ANALOGIES
Verbal Thinking Skills: Synonyms, Antonyms, Cause and Effect

What is an analogy?
- An analogy says that two things are related in some way.

If you say that the earth is like a golf ball, then you are making an analogy between the earth and the golf ball.

The earth and a golf ball are related because they are like each other.

Both are round objects having a number of layers inside a rough, textured outer skin.

QUICK REVIEW 1: An analogy shows how two things are _____.

==

- Analogies may compare one pair of things to another pair. The form looks like :

HAPPY : JOYFUL :: CALM : PEACEFUL
pair   pair

- The words in each pair are separated by a colon (:) which means that the words are related as a pair.
- The double colon (::) between the pairs means "in the same way that" or "just as."
- Turn the analogy into a test sentence that states the relationship between the pairs of words.

HAPPY means the same as JOYFUL in the same way that calm means the same as peaceful.

Write a test sentence for this analogy: WINDY : BREEZY :: foggy : misty

_____

_____

QUICK REVIEW 2:

An analogy can compare two things or two _____ of things.

A single colon (:) between words shows that the _____ are related as a pair.

A double colon (::) means _____ or _____.

Choose the correct answer and write a test sentence for the following analogies:

Look : See ::   Look means about the same as see just as
  a. smell : taste   _____
  b. listen : hear

Sad : Gloomy ::   Sad _____ gloomy _____
  a. quick : fast   _____
  b. slow : hurried

QUICK REVIEW 3: To understand an analogy problem better, turn it into a

_____.

- **SYNONYM ANALOGIES**: The words in each pair of a _synonym analogy_ are related because they have the same meaning or similar meanings.

Write a test sentence for the following synonym analogy:
  silent : quiet :: wet : moist _____

_____

==

- **ANTONYM ANALOGIES**: The words in each pair of an _antonym analogy_ are related because they are opposites.

In the following analogy: wet : dry :: large : small, the first pair of words (wet and dry) are antonyms (opposites). The test sentence for this analogy would be: **Wet** means the opposite of dry just as large means the opposite of small.

Write a test sentence for the following analogy:
  Cloudy : sunny :: right : left _____

_____

QUICK REVIEW 4:
  A relationship of opposites is called a relationship of _____.
  A relationship of similar meanings is called a relationship of _____.

==

- **CAUSE-and-EFFECT ANALOGIES**: The relationship in this type of analogy is that one of the words in each pair causes the other word to happen. One word is the cause, and the other word is the effect.

Hunger : Eating is a _cause-effect relationship_ because Hunger _causes_ Eating.

The following is a _cause-effect analogy_ and its _test sentence_:
        Fear : Trembling :: Happiness : Smiling
  Fear _causes_ trembling _just as_ happiness _causes_ smiling.

Sometimes the _words are reversed_ so that the **effect** _comes before the_ cause:
        Trembling : Fear :: Smiling : Happiness

The _test sentence will change_: Trembling _is caused by_ Fear _just as_ Smiling _is caused by_ Happiness.

Write test sentences for the following analogies: (Make sure to identify which word in each pair **causes** the other word to happen).

  Fall : Bruise :: friction : heat _____
  Bruise : Fall :: Heat : Friction _____

_____

****************It is important NOT to confuse the cause and the effect in your test sentence. REMEMBER, if the cause comes first in the first word pair, it will also come first in the correct answer (second word pair). ****************

QUICK REVIEW 5: In a cause-effect relationship, one word in the pair is the _cause_ of something happening. The other word is the _____.

How do you select the best answer to an analogy?

The better your vocabulary, the easier analogy problems will be for you. If you know the meaning of the given words, you can eliminate answer choices with words that obviously do not fit. Good vocabulary or not, however, you will still find words you do not recognize.

First, eliminate all the obviously wrong answers. Then choose from among whatever answers are left.

EXAMPLE: Child : Juvenile ::
        A. treasure : trash
        B. sun : cloud
        C. snout : proboscis
        D. overeating : indigestion

FIRST---Look at the first pair to see what kind of relationship the words have.
       The relationship of Child and Juvenile is that they are synonyms.

NEXT---Create a test sentence.
       ~~Child~~ means about the same as ~~Juvenile~~ ~~in the same way that~~ (or "just as") _____
       means about the same as _____.

NOW---You must find a pair of words that are synonyms that will fit in your test sentence.
- Suppose you don't know the meaning of **proboscis**. Maybe it *is* a synonym for **snout**; maybe it isn't.
- So....ELIMINATE as many other answers as you can.
- **Treasure** and **Trash** have opposite meanings, so they are NOT synonyms.
- **Sun** and **Cloud** are NOT synonyms.
- You cannot say **Overeating** <u>means about the same as</u> **Indigestion**.
- You now only have **Snout** and **Proboscis**.

QUICK REVIEW 6: If there are words in an analogy that you do not know, you should first
_____ the answers that are clearly wrong. Then you
     should decide on your answer.
===
When you think two answers are correct, use your test sentence to help you figure out the correct answer. Ask yourself the following questions, and try out the sample analogies:

1. <u>Do both pairs of words fit the SAME test sentence?</u> The words should fit without having to add any words except words like *a, an, the.*
          Simple : Complicated :: Quick : Fast
2. <u>Are the words in each pair the SAME parts of speech?</u>
          Loud : Quiet :: Easy : Hardness
3. <u>Does your answer choice fit the SAME test sentence WITHOUT REVERSING THE ORDER of one of the pairs of words.</u>
          Energy : Food :: Lullaby : Sleep

QUICK REVIEW 7:
    When you are not sure you have picked the best answer, make sure the answer fits your

_____.
Another thing to check is whether the words are the same _____.
Make sure you have not _____ the order of the words in one pair when you make your
test sentence.

QUESTIONS ON WORD RELATIONSHIPS

In questions on word relationships, or analogies, you will have to select a pair of words having the same relationship as the first pair given. Frequently you must be aware of the part of speech of the words involved. In any event you must first determine the relationship between the words in the first pair. These are examples of some of the relationships that may be used in such tests.

RELATIONSHIP	EXAMPLE

1. Part - whole
    or
    Whole - part
	shingles : roof
	
	roof : shingles

2. Cause - effect	overeating : obesity
3. Species - class	halibut : fish
4. Parent - offspring	mare : colt
5. Person - what he seeks	student : education
6. Person - what he learns to avoid	golfer : snad trap
7. Type - characteristic	fish : cold-blooded
8. Proverbial association	honest : policy ("Honesty is the best policy.")
9. Worker - product	poet : sonnet
10. Worker - tool	bricklayer : trowel
11. Tool - object worked on	hammer : nail
12. Tool - activity	light meter : photography
13. Action of tool on something	anchor : boat (restrains it)
14. Symbol	turtle : slowness
15. Degree of intensity	distress : anguish
16. Degree of intensity with second term unpleasant	presistence : stubbornness
17. Time relationship	midnight : morning
18. Synonyms	honor : respect
19. Antonyms	sour : sweet
20 Homonyms	there : their
21. Rhyming	serene : unseen

GRAMMATICAL	
22. Tense	is : was (present - past)
23. Number	goose : geese (singular-plur
24. Gender	gander : goose (male-female)
25. Part of Speech	courage : courageous (noun - adjective)

ANALOGY FORM. Word analogies may be presented in either of the following forms:

EXAMPLES
  a. MARE : COLT :: MOTHER: (A) grandmother (B) aunt (C) child
    (D) father (E) husband

  ANSWER: C because the colt is the offspring of the mare.

  b. DIVA : OPERA :: (A) star : play (B) play : actress
  (C) conductor : orchestra (D) producer : theater (E) director : dr
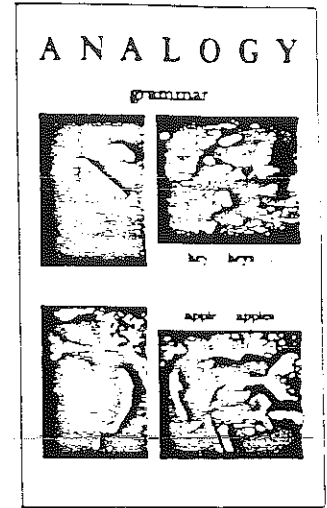
ANSWER: A
  (Since a diva is a leading woman singer, the relationship is that performer to his performing medium. B is an incorrect choice because the order is reversed: medium-performer. In C, D, and E the people a leaders in the medium but do not actually perform.)

GRAMMAR ANALOGIES

this kind of analogy, the words in the first pair have the same grammatical relationship as the words in the second pair.

Examples		
Tense:	(present-past) sing : sang ::	(present-past) ride : rode
Plurals:	(singular-plural) key : keys ::	(singular-plural) apple : apples
Gender:	(masculine-feminine) his : hers ::	(masculine-feminine) ram : ewe
Abbrevia- tion:	(word-abbreviation) Monday: Mon. ::	(word-abbreviation) Friday : Fri.
Part of speech:	(prep.-noun) to : house ::	(prep.-noun) from : gate

ANALOGY

grammar

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each of the following grammar analogies.

1. less : least :: easy :
   a. more easy
   b. easy
   c. easiest
   d. easier

2. bird : birds :: tree :
   a. leaves
   b. trees
   c. nest
   d. roots

3. were : weren't :: had :
   a. have
   b. haven't
   c. hadn't
   d. hasn't

4. he : his :: you :
   a. your's
   b. yours
   c. ours
   d. our's

5. mice : mouse :: oxen :
   a. ox
   b. cow
   c. oxes
   d. yokes

6. ring : rang :: bring :
   a. bought
   b. brang
   c. brung
   d. brought

7. 1 : mine :: she :
   a. her
   b. hers
   c. theirs
   d. yours

8. his : hers :: bull :
   a. pig
   b. cow
   c. ram
   d. cattle

9. Sat. : Saturday :: Dec. :
   a. Jan.
   b. December
   c. Mon.
   d. Nov.

10. quick : quickly :: good :
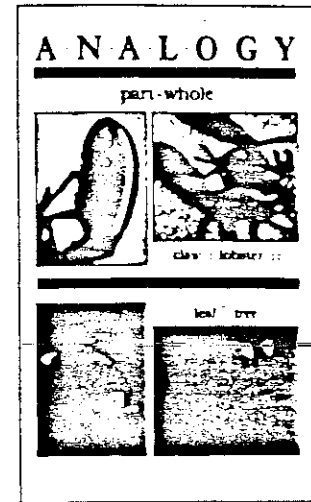   a. best
    b. well
    c. better
    d. goodly

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In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between either a part and its whole or a whole and one of its parts.

Examples

    Part/Whole analogy
         (part-whole)   (part-whole)
         claw : lobster ::   leaf : tree

    Whole/Part analogy
         (whole-part)   (whole-part)
         lobster : claw ::   tree : leaf

A N A L O G Y

part-whole

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each of the following part-whole or whole-part analogies.

1. hands : clock :: bulb :
   a. lamp
   b. cord
   c. electricity
   d. shade

2. speakers : stereo :: mattress :
   a. springs
   b. bed
   c. bedroom
   d. sleep

3. beak : bird :: trunk :
   a. nose
   b. mouse
   c. elephant
   d. mammal

4. Peru : South America :: chapter :
   a. words
   b. book
   c. page
   d. library

5. brush : bristles :: ladder :
   a. climb
   b. paint
   c. bucket
   d. rungs

6. core : apple :: faucet :
   a. handle
   b. plug
   c. water
   d. sink

7. tire : wheel :: toe :
   a. foot
   b. toes
   c. body
   d. nail

8. taste bud : tongue :: retina :
   a. vision
   b. eye
   c. lashes
   d. head

9. keys : piano :: strings :
   a. music
   b. concert
   c. guitar
   d. notes

10. transmission : car :: chocolate chips :
    a. nuts
    b. cookie
    c. sweet
    d. kitchen

MEMBER-GROUP ANALOGIES

Name _____

In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between
either a member and its group or a group and one of its members.

```
Examples

    Member/Group analogy
        (member-group)      (member-group)
            fish : school    ::    tulip : flowers

    Group/Member analogy
        (group-member)      (group-member)
            school : fish    ::    flowers : tulip
```
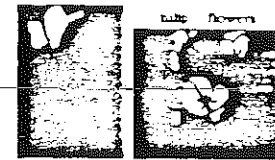
ANALOGY
member-group

fish : school

tulip : flowers

Circle the letter of the response that best completes
each of the following member-group or group-member analogies.

1. ant : insects :: dime :
   a. nickels
   b. coins
   c. dollars
   d. purses

2. corn : vegetables :: sparrow :
   a. wrens
   b. birds
   c. animals
   d. wings

3. jewelry : ring :: clouds :
   a. cumulus
   b. rain
   c. tornado
   d. storm

4. pup : litter :: mother :
   a. family
   b. children
   c. brother
   d. responsibility

5. witch : coven :: wolf :
   a. zoo
   b. forest
   c. den
   d. pack

6. cats : Siamese :: pants :
   a. belts
   b. jeans
   c. cotton
   d. clothes

7. television : media :: veal :
   a. cow
   b. meat
   c. meal
   d. grocery store

8. epics : *The Iliad* :: teeth :
   a. molar
   b. cavity
   c. smile
   d. dentist

9. quarterback : offense :: senator :
   a. office
   b. candidate
   c. campaign
   d. legislature

10. languages : French :: galaxies :
    a. star
    b. Milky Way
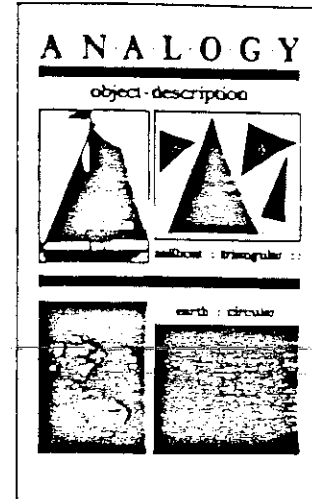   c. Earth
    d. universe

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OBJECT-DESCRIPTION ANALOGIES

Name_____

In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between either an object and its description or a description and then the object being described.

Examples

Object/Description analogy
(object-desc.)   (object-desc.)
sailboat : triangular :: earth : circular

Description/Object analogy
(desc.-object)   (desc.-object)
triangular : sailboat :: circular : earth

ANALOGY
object - description

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each of the following object-description or description-object analogies.

1. mountain : high :: ocean :
   a. lake
   b. waves
   c. beach
   d. deep

2. apple : red :: elephant :
   a. reptiles
   b. giraffe
   c. jungle
   d. gray

3. prickly : cactus :: gritty :
   a. desert
   b. hot
   c. sand
   d. arid

4. chewy : taffy :: crisp :
   a. snappy
   b. potato chip
   c. greasy
   d. ironed

5. graceful : dancer :: swift :
   a. sprinter
   b. quick
   c. speedy
   d. blur

6. cheap : cardboard :: expensive :
   a. rich
   b. money
   c. diamonds
   d. cost

7. encyclopedia : thick :: boulevard :
   a. broad
   b. avenue
   c. traffic
   d. city

8. fun : carnival :: frightening :
   a. hide
   b. uneasiness
   c. trembling
   d. kidnapping

9. low : bass :: high :
   a. voice
   b. shrill
   c. soprano
   d. loud

10. fir : conical :: pumpkin :
    a. patch
    b. Halloween
    c. orange
    d. spherical

OBJECT-USE ANALOGIES

In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between either an object and its use or a use and then an object that can be used that way.

```
Examples

    Object/Use analogy
        (object-use)          (object-use)
        brush : paint  ::  hammer : pound

    Use/Object analogy
        (use-object)          (use-object)
        paint : brush  ::  pound : hammer
```
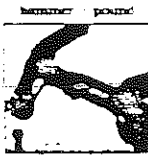

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each of the following object-use or use-object analogies.

1. ruler : measure :: saw :
   a. cut
   b. build
   c. tool
   d. lumber

2. subway : transportation :: siren :
   a. police
   b. warning
   c. flashing
   d. arrest

3. shelter : roof :: protection :
   a. crime
   b. criminal
   c. victim
   d. armor

4. pool : swim :: weights :
   a. gym
   b. exercise
   c. heavy
   d. athlete

5. ventilate : fan :: mix :
   a. cooking
   b. cake
   c. blender
   d. stir

6. ax : chopping :: shovel :
   a. dirt
   b. scooping
   c. hole
   d. snowing

7. telephone : call :: newspaper :
   a. printing
   b. read
   c. delivery
   d. column

8. trailer : haul :: test tube :
   a. experiment
   b. scientist
   c. glass
   d. liquid

9. scalpel : surgery :: clock :
   a. watch
   b. appointment
   c. timekeeping
   d. schedule

10. write : pencil :: research :
    a. card catalog
    b. composition
    c. footnote
    d. topic

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In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between either an object and its user or a user and then the object.

Examples

Object/User analogy
(object-user)   (object-user)
football : player :: ballet shoes : ballerina

User/Object analogy
(user-object)   (user-object)
player : football :: ballerina : ballet shoes

ANALOGY

object - user

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each of the following object-user or user-object analogies.
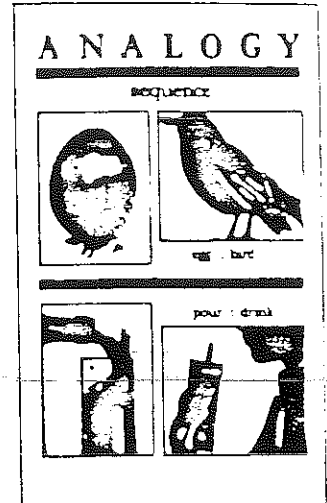
1. pen : author :: microscope :
   a. journalist
   b. experiment
   c. scientist
   d. magnify

2. taxi : cabdriver :: sticks :
   a. concert
   b. drummer
   c. drum
   d. musician

3. programmer : computer :: announcer :
   a. camera
   b. coach
   c. microphone
   d. news

4. switchboard : operator :: train :
   a. track
   b. railroad
   c. caboose
   d. engineer

5. tractor : farmer :: wrench :
   a. mechanic
   b. tool set
   c. doctor
   d. pliers

6. runner : tennis shoes :: hunter :
   a. gun
   b. trophy
   c. sport
   d. pheasant

7. blueprint : architect :: ballot :
   a. election
   b. candidate
   c. voter
   d. campaign

8. baseball : pitcher :: whistle :
   a. players
   b. basketball
   c. foul
   d. referee

9. typewriter : secretary :: rocket :
   a. astronaut
   b. space
   c. countdown
   d. travel

10. baton : orchestra leader :: needle :
    a. knitter
    b. sweater
    c. patient
    d. thread

SEQUENCE ANALOGIES

Name _____

In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between
one behavior, action, item, or event and another that commonly comes after.

Examples

(comes first-comes after)		(comes first-comes after)
egg : bird	::	pour : drink
aim : fire	::	plan : build

Circle the letter of the response that best completes
each of the following sequence analogies.

1. breakfast : lunch :: Thanksgiving :
   a. Halloween
   b. turkey
   c. November
   d. Christmas

2. fawn : stag :: tadpole :
   a. frog
   b. egg
   c. pond
   d. birth

3. wash : dry :: appetizer :
   a. dessert
   b. snack
   c. food
   d. cocktails

4. 2, 4, 6 : 8, 10, 12 :: 3, 6, 9 :
   a. 10, 14, 16
   b. 12, 16, 20
   c. 6, 10, 16
   d. 12, 15, 18

5. plant : reap :: chew :
   a. bite
   b. swallow
   c. serve
   d. food

6. preface : index :: engagement :
   a. ring
   b. wedding
   c. bride
   d. proposal

7. sunset : night :: bud :
   a. flower
   b. plant
   c. bouquet
   d. daisy

8. drive : putt :: serve :
   a. volley
   b. par
   c. net
   d. ball

9. spark : fire :: trial :
   a. witness
   b. crime
   c. verdict
   d. guilt

10. Persia : Iran :: St. Petersburg :
    a. Russia
    b. Leningrad
    c. Moscow
    d. Soviet Union

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SYNONYM OR ANTONYM ANALOGIES

Name _____

In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between synonyms or between antonyms.

Examples

Synonym analogy
        (same)   (same)
    shut : close :: twist : turn

Antonym analogy
        (opposite)   (opposite)
    large : small :: old : young

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each of the following synonym or antonym analogies.

1. build : destroy :: yell :
   a. talk
   b. whisper
   c. scream
   d. laugh

2. weak : frail :: comfortable :
   a. sleepy
   b. cozy
   c. warm
   d. bed

3. hope : despair :: trust :
   a. grief
   b. love
   c. faith
   d. suspicion

4. rock : stone :: dirt :
   a. brown
   b. soil
   c. pebble
   d. ditch

5. break : fix :: wound :
   a. hurt
   b. heal
   c. cut
   d. doctor

6. innocent : guilty :: ignorant :
   a. bored
   b. stupid
   c. educated
   d. polite

7. married : divorced :: slowed :
   a. delayed
   b. paused
   c. stopped
   d. hurried

8. ghostly : eerie :: bold :
   a. tense
   b. cowardly
   c. soldier
   d. daring

9. peak : base :: work :
   a. rest
   b. weekend
   c. job
   d. employer

10. enemy : foe :: spear :
    a. gun
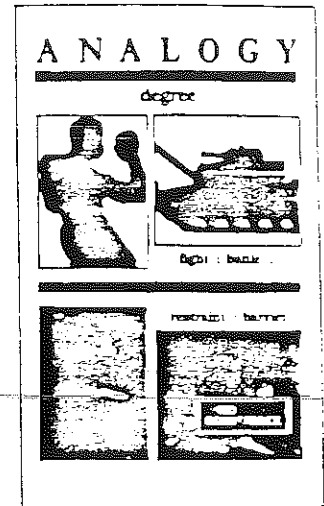   b. lance
    c. aim
    d. hunt

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DEGREE ANALOGIES

Name _____

n this kind of analogy, one of the words in each pair is
a stronger or more intense version of the idea expressed
by the other word in the pair.

Examples

(mild-intense)   (mild-intense)
fight : battle :: restraint : barrier

(intense-mild)   (intense-mild)
hilarious : amusing :: repulsive : unappealing

Circle the letter of the response that best completes
each of the following degree analogies.

1. tap : punch :: trot :
   a. pace
   b. gallop
   c. move
   d. walk

2. mansion : house :: yacht :
   a. battleship
   b. fleet
   c. sailboat
   d. rowing

3. clean : sterile :: interested :
   a. puzzled
   b. friendly
   c. watchful
   d. obsessed

4. despise : dislike :: adore :
   a. like
   b. hate
   c. love
   d. suspect

5. breeze : gale :: bullet :
   a. shot
   b. gun
   c. pellet
   d. cannonball

6. pleased : overjoyed :: noisy :
   a. quiet
   b. deafening
   c. loud
   d. silent

7. gray : black :: pink :
   a. orange
   b. white
   c. red
   d. blue

8. freezing : chilly :: soaking :
   a. flooded
   b. rinsed
   c. damp
   d. dry

9. chip : shatter :: glance :
   a. look
   b. stare
   c. blink
   d. ignore

10. anger : rage :: fire :
    a. spark
    b. smoke
    c. conflagration
    d. match

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CAUSE-EFFECT ANALOGIES

Name_____

In this kind of analogy, the word pairs show a relationship between either a cause and its effect or an effect and its cause.
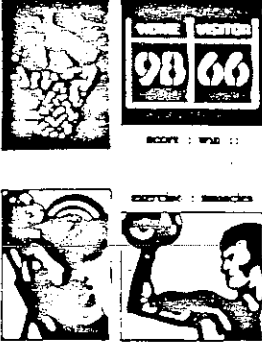
> Examples
>
> Cause/Effect analogy
> (cause-effect)   (cause-effect)
>   score : win :: exercise : muscles
>
> Effect/Cause analogy
> (effect-cause)   (effect-cause)
>   win : score :: muscles : exercise

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each of the following cause-effect or effect-cause analogies.

1. flu : ache :: cold :
   a. rest
   b. cough
   c. medicine
   d. germ

2. starvation : drought :: destruction :
   a. hurricane
   b. confession
   c. dismay
   d. repair

3. weight loss : diet :: accident :
   a. police
   b. ticket
   c. ambulance
   d. speeding

4. heat : sweat :: joke :
   a. funny
   b. laughter
   c. comedian
   d. pun

5. medal : bravery :: debt :
   a. money
   b. overspending
   c. failure
   d. checks

6. headache : tension :: black eye :
   a. pain
   b. shiner
   c. anxiety
   d. punch

7. furnace : heat :: overeating :
   a. greediness
   b. indigestion
   c. party
   d. starvation

8. rain : puddle :: snow :
   a. weather
   b. winter
   c. flake
   d. drift

9. traffic jam : rush hour :: itch :
   a. poison ivy
   b. lotion
   c. scratch
   d. redness

10. fracture : fall :: rebellion :
    a. tyranny
    b. justice
    c. warfare
    d. revolution

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