

• **Antonyms 3** Level 3

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

1. ADVANTAGE

- A. blessing
- B. fortune
- C. problem
- D. illness

2. MISERY

- A. trouble
- B. pleasure
- C. suffering
- D. luck

3. SOLUTION

- A. doubt
- B. result
- C. theory
- D. dilemma

4. MOIST

- A. humid
- B. cold
- C. dry
- D. gassy

5. STEER

- A. drive
- B. follow
- C. extend
- D. cease

6. RESIDENT

- A. visitor
- B. owner
- C. company
- D. citizen

7. MAGNIFICENT

- A. ugly
- B. gorgeous
- C. normal
- D. thrilling

8. DIFFERENT

- A. other
- B. unchanged
- C. opposite
- D. identical

9. DOWNSTAIRS

- A. below
- B. above
- C. beside
- D. atop

10. OBSERVE

- A. inspect
- B. deny
- C. glance
- D. witness

Answers and Explanations

1) **C**

The word *advantage* means a benefit or a favorable or desirable circumstance. Being tall is an advantage to playing basketball. The opposite of advantage is a disadvantage or unfavorable circumstance. Because a *problem* is an unwelcome or unfavorable circumstance that needs to be overcome, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because a *blessing* is a beneficial thing. This is the same as *advantage*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *fortune* is good luck. This is almost the same as *advantage*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *illness* is a disease or period of sickness. This is not the opposite of *advantage*, because it is too specific in meaning. An illness is a type of disadvantage, but there are other types of disadvantages too.

2) **B**

The word *misery* means a feeling of great discomfort or distress. When one experiences misery, he or she is not enjoying something. The opposite of misery is a feeling of great comfort or enjoyment. Because *pleasure* is a feeling of enjoyment or happy satisfaction, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *trouble* is a difficulty. This is not the opposite of *misery*, since trouble might cause misery.

(C) is incorrect because *suffering* is a feeling of discomfort or distress. This is almost the same as *misery*, not the opposite of it.

(D) is incorrect because *luck* is something brought on by chance. This is not the opposite of *misery*, since luck can be either good or bad.

3) **D**

The word *solution* means the way to solve a problem or deal with a difficult situation. The solution to a math equation is its answer. The opposite of solution is a problem. Because a *dilemma* is a difficult situation or problem, choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *doubt* is a feeling of uncertainty. This is not the opposite of *solution*, since solution is not the same as certainty.

(B) is incorrect because a *result* is an outcome of something. This is not the opposite of *solution*, since a solution might lead to a result.

(C) is incorrect because a *theory* is an idea used to account for a course of action. This is not the opposite of *solution*.

4) **C**

The word *moist* means slightly wet or damp. The ground might be moist after a light rain. The opposite of moist is free from moisture or wetness. Because *dry* means free from moisture or liquid, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *humid* means containing a high amount of water or water vapor. This is almost the same as *moist*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *cold* means having little or no warmth. This is not the opposite of *moist*, since moist is not the same as warm.

(D) is incorrect because *gassy* means full of air or gas. This is not the opposite of *moist*, since moist is not the same as airless.

5) **B**

The word *steer* means to guide or control the movement of something. When a person drives a car, he or she steers it through traffic. The opposite of steer is to be led or guided. Because *follow* means to come after a person or be led by a person, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *drive* means to operate and control the direction and speed of a vehicle. This is almost the same as *steer*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *extend* means to make longer or wider. This is not the opposite of *steer*.

(D) is incorrect because *cease* means to stop. This is not the opposite of *steer*, because steering is not the same as starting.

6) **A**

The word *resident* means a person who lives in a certain place. For example, you are a resident of your home. The opposite of resident is a guest or person who does not live in a certain place. Because a *visitor* is someone who is temporarily in a certain place, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because an *owner* is someone who owns or has something. This is not the opposite of *resident*, because a resident might also be an owner.

(C) is incorrect because *company* is a number of people gathered together for a particular purpose. This is not the opposite of *resident*, because a company of people could include either residents or guests.

(D) is incorrect because a *citizen* is an inhabitant of a certain town or city. This is almost the same as *resident*, not the opposite of it.

7) **A**

The word *magnificent* means extremely pretty or impressive. A beautiful painting might be magnificent. The opposite of magnificent is unattractive or unimpressive. Because *ugly* means unpleasant or unattractive in appearance, choice **(A)** is correct.

(B) is incorrect because *gorgeous* means very pretty. This is almost the same as *magnificent*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *normal* means typical or expected. This is not the opposite of *magnificent*, because magnificent is not the same as unexpected.

(D) is incorrect because *thrilling* means exciting. This is not the opposite of *magnificent*, because magnificent is not the same as boring.

8) **D**

The word *different* means not the same as another. For example, a cat is different from a dog. The opposite of different is similar. Because *identical* means similar in every detail or exactly alike, choice **(D)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *other* means different from one already mentioned. This is almost the same as *different*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *unchanged* means not altered or modified. This is not the opposite of *different*, because different is not the same as modified.

(C) is incorrect because *opposite* means completely unlike another. This is almost the same as *different*, not the opposite of it.

9) **B**

The word *downstairs* means on a lower level. The basement of a house is downstairs from the rest of the house. The opposite of downstairs is upstairs or on a higher level. Because *above* means at a higher level or layer, choice **(B)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *below* means at a lower level. This is the same as *downstairs*, not the opposite of it.

(C) is incorrect because *beside* means next to. This is not the opposite of *downstairs*.

(D) is incorrect because *atop* means on the top or peak of. This is not the opposite of *downstairs*, because it is too extreme. Something can be at a higher level than something else without being at the very top.

10) **C**

The word *observe* means to watch carefully. A scientist might observe the behavior of a snake by videotaping its movements and watching the tapes closely. The opposite of observe is to watch carelessly. Because *glance* means to take a brief, hurried, or careless look, choice **(C)** is correct.

(A) is incorrect because *inspect* means to look at closely. This is almost the same as *observe*, not the opposite of it.

(B) is incorrect because *deny* means to refuse to admit the truth of. This is not the opposite of *observe*, because observe does not mean the same thing as confirm.

(D) is incorrect because *witness* means to see something take place. This is not the opposite of *observe*, because one could witness an event carefully or carelessly.