

Analogies

The word analogy means "an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different ---- a resemblance of relations, as in the phrase, "knowledge is to the mind, what light is to the eye": relation in general: likeness: correspondence of a word or a phrase with the genius of a language, as learned from the manner in which its words and phrases are ordinarily formed: similarity of derivative or inflectional processed."

Example 1: Inserting the missing word.

Day is to night as truth is to _____.

Day is to night as truth is to falsehood. →

Answer: In the above sentence, the word "falsehood" has been inserted.

Example 2: Which choice gives the answer?

1. Man is to run as bird is to fly.

Choices: (A) Fly, (B) Run, (C) Weak.

Answer: (A)

Example 3: Ring is to Finger as Watch is to wrist.

Choices: (A) Arm, (B) Wrist (C) Leg.

Answer: (B)

TYPES OF ANALOGY TESTS

First Type. The first type is that in which two words which have some relationship with each other are presented. These are followed by another word and a number of choices are given. One word from the choices is to be picked up to establish the same relation with the third word as the first two have. For example----

Day is to Night as Cold is to?

(A) Ice (B) Wet (C) Warm (D) Snow

The correct answers is (C).

Day and Night bear the relation of the opposites. As cold is opposite to warm.

Second Type. Part relationship----- In this type of relationship, the two words represent the parts of a bigger thing. For example----

Leaf is to tree as _____.

(A) Head is to body

(B) Sky is to earth

(C) Bomb is to science

(D) Newspaper is to journalist

The correct answer is (A).

In the above quoted example, leaf is a part of a tree. Similarly, head is the part of a body.

Third Type. Another type of analogy is that in which one of the two relationships is not given. One out of the given choices is selected. Example----

Ship is to Fish as _____ is to bird.

(A) Kite

(B) Feather

(C) Tree

(D) Chirp

The correct answer is (A).

Explanation ---- Both ship and fish are found in water. This is the relationship between the two words. Therefore, for bird we will have to pick up kite because both are seen in air.

HOW TO ATTEMPT THIS QUESTION

Step One --- Establish the relationship between the first two words.

Step Two ---- Find the same relationship among the choices which follow the pattern of the two words.

KINDS OF RELATIONSHIP

1. **Purpose relationship**—Example—Glove: Ball::

(A) Hook: Fish

(B) Winter: Weather

(C) Games: Exercise

(D) Stadium: Seats

The correct answer is (A).

The purpose of glove is to help in catching the ball and the purpose of hook is to catch fish, so correct answer is (A).

2. **Cause and effect relationship**—Example—Race: Fatigue::

(A) French: Athlete

(B) Fast: Hunger

(C) Art: Bug

(D) Walking: Running

The correct answer is (B) because fatigue is the effect of race; hunger is the effect of fast.

3. **Part whole relationship**—Example—Snake: Reptile::

(A) Patch: Thread

(B) Removal: Snow

(C) Struggle: Wrestle

(D) Hand: Clock

4. **Action to object and object to action relationship.** Examples

(i) Kick: Football::

(A) Kill: Bomb

(B) Break: Pieces

(C) Question: Team

(D) Smoke: Pipe

(ii) Steak: Broil::

(A) Bread: Bake

(B) Food: Sell

(C) Wine: Pour

(D) Sugar: Spill

Kick shows action and football the object of action. In this very relationship is represented in (D), i.e. smoking is action and pipe is the object. For (ii), answer is (A).

5. **Synonym relationship**—

Enormous: Huge::

(A) Rough: Rock

(B) Muddy: Unclear

(C) Purse: Kitchen

(D) Black: White

The correct answer is (B) because "muddy" and "unclear" are synonyms.

6. **Antonym relationship—Example—Purity: Evil:**
 (A) Suavity: Bluntness (B) North: Climate
 (C) Angle: Horns (D) Boldness: Victory
 The correct answer is (A) because the two words are antonyms.
7. **Place relationship—Example—Faisal Mosque: Islamabad:**
 (A) Red Square: Moscow (B) Albany: New York
 (C) India: Madras (D) Pakistan: Nepal
 Faisal Mosque is situated in Islamabad so is Albany in New York.
8. **Degree Relationship—Example—Warm: Hot:**
 (A) Glue: Paste (B) Climate: Weather
 (C) Bright: Genius (D) Frown: Anger
 Warm is less hot and frown is less anger, so correct answer is (D).
9. **Sequence relationship—Spring: Summer:**
 (A) Thursday: Wednesday (B) Wednesday: Monday
 (C) Monday: Wednesday (D) Wednesday: Thursday
 Summer comes after Spring so does Thursday after Wednesday (A).
10. **Association relationship—Example—Devil: Wrong:**
 (A) Colour: Sidewalk (B) Slipper: State
 (C) Ink: Writing (D) Picture: Bed
 As devil is associated with wrong so ink is associated with writing. Answer is (C).
11. **Grammatical relationship—Example—Restore: Climb:**
 (A) Segregation: See (B) Nymph: In
 (C) Room: Although (D) Run: See
 Restore and climb are verbs so are run and see, so the correct answer is (D).

{ winter or
 Spring
 Summer
 Antom

EXAMPLES WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

Example 1. BRIM: HAT::

- (A) Hand: Glove (B) Spoke: Umbrella
 (C) Skirt: Hem (D) Snood: Hood
 (E) Lace: Shoe

Answer: The correct answer is (E).

What is the relationship between BRIM AND HAT? A brim is a part of a hat, so the relationship is that of part to whole. The next step is to examine the answer choices to find another pair of words which bear same relation to each other. Consider each answer choice one by one.

(A) A hand is not a part of a glove, so eliminate (A).

(B) A spoke is part of an umbrella, so (B) may be the choice, but don't mark your answer yet. You must always look at all five choices before making your final decision.

(C) A hem is part of a skirt, but BEWARE. The relationship in (C) is whole (the skirt) to part (the hem) which is the reverse of the initial relationship. Your answer must maintain the same relationship in the same sequence as in the original pair. Eliminate (C).

(D) If you know that a snood is a hair net, you can see that snood, hood, and hat are all headwear.

However, a snood is not a part of a hood, so (D) is incorrect. If you do not know the meaning of one word among the choices, do not fall into the trap of choosing that answer just because it's unfamiliar. Consider all the choices carefully before you mark an unknown answer as correct.

(E) A lace is a part of a shoe, so (E) appears to be a perfectly good answer.

Having found two likely answers, (B) and (E), you must go back to the original pair and determine its other distinguishing characteristics. A brim is a part of a hat, but it is not a necessary part. Not all hats have brims. A lace is a part of a shoe, but it is not a necessary part. Some shoes have buckles and some are slip-ons. A spoke, however, is a necessary part of an umbrella. Furthermore, a brim is a part of a hat, which is wearing apparel. A lace is part of a shoe, which is also wearing apparel. But an umbrella is not something to wear. Thus there are two counts, keeping in view the explanation, eliminate (B) and to choose (E) as the best answer.

Usually the problem with analogies is refining the relationship to find the best answer. Sometimes, however, the difficulty will be there in finding even one correct answer. If this happens, you may have to redefine the relationship. Consider an analogy which begins LETTER: WORD. Your first thought is probably that a letter is part of a word, and so you look for an answer choice that shows a part-to-whole relationship. However, suppose the question looks like this:

Example 2. LETTER: WORD:

(A) Procession : Parade

(C) Whisper : Orate

(E) Spell : Recite

A

B

(B) Dot : Dash

(D) Song : Note

Answer: The correct answer is (D).

Not one of these choices offers a part-to-whole relationship. Returning to the original pair, you must then consider other relationship between letter and word. If letter is not "letter of the alphabet," but, rather, "written communication," then a word is part of a letter and the relationship becomes that of the whole to its part. Now the answer is immediately clear. A song is the whole of which a note is a part.

Example 3. PILOT: STEER

(A) Chef: Dine

(C) Lawyer: Retain

(B) Boss: Obey

(D) Guard: Protect

Answer: The correct answer is (D).

At first glance, several of these answers may seem to work. "A pilot is someone who steers." "A soldier is someone who is commanded." The relationship looks promising, but it's not correct. Ask yourself who is doing what to whom? In the original pair, the pilot is doing something: the pilot is steering. The choices B and C: a boss is someone who is obeyed: a lawyer is someone who is retained (hired). Again, the original grammatical relationship is reversed. By definition, a pilot is a person who steers. In the same way, by definition, a guard is a person who protects.

Example 4. INTERLOPER: INTRUSION

(A) Witness : Interrogation

(C) Recluse : Interference

(B) Actor : Intermission

(D) Mediator : Intercession

Answer: The correct answer is (D).

Again, ask yourself who is doing what to whom. An interloper is a person who butts in or thrusts himself into the business of others. An interloper commits an intrusion; he or she intrudes. A witness, on the other hand, is not the person who conducts the interrogation. A witness is the person who is being interrogated.

You can eliminate choice (A) and any other answer choices in which the original relationship is reversed. The mediator or go-between is the person who acts, trying to reconcile quarrelling parties by means of intercession.

Example 5. CONSTELLATION: STARS

- (A) Prison: Bars
(C) Troupe: Actors
(E) Flock: Shepherd

- (B) Assembly: Speaker
(D) Mountain: Peak

Answer: The correct answer is (C).

A constellation is made up of stars. A troupe (not troop but troupe) is made up of actors. Don't let choice E: a flock is made up of sheep, not of shepherds. Note, by the way, the characteristics of the analogy you have just analyzed, CONSTELLATION: STARS. It is a good analogy. The relationship between the words is built-in; if you look up constellation in a dictionary, you will see that a constellation is a group of stars. The words are related by definition. Your correct answer choice has got to have the same characteristics as the original pair. The words must have a clear relationship. They must be related by definition. If you substitute them in your test sentence, they must fit it exactly.

Characteristics

Example 6. FISH: TROUT::

- (A) Ocean: Wave
(C) Bird: Aviary

- (B) Mammal: Whale
(D) Antenna: Insect

Answer: The correct answer is (B).

A trout is a kind of fish. A whale is a kind of mammal (Class and Members).

Example 7. DIMMED: LIGHT::

- (A) Beached: Texture
(C) Measured: Weight

- (B) Muffled: Sound
(D) Tragent: Smell

Answer: The correct answer is (B).

Light that is dimmed is lessened in brightness. Sound that is muffled is lessened in volume.

Example 8. DOCTOR: DISEASE::

- (A) Moron: Imbecility
(C) Psychiatrist: Maladjustment

- (B) Pediatrician: Senility
(D) Broker: Stocks

Answer: The correct answer is (C).

A doctor attempts to treat a disease. A psychiatrist attempts to treat a maladjustment.

Example 9. PATRON: SUPPORT::

- (A) Spouse: Divorce
(C) Counselor: Advice

- (B) Restaurant: Management
(D) Host: Hostility

Answer: The correct answer is (C). A patron by definition provides patronage or support. A counselor by definition provides counseling or a piece of advice.

Example 10. CLOCK: TIME::

- (A) Watch: Wrist
(C) Hourglass: Sand

- (B) Odometer: Speed
(D) Yardstick: Distance

Answer: The correct answer is (D). A clock measures time. A yardstick measures distance (Function).

Practice Test with Explanatory Answer

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 12: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five pairs of words or phrases. Select the word pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

1. **ADULT: CHILD**
 (A) Horse: Mare
 (D) Human: Animal
 (B) Cat: Kitten
 (E) Cow: Herd
 (C) Swine: Sow
2. **MANSION: RESIDENCE**
 (A) Limousine: Automobile
 (D) Diamond: Rhinestone
 (B) Chandelier: Candle
 (E) Yacht: Harbour
 (C) Tuxedo: Wardrobe
3. **ENVELOP: LETTER**
 (A) Scarf: Hat
 (D) Neck: Head
 (B) Box: Bag
 (E) Blood: Heart
 (C) Crate: Produce
4. **CHOREOGRAPHY: DANCE**
 (A) Ceremony: Sermon
 (D) Instrumentation: Conductor
 (B) Agenda: Advertisement
 (E) Plot: Story
 (C) Poetry: Recitation
5. **OVERDOSE: PRESCRIPTION**
 (A) Deprivation: Materialism
 (D) Adventure: Expedition
 (B) Indiscretion: Convention
 (E) Drug: Medicine
 (C) Affliction: Sympathy
6. **EVAPORATE: VAPOR**
 (A) Petrify: Stone
 (D) Corrode: Acid
 (B) Centrifuge: Liquid
 (E) Incinerate: Fire
 (C) Saturate: Fluid
7. **SHARD: POTTERY**
 (A) Flint: Stone
 (D) Fragment: Bone
 (B) Flange: Wheel
 (E) Tare: Grain
 (C) Cinder: Coal
8. **MERCENARY: MONEY**
 (A) Vindictive: Revenge
 (D) Thirsty: Water
 (B) Scholarly: Library
 (E) Belligerent: Invasion
 (C) Immaculate: Cleanliness
9. **HAMMER: ANVIL**
 (A) Knocker: Door
 (D) Pestle: Mortar
 (B) Stick: Gong
 (E) Gavel: Lectern
 (C) Hand: Drum
10. **NUMB: INSENSITIVE**
 (A) Reflect: Luminous
 (D) Repulse: Odious
 (B) Burnish: Lustrous
 (E) Braid: Sinuous
 (C) Heckle: Raucous

ANSWER 1.