

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS

Why We Practice Analogies

Practice with analogies develops proficiency in logic. To answer analogy questions correctly, you analyze two words and identify the relationship between them; then you identify another pair of words that has the same relationship. In addition, when you study analogies, you think about the precise meanings of words and fix these definitions in your memory. Finally, studying word analogies will help you to gain higher scores on national tests that include multiple-choice analogy questions. The new Scholastic Aptitude Test-I Verbal Reasoning Test, for example, includes analogy questions.

Understanding Word Analogies

A word analogy is a comparison between two pairs of words. Here's how word analogies are written:

Example 1 FIND : LOCATE :: lose : misplace

The colon (:) stands for the phrase "is related to." Here's how to read the relationships in Example 1:

FIND [is related to] LOCATE
lose [is related to] misplace

The double colon (::) between the two pairs of words stands for the phrase "in the same way that." Here is how to read the complete analogy:

FIND [is related to] LOCATE
[in the same way that]
lose [is related to] misplace

Here is another way:

FIND is to LOCATE as lose is to misplace.

A properly constructed analogy, then, tells us that the relationship between the first pair of words is the same as the relationship between the second pair of words. In Example 1, *find* and *locate* are synonyms, just as *lose* and *misplace* are synonyms.

Let's look at another example:

Example 2 GIFT : JOY :: grief : tears

What's the relationship here? A *gift* causes *joy*, just as *grief* causes *tears*. A cause-and-effect relationship links the two pairs of words in Example 2. To help you identify the relationships expressed in analogies, we have designed the chart on page 124. No chart, of course, could include all possible relationships between words, but these twelve relationships are frequently presented. You should familiarize yourself with these relationships.

TYPES OF ANALOGIES

RELATIONSHIP	EXAMPLE	EXPLANATION
Synonym	DRY : ARID :: lost : mislaid	<i>Dry</i> is similar in meaning to <i>arid</i> , just as <i>lost</i> is similar in meaning to <i>mislaid</i> .
Antonym	KIND : CRUEL :: happy : sad	<i>Kind</i> is the opposite of <i>cruel</i> , just as <i>happy</i> is the opposite of <i>sad</i> .
Part and Whole	CHAPTER : BOOK :: fender : automobile	A <i>chapter</i> is a part of a <i>book</i> , just as a <i>fender</i> is a part of an <i>automobile</i> .
	POEM : STANZAS :: play : acts	A <i>poem</i> is composed of <i>stanzas</i> , just as a <i>play</i> is composed of <i>acts</i> .
Characteristic Quality	MIRROR : SMOOTH :: sandpaper : rough	<i>Mirrors</i> are characteristically <i>smooth</i> , just as <i>sandpaper</i> is characteristically <i>rough</i> .
Classification	POLKA : DANCE :: frog : amphibian	A <i>polka</i> may be classified as a <i>dance</i> , just as a <i>frog</i> may be classified as an <i>amphibian</i> .
	BIRD : CARDINAL :: house : igloo	A <i>cardinal</i> is classified as a <i>bird</i> , just as an <i>igloo</i> is classified as a <i>house</i> .
Cause and Effect	GIFT : JOY :: rain : flood	A <i>gift</i> can cause <i>joy</i> , just as <i>rain</i> can cause a <i>flood</i> .
	TEARS : SADNESS :: smiles : joy	<i>Tears</i> are an effect of <i>sadness</i> , just as <i>smiles</i> are an effect of <i>joy</i> .
Function	KNIFE : CUT :: shovel : dig	The function of a <i>knife</i> is to <i>cut</i> , just as the function of a <i>shovel</i> is to <i>dig</i> .
Location	FISH : SEA :: moose : forest	A <i>fish</i> can be found in the <i>sea</i> , just as a <i>moose</i> can be found in a <i>forest</i> .
Degree	CHUCKLE : LAUGH :: whimper : cry	<i>Chuckle</i> and <i>laugh</i> have similar meanings, but differ in degree in the same way that <i>whimper</i> and <i>cry</i> have similar meanings but differ in degree.
Performer and Related Object	CASHIER : CASH :: plumber : pipe	A <i>cashier</i> works with <i>cash</i> , just as a <i>plumber</i> works with <i>pipe</i> .
Performer and Related Action	AUTHOR : WRITE :: chef : cook	You expect an <i>author</i> to <i>write</i> , just as you expect a <i>chef</i> to <i>cook</i> .
Action and Related Object	BOIL : EGG :: throw : ball	You <i>boil</i> an <i>egg</i> , just as you <i>throw</i> a <i>ball</i> . (In these items, the object always receives the action.)

A Process for Solving Analogies

Your job in solving multiple-choice analogy questions is to identify the relationship between the first two words and then to find the pair of words that has the most similar relationship. Here are four hints to help you:

- Hint #1. Eliminate choices that represent relationships that do not match the relationship between the capitalized words.
- Hint #2. Eliminate choices that have vague relationships. Remember, the original relationship will always be clear. So, too, will the answer's relationship.
- Hint #3. Eliminate word pairs that express the same relationship as the capitalized pair, but appear in the opposite word order.
- Hint #4. If you can not determine the relationship between two words, try reading them backward. Remember that a cause-and-effect relationship, for example, exists whether the pair is written *Cause : Effect* or *Effect : Cause*.

Here's a process that will help you with analogy questions:

Answering Analogy Questions: A 3-Step Method

1. Identify the relationship between the capitalized pair of words.
2. Look for that relationship in the pairs of words in the answer choices. Eliminate those that do not have that relationship.
3. Choose the pair of words whose relationship and word order match those of the capitalized pair.

Let's apply this pattern to a sample question in Example 3.

Example 3 FISH : SEA ::

- (A) sun : star
- (B) hero : villain
- (C) moose : forest
- (D) spacesuit : astronaut
- (E) garage : car

1. *Identify the relationship.* It is location; a *fish* can be found in the *sea*.
2. *Eliminate choices.* Choice A has a relationship of classification; the *sun* is a *star*. Choice B has two opposites; *hero* is an antonym for *villain*. Choice D consists of a performer (*astronaut*) and a related object (*spacesuit*). None of these choices match.
3. *Choose the correct answer.* Choices C and E both have location relationships: A *moose* can be found in a *forest*, and a *car* can be found in a *garage*. But Choice E could only be correct if the words appeared in the opposite order—*car : garage*. So Choice C must be correct.

A Final Word

Analogies are easier to tackle if you approach them with flexibility. Allow yourself to discover the relationship between the first pair of words and to explore the relationships between the words in the answer choices. Keep in mind that some words can represent more than one part of speech and that most words have multiple meanings. Remember, these little verbal puzzles are a test of your ability to demonstrate flexibility as well as logic.

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 1 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. BELLIGERENT : PEACEFUL ::
(A) personal : private
(B) disappointed : pleased
(C) consistent : orderly
(D) dismal : gloomy
(E) far-fetched : fantastic | _____ 6. NEGOTIATE : DIPLOMAT ::
(A) cook : food
(B) teach : student
(C) research : library
(D) settle : lawyer
(E) operate : machine |
| _____ 2. MANIFEST : REVEAL ::
(A) endure : persist
(B) offend : obliterate
(C) show : conceal
(D) replace : repair
(E) concentrate : diffuse | _____ 7. INTACT : DAMAGED ::
(A) planned : scheduled
(B) mystical : mythical
(C) valued : scorned
(D) cracked : crumbled
(E) worn : tattered |
| _____ 3. MEANDER : WANDER ::
(A) mean : think
(B) wiggle : squirm
(C) swoop : swallow
(D) run : walk
(E) ramble : rise | _____ 8. RECEDE : WITHDRAW ::
(A) precede : follow
(B) scorn : praise
(C) rehearse : improvise
(D) predict : forecast
(E) magnify : diminish |
| _____ 4. FERVENT : DISCIPLE ::
(A) strong : surgeon
(B) creative : inventor
(C) worried : scholar
(D) friendly : athlete
(E) busy : spouse | _____ 9. HIDEOUS : UNATTRACTIVE ::
(A) unbending : broken
(B) dazed : alert
(C) impulsive : considered
(D) overjoyed : pleased
(E) least : most |
| _____ 5. DEXTERITY : PRACTICE ::
(A) friendship : hostility
(B) mind : memory
(C) charm : intelligence
(D) talent : genius
(E) knowledge : study | _____ 10. REPLENISH : PROVIDE ::
(A) plant : harvest
(B) promote : preside
(C) fill : empty
(D) ask : tell
(E) refill : fill |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 2 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. EMISSARY : MESSENGER ::
(A) surgeon : operation
(B) teacher : lecture
(C) minister : church
(D) doctor : physician
(E) gymnast : mat | _____ 6. POTION : MAGIC ::
(A) lumberjack : wood
(B) mechanic : car
(C) sedative : tranquility
(D) poison : medicine
(E) magician : wand |
| _____ 2. CITADEL : ELEVATED ::
(A) potter : thrown
(B) fort : fallen
(C) courtyard : walled
(D) city : surrounded
(E) vessel : shipped | _____ 7. GARB : CLOTHING ::
(A) pen : point
(B) roof : house
(C) whiskers : beard
(D) flower : rose
(E) pants : legs |
| _____ 3. HERALD : MESSAGE ::
(A) teacher : school
(B) dancer : gloves
(C) member : club
(D) mail carrier : letter
(E) police officer : flower | _____ 8. UNDERGO : ENDURE ::
(A) lower : lift
(B) regret : appreciate
(C) rehearse : forget
(D) conceal : reveal
(E) gratify : please |
| _____ 4. MEDIEVAL : GOTHIC ::
(A) western : hot
(B) modern : mannerly
(C) sudden : changed
(D) intentional : purposeful
(E) traditional : scientific | _____ 9. AMITY : FRIENDSHIP ::
(A) hate : comradeship
(B) terror : hardship
(C) admiration : dislike
(D) love : loathing
(E) richness : wealth |
| _____ 5. PROWESS : INEPTITUDE ::
(A) bravery : hero
(B) fault : weakness
(C) cowardice : timidity
(D) power : strength
(E) pride : humility | _____ 10. OMEN : FORETELL ::
(A) message : deliver
(B) crane : lift
(C) reporter : build
(D) detective : laugh
(E) racquet : bounce |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 3 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. BENEFACTOR : HELP ::
(A) carpenter : shelter
(B) surgeon : shoot
(C) musician : run
(D) patron : support
(E) architect : hammer | _____ 6. AGITATION : COMMOTION ::
(A) assault : attack
(B) treatment : disease
(C) weariness : exhaustion
(D) practice : improvement
(E) bacteria : infection |
| _____ 2. MOOR : SECURE ::
(A) excite : subdue
(B) cage : release
(C) crack : shatter
(D) chuckle : sob
(E) speak : talk | _____ 7. GENEALOGY : GRANDPARENT ::
(A) print : newspaper
(B) train : track
(C) list : item
(D) encyclopedia : dictionary
(E) elephant : jungle |
| _____ 3. PLAINTIVE : JOYOUS ::
(A) usual : customary
(B) foolish : silly
(C) tragic : warring
(D) abundant : plentiful
(E) moderate : excessive | _____ 8. SPURN : ACCEPT ::
(A) press : push
(B) forbid : authorize
(C) force : encourage
(D) conceive : receive
(E) enrage : anger |
| _____ 4. SINISTER : VILLAIN ::
(A) smooth : alligator
(B) kindly : benefactor
(C) slippery : basket
(D) sweet : lemon
(E) tall : valley | _____ 9. KINDLE : IGNITE ::
(A) exercise : strength
(B) conceal : hide
(C) promote : hinder
(D) vote : register
(E) announce : exclaim |
| _____ 5. COPE : HANDLE ::
(A) welcome : banish
(B) deny : acknowledge
(C) drink : eat
(D) glance : stare
(E) recall : remember | _____ 10. SMUG : SELF-SATISFIED ::
(A) hesitant : unsure
(B) immense : tiny
(C) unique : common
(D) generous : miserly
(E) nimble : stiff |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 4 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. FAUNA : RABBIT ::
(A) kangaroo : Australia
(B) vegetation : rosebush
(C) countryside : town
(D) loyalty : dog
(E) stem : stern | _____ 6. HORDE : WANDER ::
(A) army : enjoy
(B) player : dive
(C) orchestra : applaud
(D) cast : perform
(E) lamp : droop |
| _____ 2. METAMORPHOSIS : LARVA ::
(A) automobile : license
(B) tree : shrub
(C) human : being
(D) construction : blueprint
(E) story : tale | _____ 7. CENTRIFUGAL : OUTWARD ::
(A) centered : round
(B) competitive : complex
(C) comic : tragic
(D) heated : warm
(E) furry : feathered |
| _____ 3. SECTOR : DIVISION ::
(A) continent : Earth
(B) city : neighborhood
(C) slice : pie
(D) acre : measurement
(E) territory : region | _____ 8. STAGNANT : MOVING ::
(A) damaged : destroyed
(B) still : active
(C) distorted : twisted
(D) collected : pooled
(E) fluent : easy |
| _____ 4. CARNIVOROUS : TIGER ::
(A) nourishing : cafe
(B) hungry : feast
(C) delicate : elephant
(D) acrobatic : monkey
(E) thin : rhinoceros | _____ 9. IRONY : CONTRAST ::
(A) humor : comics
(B) laughter : tears
(C) drama : conflict
(D) library : scholar
(E) diplomacy : war |
| _____ 5. FLORA : DAFFODIL ::
(A) yellow : color
(B) penguin : North Pole
(C) sprout : plant
(D) animal : beaver
(E) soil : mud | _____ 10. TOLERATE : ENDURE ::
(A) contribute : withdraw
(B) allow : promote
(C) maintain : stop
(D) torment : torture
(E) stretch : shrink |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 5 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. CULMINATION : PEAK ::
(A) observation : oversight
(B) anticipation : fulfillment
(C) rejection : approval
(D) elevation : height
(E) introduction : farewell | _____ 6. LARCENY : CRIME ::
(A) apple : fruit
(B) school : student
(C) mason : stone
(D) piece : pie
(E) limousine : chauffeur |
| _____ 2. SUPERFLUOUS : EXCESSIVE ::
(A) changeless : monotonous
(B) intolerable : endurable
(C) exciting : dull
(D) exacting : careless
(E) surprising : expected | _____ 7. ADVOCATE : SUPPORT ::
(A) opponent : oppose
(B) coach : sleep
(C) studio : speak
(D) train : transport
(E) doctor : agree |
| _____ 3. GENIAL : HOST ::
(A) unknown : celebrity
(B) brave : sidekick
(C) polite : guest
(D) athletic : infant
(E) windy : rain | _____ 8. HOAX : TRICK ::
(A) wing : airplane
(B) head : body
(C) pecan : almond
(D) sport : game
(E) horse : oats |
| _____ 4. CREDENTIALS : WRITTEN ::
(A) piano : spoken
(B) blade : beaten
(C) tank : rotated
(D) deer : armored
(E) speech : uttered | _____ 9. LETHAL : DEADLY ::
(A) vital : essential
(B) legal : criminal
(C) harmful : fatal
(D) scornful : respectful
(E) destructive : constructive |
| _____ 5. PREPOSTEROUS : SENSIBLE ::
(A) fantastic : imaginary
(B) restless : uneasy
(C) harmless : destructive
(D) industrious : busy
(E) deceitful : friendless | _____ 10. PLAINTIFF : SUE ::
(A) auctioneer : bid
(B) fork : chop
(C) food : eat
(D) audience : entertain
(E) tailor : sew |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 6 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. ABHOR : DISLIKE ::
(A) smile : befriend
(B) plant : uproot
(C) employ : hire
(D) idolize : admire
(E) trade : exchange | _____ 6. JOVIAL : JOLLY ::
(A) valuable : precious
(B) juvenile : gloomy
(C) joyous : sad
(D) wholesome : sickly
(E) jolted : stable |
| _____ 2. CHRONIC : PERPETUAL ::
(A) occasional : eternal
(B) temporary : permanent
(C) monotonous : exciting
(D) brief : lengthy
(E) continuous : uninterrupted | _____ 7. MALICIOUS : KIND ::
(A) scarce : abundant
(B) evil : wicked
(C) difficult : hard
(D) obvious : clear
(E) soft : weak |
| _____ 3. DILIGENT : ANT ::
(A) timid : lion
(B) gruff : squirrel
(C) furry : duck
(D) sour : bread
(E) busy : bee | _____ 8. OBTUSE : DULL ::
(A) oval : circular
(B) blunt : sharp
(C) dark : bright
(D) common : ordinary
(E) slight : acute |
| _____ 4. CONTEMPTIBLE : ADMIRABLE ::
(A) respectful : obedient
(B) handsome : ugly
(C) tedious : boring
(D) likeable : pleasant
(E) sinister : evil | _____ 9. QUOTA : LIMIT ::
(A) quotation : speech
(B) tax : apple
(C) ruler : yard
(D) publisher : deadline
(E) portion : part |
| _____ 5. IMPERTINENT : IMPOLITE ::
(A) reverent : respectful
(B) conventional : convenient
(C) perturbed : calm
(D) devastated : discontented
(E) mean : kind | _____ 10. DUPE : DECEIVE ::
(A) fool : trick
(B) give : withhold
(C) climb : descend
(D) harm : remedy
(E) live : perish |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 7 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. ADVERSARY : OPPOSE ::
(A) king : smile
(B) enemy : apologize
(C) teammate : play
(D) soldier : read
(E) trial : win | _____ 6. EXPLOIT : USE ::
(A) plead : refuse
(B) ask : investigate
(C) accept : reject
(D) exaggerate : describe
(E) increase : decline |
| _____ 2. ACKNOWLEDGE : IGNORE ::
(A) betray : deceive
(B) admit : confess
(C) remark : confirm
(D) misplace : lose
(E) write : erase | _____ 7. SURMOUNT : OBSTACLE ::
(A) guard : protector
(B) cherish : enemy
(C) divorce : friends
(D) shower : horse
(E) overcome : difficulty |
| _____ 3. SUBSEQUENT : FOLLOWING ::
(A) last : final
(B) pretty : ugly
(C) present : past
(D) prior : latter
(E) future : contemporary | _____ 8. ELUDE : ESCAPE ::
(A) trap : catch
(B) capture : release
(C) regret : lie
(D) lose : find
(E) hide : reveal |
| _____ 4. OSTRACIZE : INCLUDE ::
(A) raise : elevate
(B) enter : exit
(C) invite : welcome
(D) tend : care
(E) avoid : ignore | _____ 9. DEFRAUD : SWINDLE ::
(A) strut : fall
(B) wind : unwrap
(C) cheat : fail
(D) begin : start
(E) explain : question |
| _____ 5. LAX : STRICT ::
(A) absolute : universal
(B) neat : tidy
(C) rigid : stiff
(D) compact : solid
(E) gentle : harsh | _____ 10. WRANGLE : DISAGREE ::
(A) wrestle : box
(B) embrace : fight
(C) adore : like
(D) arrange : disorganize
(E) converse : quarrel |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 8 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. PUNGENT : SHARP ::
(A) brief : lengthy
(B) mild : wild
(C) boring : exciting
(D) lively : active
(E) silly : strong | _____ 6. APATHY : CONCERN ::
(A) tension : relaxation
(B) patience : reward
(C) center : middle
(D) love : emotion
(E) passion : devotion |
| _____ 2. INCANDESCENT : BRIGHT ::
(A) pleasant : disturbing
(B) peaceful : violent
(C) obvious : unclear
(D) gigantic : big
(E) harmonious : musical | _____ 7. INCESSANT : CONSTANT ::
(A) punctual : late
(B) earnest : sincere
(C) fortunate : unlucky
(D) heavy : light
(E) unregulated : controlled |
| _____ 3. REPAST : BREAKFAST ::
(A) sky : blue
(B) color : gray
(C) green : sea
(D) ocean : water
(E) crest : wave | _____ 8. OPAQUE : TRANSPARENT ::
(A) bright : light
(B) twinkling : shiny
(C) thin : skinny
(D) gloomy : dismal
(E) plentiful : scarce |
| _____ 4. CONGRUENT : HARMONIOUS ::
(A) talented : musical
(B) congested : open
(C) precise : exact
(D) bickering : agreeing
(E) square : rectangular | _____ 9. INVERSE : OPPOSITE ::
(A) difficult : hard
(B) damp : soaked
(C) similar : dissimilar
(D) reverse : forward
(E) crisp : broken |
| _____ 5. ANIMATED : DEPRESSED ::
(A) curious : disinterested
(B) healthy : inspired
(C) unhappy : discontented
(D) courteous : polite
(E) vigorous : athletic | _____ 10. TANTALIZING : REPULSIVE ::
(A) teasing : tormenting
(B) gleaming : aglow
(C) exciting : thrilling
(D) calming : upsetting
(E) beating : pounding |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 9 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. DENOTE : MEAN ::
(A) create : invent
(B) damage : repair
(C) observe : ignore
(D) perform : applaud
(E) counterfeit : rob | _____ 6. CADENCE : BEAT ::
(A) stick : drum
(B) melody : tune
(C) ball : bat
(D) abuse : comfort
(E) rhythm : jazz |
| _____ 2. SIMILE : COMPARE ::
(A) Greek : describe
(B) ginger : sour
(C) adjective : modify
(D) cut : fork
(E) purple : darken | _____ 7. HINDRANCE : HELP ::
(A) creation : destruction
(B) medication : sickness
(C) tool : assistant
(D) confusion : embarrassment
(E) insistence : demand |
| _____ 3. AUTHENTICITY : GENUINENESS ::
(A) fantasy : reality
(B) wisdom : ignorance
(C) disgust : joy
(D) faith : charity
(E) magnificence : splendor | _____ 8. ABRASIVE : SANDPAPER ::
(A) wet : water
(B) quiet : trumpet
(C) sharp : rabbit
(D) dark : lamp
(E) yellow : rose |
| _____ 4. ULTIMATE : INITIAL ::
(A) central : middle
(B) fictitious : actual
(C) first : consequential
(D) final : concluding
(E) maximum : mediocre | _____ 9. TURBULENT : WATERFALL ::
(A) round : guitar
(B) warm : sunshine
(C) happy : cat
(D) invisible : person
(E) striped : soldier |
| _____ 5. METAPHOR : POETRY ::
(A) shading : drawing
(B) pump : bicycle
(C) flight : propeller
(D) cover : top
(E) switch : power | _____ 10. ADAGE : OLD ::
(A) elder : young
(B) treasure : worthless
(C) rapidity : slow
(D) emotion : heartless
(E) rain : wet |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 10 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. SOLILOQUY : DRAMA ::
(A) history : era
(B) theater : opera
(C) poem : sonnet
(D) article : account
(E) song : musical comedy | _____ 6. LAVISH : MEAGER ::
(A) humble : poor
(B) fancy : polished
(C) elegant : ornate
(D) expensive : cheap
(E) bearable : tolerable |
| _____ 2. INAUDIBLE : LOUD ::
(A) magnetic : electric
(B) obscure : prominent
(C) faint : dim
(D) impartial : fair
(E) unbroken : whole | _____ 7. INVENTORY : LIST ::
(A) remark : comment
(B) employ : dismiss
(C) glance : study
(D) stock : empty
(E) invest : withdraw |
| _____ 3. PANORAMA : WIDE ::
(A) view : invisible
(B) mountain : tiny
(C) ocean : clear
(D) desert : frozen
(E) lace : delicate | _____ 8. PREDOMINANT : SUPREME ::
(A) cut : clean
(B) divide : multiply
(C) drop : break
(D) split : share
(E) present : now |
| _____ 4. DISCRETION : RESTRICTION ::
(A) intelligence : thought
(B) ignorance : bliss
(C) fairness : justice
(D) enthusiasm : disinterest
(E) bravery : heroism | _____ 9. INTONATION : SPEECH ::
(A) velocity : catch
(B) melody : music
(C) press : information
(D) indifference : desire
(E) apology : forgiveness |
| _____ 5. HECTIC : CALM ::
(A) intense : profound
(B) inferior : lower
(C) peaceful : neutral
(D) hidden : concealed
(E) relaxed : tense | _____ 10. TRIPOD : THREE-LEGGED ::
(A) game : dull
(B) moon : invisible
(C) aquarium : deserted
(D) bicycle : two-wheeled
(E) triangle : four-sided |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 11 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. BIBLIOGRAPHY : TITLES ::
(A) dictionary : entries
(B) orchestra : symphonies
(C) army : navies
(D) author : articles
(E) film : cameras | _____ 6. RECESSION : ECONOMICS ::
(A) filth : soot
(B) care : nurse
(C) injury : pain
(D) doctor : professional
(E) bath : shower |
| _____ 2. INFAMOUS : SCANDALOUS ::
(A) gifted : musical
(B) celebrated : excellent
(C) creative : designed
(D) heroic : brave
(E) tired : energetic | _____ 7. CHRONOLOGICAL : RANDOM ::
(A) chaotic : orderly
(B) prompt : rapid
(C) logical : reasonable
(D) similar : identical
(E) orderly : strict |
| _____ 3. JURISDICTION : JUDGE ::
(A) loafer : athlete
(B) ballerina : dancer
(C) territory : salesperson
(D) promotion : investigator
(E) pilot : runway | _____ 8. ASTERISK : MARK ::
(A) paper : write
(B) house : conceal
(C) evergreen : fall
(D) period : punctuation
(E) snowman : melt |
| _____ 4. DISSUADE : ENCOURAGE ::
(A) purchase : spend
(B) enjoy : approve
(C) occupy : vacate
(D) analyze : criticize
(E) please : gratify | _____ 9. DENOUNCE : PRAISE ::
(A) announce : betray
(B) condemn : convict
(C) improve : raise
(D) avoid : encounter
(E) mark : emphasize |
| _____ 5. DISCREDIT : DISBELIEF ::
(A) ship : rescue
(B) collision : repair
(C) death : life
(D) sadness : tears
(E) famous : well-known | _____ 10. STATUTE : LAW ::
(A) statue : general
(B) enforcement : police
(C) lawyer : government
(D) fine : penalty
(E) state : capitol |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 12 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. APPLICABLE : APPROPRIATE ::
(A) passive : vivid
(B) pleasant : ecstatic
(C) strange : odd
(D) advanced : basic
(E) important : impertinent | _____ 6. PERCEPTIBLE : NOTICEABLE ::
(A) tasty : crunchy
(B) visual : smelly
(C) noisy : quiet
(D) necessary : needed
(E) fanciful : believable |
| _____ 2. INFLUENTIAL : POWERLESS ::
(A) eternal : temporary
(B) healthful : nutritious
(C) persuasive : strong
(D) fluid : flowing
(E) confident : sure | _____ 7. PERENNIAL : PLANT ::
(A) screen : television
(B) igloo : ice
(C) sofa : furniture
(D) city : country
(E) square : circle |
| _____ 3. TRIVIAL : INSIGNIFICANT ::
(A) sinful : religious
(B) gentle : forceful
(C) awkward : graceful
(D) complicated : complex
(E) certain : hesitant | _____ 8. ACCLAIM : APPROVE ::
(A) reward : ignore
(B) adore : like
(C) applaud : respond
(D) claim : abandon
(E) say : mean |
| _____ 4. OPTIMISTIC : NEGATIVE ::
(A) artistic : creative
(B) visible : optical
(C) safe : dangerous
(D) depressed : impressed
(E) annoyed : enraged | _____ 9. AFFIRMATION : WITNESS ::
(A) walk : pedestrians
(B) book : author
(C) steal : crime
(D) compose : song
(E) win : victors |
| _____ 5. PONDEROUS : BULKY ::
(A) thoughtful : loud
(B) dark : bright
(C) noisy : fun
(D) heavy : weighty
(E) original : stale | _____ 10. CLAMBER : CLIMB ::
(A) sprint : run
(B) stop : move
(C) water : float
(D) hop : dive
(E) drive : ride |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 13 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. HAPHAZARD : SYSTEMATIC ::
(A) dangerous : slippery
(B) hazardous : careless
(C) hostile : friendly
(D) considerate : thoughtful
(E) busy : bustling | _____ 6. EQUATION : MATHEMATICS ::
(A) sentence : language
(B) science : physics
(C) solution : problem
(D) instrument : music
(E) idea : chemistry |
| _____ 2. PARAMOUNT : SUPREME ::
(A) uphill : mountainous
(B) desirable : essential
(C) good : bad
(D) practiced : rehearsed
(E) capable : incompetent | _____ 7. FRENZIED : UPSET ::
(A) ecstatic : pleased
(B) delighted : disappointed
(C) happy : angry
(D) chaotic : calm
(E) crazed : sane |
| _____ 3. UNKEMPT : UNTIDY ::
(A) unorganized : disorderly
(B) insufficient : excessive
(C) partial : entire
(D) wide : slim
(E) messy : neat | _____ 8. LIABILITY : ADVANTAGE ::
(A) responsibility : position
(B) ability : talent
(C) liberty : freedom
(D) accident : occurrence
(E) debt : credit |
| _____ 4. VOLATILE : STABLE ::
(A) exciting : dull
(B) miserly : thrifty
(C) outlandish : strange
(D) hateful : spiteful
(E) willing : eager | _____ 9. DUBIOUS : QUESTIONABLE ::
(A) horrible : likeable
(B) doubtful : certain
(C) undecided : determined
(D) rough : uneven
(E) obvious : hidden |
| _____ 5. TRANSCRIBE : NOTES ::
(A) perform : actors
(B) translate : language
(C) locate : speech
(D) listen : scent
(E) transport : truck | _____ 10. GRUELING : EXHAUSTING ::
(A) pleasurable : annoying
(B) frightening : honorable
(C) gruesome : pleasing
(D) taxing : refreshing
(E) thrilling : exciting |

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 14 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

_____ 1. DRASTIC : SEVERE ::

- (A) uneasy : calm
- (B) internal : external
- (C) foreign : exported
- (D) national : regional
- (E) stormy : violent

_____ 2. INTIMIDATE : THUGS ::

- (A) celebrate : champs
- (B) boil : eggs
- (C) hypnotize : elephants
- (D) frown : pigs
- (E) scrub : floors

_____ 3. PROMENADE : WALK ::

- (A) climb : trudge
- (B) lounge : lie
- (C) delay : prevent
- (D) stumble : fall
- (E) stroll : run

_____ 4. INSTIGATE : HALT ::

- (A) hesitate : pause
- (B) start : begin
- (C) assemble : construct
- (D) oppose : promote
- (E) stumble : falter

_____ 5. NIMBLE : GYMNAST ::

- (A) cold : fire
- (B) speedy : antelope
- (C) shallow : depths
- (D) weak : strength
- (E) ancient : child

_____ 6. INITIATIVE : FIRST STEP ::

- (A) invitation : rejection
- (B) juice : pulp
- (C) wing : curve
- (D) valley : treasure
- (E) regulation : rule

_____ 7. ALTERATION : CHANGE ::

- (A) method : system
- (B) custom : belief
- (C) ink : pen
- (D) manner : polite
- (E) nail : polish

_____ 8. MEDLEY : SONGS ::

- (A) flatware : plates
- (B) dozen : eggs
- (C) salad : vegetables
- (D) flock : shepherd
- (E) bowling : pins

_____ 9. DISCREET : CARELESS ::

- (A) hunted : lost
- (B) dressed : clothed
- (C) messy : sloppy
- (D) pitiful : sorry
- (E) proud : ashamed

_____ 10. INDIVISIBLE : UNITED ::

- (A) unspoiled : fresh
- (B) shrill : loud
- (C) faithless : honest
- (D) empty : low
- (E) untroubled : difficult

CONNECTING NEW WORDS AND PATTERNS**Lesson 15 ANALOGIES**

Directions. For each of the following items, choose the lettered pair of words that expresses a relationship that is most similar to the relationship between the pair of capitalized words. Write the letter of your answer on the line provided before the number of the item.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. IMMUNITY : VACCINATION ::
(A) strength : exercise
(B) trust : dishonesty
(C) holiday : tension
(D) football : athletes
(E) excuse : rule | _____ 6. COMPLY : OBEY ::
(A) criticize : destroy
(B) respect : endure
(C) adjust : adapt
(D) defend : attack
(E) defy : control |
| _____ 2. AGILITY : CLUMSINESS ::
(A) angularity : roundness
(B) rapidity : quickness
(C) usefulness : necessity
(D) stiffness : strictness
(E) ability : skill | _____ 7. CONTAMINATE : PURIFY ::
(A) destroy : build
(B) soak : absorb
(C) laugh : joke
(D) puzzle : pose
(E) retreat : withdraw |
| _____ 3. WARY : CAUTIOUS ::
(A) funny : comic
(B) quiet : noisy
(C) dangerous : accidental
(D) silent : amused
(E) clean : healthy | _____ 8. EXPEND : RESOURCES ::
(A) work : employee
(B) request : question
(C) speak : ear
(D) spend : money
(E) borrow : bank |
| _____ 4. SURPASS : EXCEL ::
(A) convince : argue
(B) misplace : discover
(C) invite : arrive
(D) harm : hurt
(E) surprise : please | _____ 9. NONCHALANT : CONCERNED ::
(A) sloppy : orderly
(B) polite : mannerly
(C) quick : speedy
(D) funny : humorous
(E) healthy : happy |
| _____ 5. DWINDLE : INCREASE ::
(A) appear : vanish
(B) wring : twist
(C) chuckle : guffaw
(D) grin : smile
(E) twinkle : glitter | _____ 10. RETRACT : WITHDRAW ::
(A) pull : push
(B) accuse : blame
(C) witness : question
(D) arrive : leave
(E) retreat : advance |