

*In the content of the task, we assume that “He” and “John” are the same person.*

- Mary sold her Toyota to Jeanne.
- Jeanne bought her Toyota from Mary Smith.

*In the content of the task, we assume that “Mary Smith” and “Mary” are the same person.*

#### **Examples of the choice of “not the same meaning”:**

- Mary sold her Toyota to Jeanne.
- Mary had a blue Toyota.

*The two texts are related, but are not the same.*

- John Smith takes the metro to work every day.
- John works from home every Tuesday.

*The two texts are not closely related except for the person (John).*

## **B.2 Textual Entailment**

**Background:** We want to research causal relationships between sentences, which will help in information retrieval or summarization tasks. Thus, you are asked to determine whether given that the first sentence is true, the second sentence is also true.

**Task:** In this task, you are presented with **two sentences**. You are required to decide whether **if Sentence 1 is true, this also makes Sentence 2 true**.

In the case of pronouns (he, she, it, mine, his, our, ...) being used, you can assume they reference proper names, if your common sense does not suggest otherwise (e.g. “Linda” is a female name and can be referenced by “she, her, ...”, but not “he, his, ...”).

#### **Examples for the option “Sentence 1 causes Sentence 2 to be true”:**

*In that case, the first sentence causes the second sentence to be true, as assuming that John bought a car, it means that he has a car now.*

- John bought a car from Mike.
- John has a car.

*In that case, the first sentence causes the second sentence to be true, as the first sentence says that both boys and girls play games, it also contains the information that boys play games.*

- Boys and girls play games.
- Boys play games.

**Examples for the option “Sentence 1 does not cause Sentence 2 to be true”:**

*If the second sentence makes the first sentence true (but the first doesn’t make the second true), choose the option “Sentence 1 **does not** cause Sentence 2 to be true”:*

- John has a car.
- John bought a car from Mike.

*If you cannot tell if the first sentence causes the second sentence to be true, choose the option “Sentence 1 **does not** cause Sentence 2 to be true”:*

- He works as a teacher in Peru.
- He is an English teacher.

## B.3 Contradiction

**Background:** We want to study the meaning relation between two texts. Thus you are asked to determine whether the two sentences contradict each other.

**Task:** In this task you are presented with **two sentences**. You are required to decide whether the **two sentences contradict each other**. Two contradicting sentences can’t be true at the same time.

In the case of pronouns (he, she, it, mine, his, our, ...) being used, you can assume they reference proper names, if your common sense does not suggest otherwise (e.g. “Linda” is a female name and can be referenced by “she, her, ...”, but not “he, his, ...”).

**Examples for the option “the sentences contradict each other”:**

- John bought a new house near the beach.
- John didn’t buy the house near the beach.

*The second sentence directly contradicts the first one they can’t both be true.*

- Mary is on a vacation in Florida.
- Mary is at the office, working.

*The two sentences can't be true at the same time Mary is either on vacation in Florida, or at the office. She can't be in two places.*

**Examples for the option “the sentences do not contradict each other”:**

- Mary is on vacation in Florida.
- John is at the office.

*John and Mary are two different persons. There is no contradiction. Both statements can be true.*

## B.4 Similarity

**Background:** We want to study the meaning relation between two texts. Thus you are asked to determine how similar two texts are.

**Task:** In this task you are presented with **two sentences**. You are required to decide **how similar the two sentences are on a scale from 0 (completely dissimilar) to 5 (identical)**.

In the case of pronouns (he, she, it, mine, his, our, ...) being used, you can assume they reference proper names, if your common sense does not suggest otherwise (e.g. “Linda” is a female name and can be referenced by “she, her, ...”, but not “he, his, ...”).

**Example for Similarity 0:**

- John goes to work every day with the metro.
- The kids are playing baseball on the field.

*The two texts are completely dissimilar.*

**Example for Similarity 1-2:**

- John goes to work every day with the metro.
- John sold his Toyota to Sam.

*The two texts have some common elements, but are overall not very similar.*

**Example for Similarity 3-4:**