

THE
AMERICAN
HERITAGE[®]
COLLEGE
dic·tion·ar·y

NEWEST definitions – over 200,000
MOST photographs and illustrations – over 2,500
BEST usage guidance – over 400 notes



THIRD EDITION

Optronic Sciences LLC, Ex. 2014
BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. v. Optronic Sciences LLC, IPR2024-01133
Page 1 of 7

Words are included in this Dictionary on the basis of their usage. Words that are known to have current trademark registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

American Heritage® and the eagle logo are registered trademarks of Forbes Inc. Their use is pursuant to a license agreement with Forbes Inc.

Copyright © 1997, 1993 by Houghton Mifflin Company.
All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Reference Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 222 Berkeley Street, Boston MA 02116.

0-395-67161-2 (UPC)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The American heritage college dictionary. —3rd ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-66917-0 (plain edge). —ISBN 0-395-44638-4 (thumb edge). —ISBN 0-395-66918-9 (deluxe binding).

1. English language—Dictionaries. 2. Americanisms.

PE1628.A6227 1993

423—dc20

92-42124
CIP

Manufactured in the United States of America

For information about this and other Houghton Mifflin trade and reference books and multimedia products, visit The Bookstore at Houghton Mifflin on the World Wide Web at <http://www.hmco.com/trade/>.

autophagy
aventurine

au•toph•a•gy (ô-tôf'ə-jē) *n.* The process of self-digestion of a cell through the action of its own enzymes.
au•to•pil•er (ô'tô-pil'lar) *n.* *Comp. Sci.* A specific automatic compiler. [AUTO- + (COM)PILER.]
au•to•pi•lot (ô'tô-pil'lot) *n.* Automatic pilot.
au•to•plas•ty (ô'tô-plas'tē) *n.* Surgical repair or reconstruction of a body part using tissue taken from another part of the body. — **au•to•plas'tic** *adj.* — **au•to•plas'ti•cal•ly** *adv.*
au•to•poi•y•ploid (ô'tô-pôl'ə-ploid') *adj.* Having more than two sets of chromosomes all derived from the same species. — *n.* An autopolyploid organism. — **au•to•poi•y•ploid'y *n.*
au•top•sy (ô'tôp'sē, ô'tap-) *n., pl. -sies.* 1. Examination of a cadaver to determine or confirm the cause of death. 2. A critical assessment or examination after the fact. [Gk. *autopsia*, a seeing for oneself; *auto-*, *auto-* + *opsis*, sight; see *okw**.] — **au•top'sic**, **au•top'si•cal** *adj.* — **au•top'sist** *n.*
au•to•ra•di•o•gram (ô'tô-rā'dē-ô-grām') *n.* See *autoradiograph*.
au•to•ra•di•o•graph (ô'tô-rā'dē-ô-grāf') *n.* An image recorded on a photographic film or plate produced by the radiation emitted from a specimen containing a radioactively labeled isotope. — **au•to•ra•di•o•graph'ic** *adj.* — **au•to•ra•di•og•ra•phy** (-ôg'ra-fē) *n.*
au•to•route (ô'tô-rūt') *n.* An expressway in France and French-speaking countries. [Fr.: *auto*, automobile; see *auto* + *route*, road (< OFr.; see *ROUTE*).]
au•to•sorne (ô'tô-sôm') *n.* A chromosome that is not a sex chromosome. — **au•to•so'mal** (-sô'məl) *adj.* — **au•to•so'mal•ly** *adv.*
au•to•stra•da (ô'tô-strā'da, ou'tô-) *n.* An expressway in Italy. [Ital.: *auto*, automobile; see *auto* + *strada*, street (< LLat. *strāta*, paved road; see *STREET*).]
au•to•sug•ges•tion (ô'tô-sag-jēs'chən) *n.* *Psychol.* The process by which a person induces self-acceptance of an opinion, belief, or plan of action. — **au•to•sug•gest'** *v.* — **au•to•sug•gest'i•bil'i•ty** (-ə-bil'i-tē) *n.* — **au•to•sug•gest'i•ble** *adj.* — **au•to•sug•ges'tive** (-tīv) *adj.*
au•totô•mize (ô-tôt'ə-miz') *tr. & intr.v. -mized, -miz'ing, -miz'es.* To cause the autonomy of or undergo autotomy.
au•totô•my (ô-tôt'ə-mē) *n.* The spontaneous casting off of a body part, such as the tail of certain lizards, esp. when the organism is injured or under attack. — **au•to•tom'ic** (ô'tô-tôm'ik) *adj.*
au•to•tox•e•mi•a also **au•to•tox•æ•mi•a** (ô'tô-tôk-sē'-mē-ə) *n.* See *autointoxication*.
au•to•tox•in (ô'tô-tôk'sin) *n.* A poison that acts on the organism in which it is generated. — **au•to•tox'ic** *adj.*
au•to•trans•form•er (ô'tô-trāns-fôr'mər) *n.* An electrical transformer in which the primary and secondary coils have some or all windings in common.
au•to•troph (ô'ta-trôf', -trôf') *n.* An organism capable of synthesizing its own food from inorganic substances, using light or chemical energy. — **au•to•troph'ic** (-trôf'ik, -trôf'ik) *adj.* — **au•to•troph'i•cal•ly** *adv.* — **au•tot'ro•phy** (ô-tôt'ra-fē) *n.*
au•to•work•er (ô'tô-wûr'kər) *n.* A worker in the automobile industry.
au•tumn (ô'təm) *n.* 1. The season of the year between summer and winter, lasting from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice and from September to December in the Northern Hemisphere; fall. 2. A period of maturity verging on decline. — *adj.* 1. Of, having to do with, occurring in, or appropriate to the season of autumn. 2. Grown during the season of autumn. [ME *autumpne* < OFr. *autompne* < Lat. *autumnus*.] — **au•tum'nal** (-tûm'nal) *adj.* — **au•tum'nal•ly** *adv.*
autumnal equinox *n.* 1. The point at which the ecliptic intersects the celestial equator, the sun having a southerly motion. 2. The moment at which the sun passes through the autumnal equinox, about September 23, marking the beginning of autumn.
autumn crocus *n.* A corm-producing European and North African plant (*Colchicum autumnale*) with flowers in the fall.
au•tun•ite (ô-tûn'it', ô'tə-nit') *n.* A yellowish fluorescent minor ore of uranium with the composition $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 10\text{-}12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [After *Autun*, a city of E-central France.]
Au•vergne (ô-vûrn', ô-vern') *n.* A historical region and former province of central France traversed by the *Auvergne Mountains*, a chain of extinct volcanoes.
aux. *abbr.* 1. Auxiliary. 2. *Gram.* Auxiliary verb.
aux•e•sis (ôg-zē'sis, ôk-sē-) *n.* Growth resulting from increase in cell size without cell division. [Gk. *auxēsis*, growth < *auxanein*, *auxē-*, to grow. See *aug**.] — **aux•et'ic** (ôg-zē'tik) *adj.* — **aux•et'i•cal•ly** *adv.*
aux•il•i•ary (ôg-zil'ya-rē, -zil'ə-rē) *adj.* 1. Giving assistance or support; helping. 2. Acting as a subsidiary; supplementary. 3. Held in or used as a reserve. 4. *Naut.* Equipped with a motor as well as sails. 5. *Gram.* Of, relating to, or being an auxiliary verb. — *n., pl. -ries.* 1. An individual or a group that assists or functions in a supporting capacity. 2. A member of a foreign body of troops serving a country in war. 3. *Gram.* An auxiliary verb. 4. *Naut.* A sailing vessel.**

equipped with a motor. **b.** A vessel that is designed for and used in instances and services other than combat. [ME < Lat. *auxiliarius* < *auxilium*, help. See *aug**.]
auxiliary verb *n.* *Gram.* A verb, such as *have*, *can*, or *will*, that accompanies the main verb in a clause and helps make distinctions in mood, voice, aspect, and tense.
aux•in (ôk'sin) *n.* Any of several plant hormones that regulate various functions, including cell elongation. [< Gk. *auxein*, to grow. See *aug**.] — **aux•in'ic** *adj.* — **aux•in'i•cal•ly** *adv.*
aux•o•troph (ôk'sə-trôf', -trôf') *n.* An auxotrophic organism. [Back-formation < *AUXOTROPHIC*.]
aux•o•troph'ic (ôk'sə-trôf'ik, -trôf'ik) *adj.* Requiring one or more specific substances for growth and metabolism that can no longer be synthesized because of mutational changes. [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; see *AUXIN* + *-TROPHIC*.]
aux. *v. abbr.* *Gram.* Auxiliary verb.
Av (äv, öv) also **Ab** (äb, äv, öv) *n.* A month in the Jewish calendar. [Heb. *äb* < Canaanite *äb*.]
AV or **A.V.** *abbr.* 1. Audio-visual. 2. *Bible.* Authorized Version.
av. *abbr.* 1. Also *Av.* Avenue. 2. Average. 3. *Avoidupois*.
a.v. or **a/v.** *abbr.* *Ad valorem*.
a•vail (ə-väl') *v.* **a•vailed, a•vail'ing, a•vails.** — *tr.* To be of use or advantage to; help. — *intr.* To be of use, value, or advantage; serve. — *n.* Use, benefit, or advantage; *labored to no avail.* — *idiom.* **avail (oneself) of.** To make use of. [ME *availen*: *a-*, intensive pref. (< Lat. *ad-*; see *AD-*) + OFr. *valoir*, *vail-*, to be worth (< Lat. *valēre*, to be strong; see *wal**).] — **a•vail'ing•ly** *adv.*
a•vail•a•ble (ə-väl'ə-bəl) *adj.* 1. Present and ready for use; at hand; accessible. 2. Capable of being gotten; obtainable. 3. Qualified and willing to serve. — **a•vail'ə•bil'i•ty**, **a•vail'ə•ble•ness** *n.* — **a•vail'ə•bly** *adv.*
av•a•lanche (äv'ə-lānch') *n.* 1. A fall or slide of a large mass, as of snow or rock, down a mountainside. 2. A massive or overwhelming amount; a flood. — *v.* **-lanched, -lanch'ing, -lanch'es.** — *intr.* To fall or slide in a massive or overwhelming amount. — *tr.* To overwhelm; inundate. [Fr.; akin to Prov. *lavanca*, ravine; perh. akin to Lat. *labī*, to slip.]
avalanche lily *n.* A western North American corm-producing plant (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) in the lily family. [So called because it grows near the snow line and blooms when the snow begins to melt.]
Av•a•lon (äv'ə-lôn') *n.* In Arthurian legend, an island paradise in the western seas to which King Arthur went at his death.
Avalon Peninsula. A large, irregularly shaped peninsula of SE Newfoundland, Canada.
a•vant•garde (ä'vānt-gärd', äv'ānt-) *n.* A group active in the invention and application of new techniques in a given field, esp. in the arts. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or being part of the avant-garde. [Fr. < OFr., vanguard. See *VANGUARD*.] — **a•vant•gard'ism** *n.* — **a•vant•gard'ist** *n.*
av•a•rice (äv'ə-ris') *n.* Immoderate desire for wealth; cupidity. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *avaritia* < *avarus*, greedy < *avēre*, to desire.]
av•a•ri•cious (äv'ə-rish'əs) *adj.* Immoderately desirous of wealth or gain; greedy. — **av•a•ri'cious•ly** *adv.* — **av•a•ri'cious•ness** *n.*
a•vas•cu•lar (ä-väs'kyə-lər) *adj.* Not associated with or supplied by blood vessels. — **a•vas'cu•lar'i•ty** (-lär'i-tē) *n.*
a•vast (ə-väst') *interj. Naut.* Used as a command to stop or desist. [< MDu. *hou vast*, hold fast: *hou*, *hould*, imper. of *houden*, to hold + *vast*, fast; see *past**.]
av•a•tar (äv'ə-tär') *n.* 1. The descent to earth of a Hindu deity, esp. Vishnu, in human or animal form. 2. An embodiment, as of a quality or concept; an archetype. 3. A temporary manifestation or aspect of a continuing entity. [Skt. *avatāra*: *ava*, down + *tarati*, he crosses; see *tera**.]
a•vaunt (ə-vönt', ə-vānt') *adv.* Hence; away. [ME, forward < OFr. *avant* < Lat. *abante*: *ab-*, from; see *AB-* + *ante*, before; see *ANTE-*.]
AVC *abbr.* American Veterans Committee.
avdp. *abbr.* *Avoidupois*.
a•ve (ä'vä) *n.* 1. An expression of greeting or farewell. 2. *Av.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* Hail Mary. [ME < Lat.]
ave. or **Ave.** or **AVE** *abbr.* Avenue.
A•vel•la•ne•da (ä-vēl'yā-nē'dä, ä-vē'yä-, ä-vē'lzhä-nē'lthä). A city of E Argentina near Buenos Aires. Pop. 330,654.
A•ve Ma•ri•a (ä'vä mā-rē'ä) *n.* *Rom. Cath. Ch.* Hail Mary. [ME < Med.Lat.]
a•venge (ə-vēnj') *tr.v.* **a•venged, a•veng'ing, a•veng'es.** 1. To inflict a punishment or penalty in return for; revenge; *avenge a murder*. 2. To take vengeance on behalf of. [ME *avengen* < OFr. *avengier*: *a-*, to (< Lat. *ad-*; see *AD-*) + *vengier*, to vindicate (< Lat. *vincicare*, to claim; see *vincu* < *CATE*).] — **a•veng'er** *n.* — **a•veng'ing•ly** *adv.*
av•ens (äv'ənz) *n., pl. avens.* 1. Any of various perennial herbs of the genus *Geum* in the rose family. 2. The mountain avens. [ME *avence* < OFr. < Med.Lat. *avencia*.]
Av•en•tine (äv'on-tin', -tēn'). One of the seven hills of ancient Rome; settled by plebes in 456 B.C. — **Av•en'tine'ly** *adv.* — **Av•en'tine'ness** *n.* — **Av•en'tine'ness** *n.* Also **Av•en'tu•rin** (-rīn) *n.* 1. A brown glass flecked with

contest

continuous
variation

con•test (kɒn'tɛst) *n.* 1. A struggle for superiority or victory between rivals. 2. A competition, esp. one in which entrants perform separately and are rated by judges. See **Syns at con•flict**. — *v.* (kɒn'tɛst, kɒn'tɛst') **•test•ed**, **•test•ing**, **•tests**. — *tr.* 1. To compete or strive for. 2. To call into question and take an active stand against; dispute or challenge. See **Syns at oppose**. — *intr.* To struggle or compete; contend. [Prob. < Fr. *contester* < *contester*, to dispute < OFr., to call to witness < Lat. *contestārī* : *com-*, *com-* + *testis*, witness; see **trai•s**.] — **con•test/a•ble** *adj.* — **con•tes•ta•tion** (kɒn'tɛstə'shən) — **con•test/er** *n.*

con•tes•tant (kən'tɛstənt, kɒn'tɛstənt) *n.* 1. One taking part in a contest; a competitor. 2. One that contests or disputes something, such as an election or a will.

con•text (kɒn'tɛkst) *n.* 1. The part of a text or statement that surrounds a particular word or passage and determines its meaning. 2. The circumstances in which an event occurs; a setting. [ME, composition < Lat. *contextus* < *p*.part. of *contexere*, to join together : *com-*, *com-* + *texere*, to weave; see **teks•s**.]

con•tex•tu•al (kən'tɛks'tʃoo-əl, kɒn-) *adj.* Of, involving, or depending on a text. — **con•tex•tu•al•ly** *adv.*

con•tex•tu•al•ize (kən'tɛks'tʃoo-ə-līz') *tr.v.* **•ized**, **•iz•ing**, **•izes**. To place (a word or idea, for example) in an appropriate context. — **con•tex•tu•al•i•za•tion** (-ə-lī-zā'shən) *n.*

con•tex•ture (kən'tɛks'tʃər, kɒn'tɛks'tʃər) *n.* 1. The act of weaving or assembling parts into a whole. 2. An arrangement of interconnected parts; a structure. — **con•tex•tur•al** *adj.*

con•ti•gu•i•ty (kɒn'tī-gyoo'i-tē) *n.*, *pl.* **•ties**. 1. The state of being contiguous. 2. A continuous mass or series.

con•tig•u•ous (kən-tig'yoo-əs) *adj.* 1. Sharing an edge or boundary; touching. 2. Neighboring; adjacent. 3. Connected in time or space without a break: the 48 contiguous states. [*<* Lat. *contiguus* < *contingere*, *contig-*, to touch. See **CONTACT**.] — **con•tig•u•ous•ly** *adv.* — **con•tig•u•ous•ness** *n.*

con•ti•nence (kɒn'ti-nəns) *n.* 1. Self-restraint; moderation. 2. Voluntary control over urinary and fecal discharge. 3. Partial or complete abstinence from sexual activity.

con•ti•nent (kɒn'ti-nənt) *n.* 1. One of the principal land masses of the earth. 2. **Continent**. The mainland of Europe. Used with the [Lat. (*terra*) *continens*, *continent-*, continuous (land), *pr*.part. of *continēre*, to hold together. See **CONTAIN**.]

con•ti•nent (kɒn'ti-nənt) *adj.* Exercising continence. [ME < Lat. *continēns*, *pr*.part. of *continēre*, to restrain. See **CONTAIN**.] — **con•ti•nent•ly** *adv.*

con•ti•nen•tal (kɒn'ti-nən'tl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a continent. 2. Often **Continental**. Of or relating to the mainland of Europe; European. 3. **Continental**. Of or relating to the American colonies during and immediately after the Revolutionary War. — *n.* 1. Often **Continental**. a. An inhabitant of a continent. b. An inhabitant of mainland Europe. 2. A native of the continental United States living or working in Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands. 3. **Continental**. A soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary War. 4. A piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War. — **con•ti•nen•tal•ism** *n.* — **con•ti•nen•tal•ist** *n.* — **con•ti•nen•tal•i•ty** (-nən-tāl'i-tē) *n.* — **con•ti•nen•tal•ly** *adv.*

continental breakfast *n.* Breakfast consisting usu. of coffee or tea and a roll.

continental code *n.* A form of Morse code having no spaces between the dot and dash elements, commonly used in telegraphy outside the United States and Canada.

continental divide *n.* An extensive stretch of high ground from each side of which the river systems of a continent flow in opposite directions.

Continental Divide. A series of mountain ridges extending from AK to Mexico, mostly in the Rocky Mts.; often called the **Great Divide** in the U.S.

continental drift *n.* The movement, formation, or reformation of continents described by the theory of plate tectonics.

continental shelf *n.* A submerged border of a continent that slopes gradually and extends to a point of steeper descent to the ocean bottom.

continental slope *n.* The descent from the continental shelf to the ocean bottom.

con•tin•gence (kən-tin'jəns) *n.* 1. A joining or touching. 2. Contingency.

con•tin•gen•cy (kən-tin'jən-sē) *n.*, *pl.* **•cies**. 1. a. A possible but unlikely or unplanned event. b. A possibility that must be prepared for; a future emergency. 2. The condition of dependence on chance; uncertainty. 3. Something incidental to something else. — **con•tin•gen•cy** *adj.*

contingency fee *n.* A fee, as for an attorney, payable only in the event of a successful or satisfactory outcome.

contingency table *n.* A statistical table showing the observed frequencies of data elements classified in rows and columns according to two variables.

con•tin•gent (kən-tin'jənt) *adj.* 1. Liable to occur but not certain; possible. 2. Dependent on conditions or occurrences not yet established; conditional. 3. Happening by chance or

accident; fortuitous. 4. *Logic*. True only under certain conditions; not necessarily or universally true. — *n.* 1. An event or condition that is likely but not inevitable. 2. A share or quota, as of troops, contributed to a general effort. 3. A representative group forming part of an assemblage. [ME < Lat. *contingēns*, *contingent-*, *pr*.part. of *contingere*, to touch. See **CONTACT**.] — **con•tin•gent•ly** *adv.*

con•tin•u•a (kən-tin'yoo-ə) *n.* Pl. of **continuum**.

con•tin•u•al (kən-tin'yoo-əl) *adj.* 1. Recurring regularly or frequently. 2. Not interrupted. — **con•tin•u•al•ly** *adv.*

Syns: *continual*, *continuous*, *constant*, *ceaseless*, *incessant*, *perpetual*, *eternal*, *perennial*, *interminable*. These adjectives mean occurring repeatedly over a long period of time. *Continual* is chiefly restricted to what is intermittent or repeated at intervals: *the continual banging of the shutter in the wind*. *Continuous* implies lack of interruption: *a continuous line*. *Constant* stresses steadiness or persistence and unvarying nature: *constant chatter*. *Ceaseless* and *incessant* pertain to uninterrupted activity: *the ceaseless thunder of the surf*; *incessant questions*. *Perpetual* emphasizes both steadiness and duration: *a perpetual stream of visitors*. *Eternal* refers to what is everlasting, especially to what is seemingly without temporal beginning or end: *"That freedom can be retained only by the eternal vigilance which has always been its price"* (Elmer Davis). *Perennial* describes existence that goes on year after year, often with the suggestion of self-renewal: *perennial poverty*. *Interminable* refers to what is or seems to be endless and is often applied to something prolonged and wearisome: *an interminable argument*.

con•tin•u•ance (kən-tin'yoo-əns) *n.* 1. The act or fact of continuing. 2. The time during which something exists or lasts; duration. 3. A continuation or sequel. 4. *Law*. Postponement or adjournment to a future date.

Usage Note: *Continuance* is interchangeable with *continuation* in some of its senses. However, only *continuance* is used to refer to the duration of a state or condition, as in *his continuance in office*. *Continuation* applies especially to prolongation or resumption of action (*a continuation of the meeting*) or to physical extension (*the continuation of the street*).

con•tin•u•ant (kən-tin'yoo-ənt) *n.* *Ling.* A consonant that can be prolonged without change while breath lasts.

con•tin•u•a•tion (kən-tin'yoo-ə'shən) *n.* 1. a. The act or fact of continuing. b. The state of being continued. 2. An extension by which something is carried to a further point. 3. A resumption after an interruption. See **Usage Note at continuance**.

con•tin•u•a•tive (kən-tin'yoo-ə'tiv, -ə'tiv) *adj.* Of, relating to, or serving to cause continuation. — *n.* Something that expresses or causes continuation. — **con•tin•u•a•tive•ly** *adv.*

con•tin•u•a•tor (kən-tin'yoo-ə'tər) *n.* One that continues, esp. a person who carries on the work of another.

con•tin•ue (kən-tin'yoo) *v.* **•ued**, **•u•ing**, **•ues**. — *intr.* 1. To go on with a particular action or in a particular condition; persist. 2. To exist over a prolonged period; last. 3. To remain in the same state, capacity, or place. 4. To go on after an interruption; resume. — *tr.* 1. To carry forward; persist in. 2. To carry further in time, space, or development; extend. 3. To cause to remain or last; retain. 4. To carry on after an interruption; resume. 5. *Law*. To postpone or adjourn. [ME *continuen* < OFr. *continuer* < Lat. *continūare* < *continuus*, continuous < *continēre*, to hold together. See **CONTAIN**.] — **con•tin•u•a•ble** *adj.* — **con•tin•u•er** *n.*

con•tin•ued fraction (kən-tin'yood) *n.* A fraction whose numerator is a whole number and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction that has a denominator consisting of a whole number plus a fraction.

con•tin•u•ing education (kən-tin'yoo-ing) *n.* 1. An instructional program featuring recent advances in a particular area. 2. Instructional courses esp. for adult part-time students.

con•ti•nu•i•ty (kɒn'ti-nū-ō'i-tē, -nyoo-) *n.*, *pl.* **•ties**. 1. The state or quality of being continuous. 2. An uninterrupted succession or flow; a coherent whole. 3. a. A detailed script or scenario consulted to avoid discrepancies from shot to shot in a film. b. Spoken matter serving to link parts of a radio or television program so that no break occurs.

con•tin•u•o (kən-tin'yoo-ō') *n.*, *pl.* **•os**. *Mus.* A bass accompaniment, usu. on a keyboard instrument, in which numerals underneath the notes indicate the kinds of harmony to be played. [Ital. < Lat. *continuus*, continuous. See **CONTINUE**.]

con•tin•u•ous (kən-tin'yoo-əs) *adj.* 1. Uninterrupted in time, sequence, substance, or extent. See **Syns at continual**. 2. Attached together in repeated units. 3. *Math.* Of or relating to a line or curve that extends without a break or irregularity. — **con•tin•u•ous•ly** *adv.* — **con•tin•u•ous•ness** *n.*

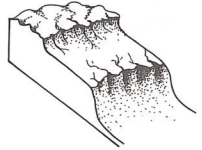
continuous creation theory *n.* See **Steady-state theory**.

continuous spectrum *n.* A spectrum without lines or bands, esp. one of radiation distributed over an uninterrupted range of wavelengths.

continuous variation *n.* *Genet.* Variation within a population in which a graded series of intermediate forms occurs between the extremes.

A	B	C	D
•	••••	••••	••••
E	F	G	H
••	••••	••••	••••
I	J	K	L
••	••••	••••	••••
M	N	O	P
••	••••	••••	••••
Q	R	S	T
••	••••	••••	••••
U	V	W	X
••	••••	••••	••••
Y	Z		
••	••••		

continental code



continental shelf

ă pat	oi boy
â pay	ou out
â care	oo took
ă father	oo boot
ê cut	ü cut
ē be	ûr urge
î pit	th thin
î pie	th this
îr pier	hw which
ô pot	zh vision
ô toe	ə about
ô paw	item

Stress marks:

' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictum (dik'sh-nēr'ē)

waist, used by European women in the 16th and 17th centuries. [Alteration of obsolete *verdynggale* < OFr. *verdugale* < OSp. *verdugado* < *verdugo*, stick, shoot of a tree < *verde*, green < Lat. *viridis* < *virere*, to be green.]

Fa·ruk I (fə-rōōk' I). See **Farouk I**.

Far West. A region of the U.S. orig. comprising all territories W of the Mississippi R.; now generally restricted to the area W of the Great Plains. — **Far' West'ern** *adj.*

f.a.s. also **F.A.S.** *abbr.* Free alongside ship.

fas·ces (fās'ez') *pl.n.* A bundle of rods bound around an ax with the blade projecting, carried before ancient Roman magistrates as an emblem of authority. [Lat., *pl.* of *fascis*, bundle.]

fas·ci·a (fāsh'ē-ə) *n.*, *pl.* **fas·ci·ae** (fāsh'ē-ē', fāsh'ē-ē). 1. Anat. A sheet or band of fibrous tissue that envelops, separates, or binds together muscles, organs, and other soft structures of the body. 2. A broad and distinct band of color. 3. (also fāsh'ē-ə). *Archit.* A flat horizontal band or member between moldings, esp. in a classical entablature. 4. (fā'shə). Chiefly *British*. The dashboard of a motor vehicle. [Lat., *band*.] — **fas·ci·al** *adj.*

fas·ci·ate (fāsh'ē-āt') also **fas·ci·at·ed** (-ā'tid) *adj.* 1. Bot. Abnormally flattened or coalesced, as certain stems. 2. Zool. Marked by broad bands of color, as certain insects. [Lat. *fasciatus* < *fascia*, band.]

fas·ci·a·tion (fās'ē-ā'shən, fāsh'ē-ē) *n.* 1. The act of binding up or fastening, as with bandages. 2. The manner in which something is bound up or fastened. 3. Bot. An abnormal flattening or coalescence of stems, as in broccoli.

fas·ci·cle (fās'fī-kəl) *n.* 1. A small bundle. 2. One of the parts of a book published in separate sections. 3. Bot. A bundle or cluster of stems, flowers, or leaves. 4. See **fasciculus**. [Lat. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.] — **fas·ci·cled** *adj.*

fas·ci·c·u·lar (fā-sīk'yo-lar) *adj.* Of, relating to, or composed of fascicles. — **fas·ci·c·u·lar·ly** *adv.*

fas·ci·c·u·late (fā-sīk'yo-lit) also **fas·ci·c·u·lat·ed** (-lā'tid) *adj.* Arranged in or formed of fascicles; fascicular. — **fas·ci·c·u·late·ly** *adv.* — **fas·ci·c·u·la·tion** *n.*

fas·ci·cule (fās'fī-kyōōl') *n.* See **fascicle**.

fas·ci·c·u·lus (fā-sīk'yo-las) *n.*, *pl.* -li (-lī'). A bundle of anatomical fibers, as of muscle. [Lat., fascicle. See **FASCICLE**.]

fas·ci·nate (fās'fā-nāt') *v.* -nat·ed, -nat·ing, -nates. — *tr.* 1. To hold an intense interest or attraction for. See **Syns at charm**. 2. To hold motionless; spellbind. 3. *Obsolete*. To bewitch. — *intr.* To be irresistibly charming or attractive. [Lat. *fascinare*, *fascināt*, to cast a spell on < *fascinum*, an evil spell, a phallic-shaped amulet.]

fas·ci·nat·ing (fās'fā-nā'ting) *adj.* Possessing the power to charm or allure; captivating. — **fas·ci·nat·ing·ly** *adv.*

fas·ci·na·tion (fās'fā-nā'shən) *n.* 1. The capability of eliciting intense interest or of being very attractive. 2. The state of being intensely interested or attracted: *listened in fascination*. 3. An attractive, intensely interesting quality or trait.

fas·ci·na·tor (fās'fā-nā'tor) *n.* 1. One that fascinates. 2. A woman's head scarf.

fas·cine (fā-sēn', fə-) *n.* A cylindrical bundle of sticks bound together for use in construction, as of fortresses, earthworks, sea walls, or dams. [Fr. < Lat. *fascina* < *fascis*, bundle.]

fas·cism (fāsh'fīz-əm) *n.* 1. Often **Fascism**. a. A system of government marked by a totalitarian dictator, socioeconomic controls, suppression of the opposition, and usu. a policy of belligerent nationalism and racism. b. A political philosophy or movement based on or advocating such a system. 2. Oppressive dictatorial control. [Ital. *fascismo* < *fascio*, group < Lat. *fascium*, neut. of Lat. *fascis*, bundle.] — **fas·cis'tic** (fāsh'fī-tik) *adj.*

fas·cist (fāsh'fīst) *n.* 1. Often **Fascist**. An advocate or adherent of fascism. 2. A reactionary or dictatorial person. — *adj.* 1. Often **Fascist**. Of, advocating, or practicing fascism. 2. **Fascist**. Of or relating to the Fascists. [Ital. *fascista* < *fascio*, group. See **FASCISM**.]

Fa·scis'ti (fā-shē'stē) *pl.n.* The members of a political party that controlled Italy under Benito Mussolini from 1922 to 1943. [Ital., *pl.* of *fascista*, fascist. See **FASCIST**.]

fash·ion (fāsh'ən) *n.* 1. The prevailing style or custom, as in dress. 2. Something, such as a garment, that is in the current mode. 3. The style of the social elite. 4. a. Manner or mode; way. b. A personal, often idiosyncratic manner. See **Syns at method**. 5. Kind or variety; sort. 6. Shape or form; configuration. — *tr.v.* -ion·ed, -ion·ing, -ions. 1. To give shape or form to; make. 2. To train or influence into a particular state or character. 3. To adapt, as to a purpose or an occasion; accommodate. 4. *Obsolete*. To contrive. — *idiom.* after (or in) a fashion. In some way or other, esp. to a limited extent. [ME *facioun* < OFr. *façon*, appearance, manner < Lat. *faciō*, *factiō*, a making < *faciō*, p.p. of *facere*, to make, do. See **dhē-**.] — **fash·ion·er** *n.*

fash·ion·a·ble (fāsh'ən-ə-bal) *adj.* 1. Conforming to the current style; stylish. 2. Associated with or frequented by persons of fashion. — *n.* A stylish person. — **fash·ion·a·bil·i·ty**, **fash·ion·a·ble·ness** *n.* — **fash·ion·a·bly** *adv.*

fashion plate *n.* 1. A person who consistently wears the latest fashions. 2. An illustration of current styles in dress.



fasces

fast (fāst) *adj.* **fast·er**, **fast·est**. 1. Acting, moving, or capable of acting or moving quickly; swift. 2. Accomplished in relatively little time. 3. Indicating a time somewhat ahead of the actual time: *The clock is fast*. 4. Adapted to or suitable for rapid movement. 5. Designed for or compatible with a short exposure time: *fast film*. 6. a. Dissipated; wild: *a fast crowd*. b. Flouting moral standards; sexually promiscuous. 7. Resistant, as to destruction or fading: *fast colors*. 8. Firmly fixed or fastened. 9. Fixed firmly in place; secure. 10. Firm in loyalty. 11. Lasting; permanent. 12. Deep; sound: *in a fast sleep*. — *adv.* **faster**, **fastest**. 1. In a secure manner; tightly. 2. To a sound degree; deeply. 3. In a rapid manner; quickly. 4. In quick succession. 5. Ahead of the correct or expected time. 6. In a dissipated, immoderate way. 7. *Archaic*. Close by; near. [ME < OE *fast*, firm, fixed. See **past-**.]

Syns: fast, rapid, swift, fleet, speedy, quick, hasty, expeditious. These adjectives refer to something marked by great speed. *Fast* and *rapid* are often used interchangeably, though *fast* is more often applied to the person or thing in motion, and *rapid*, to the activity or movement involved: *a fast runner*; *rapid strides*. *Swift* suggests smoothness and sureness of movement (a swift current), and *fleet*, lightness of movement (The cheetah is the fleetest of animals). *Speedy* refers to velocity (a speedy train) or to promptness or hurry (a speedy resolution to the problem). *Quick* most often applies to what takes little time or to what is prompt: a quick snack; her quick reaction. *Hasty* implies hurried action (a hasty visit) and often a lack of care or thought (regretted the hasty decision). *Expeditious* suggests rapid efficiency: sent the package by the most expeditious means. See also **Syns at faithful**.

fast² (fāst) *intr.v.* **fast·ed**, **fast·ing**, **fasts**. 1. To abstain from food. 2. To eat very little or abstain from certain foods, esp. as a religious discipline. — *n.* 1. The act or practice of fasting. 2. A period of fasting. [ME *fasten* < OE *fastian*. See **past-**.]

fast·back (fāst'bāk') *n.* An automobile designed with a curving downward slope from roof to rear.

fast·ball (fāst'bōl') *n.* Baseball. A pitch thrown at the pitcher's maximum speed.

fast break *n.* Sports. A rush by the offense toward the goal before the defense is ready.

fast·ten (fāst'an) *v.* -ten·ed, -ten·ing, -tens. — *tr.* 1. To attach firmly to something else, as by pinning or nailing. 2. a. To make fast or secure. b. To close, as by fixing firmly in place. 3. To fix or direct steadily: *fastened her gaze on me*. 4. To place; attribute. 5. To impose (oneself) without welcome. — *intr.* 1. To become attached, fixed, or joined. 2. To take firm hold; cling fast. 3. To focus steadily; concentrate. [ME *fasten* < OE *fastnian*. See **past-**.] — **fast·ten·er** *n.*

fast·ten·ing (fāst'ən-ing) *n.* Something, such as a hook, used to attach one thing to another firmly.

fast food *n.* Inexpensive food, such as hamburgers, prepared and served quickly. — **fast·food'** (fāst'fōōd') *adj.*

fast·for·ward or **fast forward** (fāst-fōr'wārd) *n.* 1. a. A function on a recording device, such as a videocassette player, that permits rapid advancement of the tape. b. The mechanism, such as a button, that activates this function. 2. *Informal*. A rapidly changing situation. — **fast·for·ward** *v.*

fast·tid·i·ous (fā-stīd'ē-əs, fə-) *adj.* 1. Possessing or displaying meticulous attention to detail. 2. Difficult to please; exacting. 3. Excessively scrupulous or sensitive, esp. in matters of taste or propriety. [ME, squeamish, particular, haughty < OFr. *fastidieux* < Lat. *fastidiosus* < *fastidium*, squeamishness, haughtiness, prob. < *fastus*, disdain.] — **fast·tid·i·ous·ly** *adv.* — **fast·tid·i·ous·ness** *n.*

fast·tig·i·ate (fā-stīg'ē-īt) also **fast·tig·i·at·ed** (-ē-ā'tid) *adj.* Bot. Having erect branches tapering toward the top, as in the Lombardy poplar. [Med.Lat. *fastigiatus*, high < Lat. *fastigium*, apex, height.] — **fast·tig·i·ate·ly** *adv.*

fast·tig·i·um (fā-stīg'ē-əm) *n.* The period of maximum severity of a disease or fever. [Lat. *fastigium*, apex, height.]

fast lane *n.* *Informal*. A reckless, self-indulgent, and free-spending sphere of activity. — **fast·lane'** (fāst'lān') *adj.*

fast·ness (fāst'nīs) *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being fast, esp.: a. Firmness; security. b. Rapidity; swiftness. 2. The quality or condition of color retention; colorfastness. 3. a. A secure or fortified place. b. A remote, secret place.

fast one *n.* *Informal*. A shrewd trick or swindle; a deceitful or treacherous act.

fast-talk (fāst'tōk') *tr.v.* -talk·ed, -talk·ing, -talks. *Informal*. To persuade, mislead, or obtain with a smooth line of talk: *fast-talked him out of his money*. — **fast·talk·er** *n.*

fast track *n.* *Informal*. The quickest and most direct route to achieve a goal, as in professional advancement. — **fast·track'** (fāst'trāk') *adj.* — **fast track'er** *n.*

fat (fāt) *n.* 1. a. The ester of glycerol and fatty acids. b. Any of various organic compounds constituting the esters of glycerol and fatty acids. c. A mixture of such compounds occurring in organic tissue, esp. in the adipose tissue of animals and in the seeds, nuts, and fruits of plants. d. Animal tissue containing such substances. e. A solidified animal or vegetable oil. 2. Obesity; corpulence. 3. The best or richest part. 4. Unnecessary excess. — *adj.* **fat·ter**, **fat·test**. 1. Having much

too much fat or flesh; plump or obese. 2. Greasy. 3. Abounding in desirable elements; productive; rich. 5. Having an abundance of something. 6. a. Yielding profit or plenty. b. Prosperous; wealthy. 7. a. Thick; luscious. — *tr.* & *intr.v.* **fat·ted**, **fat·tin·g**. 1. To come fat; fatten. — *idiom.* **fat chance**. 1. A small chance. [ME < OE *fætt*, fatted. See **fat'ness** *n.*

Syns: fat, obese, corpulent, fleshy, rotund, plump, chubby. These adjectives

abundance and often an excess of flesh. *Plump* and *chubby* generally have negative connotations. *Obese* and *corpulent* imply

woman of robust frame... though (Charlotte Brontë). He was corpulent but

fleshy implies a not necessarily excessive

fleshly arms. Portly refers to bulk or imposing bearing, and stout, to a

portly, rubicund man of middle age. Millet is known for his paintings of

means short and fat: pudgy fingers. The

ness of figure, often in a squat person. A

specimen of prosperity" (George Eliot). To

apply to a pleasing fullness: a plump

fat·tal (fāt'l) *adj.* 1. Causing or causing

2. Causing ruin or destruction; disastrous;

portance; fateful. 4. Concerned with

5. *Obsolete*. Having been destined. [Ofr. < Lat. *fatālis* < *fatum*, prophesy.]

fat·tal·ism (fāt'l-iz-əm) *n.* 1. The doctrine of

predetermined and unalterable. 2. a. *fat·tal·ist* *n.* — **fat·tal·is'tic** *adj.*

fat·tal·i·ty (fāt'l-ē-ty) *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. The

from an accident or a disaster. b. *Consequence*. 2. The ability to cause or

quality of being determined by fate. 3. *Destiny*. 5. The quality of being doomed.

fatality rate *n.* See **death rate**.

fat·tal·i·ty (fāt'l-ē-ty) *adv.* 1. So as to cause

injured. 2. So as to result in disaster. 3. *By*

the decree of fate; inevitably.

fat·ta mor·ga·na (fāt'tə mōr-gā'nə) *n.* A

mirage, Morgan le Fay (< the b caused it): *fata, fairy* (< Vlat. *fata*, + *Morgana*, Morgan (prob. < OIr. *fata*)).

fat·bāck (fāt'bāk') *n.* The strip of fat on a

side of pork, usu. dried and salted.

fat body *n.* 1. A food reserve of fatty

of certain insects. 2. A mass of fat in the

genital glands in some amphibians.

fat cat *n.* *Slang*. 1. A wealthy and

2. A wealthy contributor to a political

fat cell *n.* Any of various cells found in

specialized for the storage of fat.

Fat City or **fat city** *n.* *Slang*. A condition

characterized by great prosperity.

fate (fāt) *n.* 1. a. The supposed force

predetermines events. b. The inevitable

this force. 2. A final result or consequence.

3. Unfavorable destiny; doom. 4. *The*

The three goddesses who control human

the. [ME < OFr. *fat* < Lat. *fatum*, p.p. of *fari*, to speak. See **dhē-**.]

fat·ed (fāt'ed) *adj.* 1. Governed or

2. Condemned to death or destruction.

fate·ful (fāt'fəl) *adj.* 1. Vitrally affecting

being of great consequence; momentous.

2. Controlled by or as if by fate; predestined or disastrous; fatal. 4. Ominous.

a fateful sign. — **fate·ful·ly** *adv.*

fat or fath. *abbr.* Fathom.

fat·head (fāt'hēd') *n.* *Slang*. A stupid

adj. — **fat·head·ed·ly** *adv.* — **fat·ther**

(fāt'thər) *n.* 1. A man who is

2. A male parent of an animal. 3. A

who creates, originates, or founds a

form; a prototype. 6. **Father**. a. The

Christian Trinity. 7. An elderly

a title of respect. 8. One of the

9. Or **Father**. A church father.

b. Used as a title and form of address.

ing, -thers. — *tr.* 1. To procreate or

ent. 2. To act or serve as a father; to

found, or originate. 4. To acknowledge

5. a. To attribute the paternity, or assign

father. [ME *fader* < OE *fæder*. See **FATHER**.]

Father Christmas *n.* Chiefly *British*

father confessor *n.* 1. A priest with

in whom one confides.

Optronic Sciences LLC, Ex. 2014
BOE Technology Group Co., Ltd. v. Optronic Sciences LLC, IPR2024-01133
Page 7 of 7