

1. INTRODUCTION

The task is to annotate the degree to which two terms stand in a „**type of**“ relation. For example, PIGEON, CROW, EAGLE, and SEAGULL are all **types of** the more general term BIRD; which is, in turn, a **type of** the even more general term ANIMAL. Notice that PIGEON is a **type of** BIRD and BIRD is a **type of** ANIMAL, but that PIGEON is also a **type of** ANIMAL.

Some words are in a **type of** relation, but to a lesser degree than other words. Here's an example:

Is FOOTBALL a type of SPORT?

Is CHESS a type of SPORT?

Is ROSE a type of SPORT?

Probably, everyone would agree that FOOTBALL is a type of SPORT, and agree that ROSE isn't a type of sport. CHESS would be somewhere in the middle - less a type of sport than FOOTBALL but more than ROSE.

Your task is to compare word pairs (nouns and verbs) and rate how strong their **type of** relation is on a 7-degree scale from **0** (there is no **type of** relation at all) to **6** (there is a very strong/clear **type of** relation). So, you need to numerically (with a score between 0 and 6) answer the questions of the following type:

To what degree/extent is PIGEON a type of BIRD? (To what degree is PIGEON a BIRD?)

To what degree/extent is BIRD a type of ANIMAL? (To what degree is BIRD an ANIMAL?)

To what degree/extent is CHESS a type of SPORT? (To what degree is CHESS an SPORT?)

To what degree/extent is LION a type of SPORT? (To what degree is LION a SPORT?)

2. RELATED WORDS

Just because two words are related to each other, it does not mean they must have a **type of** relation between them. For the following word pairs there doesn't seem to be a **type of** relation, but there is clearly a relationship between the words:

To what degree/extent is TYRE a type of CAR? (To what degree is TYRE a CAR?)

To what degree/extent is SHORE a type of SEA? (To what degree is SHORE a SEA?)

To what degree/extent is PLANT a type of ANIMAL? (To what degree is PLANT an ANIMAL?)

To what degree/extent is WHITE a type of BLACK? (To what degree is WHITE BLACK?)

To what degree/extent is GRANDSON a type of GRANDDAUGHTER? (To what degree is GRANDSON a GRANDDAUGHTER?)

3. VERBS

The **type of** relation is not restricted to nouns: it may also refer to verbs. The typical question for verbs looks slightly different:

To which degree/extent is TO STARE a type of TO LOOK? (equivalently, to what degree is STARING a type of LOOKING)?

To what degree/extent is TO RUN a type of TO MOVE?

4. WORDS WITH MULTIPLE MEANINGS

Some words can have multiple meanings, which is reflected in the number of plausible **type of** relations. For instance:

To what degree/extent is CRANE a type of BIRD?

To what degree/extent is CRANE a type of MACHINE?

To what degree/extent is ROCK a type of MATERIAL?

To what degree/extent is ROCK a type of MUSIC?

5. ORDER IS IMPORTANT

Note that in the **type of** relation the order of the words is important. In most people's eyes, at least:

CAR is a type of VEHICLE

but

VEHICLE is **not** a type of CAR

7. FINAL REMARKS

Remember, things that are similar or related are not necessarily in the **type of** relationship.

There is not necessarily a fully correct answer to these questions. It is perfectly reasonable to use your intuition or gut feeling as a native English speaker, especially when you are asked to rate word pairs that seem unrelated, weird or just difficult to decide over.

Whenever in doubt, try to think in terms of the **type of** question!