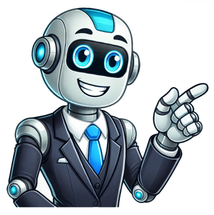
Click to verify



All Pokémon creatures and their moves are assigned certain types. Each type has several strengths and weaknesses in both attack and defense. In battle, you should use Pokémon and moves that have a type advantage over your opponent; doing so will cause much more damage than normal. A single-type advantage (for instance a Water attack against a Ground-type Pokémon) will net you double normal damage. The advantages also stack up, so a double-type advantage (for instance a Water attack against a Ground/Rock-type Pokémon) will net you quadruple damage. In both these cases you will see the message It's super effective! in-game after the attack. Conversely, a single- and double-type disadvantage will afflict half and a quarter normal damage respectively. Here you will see the message It's not very effective... in-game. Another advantage you can gain is Same Type Attack Bonus (STAB). As the name implies, this increases the power of the move if the attacking Pokémon has the same type as the move used (for example a Fire-type Pokémon using a Fire-type move). In this case the damage is 1.5 times normal. Again this is added to any other advantages, so a Water-type Pokémon using a Water-type move against a Ground/Rock-type Pokémon will bag you six times (2×2×1.5) normal damage! The full type chart here displays the strengths and weaknesses of each type. Look down the left hand side for the attacking type, then move across to see how effective it is against each Pokémon type. Note: this chart is for games from 2013 onwards - Pokémon X/Y, OR/AS, Pokémon GO and Sun/Moon. Type charts for older games have some minor differences - see below. Chart key 0 No effect (0%) ½ Not very effective (50%) Normal (100%) 2 Super-effective (200%) Downloads You can download the type chart as an image to print out and keep handy as you are playing and battling! Gen 6+ type chart image The majority of the type chart has remained the same over the years, but there have been a few changes. In Generation 2, Dark and Steel types were added, while in Generation 6 (Pokémon X and Pokémon Y) the Fairy type was added. Below are the differences compared to the current type chart. The charts can be seen on the Old Type Charts page. Generation 2-5 There was no Fairy type. Ghost and Dark type moves were not very effective against Steel type Pokémon. From Generation 6 they do neutral damage. Generation 1 There were no Dark or Steel types. Ghost-type moves had no effect on Psychic Pokémon. (Note that this only affected Lick as Confuse Ray and Night Shade affected all Pokémon equally.) This was supposedly a mistake in the programming: several game guides stated that Ghost was super-effective on Psychic, and an in-game trainer at Saffron City says that Psychic Pokémon fear only ghosts and bugs! It was corrected in Generation 2 when Ghost became super-effective against Psychic. Bug was super-effective on Poison and vice-versa. This was changed so that Bug is now not very effective against Poison, and Poison now does regular damage against Bug. Ice type moves were neutral against Fire type Pokémon. Now they are not very effective. We use words in writing. Shocking, I know! Do you know what else we use in writing? Here is a hint: they have already appeared in this paragraph. In addition to words, we use many different symbols and characters to organize our thoughts and make text easier to read. All of these symbols come in two major categories: punctuation marks and typographical symbols. These symbols have many different uses and include everything from the humble period (.) to the rarely used caret symbol (^). There may even be a few symbols out there that you've never even heard of before that leave you scratching your head when you see them on your keyboard! What is punctuation? Punctuation is the act or system of using specific marks or symbols in writing to separate different elements from each other or to make writing more clear. Punctuation is used in English and the other languages that use the Latin alphabet. Many other writing systems also use punctuation, too. Thanks to punctuation, we don't have to suffer through a block of text that looks like this: My favorite color is red do you like red red is great my sister likes green she always says green is the color of champions regardless of which color is better we both agree that no one likes salmon which is a fish and not a color seriously Punctuation examples The following sentences give examples of the many different punctuation marks that we use: My dog, Bark Scruffalo, was featured in a superhero movie. If there's something strange in your neighborhood, who are you going to call? A wise man once said, "Within the body of every person lies a skeleton." Hooray! I found everything on the map: the lake, the mountain, and the forest. I told Ashley (if that was her real name) that I needed the copy lickety-split. What is a typographical symbol? The term typographical symbol, or any other number of phrases, refers to a character or symbol that isn't considered to be a punctuation mark but may still be used in writing for various purposes. Typographical symbols are generally avoided in formal writing under most circumstances. However, you may see typographic symbols used quite a bit in informal writing. Typographical symbol examples The following examples show some ways that a writer might use typographical symbols. Keep in mind that some of these sentences may not be considered appropriate in formal writing. The frustrated actor said she was tired of her co-star's "annoying bull****." For questions, email us at anascabana@bananacabanas.fake! The band had five #1 singles on the American music charts during the 1990s. My internet provider is AT&T. Punctuation marks are considered part of grammar and often have well-established rules for how to use them properly. For example, the rules of proper grammar state that a letter after a period should be capitalized and that a comma must be used before a coordinating conjunction. Typographical symbols, on the other hand, may not have widely accepted rules for how, or even when, they should be used. Generally speaking, most grammar resources will only allow the use of typographical symbols under very specific circumstances and will otherwise advise a writer to avoid using them. Types of punctuation and symbols There are many different types of punctuation marks and typographical symbols. We'll briefly touch on them now, but you can learn more about these characters by checking out the links in this list and also each section below: Period, question mark, and exclamation point These three commonly used punctuation marks are used for the same reason: to end an independent thought. Period (.) A period is used to end a declarative sentence. A period indicates that a sentence is finished. Unique to them, periods are also often used in abbreviations. Prof. Dumbledore once again awarded a ludicrous amount of points to Gryffindor. Question mark (?) The question mark is used to end a question, also known as an interrogative sentence. Exclamation point (!) The exclamation point is used at the end of exclamations and interjections. Our house is haunted! Wow! Comma, colon, and semicolon Commas, colons, and semicolons can all be used to connect sentences together. Comma (,) The comma is often the punctuation mark that gives writers the most problems. It has many different uses and often requires good knowledge of grammar to avoid making mistakes when using it. Some common uses of the comma include: Joining clauses: Mario loves Peach, and she loves him. Nonrestrictive elements: My favorite team, the Fighting Mongooses, won the championship this year. Lists: The flag was red, white, and blue. Coordinate adjectives: The cute, happy puppy licked my hand. Try out this quiz on the Oxford comma! Colon (:) The colon is typically used to introduce additional information. The detective had three suspects: the salesman, the gardener, and the lawyer. Like commas, colons can also connect clauses together. We forgot to ask the most important question: who was buying lunch? Colons have a few other uses, too. The meeting starts at 8:15 p.m. The priest started reading from Mark 3:6. Semicolon (;) Like the comma and the colon, the semicolon is used to connect sentences together. The semicolon typically indicates that the second sentence is closely related to the one before it. I can't eat peanuts; I am highly allergic to them. Lucy loves to eat all kinds of sweets; lollipops are her favorite. Hyphen and dashes (en dash and em dash) All three of these punctuation marks are often referred to as "dashes." However, they are all used for entirely different reasons. Hyphen (-) The hyphen is used to form compound words. I went to lunch with my father-in-law. She was playing with a jack-in-the-box. He was accused of having pro-British sympathies. En dash (–) The en dash is used to express ranges or is sometimes used in more complex compound words. The homework exercises are on pages 20–27. The songwriter had worked on many Tony Award–winning productions. Em dash (—) The em dash is used to indicate a pause or interrupted speech. The thief was someone nobody expected—me! "Those kids will—" was all he managed to say before he was hit by a water balloon. Test your knowledge on the different dashes here. Parentheses, brackets, and braces These pairs of punctuation marks look similar, but they all have different uses. In general, the parentheses are much more commonly used than the others. Parentheses () Typically, parentheses are used to add additional information. I thought (for a very long time) if I should actually give an honest answer. Tomorrow is Christmas (my favorite holiday)! Parentheses have a variety of other uses, too. Pollution increased significantly. (See Chart 14B) He was at an Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meeting. Richard I of England (1157–1199) had the heart of a lion. Square brackets [] Typically, square brackets are used to clarify or add information to quotations. According to an eyewitness, the chimpanzees "climbed on the roof and juggled [bananas]." The judge said that "the defense attorney [Mr. Wright] had made it clear that the case was far from closed." Curly brackets {} Curly brackets, also known as braces, are rarely used punctuation marks that are used to group a set. I was impressed by the many different colors {red, green, yellow, blue, purple, black, white} they selected for the flag's design. Angle brackets Angle brackets have no usage in formal writing and are rarely ever used even in informal writing. These characters have more uses in other fields, such as math or computing. Quotation marks and apostrophe You'll find these punctuation marks hanging out at the top of a line of text. Quotation marks ("") The most common use of quotation marks is to contain quotations. She said, "Don't let the dog out of the house." Bob Ross liked to put "happy little trees" in many of his paintings. Apostrophe (') The apostrophe is most often used to form possessives and contractions. The house's back door is in need of repair. My cousin's birthday is next week. It isn't ready yet. We should've stayed outside. Slash and ellipses These are two punctuation marks you may not see too often, but they are still useful. Slash (/) The slash has several different uses. Here are some examples: Relationships: The existence of boxer briefs somehow hasn't ended the boxers/briefs debate. Alternatives: They accept cash and/or credit. Fractions: After an hour, 2/3 of the audience had already left. Ellipses (…) In formal writing, ellipses are used to indicate that words were removed from a quote. The mayor said, "The damages will be … paid for by the city … as soon as possible." In informal writing, ellipses are often used to indicate pauses or speech that trails off. He nervously stammered and said, "Look, I … You see … I wasn't … Forget it, okay." Typographical symbols rarely appear in formal writing. You are much more likely to see them used for a variety of reasons in informal writing. Asterisk (*) In formal writing, especially academic and scientific writing, the asterisk is used to indicate a footnote. Chocolate is the preferred flavor of ice cream.* *According to survey data from the Ice Cream Data Center. The asterisk may also be used to direct a reader toward a clarification or may be used to censor inappropriate words or phrases. Ampersand (&) The ampersand substitutes for the word and. Besides its use in the official names of things, the ampersand is typically avoided in formal writing. The band gave a speech at the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame. Bullet Point (•) Bullet points are used to create lists. For example, For this recipe you will need: eggs milk sugar flour baking powder Pound symbol (#) Informally, the pound symbol is typically used to mean number or is used in social media hashtags. The catchy pop song reached #1 on the charts. Ready 4 Halloween 2morrow!!! #spooky #TrickorTreat Tilde (~) Besides being used as an accent mark in Spanish and Portuguese words, the tilde is rarely used. Informally, a person may use it to mean "about" or "approximately." We visited São Paulo during our vacation. I think my dog weighs ~20 pounds. Backslash (\) The backslash is primarily used in computer programming and coding. It might be used online and in texting to draw emoticons, but it has no other common uses in writing. Be careful not to mix it up with the similar forward slash (/), which is a punctuation mark. At symbol (@) The at symbol substitutes for the word at in informal writing. In formal writing, it is used when writing email addresses. His email address is . Caret symbol (^) The caret symbol is used in proofreading, but may be used to indicate an exponent if a writer is unable to use superscript. Do you know what 3^4 (3 to the power of 4) is equal to? Pipe symbol (|) The pipe symbol is not used in writing. Instead, it has a variety of functions in the fields of math, physics, or computing. (redirected from types)Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Financial, Idioms, Encyclopedia. type (tīp)n.1. A number of people or things having in common traits or characteristics that distinguish them as a group or class: That type of car was popular in the 1970s. See Synonyms at kind.2. a. A person or thing having the features of a group or class: He is the type of person that is bound to get into trouble.b. An example or a model having the ideal features of a group or class; an embodiment: "He was the perfect type of a military dandy" (Joyce Cary).c. A person regarded as exemplifying a particular profession, rank, or social group: a group of executive types; a restaurant frequented by tourist types.3. A figure, representation, or symbol of something to come, such as an event in the Old Testament that is believed to foreshadow another in the New Testament.4. Biology The type specimen, type species, or type genus, which serves as the basis for the name of a species, genus, or family.5. Printing a. A small block of metal or wood bearing a raised letter or character on the upper end that leaves a printed impression when inked and pressed on paper.b. Such pieces considered as a group.c. Printed or typewritten characters; print: Let's see how your letter looks in type.d. A size or style of printed or typewritten characters; a typeface: a sans-serif type.6. A pattern, a design, or an image impressed or stamped onto the face of a coin.v.tr.1. a. To write (something) using a typewriter.b. To input (something) manually on an electronic device, especially by using a keyboard.2. a. To assign to a category; classify or characterize: a political candidate who was typed as indecisive.b. To determine the antigenic characteristics of (a blood or tissue sample).c. To typecast: an actor afraid of being typed as a gangster.v.intr. To write with a typewriter or computer keyboard.Idiom: (one's) type A person to whom one should be sexually attracted or romantically inclined: With her interest in art, she should be just your type.[Middle English, symbol, from Late Latin typus, type, from Latin, image, from Greek tupos, impression.]American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (taɪp) n1. a kind, class, or category, the constituents of which share similar characteristics2. a subdivision of a particular class of things or people; sort: what type of shampoo do you use?. 3. the general form, plan, or design distinguishing a particular group4. informal a person who typifies a particular quality: he's the administrative type. 5. informal a person, esp of a specified kind: he's a strange type. 6. (Printing, Lithography & Bookbinding) a. a small block of metal or more rarely wood bearing a letter or character in relief for use in printingb. such pieces collectively7. (Printing, Lithography & Bookbinding) characters printed from type; print8. (Zoology) biology a. the taxonomic group the characteristics of which are used for defining the next highest group, for example Rattus norvegicus (brown rat) is the type species of the rat genus Rattusb. (as modifier): a type genus; a type species. 9. (Biology) See type specimen10. the characteristic device on a coin11. (Linguistics) linguistics a symbol regarded as standing for the class of all symbols identical to it. Compare token812. (Logic) logic a class of expressions or of the entities they represent that can all enter into the same syntactic relations. The theory of types was advanced by Bertrand Russell to avoid the liar paradox, Russell's paradox, etc13. (Philosophy) philosophy a universal. If a sentence always has the same meaning whenever it is used, the meaning is said to be a property of the sentence-type. Compare token914. (Theology) chiefly Christian theol a figure, episode, or symbolic factor resembling some future reality in such a way as to foreshadow or prefigure it15. rare a distinctive sign or markvb16. (Printing, Lithography & Bookbinding) to write (copy) on a typewriter17. (tr) to be a symbol of; typify18. (tr) to decide the type of; clarify into a type19. (Medicine) (tr) med to determine the blood group of (a blood sample)20. (Theology) (tr) chiefly Christian theol to foreshadow or serve as a symbol of (some future reality)[C15: from Latin typus figure, from Greek tupos image, from tuptein to strike]Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (taɪp) n., v. typed, typ•ing. n. 1. a class, group, or category of things or persons sharing one or more characteristics: people of a criminal type; a car of the luxury type. 2. a thing or person regarded as a member of a class or category; kind; sort (usu. fol. by of): This is a type of mushroom. 3. a thing or person that represents perfectly or in the best way a class or category; model. 4. a person regarded as typifying a certain line of work, behavior, environment, etc.: a civil service type. 5. a. a wood or metal block with a raised character on its surface that, when fixed into a press and coated with ink, prints an impression of the character on paper or a similar absorbent surface. b. such blocks collectively. c. a printed character or printed characters: a headline in large type. 6. Biol. a. a genus or species that most nearly exemplifies the essential characteristics of a higher group. b. the one or more specimens on which the description and naming of a species is based. 7. a. the inherited features of an animal or breed that are favorable for any given purpose: dairy type. b. a strain, breed, or variety of animal, or a single animal, belonging to a specific kind. 8. the general form of a word, symbol, or expression, in contrast to its particular occurrences. Compare token (def. 7). 9. the pattern or model from which something is made. 10. an image or figure produced by impressing or stamping. 11. a distinctive or characteristic mark or sign. 12. a symbol of something in the future, as an Old Testament event prefiguring a New Testament event. v.t. 13. to write on a typewriter, computer keyboard, or the like. 14. to reproduce in type or in print. 15. to ascertain the type of (a blood or tissue sample). 17. to typify or symbolize; represent. 18. to represent prophetically; foreshadow; prefigure. v.i. 19. to write using a typewriter, computer keyboard, or the like. [1425–75; late Middle English: symbol, figure (< Middle French) < Latin typus bas-relief, ground plan < Greek týpos blow, impression] usage: When preceded by a modifier, type meaning "kind, sort" is sometimes used without a following of: This type furnace uses very little current. We have a magnetic-type holder for the rack. Frequently criticized by usage guides, this construction occurs rarely in general writing. The problem can usu. be remedied by inserting of (this type of furnace) or by dropping type altogether (a magnetic holder). -type a combining form representing type (prototype), esp. in names of printing processes: ferrotype; monotype. [< Greek -typos or -typon, adj. ders. of týpos blow, impression, carved figure, form, type] Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved.Past participle: typedGerund: typingImperativePresentPreteritePresent ContinuousPresent PerfectPast ContinuousPast PerfectFutureFuture PerfectFuture ContinuousPresent Perfect ContinuousFuture Perfect ContinuousPast Perfect ContinuousConditionalPast ConditionalCollins English Verb Tables © HarperCollins Publishers 2011 Noun1.type - a subdivision of a particular kind of thing; "what type of sculpture do you prefer?"kind, sort, form, variety - a category of things distinguished by some common characteristic or quality; "sculpture is a form of art"; "what kinds of desserts are there?"breed - a special type; "Google represents a new breed of entrepreneurs"nature - a particular type of thing; "problems of this type are very difficult to solve"; "he's interested in trains and things of that nature"; "matters of a personal nature"version, edition, variant, variation - something a little different from others of the same type; "an experimental version of the night fighter"; "a variant of the same word"; "an emery wheel is the modern variation of a grindstone"; "the boy is a younger edition of his father"antitype - an opposite or contrasting type2.type - a person of a specified kind (usually with many eccentricities); "a real character"; "a strange character"; "a friendly eccentric"; "the capable type"; "a mental case"eccentric, character, caseadult, grownup - a fully developed person from maturity onward3.type - (biology) the taxonomic group whose characteristics are used to define the next higher taxonbiological science, biology - the science that studies living organisms4.type - printed characters; "small type is hard to read"type family - a complete set of type suitable for printing text5.type - all of the tokens of the same symbol; "the word `element' contains five different types of character"symbol - an arbitrary sign (written or printed) that has acquired a conventional significance6.type - a small metal block bearing a raised character on one end; produces a printed character when inked and pressed on paper; "he dropped a case of type, so they made him pick them up"block - a solid piece of something (usually having flat rectangular sides); "the pyramids were built with large stone blocks"kern - the part of a metal typeface that projects beyond its bodyquad, space - (printing) a block of type without a raised letter; used for spacing between words or sentencesVerb1.type - write by means of a keyboard with types; "type the acceptance letter, please"write - communicate or express by writing; "Please write to me every week"shift - use a shift key on a keyboard; "She could not shift so all her letters are written in lower case"backspace - hit the backspace key on a computer or typewriter keyboard; "To erase, you must backspace"double-space - type with a full space between linestriple-space - type with two empty spaces between linestouch-type - type without looking at the keyboard2.type - identify as belonging to a certain type; "Such people can practically be typed"identify - consider to be equal or the same; "He identified his brother as one of the fugitives"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.noun1. kind, sort, class, variety, group, form, order, style, species, breed, strain, category, stamp, kidney, genre, classification, ilk, subdivision There are various types of the disease.3. sort of person, sort, type of person She was certainly not the type to murder her husband.Collins Thesaurus of the English Language – Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002noun1. A class that is defined by the common attribute or attributes possessed by all its members:breed, cast, description, feather, ilk, kind, lot, manner, mold, nature, order, sort, species, stamp, stripe, variety. The American Heritage® Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright © 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. maskinskrivetypeskriftslagstipoteclarespecieltramecanografiartyyppiveriyhmäennekirjasinkirjoittaagenretypecaractèredactylographiertaperleturleturgerîtegund, gerîvélritaburtu rakstsburtu veidsdrukamodelisrakstît ar rakstāmmašīnuskrive på maskintaste inntypeçeşitdaktilo ile yazmakharfharflerkarakter [taɪp]C. VI → escribir a máquinatype out VT + ADV → escribir a máquina, pasar a máquinatype up VT + ADV → escribir a máquina, pasar a máquinaCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005Collins English/French Electronic Resource. © HarperCollins Publishers 2005: type area typeover mode n (Comput) → Überschreibmodus m typesetter n → (Schrift)setzer(in) m(f); (= machine) → Setzmaschine f typesetting n → Setzen nt, → (Schrift)satz m; new type methods → neue Satztechniken type size n → Schriftgrad m, → Schriftgröße f1 2 vi → Maschine schreiben, tippen (inf)Collins German Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (taip) noun a kind, sort; variety. What type of house would you prefer to live in?; They are marketing a new type of washing powder. tipe, soort نوع, طراز, نموذج вид tipo typ, druh die Art slags; type τύπος, είδοςtipo tüüp نوع؛ تيپ tyyppi type, sorteaιο □□□□□□ t jelleg, tipus jenis tegund, gerð tipo 型 , rüšis, pobūdis, tipas tips; veids; modelis jenis sorttypetyp پول ، تيپ tipo tip, fel, gen тип; сорт; разновидность druh, typ vrsta tip typ, art, slag, sort □□□□□ çeşit, tip 類型 тип, рід, клас قسم, نوع loại 类型 (taip) noun1. (a particular variety of) metal blocks with letters, numbers etc used in printing. Can we have the headline printed in a different type شرفت tipo typy die Drucktype type; skrift κατηγορία τυπογραφικών στοιχείων letra, carácter ðrift حرف چاپی kirjasin caractère דפוס אותיות □□□□ tiskarsko slovo betû(tipus) model huruf leturgerð tipo, carattere 活字体 šriftas, spaudmenys burtu veids; druka jenis tulisan lettersoortskrifttypeczcionka حرف چاپی tipo caracter شرفت typ tisk štamparska slova typ, stilsort □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ har (排版中的)鉛字字號 شرفت پلیت کل حروف اور گنتیوں loại (排版中的) 铅字字号 2. printed letters, words etc. I can't read the type – it's too small. letters حَرْف طباعي напечатан текст letra, tipo písmo die Schrift skrift τυπογραφικά στοιχεία letra, carácter tekst متن چاپ شده teksti caractères דפוס כתוב אותיות □□□□ tisak, tiskano slovo betû cetakan letur carattere 活字 šriftas burtu raksts; druka tuli شرفت písmo črke štamparska slova bokstäver, text □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□