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Ex. 1015 - Page 1

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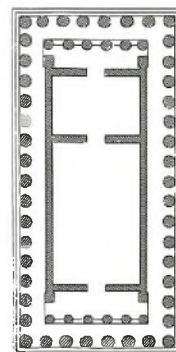
a. Medicine.
d or given to
inactive sub-
stant or test to
Something of
or reassures
the service of
in Late Latin
aphon of the
re, to please
following a
exp. expectations
ment itself.
ids an office
a proxy. b.
nt. 2. In a
be replaced
nal form of a
or which the
the ground
ho has a po-
ting of dish-
g or arrang-
The finding
ants. b. As-
ns. 3. Foot-
kick. b. A
(tē). 1. a. A
le mammals
y enveloping
d. Following
similar func-
sharks and
a flowering
from Latin
ative of *plai-*
plāk-1 in Ap-
mation of a
placenta. 2.
in California
munity with
in southeast
N. D. Roove-
rter, setting
e aboard the
ay
t of sand or
erals. 2. A
mineral con-
shoel, from
n placers by
1 California
very of gold
n, 6,739.
or disorder;
compliant.
Appendix.]
'id-nis) n.
York in the
inter.
skirt. 2. A
own.]
hlike scales
nd, surface;
ng. [French
2.]
dieval mode
ve its final
t chord im-
in *plagātis*,
in Medieval
lique, from
esort. 2. A
ere, usually
aggia, ulti-
ae, slanting
iarizing. 2.

Something plagiarized. [From *PLAGIARY*.] — *plā'gia-ris't* n.
— *plā'gia-ris'tic* adj.
plā-gia-rize (plā'jā-rīz') v. -rized, -riz-ing, -riz-es. — tr.
1. To use and pass off as one's own (the ideas or writings of an-
other). 2. To appropriate for use as one's own passages or ideas
from (another). — intr. To put forth as original to oneself the
ideas or words of another. — *plā'gia-riz'er* n.
plā-gia-ry (plā'jā-rē) n., pl. -ries. 1. Plagiarism. 2. Archai-
c. One who plagiarizes. [Latin *plagiarius*, kidnapper, plagiarist,
from *plagium*, kidnapping, from *plaga*, net. See *plāk-1* in Appen-
dix.]
plagio- pref. Slanting; inclining: *plagiotropism*. [Greek,
oblique, from *plagios*, from *plagos*, side. See *plāk-1* in Appendix.]
plā-gi-o-clase (plā'jē-a-klās', -klāz', plāj'ē-) n. Any of a
common rock-forming series of trichine feldspars, consisting of
mixtures of sodium and calcium aluminum silicates. Also called
oligoclase. [Greek *plagio-*, *plagio-* + Greek *klasís*, breaking (from
klas, to break).]
plā-gi-ot-ro-pism (plā'jē-ōt'rō-piz'm) n. Botany. The
tendency to grow at an oblique or horizontal angle. Used of roots,
stems, or branches. — *plā'gi-ot-ro-pic* (-trō'pik, -trō'pik)
adj. — *plā'gi-ot-ro-pi-cal-ly* adv.
plague (plāg) n. 1. A widespread affliction or calamity, espe-
cially one seen as divine retribution. 2. A sudden destructive
influx or injurious outbreak: a *plague of locusts*; a *plague of ac-*
cidents. 3. A cause of annoyance; a nuisance: "the *plague of so-*
cial jabbering" (George Santayana). 4. A highly infectious, usu-
ally fatal, epidemic disease, especially bubonic plague. — *plague*
tr.v. **plagued**, *plagu-ing*, *plagues*. 1. To pester or annoy per-
sistently or incessantly. See Synonyms at *harass*. 2. To afflict
with or as if with a disease or calamity: "Runaway inflation fur-
ther *plagued the wage- or salary-earner*" (Edwin O. Reischauer).
[Middle English *plage*, blow, calamity, plague, from Late Latin
plaga, from Latin, blow, wound. See *plāk-2* in Appendix. V., Mid-
dle English *plagen*, from Middle Dutch, from *playhe*, plague, from
Late Latin *plāga*.] — *plagu'er* n.
plā-guy also **plā-guey** (plā'gē) adj. Vexatious; bothersome.
— *plā'guy*, *plā'gui-ly* adv.
plāice (plās) n., pl. *plaices* or *plaic-es*. 1. A large edible ma-
rine flatfish (*Pleuronectes platessa*) of western European waters.
2. Any of various flatfishes, such as *Hippoglossoides platessoides*
of North American Atlantic waters, related to the plaice. [Middle
English, from Old French *plais*, from Vulgar Latin **plāix*, altera-
tion of Late Latin *platessa*, probably ultimately from Greek *platus*,
broad. See *plat-* in Appendix.]
plāid (plād) n. 1. A rectangular woolen scarf of a tartan pattern
worn over the left shoulder by Scottish Highlanders. 2. a. Cloth
with a tartan or checked pattern. b. A pattern of this kind.
[Scottish Gaelic *plaidie*.] — *plaid* adj.
plāid-ed (plād'id) adj. 1. Made of plaid or having a plaid pat-
tern. 2. Wearing a plaid.
plain (plān) adj. **plain-er**, **plain-est**. Abbr. *pln.* 1. Free from
obstructions; open; clear: *in plain view*. 2. Obvious to the mind;
evident: *make one's intention plain*. See Synonyms at *apparent*.
3. Not elaborate or complicated; simple: *plain food*. 4. Straight-
forward; frank or candid: *plain talk*. 5. Not mixed with other
substances; pure: *plain water*. 6. Common in rank or station;
average; ordinary: *a plain man*. 7. Not pretentious; unaffected.
8. Marked by little or no ornamentation or decoration. 9. Not
dye, twilled, or patterned: *a plain fabric*. 10. Lacking beauty or
distinction: *a plain face*. 11. Sheer; utter; unqualified: *plain stu-*
pidity. 12. Archaic. Flat; level. — *plain* n. Abbr. *pln.* 1. a. An
extensive, level, usually treeless area of land. b. A broad, level
expanse, as a part of the sea floor or a lunar mare. 2. Something
free of ornamentation or extraneous matter. — *plain* adv. *Infor-*
mal. Clearly; simply: *plain stubborn*. [Middle English, from Old
French, from Latin *plānus*. See *pele-2* in Appendix.] — *plain-ly*
adv. — *plain-ness* n.
SYNONYMS: *plain*, *modest*, *simple*, *unostentatious*, *unpreten-*
tious. The central meaning shared by these adjectives is "not or-
nate, ostentatious, or showy": *a plain hair style*; *a modest cottage*;
a simple dark suit; *an unostentatious office*; *an unpretentious*
country church.
ANTONYM: *ornate*.
plain-chant (plān'chānt') n. Roman Catholic Church. See
plainsong (sense 2). [French *plain-chant* (translation of Medieval
Latin *cantus plānus*): *plain*, plain; see *PLAIN* + *chant*, song; see
CHANT.]
plain-clothes man or **plain-clothes-man** (plān'klōz'mən,
-klōzhz'-) n. A member of a police force, especially a detective,
who wears civilian clothes on duty.
Plain-field (plān'fēld') n. A city of the north-east New Jersey south-
west of Newark. Settled in 1684, it was formerly a residential
town but has now become a trade and industrial center in a thick-
ly populated area. Population, 45,555.
plain-Jane (plān'jān') adj. Lacking adornment or pretension;
basic or simple.
plain-laid (plān'lād') adj. Made of three strands laid together
with a right-hand twist. Used of a rope.
Plain People (plān) pl.n. Members of the Mennonites, Amish,
or Dunkers, noted for their plain dress and simple style of life.
plain sailing n. Informal. Easy progress over a smooth and

direct course: *After the editing of the book had been finished, it
was plain sailing to the end of the project.* [Possibly variant of
plane sailing, navigation as if on a plane surface, disregarding the
curvature of the earth.]
Plains Indian (plānz') n. A member of any of the Native Amer-
ican peoples inhabiting the Great Plains of the United States and
Canada. The Plains Indians spoke a variety of unrelated languages
but shared certain cultural features such as nomadic buffalo hunt-
ing, the use of conical tipis, and a reliance on the horse in hunt-
ing and warfare.
plains-man (plānz'mən) n. An inhabitant or a settler of the
plains, especially of the prairie regions of the United States.
plain-song (plān'sōng', -sōng') n. Roman Catholic Church.
1. a. A Gregorian chant. b. A melody to which contrapuntal
voices are added in Gregorian chant. 2. Any medieval liturgical
music without strict meter and traditionally sung without accom-
paniment. In this sense, also called *plainchant*. [Translation of
Medieval Latin *cantus plānus*.]
plain-spo-ken (plān'spō'kən) adj. Frank; straightforward;
blunt. — *plain-spo'ken-ness* n.
plaint (plānt) n. 1. A complaint. 2. An utterance of grief or
sorrow; a lamentation. [Middle English, from Old French *plainte*,
from Latin *plāctus*, lament, from past participle of *plangere*, to
strike one's breast, lament. See *plāk-2* in Appendix.]
plain-text or **plain-text** (plān'tēkst') n. The original form of
a message as opposed to the encrypted form.
plain-tiff (plān'tif) n. Abbr. *plf.* Law. The party that insti-
tutes a suit in a court. [Middle English *plaintif*, from Anglo-
Norman *pleintif*, from Old French *plaintif*, aggrieved. See *PLAIN-*
TIVE.]
plain-tive (plān'tiv) adj. Expressing sorrow; mournful or mel-
ancholy. [Middle English *plaintif*, from Old French, aggrieved,
lamenting, from *plaint*, complaint. See *PLAIN*.] — *plain-tive-ly*
adv. — *plain-tive-ness* n.
Plain-view (plān'vyū) n. A city of northwest Texas south of
Amarillo. The city has large meat-packing and meat-processing
industries. Population, 22,187.
Plain-ville (plān'vil'). A town of central Connecticut south-
west of Hartford. It is a manufacturing center in a farming area.
Population, 16,401.
plain-weave n. A weave in which the filling threads and the
warp threads interlace alternately, forming a checkerboard pat-
tern. Also called *taffeta weave*.
plain-wo-ven (plān'wō'vən) adj. Made in plain weave.
plait (plāt, plāt) n. 1. A braid, especially of hair. 2. A pleat.
— *plait* tr.v. **plait-ed**, **plait-ing**, **plaits**. 1. To braid. 2. To
pleat. 3. To make by braiding. Middle English *pleit*, fold, braid,
possibly from *pleiten*, to fold, braid, alteration (influenced by Old
French *pleit*, fold) of Old French *plier*, *pleitr*, from Latin *plicare*,
to fold. See *plek-* in Appendix. — *plait'er* n.
plan (plān) n. 1. A scheme, program, or method worked out
beforehand for the accomplishment of an objective: *a plan of at-*
tack. 2. A proposed or tentative project or course of action: *had*
no plans for the evening. 3. A systematic arrangement of impor-
tant parts; an outline or a sketch: *the plan of a story*. 4. A draw-
ing or diagram made to scale showing the structure or arrange-
ment of something. 5. In perspective rendering, one of several
imaginary planes perpendicular to the line of vision between the
viewer and the object being depicted. — *plan* v. **planned**, **plan-**
ning, **plans**. — tr. 1. To formulate a scheme or program for the
accomplishment, enactment, or attainment of: *plan a campaign*.
2. To have as a specific aim or purpose; intend: *They plan to buy*
a house. 3. To draw or make a graphic representation of. — intr.
To make plans. [French, alteration (influenced by *plan*, flat sur-
face; see *PLAIN*) of *plant*, ground plan, map (from *planter*, to plant,
from Latin *plantāre*, from *planta*, sole of the foot. See *plat-* in
Appendix.)] — *plan'ner* n.
SYNONYMS: *plan*, *blueprint*, *design*, *project*, *scheme*, *strategy*.
The central meaning shared by these nouns is "a method or pro-
gram in accordance with which something is to be done or ac-
complished": *has no vacation plans*; *a blueprint for the reorgan-*
ization of the company; *social conventions that are a product of*
human design; *an urban-renewal project*; *a new scheme for power*
conservation; *a strategy for capturing a major market share*.
plan- pref. Variant of *plano-*.
plā-nar (plā'nār, -nār') adj. 1. Of, relating to, or situated in a
plane. 2. Flat: *a planar surface*. 3. Having a two-dimensional
characteristic. [Late Latin *plānāris*, flat, from Latin *plānus*. See
PLAIN.] — *plā-nar'i-ty* (plā'nār'i-tē) n.
plā-nar'i-an (plā'nār'ē-an) n. Any of various small, chiefly
freshwater turbellarian flatworms of the order Tricladida, having
soft, broad, ciliated bodies, a three-branched digestive cavity, and
the ability to regenerate body parts. [From New Latin *Plānāria*,
genus name, from feminine of Late Latin *plānārius*, on level
ground, from *plānus*, flat. See *pele-2* in Appendix.]
plā-na-tion (plā-nā'shən) n. The process of erosion and de-
position in which a nearly level surface is produced, as by streams,
wind, or ocean currents. [Latin *plānum*, flat surface; see *PLANE* +
-ATION.]
planch-et (plān'chēt) n. 1. A flat disk of metal ready for
stamping as a coin; a coin blank. 2. A small shallow metal con-
tainer in which a radioactive substance is deposited for the



plait



plan
Plan of the Parthenon,
Athens, Greece

ā pat	oi boy
pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
plānā-ry (plā'nār'ē)