Types of opposites: adjective 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.

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aware x **mindless**
Q1. Which set of words is most related to the word pair aware:mindless? (required)
○ **useless, surgery, ineffectual, institution**
○ **real, voltage, objective, concrete**
○ **forgetful, conscious, sensible, consciousness**
○ **like, alike, likeness, resemblance**

Q2. Do aware and mindless 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 aware:mindless 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: aware and mindless 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 aware and mindless 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 someone or something is "aware", would you assume it is not "mindless", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for someone or something to be both "aware" and "mindless"? (required)

○ yes

○ no

Examples for "yes": happy-sad, happy-morbid, vigilant-careless, slow-stationary. Examples for "no": happy-calm, honest-truthful, vigilant-careful, still-stationary.

Q7. If something or someone could possibly be either "aware" or "mindless", is it necessary that it must be either "aware" or "mindless"? In other words, is it true that for things that can be "aware" or "mindless", there is no third possible state, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

○ yes

○ **no**

Examples for "yes": partial-impartial, true-false, mortal-immortal. Examples for "no": hot-cold (an object can be at room temperature—neither hot nor cold), tall-short (a person can of medium or average height), young-old (a person in the forties is not usually described as young or old).

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

○ **yes**

○ **no**

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant, unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

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

○ **yes**

○ **no**

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant, unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

Comments.

optional

perceptible x **imperceptible**

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

○ **dead, value, finished, supporter**

○ **faint, discernible, sensible, obvious**

○ **logical, inferential, reasoning, synthesis**

○ **sceptical, trusting, position, hold**

Q2. Do perceptible and imperceptible 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 perceptible:imperceptible 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: perceptible and imperceptible 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 perceptible and imperceptible 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 someone or something is "perceptible", would you assume it is not "imperceptible", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for someone or something to be both "perceptible" and "imperceptible"? (required)

○ yes

○ no

Examples for "yes": happy-sad, happy-morbid, vigilant-careless, slow-stationary. Examples for "no": happy-calm, honest-truthful, vigilant-careful, still-stationary.

Q7. If something or someone could possibly be either "perceptible" or "imperceptible", is it necessary that it must be either "perceptible" or "imperceptible"? In other words, is it true that for things that can be "perceptible" or "imperceptible", there is no third possible state, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

○ yes

○ no

Examples for "yes": partial–impartial, true–false, mortal–immortal. Examples for "no": hot–cold (an object can be at room temperature—neither hot nor cold), tall–short (a person can of medium or

average height), young-old (a person in the forties is not usually described as young or old).

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

○ yes

○ no

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant, unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

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

○ yes

○ no

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant, unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

Comments.

optional

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musical × **dissonant**

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

○ useless, surgery, ineffectual, institution

○ sequence, episode, opus, composition

○ youngest, young, youthful, immature

○ consequential, important, importance, heavy

Q2. Do musical and dissonant 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 musical:dissonant 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: musical and dissonant 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 musical and dissonant 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 someone or something is "musical", would you assume it is not "dissonant", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for someone or something to be both "musical" and "dissonant"? (required)

○ **yes**

○ **no**

Examples for "yes": happy-sad, happy-morbid, vigilant-careless, slow-stationary. Examples for "no": happy-calm, honest-truthful, vigilant-careful, still-stationary.

Q7. If something or someone could possibly be either "musical" or "dissonant", is it necessary that it must be either "musical" or "dissonant"? In other words, is it true that for things that can be "musical" or "dissonant", there is no third possible state, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

○ **yes**

○ **no**

Examples for "yes": partial-impartial, true-false, mortal-immortal. Examples for "no": hot-cold (an object can be at room temperature—neither hot nor cold), tall-short (a person can of medium or average height), young-old (a person in the forties is not usually described as young or old).

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

○ yes

○ no

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant, unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

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

○ yes

○ no

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant, unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

Comments.

optional

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congruent x **incongruent**

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

○ **regular, tidy, wild, neat**

○ **youngest, young, youthful, immature**

○ **appropriate, right, proper, appropriateness**

○ **aqueous, salt, transportation, bridge**

Q2. Do congruent and incongruent 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 congruent:incongruent 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: congruent and incongruent 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 congruent and incongruent 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 someone or something is "congruent", would you assume it is not "incongruent", and vice versa? In other words, would it be unusual for someone or something to be both "congruent" and "incongruent"? (required)

○ **yes**

○ **no**

Examples for "yes": happy–sad, happy–morbid, vigilant–careless, slow–stationary. Examples for "no": happy–calm, honest–truthful, vigilant–careful, still–stationary.

Q7. If something or someone could possibly be either "congruent" or "incongruent", is it necessary that it must be either "congruent" or "incongruent"? In other words, is it true that for things that can be "congruent" or "incongruent", there is no third possible state, except perhaps under highly unusual circumstances? (required)

○ **yes**

○ **no**

Examples for "yes": partial–impartial, true–false, mortal–immortal. Examples for "no": hot–cold (an object can be at room temperature—neither hot nor cold), tall–short (a person can of medium or average height), young–old (a person in the forties is not usually described as young or old).

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

○ **yes**

○ **no**

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant,

unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

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

◯ **yes**

◯ **no**

Example for "yes": quick, exhausting, loving, costly, beautiful Examples for "no": dead, pregnant, unique, existent, perfect, absolute.

Comments.

optional

Test validation

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