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REFERENCE

NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON SYDNEY AUCKLAND

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Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, is a revised and updated edition of
The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged.

International Phonetic Alphabet courtesy of International Phonetic Association

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data is available.

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Visit the Random House Reference Web site at www.randomwords.com
Printed in China.

10 9 8 7 6

ISBN: 978-0-375-42599-8
ISBN: 978-0-375-42605-6 (Deluxe Edition)
ISBN: 978-0-375-42609-4 (CD-ROM Edition)

primarily (pri mār'ō lē, -mer', pri'mer ə lē, -mor ə), *adv.* 1. essentially; mostly; chiefly; principally: They live primarily from farming. 2. in the first instance; at first; originally: Primarily a doctor, he later became a lawyer. [1610-20; PRIMARY + -LY]

prim-ary (pri'mer ē, -mā rē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* -ries. —*adj.* 1. first or highest in rank or importance; chief; principal: his primary goals in life. 2. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. 3. first in time; earliest; primitive. 4. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of primary school: the primary grades. 5. constituting or belonging to the first stage in any process. 6. of the nature of the ultimate or simpler constituents of which something complex is made up: Animals have a few primary instincts. 7. original; not derived or subordinate; fundamental; basic. 8. immediate or direct, or not involving intermediate agency: primary perceptions. 9. Social. (of social values or ideals) conceived as derived from the primary group and culturally defined as being necessary to the welfare of the individual and society. 10. Ornith. pertaining to any of the set of flight feathers situated on the distal segment of a bird's wing. 11. Elect. noting or pertaining to the circuit, coil, winding, or current that induces current in secondary windings in an induction coil, transformer, or the like. 12. Chem. a. involving or obtained by replacement of one atom or group. b. noting or containing a carbon atom united to no other or to only one other carbon atom in a molecule. 13. Gram. a. (of a derivative) having a root or other unanalyzable element as the underlying form. b. (of Latin, Greek, Sanskrit tenses) having reference to present or future time. Cf. **secondary** (def. 9). —*n.* 14. something that is first in order, rank, or importance. 15. U.S. Politics. a. Also called **primary election**, a preliminary election in which voters of each party nominate candidates for office, party officers, etc. Cf. **closed primary**, **direct primary**, **indirect primary**, **open primary**. b. a meeting of the voters of a political party in an election district for nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates for a convention, etc.; caucus. 16. See **primary color**. 17. Ornith. a primary feather. 18. Elect. a winding in a transformer or the like that carries a current and that induces a current in secondary windings. 19. Astron. a body in relation to a smaller body or smaller bodies revolving around it, as a planet in relation to its satellites. b. the brighter of the two stars comprising a double star. Cf. **companion** (def. 6). [1425-75; late ME (adj.) < L primarius of the first rank. See **PRIME**, -ARY] —**prim-ari-ness**, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. main, prime. 3. original; primeval. 5. beginning, opening. See **elementary**. —**Ant.** 1, 2, last. 2, final.

prim-ary ac'cent, the principal or strongest stress of a word. Also called **primary stress**.

prim-ary beam, Physics. See under **secondary beam**.

prim-ary care, medical care by a physician, or other health-care professional, who is the patient's first contact with and who provides access to the health-care system. [1970-75] —**prim-ary care**, *adj.*

prim-ary cell, Elect. a cell designed to produce electric current through an electrochemical reaction that is not efficiently reversible, so that the cell when discharged cannot be efficiently recharged by an electric current. [1900-05]

prim-ary col'or, 1. Art. a color, as red, yellow, or blue, that in mixture yields other colors. Cf. **complementary color** (def. 1), **secondary color**, **tertiary color**. 2. Optics. any of a set of monochromatic colors, as red, green, and blue, that are added to match or specify the chromaticity of a stimulus or sample. [1605-15]

prim-ary con'tact, Sociol. a communication or relationship between people that is characterized by intimacy and personal familiarity. Cf. **secondary contact**.

prim-ary de'viance, Sociol. the violation of a norm or rule that does not result in the violator's being stigmatized as deviant. Cf. **secondary deviance**.

prim-ary elec'tion, primary (def. 15a). [1785-95]

prim-ary gain, Psychiatry. the removal of emotional conflict or relief of anxiety that is the immediate benefit of a defense mechanism or neurotic symptom. Cf. **secondary gain**.

prim-ary group, Sociol. a group of individuals living in close, intimate, and personal relationship. Cf. **secondary group**. [1890-95]

prim-ary in'dustry, an industry, as agriculture, forestry, or fishing, that deals in obtaining natural materials. [1945-50]

prim-ary in'ten'tion, Logic. See under **intention** (def. 5a).

prim-ary let'ter, Print. a lowercase character having neither a descender nor an ascender, as a, c, e, i, m, n, o, r, s, u, v, w, x, z.

prim-ary mem'ory, Computers. See **main storage**.

prim-ary met'al, metal derived directly from ore rather than from scrap. Also called **virgin metal**. Cf. **secondary metal**.

prim-ary op'tical a'rea, Graphic Design. a point in or toward the upper left-hand corner of a printed page, advertisement, or the like, looked at first in reading. Abbr.: POA

prim-ary phlo'em, Bot. phloem derived directly from the growth of an apical meristem.

prim-ary proc'ess, Psychoanal. the generally unorganized mental activity characteristic of the unconscious and occurring in dreams, fantasies, and related processes. Cf. **secondary process**.

prim-ary prod'u'ce, Biol. any green plant or any of various microorganisms that can convert light energy or chemical energy into organic matter. [1925-30] —**prim-ary produc'tion**.

prim-ary qual'ity, Epistemology. any of the quali-

ties inherent in an object, namely quantity, extent, figure, solidity, and motion or rest. Cf. **secondary quality**. [1650-60]

prim-ary rain/bow, the most commonly seen rainbow, formed by light rays that undergo a single internal reflection in a drop of water. Cf. **secondary rainbow**. [1785-95]

prim-ary root, Bot. the first root produced by a germinating seed, developing from the radicle of the embryo. [1885-90]

prim-ary school, 1. a school usually covering the first three or four years of elementary school and sometimes kindergarten. 2. See **elementary school**. [1795-1805]

prim-ary sex' characteris'tic, Anat. any of the body structures directly concerned in reproduction, as the testes, ovaries, and external genitalia. Also called **prim-ary sex' char'acter**.

prim-ary spermat'ocyte, Cell Biol. See under **spermatocyte**. [1895-1900]

prim-ary stress. See **primary accent**. [1950-55]

prim-ary syph'ilis, Pathol. the first stage of syphilis, characterized by the formation of a chancre at the site of infection. [1900-05]

prim-ary tis'sue, Bot. any tissue resulting directly from differentiation of an apical meristem. [1870-75]

prim-ary type, Biol. a specimen used in the original description or illustration of a species.

prim-ary wave. Seismol. See **P wave**. [1915-20]

prim-ary xy'lem, Bot. xylem derived directly from the growth of an apical meristem.

prim-ate (pri'māt or, esp. for 1, pri'mit), *n.* 1. Eccles. an archbishop or bishop ranking first among the bishops of a province or country. 2. any of various omnivorous mammals of the order Primates, comprising the three suborders Anthropoidea (humans, great apes, gibbons, Old World monkeys, and New World monkeys), Prosimii (lemurs, lorises, and their allies), and Tarsioidae (tarsiers), esp. distinguished by the use of hands, varied locomotion, and by complex flexible behavior involving a high level of social interaction and cultural adaptability. 3. Archaic. a chief or leader. [1175-1225; ME *primat* dignitary, religious leader < LL *primat* (s. of *primas*), n. use of L *primas* of first rank, deriv. of *primus* first (see **PRIME**); (def. 2) taken as sing. of NL *Primates* PRIMATES, as if ending in -ate] —**prim-at'al**, *adj.*, *n.* —**prim-at'ial** (pri māt'shal), **prim-at'ical** (pri māt'ī kal), *adj.*

prim-ate of All' Eng'land (pri'mit), Ch. of Eng. a title of the archbishop of Canterbury. [1350-1400; ME]

prim-ate of Eng'land, Ch. of Eng. a title of the archbishop of York. [1350-1400; ME]

prim-ates (pri māt'ēz), *n.* the order comprising the primates. [1765-75; < NL pl. of L *primas* one of the first, chief, principal. See **PRIMATE**]

prim-ate-ship (pri māt'ship, -māt-, *n.* primacy (def. 2). [1625-35; PRIMATE + -SHIP]

prim-atol-o-gy (pri māt'ōl ōjē), *n.* the branch of zoology dealing with the primates. [1940-45; PRIMATE + -o- + -LOGY] —**prim-atol-o-gist**, *n.* —**prim-atol-o-gist**, *adj.*

prim-atol-o-gist, *n.* 1. a central American tree, *Cybisax donnell-smithii*, of the bignonia family, having showy, tubular yellow flowers. 2. Also called **white mahogany**, the hard, yellowish-white wood of this tree, used for making furniture. [1890-95; < Sp. lit., spring; so called from its early flowering; see **PRIMAVERAL**]

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train of powder to (a charge, mine, etc.). 28. to pour or admit liquid into (a pump) to expel air and prepare for action. 29. to put fuel into (a carburetor) before starting an engine, in order to insure a sufficiently rich mixture at the start. 30. to cover (a surface) with a preparatory coat or color, as in painting. 31. to supply or equip with information, words, etc., for use: The politician was primed by his aides for the press conference. 32. to harvest the bottom leaves from (a tobacco plant). —*v.i.* 33. (of a boiler) to deliver or discharge steam containing an excessive amount of water. 34. to harvest the bottom leaves from (a tobacco plant). [bef. 1000; 1910-15 for def. 5; (adj.) ME (< OF *prim*) < L *primus* first (superl. corresponding to prior *prior*); (n.) in part deriv. of the adj.; in part continuing ME *prim(e)* first canonical hour, OE *prim* < L *prima* (hora) first (hour); (v.) appar. deriv. of the adj.] —**prime/ness**, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. primary. 7. PRIME, PRIMEVAL, PRIMITIVE have reference to that which is first. PRIME means first in numerical order or order of development: *prime meridian*; *prime cause*. PRIMEVAL means belonging to the first or earliest ages: *the primeval forest*. PRIMITIVE suggests the characteristics of the origins or early stages of a development, and hence implies the simplicity of original things: *primitive tribes, conditions, ornaments, customs, tools*.

prime/ cost, that part of the cost of a commodity deriving from the labor and materials directly utilized in its manufacture. [1710-20]

prime/ field, Math. a field that contains no proper subset that is itself a field.

prime/ ide'al, Math. an ideal in a ring with a multiplicative identity, having the property that when the product of two elements of the ring results in an element of the ideal, at least one of the elements is an element of the ideal.

prime/ in'ter'est rate, Banking. See **prime rate**. Also called **prime/ lend'ing rate**.

prime/ly (prim'lē), *adv.* excellently. [1605-15; PRIME + -LY]

prime/ merid'ian, the meridian running through Greenwich, England, from which longitude east and west is reckoned. [1860-65]

prime/ min'ister, the principal minister and head of government in parliamentary systems; chief of the cabinet or ministry: *the British prime minister*. [1640-50] —**prime-min-is'ter'ial** (prim'min'ə stēr'ē al), *adj.* —**prime/min-is'ter-ship**, *n.* —**prime/ min'istry**.

prime/ mov'er, 1. Mech. a. the initial agent, as wind or electricity, that puts a machine in motion. b. a machine, as a water wheel or steam engine, that receives and modifies energy as supplied by some natural source. 2. means of towing a cannon, as an animal, truck, or tractor. 3. Also called **unimover**, a device for moving and does not itself move. 4. a person or thing that initiates or gives power and cohesion to something, as an idea, endeavor, or organization. [1935-40]

prime/ num'ber, Math. a positive integer that is not divisible without remainder by any integer except itself and 1, with 1 often excluded: *The integers 2, 3, 5, and 7 are prime numbers*. Also called **prime**. [1585-95]

prime/ num'ber the'o'rem, Math. the theorem that the number of prime numbers less than or equal to a given number is approximately equal to the given number divided by its natural logarithm. [1660-70]

prim'er (prim'ər or, esp. Brit., pri'mər), *n.* 1. an elementary book for teaching children to read. 2. any book of elementary principles: *a primer of phonetics*. 3. See **great primer**. 4. See **long primer**. [1300-1400; ME < ML *primarium*, n. use of neut. of *primarius* PRIMARY]

prim'er (pri'mər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that primes. 2. a cap, cylinder, etc., containing a compound that may be exploded by percussion or other means, used for firing a charge of powder. 3. a first coat or layer of paint, size, etc., given to any surface as a base, sealer, or the like. [1490-1500; PRIME (v.) + -ER']

prime/ rate, Banking. the minimum interest rate charged by a commercial bank on short-term business loans to large, best-rated customers or corporations. Also called **prime**, **prime interest rate**, **prime lending rate**. [1955-60]

prime/ ribs, a serving of the roasted ribs and meat from a prime cut of beef. Also, **prime/ rib**. [1955-60]

prim-e-ro (pri mār'ō), *n.* a card game fashionable in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. [1525-35; < Sp. lit., first < L *primarius* PRIMARY]

prime/ time, Radio and Television. the hours, generally between 8 and 11 p.m., usually having the largest audience of the day. [1955-60]

prim-e-val (pri mē'vəl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the first age or ages, esp. of the world: *primeval forms of life*. Also, **primeval**. [1765-75; < L *primevalis* (us) young (prim(us) PRIME + aev(um) AGE + -us adj. suffix) + -AL'] —**prim-e-val'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. primary, primordial, pristine. See **prime**.

prim-grav-i-da (pri'mi grav'ī dā), *n.*, *pl.* -das, -dae (-dē), *biol.* a woman pregnant for the first time. [1885-90; < NL equiv. to L *primi*, comb. form of *primus* first (see **PRIME**) + *gravidus*, form of *gravidus* pregnant (see **GRAVIDA**), on the model of *PRIMIPARA*]

primine (pri'min), *n.* Bot. the outer integument of an ovule. Cf. **secondine**. [1825-35; < L *prim(us)* first (see **PRIME**) + -INE]

priming (prim'ing), *n.* 1. the powder or other material used to ignite a charge. 2. the act of a person or

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pāt; set, shāl; if, ice; ox, over, order, oil, bōok, bōot; sit, up, ūge; chide; equal; thin, that; zh as in treasure. a = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallot, u as in circus; * as in fire (fī'r), hour (ou'r). l and r as in serve, and syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

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ISBN 978-0-375-42599-8



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