare* to blow — more at BLOW] (15c) : an act or the action of blowing on, into, or in; as **a** : a Christian ceremonial rite of exorcism performed by breathing on a person **b** : the act of blowing something (as a gas, powder, or vapor) into a body cavity — **in-suf-flate** \in(t)-sə-'flāt, in-sə-'flāt\ *vt* — **in-suf-fla-tor** \-flā-tər\ *n*

in-su-lant \in(t)-sə-'lant\ *n* (ca. 1929) chiefly Brit : INSULATION 2

in-su-lar \in(t)-sə-'lār, -sü-, 'in-shə-lār\ *adj* [*LL* *insularis*, fr. *L* *insula* island] (1611) 1 **a** : of, relating to, or constituting an island **b** : dwelling or situated on an island (< residents) 2 : characteristic of an isolated people; esp : being, having, or reflecting a narrow provincial viewpoint 3 : of or relating to an island of cells or tissue — **in-su-lar-ism** \-lā-'rī-zəm\ *n* — **in-su-lar-i-ty** \in(t)-sə-'lār-ə-tē, -sü-, 'in-shə-'lār-\ *n* — **in-su-lar-ly** \in(t)-sə-'lār-lē, -sü-, 'in-shə-\ *adv*

in-su-late \in(t)-sə-'lāt\ *vt* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [*L* *insula*] (ca. 1741) : to place in a detached situation : ISOLATE; esp : to separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors so as to prevent transfer of electricity, heat, or sound

in-su-la-tion \in(t)-sə-'lā-shən\ *n* (1798) 1 **a** : the action of insulating **b** : the state of being insulated 2 : material used in insulating

in-su-lu-tor \in(t)-sə-'lā-tər\ *n* (1801) : one that insulates; as **a** : a material that is a poor conductor (as of electricity or heat) — compare SEMICONDUCTOR **b** : a device made of an electrical insulating material and used for separating or supporting conductors

in-su-lin \in(t)-sə-'lān\ *n* [NL *insula* islet (of Langerhans), fr. *L*, island] (1914) : a protein pancreatic hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans that is essential esp. for the metabolism of carbohydrates and is used in the treatment and control of diabetes mellitus

insulin-dependent diabetes *n* (1980) : TYPE 1 DIABETES

insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus *n* (1980) : TYPE 1 DIABETES — abbr. IDDM

insulin shock *n* (1925) : hypoglycemia associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and characterized by progressive development of coma

in-sult \in-'səlt\ *vb* [MF or L; MF *insultare*, fr. *L* *insultare*, lit., to spring upon, fr. *in-* + *saltare* to leap — more at SALTATION] *vi* (1540) *archaic* : to behave with pride or arrogance : VAUNT ~ *vt* : to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt : AFRONT; also : to affect offensively or damagingly (doggerel that ~s the reader's intelligence) — *syn* see OFFEND — **in-sult-er** *n* — **in-sult-ing-ly** \in-'səlt-in-jē\ *adv*

in-sult \in-'səlt\ *n* (1671) 1 : a gross indignity 2 : injury to the body or one of its parts; also : something that causes or has a potential for causing such insult (< pollution and other environmental ~s)

in-su-per-a-ble \in(t)-sü-'p(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. *L* *insuperabilis*, fr. *in-* + *superare* to surmount, fr. *super* over — more at OVER] (14c) : incapable of being surmounted, overcome, passed over, or solved (< difficulties) — **in-su-per-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-sup-port-a-ble \in(t)-sə-'pōr-tə-bəl, -'pōr-\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. *LL* *insupportabilis*, fr. *L* *in-* + *supportare* to support] (ca. 1530) : not supportable; **a** : more than can be endured (< pain) **b** : impossible to justify (< charges) — **in-sup-port-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-sup-press-ible \in(t)-sə-'pre-sə-bəl\ *adj* (1610) : IRREPRESSIBLE

in-sur-a-ble \in-'shür-ə-bəl\ *adj* (1810) : that may be insured — **in-sur-a-bil-i-ty** \-shür-ə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n*

in-sur-ance \in-'shür-ən(t)-sə\ *also* 'in-\ *n* (1651) 1 **a** : the business of insuring persons or property **b** : coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingency or peril **c** : the sum for which something is insured 2 : a means of guaranteeing protection or safety (the contract is your ~ against price changes)

insurance *adj* (1954) : being a score that adds to a team's lead and makes it impossible for the opposing team to tie the game with its next score (< run)

in-sure \in-'shür\ *vb* **in-sured**; **in-sur-ing** [ME, to assure, prob. alter. of *assure*] *vt* (1635) 1 : to provide or obtain insurance on or for 2 : to make certain esp. by taking necessary measures and precautions ~ *vi* : to contract to give or take insurance — *syn* see ENSURE

insured *n* (1681) : a person whose life or property is insured

in-sur-er \in-'shür-ər\ *n* (1654) : one that insures; *specif* : an insurance underwriter

in-sur-gence \in-'sər-jən(t)-sē\ *n* (1847) : an act or the action of being insurgent : INSURRECTION

in-sur-gen-cy \in-jən(t)-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1803) 1 : the quality or state of being insurgent; *specif* : a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as belligerency 2 : INSURGENCE

in-sur-gent \in-jən(t)-sē\ *n* [*L* *insurgent*, *insurgens*, prp. of *insurgere* to rise up, fr. *in-* + *surgere* to rise — more at SURGE] (1765) 1 : a person who revolts against civil authority or an established government; esp : a rebel not recognized as a belligerent 2 : one who acts contrary to the policies and decisions of one's own political party

insurgent *adj* (1814) : rising in opposition to civil authority or established leadership : REBELLIOUS — **in-sur-gent-ly** *adv*

in-sur-mount-a-ble \in(t)-sə-'maun-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1690) : incapable of being surmounted : INSUPERABLE (< problems) — **in-sur-mount-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

in-sur-rec-tion \in(t)-sə-'rek-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *LL* *insurrection*, *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*] (15c) : an act or instance of revolting against civil authority or established government — *syn* see REBELLION — **in-sur-rec-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shə-nəl\ *adj* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ary** \-shə-'ner-ē\ *adj* or *n* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nist\ *n*

in-sus-cep-ti-bile \in(t)-sə-'sep-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1603) : not susceptible (< to flattery) — **in-sus-cep-ti-bil-i-ty** \-sep-tə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-sus-cep-ti-bly** \in(t)-sə-'sep-tə-bi-ē\ *adv*

in-tact \in-'təkt\ *adj* [ME *intacte*, fr. *L* *intactus*, fr. *in-* + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] (15c) 1 : untouched esp. by anything that harms or diminishes : ENTIRE, UNINJURED 2 *of a living body or its parts* : having no relevant component removed or destroyed; **a** : physically virginal **b** : not castrated — *syn* see PERFECT — **in-tact-ness** \-təkt(t)-nəs\ *n*

in-ta-glio \in-'tāl-(ē)yo, -'tāl-, 'tā-glē-ō, -'tā-\ *n*, *pl* -glios [It. fr. *intagliare* to engrave, cut, fr. *ML* *intaliare*, fr. *L* *in-* + *LL* *taliare* to cut — more at TAILOR] (1644) 1 **a** : an engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material depressed below the surface so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief **b** : the art or process of executing intaglios **c** : printing (as in die stamping and gravure) done from a plate in which the image is sunk below the surface 2 : something (as a gem) carved in intaglio

in-take \in-'tāk\ *n* (15c) 1 : an opening through which fluid enters an enclosure 2 **a** : a taking in **b** (1) : the amount taken in (2) : something (as energy) taken in : INPUT

in-tan-gi-bile \in-'tan-jə-bəl\ *adj* [F or ML; F, fr. *ML* *intangibilis*, fr. *L* *in-* + *LL* *tangibilis* tangible] (1640) : not tangible : IMPALPABLE — **in-tan-gi-bil-i-ty** \-tan-jə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-tan-gi-bile-ness** \-tan-jə-bə-'nəs\ *n* — **in-tan-gi-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

intangible *n* (1914) : something intangible; *specif* : an asset (as goodwill) that is not corporeal

in-tar-sia \in-'tār-sē-\ *n* [G, modif. of It *intarsio*] (1867) 1 : a mosaic usu. of wood fitted into a support; also : the art or process of making such a mosaic 2 : a colored design knitted on both sides of a fabric (as in a sweater)

in-te-ger \in-'ti-jər\ *n* [*L*, adj., whole, entire — more at ENTIRE] (1571) 1 : any of the natural numbers, the negatives of these numbers, or zero 2 : a complete entity

in-te-gra-ble \in-'ti-grə-bəl\ *adj* (ca. 1741) : capable of being integrated (< functions) — **in-te-gra-bil-i-ty** \in-'ti-grə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n*

in-te-gral \in-'ti-grəl\ *usu* *so in mathematics*; in-'te-gral *also* -tē- *also* -trə-gəl\ *adj* (1551) 1 **a** : essential to completeness : CONSTITUENT (< an ~ part of the curriculum) **b** (1) : being, containing, or relating to one or more mathematical integers (2) : relating to or concerned with mathematical integrals or integration **c** : formed as a unit with another part (a seat with ~ headrest) 2 : composed of integral parts 3 : lacking nothing essential : ENTIRE — **in-te-gral-i-ty** \in-'tā-grā-lə-tē\ *n* — **in-te-gral-ly** \in-'ti-grə-lē; in-'te-grə- *also* -tē\ *adv*

integral *n* (ca. 1741) : the result of a mathematical integration — compare DEFINITE INTEGRAL, INDEFINITE INTEGRAL

integral calculus *n* (ca. 1741) : a branch of mathematics concerned with the theory and applications (as in the determination of lengths, areas, and volumes, and in the solution of differential equations) of integrals and integration

integral domain *n* (1937) : a mathematical ring in which multiplication is commutative, which has a multiplicative identity element, and which contains no pair of nonzero elements whose product is zero (< the integers under the operations of addition and multiplication form an integral domain)

in-te-grand \in-'tā-grānd\ *n* [*L* *integrāndus*, gerundive of *integrare*] (1897) : a mathematical expression to be integrated

in-te-grate \in-'tā-grāt\ *vb* -grat-ed; -grat-ing [*L* *integratus*, pp. of *integrare*, fr. *integrare*, *integrare*] *vi* (1638) 1 : to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole : UNITE 2 : to find the integral of (as a function or equation) 3 **a** : to unite with something else **b** : to incorporate into a larger unit 4 **a** : to end the segregation of and bring into equal membership in society or an organization **b** : DESEGREGATE (< school districts) ~ *vi* : to become integrated

integrated *adj* (1922) 1 : marked by the unified control of all aspects of industrial production from raw materials through distribution of finished products (< companies) (< production) 2 : characterized by integration and esp. racial integration (< an ~ society) (< schools)

integrated circuit *n* (1962) : a tiny complex of electronic components and their connections that is produced in or on a small slice of material (as silicon) — **integrated circuitry** *n*

in-te-gra-tion \in-'tā-grā-shən\ *n* (1620) 1 : the act or process or an instance of integrating; as **a** : incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups (as races) **b** : coordination of mental processes into a normal effective personality or with the individual's environment 2 **a** : the operation of finding a function whose differential is known **b** : the operation of finding a differential equation

in-te-gra-tion-ist \-sh(ə)-nist\ *n* (1951) : a person who advocates, or practices social integration — **integrationist** *adj*



intaglio 1a

Vichy water \ˈvi-shē-ə/ *n* (ca. 1858): a natural sparkling mineral water from Vichy, France; *also*: an imitation of or substitute for this

vic-i-nage \ˈvi-s-ə-nij, ˈvis-nij/ *n* [ME *vesinage*, fr. MF, fr. *vesin* neighboring, fr. L *vicinus*] (14c): a neighboring or surrounding district: VICINITY

vic-i-nal \ˈvi-s-ə-nəl, ˈvis-nəl/ *adj* [L *vicinalis*, fr. *vicinus* neighbor, fr. *vicinus*, *adj.*, neighboring] (ca. 1623): 1: of or relating to a limited district: LOCAL 2: of, relating to, or substituted in adjacent sites in a molecule (a ~ disulfide group)

vic-i-ni-ty \və-ˈsi-ni-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [MF *vicinité*, fr. L *vicinitas*, *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, fr. *vicus* row of houses, village; akin to Goth *weihus* village, OCS *visi*, Gk *oikos*, *oikia* house] (1560): 1: the quality or state of being near: PROXIMITY 2: a surrounding area or district: NEIGHBORHOOD 3: NEIGHBORHOOD 3b

vi-cious \ˈvi-shəs/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *vicius*, fr. L *vitosus* full of faults, corrupt, fr. *vitium* vice] (14c): 1: having the nature or quality of vice or immorality: DEPRAVED 2: DEFECTIVE, FAULTY; *also*: INVALID 3: IMPURE, NOXIOUS 4a: dangerously aggressive: SAVAGE (a ~ dog) b: marked by violence or ferocity: FIERCE (a ~ fight) 5: MALICIOUS, SPITEFUL (a ~ gossip) 6: worsened by internal causes that reciprocally augment each other (a ~ wage-price spiral) — **vi-cious-ly** *adv* — **vi-cious-ness** *n*

syn VICIOUS, VILLAINOUS, INQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS, CORRUPT, DEGENERATE mean highly reprehensible or offensive in character, nature, or conduct. VICIOUS may directly oppose virtuous in implying moral depravity, or may connote malignancy, cruelty, or destructive violence (a vicious gangster). VILLAINOUS applies to any evil, depraved, or vile conduct or characteristic (a villainous assault). INQUITOUS implies absence of all signs of justice or fairness (an iniquitous system of taxation). NEFARIOUS suggests flagrant breaching of time-honored laws and traditions of conduct (the nefarious rackets of organized crime). CORRUPT stresses a loss of moral integrity or probity causing betrayal of principle or sworn obligations (city hall was rife with corrupt politicians). DEGENERATE suggests having sunk to an esp. vicious or enervated condition (a degenerate regime propped up by foreign powers).

vicious circle *n* (ca. 1792): 1: a chain of events in which the response to one difficulty creates a new problem that aggravates the original difficulty 2: an argument or definition that begs the question

vi-cis-si-tude \və-ˈsi-sə-tūd, -tūd/ *n* [MF, fr. L *vicissitudo*, fr. *vicissim* in turn, fr. *vicis* change, alternation — more at WEEK] (ca. 1576): 1a: the quality or state of being changeable: MUTABILITY b: natural change or mutation visible in nature or in human affairs 2a: a favorable or unfavorable event or situation that occurs by chance: a fluctuation of state or condition (the ~s of daily life) b: a difficulty or hardship attendant on a way of life, a career, or a course of action and usu. beyond one's control c: alternating change: SUCCESSION

vi-cis-si-tu-di-nous \və-ˈsi-sə-tūd-nəs, (-)vi-, -ˈtūd-nəs, -ˈtūd-nəs/ *adj* [L *vicissitudin-*, *vicissitudo*] (ca. 1846): marked by or filled with vicissitudes

vic-tim \ˈvik-təm/ *n* [ME *victim*, fr. L *victima*; perh. akin to OHG *wih* holy] (15c): 1: a living being sacrificed to a deity or in the performance of a religious rite 2: one that is acted on and usu. adversely affected by a force or agent (the schools are ~s of the social system); as a (1): one that is injured, destroyed, or sacrificed under any of various conditions (a ~ of cancer) (a ~ of the auto crash) (a murder ~) (2): one that is subjected to oppression, hardship, or mistreatment (a frequent ~ of political attacks) b: one that is tricked or duped (a con man's ~) — **vic-tim-hood** \-hūd/ *n*

vic-tim-ise *Brit var of* VICTIMIZE

vic-tim-ize \ˈvik-tə-mīz/ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1830): 1: to make a victim of 2: to subject to deception or fraud: CHEAT — **vic-tim-i-za-tion** \ˈvik-tə-mə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* — **vic-tim-iz-er** \ˈvik-tə-mī-zər/ *n*

vic-tim-less \ˈvik-təm-ləs/ *adj* (1965): having no victim: not of a nature that may produce a complainant (a ~ crime)

vic-tim-ol-o-gy \ˈvik-tə-ˈmäl-ə-jē/ *n* (1958): 1: the study of victims and victimization 2: the claim that the problems of a person or group are the result of victimization — **vic-tim-ol-o-gist** \-jist/ *n*

vic-tor \ˈvik-tər/ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. *vincere* to conquer, win; akin to OE *wigan* to fight, Lith *veikti* to be active] (14c): one that defeats an enemy or opponent: WINNER — **vic-tor** *adj*

Victor (1942) — a communications code word for the letter v

vic-to-ria \ˈvik-tō-ri-ə, -ˈtōr-/ *n* [Queen Victoria] (ca. 1864): a low four-wheeled pleasure carriage for two with a folding top and a raised seat in front for the driver

Victoria Cross *n* (1856): a bronze Maltese cross awarded to members of the British armed services for acts of remarkable valor

Victoria Day *n* [Queen Victoria] (1901): 1: formerly May 24 and now the Monday preceding May 25 observed in Canada as a legal holiday 2: COMMONWEALTH DAY

vic-to-ri-an \ˈvik-tō-ri-ən, -ˈtōr-/ *adj* (1839): 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the reign of Queen Victoria of England or the art, letters, or tastes of her time 2: typical of the moral standards, attitudes, or conduct of the age of Victoria esp. when considered stuffy or hypocritical

Victorian *n* (1876): 1: a person living during Queen Victoria's reign; *esp*: a representative figure of that time 2: a typically large and ornate house built during Queen Victoria's reign

vic-to-ri-ana \ˈvik-tō-ri-ə-nə, -ˈtōr-, -ˈā-, -ˈā-/ *n* [Queen Victoria + E -ana] (1940): materials concerning or characteristic of the Victorian age; *also*: a collection of such materials

vic-to-ri-an-ism \ˈvik-tō-ri-ən-iz-əm, -ˈtōr-/ *n* (1905): 1: a typical instance or product of Victorian expression, taste, or conduct 2: the quality or state of being Victorian esp. in taste or conduct

vic-to-ri-ous \ˈvik-tō-ri-əs, -ˈtōr-/ *adj* (14c): 1a: having won a victory b: of, relating to, or characteristic of victory 2: evincing moral harmony or a sense of fulfillment: FULFILLED — **vic-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **vic-to-ri-ous-ness** *n*

vic-to-ry \ˈvik-t(ə-)rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME, fr. MF *victorie*, fr. L *victoria*, fr. *victor*] (14c): 1: the overcoming of an enemy or antagonist 2: achievement of mastery or success in a struggle or endeavor against odds or difficulties

vic-tro-la \ˈvik-tro-lə/ *trademark* — used for a phonograph

vic-tual \ˈvi-t(ə-)l/ *n* [alter. of ME *vitaille*, fr. MF, fr. LL *vitualia*, pl., provisions, victuals, fr. neut. pl. of *vitualis* of nourishment, fr. L *victus* nourishment, way of living, fr. *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] (1523): 1: food usable by people 2 *pl*: supplies of food: PROVISIONS

vic-tual *vb* -u-aled or -u-alled; -u-aling or -u-aling *vt* (1558): to supply with food ~ vi 1: EAT 2: to lay in provisions

vict-u-al-ler or **vict-u-al-er** \ˈvi-t(ə-)l-ər/ *n* (1568): 1: the keeper of a restaurant or tavern 2: one that provisions an army, a navy, or a ship with food 3: an army or navy provision ship

vi-cu-ña or **vi-cu-na** \vi-ˈkū-nə, -vī-, -ˈkū-nə, -və-, -ˈkyū-/ *n* [Sp *vicuña* fr. Quechua *wik'uña*] (1604): 1: a wild ruminant (*Vicugna vicugna* syn. *Lama vicugna*) of the Andes from Peru to Argentina that is related to the llama and alpaca 2a: the wool from the vicuña's fine lustrous undercoat b: a fabric made of vicuña wool; *also*: a sheep's wool imitation of this

vi-de \ˈvi-dē, ˈvə-dā/ *vb* *imper* [L, fr. *vidēre* to see — more at WIT] (1565): SEE — used to direct a reader to another item

vi-de-li-cet \və-ˈde-lə-set, -vī-, -ˈdā-lī-ˌket/ *adv* [ME, fr. L, fr. *vidēre* to see + *licet* it is permitted, fr. *licēre* to be permitted] (15c): that is to say: NAMELY

vid-eo \ˈvi-dē-ō/ *n* [L *vidēre* to see + -o (as in *audio*)] (1937): 1: TELEVISION; *also*: the visual portion of television 2: VIDEOTAPE; as a: a recording of a motion picture or television program for playing through a television set b: a videotaped performance of a song often featuring an interpretation of the lyrics through visual images

video *adj* (1938): 1: being, relating to, or used in the transmission or reception of the television image (~ channel) — compare AUDIO 2: being, relating to, or involving images on a television screen or computer display (~ terminal)

vid-eo-cas-sette \ˈvi-dē-ō-kə-set, -ka-/ *n* (1970): 1: a case containing videotape for use with a VCR 2: a recording (as of a movie) on a videocassette

videocassette recorder *n* (1976): VCR

vid-eo-con-fer-enc-ing \ˈkän-f(ə-)rən(t)-sij, -fərn(t)-/ *n* (1977): the holding of a conference among people at remote locations by means of transmitted audio and video signals — **vid-eo-con-fer-ence** \ˈkän-f(ə-)rən(t)-s, -fərn(t)-/ *n*

vid-eo-disc or **vid-eo-disk** \ˈvi-dē-ō-disk/ *n* (1967): 1: a disc similar in appearance and use to a phonograph record on which programs have been recorded for playback on a television set; *also*: OPTICAL DISK 2: a recording (as of a movie) on a videodisc

video game *n* (1973): an electronic game played by means of images on a video screen and often emphasizing fast action

vid-e-og-ra-phy \ˈvi-dē-ō-grə-fē/ *n* (1972): the practice or art of recording images with a video camera — **vid-e-og-ra-pher** \-fər-/ *n*

vid-eo-land \ˈvī-ˌlənd/ *n* (1967): television as a medium or industry

vid-eo-phil \ˈvi-dē-ō-fil/ *n* (1966): a person fond of video; *esp*: one interested in video equipment or in producing videos

vid-eo-phone \ˈvi-dē-ō-fōn/ *n* (ca. 1950): a telephone equipped for transmission of video as well as audio signals so that users can see each other

vid-eo-tape \ˈvi-dē-ō-tāp/ *n* (1953): a recording of visual images and sound (as of a television production) made on magnetic tape; *also*: the magnetic tape used for such a recording

videotape *vt* (1958): to make a videotape of (~ a show) (~ the president's speech)

videotape recorder *n* (1953): a device for recording and playing back videotapes — called *also* **video recorder**

vid-eo-text \ˈvī-ˌtɛks/ *also* **vid-eo-text** \ˈvī-ˌtɛkst/ *n* [*video* + -text (alter. of *text*)] (1978): an electronic data retrieval system in which usu. textual information is transmitted via telephone or cable-television lines and displayed on a television set or video display terminal; *esp*: such a system that is interactive — compare TELETEXT

video vé-ri-té \ˈvī-ˌvər-ə-ˈtā/ *n* [*cinema vérité*] (1969): the filming or videotaping of a television program (as a documentary) so as to convey candid realism

vi-dette *var of* VEDETTE

vid-ic-on \ˈvi-dī-kən/ *n*, *often cap* [*video* + *iconoscope*] (1950): a camera tube using the principle of photoconductivity

vi-du-ity \ˈvi-dū-ə-tē, -ˈdyū-/ *n* [ME (Sc) *viduite*, fr. MF *viduite*, fr. L *viduitat-*, *viduitas*, fr. *vidua* widow — more at WIDOW] (15c): WIDOWHOOD

vie \ˈvi/ *vb* **vied**; **vy-ing** \ˈvi-ɪŋ/ [*modif.* of MF *envier* to invite, challenge, wager, fr. L *invitare* to invite] *vi* (1577): to strive for superiority: CONTENT, COMPETE ~ *vt*, *archaic*: WAGER, HAZARD; *also*: to exchange in rivalry: MATCH — **vi-er** \ˈvi-(ə)r/ *n*

Vi-en-na sausage \vē-ˈnə-/ *n* [*Vienna*, Austria] (ca. 1902): a short slender frankfurter

Viet-cong \vē-ˈet-ˈkäng, -vyet-, vē-ˈet-, vē-, -ˈkōŋ/ *n*, *pl* **Vietcong** [Vietnamese *Việt-công*] (1957): a guerrilla member of the Vietnamese Communist movement

Viet-minh \ˈvīn-/ *n*, *pl* **Vietminh** [Vietnamese *Việt-Minh*, short for *Việt-Nam Độc-Lập Đồng-Minh* League for the Independence of Vietnam] (1945): an adherent of the Vietnamese Communist movement from 1941 to 1951

Viet-nam-ese \vē-ˈet-nə-ˈmēz, -vyet-, vē-ˈet-, vē-, -nə-, -nā-, -ˈmēs/ *n*, *pl* **Vietnamese** (1947): 1: a native or inhabitant of Vietnam 2: the language of the largest group in Vietnam and the official language of the country — **Vietnamese** *adj*

view \ˈvyū/ *n* [ME *veue*, fr. MF *veue*, *vue*, fr. OF, fr. fem. of *veu*, *vu*, pp. of *veoir*, *voir* to see, fr. L *vidēre* — more at WIT] (15c): 1: the act of seeing or examining: INSPECTION; *also*: SURVEY (a ~ of English literature) 2a: a mode or manner of looking at or regarding something b: an opinion or judgment colored by the feeling or bias of its holder (in my ~ the conference has no chance of success) 3: SCENE, PROSPECT (the lovely ~ from the balcony) 4: to strive for superiority: SIGHT (tried to keep the ship in ~) (sat high in the bleachers to get a good ~) 5: something that is looked toward with interest: OBJECT (studied hard with a ~ to getting an A) 6: the foreseeable future (no



victoria