UNIT V

Analogy

What is an analogy?

An analogy is a relationship between one pair of words that helps to form the same relationship in the second pair of words. An analogy shows similarities, or things in common, between a pair of words.

How do you read an analogy?

Analogies are usually written in the following form:

Annoy is to irritate as dusk is to twilight

Annoy : irritate :: dusk : twilight

ANALOGY vs. SIMILE, METAPHOR, AND PERSONIFICATION

Simile, Metaphor, Personification	Analogy
A grandpa is like a tree (Simile)	My grandpa is like a tree because his tall stature shades me from harm's way. Although he has lost his hair as a tree loses its leaves, he is dignified and well rooted.
My favorite student is the Little Engine that Could. **(Metaphor)**	My favorite student is the Little Engine that Could. He is always telling himself "I think I can," and therefore, he is achieving his goals and climbing up the mountain of success.
The canoe was like an untamed stallion.	The canoe was like an untamed stallion, bucking and charging in any

(Simile)	direction it pleased. Galloping through uncharted territory, unwilling to be docked.
My car is a toddler. **(Personification)**	My car is a toddler that always needs to be taken care of. Changing diapers, giving the baby a bottle, keeping it warm. When the car cries and asks for her mommy, I have to jump to answer to her call or the situation is bound to get worse. The responsibility is

TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS

Type 1: Broadly : Synonyms and Antonyms

1. Antonyms – up : down

2. Synonyms – great : wonderful

Type 2: Broadly : Part and Whole

3. Part : whole – trunk : tree

4. whole :part – school : classroom

Type 3: Broadly : Functions and jobs

5. tool : its action – crayon : draw

6. tool user : tool – carpenter : hammer

7. tool: object it's used with – hammer : nails

8. action : thing acted upon – read : book

9. action: subject performing action – teach : teacher

10. object or place : its user – chalk : teacher

Type 4: Broadly : Specific to General

11. category : example – dog : Golden Retriever

Type 5: Broadly : Cause and Effect

12. effect : cause – flood : rain

13. cause: effect – practice : improve

Type 6: Broadly : Different Degrees

14. increasing intensity – unhappiness ; misery

15. decreasing intensity – hot : warm

Type 7: Broadly : Traits

16. noun: closely related adjective – elephant : enormous

How to solve?

Choose the odd one out

Audi: Volkswagen

Retailer : FMCG

Tailor : Suit

Grocery : Grocer

Butcher : Venison

Step 1

Find the relationship between words that form the question pair

Audi : Volkswagen

Both are nouns

<u>Relation</u>

Product: Manufacturer

Step 2

Analyse the links between the given pairs of options

    Retailer : FMCG - > Seller: product

    Tailor : Suit -> Maker : Garment (product)

    Grocery : Grocer -> Good (product): Seller

    Butcher : Venison -> Meat retailer : Meat (product)

Step 3

Identify an opposite bridge if any for elimination

    (b) and (d) form
the bridge of actor:
product So answer is
(c)

Let's get into the details

One way analogies are set up is using synonyms (words that mean the same thing) and antonyms (words that are opposites). An analogy using **SYNONYMS** might look like this:

<p align="center">TWELVE : DOZEN : : THREE : TRIO</p>

Twelve means the same as a dozen, just like three means the same as a trio. Some analogies use antonyms. An analogy using **ANTONYMS** might look like this:

<p align="center">HOT : COLD : : DAY : NIGHT</p>

Hot is the opposite of cold, just as day is the opposite of night. Make sense? Then you're ready to try the analogies below.

1. catch : capture : : docile :_____

   mean

   wild

   obedient

   ugly

2. system : method : : faith :_____

   trust

   mistrust

   manner

   courtesy

3. sympathy : pity : : awkward:_____

   mourn

   die

   clumsy

   puppy

4. yell : whisper : : tame :_____

   docile

   wild

   animal

   scream

5. empty : full : : awkward :

graceful

clumsy

helpful

hollow

6. main : primary : : labor :

play

first

hard

work

7. delay : stall : : allow :

restrict

strict

late

permit

8. prey : quarry : : strike :

animal

hunt

hit

stripe

9. first : last : : most :

least

more

biggest

late

10. polite : courteous : : style : _____
   nice

   pretty

   ugly

   fashion

11. narrow : thin : : boulder :

   big

   hard

   shoulder

   rock

12. cheap : expensive : : high : _____
   tall

   building

   costly

   low

Some analogies compare **PART** of something to its **WHOLE** (or they might compare something WHOLE to its

PART). Here's an example of a **PART to WHOLE** analogy:

L E G : C H A I R : : S H A D E : L A M P

You would read this analogy "leg is to chair as shade is to lamp". In your mind, you should be thinking "a leg is a part of a chair, just like a shade is part of a lamp." This same analogy could have been set up as a WHOLE to PART analogy:

C H A I R : L E G : : L A M P : S H A D E

If that's all making sense to you, then try your hand at the analogies below.

1. car : tire : : tree : _____

   rubber

limb

wheel

grow

2. roof : house : : wall : _____
   room

   straight

   square

   cracked

3. day : hour : : week : _____
   minute

   second

   month

   day

4. cactus : spines : : pig : _____
   piglet

   sow

   bacon

   bristles

5. book : chapter : : tractor : _____
   plowed

   read

   track

   motor

6. bicycle : pedal : : fireplace : _____
   burn

   mantel

   ride

   warm

7. month : week : : year : _____
   time

   month

decade

century

8. hide : cow : : wrapper : ___
   a. Gum

   b. Unwrap
   c. Fresh

   d. Paper

9. foot : toe : : face : _____
   a. Finger

   b. Toenail

   c. Nose

   d. Arm

10. petal : flower : eye :: _____

    cry

    see

    blink

    potato

11. pride : lion : : band : _____

    musician

    music

    rubber

    brave

12. egg : shell : : onion : _____

    tears

    herb

    scallion

    skin

Another sort of relationship found in analogies makes use of things and their **FUNCTIONS** or things they do. The analogy creator will name an object, such as a knife, followed by something the object does, such as slice. Or they might name a thing, such as a duck, followed by something a duck does, such as quack. Here's a typical example of an analogy using objects and their **FUNCTIONS** or things they do:

K N I F E : S L I C E : : B A L L : B O U N C E

To read this analogy, you would say "knife is to slice as ball is to bounce". You should think, "A knife slices and a ball bounces."

Sometimes analogy creators will focus on people and their **JOBS**. A kind of job will be paired with something that tells you about the job or something used in the job. For example, an ornithologist studies birds and an entomologist studies insects, so you might see an analogy that looks like this:

O R N I T H O L O G I S T : B I R D S : : E N T O M O L O G I S T : I N S E C T S

If you feel ready to give these a try, there are twelve analogies below that make use of **FUNCTIONS and JOBS**. Have fun!

1. chef : recipe : : cashier :

   key

   cash register

   store

   cook

2. key : lock : : spoon :

   door

   cook

   fork

   stir

3. ruler : measure : : calculator : _____

   numbers
   math
   problem
   multiply

4. cook : stove : : cut :

   paper

finger

bandage

knife

5. hammer : pound : : wrench : _____

pinch

tool

bolt

turn

6. car : drive : : scissors : _____

ribbon

cut

tape

auto

7. author : write : : detective : _____

investigate

magnifying glass

typewriter

police officer

8. razor : shave : : pen :

ink

pencil

write

story

9. fireman : hose : : chemist :

laboratory

flames

test tube

scientist

10.   doctor : heal : : mechanic :

nurse

wrench

car
fix

11. scissors : barber : : net :

catch

fisherman

string

butterfly

12. baker : bread : : sculptor :

statue

clay

carve

oven

Some analogies compare the **GENERAL** version of something to a **SPECIFIC** example of that thing. Here's an example of a **GENERAL to SPECIFIC** analogy:

I N S E C T : M O S Q U I T O : : C I T Y : N E W Y O R K

You would read this analogy "insect is to mosquito as city is to New York". In your mind, you should be thinking "There are lots of insects. A mosquito is a specific type of insect. There are also lots of cities. New York is a specific example of a city." There are also **SPECIFIC to GENERAL** analogies:

G R E E N : C O L O R : : F O R K : U T E N S I L

This analogy should be read "green is to color as fork is to utensil". In you mind, you should be thinking,

"Green is a specific example of a color, just like a fork is a specific example of a utensil." When you're ready, take a shot at the analogies below.

1. pie : dessert : : maple :

   tree

   eat

   sweet

   cut

2. duck : mallard : : flower :

   smell

   bright

   sing

   poppy

3. fairy tale : Cinderella : : fruit : _____

   story

   apple

   vegetable

   red

4. canine : wolf : : feline :

   dog

   purr

   tiger

   whiskers

5. state : Nevada : : evergreen :

pine

needles

Christmas

cougar

6. fish : trout : : insect :

fox

buzz

katydid

crawl

7. Elmo : Muppet : :baseball :

Glove

bat

Yankees

Sport

8. skirt : clothing : : chair : blouse
   furniture

sofa

cushion

9. waltz : dance : : fox :

trot

fur

animal

trap

10. Honda : car : : Japan :

Toyota

Tokyo

city

country

11. ocean : Pacific : : metal :

zinc

oxygen
Atlantic
shiny

12. home : cottage : : bird :

nest

flamingo

fly

wings

Some analogies compare **CAUSE** of something to its **EFFECT** (or they might relate the EFFECT to its CAUSE).

Here's an example of a **CAUSE to EFFECT** analogy:

G I F T : J O Y : : I N D I G E S T I O N : S I C K

You would read this analogy "Gift is to Joy as Indigestion is to Sick". In your mind, you should be thinking "getting cheerful is the effect of getting a gift, just like getting sick is the effect of indigestion." This same analogy could have

been set up as a EFFECT to CAUSE analogy:

J O Y : G I F T : : S I C K : I N D I G E S T I O N

Try your hand at the analogies below.

1. Careless is to accident as careful is to   .

A: mistake

B: safety

C: luck

D: satisfaction

2. Earthquake is to tsunami as heavy rain is to   .

A: flood

B: hurricane

C: miserable

D: river

3. Spark is snowflake is to

A: cold

B: cinder

C: blaze

D: blizzard

4. Overspend is to broke as save is to_____   .

A: bankrupt

B: debt

C: prosperous

D: keep

5. Convict is to punishment as acquit is to_____

A: acquire

B: incarceration

C: freedom

D: jail

6. Sunrise sunset is to ___

A: beautiful

B: orange

C: night

D: dusk

7. Heat is to cooked as cold

8. Pinch is to pain as hug is

9. Heat is

is to __ .

A: chilly

B: ice cream

C: skating

D: frozen

To ___ .

A: squeeze

B: comfort

C: massage

D: hurt

To ____ .

A: frostbite

B: steam

C: ice

D: ski

10. Sniff is to smell as lick is to _____ .

A: eat

B: taste

C: stamp

D: stink

11. Tired is to sleep as hungry is to ___ .

A: drink

B: exhausted

C: starving

D: eat

12. Heat is to dry as water is to ___ .

A: mold

B: wet

C: flood

D: flow

Some analogies compare similar things of **DIFFERENT DEGREES**. For example, if you're feeling just a little cold you might say you feel "cool", but if you've been hanging out in Iceland in the winter time, you might say you're "freezing". Here's an analogy highlighting DIFFERENT DEGREES of similar things might look like:

C O O L : F R E E Z I N G : : W A R M : B U R N I N G

You would read this analogy "cool is to freezing as warm is to burning". In your mind, you should be thinking "cool is a much milder version of cold than freezing. Likewise, warm is a much milder version of hot than burning." Does that make sense? Then try the twelve practice analogies below.

1. hill : mountain : : brook :

cave

river

ocean

mound

2. grove : forest : : pond :

tree

water

lake

tadpole

3. parched : dry : : starved :

desert

dinner

hungry

sandwich

4. chubby : obese : : trickle :

laugh

seep

water

pour

5. ditch : ravine : : crack :

cricket

crevice

break

cracker

6. fear : phobia : : upset :

hysterical

happiest

calm

lazy

7.

mist : fog : : drizzle :

weather

cloud

storm

steam

8. irritate : angry : : earthquake : _____

mad

shake

disaster

tremor

9. pale : livid : : firm :

soft

white

dull

rigid

10. giggle : laugh : : cry :

sob

sniffle

tear

frown

11. tired : exhausted : : big :

tiny

enormous

large

size

12. inferno : fire : : tsunami : ――――

ocean

burning

――――――

wave

deadly

Analogies often make use of things and their **TRAITS** or characteristics. The analogy creator will name an object, such as a knife, and then pair it with a word that describes it, such as sharp. Here's an example of an analogy using objects and their **TRAITS** or characteristics:

K N I F E : S H A R P : : O R A N G E : R O U N D

To read this analogy, you would say "knife is to sharp as orange is to round". You should think, "A knife is sharp. Sharp tells what a knife is like. An orange is round. Round describes an orange."

Sometimes analogy creators will flip the order and have the trait come first, followed by the object. Here's a look at what that would be like:

L I G H T : F E A T H E R : : H E A V Y : E L E P H A N T

You would read this as "light is to feather as heavy is to elephant". What you should be thinking is, "Light describes a feather, heavy describes an elephant."

If you feel ready to give these a try, there are twelve analogies below that make use of objects and their **TRAITS** or characteristics. Have fun!

1. ant : tiny : : rabbit : ____

a. foot

b. carrots

c. soft

d. scratch

2. sharp : sword : : smooth :

a. cut

b. rough

c. clear

5. star : shiny : : skyscraper : ____

a. tall

b. building

c. concrete

d. city

6. ice : cold : : pickle :

a. eat

b. barrel

c. sour

9. fire : hot : : candy : ____

a. lick

b. mouth

c. sweet

d. cold

10. swift : deer : : slow : ____

a. turtle

b. sluggish

c. fast

d. glass   d. hamburger   d. crawl

3. ball : round : : door : _____

 a. house

 b. lock

 c. knob

 d. squeaky

4. banana : yellow : : child : _____

 a. young

 b. school

 c. kid

 d. adult

7. apple : red : : flower : _____

 a. fragrant

 b. garden

 c. daffodil

 d. bee

8. big : elephant : : small : _____

 a. tiny

 b. mouse

 c. giraffe

 d. huge

11. sun : bright : : water : _____

 a. glass

 b. ocean

 c. wave

 d. wet

12. scary : monster : : soft : _____

 a. hard

 b. pillow

 c. table

 d. gentle

THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. PARTS OF SPEECH

If the words in the first pair express a "noun : adjective" or "verb : noun" or "adjective : adjective" relationship (for instance), the second pair should show the same relationship between parts of speech.

2. WORD ORDER

If the first pair expresses a "tool user : tool" relationship (for instance), the second pair must express the same relationship in the same order(tool user first, tool second).

3. EXACTNESS

Sometimes two or more of the given choices would make fairly good sense in the blank. When this happens, you should choose the word or pair of words that most exactly suits the relationship you're expressing
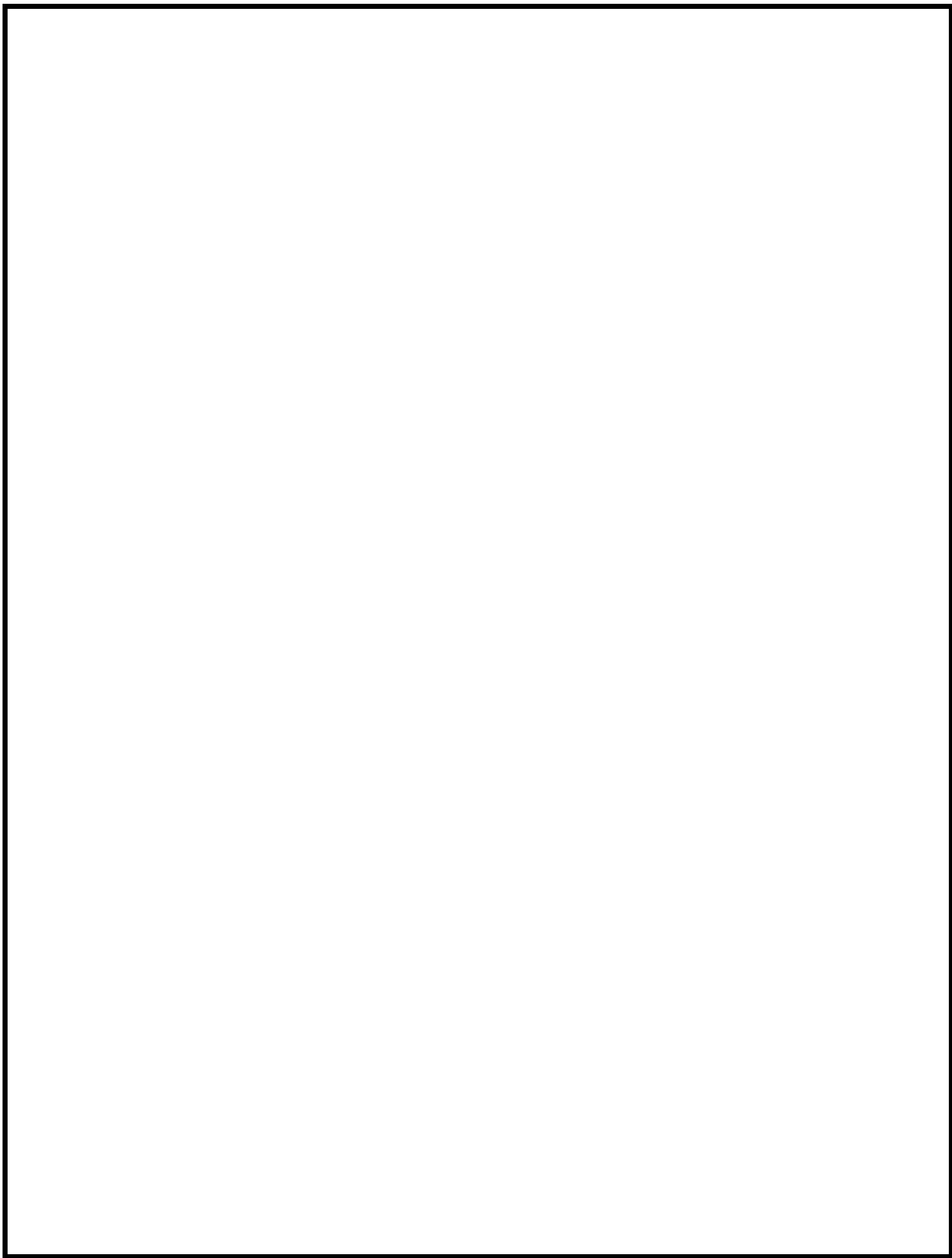
GUIDELINES

 Decide upon the relationship between first 2 words

 State the relationship - car is to tire because _____

 Examine the third word – chair

 Select a fourth word that will make the third-fourth word have the same relationship as the first-second word
 Be ready to explain your fourth word selection

 Solve!: Car is to tire as chair is to _____ .

PRACTICE 1

1. Shelf: Bookcase

   a. arm : leg

   b. stage : curtain

   c. bench : chair

   d. key : piano

   e. lamp : bulb

2. Fish : School

   a. wolf : pack

   b. tiger : jungle

   c. herd : peacock

   d. raven : school

   e. dog : collie

3. Scale : Weight

   a. yardstick : length

   b. width : depth

   c. length : width

   d. size : area

   e. mileage : speed

4. Watermelon : Fruit

   a. collar : leash

   b. dog : companion

   c. fish : bowl

   d. Dalmatian : canine

   e. apple : orange

5. Foot : Skateboard

   a. tire : automobile

   b. lace : shoe

   c. ounce : scale

   d. walk : jump

   e. pedal : bicycle

6. Stretch: Extend

   a. tremble : roll

   b. thirsty : drink

   c. shake : tremble

   d. stroll : run

   e. stitch : tear

7. Kangaroo: Marsupial

   a. salmon : mollusk

   b. zebra : horse

c. rhinoceros : pachyderm

d. beagle : feline

e. grasshopper : rodent

8.

Starving : Hungry

a. neat : thoughtful

b. towering : cringing

c. progressive : regressive

d. happy : crying

e. depressed : sad

9. Dermatologist : Acne

a. psychologist : neurosis

b. child : paediatrician

c. ophthalmologist :

Fracture

d. oncologist : measles

10. Frame : Picture

a. display : museum

b. shelf : refrigerator

c. mechanic : electrician

d. nail : hammer

e. fence : backyard

11. Search : Find

a. sleep : wake

c. parakeet : bird

d. rat : marsupial

e. fly : bee

12.   Pharmacy : Drugs

a. mall : store

b. doctor : medicine

c. bakery : bread

d. supermarket : discount

Store

e. toys : games

13.　　Layer : Tier

a. section : segment

b. dais : speaker

c. curtain : stage

d. chapter : verse

e. cotton : bale

14. Metropolitan : Urban

a. bucolic : rural

b. sleepy : nocturnal

c. agricultural : cow

d. autumn : harvest

e. agrarian : generous

15.Teacher : School

a. actor : role

b. mechanic : engine

c. jockey : horse

d. judge : courthouse

e. author : book

16. Persian : Cat

a. alligator : crocodile

b. zebra : reptile

c. ophthalmologist :

Fracture

d. oncologist : measles

e. allergies : orthopedist

17.Run : Jog

    a.   trot : race

    b.   swim : dive

    c.   dance : ballet

    d.   juggle : bounce

    e.   rain : drizzle

18. Skein : Yarn

a. squeeze : lemon

b. fire : coal

c. ream : paper

d. tree : lumber

e. plow : acre

19. Tailor : Suit

    a. scheme : agent

    b. edit : manuscript

    c. revise : writer

    d. mention : opinion

    e. implode : building

20. Conductor : Orchestra

    a. jockey **:** mount

    b. thrasher **:** hay

    c. driver **:** tractor

    d. skipper **:** crew

    e. painter **:** house

PRACTICE 2

1.   A shelf is _____ a bookcase; a key is_____ a piano.
2.   _____ fish is called a school; _____ wolves is called a pack
3.   A scale _____ weight; a yardstick _____ length.
4.   Watermelon is _____ fruit; Dalmatian is_____ canine.
5.   A foot _____ a skateboard; a pedal _____ a bicycle.

6. Stretch and extend _____ ; shake and tremble _____
7. A kangaroo _____ marsupial; a rhinoceros_____ pachyderm.
8. Starving is _____ hungry; depressed is _____ sad.
9. A dermatologist _____ acne; a psychologist____ a neurosis.

10. A frame_____ a picture; a fence_____ a backyard.
11. One searches_____ find; one explores_____ discover.
12. A pharmacy_____ drugs; a bakery_____ bread.
13. Layer and tier_____ ; section and segment
14. Metropolitan _____ urban areas; bucolic _____ rural areas.
15. A teacher_____ in a school; a judge_____ in a courthouse
16. A Persian is_____ cat; a parakeet is_____ bird.
17. To jog is to run_____ ; to drizzle is to rain .
18. A skein is_____ yarn; a ream is_____ paper.
19. To tailor a suit is _ _____ it; to edit a manuscript is _____it.

PRACTICE 3

1. **Find** is to **lose** as **construct** is to _____ .

   Build   Demolish

2. **Find** is to **locate** as **feign** is to _____ .

   Pane   Pretend

3. **Pane** is to **pain** as **weigh** is to _____ .

   Scale   Pounds

4. **Bring** is to **brought** as **sing** is to _____ .

   Sang   Melody

5. **Dime** is to **tenth** as **quarter** is to _____ .

   twenty-five   Fourth

6. **Plates** is to **dishes** as **arms** is to _____ .

   Legs   Hands

7. **Act** is to **actor** as **steal** is to _____ .

   Steel   Rob

8. **Concede** is to **concession** as **announce** is to _____

   State   Secret

9. **Merciful** is to **merciless** as **patient** is to

                    __

Hospital	Medicine

10. **Saw** is to **seen** as **drive** is to _____ .

Ride	Drove

11. **Leaves** is to **goes** as **prepared** is to

Unprepared	preparation

12. **Grape** is to **raisin** as **plum** is to _____ .

Straight	Dried

PRACTICE 4

Complete using the given set of words

Concert	zoo	Water	maturity	school
Gigantic	jungle	Instructor	tariff	materialize
Television _____	proprietor	Infant	import	Hammer
Crop	Product	Individual	Commercial	cabinet
Agility	society	Pentagon	ridicule	square

listen : radio :: watch :

1. fish : aquarium :: lion :

2. quadrilateral : four ::: five

3. adolescence: adulthood :: youth :

4. disappear : vanish :: appear :

5. class: student :: faculty :

6. ice : solid ::: water liquid

 8. farmer: farm ::   : shop

 9. disgrace: scandalize:: mock:
 10. pack: wolf::   : person

 11. miniature: colossal :: miniscule:

 12. domestic:foreign::   : export

 13. plumber: sink:: carpenter:

14. anthology: story:: _____ : sales pitch

15. strength: power:: _____ :grace

Tutorial

Analogy

Beginner Level

Exercise.1

Fill in the blank with the suitable word:

1. Leaf is to tree as petal is to _____.

a) Stem   b) Flower   c) Garden   d) Bike

2. City is to state as state is to _____.

a) Country   b) Continent   c) Town   d) County

3. Child is to family as student is to _____.

a) Class   b) teacher   c) Parents   d) Brother

4. Second is to minute as minute is to _____.

a) Week   b) Season   c) Hour   d) Year

5. Nigeria is to Africa as France is to _____.

a) Asia   b) North America   c) Middle East   d) Europe

6. Corn is to cob as pea is to _____.

a) Green   b)   Pod   c)   Can   d) Bean

7. Classroom is to school as kitchen is to _____.
a)House   b)   Cook   c)   Garage   d) Food

8. Dallas is to the United States as Paris is to _____.

a) Germany   b)   Chile   c)   Mexico   d) France

9. Spoke is to wheel as wheel is to _____.

a)Transportation   b)Ride   c)Pavement   d) Bike

10. Violinist is to orchestra as pitcher is to _____.
a)Band   b)Baseball team   c)Juice   d)Bang

11. Letter is to word as word is to .

a)Envelope   b)Sentence   c)Mailbox   d) Homework
12.   Claw is to cat as tail is to   .

a)Wag   b)Story   c)Tooth   d) Dog

Exercise 2

Fill in the blank with the suitable word:
        Tree is to trunk as house is
    1. to   _____.
        a) Room   b) Colony   c) Apartment   d) Locality

        2. Coat is to sleeve as head
        is to   _____.
        a) Toe   b) Finger   c) Hair   d) Here
        3. Song is to lyric as jewelry   .

            is to

        a) Nail paint   b) Necklace   c) Comb   d) Kohl
        4. Mammal is to mouse as reptile
        is to   .
        a) Camel   b) Pigeon   c) Butterfly   d) Snake
        5. Shoe is to sole as bike
        is to   .
        a) Handle   b) Car   c) Road   d) Travel
    6. Book is to chapter as alphabet is to   .
        a) Words   b) Letters   c) Sentences   d) Lessons
    7. Face is to nose as arm is to   .
        a) Knee   b) Ankle   c) Elbow   d) Shoulder
    8. Bird is to parrot as vermin is to   .
        a) Poison   b) Animal   c)   Snake   d) Mouse
        9. Ambulance is to tyre as door
        is to   .
        a) Knob   b) Wall   c)   Window   d) Vehicle
        10. Bread is to flour as
        soup is to   .
        a) Salad   b) Water   c) Eat   d) Drink

Exercise 3

. Find the relation between the given pair and on its basis fill in the blank:

1. Eye is to see as car is to _____.

a) Here   b)   Hearing aid   c) Hear   d) Corn

2. Saw is to cut as hammer is to_____

a) screwdriver   b)Pound   .   c)Chainsaw   d)Screw

3. Pencil is to write as spoon is to _____.

a) Fork   b) Knife   c) Moon   d) Stir

4. Clock is to time as thermometer is to _____.

a) Temperature   b) Fever   c) Miles   d) Late

5. Scissors are to cut as pen is to _____.

a) Cut   b) Den   c) Corral   d) Write

6. Pilot is to fly as driver is to _____.

a) Ride   b) Plane   c) Drive   d) Insect

7. Conductor is to orchestra as police officer is to _____.

a) Traffic   b) Arrest   c) Crime   d) Jail

8. Scale is to weight as ruler is to _____.

a) Kingdom   b) Length   c) Long   d) Weigh

9. Chimney is to smoke as faucet is to _____.

a) Water   b) Burn   c) Flow   d) Cold

10. Car is to drive as boat is to _____.

a) Captain   b) Sail   c) Swim   d) Float

11. Tongue is to taste as nose is to _____.

a) Stink   b) Wrinkle   c) Sniff   d) Smell

12. Stomach is to digest as muscles are to _____.

a) Breathe   b) move   c) Run   d) Lift

Exercise 4

Choose the related pair:

1. Athlete : Sports

   a) Actor : Acting   b)   Coach : Train   c)   Trainer : Help   d)   Gardener : Farming

2. Astronaut : Spaceship

   a) Pilot : Ship   b) Painter : Painting   c) Artist : Modelling   d) Dentist : Traffic

3. Musician : Music

   a) Singer : Dance   b) Vet : Plants   c) Tailor : Dentistry   d) Footballer : Football

4. Mason : Masonry

   a) Preacher : Prayer   b) Priest : Preach   c) Teacher : Teach   d) Doctor : Singing

5. Carpenter : Carpentry

a) Lecturer : Studying   b) Potter : Pottery   c) Florist : Smithy   d) Captain : Player

Exercise 5

Pick the right option:

1. Careless is to accident as careful is to _____ .

   a) Mistake   b)   c) Luck   d) Satisfaction

2. Earthquake is to tsunami as heavy rain is to _____ .

   a) Flood   b) Hurricane   c) Miserable   d) River

3. Spark is to wildfire as snowflake is to ____ .

   a) Cold   b) Cinder   c) Blaze   d) Blizzard

4. Overspend is to broke as save is to ____ .

   a) Bankrupt   b) Debt   c) Prosperous   d) Keep

5. Convict is to punishment as acquit is to _____ .

   a) Acquire   b) Incarceration   c) Freedom   d) Jail

6. Sunrise is to dawn as sunset is to ____ .

   a) Beautiful   b) Orange   c) Night   d) Dusk

7. Heat is to cooked as cold is to _____ .

   a) Chilly   b) Ice cream   c) Skating   d) Frozen

8. Pinch is to pain as hug is to _____ .

   a) Squeeze   b) Comfort   c) Massage   d) Hurt

9. Heat is to scald as cold is to _____ .

   a) Frostbite   b) Steam   c) Ice   d) Ski

10. Sniff is to smell as lick is to _____ .

    a) Eat   b) Taste   c) Stamp   d) Stink

11. Tired is to sleep as hungry is to ____ .

    a) Drink   b) Exhausted   c) Starving   d) Eat

12. Heat is to dry as water is ____ .

to _____

　　a) Mold　　　　　　　b) Wet　　　　　　c) Flood　　　　　　d) Flow

Try your hand at these:

Reduce	Competent	Fear	Thrive	Felony

1. Tan : Brown ::_____: Expert

2. Hunger : Starvation :: Survive :_____

3. Decigram : Centigram :_____: Eliminate

4. Sad : Tragic :: Misdemeanor :_____

5. Plump : Obese ::_____ : Terror

Intermediate Level

Exercise 6

Choose the word that best expresses a relationship similar to that of the original pair.

Goal : Aim :: Large : _____

　　a) Mammoth　　　　b) Miniature　　　　c) Tiny

Suitable : Appropriate :: Expand : _____

　　a) Diminish　　　　b) Contract　　　　c) Elaborate

Connect : Conjoin :: Relevant : _____

　　a) Irrelevant　　　　b) Pertinent　　　　c) Trivial

Normal : Everyday :: Irregular : _____

　　a) Disorderly　　　　b) Ordinary　　　　c) Habitual

Fluently : Dexterously :: Dubitably : _____

a) Inconclusively   b) Irrevocable   c) Unambiguous

Complex : Complicated :: Abandon : _____

a) Very well   b) Desertion   c) Restraint

Acknowledged : Recognized :: Appeal : _____

a) Revocation   b) Disavowal   c) Adjuration

Augment : Increase :: Bargain : _____

a) Negotiation   b) Rip-off   c) Disagreement

Bland : Uninteresting :: Blatant : _____

a) Concealed   b) Conspicuous   c) Subtle

Bleak : Grim :: Commensurate : _____

a) Inappropriate   b) Unfitting   c) Compatible