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computer operation); also : relating to the acquisition of information about a distant object (as by radar or photography) without coming into physical contact with it (~ sensing) 5 : not arising from a primary or proximate action 6 : small in degree : SLIGHT (a ~ possibility) 7 : distant in manner : ALOOF — **re-mote-ly** *adv* — **re-mote-ness** *n*

remote *n* (1937) 1 : a radio or television program or a portion of a program originating outside the studio 2 : REMOTE CONTROL

remote control *n* (1904) 1 : control (as by radio signal) of operation from a point at some distance removed 2 : a device or mechanism for controlling something from a distance

re-mo-tion \ri-'mō-shən/ *n* (15c) 1 : the quality or state of being re-mote 2 : the act of removing; REMOVAL 3 *obs*: DEPARTURE

re-mount \rē-'maunt/ *vb* [ME, partly fr. *re-* + *mounten* to mount, partly fr. MF *remonter*, fr. *re-* + *monter* to mount] *vt* (15c) 1 : to mount (something) again (~ a picture) 2 : to furnish remounts to ~ *vt* 1 : to mount again 2 : REVERT

re-mount \rē-'maunt, (r)ē-'n/ *n* (1781) : a fresh horse to replace one no longer available

re-mov-al \ri-'mū-vəl/ *n* (1597) : the act or process of removing : the fact of being removed

re-move \ri-'mūv/ *vb* **re-moved**; **re-mov-ing** [ME, fr. OF *remouvoir*, fr. *L. removere*, fr. *re-* + *movere* to move] *vt* (14c) 1 *a* : to change the location, position, station, or residence of (~ soldiers to the front) *b* : to transfer (a legal proceeding) from one court to another 2 : to move by lifting, pushing aside, or taking away or off (~ your hat) 3 : to dismiss from office 4 : to get rid of : ELIMINATE (~ a tumor surgically) ~ *vi* 1 : to change location, station, or residence (removing from the city to the suburbs) 2 : to go away 3 : to be capable of being removed — **re-mov-abil-i-ty** \ri-'mūv-'bi-lə-tē/ *n* — **re-mov-able** *also re-move-able* \ri-'mūv-'ə-bəl/ *adj* — **re-mov-able-ness** \ri-'mūv-'ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **re-mov-ably** \ri-'mūv-'ə-bəl-ē/ *adv* — **re-mover** *n*

remove *n* (1553) 1 : REMOVAL; *specif*: MOVE 2c 2 *a* : a distance or interval separating one person or thing from another *b* : a degree or stage of separation

removed *adj* (ca. 1548) 1 *a* : distant in degree of relationship *b* : of a younger or older generation (a second cousin's child is a second cousin once ~) 2 : separate or remote in space, time, or character

REM sleep *n* (1965) : a state of sleep that recurs cyclically several times during a normal period of sleep and that is characterized by increased neuronal activity of the forebrain and midbrain, by depressed muscle tone, and esp. in humans by dreaming, rapid eye movements, and vascular congestion of the sex organs — called also *paradoxical sleep*, *rapid eye movement sleep*

re-mu-da \ri-'mū-də, -'myū-/ *n* [AmerSp, relay of horses, fr. Sp. exchange, fr. *remudar* to exchange, fr. *re-* + *mudar* to change, fr. *L. mutare* — more at MUTABLE] (ca. 1892) : the herd of horses from which those to be used for the day are chosen

re-mu-ner-ate \ri-'myū-nə-'rāt/ *vt* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L. *remuneratus*, pp. of *remunerare* to recompense, fr. *re-* + *munerare* to give, fr. *muner*, *munus* gift — more at MEAN] (1523) 1 : to pay an equivalent for (their services were generously remunerated) 2 : to pay an equivalent to for a service, loss, or expense : RECOMPENSE *syn* see PAY — **re-mu-ner-a-tor** \ri-'mū-nə-'rā-tər/ *n* — **re-mu-ner-a-to-ry** \ri-'mū-nə-'rā-tō-ri/ *adj*

re-mu-ner-a-tion \ri-'myū-nə-'rā-shən/ *n* (15c) 1 : something that remunerates : RECOMPENSE; PAY 2 : an act or fact of remunerating

re-mu-ner-a-tive \ri-'myū-nə-'rā-tiv, -'rā-/ *adj* (ca. 1677) 1 : serving to remunerate 2 : providing remuneration : PROFITABLE — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ness** *n*

Re-mus \rē-'mās/ *n* [L] : a son of Mars slain by his twin brother Romulus

re-nais-sance \rē-'nā-sən(t)s, -'zān(t)s, -'sāps, -'zāps, 'rē-nə-, chiefly Brit 'ri-'nā-sən(t)s/ *n*, often *attrib* [F, fr. MF, rebirth, fr. *renaître* to be born again, fr. *L. renasci*, fr. *re-* + *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] (1845) 1 *cap a* : the transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century, and marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature and by the beginnings of modern science *b* : the period of the Renaissance *c* : the neoclassic style of architecture prevailing during the Renaissance 2 *often cap* : a movement or period of vigorous artistic and intellectual activity 3 : REBIRTH, REVIVAL

Renaissance man *n* (1906) : a person who has wide interests and is expert in several areas

renal \rē-'nəl/ *adj* [F or LL; F *renal*, fr. LL *renalis*, fr. *L. renes* kidneys] (ca. 1656) : relating to, involving, or located in the region of the kidneys : NEPHRITIC

renal clearance *n* (1948) : CLEARANCE 3

re-na-scence \ri-'nā-sən(t)s, -'nā-/ *n*, often *cap* (1727) : RENAISSANCE

re-na-scent \ri-'nā-sən(t)/ *adj* [L. *renascent*, *renascens*, pp. of *renasci*] (ca. 1727) : rising again into being or vigor

re-na-ture \rē-'nā-čər/ *vt* **re-na-tured**; **re-na-tur-ing** \ri-'nā-čə-rɪŋ, -'nā-čə-rɪŋ/ [re- + *denature*] (1926) : to restore (as a denatured protein) to an original or normal condition — **re-na-tur-a-tion** \rē-'nā-čə-'rā-shən/ *n*

ren-con-ter \rē-'kɔn-tər, ren-'kān-tər/ or **ren-coun-ter** \ren-'kaun-tər/ *n* [re- + *conter*, fr. MF *rencontre*, fr. *re-* + *conter*, fr. F.] (1523) 1 : a hostile meeting or a contest between forces or individuals : COMBAT 2 : a casual meeting

ren-coun-ter \ren-'kaun-tər/ *vt* [MF *rencontrer* to meet by chance or in hostility, fr. *re-* + *encontrer* to encounter] (1549) *archaic* : to meet casually

rend \rēnd/ *vb* **rent** \rēnt/ *also* **rend-ed** \rēn-dəd/; **rend-ing** [ME, fr. OE *rendan*; akin to OFris *renda* to tear and perh. to Skt *randhva* hole] *vt* (bef. 12c) 1 : to remove from place by violence : WREST 2 : to split or tear apart or in pieces by violence 3 : to tear (the hair or clothing) as a sign of anger, grief, or despair 4 *a* : to lacerate mentally or emotionally *b* : to pierce with sound *c* : to divide (as a nation) into contesting factions ~ *vi* 1 : to perform an act of tearing or splitting 2 : to become torn or split *syn* see TEAR

ren-der \rēn-dər/ *vb* **ren-dered**; **ren-der-ing** \d(ə)-rɪŋ/ [ME *renden*, fr. MF *rendre* to give back, yield, fr. (assumed) VL *rendere*, alter. of *L. reddere*, partly fr. *re-* + *dare* to give & partly fr. *re-* + *-dere* to put — more at DATE, DO] *vt* (14c) 1 *a* : to melt down (~ suet); also : to

extract by melting (~ lard) *b* : to treat so as to convert into industrial fats and oils or fertilizer 2 *a* : to transmit to another : DELIVER *b* : GIVE UP, YIELD *c* : to furnish for consideration, approval, or information; as (1) : to hand down (a legal judgment) (2) : to agree on and report (a verdict) 3 *a* : to give in return or retribution *b* (1) : GIVE BACK, RESTORE (2) : REFLECT, ECHO *c* : to give in acknowledgment of dependence or obligation : PAY *d* : to do (a service) for another 4 *a* (1) : to cause to be or become : MAKE (enough rainfall... to ~ irrigation unnecessary — P. E. James) (~ed him helplessness) (2) : IMPART *b* (1) : to reproduce or represent by artistic or verbal means : DEPICT (2) : to give a performance of (3) : to produce a copy or version of (the documents are ~ed in the original French) (4) : to execute the motions of (~ a salute) *c* : TRANSLATE 5 : to direct the execution of : ADMINISTER (~ justice) 6 : to apply a coat of plaster or cement directly to ~ *vi* : to give recompense — **ren-der-able**

render *n* (1647) : a return esp. in goods or services due from a feudal tenant to his lord

ren-dez-vous \rān-di-'vü, -'dā-/ *n*, *pl* **ren-dez-vous** \-vüz/ [MF, fr. *rendez vous* present yourselves] (1591) 1 *a* : a place appointed for assembling or meeting *b* : a place of popular resort : HAUNT 2 : a meeting at an appointed place and time 3 : the process of bringing two spacecraft together

rendezvous *vb* **-voused** \-vuid/; **-vousing** \-vü-ɪŋ/; **-vouses** \-vüz/ *vi* (ca. 1645) : to come together at a rendezvous ~ *vt* 1 : to bring together at a rendezvous 2 : to meet at a rendezvous

ren-di-tion \rēn-'dɪ-shən/ *n* [obs. F, fr. MF, alter. of *reddition*, *redditiō*, fr. *L. reddere* to return] (1601) : the act or result of rendering; as *a* : SURRENDER *b* : TRANSLATION *c* : PERFORMANCE, INTERPRETATION

ren-dzi-na \rēn-'jē-nə/ [Pol *rdzina* rich limy soil] (1922) : any of a group of dark grayish brown intrazonal soils developed in grassy regions of high to moderate humidity from soft calcareous marl or chalk

ren-e-gade \rē-ni-'gād/ *n* [Sp *renegado*, fr. ML *renegatus*, fr. pp. of *renegare* to deny, fr. *L. re-* + *negare* to deny — more at NEGATE] (1583) 1 : a deserter from one faith, cause, or allegiance to another 2 : an individual who rejects lawful or conventional behavior

renegade *vt* **-gad-ed**, **-gad-ing** (ca. 1611) : to become a renegade

renegade *adj* (1705) 1 : having deserted a faith, cause, or religion for a hostile one 2 : having rejected tradition : UNCONVENTIONAL

re-nege \ri-'nig, -'neg, -'hæg, -'hæg/ *vb* **re-neged**; **re-neg-ing** [ML *renegare*] *vt* (1548) : DENY, RENOUNCE ~ *vi* 1 *obs* : to make a denial 2 : REVOKE 3 : to go back on a promise or commitment — **re-neg-er** *n*

re-ne-go-tia-ble \rē-ni-'gō-shē-'ə-bəl/ *adj* (1943) : subject to renegotiation (~ mortgages) (~ rates)

re-ne-go-ti-ate \rē-ni-'gō-shē-'āt/ *vt* (ca. 1934) : to negotiate again (as to adjust interest rates or repayments or to get more money) (~ a loan) (~ a contract) — **re-ne-go-ti-a-tion** \rē-ni-'gō-shē-'ā-shən, -'sē-'ā-/ *n*

re-new \ri-'ni:/ *vb* (14c) 1 : to make like new : restore to freshness, vigor, or perfection (as we ~ our strength in sleep) 2 : to make new spiritually : REGENERATE 3 *a* : to restore to existence : REVIVE *b* : to make extensive changes in : REBUILD 4 : to do again : REPEAT 5 : to begin again : RESUME 6 : REPLACE, REPLENISH (~ water in a tank) 7 *a* : to grant or obtain an extension of or on (~ a license) *b* : to grant or obtain an extension on the loan of (~ a library book) ~ *vi* 1 : to become new or as new 2 : to begin again : RESUME 3 : to make a renewal (as of a lease) — **re-new-er** *n*

syn RENEW, RESTORE, REFRESH, RENOVATE, REJUVENATE mean to make like new. RENEW implies a restoration of what had become faded or disintegrated so that it seems like new (efforts to renew the splendor of the old castle). RESTORE implies a return to an original state after depletion or loss (restored a fine piece of furniture). REFRESH implies the supplying of something necessary to restore lost strength, animation, or power (a refreshing drink). RENOVATE suggests a renewing by cleansing, repairing, or rebuilding (the apartment has been entirely renovated). REJUVENATE suggests the restoration of youthful vigor, powers, or appearance (the change in jobs rejuvenated her spirits).

re-new-able \ri-'ni-'ə-bəl, -'nyū-/ *adj* (1727) 1 : capable of being renewed (~ contracts) 2 : capable of being replaced by natural ecological cycles or sound management practices (~ resources) — **re-new-abil-i-ty** \ri-'ni-'ə-bəl-ē-tē, -'nyū-/ *n* — **re-new-ably** \ri-'ni-'ə-bəl-ē, -'nyū-/ *adv*

re-new-al \ri-'ni-'əl, -'nyū-/ *n* (ca. 1686) 1 : the act or process of renewing : REPETITION 2 : the quality or state of being renewed 3 : something (as a subscription to a magazine) renewed 4 : something used for renewing; *specif* : an expenditure that betters existing fixed assets 5 : the rebuilding of a large area (as of a city) by a public authority

reni- or **reno-** *comb form* [L. *renes* kidneys] : kidney (*reniform*)

reni-form \rē-nə-'fɔrm, -'rē-/ *adj* [NL *reniformis*, fr. *reni-* + *-formis* -form] (ca. 1753) : suggesting a kidney in outline

ren-in \rē-nən, -'rē-/ *n* [ISV, fr. *L. renes*] (1906) : a proteolytic enzyme of the kidney that plays a major role in the regulation of angiotensin

ren-i-ten-ey \rē-nən-tən(t)-sē, ri-'ni-'tən(t)-/ *n* (1613) : RESISTANCE, OPPOSITION

reni-ent \rē-nə-tənt, ri-'ni-'tənt/ *adj* [F or L; F *réntent*, fr. *L. renitent*, *renitens*, pp. of *reniti* to resist, fr. *re-* + *niti* to strive — more at NISUS] (1701) 1 : resisting physical pressure 2 : resisting constraint or compulsion : RECALCITRANT

ren-min-bi \rēn-'mɪn-'bē/ *n* *pl* [Chin (Beijing) *rénmínbì*, fr. *rénmín* people + *bì* currency] (1957) : the currency of the People's Republic of China consisting of yuan

ren-net \rē-nət/ *n* [ME, fr. (assumed) ME *rennen* to cause to coagulate, fr. OE *gerennan*, fr. *ge-* together + (assumed) OE *rennan* to cause to run; akin to OHG *rennen* to cause to run, OE *rinnan* to run — more at CO, RUN] (15c) 1 *a* : the contents of the stomach of an unweaned animal and esp. a calf *b* : the lining membrane of a stomach or one of its compartments (as the fourth of a ruminant) used for curdling milk; also : a preparation of the stomach of animals used for this purpose 2 *a* : RENNIN *b* : a substitute for rennin

ren-nin \rē-nən/ *n* [rennet + *-in*] (1897) : an enzyme that coagulates milk and is used in making cheese and junkets; *esp* : one from the mucous membrane of the stomach of a calf

cial, legislative, or executive seat : being in office 3 : easily hit or played (a ~ target) 4 a : used in or for sitting (a ~ position) b : performed while sitting (a ~ shot)
sitting duck *n* (1942) : an easy or defenseless target for attack or criticism or unscrupulous dealings
sitting room *n* (1771) : LIVING ROOM 1
sit-u-ate \sī-cha-wat, -wāt; 'sich-wat/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *situatus*, fr. L *situs*] (15c) : having a site : LOCATED
sit-u-ate \sī-cha-wāt/ *vt* **-ated**; **-at-ing** (ca. 1532) : to place in a site, situation, context, or category : LOCATE
situated *adj* (15c) 1 : having a site, situation, or location : LOCATED 2 : provided with money or possessions (comfortably ~)
sit-u-a-tion \sī-cha-'wā-shān/ *n* (15c) 1 a : the way in which something is placed in relation to its surroundings b : SITE *c* *archaic* : LOCALITY 2 *archaic* : state of health 3 a : position or place of employment : POST, JOB b : position in life : STATUS 4 : position with respect to conditions and circumstances (the military ~ remains obscure) 5 a : relative position or combination of circumstances at a certain moment b : a critical, trying, or unusual state of affairs : PROBLEM c : a particular or striking complex of affairs at a stage in the action of a narrative or drama
sit-u-a-tion-al \sī-shə-nəl, -shə-n'əl/ *adj* (1903) 1 : of, relating to, or appropriate to a situation 2 : of or relating to situation ethics — **sit-u-a-tion-al-ly** *adv*
situation comedy *n* (1946) : a radio or television comedy series that involves a continuing cast of characters in a succession of episodes
situation ethics *n* (1955) : a system of ethics by which acts are judged within their contexts instead of by categorical principles
sit-up \sīt-əp/ *n* (1938) : a conditioning exercise performed from a supine position by raising the trunk to a sitting position without lifting the feet and returning to the original position
sit up *vi* (13c) 1 a : to rise from a lying to a sitting position b : to sit with the back erect 2 : to show interest, alertness, or surprise (*sit up and take notice*) 3 : to stay up after the usual time for going to bed (*sit up late to watch the movie*)
sit-us \sīt-səs/ *n* [L — more at SITE] (1701) : the place where something exists or originates; *specif* : the place where something (as a right) is held to be located in law
sitz bath \sīts-'bath/ *n* [part trans. of G *Sitzbad*, fr. *Sitz* act of sitting + *Bad* bath] (1849) : a tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also : a bath so taken esp. therapeutically
sitz-mark \sīts-'märk, 'zīts-/ *n* [part trans. of G *Sitzmarke*, fr. *Sitz* + *Marke* mark] (1935) : a depression left in the snow by a skier falling backward
Si-va \sī-'və, 'shi-, 'sē-, 'shē-/ *n* [Skt *Śiva*] (1788) : the god of destruction and regeneration in the Hindu sacred triad — compare BRAHMA, VISHNU
Si-vaan \sī-'vān/ *n* [Heb *Sivān*] (1535) : the 9th month of the civil year or the 3d month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table
Si-wash \sī-'wōsh, -wāsh/ *n* [*Siwash*, fictional college in stories by George Fitch †1915 Am. author] (1936) : a small, usu. inland college that is notably provincial in outlook (cheer for dear old *Siwash*)
six \siks/ *n* [ME, fr. *six*, *adj.*, fr. OE *six*; akin to OHG *sehs* six, L *sex*, Gk *hex*] (bef. 12c) 1 — see NUMBER table 2 : the sixth in a set or series (the ~ of spades) 3 : something having six units or members : a : an ice-hockey team b : a 6-cylinder engine or automobile — **six** *adj* — **six** *pron*, *pl* *in constr* — at sixes and sevens : being in disorder
six-fold \siks-'fōld, -'fōld/ *adj* (bef. 12c) 1 : having six units or members 2 : being six times as great or as many — **six-fold** *adv*
six-gun \siks-'gən/ *n* (1912) : a 6-chambered revolver
six-mo \siks-'mō/ *n*, *pl* **sixmos** (1924) : the size of a piece of paper cut six from a sheet; also : a book, a page, or paper of this size
six-or-six or **606** \siks-'sī-, -sīks/ *n* [fr. its having been the 606th compound tested and introduced by Paul Ehrlich †1915] (1910) : ARS-PHENAMINE
six-pack \siks-'pæk/ *n* (1952) 1 : six bottles or cans (as of beer) packaged and purchased as a unit 2 : the contents of a six-pack
six-pence \siks-'pen(t)s, 'pen(t)s/ *n* (14c) 1 : a former British monetary unit equal to six pennies 2 *pl* **sixpence** or **six-pences** : a coin worth sixpence
six-pen-ny \siks-'pə-nē, 'pə-nē/ *adj* (15c) : costing or worth sixpence
six-penny bit *n* (ca. 1887) : SIXPENCE 2
six-pen-ny nail \siks-'pe-nē-/ *n* (15c) : a nail about two inches long
six-shoot-er \siks-'shū-tər/ *n* (1844) : SIX-GUN
six-teen \sīk-'stēn, 'sīks-'tēn/ *n* [ME *sixtene*, fr. OE *sixtīne*, *adj.*, fr. *six* six + *-tīne* (akin to OE *ten* ten) — more at TEN] (bef. 12c) — see NUMBER table — **sixteen** *adj* — **sixteen** *pron*, *pl* *in constr* — **six-teen-th** \sīk-'stēn(t)h, -tēn(t)h/ *adj* or *n*
six-teen-mo \sīk-'stēn-'mō/ *n*, *pl* **-mos** (1847) : the size of a piece of paper cut 16 from a sheet; also : a book, a page, or paper of this size
sixteenth note *n* (ca. 1861) : a musical note with the time value of 1/16 of a whole note — see NOTE illustration
sixteenth rest *n* (ca. 1890) : a musical rest corresponding in time value to a sixteenth note — see REST illustration
sixth \sīks(t)h, 'sīks(t)h/ *n*, *pl* **sixths** \sīks(t)s, 'sīks(t)h/ (12c) 1 — see NUMBER table 2 a : a musical interval embracing six diatonic degrees b : a tone at this interval; *specif* : SUBMEDIANT c : the harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart — **sixth** *adj* or *adv* — **sixthly** \sīks(t)h-lē, 'sīkst-/ *adv*
sixth chord *n* (ca. 1903) : a musical chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth above and usu. being the first inversion of a triad
sixth sense *n* (1761) : a power of perception like but not one of the five senses : a keen intuitive power
Six-time \sīk-'stīn, -stēn/ *var* of SISTINE
six-ty \sīks-tē/ *n*, *pl* **sixties** [ME, fr. *sixty*, *adj.*, fr. OE *sixtig*, *n.*, group of sixty, fr. *six* six + *-tig* group of ten; akin to OE *tīen* ten] (14c) 1 — see NUMBER table 2 *pl* : the numbers 60 to 69; *specif* : the years 60 to 69 in a lifetime or century — **six-ty-eth** \sīks-tē-'ēth/ *adj* or *n* — **sixty** *adj* — **sixty** *pron*, *pl* *in constr* — **six-ty-ish** \sīks-tē-'ish/ *adj*
sixty-fourth note \sīks-tē-'fōrth-, 'fōrth-/ *n* (ca. 1890) : a musical note with the time value of 1/64 of a whole note — see NOTE illustration

sixty-fourth rest *n* (ca. 1903) : a musical rest corresponding in time value to a sixty-fourth note
six-ty-nine \sīks-tē-'nīn/ *n* (1924) 1 — see NUMBER table 2 : mutual cunninglingus and fellatio : mutual fellatio : mutual cunninglingus
siz-able or **size-able** \sī-zə-'əbəl/ *adj* (1613) : fairly large : CONSIDERABLE — **siz-able-ness** *n* — **siz-ably** \-'əbəl/ *adv*
siz-ar also **siz-er** \sī-zər/ *n* [*sizar* alter. of *sizer*, fr. *size*] (1588) : a student (as in the university of Cambridge) who receives an allowance toward college expenses and who orig. acted as a servant to other students in return for this allowance
size \sīz/ *n* [ME *size*, *assize*, fr. MF, fr. OF, short for *assize* — more at ASSIZE] (13c) 1 *dial Brit* : ASSIZE 2a — usu. used in *pl.* 2 *obs* : a fixed portion of food or drink 3 a : physical magnitude, extent, or bulk : relative or proportionate dimensions b : relative aggregate amount or number c : considerable proportions : BIGNESS 4a : one of a series of graduated measures esp. of manufactured articles (as of clothing) conventionally identified by numbers or letters (a ~ 7 hat) 5 : characteristics, quality, or status of a person or thing esp. with reference to importance, relative merit, or correspondence to needs (try this idea on for ~) 6 : actual state of affairs (that's about the ~ of it)
size *vb* **sized**; **siz-ing** *vi* (1609) 1 : to make a particular size : bring to proper or suitable size 2 : to arrange, grade, or classify according to size or bulk ~ *vt* : to equal in size or other particular characteristic : COMPARE — usu. used with *up* and often with *to* or *with*
size \sīz, sīz/ *adj* (1924) : SIZED — usu. used in combination (bite-size)
size \sīz/ *n* [ME *size*] (15c) : any of various glutinous materials (as preparations of glue, flour, varnish, or resins) used for filling the pores in surfaces (as of paper, textiles, leather, or plaster) or for applying color or metal leaf (as to book edges or covers)
size *vt* **sized**; **siz-ing** (1667) : to cover, stiffen, or glaze with or as if with size
sized \sīzəd, sīzəd/ *adj* (1582) 1 : having a specified size or bulk, usu. used in combination (a small-sized house) 2 : arranged or adjusted according to size
size up *vt* (1884) : to form a judgment of
siz-ling \sīz-'līŋ/ *n* (1825) : **SIZE**
siz-zle \sīz-'zəl/ *vb* **siz-zled**; **siz-zling** \sīz-'zīŋ, 'sīz-'līŋ/ [perh. fr. *ziss* to hiss] *vi* (1603) : to burn up or sear with or as if with a hissing sound ~ *vt* 1 : to make a hissing sound in or as if in burning (the iron ~) 2 : to seethe with deep anger or resentment
sizzle *n* (ca. 1823) : a hissing sound (as of something frying over a fire)
siz-zler \sīz-'zəl-, 'sīz-'lər/ *n* (1848) : one that sizzles; esp. SCORCHER
ska \skə/ *n* [origin unknown] (1969) : popular music of Jamaican origin that combines elements of traditional Caribbean rhythms and jazz
skag *var* of SCAG
skald \skald, 'skald/ *n* [ON *skald*] (1780) : an ancient Scandinavian poet; broadly : BARD — **skald-ic** \skald-'dīk, 'skald-/ *adj*
skat \skāt, 'skāt/ *n* [G, modif. of *It scarto* discard, fr. *scartare* to discard, fr. *s* — (fr. L *ex*) + *carta* card — more at CARD] (1864) 1 : a three-handed card game played with 32 cards in which players bid for the privilege of attempting any of several contracts 2 : a widow's two cards in skat that may be used by the winner of the bid
skate \skāt/ *n*, *pl* **skates** also **skate** [ME *scate*, fr. ON *skata*] (14c) : any of a family (Rajidae, esp. genus *Raja*) of rays with the pectoral fins greatly developed giving the fish a flat diamond shape
skate *n* [modif. of D *schatts* stilt, skate, fr. ONF *escac* stilt, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OE *scacan* to shake — more at SHAKE] (1634) 1 a : a metal frame that can be fitted to the sole of a shoe and to which is attached a runner or a set of wheels for gliding over ice or a surface other than ice b : ROLLER SKATE c : ICE SKATE 2 : a period of skating
skate *vb* **skated**; **skat-ing** *vi* (1696) 1 : to glide along on skates propelled by the alternate action of the legs 2 : to slip or glide as if on skates 3 : to proceed in a superficial or blithe manner ~ *vt* : to go along or through by skating
skate *n* [prob. alter. of E dial. *skite* an offensive person] (1894) 1 : a thin awkward-looking or decrepit horse : NAG 2 : FELLOW 4c
skate-board \skāt-'bōrd, -'bōrd/ *n* (1964) : a short board mounted on small wheels that is used for coasting and often for performing athletic stunts — **skate-board-er** \-'bōrd-ər, -'bōr-/ *n* — **skate-board-ing** \-'dīŋ/ *n*
skat-er \skā-'tər/ *n* (1700) 1 : one that skates 2 : WATER STRIDER
skat-ing \skā-'tīŋ/ *n* (1723) : the act, art, or sport of gliding on skates
ska-tol \ska-'tōl, 'skā-'tōl/ *n* (1964) : a foul-smelling compound C₉H₉N found in the intestines and feces, in civet, and in several plants or made synthetically and used in perfumes as a fixative
skane or **skene** \skē-'ə-nē/ *n* [ME *skene*, fr. Ir *scian* & ScGael *sgian*, fr. OIr *scian*; prob. akin to Skt *chayati* he cuts off — more at SCIENCE] (15c) : DAGGER, DIRK
ske-dad-dle \skē-'dad-'dəl/ *vi* **ske-dad-dled**; **ske-dad-dling** \-'dad-'līŋ, -'dad-'līŋ/ [origin unknown] (1861) : RUN AWAY, SCRAM, esp. : to flee in a panic — **ske-dad-dler** \-'dad-'lər, -'dad-'d-lər/ *n*
skeet \skēt/ *n* [perh. fr. Norw *skytte* to shoot] (1926) : trapshooting in which clay targets are thrown in such a way as to simulate the angles of flight of birds
skete-ter \skē-'tər/ *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1839) 1 : MOSQUITO 2 : an iceboat 16 feet (5 meters) or more in length equipped with a single sail
sket-er \skē-'tər/ *n* (1926) : a skeet shooter
skæg \skæg/ also **skag** \skæg/ *n* [ME *skægge*, fr. ON *skegg* cutwater, lit. beard — more at SHAG] (13c) 1 : the stern of the keel of a ship near the sternpost; esp. : the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudderpost in a single-screw ship 2 : a fin situated on the rear bottom of a surfboard that is used for steering and stability
skleigh \skēk/ *adj* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skjegg* shy; akin to OE *scēoh* shy — more at SHY] (1508) *chiefly Scot* : proudly spirited : SKITTISH
skēin \skēn/ *n* [ME *skeyne*, fr. MF *escaigne*] (14c) 1 or **skean** or **skeane** \skān/ : a loosely coiled length of yarn or thread wound on a reel 2 : something suggesting the twists of coils of a skein : TANGLE 3 : a flock of wildfowl (as geese or ducks) in flight