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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-bal/ *adj* — **ex-tin-guish-er** \-shər/ *n* — **ex-tin-guish-ment** \-mənt/ *n*
- ex-tir-pate** \'ek-stər-pāt/ *vt* — **pat-ed**; — **pat-ing** [L *extirpare*, pp. of *extirpare*, 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** \'ek-stər-pā-shən/ *n* — **ex-tir-pa-tor** \'ek-stər-pā-tər/ *n*
- ex-tol** also **ex-toll** \'ik-stōl/ *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** \-stōl-mənt/ *n*
- ex-tort** \'ik-stōrt/ *vt* [L *extortus*, pp. of *extorquere* to wrench out, extort, fr. *ex-* + *torquere* 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-tort-ive** \-stōrt-iv/ *adj*
- ex-tor-tion** \'ik-stōr-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-ner-ē/ *adj* (1771) *archaic*: **EXTORTIONATE** **1** **ex-tor-tion-ate** \'ik-stōr-sh(ə)-nət/ *adj* (1757) **1**: characterized by extortion **2**: **EXCESSIVE**, **EXORBITANT** (< prices) — **ex-tor-tion-ate-ly** *adv*
- 1 extra** \'ek-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** \'ek-strə-sel-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** \-krō-mə-sō-məl, -sō-/ *adj* (1940): situated or controlled by factors outside the chromosome (< inheritance)
- ex-tra-cor-po-re-al** \-kōr-pōr-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** \-krā-nē-əl/ *adj* (ca. 1884): situated or occurring outside the cranium
- 1 ex-tract** \'ik-strakt, *oftenest in sense 5* 'ek-/ *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 (< a wisdom tooth) **c**: to obtain by much effort from someone unwilling (< 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-strakt-ə-bil-ē-tē/ *n* — **ex-tract-able** \'ik-strakt-ə-bal, -ek-/ *adj*
- 2 ex-tract** \'ek-strakt/ *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-strakt-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-strakt-tiv, -ek-/ *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-strakt-ər/ *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** \'ek-strə-kə-ri-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**: **EXTRAMARTIAL** — **extracurricular** *n*
- ex-tra-dit-table** \'ek-strə-di-tə-bəl/ *adj* (1881) **1**: subject or liable to extradition **2**: making one liable to extradition (< an offense)
- ex-tra-dite** \'ek-strə-dīt/ *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** \'ek-strə-di-shən/ *n* [F, fr. *ex-* + L *traditio*-, *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** \'ek-strə-dās, -dō; *ek-strə-dās* *n*, *pl* -dos-es \-dā-səz/ or -dos \-dōz, -dās/ [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** \'ek-strə-em-brē-ō-nik/ *adj* (1901): situated outside the embryo; *esp*: developed from the zygote but not part of the embryo (< membranes)
- ex-tra-ga-lac-tic** \'ek-strə-gə-lak-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-pa-tik/ *adj* (ca. 1923): situated or originating outside the liver
- ex-tra-ju-di-cial** \-jū-di-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** \-di-shē-lē, -di-shə-/ *adv*
- ex-tra-le-gal** \'ek-strə-lē-gəl/ *adj* (1644): not regulated or sanctioned by law — **ex-tra-le-gal-ly** \-gə-lē/ *adv*
- ex-tra-lim-it-al** \-li-mā-tl/ *adj* (1874): not present in a given area — used of kinds of organisms (as species)
- ex-tra-lin-guis-tic** \-lin-'gwis-tik/ *adj* (1927): lying outside the province of linguistics — **ex-tra-lin-guis-tic-ally** \-ti-kə-lē/ *adv*
- ex-tra-lit-er-ary** \-li-tə-rer-ē/ *adj* (1945): lying outside the field of literature
- ex-tral-i-ty** \'ek-strə-lə-tē/ *n* [by contr.] (1925): **EXTRATERRITORIALITY**
- ex-tra-log-i-cal** \'ek-strə-lā-jī-kəl/ *adj* (1833): not guided or determined by considerations of logic
- ex-tra-mar-i-tal** \'ek-strə-mā-rə-tl/ *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** \'ek-strə-mən-dān, -mən-/ *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** \-myūr-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** \-lə-lē/ *adv*
- ex-tra-mu-si-cal** \-myū-zī-kəl/ *adj* (1923): lying outside the province of music
- ex-tra-ne-ous** \'ek-strə-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** \'ek-strə-net/ *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** \'ek-strə-nū-klē-ər, -nyū-, -kyə-lər/ *adj* (1887) **1**: situated in or affecting the parts of a cell external to the nucleus: **CY-TOPLASMIC** **2**: situated outside the nucleus of an atom
- ex-tra-oc-u-lar** \'ek-strə-ā-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-strō(r)-dā-ner, -ek-/ *adj* [F] (1940): **EXTRAORDINARY** — used postpositively (< a chef ~)
- ex-traor-di-nary** \'ik-strōr-dā-ner-ē, -ek-strə-ōr-/ *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-strōr-dā-ner-ē-lē, -ek-strō-ōr-/ *adv* — **ex-traor-di-nari-ness** \'ik-strōr-dā-ner-ē-nəs, -ek-strō-ōr-/ *n*
- extra point** *n* (ca. 1949): a point gained on a conversion in football
- ex-trap-o-late** \'ek-strə-pā-lāt/ *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 (< ~ 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** \'ek-strə-pā-lā-shən/ *n* — **ex-trap-o-la-tive** \'ek-strə-pā-lā-tiv/ *adj* — **ex-trap-o-la-tor** \-lā-tər/ *n***
- ex-tra-py-ra-mi-dal** \'ek-strə-pā-rā-mī-dl, -pī-rā-mī-dl/ *adj* (ca. 1902): situated outside of the pyramidal tracts; also: involving descending nerve tracts other than the pyramidal tracts
- ex-tra-sen-so-ry** \'ek-strə-sen(t)s-ē-rē, -sen(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** \-sō-lər, -lār/ *adj* (1872): originating or existing outside the solar system (< planets)
- ex-tra-sys-to-le** \-sis-tə-(j)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-res-trē-əl, -res(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** \-ter-ə-tōr-ē-əl/ *adj* (1869): existing or taking place outside the territorial limits of a jurisdiction
- ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty** \-tōr-ē-ā-lə-tē/ *n* (1836): exemption from the application or jurisdiction of local law or tribunals
- ex-tra-tex-tu-al** \'ek-strə-teks-tə-wəl, -chəl/ *adj* (1961): of, relating to, or being something outside a literary text
- ex-tra-trop-i-cal** \'ek-strə-trā-pī-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** \'ek-strə-yū-tə-rən, -rīn/ *adj* (1709): situated or occurring outside the uterus (< pregnancy)
- ex-trav-a-gance** \'ik-strə-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-strə-vi-gənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *extravagant*, *extravagans*, fr. L *extra* + *vagant*-, *vagans*, pp. 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 \in-mă-jə-'lā-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 \in-tər-'mān-tān/ or **in-ter-mont** \in-tər-'mānt/ *adj* [*L mont-, mons* mount] (1807) : situated between mountains (an ~ basin)

¹**in-tern** or **in-terne** \in-'tər-n, 'in-/ *adj* [MF *interne*, fr. *L internus*] (ca. 1500) *archaic* : INTERNAL

²**in-tern** \in-'tər-n, in-/ *vt* (1866) : to confine or impound esp. during a war (enemy aliens) — **in-tern-ee** \(\in-tər-'nē/ *n* — **in-tern-ment** \in-tər-nə-mənt, 'in-/ *n*

³**in-tern** also **in-terne** \in-'tər-n/ *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** \in-'tər-n-ship/ *n*

⁴**in-tern** \in-'tər-n/ *vt* (ca. 1928) : to work as an intern

in-ter-nal \in-'tər-nəl, 'in-/ *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) (c) ~ 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-ly** \in-'tər-nəl-ē/ *adv* **in-ter-nal-com-bus-tion en-gine** *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-ize *Brit var of* INTERNALIZE

in-ter-nal-ize \in-'tər-nəl-īz/ *vt* -lized; -lizing (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-iz-a-tion** \in-tər-nəl-ī-zā-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** \in-tər-'nāsh-nəl, -'nā-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-ity** \in-tər-nāsh-nəl-ē-tē/ *n* — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ly** \in-'nāsh-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-ize *Brit var of* INTERNATIONALIZE

in-ter-na-tion-al-ism \in-'nāsh-nəl-iz-əm, -'nā-shə-nəl-iz-əm/ *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** \in-'tər-nāsh-nəl-ist/ *n* or *adj*

in-ter-na-tion-al-ize \in-tər-'nāsh-nəl-īz, -'nā-shə-nəl-īz/ *vt* (ca. 1864) : to make international; *also* : to place under international control (a proposal to ~ the city) — **in-ter-na-tion-al-iz-a-tion** \in-tər-nāsh-nəl-ī-zā-shən, -'nā-shə-nəl-iz-ā-shən/ *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 \in-tər-'nē-sēn, -'nē-s'n, -'nē-s'n, -'nā-sēn; in-tər-nā-sēn/ *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 \in-tər-'net/ *n* (1985) : an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world

in-ter-neu-ron \in-tər-'nūr-ān, -'nyūr-/ *n* (1939) : a neuron that conveys impulses from one neuron to another — **in-ter-neu-ro-nal** \in-tər-nūr-ə-nəl, -'nyūr-, -'nūr-, -'nyūr-/ *adj*

in-ter-nist \in-tər-'nist/ *n* (1904) : a specialist in internal medicine

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

in-ter-nun-cl-al \in-tər-'nən(t)-sē-əl, -'nūn(t)-/ *adj* (1845) ¹ : of or relating to an internuncio ² : of, relating to, or being interneurons

in-ter-nun-clo \in-tər-'nən(t)-sē-ō, -'nūn(t)-/ *n* [*It internuncio*, 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 \in-tər-ō-'sep-tiv/ *adj* [*interior* + *-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 \in-tər-ō-'sep-tər/ *n* (1906) : a sensory receptor excited by interoceptive stimuli

in-ter-op-er-a-bil-i-ty \in-tər-ä-p(ə)-'rā-'bi-lä-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** \ä-p(ə)-'rā-'bəl/ *adj*

in-ter-pel-late \in-tər-'pe-lät, in-tər-pä-lät/ *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** \in-tər-pä-'lä-shən/ *n* — **in-ter-pel-la-tor** \in-tər-pä-'lä-tər, in-tər-pä-'lä-/ *n*

in-ter-pen-e-trate \in-tər-'pe-nä-'trät/ *vi* (ca. 1810) : to penetrate mutually ~ *vi* : to penetrate between, within, or throughout : PERMEATE — **in-ter-pen-e-tration** \pe-nä-'trā-shən/ *n*

in-ter-per-son-al \in-'pär-sə-nəl, -'pär-sä-nəl/ *adj* (1842) : being, relating to, or involving relations between persons — **in-ter-per-son-al-ly** *adv*

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

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

in-ter-play \in-tər-'plä/ *n* (1862) : INTERACTION (the ~ of opposing forces) — **in-ter-play** \in-tər-'plä-/ *vi*

in-ter-plead \in-tər-'plēd/ *vi* [AF *enterpleader*, fr. *enter-* + *pleader*, *plaid* 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** \in-'plē-dər/ *n* [AF *enterpleader*, fr. *enterpleader*, *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-tər-pə-'lät/ *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** \in-tər-pä-'lä-shən/ *n* — **in-ter-po-la-tive** \in-tər-pä-'lä-tiv/ *adj* — **in-ter-po-la-tor** \in-tər-pä-'lä-tər/ *n*

in-ter-pose \in-tər-'pōz/ *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 \in-'pə-'zi-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-tər-'prät, -pät/ *vb* [ME, fr. AF & L; AF *interpretari*, fr. *L interpretari*, fr. *interpret-*, *interpre* 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 : CONSTRUCT (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-a-bil-i-ty** \in-tər-prä-'tə-'bi-lä-tē, -'pät-ä-/ *n* — **in-ter-pret-able** \in-tər-prä-'tə-'bəl, -'pät-ä-/ *adj*

in-ter-pre-ta-tion \in-tər-prä-'tä-shən, -'pät-/ *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** \in-shnəl, -'shə-nəl/ *adj* — **in-ter-pre-ta-tive** \in-tər-prä-'tä-tiv/ *adv* — **in-ter-pre-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-ter-pre-tive** \in-tər-prä-'tiv, -'pät-/ *adj* — **in-ter-pre-tive-ly** *adv*

in-ter-pret-er \in-tər-prä-'tər, -'pät-/ *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 \in-tər-'präk-sä-məl/ *adj* (1897) : situated or used in the areas between adjoining teeth (space)

in-ter-pu-pil-lary \in-tər-'pyü-pä-'lär-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-clal \in-'rā-shəl/ *adj* (1888) : of, involving, or designed for members of different races — **in-ter-ra-clal-ly** \shə-lē/ *adv*

interred *past and past part of* INTER

in-ter-reg-num \in-tä-'reg-nəm/ *n pl* -noms or -na \[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 \plā-nā-'te-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 \plā-nā-'tōid/ *n* (1803): a small body resembling a planet; *esp*: ASTEROID — **plan-et-oid-al** \plā-nā-'tōid-ēl/ *adj*
plan-et-ol-ogy \plā-nā-'tā-lə-jē, -pl- / *gloss* (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-ol-og-ic-al** \plā-nā-'tā-lə-jē-kəl/ *adj* — **plan-et-ol-og-ist** \plā-nā-'tā-lə-jē-st/ *n*
planet wheel *n* (1799): a gear wheel that revolves around the wheel with which it meshes in an epicyclic train
plan-et-wide \plā-nā-'wid/ *adj* (1969): extending throughout or involving an entire planet
plan-form \plā-'fōrm/ *n* (1908): the contour of an object (as an airplane) or mass as viewed from above
plan-gen-cy \plān-jən(t)-sē/ *n* (1858): the quality or state of being plangent
plan-gent \jən(t)/ *adj* [*plangent*, *plangens*, *pp.* of *plangere* to strike, lament — more at *PLAIN*] (1666) **1**: having a loud reverberating sound (< ~ roar) **2**: having an expressive and *esp.* plaintive quality (< ~ lyrics) — **plan-gent-ly** *adv*
plan-im-e-ter \plā-'ni-mā-tər, -plā-/ *n* [F *planimètre*, fr. *planum* plane + *F -mètre* -meter] (ca. 1858): an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure by tracing its boundary line
plan-i-met-ric \plā-nā-'me-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 — **plan-i-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-kəl-/ *adv*
planing *adj* (1919): having or being a hull designed to lift partially from the water's surface at high speeds (< ~ boats)
plan-ish \plā-'nɪʃ/ *vt* [ME *planyschen*, 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
plan-i-sphere \plā-nā-'sfɪr/ *n* [alter. of ME *planispherie*, 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 — **plan-i-spher-ic** \plā-nā-'sfɪr-ik, -sfer-/ *adj*
plank \plānk/ *n* [ME, fr. AF *plauinke*, *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
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 \plān-kɪŋ/ *n* (15c) **1**: the act or process of covering or fitting with planks **2**: a quantity of planks
plank-ter \plān(k)-tər/ *n* [Gk *planktēr* wanderer, fr. *plazesthai*] (1935): a planktonic organism
plank-ton \plān(k)-tən, -tān/ *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 *PLAIN*] (1889): the passively floating or weakly swimming usu. minute animal and plant life of a body of water — **plank-ton-ic** \plān(k)-tā-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-*
plā-no-con-cave \plā-nō-(j)kən-'kāv, -'kän-/ *adj* (1693): flat on one side and concave on the other
plā-no-con-vex \-(j)kən-'veks, -'kän-, -kən-/ *adj* (1665): flat on one side and convex on the other
plan-o-gram \plā-nā-'gram/ *n* [*plan-* (taken as combining form of *plan*) + *-gram*] (1986): a schematic drawing or plan for displaying merchandise in a store so as to maximize sales
plā-nog-ra-phy \plā-'nā-grə-fē, -plā-/ *n* (ca. 1909): a process (as lithography) for printing from a plane surface — **plā-no-graph-ic** \plā-nā-'grā-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
plant \plānt/ *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** \plān-tə-bəl/ *adj*
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** \-lik/ *adj*
Plan-tag-et-net \plān-'tā-jā-nət, -'tā-jā-nət/ *n* [*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) — **Plan-tagenet** *n*

plan-tain \plān-'tān/ *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
plantain *n* [Sp *plátano*, *plátano* plane tree, banana tree, fr. ML *platanus* 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 \plān-'tər, -'tār/ *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 \plān-'tā-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 \plān-'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 \plān-'tā-'grād/ *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 \plān-'tɪŋ/ *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 \plānt-'let/ *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 \plān-'tā-kra-'sē/ *n* [*planter* + *-o-* + *-cracy*] (1840) **1**: a ruling class made up of planters **2**: government by planters
plan-u-la \plān-'yo-lā/ *n*, *pl -lae* \-jē, -jā/ [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 \plāk/ *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
plash \plāʃ/ *n* [prob. imit.] (ca. 1522): SPLASH
plash *vt* (1542): to cause a splashing or spattering effect ~ *vi*: to break the surface of (water): SPLASH
plasia or **-plasy** *n comb form [NL *plasia*, fr. Gk *plasis* molding, fr. *plassein*]: development: formation (<hyperplasia> (<homoplasia>)
plasm \plā-zəm/ *n* [LL *plasma* something molded] (1747): PLASMA — compare GERMPASM
plasm- or **plasma-** comb form [F, fr. NL *plasma*]: plasma (<plasmidium> (<plasmolysis>)
plasm *n* comb form [G *plasma*, fr. NL *plasma*]: formative or formed material (as of a cell or tissue) (<endoplasm>)
plas-ma \plāz-mā/ *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-matic** \plāz-'ma-tik/ *adj*
plasma cell *n* (1895): a lymphocyte that is a mature antibody-secreting B cell
plas-ma-gel \plāz-mā-'jel/ *n* (ca. 1923): gelled cytoplasm; *esp*: the outer firm zone of a pseudopodium
plas-ma-gene \-jēn/ *n* [ISV] (1939): a self-replicating extranuclear determinant 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 \plāz-mā-'le-mā/ *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 \plāz-mā-'fē-rē-sas, -'fēr-a-sas/ *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 \plāz-mā-'sāl, -'söl, -'söl/ *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)*