

• **Antonyms 3** Level 1

Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. **OFTEN**

- A. never
- B. usually
- C. regularly

2. **TINY**

- A. small
- B. short
- C. huge

3. **PART**

- A. slice
- B. whole
- C. piece

4. **SILLY**

- A. wise
- B. dumb
- C. sad

5. **DIFFICULTY**

- A. trouble
- B. ease
- C. enjoyment

6. **RUDE**

- A. polite
- B. kind
- C. awful

7. **SURE**

- A. positive
- B. uncertain
- C. definite

8. **VISIT**

- A. leave
- B. welcome
- C. travel

9. **DISLIKE**

- A. hate
- B. love
- C. avoid

10. **SEVERAL**

- A. none
- B. many
- C. some

Answers and Explanations

1) **A**

The word *often* means commonly or frequently occurring. Something that happens every day (such as the mail getting delivered) happens often. The opposite of often is infrequently or not ever happening. Because *never* means not ever happening, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *usually* means occurring or done frequently. This is almost the same as *often*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *regularly* means occurring or done frequently. This is almost the same as *often*, not the opposite of it.

2) **C**

The word *tiny* means very small in size. A mouse is an example of a tiny animal. The opposite of tiny is very large in size. Because *huge* means very large in size, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *small* means not large in size. This is almost the same as *tiny*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *short* means small in height. This is not the opposite of *tiny*, because something that is short might be tiny.

3) **B**

The word *part* means a piece or segment of something. A slice of pizza is a part of the whole pizza. The opposite of part is all of something. Because the *whole* is all of something, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *slice* is a thin piece or portion of something. This is almost the same as *part*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because a *piece* is a small portion of something. This is almost the same as *part*, not the opposite of it.

4) **A**

The word *silly* means foolish or lacking in common sense. A plan that could not possibly work might be described as silly. The opposite of silly is sensible or having good judgment and common sense. Because *wise* means having good judgment, sense, and knowledge, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *dumb* means lacking in intelligence. This is almost the same as *silly*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *sad* means unhappy. This is not the opposite of *silly*, since silly is not the same as happy.

5) **B**

The word *difficulty* means that something is challenging or hard to do. Someone with bad eyesight might have difficulty seeing. The opposite of a difficulty is something that is not challenging or hard to do. Because *ease* is freedom from difficulty or problems, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *trouble* is difficulty or problems. This is the same as *difficulty*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *enjoyment* is pleasure. This is not the opposite of *difficulty*, since difficulty is not the same as displeasure. For example, a game can be both enjoyable and full of difficulties or challenges.

6) **A**

The word *rude* means ill-mannered or impolite. Someone who is rude would likely be disrespectful to others. The opposite of rude is well-mannered. Because *polite* means well-mannered or having behavior that shows respect for others, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *kind* means nice or friendly. This is not the opposite of *rude*, because rude is not the same as mean.

(C) is incorrect because *awful* means very bad. This is not the opposite of *rude*.

7) **B**

The word *sure* means certain. If you know something for a fact, then you are sure of it. The opposite of sure is unsure or less than certain. Because *uncertain* means unsure or unknown, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *positive* means clear and definite. This is almost the same as *sure*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *definite* means clearly stated. This is almost the same as *sure*, not the opposite of it.

8) **A**

The word *visit* means to stay temporarily at a certain place. When you go on vacation, you might visit another place. The opposite of visit is to depart a certain place. Because *leave* means to go away from a certain place, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *welcome* means to kindly accept a visitor or guest. This is not the opposite of *visit*, since visiting is not the same as dismissing a guest.

(C) is incorrect because *travel* means to make a journey of some length. This is not the opposite of *visit*, because you might travel to someplace to visit it.

9) **B**

The word *dislike* means to feel distaste for. If you hate something, you really dislike it. The opposite of dislike is to like something. Because *love* means to like very much, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *hate* means to feel an intense distaste for. This is almost the same as *dislike*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *avoid* means to keep away from. This is not the opposite of *dislike*, since one would probably avoid doing something he or she dislikes.

10) **A**

The word *several* means more than two but not many. For example, the director of four or five movies would be said to have directed several films. The opposite of several is zero. Because *none* means not one, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *many* means a large number of. This is not the opposite of *several*, since both several and many mean more than two.

(C) is incorrect because *some* means an unspecified amount of. This is not the opposite of *several*, because some could be many or few.