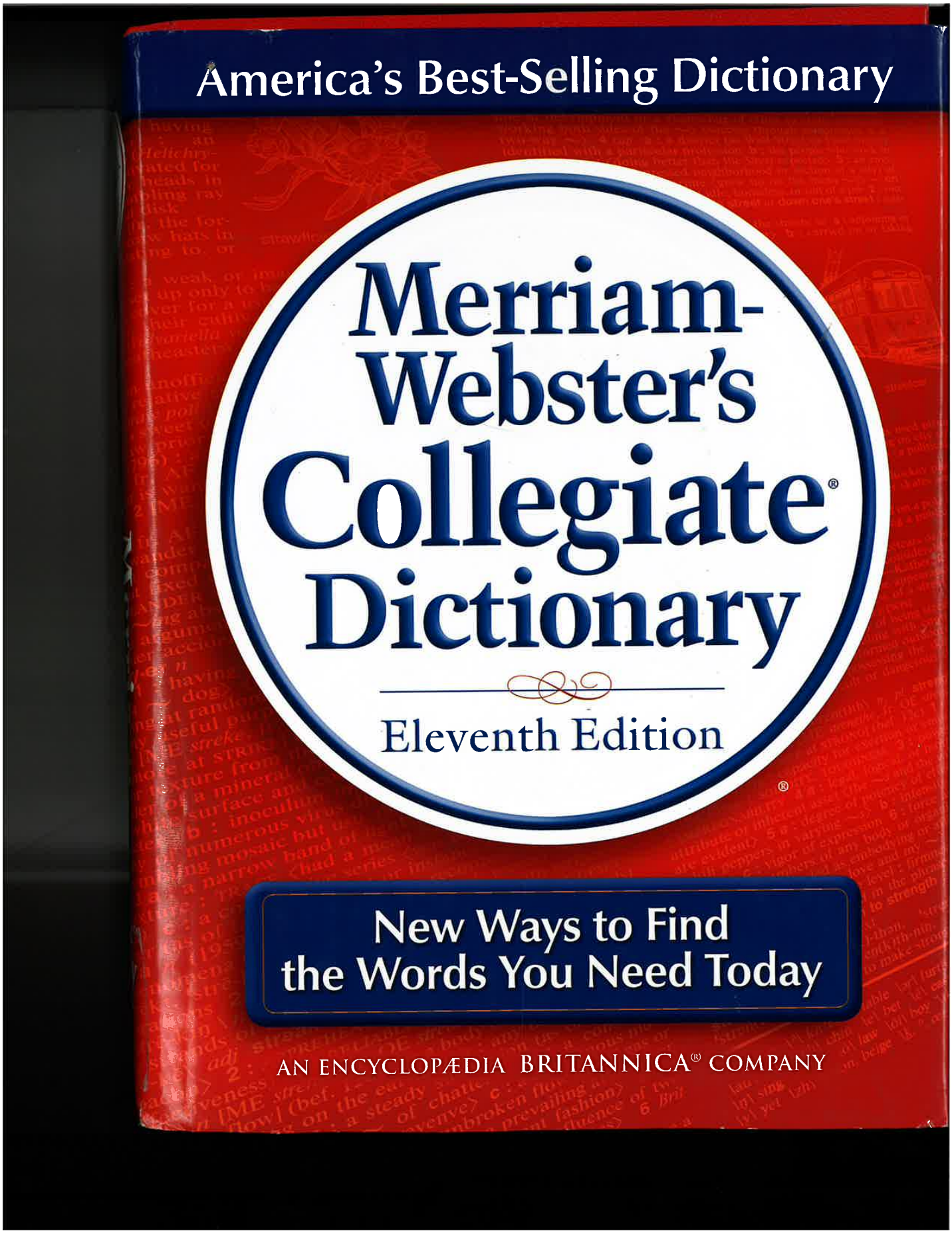

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²rise \'rīz *also* 'rīs\ *n* (15c) **1 a :** a spot higher than surrounding ground : HILLTOP **b :** an upward slope ⟨a ~ in the road⟩ **2 :** an act of rising or a state of being risen: as **a :** a movement upward : ASCENT **b :** emergence (as of the sun) above the horizon **c :** the upward movement of a fish to seize food or bait **3 :** BEGINNING, ORIGIN ⟨the river had its ~ in the mountain⟩ **4 :** the distance or elevation of one point above another **5 a :** an increase esp. in amount, number, or volume **b** *chiefly Brit* : RAISE 3b **c :** an increase in price, value, rate, or sum ⟨a ~ in the cost of living⟩ **6 :** an angry reaction ⟨got a ~ out of him⟩ **7 :** the distance from the crotch to the waistline on pants

ris·er \'rī-zər\ *n* (15c) **1 :** one that rises (as from sleep) **2 :** the upright member between two stair treads **3 :** a stage platform on which performers are placed for greater visibility **4 :** a vertical pipe (as for water or gas) or a vertical portion of an electric wiring system **5 :** one of the straps that connects a parachutist's harness with the shroud lines

ris·i·bil·i·ty \ˌri-zə-'bi-lə-tē\ *n, pl* **-ties** (1620) **1 :** LAUGHTER **2 :** the ability or inclination to laugh — often used in pl. ⟨our *risibilities* support us as we skim over the surface of a deep issue —J. A. Pike⟩

ris·i·ble \'ri-zə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *risibilis*, fr. L *risus*, pp. of *ridēre* to laugh] (1557) **1 a :** capable of laughing **b :** disposed to laugh **2 :** arousing or provoking laughter; *esp* : LAUGHABLE **3 :** associated with, relating to, or used in laughter ⟨~ muscles⟩ — **ris·i·bly** \-blē\ *adv*

ris·i·bles \-bəlz\ *n pl* (1785) : sense of the ridiculous : sense of humor

¹rising *n* (14c) : INSURRECTION, UPRISING

²rising *adv* (ca. 1772) : approaching a stated age : NEARLY ⟨a red cow ~ four years old —*Lancaster (Pa.) Jour.*⟩

rising diphthong *n* (1888) : a diphthong in which the second element is more sonorous than the first (as \wi\ in \'kwi\ *quit*)

rising rhythm *n* (1881) : rhythm with stress occurring regularly on the last syllable of each foot — compare FALLING RHYTHM

rising star *n* (1767) : a person or thing that is growing quickly in popularity or importance in a particular field ⟨a *rising star* in politics⟩

¹risk \'risk\ *n* [F *risque*, fr. It *rischio*] (ca. 1661) **1 :** possibility of loss or injury : PERIL **2 :** someone or something that creates or suggests a hazard **3 a :** the chance of loss or the perils to the subject matter of an insurance contract; *also* : the degree of probability of such loss **b :** a person or thing that is a specified hazard to an insurer **c :** an insurance hazard from a specified cause or source ⟨war ~⟩ **4 :** the chance that an investment (as a stock or commodity) will lose value — **risk·less** \'ris-kləs\ *adj* — **at risk :** in a state or condition marked by a high level of risk or susceptibility ⟨patients *at risk* of infection⟩

²risk *vt* (ca. 1687) **1 :** to expose to hazard or danger ⟨~*ed* her life⟩ **2 :** to incur the risk or danger of ⟨~*ed* breaking his neck⟩ — **risk·er** *n*

risk capital *n* (1944) : VENTURE CAPITAL

risk factor *n* (1949) : something that increases risk or susceptibility

risky \'ris-kē\ *adj* **risk·i·er; -est** (1827) : attended with risk or danger : HAZARDOUS *syn* see DANGEROUS — **risk·i·ness** *n*

ri·sor·gi·men·to \(ˌ)rē-ˌzȯr-ji-'men-(ˌ)tō, -ˌsȯr-\ *n, pl* **-tos** [It, lit., rising again, fr. *risorgere* to rise again, fr. L *resurgere* — more at RESURRECTION] (1902) **1** *often cap* : the 19th century movement for Italian political unity **2 :** a time of renewal or renaissance : REVIVAL

ri·sot·to \ri-'sȯ-(ˌ)tō, -'zȯ-\ *n, pl* **-tos** [It, fr. *riso* rice — more at RICE] (1855) : rice cooked usu. in meat or seafood stock and seasoned (as with Parmesan cheese or saffron)

ris·per·i·done \ri-'sper-ə-ˌdōn\ *n* [perh. fr. fluor- + *is-* + *piperidine* + *-one*] (1988) : an antipsychotic drug $C_{23}H_{27}FN_4O_2$ used esp. to treat schizophrenia

ris·qué \ri-'skā\ *adj* [F, fr. pp. of *risquer* to risk, fr. *risque*] (1867) : verging on impropriety or indecency : OFF-COLOR ⟨a ~ joke⟩

rit *abbr* ritardando

Rit·a·lin \'ri-tə-lən\ *trademark* — used for a preparation of methylphenidate

ri·tard \ri-'tärd\ *n* (ca. 1890) : RITARDANDO

¹ri·tar·dan·do \ri-ˌtär-'dän-(ˌ)dō, ˌrē-\ *adv or adj* [It, fr. L *retardandum*, gerund of *retardare* to retard] (ca. 1811) : with a gradual slackening in tempo — used as a direction in music

²ritardando *n, pl* **-dos** (1889) : a ritardando passage

rite \'rīt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *ritus*; akin to Gk *arithmos* number — more at ARITHMETIC] (14c) **1 a :** a prescribed form or manner governing the words or actions for a ceremony **b :** the ceremonial practices of a church or group of churches **2 :** a ceremonial act or action ⟨initiation ~s⟩ **3 :** a division of the Christian church using a distinctive liturgy

rite of passage (1909) : a ritual associated with a crisis or a change of status (as marriage, illness, or death) for an individual

ri·to·na·vir \ˌrī-'tō-nə-ˌvir, -'tā-, ri-\ *n* [*rito-* (perh. by shortening & alter. fr. *protease*) + *-navir* (as in *saquinavir*)] (1995) : an antiviral protease inhibitor $C_{37}H_{48}N_6O_5S_2$ administered orally to treat HIV infection and AIDS

ri·tor·nel·lo \ˌri-tər-'ne-(ˌ)lō, ˌri-ˌtȯr-\ *n, pl* **-nel·li** \-'ne-(ˌ)lē\ *or* **-nellos** [It, dim. of *ritorno* return, fr. *ritornare* to return, fr. *ri-* re- + *tornare* to turn, fr. L, to turn on a lathe — more at TURN] (1675) **1 a :** a short recurrent instrumental passage in a vocal composition **b :** an instrumental interlude in early opera **2 :** a tutti passage in a concerto or rondo refrain

¹rit·u·al \'ri-chə-wəl, -chəl; 'rich-wəl\ *adj* [L *ritualis*, fr. *ritus* rite] (1570) **1 :** of or relating to rites or a ritual : CEREMONIAL ⟨a ~ dance⟩ **2 :** according to religious law ⟨~ purity⟩ **3 :** done in accordance with social custom or normal protocol ⟨~ handshakes⟩ ⟨~ background checks⟩ — **rit·u·al·ly** *adv*

²ritual *n* (1649) **1 :** the established form for a ceremony; *specif* : the order of words prescribed for a religious ceremony **2 a :** ritual observance; *specif* : a system of rites **b :** a ceremonial act or action **c :** an act or series of acts regularly repeated in a set precise manner

rit·u·al·ism \'ri-chə-wə-ˌli-zəm, -chə-ˌli-; 'rich-wə-\ *n* (1843) **1 :** the use of ritual **2 :** excessive devotion to ritual — **rit·u·al·ist** \-list\ *n* — **rit·u·al·is·tic** \ˌri-chə-wə-'lis-tik, -chə-'lis-; ˌrich-wə-\ *adj* — **rit·u·al·is·ti·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

rit·u·al·ize \-ˌliz\ *vb* **-ized; -iz·ing** *vi* (1842) : to practice ritualism ~ *vt* **1 :** to make a ritual of **2 :** to impose a ritual on — **rit·u·al·i·za·tion** \ri-chə-wə-lə-'zā-shən, -chə-lə-; ˌrich-wə-\ *n*

ritzy \'rit-sē\ *adj* **ritz·i·er; -est** [*Ritz* hotels, noted for their opulence] (1920) **1 :** SNOBBISH **2 :** impressively or ostentatiously fancy or stylish : FASHIONABLE, POSH ⟨a ~ nightclub⟩ — **ritz·i·ness** *n*

riv *abbr* river

¹ri·val \'rī-vəl\ *n* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *rivalis* one using the same stream as another, rival in love, fr. *rivalis* of a stream, fr. *rivus* stream — more at RUN] (1577) **1 a :** one of two or more striving to reach or obtain something that only one can possess **b :** one striving for competitive advantage **2** *obs* : COMPANION, ASSOCIATE **3 :** EQUAL, PEER

²rival *adj* (1590) : having the same pretensions or claims : COMPETING

³rival *vb* **ri·valed** *or* **ri·valled; ri·val·ing** *or* **ri·val·ling** \'rīv-(ə-)liŋ\ *vt* (1605) : to act as a rival : COMPETE ~ *vt* **1 :** to be in competition with **2 :** to strive to equal or excel : EMULATE **3 :** to possess qualities or attitudes that approach or equal (those of another)

ri·val·rous \'rī-vəl-rəs\ *adj* (1812) : given to rivalry : COMPETITIVE

ri·val·ry \'rī-vəl-rē\ *n, pl* **-ries** (1598) : the act of rivaling : the state of being a rival : COMPETITION

rive \'rīv\ *vb* **rived** \'rīvd\; **riv·en** \'ri-vən\ *also* **rived**; **riv·ing** \'rī-viŋ\ [ME, fr. ON *rīfa*; akin to Gk *ereipein* to tear down] *vt* (14c) **1 a :** to wrench open or tear apart or to pieces : REND **b :** to split with force or violence **2 a :** to divide into pieces ⟨nations *riven* by civil war⟩ **b** : FRACTURE ~ *vi* : to become split : CRACK *syn* see TEAR

riv·er \'ri-vər\ *n, often attrib* [ME *rivere*, fr. AF, fr. VL *ripāria, fr. L fem. of *riparius* riparian, fr. *ripa* bank, shore; perh. akin to Gk *ereipein* to tear down] (14c) **1 a :** a natural stream of water of usu. considerable volume **b :** WATERCOURSE **2 a :** something resembling a river ⟨a ~ of lava⟩ **b** *pl* : large or overwhelming quantities ⟨drank ~s of coffee⟩ — **up the river :** to or in prison ⟨was sent *up the river*⟩

riv·er·bank \'ri-vər-ˌbaŋk\ *n* (1565) : the bank of a river

riv·er·bed \-ˌbed\ *n* (1833) : the channel occupied by a river

river blindness *n* (1953) : ONCHOCERCIASIS

riv·er·boat \-ˌbōt\ *n* (1565) : a boat for use on a river

river duck *n* (1837) : DABBLER b

riv·er·front \-ˌfrənt\ *n* (1855) : the land or area along a river

river horse *n* (1563) : HIPPOPOTAMUS

riv·er·ine \'ri-və-ˌrīn, -ˌrēn\ *adj* (1860) **1 :** relating to, formed by, or resembling a river **2 :** living or situated on the banks of a river

river otter *n* (1801) : any of various Old and New World otters (esp. genera *Lutra* and *Lontra*); *esp* : one (*Lontra canadensis*) of Alaska, Canada, and the conterminous U.S. found in aquatic environments from marine coastal regions to high mountains

riv·er·side \'ri-vər-ˌsīd\ *n* (14c) : the side or bank of a river

riv·er·ward \-wərd\ *or* **riv·er·wards** \-wərdz\ *adv or adj* (1833) : toward a river

¹riv·et \'ri-vət\ *n* [ME, clinch on a nail, rivet, fr. OF, fr. *river* to attach, rivet, prob. fr. *rive* border, edge, bank, fr. L *ripa*] (15c) : a headed pin or bolt of metal used for uniting two or more pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then beating or pressing down the plain end so as to make a second head

²rivet *vt* (15c) **1 :** to fasten with or as if with rivets **2 :** to upset the end or point of (as a metallic pin, rod, or bolt) by beating or pressing so as to form a head **3 :** to fasten or fix firmly ⟨stood ~*ed* by fright⟩ **4** : to attract and hold (as the attention) completely — **riv·et·er** *n*

riv·et·ing \'ri-və-tiŋ\ *adj* (1677) : having the power to fix the attention : ENGROSSING, FASCINATING ⟨a ~ story⟩ — **riv·et·ing·ly** \-lē\ *adv*

ri·vi·era \ˌri-vē-'er-ə, ri-'vyer-\ *n, often cap* [fr. the *Riviera*, region in southeastern France and northwestern Italy] (1766) : a coastal region frequented as a resort area and usu. marked by a mild climate

ri·vi·ère \ˌri-vē-'er, ri-'vyer\ *n* [F, lit., river, fr. OF *rivere*] (1879) : a necklace of precious stones (as diamonds)

riv·u·let \'ri-vyə-lət, -və-\ *n* [It *rivoletto*, dim. of *rivolo*, fr. L *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* stream — more at RUN] (1587) : a small stream

¹ri·yal *also* **ri·al** \rē-'yäl, -'yal\ *n* [Ar *riyāl*, fr. Sp *real* real] (1856) — see MONEY table

²riyal *var of* RIAL

rm *abbr* room

rms *abbr* root-mean-square

Rn *symbol* radon

¹RN \ˌär-'en\ *n* (1903) : REGISTERED NURSE

²RN *abbr* Royal Navy

RNA \ˌär-(ˌ)en-'ā\ *n* [*ribonucleic acid*] (1948) : any of various nucleic acids that contain ribose and uracil as structural components and are associated with the control of cellular chemical activities — compare MESSENGER RNA, RIBOSOMAL RNA, TRANSFER RNA

RNAi \ˌär-ˌen-ˌā-'ī\ *n* (1998) : RNA INTERFERENCE

RNA interference *n* (1998) : a posttranscriptional genetic mechanism that suppresses gene expression and in which double-stranded RNA cleaved into small fragments initiates the degradation of a complementary messenger RNA; *also* : a technique that artificially induces RNA interference

RNA polymerase *n* (ca. 1962) : any of a group of enzymes that promote the synthesis of RNA using DNA or RNA as a template

RN·ase \ˌär-'en-ˌās, -ˌāz\ *also* **RNA·ase** \ˌär-(ˌ)en-'ā-ˌās, -'ā-ˌāz\ *n* [*RNA + -ase*] (1957) : RIBONUCLEASE

RNA virus *n* (1963) : a virus (as a paramyxovirus or a retrovirus) whose genome consists of RNA

rnd *abbr* round

¹roach \'rōch\ *n, pl* **roach** *also* **roach·es** [ME *roche*, fr. AF *roche*, *rosche*] (13c) **1 :** a silver-green European freshwater cyprinid fish (*Rutilus rutilus*); *also* : any of various related fishes (as some shiners) **2 :** any of several American freshwater sunfishes (family Centrarchidae)

²roach *n* [origin unknown] (1794) **1 :** a curved cut in the edge of a sail to prevent chafing or to secure a better fit **2 :** a roll of hair brushed straight back from the forehead or side of the head

³roach *vt* (1818) **1 :** to cut (as a horse's mane) so that the remainder stands upright **2 :** to cause to arch; *specif* : to brush (the hair) in a roach — often used with *up*

⁴roach *n* [by shortening] (1845) **1 :** COCKROACH **2 :** the butt of a marijuana cigarette

roach back *n* (1874) : an arched back (as of a dog)

roach clip *n* (1968) : a metal clip that resembles tweezers and is used by marijuana smokers to hold a roach

road \'rōd\ *n* [ME *rode*, fr. OE *rād* ride, journey; akin to OE *rīdan* to ride] (14c) **1 :** ROADSTEAD — often used in pl. **2 a :** an open way for vehicles, persons, and animals; *esp* : one lying outside of an urban district : HIGHWAY **b :** ROADBED 2b **3 :** a route or way to an end, conclusion, or circumstance ⟨on the ~ to success⟩ **4 :** RAILWAY **5 :** a series of scheduled visits or appearances (as games or performances) at several locations or the travel necessary to make these visits ⟨the team is on the ~⟩ ⟨on tour with the musical's ~ company⟩ — **road·less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **down the road :** in or into the future

road·abil·i·ty \ˌrō-də-'bi-lə-tē\ *n* (ca. 1914) : the qualities (as steadiness and balance) desirable in an automobile on the road

road agent *n* (1863) : a highwayman who formerly operated esp. on stage routes in unsettled districts

road·bed \'rōd-ˌbed\ *n* (ca. 1840) **1 a :** the bed on which the ties, rails, and ballast of a railroad rest **b :** the ballast or the upper surface of the ballast on which the ties rest **2 a :** the earth foundation of a road prepared for surfacing **b :** the part of the surface of a road traveled by vehicles

road·block \-ˌblāk\ *n* (1940) **1 a :** a barricade often with traps or mines for holding up an enemy at a point on a road covered by fire **b :** a road barricade set up esp. by law enforcement officers **2 :** an obstruction in a road **3 :** something that blocks progress or prevents accomplishment of an objective — **roadblock** *vt*

road hog *n* (1891) : a driver of an automotive vehicle who obstructs others esp. by occupying part of another's traffic lane

road-hold·ing \'rōd-ˌhōl-diŋ\ *n* (1932) *chiefly Brit* : the qualities of an automobile that tend to make it respond precisely to the driver's steering

road·house \'rōd-ˌhaùs\ *n* (1857) : an inn or tavern usu. outside city limits providing liquor and usu. meals, dancing, and often gambling

road·ie \'rō-dē\ *n* [*road* + *-ie*] (1969) : a person who works (as by moving heavy equipment) for traveling entertainers

road·kill \'rōd-ˌkil\ *n* (1972) **1 :** the remains of an animal that has been killed on a road by a motor vehicle **2 :** one that falls victim to intense competition ⟨political ~⟩ — **road-killed** \-ˌkild\ *adj*

road map *n* (1883) **1 :** a map showing roads esp. for automobile travel **2 :** a detailed plan to guide progress toward a goal **b :** a detailed explanation

road metal *n* (1818) : broken stone or cinders used in making and repairing roads or ballasting railroads

road racing *n* (1828) : racing over public roads; *esp* : automobile racing over roads or over a closed course designed to simulate public roads — **road race** *n*

road rage *n* (1988) : a motorist's uncontrolled anger that is usu. provoked by another motorist's irritating act and is expressed in aggressive or violent behavior

road rash *n* (1976) : mild to severe skin abrasion resulting from a fall (as from a bicycle or motorcycle) which usu. involves sliding on a hard rough surface

road roller *n* (ca. 1876) : one that rolls roadways; *specif* : a machine with heavy wide smooth rollers for compacting roadbeds

road-run·ner \'rōd-ˌrə-nər\ *n* (1856) : a largely terrestrial bird (*Geococcyx californianus*) of the cuckoo family that has a long tail and a crest, is a speedy runner, and inhabits arid regions from the southwestern U.S. to Mexico; *also* : a closely related bird (*G. velox*) of Mexico and Central America



roadrunner

road show *n* (1908) **1 :** a theatrical performance given by a troupe on tour **2 :** a special engagement of a new motion picture usu. at increased prices **3 :** a promotional presentation or meeting conducted in a series of locations

road·side \'rōd-ˌsīd\ *n* (1744) : the strip of land along a road : the side of a road — **roadside** *adj*

road·stead \'rōd-ˌsted\ *n* (1556) : a place less enclosed than a harbor where ships may ride at anchor

road·ster \'rōd-stər\ *n* (ca. 1812) **1 a :** a horse suitable for riding or driving on roads **b :** a utility saddle horse of the hackney type **2 a :** a light carriage : BUGGY **b :** an automobile with an open body that seats two and has a folding fabric top and often a luggage compartment or rumble seat in the rear

road test *n* (1906) **1 :** a test of a vehicle under practical operating conditions on the road **2 :** a test on the road of a person's driving ability as a requirement for a driver's license — **road test** *vt*

road trip *n* (1953) **1 :** a trip taken by a sports team to play one or more away games **2 :** an extended trip in a motor vehicle — **road–trip** *vi*

road warrior *n* (1982) : a person who travels frequently esp. on business

road·way \'rōd-ˌwā\ *n* (1598) **1 a :** the strip of land over which a road passes **b :** ROAD; *specif* : ROADBED 2b **2 :** the part of a bridge used by vehicles

road·work \-ˌwərk\ *n* (1802) **1 :** work done in constructing or repairing roads **2 :** conditioning for an athletic contest (as a boxing match) consisting mainly of long runs

road·worthy \-ˌwər-thē\ *adj* (1819) : fit for use on the road ⟨a ~ vehicle⟩ — **road·wor·thi·ness** *n*

roam \'rōm\ *vb* [ME *romen*] *vi* (14c) **1 :** to go from place to place without purpose or direction : WANDER **2 :** to travel purposefully unhindered through a wide area ⟨cattle ~*ing* in search of water⟩ **3 :** to use a cellular phone outside one's local calling area ⟨~*ing* charges⟩ ~ *vt* **:** to ramble over or wander over *syn* see WANDER — **roam** *n* — **roam·er** *n*

roan \'rōn\ *adj* [ME, fr. OSp *roano*] (1530) : having the base color (as red, black, or brown) muted and lightened by admixture of white hairs ⟨a ~ horse⟩ ⟨a ~ calf⟩

roan *n* (1580) **1 :** an animal (as a horse) with a roan coat — usu. used when unqualified **2 :** the color of a roan horse — used when the base color is red

roan *n* [origin unknown] (1818) : sheepskin tanned with sumac and colored and finished to imitate morocco

roar \'rōr\ *vb* [ME *roren*, fr. OE *rārian*; akin to OHG *rērēn* to bleat] *vi* (12c) **1 a :** to utter or emit a full loud prolonged sound **b :** to shout with full force **2 a :** to make or emit a loud confused sound like that of a horse affected with roaring) ~ *vt* **1 :** to utter or proclaim with a roar **2 :** to cause to roar

²roar *n* (14c) **1 :** the deep cry of a wild animal (as a lion) **2 :** a loud deep cry (as of pain or anger) **3 :** a loud continuous confused sound ⟨the ~ of the crowd⟩ **4 :** a boisterous outcry

roar·er \'rōr-ər\ *n* (14c) **1 :** one that roars **2 :** a horse subject to roaring

¹roar·ing \'rōr-iŋ\ *adj* (14c) **1 :** making or characterized by a sound resembling a roar : LOUD ⟨~ applause⟩ **2 :** marked by prosperity esp. of a temporary nature : BOOMING **3 :** great in intensity or degree ⟨in the ~ heat⟩ ⟨a ~ success⟩ — **roar·ing·ly** *adv*

²roaring *adv* (1697) : EXTREMELY ⟨was ~ hungry —Herman Wouk⟩

³roaring *n* (ca. 1823) : noisy inhalation in a horse esp. upon exercising that is caused by paralysis and muscular atrophy of part of the larynx

roaring boy *n* (ca. 1590) : a noisy street bully esp. of Elizabethan and Jacobean England who intimidated passersby

roaring forties *n, often cap R&F* (1883) : a tract of ocean between roughly 40 and 50 degrees latitude south characterized by strong westerly winds and rough seas; *also* : these winds

¹roast \'rōst\ *vb* [ME *rosten*, fr. AF *rostir*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *rōsten* to roast] *vt* (13c) **1 a :** to cook by exposing to dry heat (as in an oven or before a fire) or by surrounding with hot embers, sand, or stones ⟨~ a potato in ashes⟩ **b :** to dry and parch by exposure to heat ⟨~ coffee beans⟩ **2 :** to heat (inorganic material) with access of air and without fusing to effect change (as expulsion of volatile matter, oxidation, or removal of sulfur from sulfide ores) **3 :** to heat to excess ⟨~*ed* by the summer sun⟩ **4 :** to subject to severe criticism or ridicule ⟨films have been ~*ed* by most critics —H. J. Seldes⟩ **5 :** to honor (a person) at a roast ~ *vi* **1 :** to cook food by heat **2 :** to undergo being roasted

²roast *n* (14c) **1 :** a piece of meat suitable for roasting **2 :** a gathering at which food is roasted before an open fire or in hot ashes or sand **3** : an act or process of roasting; *specif* : severe banter or criticism **4 :** a banquet honoring a person (as a celebrity) who is subjected to humorous tongue-in-cheek ridicule by friends

³roast *adj* (14c) : that has been roasted ⟨~ beef⟩

roast·er \'rōs-tər\ *n* (15c) **1 :** one that roasts **2 :** a device for roasting **3 :** something adapted to roasting: as **a :** a suckling pig **b :** a bird fit for roasting; *esp* : a young chicken larger than a broiler

roast-ing ear \'rōs-tiŋ-ˌir, *sense 2 usu* 'rō-sᵊn-ˌir *or* 'rōs-ˌnir\ *n* (1650) **1** : an ear of young corn roasted or suitable for roasting usu. in the husk **2** *chiefly Southern & Midland* : an ear of corn suitable for boiling or steaming

rob \'räb\ *vb* **robbed; rob·bing** [ME *robben*, fr. AF *rober*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *roubōn* to rob — more at REAVE] *vt* (13c) **1 a** (1) : to take something away from by force : steal from (2) : to take personal property from by violence or threat **b** (1) : to remove valuables without right from (a place) (2) : to take the contents of (a receptacle) **c** : to take away as loot : STEAL ⟨~ jewelry⟩ **2 a :** to deprive of something due, expected, or desired **b :** to withhold unjustly or injuriously ~ *vi* : to commit robbery — **rob·ber** *n*

usage Sense *vt* 1c, in which the direct object is the thing stolen, is sometimes considered to be wrong, or perhaps archaic. The sense has been in use since the 13th century and is found in earlier literature ⟨contrive to *rob* the honey and subvert the hive —John Dryden⟩. It is still in use though not as common as other senses ⟨then *robbed* $100 after the clerk fled —*Springfield (Mass.) Morning Union*⟩.

ro·ba·lo \rō-'bä-(ˌ)lō\ *n, pl* **-los** *or* **-lo** [Sp] (1857) : SNOOK 1

ro·band \'rō-ˌband, -bənd\ *n* [ME *robend*, *robond*, prob. fr. ON *rāband*, fr. *rā* sail yard + *band* band] (14c) : a piece of spun yarn or marline used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar

robber baron *n* (1878) **1 :** an American capitalist of the latter part of the 19th century who became wealthy through exploitation (as of natural resources, governmental influence, or low wage scales) **2 :** a business owner or executive who acquires wealth through ethically questionable tactics

robber fly *n* (1871) : any of a family (Asilidae) of predaceous dipteran flies including some resembling bumblebees

rob·bery \'rä-b(ə-)rē\ *n, pl* **-ber·ies** (13c) : the act or practice of robbing; *specif* : larceny from the person or presence of another by violence or threat

¹robe \'rōb\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, booty, clothing, robe, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *roubōn* to rob] (13c) **1 a :** a long flowing outer garment; *esp* : one used for ceremonial occasions or as a symbol of office or profession **b :** a loose garment (as a bathrobe) for informal wear esp. at home **2 :** COVERING, MANTLE ⟨peaks on the axis of the range in their ~s of snow and light —John Muir⟩ **3 :** a covering of pelts or fabric for the lower body used while driving or at outdoor events

²robe *vb* **robed; rob·ing** *vt* (14c) : to clothe or cover with or as if with a robe ~ *vi* **1 :** to put on a robe **2 :** DRESS

robe de cham·bre \ˌrōb-də-'shäⁿbrᵊ, -'shām-brə\ *n, pl* **robes de chambre** \ˌrōb(z)-\ [F] (1731) : DRESSING GOWN

rob·in \'rä-bən\ *n* [akin to D dial. *robijntje* linnet, Fris *robyntsje*] (1549) **1 a :** a small chiefly European thrush (*Erithacus rubecula*) resembling a warbler and having a brownish-olive back and orangish face and breast **b :** any of various Old World songbirds that are related to or resemble the European robin **2 :** a large No. American thrush (*Turdus migratorius*) with olivaceous to slate-gray upperparts, blackish head and tail, black and whitish streaked throat, and dull reddish breast and underparts

Rob·in Good·fel·low \'rä-bən-ˈgud-ˌfe-(ˌ)lō\ *n* (1531) : a mischievous sprite in English folklore

Robin Hood \-ˌhud\ *n* [*Robin Hood*, legendary Eng. outlaw who gave to the poor what he stole from the rich] (1597) : a person or group likened to a heroic outlaw; *esp* : one that robs the rich and gives to the poor

robin red·breast \-'red-ˌbrest\ *n* [ME (Sc) *Robyn redbrest*] (15c) : ROBIN

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