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tion, measurement, or control) 3: instruments for a particular purpose: also: a selection or arrangement of instruments instrument flying n (1928): navigation of an airplane by instruments

instrument landing n (1938): a landing made with limited visibility by

means of instruments and by ground radio direction instrument panel n (1922): a panel on which instruments are mounted:

DASHBOARD 2

esp: DASHBOARD 2
in-sub-or-di-nate \(\frac{1}{1}\)in(t)-so-'bor-d'^n-t. -'bord-not\\ adj\) (ca. 1828): disobedient to authority — in-sub-or-di-nate-ly adv
— in-sub-or-di-na-tion \(\cap \)-bor-d'^n-'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-sho\\ n\) in-sub-stan-tial \(\cap \)_in(t)-sob-'stan(t)-sho\\ adj\) [prob. fr. F insubstantial. fr. L in-sub-stantialis, fr. L in- + LL substantialis substantial] (1607): not substantial: as a : lacking substance or material nature b : lacking firmness or solidity: FLIMSY — in-sub-stan-ti-al-i-ty \(\cap \)-istan(t)-sh\(\frac{1}{2}\)-istan(t)-sh\

in suffer able \(\alpha\)in-'so-f(\phi-)ro-bol\ adj (15c): not to be endured: INTOLERABLE \(\alpha\) bore\> — in suffer able ness n — in suffer ably

in-suf-fi-cien-cy\in(t)-sa-fi-shan(t)-sa\n. pi-cies (1526) 1: the quality or state of being insufficient: as a: lack of mental or moral fitness: INCOMPETENCE (the ~ of this person for public office) b: lack of adequate supply (~ of provisions) c: lack of physical power or capacity; specif: inability of an organ or body part to function normally 2: something that is insufficient or falls short of expectations in-sufficient \in(t)-sa-fi-shant adj [ME. fr. MF. fr. LL insufficient-insufficient; INADEQUATE: esp: lacking adequate power, capacity, or competence—in-sufficient-ly adv in-sufflation. fr. LL insufflation. fr. MF insufflation. fr. LL insufflation-insufflation fr. Lin-+ sufflare to blow — more at BLOW] (15c): an act or the action of blowing on, into, or in: as a: a Christian ceremonial rite of exorcism performed by breathing on a person b: the act of blowing something (as a gas, powder, or vapor) into a body cavity—in-suf-flate \\frac{1}{16}-tar\n. -,flã-tər\ n

in-su-lant \('in(t)-sa-lant\) n (ca. 1929) chiefly Brit: INSULATION 2 in-su-lar \'in(t)-su-lar, -syù-, 'in-sha-lar\ adf [LL insularis, fr. L insula island] (1611) 1a: of, relating to, or constituting an island b: dwelling land[(1611) 1a: of, relating to, or constituting an island b: dwelling or situated on an island \(\sigma \) residents 2: characteristic of an isolated people: \(esp : \) being, having, or reflecting a narrow provincial viewpoint 3: of or relating to an island of cells or tissue — in-su-lar-ism \-ls-ri-zom\ n — in-su-lar-i-ty\,\in(t)-sù-lar-s-t\(\tilde{e}\), -sy\(\tilde{e}\), -in-sh-lar-in — in-su-lar-i\(\tilde{e}\), \(\frac{1}{2} \), \(\frac{

insu-la-tion \, in(t)-sə-\la-ti>n\ (1798) 1 a: the action of insulating b: the state of being insulated 2: material used in insulating insulator \\ in(t)-sə-\la-tor\ n\ (1801): one that insulates: as a: a material that is a poor conductor (as of electricity or heat) — compare semiconductors b: a device made of an electrical insulating material that is a poor conductor as of electricity or heat)

SEMICONDUCTOR b: a device made of an electrical insulating material and used for separating or supporting conductors in-su-lin \\in(t)-s(a-)lon\ n [NL insula islet (of Langerhans). fr. L, island] (1914): a protein pancreatic hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans that is essential esp. for the metabolism of carbohydrates and is used in the treatment and control of diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent diabetes n (1980): TYPE I DIABETES insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus n (1980): TYPE I DIABETES—abbr. IDDM

insulin shock n (1925): hypoglycemia associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and characterized by progressive devel-

excessive insulin in the system and characterized by progressive development of coma

'in-sult \(\mathbb{i}\) - \(\frac{1}{2}\) by [MF or L; MF insulter. fr. L insultare. lit., to spring upon, fr. in- + saltare to leap — more at SALTATION] vi (1540) archaic: to behave with pride or arrogance: \(\frac{1}{2}\) AUNT \(\sigma\) vi: to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt: \(AFRONT: also: \) to affect offensively or damagingly \(\langle \) doggered that \(\sigma\) s the reader's intelligence \(\sigma\) syn see OF-FEND — in-sult \(\frac{1}{2}\) no \(\frac{1}{2}\) solence, indignity 2: injury to the body or one of its parts; \(also: \) something that causes or has a potential for causing such insult \(\chi\) pollution and other environmental \(\sigma\) in-su-per-a-ble \(\langle\), in-'sü-p(\(\gamma\)-pollution and other environmental \(\sigma\) in \(\sigma\) in \(\frac{1}{2}\) in \(\sigma\) in \(\frac{1}{2}\) i

suring persons or property b: coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingency or peril c: the sum for which something is insured 2: a means of guaranteeing protection or safety (the contract is your against price changes)

insurance adj (1954): being a score that adds to a team's lead and makes it impossible for the opposing team to the the game with its next score (A. P. 1915).

score $\langle \sim \text{run} \rangle$ in-sured; in-sur-ing [ME, to assure, prob. alter, of assure in the state of the state o

in-sur-gence \ln -'sər-jən(t)s \ln (1847): an act or the action of being insurgent: INSURRECTION

in-sur-gen-cy \-jon(t)-se\ n. pl -cies (1803) 1: the quality or state of the condition of revolt against a government of the condition of revolt against a government of the condition of the con n.sur.gen.cy \-jon(t)-se\n. pi-cles (1003) A. The quality of State of ing insurgent: specif: a condition of revolt against a government the less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as belling the property of the proper

ling insurganized revolution and that is not recognized as contact less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as collises ency 2: INSURGENCE

'in-sur-gent \-jant\ n [L insurgent- insurgens, orp. of insurgene being fire in- + surgene to rise — more at SURGE] (1765) 1: a person tise revolts against civil authority or an established government; esperable not recognized as a beliligener 1 2: one who acts contracty on the policies and decisions of one's own political party

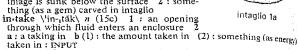
'insurgent adf (1814): rising in opposition to civil authority or established leadership: REBELLIOUS — in-sur-gently adf.

in-sur-mount-able \in(t)-sor-\main-to-bal\ adf (1690): incapable of being surmounted; INSUPERABLE (~ problems) — in-sur-mount-able

nesuremounted: (NSUPERABLE (~ problems) — in-sur-mountable of be-

insur-rection \(\lambda \) insur-rection all \(\lambda \) shall sh

an impression from the design yields at mage in relief b: the art or process of executing intaglios c: printing (as in die stamping and gravure) done from a plate in which the image is sunk below the surface 2: some-



a: a taking in b(1): the amount taken in (2): something (as energy) taken in: ENPUT

'in-tan-gi-ble \(\(\lambda\)\)in-'tan-jə-bəl\ adj [F or ML: F, fr. ML intangibilis, fr. L

in- + LL tangibilis tangible] (1640): not tangible: EMPALPABLE—intan-gi-bli-try \-\;tan-jə-bi-lə-t\(\tilde{\til

usu, of wood fitted into a support: also: the art or process of making such a mosaic

2: a colored design knitted on both sides of a fabric (as

in-te-ger \'in-ti-jer\ n [L. adj., whole, entire — more at ENTIRE] (1571)

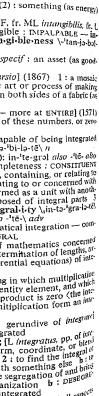
1: any of the natural numbers, the negatives of these numbers, or zero

1: any of the natural numbers, the negatives of these numbers, or zero 2: a complete entity in te-gra-bie \(^1\)in-ti-gra-ba\\ adj\\ (ca. 1741): capable of being integrated \(^1\) in-ti-gra-bil\\ adj\\ (ca. 1741): capable of being integrated \(^1\) in-ti-gral\\ (in-ti-gra-bil\)in-ti-gral\\ (usu so in mathematics): in-'te-gral also -'te-also +'ti-tra-ga\\ adj\\ (1551) \) 1 a: essential to completeness: CONSITUEN \(^1\) one or more mathematical integers: (2): relating to or concerned with mathematical integrals or integration c: formed as a unit with another part 4 a seat with \(^1\) headresty 2: composed of integral parts 3: lacking nothing essential: ENTIRE \(^1\) in-te-gral-i-ty \(^1\) in-ta-'gral-i-ti \(^1\) in the result of a mathematical integralion \(^1\) compare Definite integral \(^1\) in-te-gral-ic in-'te-gral-i-to \(^1\) integral \(^1\) in te-gral-it integral \(^1\) integral \(^1\) in the result of a mathematical integration \(^1\) compare Definite integral \(^1\) in the result of a mathematical integration of lengths, and in the solution of differential equations) of integrals and integration

eas, and outmes, and in the solution of differential equations, and integration integral domain n (1937): a mathematical ring in which multiplicative is commutative, which has a multiplicative identity element, and which contains no pair of nonzero elements whose product is zero (the jute gers under the operations of addition and multiplication form an integral density).

gers under the operations of addition and multiplication form an integral domain in tegrand \n [L integrandus. gerundive of integrand (1897): a mathematical expression to be integrated in tegrate \n \in-ta-igrand\ n [L integrandus. gerundive of integrand (1897): a mathematical expression to be integrated in tegrate \n \in-ta-igrand\ n (1638) 1: to form, coordinate, or integrate \n \in integrate \n \in-ta-igrand\ n (1638) 1: to form, coordinate, or integrated into a functioning or unified whole: UNITE 2: to find the integral incorporate into a larger unit 4 a: to end the segregation of and brisk into equal membership in society or an organization b: Despose \n \text{GATE} \square school districts} \square n' : to become integrated \n \text{integrated adj (1922) 1: marked by the unified control of all aspecting integrated \n \text{integration from raw materials through distribution of industrial products \square companies \square \square production \square 2 \text{characteris} \text{by integration and esp. racial integration \(\an \n \text{ society} \square \square \text{characteris} \text{by integration and esp. racial integration \(\an \n \text{ society} \square \square \text{characteris} \text{ on metal and their connections that is produced in or on a small slice of material and their connections that is produced in or on a small slice of material engaging \text{integration} \(\an \n \text{integration} \) in tegration of individuals of different groups (as races) b: coordinate or \text{gain} \text{ integration of individuals of different groups (as races) b: coordinate or \text{ integration of individuals of different groups (as races) b: coordinate or \text{ integration of individuals of different groups (as races) b: coordinate or \text{ integration of individuals of different groups (as races) b: coordinate or \text{ integration of individuals of different groups (as races) b: coordinate or \text{ integration of individuals of different groups (as races) b: coordinate or \text{ integration of individual

in-te-gra-tion-ist \-sh(\pi-)nist\ n (1951): a person who believes in advicates, or practices social integration — integrationist add







Second College Faltion

THE AMERICAN EIERITAGE DICTIONARY

Naomi Louise Peters



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