

Supplemental Material S1. List of main concepts by picture.

A.1. Argument

1. The husband and wife are arguing (having a fight, discussion).
El esposo y la esposa están discutiendo (peleando, teniendo un argumento).
Alternative responses¹: *They are fighting (creaming at each other), wife is screaming at husband, husband yells back.*
2. The wife packs (gets, has, is, holding) her suitcase (things).
La esposa empaca (coge, tiene) su maleta (sus cosas).
3. The wife leaves (decides to leave, goes out the door).
La esposa se va (decide irse, salir).
4. The husband ignores the wife (pretends not to care).
A el esposo no le importa (ignora a la esposa).
Alternative responses: *Husband doesn't care the wife is leaving. He keeps reading his newspaper. Continues sitting on the chair.*
5. The husband is thinking (remorseful, sad, upset) about what happened.
El esposo está arrepentido por (pensando en, triste por) lo que pasó.
Alternative responses: *feasible emotional response for the husband.*
6. The wife returns (comes back).
La esposa regresa (vuelve).
7. The wife is/looks sad (upset, worried).
La esposa esta triste (se siente mal).
Alternative responses: *Wife's feasible emotion upon return such as: She feels bad for what she said.*
8. The wife is crying (sobbing, weeping).
La esposa llora.
Alternative responses: *Wife's feasible emotional response after she has returned home such as: She bursts into tears when she sees her husband.*
9. The husband and the wife hug (reconcile, made up).
Los esposos se reconcilian (perdonan, abrazan).
Alternative responses: *any variations that indicate forgiveness and reconciliation between the man and woman.*
10. The husband is happy to see her (welcoming).
El esposo la recibe (está feliz de verla).
Alternative responses: *any variations that indicate the husband's actions and/or emotions when the wife returns.*
11. The wife had an accident (crashed her car, drove her car into the tree).
La esposa tiene un accidente (choca el carro, conduce su carro a un árbol).

¹ An alternative response is any variations that feasibly indicate the couple's behavior in the first picture.

Alternative responses: Any variations that feasibly indicate that she had an accident in her car. If the utterance does not indicate that it was a car related accident then it is considered accurate incomplete (AI).

A.2. The Birthday Party

1. There is a birthday party for the boy.
Es el cumpleaños del niño.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate there is a party occurring, such as: *There is a celebration for the little boy*, *The little boy is having a party*.
2. The dog took a bite of (ate) the cake.
El perro se comió (tomo un mordisco del) el bizcocho.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasible indicate the doc has consumed the cake. This does not include non-specific utterances, such as *The god ruined the cake*, as these are considered accurate incomplete (AI).
3. The dog left paw prints (left traces, got cake on the floor).
El perro dejó huellas (dejó rastro, marco el piso).
Alternative responses: Any variations that feasibly indicate the dog has consumed and left traces of cake on the floor. This does not include non-specific utterances, such as *The dog got the floor dirty*, as these are considered accurate incomplete (AI).
4. The dog is hiding (laying) under the couch.
El perro está escondiéndose debajo del sofá.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the the dog is doing under the sofa. If the utterance only states that *the dog is under* the couch but not what he is doing (hiding), then it is accurate incomplete (AI).
5. The mom is angry (upset).
La mamá está enojada (frustrada).
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the mother's reaction to the events in the picture.
6. The mom is going to hit (beat, threaten) the dog.
La mamá va a pegarle (darle, amenazar) al perro.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the mother will physically strike or her intent to strike the dog. Non-specific verbs such as punish will be considered accurate incomplete.
7. The mom has (grabs, is holding) a broom.
La mamá tiene (cogió) la escoba.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the mother is holding a broom. This concept may be merged with another concept such as *the mom is going to hit the god with a broom*. If the two concepts are correctly merged to show an appropriate relationship then both concepts are accurate complete (AC).
8. The boy is crying (sad, upset).
El niño está llorando (triste)

Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the boy's emotional state and/or reaction to the events in the picture.

9. The guests arrive (enter, walk in).
Los invitados llegan (entran).

10. The friends bring (have, are holding) presents.
Los amiguitos tienen (traen) regalos.

Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the friends have presents for the birthday boy. This concept may be merged with another concept such as *The friends arrive at the party with presents*. If the two concepts are correctly merged to show an appropriate relationship then both concepts are accurate complete (AC).

A.3. The Cat in the Tree

1. The cat climbed (went up, ran up) the tree.
El gato sube (se trepa, se monta) al árbol.

Alternative responses: any variations the feasibly indicate how the cat got into the tree. If the utterance only states that the cat is in the tree then it is considered an accurate incomplete (AI).

2. The cat is stuck in (cannot get down from) the tree.
El gato está atrapado en (no puede bajar de) el árbol.

Alternative responses: any variations the feasibly indicate the cat's current state of being trapped in the tree.

3. The girl is trying to get (catch, wants) the cat back.
La niña quiere (trata de) coger (bajar) el gato.

Alternative responses: any variations the feasibly indicate the girl's intent to obtain the cat from the tree.

4. The man tried to rescue (get, saved) the cat.
El hombre trata de ayudar (sacar, coger) el gato.

Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the man's intent to obtain the cat.

5. The man climbs (went up) the tree.
El hombre subió el (se trepa, se monta al) árbol.

Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate how the man got into the tree.

6. The ladder falls (is knocked down).

La escalera se cayó/tumbaron la escalera.

Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the change in state of falling. If the utterance only states that the ladder is on the ground then it is accurate incomplete (AI).

7. The man is trapped (can't get down from) in the tree.
El hombre está atrapado en (no puede bajarse) el árbol.

Alternative responses: Any variations that feasibly indicate the man's current state of being unable to descend the tree.

8. The dog is barking
El perro está ladrando.
9. The fireman arrived (run, go, are called) to help (get) the man and cat down.
Los bomberos llegan (vienen, van)/llaman los bomberos a rescatar (bajar) el hombre y al gato.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the firemen are called to duty and/or how they arrived.
10. The firemen try/want to help (get) the man and cat down.
Los bomberos quieren rescatar (bajar) al hombre y al gato.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the firemen's intent to rescue the man and/or cat.
11. The firemen are carrying (got, have) a ladder to save the man.
Los bomberos tienen (traen) una escalera.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the firemen have a ladder. This concept may be merged with another concept such as *The firemen arrive with a ladder to save the man*. If the concepts are correctly merged to show an appropriate relationship then both concepts are accurate complete (AC).
12. The bird is singing.
El pájaro está cantando.

A.4. Driving Directions

1. The couple are going on a trip (driving).
La pareja están paseando (guiando).
Alternative responses: Any variations that feasibly indicate the couple is in transit.
2. They get (are) lost/don't know where they are.
La pareja está perdida/no saben dónde están.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the couple's state of being or the reason why they stopped the car.
3. The farmer is digging a hole (planting a tree).
El granjero está sembrando el árbol (cavando un hoyo).
Alternative responses: Any variations that feasibly indicate what the farmer intended to do with the tools/objects around him.
4. The couple stop (pull over) for directions.
La pareja paran el auto.
5. The couple ask the farmer for directions/where to go.
Le piden ayuda/preguntan direcciones.
6. The man uses (looks at, takes out) a map.
El hombre saca un mapa.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicates the use of the map.

7. The farmer gives (tells) them directions.
El granjero les da (dice) las direcciones
8. The couple drives away (leaves, go on their way).
La pareja se va (siguen su camino).
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicates the couple is back on their route.
9. The farmer continues/keeps digging a hole (planting a tree).
El granjero sigue sembrando su árbol/hacienda un hoyo.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate continuity of the farmer's actions from before the couple arrives.
10. The couple returns (come back, are still lost).
La pareja regresa (sigue perdida).
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the couple's emotional state.
11. The couple are mad (angry, upset) at the farmer.
Las turistas están bravas (enojadas).
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the couple's emotional state.
12. The farmer gave bac/wrong directions/sent them the wrong way.
El granjero les dio las direcciones equivocadas/las mando por donde no era.
Alternative responses: any variations that feasibly indicate the reason why the couple is back and/or why they are angry.