

Types of opposites: adverb pairs

Instructions Hide

Answer simple multiple choice questions about English word pairs.

1. Many word pairs represent opposing meanings and can be thought of as points on opposing sides of a semantic dimension. Sometimes it is easy to identify the dimension of opposition, for example, tall and short represent opposing points in the dimension of height. In other instances it is less easy to characterize this dimension, for example for farm–factory. Answer multiple choice questions about words and help us better understand opposites. Your input is much appreciated.
2. Please return/skip HIT if you do not know the meaning of any of the target words.
3. Attempt HITs only if you are a native speaker of English, or very fluent in English.
4. Certain “check questions will be used to make sure the annotation is responsible and reasonable. Assignments that fail these tests will be rejected.
5. Your responses are confidential. Any publications based on these responses will not include your specific responses, but rather aggregate information from many individuals. We will not ask any information that can be used to identify who you are.

downwardly × upwardly

Q1. Which set of words is most related to the word pair downwardly:upwardly? (required)

- deliberately, intentionally, unforeseen, surprising
- distillation, soul, material, essential
- lift, lifting, raise, elevate
- weighty, oppressive, burdensome, weight

Q2. Do downwardly and upwardly have some contrast in meaning? (required)

- yes
- no

For example, up–down, lukewarm–cold, teacher–student, attack–defend, all have at least some

degree of contrast in meaning. On the other hand, clown-down, chilly-cold, teacher-doctor, and attack-rush DO NOT have contrasting meanings.

Q3. Some contrasting words are paired together so often that given one we naturally think of the other. If one of the words in such a pair were replaced with another word of almost the same meaning, it would sound odd to us. Are downwardly:upwardly such a pair? (required)

- yes
- no

Examples for "yes": tall-short, attack-defend, honest-dishonest, happy-sad. Examples for "no": tall-stocky, attack-protect, honest-liar, happy-morbid.

Q4. Complete this sentence with one word or a short phrase: downwardly and upwardly are both types of (required)

For example, yellow and red are both colors. If there is no reasonable response to this question, then type in "none".

Q5. Do downwardly and upwardly represent two ends or extremes? (required)

- yes
- no

Examples for "yes": top-bottom, basement-attic, always-never, all-none, start-finish. Examples for "no": hot-cold (boiling refers to more warmth than hot and freezing refers to less warmth than cold), teacher-student (there is no such thing as more or less teacher and more or less student), always-sometimes (never is fewer times than sometimes), honest-dishonest (if one is dishonest, another person may be even more dishonest).

Q6. If you were told that something is happening "downwardly", would you assume it is not happening "upwardly", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for something to be happening both "downwardly" and "upwardly"? (required)

- yes
- no

Examples for "yes": quickly-slowly, carefully-sleepily, happily-morosely. Examples for "no": quickly-happily, carefully-vigilantly, sadly-morosely.

Q7. If something is happening and it is the kind of thing that could possibly happen either "downwardly" or "upwardly", is it necessary that it must be happening either "downwardly" or "upwardly"? In other words, for things that can happen either "downwardly" or "upwardly", is it true that there is no third possible way of happening, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

yes

no

Examples for “yes”: perfectly–imperfectly, fairly–unfairly. Examples for “no”: quickly–slowly (something can be done at a pace that is neither quick nor slow), happily–sadly (one does not have to be happy or sad to do a task).

Q8. In a typical situation, if two things are done "downwardly", then can one be done more "downwardly" than the other? (required)

yes

no

Example for “yes”: happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for “no”: perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Q9. In a typical situation, if two things are done "upwardly", then can one be done more "upwardly" than the other? (required)

yes

no

Example for “yes”: happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for “no”: perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Comments.

optional

apace x slowly

Q1. Which set of words is most related to the word pair apace:slowly? (required)

personal, soul, quality, material

entirely, totally, completely, altogether

speed, sluggish, lazy, quickly

logical, coherent, lucid, reasoning

Q2. Do apace and slowly have some contrast in meaning? (required)

yes

no

For example, up–down, lukewarm–cold, teacher–student, attack–defend, all have at least some degree of contrast in meaning. On the other hand, clown–down, chilly–cold, teacher–doctor, and attack–rush DO NOT have contrasting meanings.

Q3. Some contrasting words are paired together so often that given one we naturally think of the other. If one of the words in such a pair were replaced with another word of almost the same meaning, it would sound odd to us. Are apace:slowly such a pair? (required)

yes

no

Examples for "yes": tall-short, attack-defend, honest-dishonest, happy-sad. Examples for "no": tall-stocky, attack-protect, honest-liar, happy-morbid.

Q4. Complete this sentence with one word or a short phrase: apace and slowly are both types of (required)

For example, yellow and red are both colors. If there is no reasonable response to this question, then type in "none".

Q5. Do apace and slowly represent two ends or extremes? (required)

yes

no

Examples for "yes": top-bottom, basement-attic, always-never, all-none, start-finish. Examples for "no": hot-cold (boiling refers to more warmth than hot and freezing refers to less warmth than cold), teacher-student (there is no such thing as more or less teacher and more or less student), always-sometimes (never is fewer times than sometimes), honest-dishonest (if one is dishonest, another person may be even more dishonest).

Q6. If you were told that something is happening "apace", would you assume it is not happening "slowly", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for something to be happening both "apace" and "slowly"? (required)

yes

no

Examples for "yes": quickly-slowly, carefully-sleepily, happily-morosely. Examples for "no": quickly-happily, carefully-vigilantly, sadly-morosely.

Q7. If something is happening and it is the kind of thing that could possibly happen either "apace" or "slowly", is it necessary that it must be happening either "apace" or "slowly"? In other words, for things that can happen either "apace" or "slowly", is it true that there is no third possible way of happening, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

yes

no

Examples for "yes": perfectly-imperfectly, fairly-unfairly. Examples for "no": quickly-slowly

(something can be done at a pace that is neither quick nor slow), happily-sadly (one does not have to be happy or sad to do a task).

Q8. In a typical situation, if two things are done "apace", then can one be done more "apace" than the other? (required)

yes

no

Example for "yes": happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for "no": perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Q9. In a typical situation, if two things are done "slowly", then can one be done more "slowly" than the other? (required)

yes

no

Example for "yes": happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for "no": perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Comments.

optional

inwards x outwards

Q1. Which set of words is most related to the word pair inwards:outwards? (required)

logical, rational, wall, fast

external, front, outside, outer

irrational, insane, level, grade

wind, southerly, air, blow

Q2. Do inwards and outwards have some contrast in meaning? (required)

yes

no

For example, up-down, lukewarm-cold, teacher-student, attack-defend, all have at least some degree of contrast in meaning. On the other hand, clown-down, chilly-cold, teacher-doctor, and attack-rush DO NOT have contrasting meanings.

Q3. Some contrasting words are paired together so often that given one we naturally think of the other. If one of the words in such a pair were replaced with another word of almost the same meaning, it would sound odd to us. Are inwards:outwards such a

pair? (required)

yes

no

Examples for “yes”: tall–short, attack–defend, honest–dishonest, happy–sad. Examples for “no”: tall–stocky, attack–protect, honest–liar, happy–morbid.

Q4. Complete this sentence with one word or a short phrase: inwards and outwards are both types of (required)

For example, yellow and red are both colors. If there is no reasonable response to this question, then type in “none”.

Q5. Do inwards and outwards represent two ends or extremes? (required)

yes

no

Examples for “yes”: top–bottom, basement–attic, always–never, all–none, start–finish. Examples for “no”: hot–cold (boiling refers to more warmth than hot and freezing refers to less warmth than cold), teacher–student (there is no such thing as more or less teacher and more or less student), always–sometimes (never is fewer times than sometimes), honest–dishonest (if one is dishonest, another person may be even more dishonest).

Q6. If you were told that something is happening "inwards", would you assume it is not happening "outwards", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for something to be happening both "inwards" and "outwards"? (required)

yes

no

Examples for “yes”: quickly–slowly, carefully–sleepily, happily–morosely. Examples for “no”: quickly–happily, carefully–vigilantly, sadly–morosely.

Q7. If something is happening and it is the kind of thing that could possibly happen either "inwards" or "outwards", is it necessary that it must be happening either "inwards" or "outwards"? In other words, for things that can happen either "inwards" or "outwards", is it true that there is no third possible way of happening, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

yes

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Examples for “yes”: perfectly–imperfectly, fairly–unfairly. Examples for “no”: quickly–slowly (something can be done at a pace that is neither quick nor slow), happily–sadly (one does not have to be happy or sad to do a task).

Q8. In a typical situation, if two things are done "inwards", then can one be done more "inwards" than the other? (required)

- yes
- no

Example for "yes": happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for "no": perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Q9. In a typical situation, if two things are done "outwards", then can one be done more "outwards" than the other? (required)

- yes
- no

Example for "yes": happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for "no": perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Comments.

optional

necessarily × unnecessarily

Q1. Which set of words is most related to the word pair necessarily:unnecessarily? (required)

- essential, radical, use, take
- floor, storey, level, elevator
- speed, sluggish, lazy, quickly
- often, regular, rife, sporadic

Q2. Do necessarily and unnecessarily have some contrast in meaning? (required)

- yes
- no

For example, up-down, lukewarm-cold, teacher-student, attack-defend, all have at least some degree of contrast in meaning. On the other hand, clown-down, chilly-cold, teacher-doctor, and attack-rush DO NOT have contrasting meanings.

Q3. Some contrasting words are paired together so often that given one we naturally think of the other. If one of the words in such a pair were replaced with another word of almost the same meaning, it would sound odd to us. Are necessarily:unnecessarily such a pair? (required)

- yes

no

Examples for “yes”: tall–short, attack–defend, honest–dishonest, happy–sad. Examples for “no”: tall–stocky, attack–protect, honest–liar, happy–morbid.

Q4. Complete this sentence with one word or a short phrase: necessarily and unnecessarily are both types of (required)

For example, yellow and red are both colors. If there is no reasonable response to this question, then type in “none”.

Q5. Do necessarily and unnecessarily represent two ends or extremes? (required)

yes

no

Examples for “yes”: top–bottom, basement–attic, always–never, all–none, start–finish. Examples for “no”: hot–cold (boiling refers to more warmth than hot and freezing refers to less warmth than cold), teacher–student (there is no such thing as more or less teacher and more or less student), always–sometimes (never is fewer times than sometimes), honest–dishonest (if one is dishonest, another person may be even more dishonest).

Q6. If you were told that something is happening "necessarily", would you assume it is not happening "unnecessarily", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for something to be happening both "necessarily" and "unnecessarily"? (required)

yes

no

Examples for “yes”: quickly–slowly, carefully–sleepily, happily–morosely. Examples for “no”: quickly–happily, carefully–vigilantly, sadly–morosely.

Q7. If something is happening and it is the kind of thing that could possibly happen either "necessarily" or "unnecessarily", is it necessary that it must be happening either "necessarily" or "unnecessarily"? In other words, for things that can happen either "necessarily" or "unnecessarily", is it true that there is no third possible way of happening, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

yes

no

Examples for “yes”: perfectly–imperfectly, fairly–unfairly. Examples for “no”: quickly–slowly (something can be done at a pace that is neither quick nor slow), happily–sadly (one does not have to be happy or sad to do a task).

Q8. In a typical situation, if two things are done "necessarily", then can one be done more "necessarily" than the other? (required)

yes

no

Example for "yes": happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for "no": perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Q9. In a typical situation, if two things are done "unnecessarily", then can one be done more "unnecessarily" than the other? (required)

yes

no

Example for "yes": happily, quickly, slowly, carefully. Examples for "no": perfectly, uniquely, firstly, secondly, absolutely, silently.

Comments.

optional

Test validation

(Test if required elements raise errors when they aren't filled in properly.)

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