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persons associated together or acting under common direction; esp: a body of persons having a common activity or occupation (the press ~) 3: **CORPS DE BALLET**
corps de ballet \kôr-də-(j)ba-'lät/ *n*, *pl* **corps de ballet** \same or \kôr-də- (F) (1818): the ensemble of a ballet company
corps d'élite \kôr-də-'lēt/ *n*, *pl* **corps d'élite** \same or \kôr-də- (F) (1832) 1: a body of picked troops 2: a group of the best people in a category
corpse \kôrps/ *n* [ME *corps*, fr. AF *corps*, *corps*, fr. L *corpus*] (13c) 1 *archaic*: a human or animal body whether living or dead 2 *a*: a dead body esp. of a human being *b*: the remains of something discarded or defunct (the ~s of rusting cars)
corps-man \kôr(z)-mən/ *n* (1901) 1: an enlisted man trained to give first aid and minor medical treatment 2: a member of a government-sponsored service corps
cor-pu-lence \kôr-pya-lən(t)s/ *n* (1547): the state of being corpulent
cor-pu-len-cy \-lən(t)-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** (1577): **CORPULENCE**
cor-pu-lent \-lən(t)/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*] (14c): having a large bulky body: **OBES** — **cor-pu-lent-ly** *adv*
cor-pul-mo-na-le \kôr-pul-mə-'näl-ē, -pəl-, -'näl- *n*, *pl* **cor-dia-pul-mo-na-lia** \kôr-dē-ə-pul-mə-'näl-ē-ə, -pəl-, -'näl- [NL, lit., pulmonary heart] (1857): disease of the heart characterized by hypertrophy and dilatation of the right ventricle and secondary to disease of the lungs or their blood vessels
cor-pus \kôr-pəs/ *n*, *pl* **cor-po-ra** \-p(ə)-rə/ [ME, fr. L] (15c) 1: the body of a human or animal esp. when dead 2 *a*: the main part or body of a bodily structure or organ (the ~ of the uterus) *b*: the main body or corporeal substance of a thing; *specif*: the principal of a fund or estate as distinct from income or interest 3 *a*: all the writings or works of a particular kind or on a particular subject; *esp*: the complete works of an author *b*: a collection or body of knowledge or evidence; *esp*: a collection of recorded utterances used as a basis for the descriptive analysis of a language
corpus al-la-tum \-ə-'lät-təm, -'lät- *n*, *pl* **corpora al-la-ta** \-lät-tə, -'lät-tə/ [NL, lit., applied body] (1947): one of a pair of separate or fused bodies in many insects that are sometimes closely associated with the corpora cardiaca and that secrete hormones (as juvenile hormone)
corpus cal-lo-sum \-ka-'löl-səm/ *n*, *pl* **corpora cal-lo-sa** \-sə/ [NL, lit., callous body] (1677): the great band of commissural fibers uniting the cerebral hemispheres of higher mammals including humans — see **BRAIN** illustration
corpus car-di-a-cum \kär-'di-ə-kəm/ *n*, *pl* **corpora car-di-a-ca** \-ə-kə/ [NL, lit., cardiac body] (1960): one of a pair of separate or fused bodies of nervous tissue in many insects that lie posterior to the brain and function in the storage and secretion of brain hormone
Corpus Chris-ti \kôr-pas-'kris-tē/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, lit., body of Christ] (14c): the Thursday after Trinity observed as a Roman Catholic festival in honor of the Eucharist
cor-pus-cle \kôr-(j)pə-səl/ *n* [L *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*] (1660) 1: a minute particle 2 *a*: a living cell; *esp*: one (as a red or white blood cell or a cell in cartilage or bone) not aggregated into continuous tissues *b*: any of various small circumscribed multicellular bodies — **cor-pus-cu-lar** \kôr-'pəs-kyə-lər/ *adj*
cor-pus-de-lic-ti \kôr-pas-di-'lik-ti, -(j)lēt/ *n*, *pl* **corpora delicti** [NL, lit., body of the crime] (1818) 1: the substantial and fundamental fact necessary to prove the commission of a crime 2: the material substance (as the body of the victim of a murder) upon which a crime has been committed
corpus lu-te-um \-lüt-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* **corpora lu-te-a** \-tē-ə/ [NL, lit., yellowish body] (1788): a yellowish mass of progesterone-secreting endocrine tissue that forms immediately after ovulation from the ruptured graafian follicle in the mammalian ovary
corpus striatum *n*, *pl* **corpora striata** [NL, lit., striated body] (1851): either of a pair of masses of nervous tissue within the brain that contain two large nuclei of gray matter separated by sheets of white matter
corr *abbr* 1 *correct*; *corrected*; *correction* 2 *correspondence*; *correspondent*; *corresponding* 3 *corrupt*; *corruption*
cor-rade \kə-'rad/ *vb* **cor-rad-ed**; **cor-rad-ing** [L *corrader* to scrape together, fr. *com-* + *radere* to scrape — more at **RODENT**] *v* (1646): to wear away by abrasion ~ *vi*: to crumble away through abrasion — **cor-ra-sion** \-'rā-zhən/ *n* — **cor-ra-sive** \-'rā-siv-, -ziv/ *adj*
cor-ral \kə-'ral, -'rel/ *n* [Sp, fr. VL *currale* enclosure for vehicles, fr. L *currus* cart, fr. *currere* to run — more at **CAR**] (1582) 1: a pen or enclosure for confining or capturing livestock 2: an enclosure made with wagons for defense of an encampment
corral *vi* **cor-ral-led**; **cor-ral-ling** (1847) 1: to enclose in a corral 2: to arrange (wagons) so as to form a corral 3: **COLLECT**, **GATHER** (corralling votes for the upcoming election)
cor-rect \kə-'rekt/ *vi* [ME, fr. L *correctus*, pp. of *corrige*, fr. *com-* + *regere* to lead straight — more at **RIGHT**] (14c) 1 *a*: to make or set right: **AMEND** (an error) *b*: **COUNTERACT**, **NEUTRALIZE** (a harmful tendency) *c*: to alter or adjust so as to bring to some standard or required condition (a lens for spherical aberration) 2 *a*: to punish (as a child) with a view to reforming or improving *b*: to point out usu. for amendment the errors or faults of (spent the day ~ing tests) — **cor-rect-able** \-'rek-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **cor-rec-tor** \-'rek-tər/ *n*
syn **CORRECT**, **RECTIFY**, **EMEND**, **REMEDY**, **REDRESS**, **AMEND**, **REFORM**, **REVISE** mean to make right what is wrong. **CORRECT** implies taking action to remove errors, faults, deviations, defects (correct your spelling). **RECTIFY** implies a more essential changing to make something right, just, or properly controlled or directed (rectify a misguided policy). **EMEND** *specif.* implies correction of a text or manuscript (emend a text). **REMEDY** implies removing or making harmless a cause of trouble, harm, or evil (set out to remedy the evils of the world). **REDRESS** implies making compensation or reparation for an unfairness, injustice, or imbalance (redress past social injustices). **AMEND**, **REFORM**, **REVISE** imply an improving by making corrective changes. **AMEND** usu. suggesting slight changes (amend a law), **REFORM** implying drastic change (plans to reform the court system), and **REVISE** suggesting a careful examination of something and the making of necessary changes (revise the schedule). **syn** see in addition **PUNISH**

2 correct *adj* [ME, *corrected*, fr. L *correctus*, fr. pp. of *corrige*] (1668) 1: conforming to an approved or conventional standard (a ~ behavior) 2: conforming to or agreeing with fact, logic, or known truth (a ~ response) 3: conforming to a set figure (enclosed the ~ return postage) 4: conforming to the strict requirements of a specific ideology or set of beliefs or values (environmentally ~) (spiritually ~) — **cor-rect-ly** \kə-'rek(t)-lē/ *adv* — **cor-rect-ness** \-'rek(t)-nəs/ *n*
syn **CORRECT**, **ACCURATE**, **EXACT**, **PRECISE**, **NICE**, **RIGHT** mean conforming to fact, standard, or truth. **CORRECT** usu. implies freedom from fault or error (correct answers) (socially correct dress). **ACCURATE** implies fidelity to fact or truth attained by exercise of care (an accurate description). **EXACT** stresses a very strict agreement with fact, standard, or truth (exact measurements). **PRECISE** adds to **EXACT** an emphasis on sharpness of definition or delimitation (precise calibration). **NICE** stresses great precision and delicacy of adjustment or discrimination (makes nice distinctions). **RIGHT** is close to **CORRECT** but has a stronger positive emphasis on conformity to fact or truth rather than mere absence of error or fault (the right thing to do).
corrected time *n* (ca. 1891): a boat's elapsed time less its time allowance in yacht racing
cor-rec-tion \kə-'rek-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: the action or an instance of correcting: as *a*: **AMENDMENT**, **RECTIFICATION** *b*: **REBUKE**, **PUNISHMENT** *c*: a bringing into conformity with a standard *d*: **NEUTRALIZATION**, **COUNTERACTION** (of acidity) 2: a decline in market price or business activity following and countering a rise 3 *a*: something substituted in place of what is wrong (marking ~s on the students' papers) *b*: a quantity applied by way of correcting (as for adjustment of an instrument) 4: the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders through a program involving penal custody, parole, and probation; *also*: the administration of such treatment as a matter of public policy — usu. used in pl. — **cor-rec-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shə-nəl/ *adj*
correction fluid *n* (1968): a liquid used to paint over typing or writing errors
cor-rec-ti-tude \kə-'rek-ti-tüd, -tyüd/ *n* [blend of *correct* and *rectitude*] (1893): correctness or propriety of conduct
cor-rec-tive \kə-'rek-tiv/ *adj* (1531): intended to correct (a ~ lenses) (a ~ punishment) — **cor-rec-tive-ly** *adv*
cor-re-late \kôr-ə-lət, -kär-, -lät/ *n* [back-formation fr. *correlation*] (1643) 1: either of two things so related that one directly implies or is complementary to the other (as husband and wife) 2: a phenomenon that accompanies another phenomenon, is usu. parallel to it, and is related in some way to it (precise electrical ~s of conscious thinking in the human brain — Bayard Webster) — **cor-re-late** *adj*
cor-re-late \-lät/ *vb* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** *vi* (ca. 1742): to bear reciprocal or mutual relations: **CORRESPOND** ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to establish a mutual or reciprocal relation between (a ~ activities in the lab and the field) *b*: to show correlation or a causal relationship between 2: to present or set forth so as to show relationship (he ~s the findings of the scientists, the psychologists, and the mystics — Eugene Exman) — **cor-re-lat-able** \-lät-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **cor-re-lat-or** \-lät-ər/ *n*
cor-re-la-tion \kôr-ə-'lā-shən, -kär-/ *n* [ML *correlation*, *correlatio*, fr. L *com-* + *relatio*, *relatio* relation] (1561) 1: the state or relation of being correlated; *specif*: a relation existing between phenomena or things or between mathematical or statistical variables which tend to vary, be associated, or occur together in a way not expected on the basis of chance alone (the obviously high positive ~ between scholastic aptitude and college entrance — J. B. Conant) 2: the act of correlating — **cor-re-la-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shə-nəl/ *adj*
correlation coefficient *n* (1895): a number or function that indicates the degree of correlation between two sets of data or between two random variables and that is equal to their covariance divided by the product of their standard deviations
cor-rel-a-tive \kə-'re-lə-tiv/ *adj* (1530) 1: naturally related: **CORRESPONDING** 2: reciprocally related 3: regularly used together but typically not adjacent (the ~ conjunctions *either...or*) — **cor-re-lative-ly** *adv*
cor-re-spond \kôr-ə-'spänd, -kär-/ *vi* [MF or ML: MF *correspondere*, fr. ML *correspondere*, fr. L *com-* + *respondere* to respond] (1529) 1 *a*: to be in conformity or agreement (the ideal failed ~ with the reality — J. R. Sutherland) *b*: to compare closely: **MATCH** — usu. used with *to* or *with* *c*: to be equivalent or parallel 2: to communicate with a person by exchange of letters
cor-re-spon-dence \-spän-dən(t)s/ *n* (15c) 1 *a*: the agreement of things with one another *b*: a particular similarity *c*: a relation between sets in which each member of one set is associated with one or more members of the other — compare **FUNCTION** 2 *a*: communication by letters; *also*: the letters exchanged *b*: the news, information, or opinion contributed by a correspondent to a newspaper or periodical
correspondence course *n* (1902): a course offered by a correspondence school
correspondence school *n* (1889): a school that teaches nonresident students by mailing them lessons and exercises which upon completion are returned to the school for grading
cor-re-spon-den-cy \kôr-ə-'spän-dən(t)-sē, -kär-/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** (1589): **CORRESPONDENCE**
cor-re-spon-dent \kôr-ə-'spän-dənt, -kär-/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML: MF, fr. ML *correspondent*, *correspondens*, pp. of *correspondere*] (15c) 1: **CORRESPONDING** 2: **FITTING**, **CONFORMING** — used with *with* or *to* (the outcome was entirely ~ with my wishes)
2 correspondent *n* (ca. 1630) 1 *a*: one who communicates with another by letter *b*: one who has regular commercial relations with another *c*: one who contributes news or commentary to a publication (as a newspaper) or a radio or television network often from a distant place (a war ~) 2: something that corresponds
corresponding *adj* (1579) 1 *a*: having or participating in the same relationship (as kind, degree, position, correspondence, or function) esp. with regard to the same or like wholes (as geometric figures or sets) (a ~ parts of similar triangles) *b*: **RELATED**, **ACCOMPANYING** (all rights carry with them ~ responsibilities — W. P. Paepcke) 2 *a*: charged with the duty of writing letters (a ~ secretary) *b*: participating or serving at a distance and by mail (a ~ member of the society) — **cor-re-spond-ing-ly** \-spän-ding-lē/ *adv*

