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tiveness **b :** to cause to cease burning : QUENCH **c :** to cause extinction of (a conditioned response) **d :** to dim the brightness of : ECLIPSE **2 a :** to cause to be void : NULLIFY ⟨~ a claim⟩ **b :** to get rid of usu. by payment ⟨~ a debt⟩ — **ex·tin·guish·able** \-(g)wi-shə-bəl\ *adj* — **ex·tin·guish·er** \-shər\ *n* — **ex·tin·guish·ment** \-mənt\ *n*

ex·tir·pate \ˈek-stər-ˌpāt\ *vt* **-pat·ed; -pat·ing** [L *exstirpatus,* pp. of *exstirpare,* fr. *ex-* + *stirp-, stirps* trunk, root] (1535) **1 a :** to destroy completely : WIPE OUT **b :** to pull up by the root **2 :** to cut out by surgery ***syn*** see EXTERMINATE — **ex·tir·pa·tion** \ˌek-stər-ˈpā-shən\ *n* — **ex·tir·pa·tor** \ˈek-stər-ˌpā-tər\ *n*

ex·tol *also* **ex·toll** \ik-ˈstōl\ *vt* **ex·tolled; ex·tol·ling** [ME, fr. L *extollere,* fr. *ex-* + *tollere* to lift up — more at TOLERATE] (15c) : to praise highly : GLORIFY — **ex·tol·ler** *n* — **ex·tol·ment** \-ˈstōl-mənt\ *n*

ex·tort \ik-ˈstȯrt\ *vt* [L *extortus,* pp. of *extorquēre* to wrench out, extort, fr. *ex-* + *torquēre* to twist — more at TORTURE] (15c) : to obtain from a person by force, intimidation, or undue or illegal power : WRING; *also* : to gain esp. by ingenuity or compelling argument ***syn*** see EDUCE — **ex·tort·er** *n* — **ex·tor·tive** \-ˈstȯr-tiv\ *adj*

ex·tor·tion \ik-ˈstȯr-shən\ *n* (14c) **1 :** the act or practice of extorting esp. money or other property; *esp* : the offense committed by an official engaging in such practice **2 :** something extorted; *esp* : a gross overcharge — **ex·tor·tion·er** \-sh(ə-)nər\ *n* — **ex·tor·tion·ist** \-sh(ə-)nist\ *n*

ex·tor·tion·ary \-shə-ˌner-ē\ *adj* (1771) *archaic* : EXTORTIONATE 1

ex·tor·tion·ate \ik-ˈstȯr-sh(ə-)nət\ *adj* (1757) **1 :** characterized by extortion **2 :** EXCESSIVE, EXORBITANT ⟨~ prices⟩ — **ex·tor·tion·ately** *adv*

[1]**ex·tra** \ˈek-strə\ *adj* [prob. short for *extraordinary*] (1757) **1 a :** more than is due, usual, or necessary : ADDITIONAL ⟨~ work⟩ **b :** subject to an additional charge ⟨dessert is ~⟩ **2 :** SUPERIOR ⟨~ quality⟩

[2]**extra** *n* (1793) **1 :** one that is extra or additional: as **a :** a special edition of a newspaper **b :** an added charge **c :** an additional worker; *specif* : one hired to act in a group scene in a motion picture or stage production **d :** an attractive addition or accessory : FRILL ⟨cars loaded with ~*s*⟩ **2 :** something of superior quality or grade

[3]**extra** *adv* (1807) : beyond the usual size, extent, or degree ⟨~ large⟩

extra- *prefix* [L, fr. *extra,* adv. & prep., outside, except, beyond, fr. *exter* being on the outside — more at EXTERIOR] : outside : beyond ⟨*extra*judicial⟩

extra–base hit *n* (ca. 1949) : a hit in baseball that lets the batter take more than one base

ex·tra·cel·lu·lar \ˌek-strə-ˈsel-yə-lər\ *adj* (1867) : situated or occurring outside a cell or the cells of the body ⟨~ digestion⟩ ⟨~ enzymes⟩ — **ex·tra·cel·lu·lar·ly** *adv*

ex·tra·chro·mo·som·al \-ˌkrō-mə-ˈsō-məl, -ˈzō-\ *adj* (1940) : situated or controlled by factors outside the chromosome ⟨~ inheritance⟩

ex·tra·cor·po·re·al \-kȯr-ˈpȯr-ē-əl\ *adj* (1865) : occurring or based outside the living body ⟨the heart-lung machine maintains ~ circulation during heart surgery⟩ — **ex·tra·cor·po·re·al·ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*

ex·tra·cra·ni·al \-ˈkrā-nē-əl\ *adj* (ca. 1884) : situated or occurring outside the cranium

[1]**ex·tract** \ik-ˈstrakt, *oftenest in sense* 5 ˈek-ˌ\ *vt* [ME, fr. L *extractus,* pp. of *extrahere,* fr. *ex-* + *trahere* to draw] (15c) **1 a :** to draw forth (as by research) ⟨~ data⟩ **b :** to pull or take out forcibly ⟨~*ed* a wisdom tooth⟩ **c :** to obtain by much effort from someone unwilling ⟨~*ed* a confession⟩ **2 a :** to withdraw (as a juice or fraction) by physical or chemical process **b :** to treat with a solvent so as to remove a soluble substance **3 :** to separate (a metal) from an ore **4 :** to determine (a mathematical root) by calculation **5 :** to select (excerpts) and copy out or cite ***syn*** see EDUCE — **ex·tract·abil·i·ty** \ik-ˌstrak-tə-ˈbi-lə-tē, (ˌ)ek-\ *n* — **ex·tract·able** \ik-ˈstrak-tə-bəl, ˈek-ˌ\ *adj*

[2]**ex·tract** \ˈek-ˌstrakt\ *n* (15c) **1 :** a selection from a writing or discourse : EXCERPT **2 :** a product (as an essence or concentrate) prepared by extracting; *esp* : a solution (as in alcohol) of essential constituents of a complex material (as meat or an aromatic plant)

ex·trac·tion \ik-ˈstrak-shən\ *n* (15c) **1 :** the act or process of extracting something **2 :** ANCESTRY, ORIGIN ⟨a family of French ~⟩ **3 :** something extracted

[1]**ex·trac·tive** \ik-ˈstrak-tiv, ˈek-ˌ\ *adj* (1599) **1 a :** of, relating to, or involving extraction **b :** tending toward or resulting in withdrawal of natural resources by extraction with no provision for replenishment ⟨~ agriculture⟩ **2 :** capable of being extracted — **ex·trac·tive·ly** *adv*

[2]**extractive** *n* (1810) : something extracted or extractable : EXTRACT

ex·trac·tor \ik-ˈstrak-tər\ *n* (1597) : one that extracts; *esp* : the mechanism in a firearm that dislodges a spent cartridge from the chamber

ex·tra·cur·ric·u·lar \ˌek-strə-kə-ˈri-kyə-lər\ *adj* (1925) **1 :** not falling within the scope of a regular curriculum; *specif* : of or relating to officially or semiofficially approved and usu. organized student activities (as athletics) connected with school and usu. carrying no academic credit ⟨~ sports⟩ **2 a :** lying outside one's regular duties or routine **b :** EXTRAMARITAL — **extracurricular** *n*

ex·tra·dit·able \ˈek-strə-ˌdī-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1881) **1 :** subject or liable to extradition **2 :** making one liable to extradition ⟨an ~ offense⟩

ex·tra·dite \ˈek-strə-ˌdīt\ *vt* **-dit·ed; -dit·ing** [back-formation fr. *extradition*] (1864) **1 :** to deliver up to extradition **2 :** to obtain the extradition of

ex·tra·di·tion \ˌek-strə-ˈdi-shən\ *n* [F, fr. *ex-* + L *tradition-, traditio* act of handing over — more at TREASON] (1839) : the surrender of an alleged criminal usu. under the provisions of a treaty or statute by one authority (as a state) to another having jurisdiction to try the charge

ex·tra·dos \ˈek-strə-ˌdäs, -ˌdō; ek-ˈstrā-ˌdäs\ *n, pl* **-dos·es** \-ˌdä-səz\ *or* **-dos** \-ˌdōz, -ˌdäs\ [F, fr. L *extra* + F *dos* back — more at DOSSIER] (1772) : the exterior curve of an arch — see ARCH illustration

ex·tra·em·bry·on·ic \ˌek-strə-ˌem-brē-ˈä-nik\ *adj* (1901) : situated outside the embryo; *esp* : developed from the zygote but not part of the embryo ⟨~ membranes⟩

ex·tra·ga·lac·tic \ˌek-strə-gə-ˈlak-tik\ *adj* [ISV] (1851) : originating or existing outside the Milky Way galaxy; *also* : of or relating to extragalactic space ⟨~ astronomy⟩

ex·tra·he·pat·ic \-hi-ˈpa-tik\ *adj* (ca. 1923) : situated or originating outside the liver

ex·tra·ju·di·cial \-jü-ˈdi-shəl\ *adj* (1630) **1 a :** not forming a valid part of regular legal proceedings ⟨an ~ investigation⟩ **b :** delivered without legal authority : PRIVATE 2a(2) ⟨the judge's ~ statements⟩ **2 :** done in contravention of due process of law ⟨an ~ execution⟩ — **ex·tra·ju·di·cial·ly** \-ˈdish-lē, -ˈdi-shə-\ *adv*

ex·tra·le·gal \ˌek-strə-ˈlē-gəl\ *adj* (1644) : not regulated or sanctioned by law — **ex·tra·le·gal·ly** \-gə-lē\ *adv*

ex·tra·lim·it·al \-ˈli-mə-tᵊl\ *adj* (1874) : not present in a given area — used of kinds of organisms (as species)

ex·tra·lin·guis·tic \-liŋ-ˈgwis-tik\ *adj* (1927) : lying outside the province of linguistics — **ex·tra·lin·guis·ti·cal·ly** \-ti-kə-lē\ *adv*

ex·tra·lit·er·ary \-ˈli-tə-ˌrer-ē\ *adj* (1945) : lying outside the field of literature

ex·tral·i·ty \ek-ˈstra-lə-tē\ *n* [by contr.] (1925) : EXTRATERRITORIALITY

ex·tra·log·i·cal \ˌek-strə-ˈlä-ji-kəl\ *adj* (1833) : not guided or determined by considerations of logic

ex·tra·mar·i·tal \ˌek-strə-ˈma-rə-tᵊl\ *adj* (1925) : of, relating to, or being sexual intercourse between a married person and someone other than his or her spouse : ADULTEROUS ⟨an ~ affair⟩

ex·tra·mun·dane \ˌek-strə-ˌmən-ˈdān, -ˈmən-ˌ\ *adj* [LL *extramundanus,* fr. L *extra* + *mundus* the world] (1665) : situated in or relating to a region beyond the material world

ex·tra·mu·ral \-ˈmyu̇r-əl\ *adj* (1854) **1 :** existing or functioning outside or beyond the walls, boundaries, or precincts of an organized unit (as a school or hospital) **2** *chiefly Brit* : of, relating to, or taking part in extension courses or facilities — **ex·tra·mu·ral·ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*

ex·tra·mu·si·cal \-ˈmyü-zi-kəl\ *adj* (1923) : lying outside the province of music

ex·tra·ne·ous \ek-ˈstrā-nē-əs\ *adj* [L *extraneus* — more at STRANGE] (1638) **1 :** existing on or coming from the outside ⟨~ light⟩ **2 a :** not forming an essential or vital part ⟨~ ornamentation⟩ **b :** having no relevance ⟨an ~ digression⟩ **3 :** being a number obtained in solving an equation that is not a solution of the equation ⟨~ roots⟩ ***syn*** see EXTRINSIC — **ex·tra·ne·ous·ly** *adv* — **ex·tra·ne·ous·ness** *n*

ex·tra·net \ˈek-strə-ˌnet\ *n* (1995) : a network (as of a company) similar to an intranet that also allows access by certain others (as customers or suppliers)

ex·tra·nu·cle·ar \ˌek-strə-ˈnü-klē-ər, -ˈnyü-, ÷-kyə-lər\ *adj* (1887) **1 :** situated in or affecting the parts of a cell external to the nucleus : CYTOPLASMIC **2 :** situated outside the nucleus of an atom

ex·tra·oc·u·lar muscle \ˌek-strə-ˈä-kyə-lər-\ *n* (1939) : any of six small voluntary muscles that pass between the eyeball and the orbit and control the movement of the eyeball in relation to the orbit

ex·traor·di·naire \ik-ˌstrȯ(r)-də-ˈner, ek-\ *adj* [F] (1940) : EXTRAORDINARY — used postpositively ⟨a chef ~⟩

ex·traor·di·nary \ik-ˈstrȯr-də-ˌner-ē, ˌek-strə-ˈȯr-\ *adj* [ME *extraordinarie,* fr. L *extraordinarius,* fr. *extra ordinem* out of course, fr. *extra* + *ordinem,* acc. of *ordin-, ordo* order] (15c) **1 a :** going beyond what is usual, regular, or customary ⟨~ powers⟩ **b :** exceptional to a very marked extent ⟨~ beauty⟩ **c** *of a financial transaction* : NONRECURRING **2 :** employed for or sent on a special function or service ⟨an ambassador ~⟩ — **ex·traor·di·nari·ly** \ik-ˌstrȯr-də-ˈner-ə-lē, ˌek-strə-ˌȯr-\ *adv* — **ex·traor·di·nari·ness** \ik-ˈstrȯr-də-ˌner-ē-nəs, ˌek-strə-ˈȯr-\ *n*

extra point *n* (ca. 1949) : a point gained on a conversion in football

ex·trap·o·late \ik-ˈstra-pə-ˌlāt\ *vb* **-lat·ed; -lat·ing** [L *extra* outside + E *-polate* (as in *interpolate*) — more at EXTRA-] *vt* (1874) **1 :** to infer (values of a variable in an unobserved interval) from values within an already observed interval **2 a :** to project, extend, or expand (known data or experience) into an area not known or experienced so as to arrive at a usu. conjectural knowledge of the unknown area ⟨~*s* present trends to construct an image of the future⟩ **b :** to predict by projecting past experience or known data ⟨~ public sentiment on one issue from known public reaction on others⟩ ~ *vi* : to perform the act or process of extrapolating — **ex·trap·o·la·tion** \-ˌstra-pə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* — **ex·trap·o·la·tive** \-ˈstra-pə-ˌlā-tiv\ *adj* — **ex·trap·o·la·tor** \-ˌlā-tər\ *n*

ex·tra·py·ra·mi·dal \ˌek-strə-pə-ˈra-mə-dᵊl, -ˌpir-ə-ˈmi-dᵊl\ *adj* (ca. 1902) : situated outside of the pyramidal tracts; *also* : involving descending nerve tracts other than the pyramidal tracts

ex·tra·sen·so·ry \ˌek-strə-ˈsen(t)s-rē, -ˈsen(t)-sə-\ *adj* (1934) : residing beyond or outside the ordinary senses

extrasensory perception *n* (1934) : perception (as in telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition) that involves awareness of information about events external to the self not gained through the senses and not deducible from previous experience — called also *ESP*

ex·tra·so·lar \-ˈsō-lər, -ˌlär\ *adj* (1872) : originating or existing outside the solar system ⟨~ planets⟩

ex·tra·sys·to·le \-ˈsis-tə-(ˌ)lē\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1900) : a premature beat of one of the chambers of the heart that leads to momentary arrhythmia

[1]**ex·tra·ter·res·tri·al** \-tə-ˈres-trē-əl, -ˈres(h)-chəl\ *adj* (1848) : originating, existing, or occurring outside the earth or its atmosphere ⟨~ life⟩

[2]**extraterrestrial** *n* (1950) : an extraterrestrial being

ex·tra·ter·ri·to·ri·al \-ˌter-ə-ˈtȯr-ē-əl\ *adj* (1869) : existing or taking place outside the territorial limits of a jurisdiction

ex·tra·ter·ri·to·ri·al·i·ty \-ˌtȯr-ē-ˈa-lə-tē\ *n* (1836) : exemption from the application or jurisdiction of local law or tribunals

ex·tra·tex·tu·al \ˌek-strə-ˈteks-chə-wəl, -chəl\ *adj* (1961) : of, relating to, or being something outside a literary text

ex·tra·trop·i·cal cyclone \ˌek-strə-ˌträ-pi-kəl-\ *n* (1923) : a cyclone in the middle or high latitudes often containing a cold front that extends toward the equator for hundreds of miles

ex·tra·uter·ine \ˌek-strə-ˈyü-tə-rən, -ˌrīn\ *adj* (1709) : situated or occurring outside the uterus ⟨~ pregnancy⟩

ex·trav·a·gance \ik-ˈstra-vi-gən(t)s\ *n* (1640) **1 a :** an instance of excess or prodigality; *specif* : an excessive outlay of money **b :** something extravagant ⟨a new car is an ~ we can't afford⟩ **2 :** the quality or fact of being extravagant ⟨the ~ of the decorations⟩

ex·trav·a·gan·cy \-gən(t)-sē\ *n, pl* **-cies** (1625) : EXTRAVAGANCE

ex·trav·a·gant \ik-ˈstra-vi-gənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *extravagant-, extravagans,* fr. L *extra-* + *vagant-, vagans,* prp. of *vagari* to wander about, fr. *vagus* wandering] (15c) **1 a** *obs* : STRANGE, CURIOUS **b** *archaic* : WANDERING **2 a :** exceeding the limits of reason or necessity ⟨~ claims⟩ **b :** lacking in moderation, balance, and restraint ⟨~ praise⟩ **c :** extremely or excessively elaborate ⟨an ~ display⟩ **3 a :** spending much more than necessary ⟨has always been ~ with her money⟩ **b :** PROFUSE, LAVISH **4 :** extremely or unreasonably high in price ⟨an ~ purchase⟩ ***syn*** see EXCESSIVE — **ex·trav·a·gant·ly** *adv*

in·ter·mod·u·la·tion \-ˌmä-jə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* [ISV] (1931) : the production in an electrical device of currents having frequencies equal to the sums and differences of frequencies supplied to the device or of their harmonics

in·ter·mon·tane \ˌin-tər-ˈmän-ˌtān\ *or* **in·ter·mont** \ˈin-tər-ˌmänt\ *adj* [L *mont-, mons* mount] (1807) : situated between mountains ⟨an ~ basin⟩

[1]**in·tern** *or* **in·terne** \in-ˈtərn, ˈin-ˌ\ *adj* [MF *interne,* fr. L *internus*] (ca. 1500) *archaic* : INTERNAL

[2]**in·tern** \ˈin-ˌtərn, in-ˈ\ *vt* (1866) : to confine or impound esp. during a war ⟨~ enemy aliens⟩ — **in·tern·ee** \(ˌ)in-ˌtər-ˈnē\ *n* — **in·tern·ment** \in-ˈtərn-mənt, ˈin-ˌ\ *n*

[3]**in·tern** *also* **in·terne** \ˈin-ˌtərn\ *n* [F *interne,* fr. *interne,* adj.] (ca. 1879) : an advanced student or graduate usu. in a professional field (as medicine or teaching) gaining supervised practical experience (as in a hospital or classroom) — **in·tern·ship** \-ˌship\ *n*

[4]**in·tern** \ˈin-ˌtərn\ *vi* (ca. 1928) : to work as an intern

in·ter·nal \in-ˈtər-nᵊl, ˈin-ˌ\ *adj* [ME *internalle,* fr. L *internus;* akin to L *inter* between] (15c) **1** : existing or situated within the limits or surface of something: as **a** (1) : situated near the inside of the body (2) : situated on the side toward the median plane of the body **b** : of, relating to, or occurring on the inside of an organized structure (as a club, company, or state) ⟨~ affairs⟩ **2** : relating or belonging to or existing within the mind **3** : INTRINSIC, INHERENT ⟨~ evidence of forgery in a document⟩ **4** : present or arising within an organism or one of its parts ⟨~ stimulus⟩ **5** : applied or intended for application through the stomach by being swallowed ⟨an ~ remedy⟩ — **in·ter·nal·i·ty** \ˌin-ˌtər-ˈna-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·ter·nal·ly** \in-ˈtər-nᵊl-ē\ *adv*

internal combustion engine *n* (1884) : a heat engine in which the combustion that generates the heat takes place inside the engine proper instead of in a furnace

in·ter·nal·ise *Brit var of* INTERNALIZE

in·ter·nal·ize \in-ˈtər-nə-ˌlīz\ *vt* **-ized; -iz·ing** (1884) : to give a subjective character to; *specif* : to incorporate (as values or patterns of culture) within the self as conscious or subconscious guiding principles through learning or socialization — **in·ter·nal·i·za·tion** \-ˌtər-nə-lə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*

internal medicine *n* (ca. 1904) : a branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases not requiring surgery

internal respiration *n* (ca. 1890) : an exchange of gases between the cells of the body and the blood by way of the fluid bathing the cells — compare EXTERNAL RESPIRATION

internal rhyme *n* (1903) : rhyme between a word within a line and another either at the end of the same line or within another line

Internal secretion *n* (1895) : HORMONE 1

[1]**in·ter·na·tion·al** \ˌin-tər-ˈnash-nəl, -ˈna-shə-nᵊl\ *adj* (1780) **1** : of, relating to, or affecting two or more nations ⟨~ trade⟩ **2** : of, relating to, or constituting a group or association having members in two or more nations ⟨~ movement⟩ **3** : active, known, or reaching beyond national boundaries ⟨an ~ reputation⟩ — **in·ter·na·tion·al·i·ty** \-ˌna-shə-ˈna-lə-tē\ *n* — **in·ter·na·tion·al·ly** \-ˈnash-nə-lē, -ˈna-shə-nᵊl-ē\ *adv*

[2]**international** *n* (1870) : one that is international; *esp* : an organization of international scope

International date line *n* (ca. 1909) : an arbitrary line approximately along the 180th meridian designated as the place where each calendar day begins

in·ter·na·tion·al·ise *Brit var of* INTERNATIONALIZE

in·ter·na·tion·al·ism \-ˈnash-nə-ˌli-zəm, -ˈna-shə-nə-ˌli-zəm\ *n* (1851) **1** : international character, principles, interests, or outlook **2 a** : a policy of cooperation among nations **b** : an attitude or belief favoring such a policy — **in·ter·na·tion·al·ist** \-list, -ist\ *n or adj*

in·ter·na·tion·al·ize \ˌin-tər-ˈnash-nə-ˌlīz, -ˈna-shə-nə-ˌlīz\ *vt* (ca. 1864) : to make international; *also* : to place under international control ⟨a proposal to ~ the city⟩ — **in·ter·na·tion·al·i·za·tion** \-ˌnash-nə-lə-ˈzā-shən, -ˌna-shə-nə-lə-\ *n*

International law *n* (ca. 1828) : a body of rules that control or affect the rights of nations in their relations with each other

International Phonetic Alphabet *n* (1898) : IPA

International pitch *n* (1904) : a tuning standard of 440 vibrations per second for A above middle C

international relations *n pl but sing in constr* (1880) : a branch of political science concerned with relations between nations and primarily with foreign policies

International Scientific Vocabulary *n* (ca. 1959) : a part of the vocabulary of the sciences and other specialized studies that consists of words or other linguistic forms current in two or more languages and differing from New Latin in being adapted to the structure of the individual languages in which they appear — abbr. *ISV*

International Style *n* (1932) **1** : a style in European art of the 14th and early 15th centuries marked by sinuous line, rich color, and decorative surface detail **2** : a style in architecture developed in the 1920s that uses modern materials (as steel, glass, and reinforced concrete), expresses structure directly, and eliminates nonstructural ornament

International System of Units *n* (1932) : a system of units based on the metric system and developed and refined by international convention esp. for scientific work — abbr. *SI*

international unit *n* (1922) : a quantity of a biologically active substance (as a vitamin) that produces a particular biological effect agreed upon as an international standard

in·ter·ne·cine \ˌin-tər-ˈne-ˌsēn, -ˈnē-sᵊn, -ˈnē-ˌsīn, -nə-ˈsēn; in-ˈtər-nə-ˌsēn\ *adj* [L *internecinus,* fr. *internecare* to destroy, kill, fr. *inter-* + *necare* to kill, fr. *nec-, nex* violent death — more at NOXIOUS] (1663) **1** : marked by slaughter : DEADLY; *esp* : mutually destructive **2** : of, relating to, or involving conflict within a group ⟨bitter ~ feuds⟩

in·ter·net \ˈin-tər-ˌnet\ *n* (1985) : an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world

in·ter·neu·ron \ˌin-tər-ˈnu̇r-ˌän, -ˈnyu̇r-\ *n* (1939) : a neuron that conveys impulses from one neuron to another — **in·ter·neu·ro·nal** \-ˈnu̇r-ə-nᵊl, -ˈnyu̇r-; -nu̇-ˈrō-, -nyu̇-ˈ\ *adj*

in·ter·nist \ˈin-ˌtər-nist\ *n* (1904) : a specialist in internal medicine

in·ter·node \ˈin-tər-ˌnōd\ *n* [L *internodium,* fr. *inter-* + *nodus* knot] (1667) : an interval or part between two nodes (as of a stem) — **in·ter·nod·al** \ˌin-tər-ˈnō-dᵊl\ *adj*

in·ter·nun·ci·al \ˌin-tər-ˈnən(t)-sē-əl, -ˈnu̇n(t)-\ *adj* (1845) **1** : of or relating to an internuncio **2** : of, relating to, or being interneurons

in·ter·nun·cio \ˌin-tər-ˈnən(t)-sē-ˌō, -ˈnu̇n(t)-\ *n* [It *internunzio,* fr. L *internuntius,* fr. *inter-* + *nuntius* messenger] (1641) **1** : a messenger between two parties : GO-BETWEEN **2** : a papal legate of lower rank than a nuncio

in·ter·o·cep·tive \ˌin-tə-rō-ˈsep-tiv\ *adj* [*inter*ior + *-o-* + *-ceptive* (as in *receptive*)] (ca. 1921) : of, relating to, or being stimuli arising within the body and esp. in the viscera

in·ter·o·cep·tor \-tər\ *n* (1906) : a sensory receptor excited by interoceptive stimuli

in·ter·op·er·a·bil·i·ty \ˌin-tər-ˌä-p(ə-)rə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* (1977) : ability of a system (as a weapons system) to work with or use the parts or equipment of another system — **in·ter·op·er·a·ble** \-ˈä-p(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj*

in·ter·pel·late \ˌin-tər-ˈpe-ˌlāt, in-ˈtər-pə-ˌlāt\ *vt* **-lat·ed; -lat·ing** [L *interpellatus,* pp. of *interpellare* to interrupt, fr. *inter-* + *-pellare* (fr. *pellere* to drive) — more at FELT] (1874) : to question (as a foreign minister) formally concerning an official action or policy or personal conduct — **in·ter·pel·la·tion** \ˌin-tər-pə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* — **in·ter·pel·la·tor** \ˌin-tər-ˈpe-ˌlā-tər, in-ˈtər-pə-ˌlā-\ *n*

in·ter·pen·e·trate \ˌin-tər-ˈpe-nə-ˌtrāt\ *vi* (ca. 1810) : to penetrate mutually ~ *vt* : to penetrate between, within, or throughout : PERMEATE — **in·ter·pen·e·tra·tion** \-ˌpe-nə-ˈtrā-shən\ *n*

in·ter·per·son·al \-ˈpərs-nəl, -ˈpər-sə-nəl\ *adj* (1842) : being, relating to, or involving relations between persons — **in·ter·per·son·al·ly** *adv*

in·ter·phase \ˈin-tər-ˌfāz\ *n* (1913) : the interval between the end of one mitotic or meiotic division and the beginning of another

in·ter·plant \ˌin-tər-ˈplant\ *vt* (1911) : to plant a crop between (plants of another kind); *also* : to set out young trees among (existing growth)

in·ter·play \ˈin-tər-ˌplā\ *n* (1862) : INTERACTION ⟨the ~ of opposing forces⟩ — **in·ter·play** \ˌin-tər-ˈ, ˈin-tər-ˌ\ *vi*

in·ter·plead \ˌin-tər-ˈplēd\ *vi* [AF *enterpleder,* fr. *enter-* inter- + *pleder, plaider* to plead — more at PLEAD] (1567) : to go to trial with each other in order to determine a right on which the action of a third party depends

[1]**in·ter·plead·er** \-ˈplē-dər\ *n* [AF *enterpleder,* fr. *enterpleder,* v.] (1567) : a proceeding to enable a person to compel parties making the same claim against him to litigate the matter between themselves

[2]**interpleader** *n* (ca. 1846) : one that interpleads

Interpol *abbr* International Criminal Police Organization

in·ter·po·late \in-ˈtər-pə-ˌlāt\ *vb* **-lat·ed; -lat·ing** [L *interpolatus,* pp. of *interpolare* to refurbish, alter, interpolate, fr. *inter-* + *-polare* (fr. *polire* to polish)] *vt* (1612) **1 a** : to alter or corrupt (as a text) by inserting new or foreign matter **b** : to insert (words) into a text or into a conversation **2** : to insert between other things or parts : INTERCALATE **3** : to estimate values of (data or a function) between two known values ~ *vi* : to make insertions (as of estimated values) ***syn*** see INTRODUCE — **in·ter·po·la·tion** \-ˌtər-pə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* — **in·ter·po·la·tive** \-ˈtər-pə-ˌlā-tiv\ *adj* — **in·ter·po·la·tor** \-ˌlā-tər\ *n*

in·ter·pose \ˌin-tər-ˈpōz\ *vb* **-posed; -pos·ing** [MF *interposer,* fr. L *interponere* (perf. indic. *interposui*), fr. *inter-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *vt* (1582) **1 a** : to place in an intervening position **b** : to put (oneself) between : INTRUDE **2** : to put forth by way of interference or intervention **3** : to introduce or throw in between the parts of a conversation or argument ~ *vi* **1** : to be or come between **2** : to step in between parties at variance : INTERVENE **3** : INTERRUPT — **in·ter·pos·er** *n*

syn INTERPOSE, INTERFERE, INTERVENE, MEDIATE, INTERCEDE mean to come or go between. INTERPOSE often implies no more than this ⟨*interposed* herself between him and the door⟩. INTERFERE implies hindering ⟨noise *interfered* with my concentration⟩. INTERVENE may imply an occurring in space or time between two things or a stepping in to stop a conflict ⟨quarreled until the manager *intervened*⟩. MEDIATE implies intervening between hostile factions ⟨*mediated* between the parties⟩. INTERCEDE implies acting for an offender in begging mercy or forgiveness ⟨*interceded* on our behalf⟩. ***syn*** see in addition INTRODUCE

in·ter·po·si·tion \-pə-ˈzi-shən\ *n* (14c) **1 a** : the act of interposing **b** : the action of a state whereby its sovereignty is placed between its citizens and the federal government **2** : something interposed

in·ter·pret \in-ˈtər-prət, -pət\ *vb* [ME, fr. AF & L; AF *interpreter,* fr. L *interpretari,* fr. *interpret-, interpres* agent, negotiator, interpreter] *vt* (14c) **1** : to explain or tell the meaning of : present in understandable terms ⟨~ dreams⟩ ⟨needed help ~*ing* the results⟩ **2** : to conceive in the light of individual belief, judgment, or circumstance : CONSTRUE ⟨~ a contract⟩ **3** : to represent by means of art : bring to realization by performance or direction ⟨~*s* a role⟩ ~ *vi* : to act as an interpreter between speakers of different languages ***syn*** see EXPLAIN — **in·ter·pret·abil·i·ty** \-ˌtər-prə-tə-ˈbi-lə-tē, -pə-tə-\ *n* — **in·ter·pret·able** \-ˈtər-prə-tə-bəl, -pə-tə-\ *adj*

in·ter·pre·ta·tion \in-ˌtər-prə-ˈtā-shən, -pə-\ *n* (14c) **1** : the act or the result of interpreting : EXPLANATION **2** : a particular adaptation or version of a work, method, or style **3** : a teaching technique that combines factual with stimulating explanatory information ⟨natural history ~ program⟩ — **in·ter·pre·ta·tion·al** \-shnəl, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj* — **in·ter·pre·ta·tive** \in-ˈtər-prə-ˌtā-tiv *also* -prə-tə-tiv\ *adj* — **in·ter·pre·ta·tive·ly** *adv* — **in·ter·pre·tive** \-ˈtər-prə-tiv, -pə-\ *adj* — **in·ter·pre·tive·ly** *adv*

in·ter·pret·er \in-ˈtər-prə-tər, -pə-\ *n* (14c) **1** : one that interprets: as **a** : one who translates orally for parties conversing in different languages **b** : one who explains or expounds **2 a** : a machine that prints on punch cards the symbols recorded in them by perforations **b** : a computer program that executes each of a set of high-level instructions before going to the next instruction

in·ter·prox·i·mal \ˌin-tər-ˈpräk-sə-məl\ *adj* (1897) : situated or used in the areas between adjoining teeth ⟨~ space⟩

in·ter·pu·pil·lary \ˌin-tər-ˈpyü-pə-ˌler-ē\ *adj* (ca. 1904) : extending between the pupils of the eyes; *also* : extending between the centers of a pair of spectacle lenses ⟨~ distance⟩

in·ter·ra·cial \-ˈrā-shəl\ *adj* (1888) : of, involving, or designed for members of different races — **in·ter·ra·cial·ly** \-shə-lē\ *adv*

Interred *past and past part of* INTER

in·ter·reg·num \ˌin-tə-ˈreg-nəm\ *n, pl* **-nums** *or* **-na** \-nə\ [L, fr. *inter-* + *regnum* reign — more at REIGN] (1590) **1** : the time during which a

earth : TERRESTRIAL **b** : GLOBAL, WORLDWIDE ⟨~ politics⟩ **3** : having or consisting of an epicyclic train of gear wheels

planetary nebula *n* (1785) : a usu. compact luminous ring-shaped nebula that is composed of matter which has been ejected from a hot star at its center

planetary science *n* (1969) : PLANETOLOGY — **planetary scientist** *n*

plan·e·tes·i·mal \ˌpla-nə-ˈte-sə-məl, -zə-məl\ *n* [*planet* + *-esimal* (as in *infinitesimal*)] (1903) : any of numerous small celestial bodies that may have existed at an early stage of the development of the solar system

planetesimal hypothesis *n* (1904) : a hypothesis in astronomy: the planets have evolved by aggregation from planetesimals

plan·et·oid \ˈpla-nə-ˌtȯid\ *n* (1803) : a small body resembling a planet; *esp* : ASTEROID — **plan·et·oi·dal** \ˌpla-nə-ˈtȯi-dᵊl\ *adj*

plan·et·ol·o·gy \ˌpla-nə-ˈtä-lə-jē\ *n, pl* **-gies** (1865) : a branch of astronomy that deals with the condensed matter of the solar system and esp. with the planets and their moons — **plan·et·o·log·i·cal** \ˌpla-nə-tə-ˈlä-ji-kəl\ *adj* — **plan·et·ol·o·gist** \ˌpla-nə-ˈtä-lə-jist\ *n*

planet wheel *n* (1799) : a gear wheel that revolves around the wheel with which it meshes in an epicyclic train

plan·et·wide \ˈpla-nət-ˈwīd\ *adj* (1969) : extending throughout or involving an entire planet

plan·form \ˈplan-ˌfȯrm\ *n* (1908) : the contour of an object (as an airplane) or mass as viewed from above

plan·gen·cy \ˈplan-jən(t)-sē\ *n* (1858) : the quality or state of being plangent

plan·gent \-jənt\ *adj* [L *plangent-, plangens,* prp. of *plangere* to strike, lament — more at PLAINT] (1666) **1** : having a loud reverberating sound ⟨a ~ roar⟩ **2** : having an expressive and esp. plaintive quality ⟨~ lyrics⟩ — **plan·gent·ly** *adv*

pla·nim·e·ter \plā-ˈni-mə-tər, plə-\ *n* [F *planimètre,* fr. L *planum* plane + F *-mètre* -meter] (ca. 1858) : an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure by tracing its boundary line

pla·ni·met·ric \ˌplā-nə-ˈme-trik\ *adj* (ca. 1828) **1** : of, relating to, or made by means of a planimeter ⟨~ measurements⟩ **2** *of a map* : having no indications of relief — **pla·ni·met·ri·cal·ly** \-tri-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

planing *adj* (1919) : having or being a hull designed to lift partially from the water's surface at high speeds ⟨~ boats⟩

plan·ish \ˈpla-nish\ *vt* [ME *planysshen,* fr. AF *planiss-,* stem of *planir* to make smooth, fr. *plain, plan* level, fr. L *planus* — more at FLOOR] (14c) : to smooth, toughen, and finish (metal) by hammering lightly

pla·ni·sphere \ˈplā-nə-ˌsfir\ *n* [alter. of ME *planisperie,* fr. ML *planisphaerium,* fr. L *planum* plane + *sphaera* sphere] (14c) : a representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; *esp* : a polar projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane with adjustable circles or other appendages for showing celestial phenomena for any given time — **pla·ni·spher·ic** \ˌplā-nə-ˈsfir-ik, -ˈsfer-\ *adj*

[1]**plank** \ˈplaŋk\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *plaunke, planche,* fr. L *planca*] (13c) **1 a** : a heavy thick board; *esp* : one 2 to 4 inches (5 to 10 centimeters) thick and at least 8 inches (20 centimeters) wide **b** : an object made of a plank or planking **c** : PLANKING **2 a** : an article in the platform of a political party **b** : a principal item of a policy or program

[2]**plank** *vt* (15c) **1** : to cover, build, or floor with planks **2** : to set down forcefully — usu. used with *down* **3** : to cook and serve on a board

plank·ing \ˈplaŋ-kiŋ\ *n* (15c) **1** : the act or process of covering or fitting with planks **2** : a quantity of planks

plank·ter \ˈplaŋ(k)-tər\ *n* [Gk *planktēr* wanderer, fr. *plazesthai*] (1935) : a planktonic organism

plank·ton \ˈplaŋ(k)-tən, -ˌtän\ *n* [G, fr. Gk, neut. of *planktos* drifting, fr. *plazesthai* to wander, drift, middle voice of *plazein* to drive astray; akin to L *plangere* to strike — more at PLAINT] (1889) : the passively floating or weakly swimming usu. minute animal and plant life of a body of water — **plank·ton·ic** \plaŋ(k)-ˈtä-nik\ *adj*

planning *n* (1730) : the act or process of making or carrying out plans; *specif* : the establishment of goals, policies, and procedures for a social or economic unit ⟨city ~⟩ ⟨business ~⟩

piano- — see PLAN-

pla·no–con·cave \ˌplā-nō-(ˌ)kän-ˈkāv, -ˈkän-ˌ\ *adj* (1693) : flat on one side and concave on the other

pla·no–con·vex \-(ˌ)kän-ˈveks, -ˈkän-ˌ, -kən-ˈ\ *adj* (1665) : flat on one side and convex on the other

plan·o·gram \ˈpla-nə-ˌgram\ *n* [*plan-* (taken as combining form of [1]*plan*) + *-gram*] (1986) : a schematic drawing or plan for displaying merchandise in a store so as to maximize sales

pla·nog·ra·phy \plā-ˈnä-grə-fē, plə-\ *n* (ca. 1909) : a process (as lithography) for printing from a plane surface — **pla·no·graph·ic** \ˌplā-nə-ˈgra-fik\ *adj*

plan position indicator *n* (1932) : a radarscope having a sweep synchronized with a usu. rotating antenna so that the radar return can be used to find range and bearing

[1]**plant** \ˈplant\ *vb* [ME, fr. OE *plantian,* fr. LL *plantare* to plant, fix in place, fr. L, to plant, fr. *planta* plant] *vt* (bef. 12c) **1 a** : to put or set in the ground for growth ⟨~ seeds⟩ **b** : to set or sow with seeds or plants **c** : IMPLANT **2 a** : ESTABLISH, INSTITUTE **b** : COLONIZE, SETTLE **c** : to place (animals) in a new locality **d** : to stock with animals **3 a** : to place in or on the ground **b** : to place firmly or forcibly ⟨~*ed* a hard blow on his chin⟩ **4 a** : CONCEAL **b** : to covertly place for discovery, publication, or dissemination ~ *vi* : to plant something — **plant·able** \ˈplan-tə-bəl\ *adj*

[2]**plant** *n* [ME *plante,* fr. OE, fr. L *planta*] (bef. 12c) **1 a** : a young tree, vine, shrub, or herb planted or suitable for planting **b** : any of a kingdom (Plantae) of multicellular eukaryotic mostly photosynthetic organisms typically lacking locomotive movement or obvious nervous or sensory organs and possessing cellulose cell walls **2 a** : the land, buildings, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures employed in carrying on a trade or an industrial business **b** : a factory or workshop for the manufacture of a particular product; *also* : POWER PLANT **c** : the total facilities available for production or service **d** : the buildings and other physical equipment of an institution **3** : an act of planting **4** : something or someone planted — **plant·like** \-ˌlīk\ *adj*

Plan·tag·e·net \plan-ˈta-jə-nət, -ˈtaj-nət\ *adj* [*Plantagenet,* nickname of the family adopted as surname] (ca. 1562) : of or relating to a royal house ruling England from 1154 to 1485 ⟨the ~ kings⟩ — **Plantagenet** *n*

[1]**plan·tain** \ˈplan-tᵊn\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *plantagin-, plantago,* fr. *planta* sole of the foot; fr. its broad leaves — more at PLACE] (13c) : any of a genus (*Plantago* of the family Plantaginaceae, the plantain family) of herbs with basal rosettes of usu. lanceolate or elliptical leaves and spikes of minute greenish flowers

[2]**plantain** *n* [Sp *plántano, plátano* plane tree, banana tree, fr. ML *plantanus* plane tree, alter. of L *platanus* — more at PLANE] (1582) **1** : the angular greenish starchy fruit of the plantain that is a staple food in the tropics when cooked **2** : a banana plant (*Musa paradisiaca*)

plantain lily *n* (1882) : HOSTA

plan·tar \ˈplan-tər, -ˌtär\ *adj* [L *plantaris,* fr. *planta* sole — more at PLACE] (ca. 1706) : of or relating to the sole of the foot ⟨~ wart⟩

plantar fasciitis *n* (1940) : inflammation of the dense fibrous band of tissue of the sole of the foot that is marked esp. by heel or arch pain

plan·ta·tion \plan-ˈtā-shən\ *n* (15c) **1** : a usu. large group of plants and esp. trees under cultivation **2** : a settlement in a new country or region ⟨Plymouth *Plantation*⟩ **3 a** : a place that is planted or under cultivation **b** : an agricultural estate usu. worked by resident labor

plant·er \ˈplan-tər\ *n* (14c) **1** : one that cultivates plants: as **a** (1) : FARMER (2) : one who owns or operates a plantation **b** : a planting machine or implement **2** : one who settles or founds a place and esp. a new colony **3** : a container in which ornamental plants are grown

planter's punch *n* (1878) : a punch of rum, lime or lemon juice, sugar, water, and sometimes bitters

plant food *n* (1853) **1** : FOOD lb **2** : FERTILIZER

plant hormone *n* (1932) : an organic substance other than a nutrient that in minute amounts modifies a plant physiological process; *esp* : one produced by a plant and active elsewhere than at the site of production

plan·ti·grade \ˈplan-tə-ˌgrād\ *adj* [F, fr. L *planta* sole + F *-grade*] (1827) : walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground ⟨humans are ~⟩ — **plantigrade** *n*

plant·ing \ˈplan-tiŋ\ *n* (1535) : an area where plants are grown for commercial or decorative purposes; *also* : the plants grown in such an area

plant kingdom *n* (1858) : a basic group of natural objects that includes all living and extinct plants — compare ANIMAL KINGDOM, MINERAL KINGDOM

plant·let \ˈplant-lət\ *n* (ca. 1711) : a small or young plant

plant louse *n* (1763) : APHID; *also* : any of various small insects (as a jumping plant louse) of similar habits

plan·to·cra·cy \plan-ˈtä-krə-sē\ *n* [*plant*er + *-o-* + *-cracy*] (1840) **1** : a ruling class made up of planters **2** : government by planters

plan·u·la \ˈplan-yə-lə\ *n, pl* **-lae** \-ˌlē, -ˌlī\ [NL, fr. L *planus* level, flat — more at FLOOR] (1835) : the very young usu. flattened oval or oblong free-swimming ciliated larva of a coelenterate

plaque \ˈplak\ *n* [F, fr. MF, metal sheet, fr. *plaquer* to plate, fr. MD *placken* to piece, patch; akin to MD *placke* piece, MHG *placke* patch] (1845) **1 a** : an ornamental brooch; *esp* : the badge of an honorary order **b** : a flat thin piece (as of metal) used for decoration **c** : a commemorative or identifying inscribed tablet **2 a** : a localized abnormal patch on a body part or surface **b** : a sticky usu. colorless film on teeth that is formed by and harbors bacteria **c** : an atherosclerotic lesion **d** : a histopathologic lesion of brain tissue that is characteristic of Alzheimer's disease and consists of a dense proteinaceous core composed primarily of beta-amyloid that is often surrounded and infiltrated by a cluster of degenerating axons and dendrites **3** : a clear area in a bacterial culture produced by viral destruction of cells

[1]**plash** \ˈplash\ *n* [prob. imit.] (ca. 1522) : SPLASH

[2]**plash** *vi* (1542) : to cause a splashing or spattering effect ~ *vt* : to break the surface of (water) : SPLASH

-plasia *or* **-plasy** *n comb form* [NL *-plasia,* fr. Gk *plasis* molding, fr. *plassein*] : development : formation ⟨hyper*plasia*⟩ ⟨homo*plasy*⟩

plasm \ˈpla-zəm\ *n* [LL *plasma* something molded] (1747) : PLASMA — compare GERMPLASM

plasm- *or* **plasmo-** *comb form* [F, fr. NL *plasma*] : plasma ⟨*plasm*odium⟩ ⟨*plasmo*lysis⟩

-plasm *n comb form* [G *-plasma,* fr. NL *plasma*] : formative or formed material (as of a cell or tissue) ⟨endo*plasm*⟩

plas·ma \ˈplaz-mə\ *n* [G, fr. LL, something molded, fr. Gk, fr. *plassein* to mold — more at PLASTER] (1517) **1** : a green faintly translucent quartz **2** [NL, fr. LL] **a** : the fluid part of blood, lymph, or milk as distinguished from suspended material; *esp* : BLOOD PLASMA **b** : the juice that can be expressed from muscle **3** : PROTOPLASM **4** : a collection of charged particles (as in the atmospheres of stars or in a metal) containing about equal numbers of positive ions and electrons and exhibiting some properties of a gas but differing from a gas in being a good conductor of electricity and in being affected by a magnetic field **5** : a display (as a television screen) consisting of discrete cells of plasma sandwiched between two layers of glass and electrodes such that each cell emits light when it receives an electric current — **plas·mat·ic** \plaz-ˈma-tik\ *adj*

plasma cell *n* (1895) : a lymphocyte that is a mature antibody-secreting B cell

plas·ma·gel \ˈplaz-mə-ˌjel\ *n* (ca. 1923) : gelated cytoplasm; *esp* : the outer firm zone of a pseudopodium

plas·ma·gene \-ˌjēn\ *n* [ISV] (1939) : a self-replicating extranuclear determiner of hereditary characteristics

plasma jet *n* (1957) : a stream of very hot ionized plasma; *also* : a device for producing such a stream

plas·ma·lem·ma \ˌplaz-mə-ˈle-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. *plasma* + Gk *lemma* husk — more at LEMMA] (ca. 1923) : PLASMA MEMBRANE

plasma membrane *n* (1893) : a semipermeable limiting layer of cell protoplasm — called also *cell membrane*; see CELL illustration

plas·ma·phe·re·sis \ˌplaz-mə-fə-ˈrē-səs, -ˈfer-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *plasm-* + Gk *aphairesis* taking off — more at APHAERESIS] (1914) : a process for removing blood plasma without depleting the donor or patient of other blood constituents (as red blood cells) by separating out the plasma from the whole blood and returning the rest to the donor's or patient's circulatory system

plas·ma·sol \ˈplaz-mə-ˌsäl, -ˌsȯl, -ˌsōl\ *n* (ca. 1923) : cytoplasm in the form of a sol esp. in a pseudopodium or amoeboid cell

plasma torch *n* (1959) : a device that heats a gas by electrical means to form a plasma for high-temperature operations (as melting metal)