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Rb The symbol for rubidium.
RB abbr. running back
RBC abbr. red blood cell
RBI abbr. Baseball run batted in
RC abbr. 1. radio controlled 2. Red Cross 3. Roman Catholic
RCAF abbr. Royal Canadian Air Force
RCC abbr. Roman Catholic Church
RCMP abbr. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RCP abbr. Royal College of Physicians
rcpt. abbr. receipt
RCS abbr. Royal College of Surgeons
rd abbr. 1. rod (unit of measure) 2. rutherford
RD abbr. rural delivery
Rd. abbr. road
RDA abbr. 1. recommended daily allowance 2. recommended dietary allowance
RDF abbr. 1. radio direction finder 2. rapid deployment force
RDML abbr. rear admiral (lower half)
rDNA abbr. 1. recombinant DNA 2. ribosomal DNA
RDP abbr. recreational dive planner
RDS abbr. respiratory distress syndrome
re¹ (rā) *n.* Music The second tone of the diatonic scale in solfeggio. [Middle English < Medieval Latin; see GAMUT.]
re² (rē) *prep.* In reference to; in the case of; concerning. [Latin *rē*, ablative of *rēs*, thing; see *rē-* in App. I.]
Re¹ (rā) *n.* Mythology Variant of Ra¹.
Re² The symbol for rhenium.
RE abbr. real estate
re- *pref.* 1. Again; anew: *rebuild*. 2. Backward; back: *react*. 3. Used as an intensive: *refine*. [Middle English < Old French < Latin; see *re-* in App. I.]
're Contraction of *are*: *They're not at home*.
re-ab-sorb (rē'əb-zōrb', -sōrb') *v.* -sorbed, -sorb-ing, -sorbs —*tr.* 1. To absorb again. 2. To accommodate or accept again, as into a group or category: *The economy cannot reabsorb all of the refugees into the workforce.* —*intr.* To undergo resorption. —**re'ab-sorp'tion** (-zōrp'shən, -sōrp'-) *n.*
re-ac-cred-i-ta-tion (rē'ə-krēd'ī-tā'shən) *n.* 1. The process of reviewing the accreditation of an institution. 2. Renewal of accreditation status.
reach (rēch) *v.* **reached, reach-ing, reach-es** —*tr.* 1. To stretch out or put forth (a body part); extend: *reached out an arm*. 2. To touch or grasp by stretching out or extending: *can't reach the shelf*. 3. To arrive at; attain: *reached their destination; reached a conclusion*. 4a. To succeed in getting in contact with or communicating with: *They reached us by phone*. Our newsletter reaches a specialized readership. b. To succeed in having an effect on: *No one seems able to reach her anymore*. 5a. To extend as far as: *The property reaches the shore*. b. To project as far as: *A distant cry reached our ears*. c. To travel as far as: *a long fly ball that reached the stadium's wall*. 6. To aggregate or amount to: *Sales reached the millions*. 7. Informal To grasp and hand over to another: *Reach me the sugar*. —*intr.* 1. To extend or move a hand, arm, or other body part, especially when trying to touch or grasp something: *reached for a book; reach into a pocket*. 2a. To have extension in space or time: *a coat that reaches to the knee; a career that reached over several decades*. b. To have an influence or effect: *a philosophy that reaches into many disciplines*. c. To make an effort to address the needs of a group or community. Often used with *out*: *a program to reach out to disengaged youth*. 3. Nautical To sail with the wind abeam. ♦ *n.* 1. The act or an instance of stretching or thrusting out: *The frog caught the insect with a sudden reach of its tongue*. 2. The extent or distance something can reach: *a boxer with a long reach*. 3a. Range of understanding; comprehension: *a subject beyond my reach*. b. Range or scope of influence or effect: *the reach of the transmitter*. See Synonyms at *range*. 4. often *reaches a*. An expanse of land or water, such as a stretch of water visible between bends in a river or channel. b. A rank or level in a social group or organization: *the lower reaches of society*. 5. A pole connecting the rear axle of a vehicle with the front. 6. Nautical The tack of a sailing vessel with the wind abeam. [Middle English *rechen* < Old English *ræcan*; see *reig-* in App. I.] —**reach'a-ble** *adj.* —**reach'er** *n.*
re-act (rē-äkt') *v.* -act-ed, -act-ing, -acts —*intr.* 1. To act in response to or under the influence of a stimulus or prompting: *reacted strongly to the sarcastic tone of the memorandum*. 2. To act in opposition to a former condition or act: *composers who reacted against romanticism*. 3. To act reciprocally or in return. 4. Chemistry To undergo a reaction: *Methane reacts with hydroxyl to produce formaldehyde*. —*tr.* Chemistry To cause (a substance or substances) to undergo a reaction.
re-ac-tance (rē-äkt'əns) *n.* Symbol *X* Electricity Opposition to the flow of alternating current caused by the inductance and capacitance in a circuit rather than by resistance.
re-ac-tant (rē-äkt'ənt) *n.* A substance that is altered or incorporated into another substance in a chemical reaction, especially a directly reacting substance present at the initiation of the reaction.
re-ac-tion (rē-äkt'shən) *n.* 1a. A response to a stimulus. b. The state resulting from such a response. 2. A reverse or opposing action. 3a. A tendency to revert to a former state. b. Opposition to progress or liberalism; extreme conservatism. 4. Chemistry A change or transformation in which a substance decomposes, combines with other substances, or interchanges constituents with other substances. 5. Physics A nuclear reaction. 6. Physics An equal and opposite force exerted by a body against a force acting upon it. 7. The response of cells or tissues to an antigen, as in a test for immunization.

re-ac-tion-ar-y (rē-äkt'shə-nēr'ē) *adj.* Characterized by reaction, especially opposition to progress or liberalism; extremely conservative. ♦ *n., pl. -aries* An opponent of progress or liberalism; an extreme conservative.

reaction engine *n.* An engine that develops thrust by the focused expulsion of matter, especially ignited fuel gases.

reaction formation *n.* A psychological defense mechanism by which a repressed impulse is expressed in an opposite or contrasting behavior.

reaction time *n.* The interval of time between application of a stimulus and detection of a response.

re-ac-ti-vate (rē-äkt'ə-vāt') *tr.v.* -vat-ed, -vat-ing, -vates 1. To make active again. 2. To restore the ability to function or the effectiveness of. —**re-ac-ti-va'tion** *n.*

re-ac-tive (rē-äkt'iv) *adj.* 1. Tending to be responsive or to react to a stimulus. 2. Characterized by reaction. 3. Chemistry & Physics Tending to participate readily in reactions. —**re-ac-tive-ly** *adv.* —**re-ac-tiv'e-ness, re-ac-tiv'i-ty** *n.*

reactive thrust *n.* Thrust generated through the expulsion of propellant or exhaust in a particular direction, as by a rocket engine.

re-ac-tor (rē-äkt'ər) *n.* 1. One that reacts to a stimulus. 2. Electronics A circuit element, such as a coil, used to introduce reactance. 3a. A chemical reactor. b. A nuclear reactor.

reactor core *n.* The central part of a nuclear reactor where atomic fission occurs.

reactor vessel *n.* The protective containment vessel surrounding the nuclear fission core in a nuclear reactor.

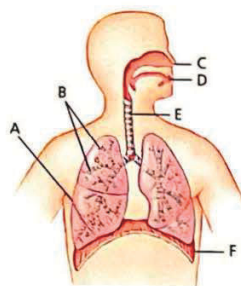
read (rēd) *v.* **read** (rēd), **read-ing, reads** —*tr.* 1. To examine and grasp the meaning of (written or printed characters, words, or sentences). 2. To utter or render aloud (written or printed material): *read poems to the students*. 3. To have the ability to examine and grasp the meaning of (written or printed material in a given language or notation): *reads Chinese; reads music*. 4a. To examine and grasp the meaning of (language in a form other than written or printed characters, words, or sentences): *reading Braille; reading sign language*. b. To examine and grasp the meaning of (a graphic representation): *reading a map*. 5a. To discern and interpret the nature or significance of through close examination or sensitive observation: *The tracker read the trail for signs of game*. b. To discern or anticipate through examination or observation; discern: *"I can read abandonment in a broken door or shattered window"* (William H. Gass). 6. To determine the intent or mood of: *can read your mind like a book; a hard person to read*. 7a. To attribute a certain interpretation or meaning to: *read her words differently than I did*. b. To consider (something written or printed) as having a particular meaning or significance: *read the novel as a parable*. 8. To foretell or predict (the future). 9. To receive or comprehend (a radio message, for example): *I read you loud and clear*. 10. To study or make a study of: *read history as an undergraduate*. 11. To learn or get knowledge of from something written or printed: *read that interest rates would continue to rise*. 12. To proofread. 13. To have or use as a preferred reading in a particular passage: *For change read charge*. 14. To indicate, register, or show: *The dial reads 32°*. 15. Computers To obtain (data) from a storage medium, such as a magnetic disk. 16. Genetics To decode or translate (a sequence of messenger RNA) into an amino acid sequence in a polypeptide chain. —*intr.* 1. To examine and grasp the meaning of printed or written characters, as of words or music. 2. To speak aloud the words that one is reading: *read to the children every night*. 3. To learn by reading: *read about the storm in the paper today*. 4. To study. 5. To have a particular wording: *Recite the poem exactly as it reads*. 6. To contain a specific meaning: *As the law reads, the defendant is guilty*. 7. To indicate, register, or show a measurement or figure: *How does your new watch read?* 8. To have a specified character or quality for the reader: *Your poems read well*. ♦ *n.* Informal 1. Something that is read: *"The book is a page-turner as well as a very satisfying read"* (Frank Conroy). 2. An interpretation or assessment: *gave us her read of the political situation*. ♦ *adj.* (rēd) Informed by reading; learned: *only sparsely read in fields outside my profession*. —**phrasal verbs:** **read out** To read aloud: *Please read out the names on the list*. **read up** To study or learn by reading: *Read up on the places you plan to visit before you travel*. —**idioms:** **read a lecture (or lesson)** To issue a reprimand: *My parents read me a lecture because I had neglected my chores*. **read between the lines** To perceive or detect an obscure or unexpressed meaning: *learned to read between the lines of corporate annual reports to discern areas of fiscal weakness*. **read out of** To expel by proclamation from a social, political, or other group: *was read out of the secretariat after the embarrassing incident*. [Middle English *reden* < Old English *rædan*, to advise; see *ar-* in App. I.]

♦ **WORD HISTORY** English is the one of the few western European languages that does not derive its verb for "to read" from Latin *legere*. Compare, for example, *leggere* in Italian, *lire* in French, and *lesen* in German. (Equally surprising is the fact that English is the only western European language not to derive its verb for "to write" from Latin *scribere*.) *Read* comes from the Old English verb *rædan*, "to advise, interpret (something difficult), interpret (something written), read." *Rædan* is related to the German verb *raten*, "to advise" (as in *Rathaus*, "town hall"). The Old English noun *ræd*, "counsel," survives in the rare noun *rede*, "counsel, advice" and in the name of the unfortunate King Ethelred the Unready, whose epithet is often misunderstood. *Unready* here does not have its current sense "unprepared"; it is a late 16th-century spelling of an earlier *unredy*, "ill-advised, rash, foolish," from *rede*.

read-a-ble (rē'də-bəl) *adj.* 1. Easily read; legible: *a readable typeface*. 2. Pleasurable or interesting to read: *a readable story*. —**read'a-bil'i-ty** (rēd'ə-ble-nēs) *n.* —**read'a-bly** *adv.*

ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	ōō	took
ā	father	ōōr	lure
ē	pet	ōō	boot
ē	be	ū	cut
i	pit	ūr	urge
i	bite	th	thin
ir	pier	zh	this
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ə	about
ō	paw		item
ōr	core		

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)



respiratory system

- A. lung
B. bronchial tubes
C. nose
D. mouth
E. trachea
F. diaphragm

rest¹

rest (center) equivalent
to the duration of an
eighth note

respiratory failure *n.* An acute or chronic condition marked by severely impaired pulmonary function, characterized by elevated carbon dioxide or decreased oxygen, or both, in the arterial blood and often by the necessity of a ventilator to assist breathing.

respiratory pigment *n.* Any of various colored conjugated proteins, such as hemoglobin, that occur in living organisms and function in oxygen transfer in cellular respiration.

respiratory quotient *n.* *Abbr.* RQ The ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide released to the volume of oxygen consumed by a body tissue or an organism in a given period.

respiratory syncytial virus *n.* *Abbr.* RSV An RNA virus that causes minor respiratory infections in adults and bronchitis and bronchopneumonia in children.

respiratory system *n.* The system of organs and structures, such as lungs in mammals and gills in fish, involved in the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between an organism and its environment.

respiratory therapy *n.* The treatment or management of acute and chronic breathing disorders, as through the use of respirators or medication in aerosol form. —**respiratory therapist** *n.*

re-spire (ri-spīr') *v.* **-spired, -spiring, -spires** —*intr.* 1. To breathe in and out; inhale and exhale: *respired with difficulty.* 2. To carry out the metabolic process of respiration: *Different parts of a plant respire at different rates.* 3. *Archaic* To regain one's spirits, as after a period of exertion or trouble. —*tr.* 1. To inhale and exhale (air, for example); breathe. 2. To use (a molecule or compound) for the metabolic process of respiration: *bacteria that respire sulfur compounds.* 3. To keep (someone) breathing: *"Becky was still being respired by the ventilator" (Robin Cook).* [Middle English *respiren*, to breathe again < Latin *respirare*: *re-*, *re-* + *spirare*, to breathe.]

res-pi-rom-e-ter (rēs-pa-rōm'ē-tēr) *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree and nature of respiration. —**res-pi-ro-met'ric** (-rō-mēt'rik) *adj.* —**res-pi-rom'e-try** *n.*

res-pite (rēs-pīt) *n.* 1. A usually short period of rest or relief. See **Synonyms at pause**. 2. *Law a.* Temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence. *b.* Forbearance or delay, as granted in the payment of a debt. —*tr.v.* **-pit-ed, -pit-ing, -pites** 1. To delay (a legal sentence, for example); postpone. 2. To grant a respite to (someone). —*adj.* Relating to or being a respite: *respite care.* [Middle English < Old French *respit* < Latin *respiectus*, refuge, looking back; see **RESPECT**.]

re-splen-dent (ri-splēn'dənt) *adj.* Splendid or dazzling in appearance; brilliant. [Middle English < Old French < Latin *resplendens*, *resplendē*, present participle of *resplendere*, to shine brightly: *re-*, *re-* + *splendere*, to shine.] —**re-splen/dence, re-splen/den-cy** *n.* —**re-splen/dent-ly** *adv.*

re-pond (ri-spōnd') *v.* **-spond-ed, -spond-ing, -sponds** —*intr.* 1. To make a reply; answer: *respond to an e-mail.* 2. To act in return or in answer: *firefighters responding to a call.* See **Synonyms at answer**. 3. To react positively or favorably: *The patient has responded rapidly to the treatment.* —*tr.* To give as a reply; answer. —*n.* Architecture A pilaster or half-pier engaged to a wall and carrying one end of an arch or groin, often at the end of an arcade. [Middle English *responden* < Old French *respondere* < Latin *respondere*: *re-*, *re-* + *spondere*, to promise; see **SPEND** in App. I.] —**re-spond'er** *n.*

re-spond-ent (ri-spōnd'ənt) *n.* 1. One who responds. 2. *Law* The defending party in certain legal proceedings, as in a case brought by petition. —*adj.* 1. Giving or given as an answer; responsive. 2. *Law* Of or being a respondent in a proceeding. —**re-spon/dence, re-spon/den-cy** *n.*

re-sponse (ri-spōns') *n.* 1. The act of responding. 2. A reply or an answer. 3. A reaction, as that of an organism or a mechanism, to a specific stimulus. 4a. *Ecclesiastical* Something that is spoken or sung by a congregation or choir in answer to the officiating minister or priest. *b.* A response. [Middle English *respons* < Old French < Latin *respondere* < neuter past participle of *respondere*, to respond; see **RESPOND**.]

re-spon-si-bil-i-ty (ri-spōn'sā-bil'ē-tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1. The state, quality, or fact of being responsible. 2. Something for which one is responsible; a duty, obligation, or burden.

re-spon-si-ble (ri-spōn'sā-bəl) *adj.* 1a. Liable to be required to give account, as of one's actions or of the discharge of a duty or trust: *Who is responsible while their parents are away?* *b.* Required to render account; answerable: *The cabinet is responsible to the parliament.* 2. Involving important duties, the supervision of others, or the ability to make decisions with little supervision: *a responsible position within the firm.* 3. Being a source or cause: *Viruses are responsible for many diseases.* 4a. Able to make moral or rational decisions on one's own and therefore answerable for one's behavior: *At what age does a person become responsible?* *b.* Able to be trusted or depended upon; trustworthy or reliable: *a responsible art dealer.* 5. Based on or characterized by good judgment or sound thinking: *responsible journalism.* [Obsolete French, corresponding to < Latin *respondere*, past participle of *respondere*, to respond; see **RESPOND**.] —**re-spon'si-ble-ness** *n.* —**re-spon'si-bly** *adv.*

♦ **SYNONYMS** *responsible, answerable, liable, accountable, amenable* These adjectives share the meaning obliged to answer, as for one's actions, to an authority that may impose a penalty for failure. *Responsible* often implies the satisfactory performance of duties or the trustworthy care for or disposition of possessions: *"I am responsible for the ship's safety" (Robert Louis Stevenson).* *Answerable* suggests a moral or legal responsibility subject to review by a higher authority: *The court held the parents answerable for their minor child's acts of vandalism.* *Liable* refers to a legal obligation, as to pay damages: *The builder is liable for the cost of delays.* *Accountable* especially emphasizes giving an account of one's discharge of a responsibility: *"The liberal philosophy holds that enduring*

governments must be accountable to someone beside themselves" (Walter Lippmann). *Amenable* implies being subject to the control of an authority: *"There is no constitution and therefore the absence of complete autonomy: tional tribunal to which [the king] is amenable" (Alexander Hamilton).* See also synonyms at **reliable**.

re-spon-sive (ri-spōn'siv) *adj.* 1. Answering or replying; responsive. 2. Readily reacting to suggestions, influences, appeals, or efforts: *responsive student.* 3. Containing or using responses: *responsive reading; responsive liturgy.* —**re-spon/sive-ly** *adv.* —**re-spon/sive-ness** *n.*

re-spon-so-ry (ri-spōn'sō-rē) *n., pl. -ries* A chant or anthem recited or sung after a reading in a church service. [Middle English *responsorie* < Late Latin *responsorium* < Latin *respondere*, past participle of *respondere*, to respond; see **RESPOND**.] —**re-spon-so/ri-al** (-sōr'ē-əl) *adj.*

res-pub-li-ca (rēs pūb'lī-kā, rās pōo'blē-kā) *n., pl. -cae* (-kā, -kī) 1. A state, republic, or commonwealth. 2. The general public good or welfare. [Latin *rēs publica*; see **REPUBLIC**.]

res-sen-ti-ment (rā-sān'tē-mānt') *n.* A generalized feeling of resentment and often hostility harbored by one individual or group against another, especially chronically and with no means of direct expression. [French, resentment < Old French *ressentement* < *ressentir*, to feel strongly; see **RESENT**.]

rest¹ (rēst) *n.* 1a. A period of inactivity, relaxation, or sleep: *The hikers stopped for a rest.* *b.* Sleep or the refreshment resulting from inactivity or sleep: *Get plenty of rest before the race.* *c.* The repose of death: *eternal rest.* *d.* Mental or emotional calm: *The news put my mind at rest.* 2. The state of being motionless; the absence of motion: *The car accelerated quickly from a state of rest.* 3. The condition of being settled or resolved: *a remark that put the matter to rest.* 4. *Music a.* An interval of silence corresponding to one of the possible time values within a measure. *b.* The mark or symbol indicating such a pause and its length. 5. A short pause in a line of poetry; a caesura. 6. A device used as a support: *a back rest.* 7. *Games* See **BRIDGE** (sense 7a). —*v.* **rest-ed, rest-ing, rests** —*intr.* 1a. To cease motion, work, or activity, especially in order to become refreshed: *The laborers rested in the shade.* *b.* To lie down and sleep: *rested for an hour on the couch.* 2a. To be in or come to a motionless state: *The car rolled along, finally resting when it hit the curb.* *b.* To be located or be in a specified place: *The manuscript rests in the museum.* *c.* To be fixed or directed on something: *His gaze rested on the necklace.* *d.* To be unchanged or unresolved: *After arguing for an hour, we let the matter rest.* 3a. To be supported or based; lie, lean, or sit: *The ladder rests firmly against the tree.* *b.* To be imposed or vested, as a responsibility or burden: *The final decision rests with the chairperson.* *c.* To depend or rely: *That argument rests on a false assumption.* 4. *Law* To complete the main presentation of one's portion of a legal case: *The defense rests.* —*tr.* 1. To cause or allow to be inactive or relaxed so as to regain energy: *The coach rested his best players.* *I rested my eyes before studying.* 2. To place, lay, or lean, as for support or repose: *rested the rake against the fence.* 3. To base or ground: *I rested my conclusion on that fact.* 4. To fix or direct (the gaze, for example). 5. *Law* To complete the main presentation of (one's portion of a case): *The prosecutor was not ready to rest her case.* —**Idioms:** **at rest** 1a. Asleep. *b.* Dead. 2. Motionless; inactive. 3. Free from anxiety or distress. *lay (or put) to rest* 1. To bury (a dead body); inter. 2. To resolve or settle (an issue, for example): *The judge's ruling put to rest the dispute between the neighbors.* [Middle English < Old English.] —**rest'er** *n.*

rest² (rēst) *n.* 1. The part that is left over after something has been removed; remainder. 2. That or those remaining: *The beginning was boring, but the rest was interesting.* *The rest are arriving later.* —*intr.v.* **rest-ed, rest-ing, rests** 1. To be or continue to be; remain: *Rest assured that we will finish on time.* 2. To remain or be left over. [Middle English < Old French *reste* < *rester*, to remain < Latin *restare*, to stay behind: *re-*, *re-* + *stare*, to stand; see **STAY** in App. I.]

rest³ (rēst) *n.* A support for a lance on the side of the breastplate of medieval armor. [Middle English *reste*, short for *aresta*, a stopping, holding < Old French < *arrest*, to stop; see **ARREST**.]

rest area *n.* A designated area, usually along a major highway, where motorists can take a break from driving. Also called **rest stop**.

re-start (rē-stārt') *v.* **-start-ed, -start-ing, -starts** —*tr.* To start again or anew: *restarted the engine after it stalled.* —*intr.* To begin operation again. —**re'start'** *n.* —**re-start/a-ble** *adj.*

re-state (rē-stāt') *tr.v.* **-stat-ed, -stat-ing, -states** To state again or in a new form. See **Synonyms at repeat**. —**re-state/ment** *n.*

res-tau-rant (rēs-tā-rānt', -tār-ənt) *n.* A place where meals are served to the public. [French, restorative soup, restaurant < present participle of *restaurer*, to restore < Old French *restorer*; see **RESTORE**.]

res-tau-ra-teur (rēs-tār-ə-tūr') also **res-tau-ran-teur** (-tār-rāntūr') *n.* The manager or owner of a restaurant. [French < *restaurer*, to restore; see **RESTAURANT**.]

rest energy *n.* The energy equivalent of the rest mass of a body, equal to the rest mass multiplied by the speed of light squared.

rest-ful (rēst'fəl) *adj.* Affording, marked by, or suggesting rest; tranquil. —**rest'ful-ly** *adv.* —**rest'ful-ness** *n.*

rest-har-row (rēst'hār'ō) *n.* Any of several Old World plants of the genus *Ononis* of the pea family, having woody stems, pink or purplish flowers, and trifoliate leaves. [Obsolete *rest*, to check (short for Middle English *arrest*; see **ARREST**) + **HARROW**.]

rest home *n.* A private establishment where elderly or disabled persons are housed and cared for.

res-ti-form body (rēs'tō-fōrm') *n.* Either of two large cordlike bundles of nerve fibers in each cerebellar hemisphere that connect the cerebellum with the medulla oblongata. Also called **inferior cerebellar peduncle**. [Latin *restis*, rope + **-FORM**.]