
More Specific Nouns

There are many nouns that can replace general nouns to describe specific people, places, things, and ideas. Some examples follow. *Formal* indicates that the word is used mainly in writing. *Informal* indicates that the word is used mainly in conversation. *Slang* indicates that the word is very informal and that it is currently in style.

Words for People

boy: *a male child from birth to age eighteen*

My sister has three children, two **boys** and a girl.

bum: *a person who makes no effort to succeed*

She says her neighbor is a lazy **bum**.

dude: *a man who pays a lot of attention to his clothes*

Her new boyfriend is a handsome **dude**.

form of address to a friend (slang)

"**Dude**, we're having a party; come on over."

a stranger (slang)

I was walking down the street and that **dude** started talking to me.

gentleman: *a man with good manners*

Your brother is a perfect **gentleman**.

girl: *a female child from birth to age eighteen*

Your daughter is a lovely **girl**.

a young, unmarried woman

Our neighbor is a **girl** who is in law school.

guy: *a boy or man (informal)*

That **guy** who works at the drugstore is very helpful.

kid: *a male or female child (informal)*

There are a lot of **kids** in that family.

lady: *a woman with good manners*

The **lady** who lives across the street is a teacher.

man: *an adult male*

There are six **men** in the study group.

tomboy: *a girl who likes to play boys' games*

When I was ten years old I was a real **tomboy**.

woman: *an adult female*

I met an interesting **woman** at the meeting.

young lady: *a young woman with good manners*

The girls have grown up and are now charming **young ladies**.

youth: *a young man*

One of the **youths** at the convention gave a good speech.

young people

The **youth** of today have many opportunities.

exercise

7-1

Replace each italicized word with a more descriptive one from the previous list.

1. How many *children* does she have? _____
2. Did you notice the *boy* in the yellow shirt? _____
3. My brother's new girlfriend is an accomplished *girl*. _____
4. I don't want to be a *lazy person* who has no ambition. _____

Friends

acquaintance: *a person you have met but don't know very well*

An **acquaintance** of mine works in your office.

boyfriend: *a male who is someone's romantic interest*

Are you bringing your **boyfriend** to the party?

classmate: *a person who is in the same class with someone at school*

The school is so big, I don't even know all of my **classmates**.

colleague: *a person someone works with professionally*

All of my **colleagues** agree with the new plan.

companion: *a friend someone spends a lot of time with or lives with*

They are good **companions**; they go everywhere together.

coworker: *a person who works in the same place as someone*

She cannot get along with any of her **coworkers**.

fiancé: *a male to whom someone is engaged to be married*
He gave her a diamond ring, so now he's her **fiancé**.

fiancée: *a female to whom someone is engaged to be married*
She has been his **fiancée** for five years.

friend: *a person you know and like*
She has a lot of **friends** here.

girlfriend: *a female who is someone's romantic interest*
I can't bring my **girlfriend**, because she lives in another city.

partner: *a companion*
Her **partner** works at the local nursery.
a person who co-owns a business with someone
My doctor is out of town, but his **partner** will see me.

roommate: *a person someone shares a room with*
We have a big room at college, so I have two **roommates**.

exercise

7-2

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from the previous list.

1. My aunt got engaged last month, and she is coming to visit with her new _____.
2. Her daughter, who is in college, complains that her _____ doesn't help clean the bathroom.
3. I don't like the boss's new program, but my _____ think it will work.
4. He's not a good friend of mine, just an _____.

Doctors

dentist: *a doctor who takes care of the teeth*
It's a good idea to see a **dentist** at least once a year.

dermatologist: *a skin specialist*
A **dermatologist** can help you with your allergies.

doctor/M.D.: *a person who has the degree of Doctor of Medicine, works to help sick people, and is licensed to prescribe medicine*
When you are sick, you should go to the **doctor**.

ear, nose, and throat doctor/E.N.T.: *a specialist for the ear, the nose, and the throat*
She sees an **E.N.T.** for her sinusitis.

eye doctor/ophthalmologist: *a specialist for eyes*
The **ophthalmologist** prescribed glasses for our son.

gastroenterologist: *a stomach specialist*
He is seeing a **gastroenterologist** to help cure his digestive problems.

general practitioner/G.P.: *an M.D. who treats most common diseases and ailments*

Our **G.P.** takes care of the whole family in one visit.

gynecologist: *a specialist in women's health*

Many women are checked by a **gynecologist** once a year.

obstetrician: *a specialist in the delivery of babies*

As soon as she suspected she was pregnant, she went to see an **obstetrician**.

orthodontist: *a dentist who specializes in straightening teeth*

The **orthodontist** fixed her crooked teeth, and now she has a beautiful smile.

orthopedist: *a specialist in bones*

When he broke his leg, the **orthopedist** put it in a cast.

pediatrician: *a specialist in children's health*

As soon as the baby was born he was examined by a **pediatrician**.

periodontist: *a dentist who specializes in gums*

The **periodontist** was able to help prevent gum recession in most patients.

podiatrist: *a specialist in feet*

The **podiatrist** told her not to wear high-heeled shoes.

specialist: *an M.D. who is an expert in one type of disease or part of the body*

Our G.P. recommended that we take our child to a **specialist**.

surgeon: *a specialist who performs major operations*

The **surgeon** was in the operating room for four hours.

exercise

7-3

Match the health problem in the left column to the doctor in the right column. (Note: there are more problems than types of doctor.)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| _____ 1. a woman thinks she is pregnant | a. dentist |
| _____ 2. a baby cries for three days | b. dermatologist |
| _____ 3. a child has red spots on his legs | c. pediatrician |
| _____ 4. a girl breaks her arm | d. eye doctor |
| _____ 5. a man needs glasses | e. obstetrician |
| _____ 6. a boy has earaches | f. E.N.T. doctor |
| _____ 7. a woman has a bad cold | g. G.P. |
| _____ 8. a girl's skin itches | h. orthopedist |
| _____ 9. a woman has a toothache | i. orthodontist |
| _____ 10. a girl needs braces for her teeth | |

Artists

actor: *a male artist who performs in the theater, on television, or in the movies*

Which **actor** plays the main character in that film?

actress: *a female artist who performs in the theater, on television, or in the movies*

She is an **actress** who is able to play many different roles.

artist: *a person who works in a creative way*

The **artist** captured the beauty of the landscape.

designer: *an artist who works in clothing or home fashion*

She wears dresses only by her favorite **designer**.

musician: *an artist who composes or performs music*

He is an accomplished **musician** who writes all the songs he sings.

painter: *an artist who makes pictures with oil, watercolor, or another color medium*

The president's portrait was done by a famous **painter**.

photographer: *an artist who works with a camera to depict images*

We need a good **photographer** to capture the emotion of the celebration.

poet: *an artist who writes lyrical verses*

The **poet's** words made me feel both happy and sad.

sculptor: *an artist who carves or models figures*

This **sculptor** prefers to work with marble.

writer: *an artist who puts words on paper to describe or narrate*

My favorite **writer** makes me feel that I am in the place he is describing.

exercise

7-1

Write the names of five artists you like, indicating the specific work of each one.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Musicians

Review the words for musicians who play individual instruments:

cello	cellist
clarinet	clarinetist
drums	drummer
guitar	guitarist
keyboard	keyboardist
piano	pianist
saxophone	saxophonist
trombone	trombonist
trumpet	trumpeter
violin	violinist

Review more words for people involved in music:

alto	a female singer with a low voice
bass	a male singer with a low voice
choir or chorus director	someone who directs a group of singers
conductor	someone who directs a band or an orchestra
singer	a person who makes music with his or her voice
soprano	a female singer with a high voice
tenor	a male singer with a high voice

exercise**7-5**

Write the names of five musicians you like, indicating the specialty of each one.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Words for the Arts

Music

blues: *a style of slow jazz evolved from African-American songs*

I love to listen to the **blues** when I'm lonely.

classical: *European music of the latter half of the eighteenth century; music of acknowledged excellence and serious style*

Classical music is often performed by the city's symphony orchestra.

country: *a style of popular music from the rural American south and southwest*

A lot of **country** musicians live and work in Nashville, Tennessee.

folk/ethnic: *music that originates among the common people of a region*

Folk music was very popular in the United States in the 1960s.

jazz: *a kind of music that originated with African-American bands in the southern United States, characterized by improvisation and strong, flexible rhythm*

Jazz is popular in many parts of the world.

oldies: *popular music from an earlier decade*

Her favorite **oldies** are from the 1950s and 1960s.

popular: *music that is appreciated by a large number of people during the current period of time*

That radio station plays only **popular** music.

rap: *a currently popular style of music that originated among African-American performers, characterized by talking, rather than singing, in rhyme and rhythm*

Rap is for listening, not dancing.

rhythm and blues: *a style of music with strong, simple rhythm and lyrics that originated in the late 1940s and early 1950s among African-American groups*

Rhythm and blues is great for swing dancing.

rock: *a popular style of music played by bands with electric guitars, keyboards, and drums, often with emotional singing by a group or one singer*

Rock concerts are very popular among young people.

rock and roll: *a style of music that began in the 1950s and combined elements of rhythm and blues and country*

There were a lot of TV shows with **rock-and-roll** dancers.

exercise

7-6

Which of these types of music do you like best? Write a few sentences to describe the music and the musicians who play it.

Dance

ballet: *a formal, artistic dance with graceful movements and elaborate technique*

She has been dancing **ballet** since she was a child.

a ballet show

We went to the **ballet** last night.

ballroom: *a formal version of popular dance, where style and technique are important, including the foxtrot, waltz, swing, and Latin, among others*

I'm learning the waltz from my neighbor who teaches **ballroom** dancing.

dance: *movement in time with music*

Dance is a good way to exercise and relax at the same time.

an event where people go to dance

Are you going to the **dance** on Saturday night?

jazz: *a type of ballet performed to jazz music*

She is a top ballet performer and is also accomplished in **jazz**.

Latin: *any of the dances performed to popular music from Latin America, including merengue, salsa, cumbia, bachata, mambo, samba, cha-cha, and tango, among others*

He is a good swing dancer, but what he really likes is **Latin** dancing.

line: *a dance performed to country music, where dancers dance individually but all follow the same steps*

One good thing about **line** dancing is that you don't need a partner.

tap: *a dance performed with a metal plate attached to the toe or heel of the shoe*

She is good at both ballet and **tap**.

exercise

7-7

Write a sentence that tells what kind of dance you have seen or have performed.

Words for Places

Parks

amusement park: *a park operated as a business that has rides, games, and other entertainment*

All of the children wanted to go on the rides at the **amusement park**.

botanical garden: *a park where plants are cultivated and identified for the public*

There was a beautiful display of orchids at the **botanical garden**.

national or state park: *a parcel of land reserved by the government and administered by the government for preservation and recreation*

You can get a lot of information from the government about visiting the **national parks**.

park: *an outdoor place reserved for the pleasure of the public*

We had a picnic in the **park**.

playground: *a park set aside for children to play in, usually with swings and other equipment for them to play on*

The kids were tired after an afternoon at the **playground**.

theme park: *an elaborate amusement park that is developed around one particular idea, such as a historical time or place, a popular character, or other special interest*

We saw a lot of movie and TV characters at the **theme park**.

zoo: *a park where animals are kept and shown to the public*

The children loved seeing the giraffes at the **zoo**.

exercise

7-8

Match each type of park in the left column with its description in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. amusement park | a. a large park with people dressed in special costumes |
| _____ 2. botanical garden | b. a small park with swings and a sandbox |
| _____ 3. national park | c. a park with elephants, monkeys, lions, and tigers |
| _____ 4. playground | d. a park where you pay to go on rides |
| _____ 5. theme park | e. a large park that preserves the natural environment |
| _____ 6. zoo | f. a park where you can learn about different varieties of plants |

Stores

boutique: *a small specialty store that sells goods carefully chosen for a particular type of customer and usually offers unique items that are not available at chain stores*

Her sister has individual style and shops only at **boutiques**.

box store: *a large chain store that has a similar structure and layout in each location*

If you need hardware for a project, you can go to a local hardware store or to a big **box store**.

chain store: *one of many stores owned and operated by the same company*

With so many **chain stores**, our cities are becoming more alike.

department store: *a large store that usually has several floors, elevators and escalators, and separate departments for each type of purchase—for example, women's clothing, men's clothing, children's clothing, shoes, linens, kitchen equipment, etc.*

It is very convenient to shop at a **department store** where you can find things for the whole family as well as household goods.

discount store: *a store that sells goods at a lower price than the one suggested by the manufacturer*

You can save a lot of money by buying at a **discount store**, but you don't get any help in selecting your purchases.

mall store: *a chain store often located with other chain stores in a shopping mall*

My friend loves to shop at her favorite **mall stores**.

outlet: *a store that sells goods from a particular manufacturer, at a lower price*

Outlets are often grouped together in malls on the outskirts of cities.

exercise

7-9

Write the name of a store you know that fits each category listed.

1. chain store _____
2. box store _____
3. department store _____
4. discount store _____
5. outlet _____
6. mall store _____
7. boutique _____

Schools

academy: *a private school*

He was educated at a very expensive **academy**.

college: *education beyond high school, where students take general required courses and specialize in a particular area of study leading to a bachelor's degree*

Her mother made sure that she would be able to go to **college**.

elementary school: *a school that contains classes from kindergarten through grade five or six*

Most children go to an **elementary school** near where they live.

graduate school: *the university programs that lead to advanced degrees, including special schools such as law school, medical school, dental school, and business school*

Many students have full-time jobs and go to **graduate school** classes in the evening.

high school: *a school that contains classes from grades nine or ten through twelve*

Graduation from **high school** is a requirement for admission to a college or university, and for many jobs.

kindergarten: *the first year of school, required in the United States by children aged five*

Many children learn to read in **kindergarten**.

middle school: *a school that contains classes from grade six or seven to grade eight or nine*

Middle school students are usually in the beginning stages of adolescence.

preschool: *a school for children aged three or four*

Preschool is a good introduction to school for small children.

private school: *a school administered by a private organization, business, church, or other group*

Most **private schools** require the students to wear uniforms.

public school: *a school administered by a local government where instruction is free*

All of their children go to **public school**.

school: *a place for learning*

He is going to open a cooking **school** in the city.

university: *a college that has four-year bachelor's degree programs and also offers graduate programs where students can do more in-depth study of a chosen subject, leading to a master's degree or a doctor's degree*

Some students prefer to get a bachelor's degree from a small college and then go to a large **university** for a master's degree.

exercise

7-10

Match each type of school with the students who would most likely attend it.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. college | a. a three-year-old child |
| _____ 2. elementary school | b. a nine-year-old child |
| _____ 3. graduate school | c. the majority of children in the United States |
| _____ 4. high school | d. a five-year-old child |
| _____ 5. kindergarten | e. a twelve-year-old child |
| _____ 6. language school | f. a sixteen-year-old |
| _____ 7. middle school | g. a person who wants to continue to study after high school |
| _____ 8. preschool | h. a person who wants to continue to study after college |
| _____ 9. public school | j. a person who wants to learn French |

Words for Things

Houses

apartment: *a place to live that is part of a larger building, owned by a landlord who collects monthly rent*
They will rent an **apartment** until they have enough money to buy a house.

cabin: *a small, roughly built house*
The family likes to stay in a **cabin** in the mountains in the summer.

a bedroom on a ship
The **cabins** on the ship are quite small.

an inside area of an airplane
Those airplanes have a very large passenger **cabin**.

condominium: *a building or group of buildings whose apartments are individually owned*
They are building a new **condominium** near here.

an apartment in a condominium
As soon as he graduated he bought a **condominium** in the city.

cottage: *a small house of one story*
His family has a **cottage** at the beach, where they go every summer.

house: *a building designed as a place to live*

They are expecting a baby and want to move to a bigger **house**.

hut: *a small shelter, with no amenities*

The children made a **hut** in the woods.

mansion: *a large house*

The mayor's official residence is a beautiful **mansion**.

rambler: *a house, bigger than a cottage, that has a number of rooms that are all on one floor.*

They are looking for a **rambler**, because her mother can't climb steps.

townhouse: *a house built in a row of houses, with side walls connected*

Townhouses usually have a lot of steps.

exercise

7-11

Match each type of home in the column on the left with its description from the column on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. hut | a. one bedroom, one bath, living room, dining room, kitchen, in a large building of similar units all owned by a company |
| _____ 2. cabin | b. one bedroom, one bath, living room, dining room, kitchen, in a large building of similar units each individually owned |
| _____ 3. condominium | c. living room, dining room, kitchen on main level, two bedrooms and bath on second level, one bedroom and bath on third level, recreation room in basement, in row of similar houses |
| _____ 4. cottage | d. seven bedrooms, eight bathrooms, twelve-foot ceilings, ballroom, swimming pool, guest house, on two landscaped acres |
| _____ 5. apartment | e. one room, mud floor, low ceiling |
| _____ 6. mansion | f. bedroom-living room combination, kitchen, outdoor shower, toilet in outhouse |
| _____ 7. rambler | g. five bedrooms, four bathrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, all on one floor |
| _____ 8. townhouse | h. two bedrooms, kitchen-dining room combination, living room, one bath, all on one floor, pretty rose garden and white picket fence |

Streets

avenue: *a wide street in a city*

The **avenues** in the city are wide and elegant.

beltway: *a freeway that forms a circle around a city, connecting its outer suburbs*

Traffic is fast on the **beltway**, and you have to be careful.

freeway: *a highway with several lanes and few or no stoplights; vehicles enter and exit via ramps*

There are always a lot of trucks on the **freeway**.

highway: *a main public road that connects towns and cities*

The **highway** is usually crowded.

road: *an open way for the passage of vehicles, people, or animals*

The **road** that leads to our cabin is not paved.

street: *a public way for automobiles, usually with buildings on both sides*

What **street** do you live on?

toll road: *a freeway that charges money to use it*

We took the **toll road** and got there much faster, but it cost ten dollars in tolls.

exercise

7-12

Write the names or route numbers of examples of each type of street.

1. street _____
2. road _____
3. avenue _____
4. highway _____
5. freeway _____
6. toll road _____
7. beltway _____

Automobiles

automobile: *a passenger vehicle that has four wheels and its own engine, for travel on land*

Many families have more than one **automobile**.

car: *an automobile*

Our neighbors just bought a new **car**.

convertible: *a car whose top can be folded back or removed*

It's very pleasant to ride in a **convertible** in nice weather.

sedan: *a car that has a front seat and a rear seat and either two doors or four doors*

The **sedan** is a popular car style.

SUV: *(Sport Utility Vehicle) a high-performance four-wheel-drive car built on a truck frame*

There are lots of **SUVs** on the streets, especially in the suburbs.

van: *a large boxlike automobile that has sliding side doors*

Many people who have small children buy either an **SUV** or a **van**.

vehicle: *any device used for carrying passengers, goods, or equipment*

Bicycles, motorcycles, cars, and sleds are all **vehicles**.

exercise

7-13

Observe on the street examples of each type of vehicle listed, and make a note of the name of each one. Write a description of the color and make of each one.

1. sedan _____
2. convertible _____
3. SUV _____
4. van _____

Shoes

boots: *a protective covering for the feet and part of the legs*

You need **boots** for walking in the snow.

flats: *women's shoes that have a very low heel*

Flats are more comfortable for walking.

high heels: *women's shoes that have a built-up heel, often three to four inches high*

Many women like to get dressed up in **high heels**.

lace-ups: *shoes that are tightened to the feet by laces that are threaded through holes in the upper part of the shoe*

Children usually get their first **lace-ups** when they are learning to walk.

loafers: *men's or women's slip-on leather shoes that look like moccasins with a solid sole*

Loafers are more casual than oxfords, but they are dressier than sneakers.

Mary Janes: *little girls' shoes with a strap over the top*

Even big girls and women like **Mary Janes**.

moccasins: *soft leather shoes traditionally worn by native North Americans*

Moccasins are especially pretty when they have decorative beading.

oxfords: *leather lace-ups*

Some private schools require the students to wear **oxfords** as part of the school uniform.

pumps: *women's medium-heel or high-heel shoes with closed toe*

Pumps can be worn almost anywhere.

sandals: *shoes made of a sole and straps*

Sandals are great in the summertime.

shoes: *a covering for a person's feet*

Everybody likes to get new **shoes**.

sneakers: *sports shoes with rubber soles; tennis shoes, running shoes, basketball shoes, etc.*

People of all ages wear **sneakers**.

wedges: *high heels with a solid portion that connects the heels to the sole*

Wedges seem to go in and out of style.

exercise

7-14

During the next week, look at the shoes of people on the street for examples of each type of shoe on the list, and make a note that describes each type and the person who is wearing it. Write your descriptions here.

1. sandals _____
2. boots _____
3. high heels _____
4. flats _____
5. wedges _____
6. pumps _____
7. Mary Janes _____
8. loafers _____
9. lace-ups _____
10. oxfords _____
11. sneakers _____

Words for Events

Parties

brunch: *a party where both breakfast and lunch dishes are served*

Brunches are popular on Sunday mornings.

cocktail party: *a large party where drinks and snacks are served and where guests stand up and move around to talk to other guests*

Cocktail parties are good places to meet new people.

dinner party: *a party where a formal evening meal is served*

She has very elegant **dinner parties** and always invites interesting people.

engagement party: *a party to congratulate a couple on their commitment to marry one another*

Her sister is having an **engagement party** for them.

get-together: *an informal party*

Our group of friends has a **get-together** every month or so.

luncheon: *a party where a formal lunch is served*

Her mother invited all of the wedding party to a **luncheon**.

open house: *a large party where the guests may arrive and leave at any time during the suggested hours*

We were invited to an **open house** on New Year's Day.

party: *a group of people meeting together for the purpose of having fun*

I'm always ready for a **party**.

a group of people who do something together

The restaurant is reserving a table for a **party** of six people.

reception: *a party to meet, welcome, or say good-bye to someone*

The company invited me to a **reception** to meet the new vice president.

shower: *a party where the guests bring gifts for a bride-to-be or mother-to-be*

Our office is planning a **shower** for our assistant, who is expecting a baby in January.

wedding: *a ceremony to celebrate a marriage*

Were you invited to the **wedding**?

exercise

7-15

Write a few sentences telling what kind of party you like to attend and why you like that kind of party.

Shows

comedy: *a play designed to make people laugh*

The play was a **comedy** about the humor in family life.

concert: *a music show*

The university students were excited about the **concert** given by their favorite band.

drama: *a serious play*

The play was a **drama** about serious issues in family life.

fashion show: *a show where models wear the latest fashions to introduce them to the public*

It's exciting to see the **fashion shows** in New York, Milan, and Paris.

game show: *a television show where people play games to win money or prizes*

She was on that **game show** and won a new car.

movie: *a motion picture or film*

What **movies** are playing in our neighborhood?

opera: *a play set to music*

We went to the **opera** when we were in Italy.

play: *a story written to be acted on a stage*

The high school seniors put on a **play** at the end of the year.

reality show: *a television show that films people as they live their own lives*

A **reality show** can be funny or sad.

show: *an exhibition or entertainment for the public*

The movie was an excellent **show**.

soap opera: *a TV show that shows daily episodes of a story that never ends*

If you start watching a **soap opera**, it is hard to stop.

TV show: *a show broadcast on television*

He doesn't want to stay home and watch **TV shows**.

exercise

7-16

Write a few sentences that name and describe a show you have seen recently.

Games

board game: *a game played on a flat board specially designed for it, often with small pieces that belong to each player, and dice*

Board games are fun for children and adults.

card game: *a game played with a standard deck of cards or cards specially designed for it; bridge, canasta, hearts, Old Maid, Go Fish, etc.*

There are **card games** for children and for adults.

game: *an entertainment where two or more people compete with each other*

Would you like to play a **game** with me?

hide-and-seek: *a children's game where one child, who is "it," must find another child in his or her hiding place, who then becomes "it"*

Hide-and-seek is a game played everywhere.

match: *a tennis, soccer, or rugby game*

I'd love to go to the movies, but I have a tennis **match** this afternoon.

parlor game: *an indoor game that is played among small groups of people at a party*

Charades is a popular **parlor game**.

sports: *an athletic competition; a football game, a baseball game, a volleyball game, etc.*

He loves to spend Sundays watching **sports**.

tag: *a children's game where one child, who is "it," must touch (tag) another, who then becomes "it"*

Tag is a game played by children of all ages.

exercise

7-17

Match each type of game in the left column with one of the descriptions in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. baseball game | a. four players sit around a table; one of them distributes a number of cards to all of the players; players try to win other players' cards, according to a set of rules. |
| _____ 2. board game | b. two players stand on opposite sides of a net and hit a ball back and forth over the net with a racket; a score is made when a player cannot return the ball. |
| _____ 3. card game | c. two teams of nine players each; players hit balls pitched to them by the other team, then try to run around three bases and then to home plate, where a score is made. |
| _____ 4. children's game | d. three or four players arrange their pieces on a board and roll dice to see how many steps they can take in their goal of getting around the board first. |
| _____ 5. parlor game | e. a number of children stand in a circle, while the child who is "it" drops a handkerchief behind one of them; that child then runs after the first one, tags him or her, and becomes "it." |
| _____ 6. tennis match | f. the guests at a party are divided into teams; one member of each team tries to help his or her teammates guess the answer to a problem, but with restrictions set by the rules of the game. |

Storms

cyclone: *a violent storm with rotating wind*

They changed their vacation plans because of the **cyclone** warning.

gale: *a wind with a speed between thirty-two and sixty-three miles per hour (between fifty and one hundred kilometers per hour)*

We'd better stay home. It looks like a **gale** outside.

hurricane: *a tropical storm with winds of seventy-four miles per hour (119 kilometers per hour) or greater*

The **hurricane** took the roof off our neighbor's house.

sandstorm: *a storm of sand in the desert*

During the **sandstorm** there were clouds of sand in the air.

storm: *a strong wind with rain, snow, or hail, and sometimes with thunder and lightning*

They had to stop driving because of the **storm**.

tornado: *a violent storm that whirls in a circular motion at speeds up to three hundred miles per hour*

Everyone must seek shelter; there is a **tornado** warning for the area.

exercise

7-18

Replace each italicized word with a more descriptive one.

1. There was a *storm* with winds of eighty miles an hour. _____
2. We stayed in from the *storm* because the winds were blowing at fifty miles an hour.

3. There was a violent *storm* in the desert. _____
4. The *storm* whirled around at 250 miles per hour, destroying everything.
