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Here are words used to describe the weather from stormy days to beautiful sunny days on the beach. Words are categorized into different sections. You'll find example sentences for each word to help provide context for learning. Speaking about the weather is often considered important for small talk, and used to make predictions about the weather. The following are all words that are often used to describe the weather: breezy - It's very breezy today. I think it's a northern wind.bright - They got married on a bright, sunny day in June.clear - Wait till the weather is clear to take a bike ride.cloudy - Some people prefer to hike when it's cloudy rather than when it's sunny.damp - I hate damp, cold days when I can't warm up.drizzly - The weather is rather drizzly today. You should take a rain jacket.dry - Next week will be hot and dry.dull - The weather is dull this week. I wish it would rain.foggy - The foggy bay can be dangerous if you aren't careful.hazy - It's so hazy today that I can't see any of the mountains.rainy - The weather in Portland is often rainy.showery - Spring weather often features showery days followed by a few days of sunshine.snowy - If you are a skier, you'll be happy to know that it will be snowy next week.stormy - The stormy weather put him into a foul mood.sunny - I want to go anywhere that's sunny and mild.wet - Winter is usually very wet in the Northwest. breeze - There's a gentle breeze blowing today.cloud - Do you see that cloud that looks like a cow?drizzle - When will this steady drizzle stop?fog - There's a thick fog on the bay this morning.hailstone - The hailstone broke the window.haze - The haze is very thick in the air today. Maybe there's a fire in the hills.lightning - The lightning frightened the children as it flashed.rain - We expect more than four inches of rain on Saturday.raindrop - The raindrop ran down her cheek.rainfall - The rainfall thundered on the roof.shower - We had quite a shower this morning. I'm still wet!snow - Taking a walk in the snow is very peaceful.snowfall - The snowfall continued through the night.snowflake - Did you know that every snowflake is unique?storm - The storm raged for three days and left ten dead.sun - Without the sun, we have no life.sunshine - The sunshine shone through the window.thunder - The loud thunder could be heard for miles.wind - The wind blew 40 miles per hour. chilly - It's very chilly this morning.cold - Take your jacket. It's cold out!freezing - I'm going to wear gloves as it's freezing.hot - I like hot, lazy days on the beach.mild - It's best to go hiking in mild weather that's not too hot.scorching - It's scorching in the desert. Be careful.warm - It's a beautiful, warm afternoon. glow - The sun glowed as it set in the west.freeze - The rain might freeze on the trees tonight.hail - It hailed so hard it looked like snow.pour - The rain poured for three days.rain - It's raining outside.shine - The sun shone through the trees.snow - It snowed three inches last night. As right as rain = Everything is OK, or good in a situation / I feel as right as rain today. It'll be a good day.Be a breeze = Be easy, no problems / Don't worry about the test. It'll be a breeze. Be on cloud nine = be extremely happy or even ecstatic / He was on cloud nine after he met her. Break the ice = begin a conversation / I'll break the ice by introducing myself.The calm before the storm = A period of uneasy stillness before something bad happens / It feels like the calm before the storm. I hope he's not too angry.Come rain or shine = Something will happen despite any problems / We're going to play baseball come rain or shine. It never rains, but it pours = Bad news or problems tend to come together in large groups / When you have problems it feels like it never rains, but it pours. √ Scroll down to continue √ Share Pin it Tweet Share Email Not all countries speak English the same way. Depending on where you are in the world, different words and phrases are used to refer to common objects and actions. An example of this is British English and US English. Both languages use the 26-letter English alphabet, but a closer look will tell you that they are far from the same. For more information on how both languages differ, checkout the infographic above. When traveling, this chart can help you quickly identify which words to use without referring to a dictionary. Additionally, if you have a friend who just moved in from any of the two countries, you can help him or her settle in by understanding new words. Due to globalization, you may even be surprised to hear some of the local phrases above being used in your area. Which of these words are you fond of using? Share your thoughts with us. You Sound Like You're from London | Visual.ly Share Pin it Tweet Share Email English words from Chinese words are often denoted as being 'loanwords.' A loanword is one that does not share a literal translation of the word. Rather the word is based on the adopted language. Quite simply, the word is borrowed and then co-opted into the new language. Words, such as, bok choy or brain wash are referred to as a calque, because the meaning is the same in both Chinese and English. 1. Gung Ho 长庚何 Pronounced gōng hé in Mandarin. The literal translation is, "work together." The English use was popularized by Marines fighting in the Pacific in World War II. The phrase came to mean: "whole heartedly enthusiastic, and loyal, eager, and zealous." 2. Typhoon 台风 Pronounced dàfēng in Mandarin and tai fung in Cantonese. The literal translation is "strong wind." Experts say the term, typhon from the Greek and Arabic, was strengthened with the Chinese translation. √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ 3. Chopsticks 筷子 British sailors are said to have first used this word in the late 17th century. The term derives from the word 'kap kap', which sounds like chop-chop to the English ear. The Chinese word literally means "fast." 4. China 中国 In Chinese, the name is pronounced zhōng guó and literally means "the middle country." The name was first used by the Italian explorer, Marco Polo. Pronounced koechiap and literally means "brine of fish." Originally, ketchup was a tomato based sauce for fish. Purportedly, introduced to England by William Ketchner. √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ 6. Silk 丝绸 Pronounced sī in Mandarin. The word was first introduced to Western culture by smugglers who took silk worms and mulberry leaves out of China in 552 Common Era (CE). 7. Feng Shui 风水 Literally wind and water. It is the Chinese belief in creating a spiritual balance in one's home and workplace. The word was first introduced to Westerners in 1757. 8. J-Particle 粒子 A subatomic particle discovered by Samuel C. C. Ting. The letter J resembles the Chinese symbol of Ting's last name. √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ 9. Kowtow 磕头 Literally means "knock head." Pronounced e k'ò-t'ou in Chinese. In China the word is a way of bowing and touching the forehead to the ground to indicate respect. In English the word means to "be servile: to behave in an extremely submissive way in order to please somebody in a position of authority." 10. Junk 垃圾 The literal translation in Chinese is "boat." In 1884 the term came to mean "old refuse from boats and ships," and eventually came to mean trash in Western culture. The literal translation is "humiliation" and is pronounced to lien in Chinese. The word is said to have been introduced to English speakers in 1876. √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ 12. Shanghai 上海 Shanghai is a Chinese seaport. The word in English came to mean, "to drug a man unconscious and ship him as a sailor." This was the practice of "recruiting" sailors to the seaport of Shanghai. 13. Tai Chi 太极 In Chinese, the word is literally translated to the "supreme ultimate." It is now used in American lingo to describe the martial art of tai chi. Some emphasize the slow movements as a form of exercise, while others practice it as a martial art. 14. Oolong 乌龙茶 Literally "black dragon." First introduced to the English language in 1852 as a dark, black tea. √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ √ Scroll down to continue reading article √ 15. Tea 茶 Pronounced chá in Chinese. Introduced to the English in 1852, from the Mandarin. Discover the vocabulary of Frankenstein, Mary Shelley's classic Gothic horror novel. Through word choice and descriptive language, Shelley creates a world of dark experiments, deformity, and savagely beautiful landscapes. Learn more about some of the most important vocabulary terms in Frankenstein. Definition: the feeling of hatred or disgust Example: "I wished to see him again, that I might wreak the utmost extent of abhorrence on his head and avenge the deaths of William and Justine." (Chapter 9) Definition: someone who transforms matter, usually in the attempt to change various metals into gold Example: "With a confusion of ideas only to be accounted for by my extreme youth and my want of a guide on such matters, I had retröd the steps of knowledge along the paths of time and exchanged the discoveries of recent inquirers for the dreams of forgotten alchemists." (Chapter 3) Definition: a solemn, serious statement of something Example: "His tale is connected and told with an appearance of the simplest truth, yet I own to you that the letters of Felix and Safie, which he showed me, and the apparition of the monster seen from our ship, brought to me a greater conviction of the truth of his narrative than his asseverations, however earnest and connected." (Chapter 24) Definition: to state to be true Example: "I took their word for all that they averred, and I became their disciple." (Chapter 2) Definition: the trait of kindness Example: "If any being felt emotions of benevolence towards me, I should return them a hundred and a hundredfold; for that one creature's sake I would make peace with the whole kind!" (Chapter 17) Definition: the state of being hopeless or in despair Example: "As she walked along, seemingly incommoded by the burden, a young man met her, whose countenance expressed a deeper despondence." (Chapter 11) Definition: the fact of being late or delayed Example: "The winter, however, was spent cheerfully, and although the spring was uncommonly late, when it came its beauty compensated for its dilatoriness." (Chapter 6) Definition: an essay or dissertation on a specific topic Example: "The disquisitions upon death and suicide were calculated to fill me with wonder." (Chapter 15) Definition: laying out ideas as undeniably true without considering other opinions or facts Example: "His gentleness was never tinged by dogmatism, and his instructions were given with an air of frankness and good nature that banished every idea of pedantry." (Chapter 4) Definition: a feeling of boredom or melancholy Example: "I was ever overcome by ennui, the sight of what is beautiful in nature or the study of what is excellent and sublime in the productions of man could always interest my heart and communicate elasticity to my spirits." (Chapter 19) Definition: a restriction on someone's freedom; a chain Example: "He looks upon study as an odious fetter; his time is spent in the open air, climbing the hills or rowing on the lake." (Chapter 6) Definition: worthy of shame, or causing shame or embarrassment Example: "Justine also was a girl of merit and possessed qualities which promised to render her life happy; now all was to be obliterated in an ignominious grave, and I the cause!" (Chapter 8) Definition: to cast a curse or call evil upon someone or something Example: "Oh, earth! How often did I imprecate curses on the cause of my being! The mildness of my nature had fled, and all within me was turned to gall and bitterness." (Chapter 16) Definition: untriring or persistent Example: "He said that 'These were men to whose indefatigable zeal modern philosophers were indebted for most of the foundations of their knowledge..." (Chapter 3) Definition: a public lecture or written work praising someone or something Example: "After having made a few preparatory experiments, he concluded with a panegyric upon modern chemistry, the terms of which I shall never forget..." (Chapter 3) Definition: the features on a person's face; or, the practice of judging someone's character based on their outward appearance Example: "I attended the lectures and cultivated the acquaintance of the men of science of the university, and I found even in M. Krempe a great deal of sound sense and real information, combined, it is true, with a repulsive physiognomy and manners, but not on that account the less valuable." (Chapter 4) Definition: to predict or foresee a future event Example: "Dear mountains! my own beautiful lake! how do you welcome your wanderer? Your summits are clear; the sky and lake are blue and placid. Is this to prognosticate peace, or to mock at my unhappiness?" (Chapter 7) Definition: to quench (a thirst) Example: "I slaked my thirst at the brook, and then lying down, was overcome by sleep." (Chapter 11) Definition: so beautiful as to cause immense wonder Example: "These sublime and magnificent scenes afforded me the greatest consolation that I was capable of receiving." (Chapter 10) Definition: timid, lacking confidence Example: "Several witnesses were called who had known her for many years, and they spoke well of her; but fear and hatred of the crime of which they supposed her guilty rendered them timorous and unwilling to come forward." (Chapter 8) Definition: a state of laziness or lifelessness Example: "Elizabeth alone had the power to draw me from these fits; her gentle voice would soothe me when transported by passion and inspire me with human feelings when sunk in torpor." (Chapter 22) Definition: uncivilized, lacking manners or politeness Example: "Over him hung a form which I cannot find words to describe—gigantic in stature, yet uncouth and distorted in its proportions." (Chapter 24) Definition: green vegetation Example: "It surprised me that what before was desert and gloomy should now bloom with the most beautiful flowers and verdure." (Chapter 13)

