The task: you are given a pair of paragraphs. Please choose the correct label:

- **(Not Analogy)**
- **(Analogy) - choose one of Self analogy / Close analogy / Sub Analogy or Far analogy**

In addition, please write the mappings between entities that you found (if it's an analogy) and explain to yourself why it's a self / close / sub / far analogy in terms of domains / entities.

Analogy type	Domain	Entities	Abstraction
Self analogy	the same	the same	no
Close analogy	close	possibly different	low
Far analogy	different	different	high

Figure 1: Types of analogies

Tips:

- If it's exactly on the same topic (the PROMPTS can indicate it and if not the texts themselves) - It's a Self analogy
- If it's totally unrelated, before you label with (Not analogy) think if you can find a sub analogy (sometimes it exists :))
- To decide between Close analogy to Far analogy, think about the domains / entities and the level of abstraction needed to see the analogy between the two processes.

ParagraphID: 1291, **PROMPT:** Describe how to make pancakes.

Mix flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt into a bowl.
Mix in milk, eggs, and melted butter.
Mix until smooth.
Heat a griddle or frying pan to medium high.
Pour batter onto the griddle.

ParagraphID: 1014, **PROMPT:** Describe how to make a cake.

Gather the ingredients for the cake.
Mix the flour, sugar, egg, and water to make batter.
Pour the mixture into a cake pan.
Place the cake in the oven to cook.
Take the cake out when it is cooked through.
Let the cake cool.
Serve the cake.

Your answer:

Paragraph ID: 1065, **PROMPT:** Describe the life cycle of a mushroom.

Adult mushrooms produce spores.
Release them into the air by process of sporulation.
Spores are carried by the wind.
Land in a hospitable growing environment.
The spores germinate into the soil.
The mushroom starts growing.
The adult mushroom produce spores of its own to repeat the process.

Paragraph ID: 941, **PROMPT:** What happens during respiration?

The diaphragm contracts.
The lungs expand.
Air is pulled from outside the body, into the lungs.
The membranes in the lungs collect oxygen molecules.
Oxygen is transferred to red blood cells.
Red blood cells distribute oxygen throughout the body.

Your answer:

Paragraph ID: 490, **PROMPT:** Describe the process of digestion

Food is put into mouth.
Food is chewed and mixed with saliva (spit).
Food travels down the esophagus (throat).
Food travels into the stomach.
Acid in the stomach breaks the food down further.
Food travels into the small intestine.
Nutrients from food are absorbed into the blood stream.
Food travels into the large intestine.
Most of the remaining material is now waste.
The waste is eventually removed from the body.

Paragraph ID: 1158, **PROMPT:** How does the digestive system work?

An enzyme in saliva begins to break down carbohydrates.
Food is squeezed down the esophagus when you swallow.
Acid and enzyme in the stomach break the food down.
Releases nutrients.
Food then pumped into small intestine.
Fluid and enzymes from liver and pancreas pumped into small intestine.
Help break food into smallest molecules.
Nutrients pass through wall of small intestine.
Nutrients absorbed into blood stream.
Unused materials passed into large intestine to become fecal matter.

Your answer:

Paragraph ID: 1148, **PROMPT**: How does a solar panel work?

Solar panels actually comprise many, smaller units called photovoltaic cells.
Photovoltaic simply means they convert sunlight into electricity.).
Many cells linked together make up a solar panel.
Each photovoltaic cell is basically a sandwich made up of two slices of semi-conducting material, usually silicon : .
Manufacturers "dope" silicon with other materials, giving each slice of the sandwich a positive or negative electrical charge.
This adds extra electrons, with a negative charge, to that layer.
Meanwhile, the bottom layer gets a dose of boron, which results in fewer electrons, or a positive charge.
This all adds up to an electric field at the junction between the silicon layers.
When a photon of sunlight knocks an electron free, the electric field will push that electron out of the silicon junction.
A couple of other components of the cell turn these electrons into usable power.

ParagraphID: 413, **PROMPT**: How does the human auditory system work?

Something makes a sound and makes sound waves.
Sound waves are "collected" by the the outer ear.
Sound waves travel through the middle ear.
Sound waves hit the eardrum.
Vibrations from the eardrum cause very small bones in the inner ear to move.
The small bones in the inner ear give information about sound to the cochlea.
The cochlea helps turn the sound vibrations into nerve signals.
The brain can take these nerve signals and can register a sound to you because of them.

Your answer:

ParagraphID: 80 **PROMPT**: How are mountains formed?

Tectonic plates beneath the earth rub against each other.
The rocks around the cracks crumble.
An earth quake happens.
The force of the earthquake is large.
Rocks are pushed up out of the earth by the force.
These rocks become volcanos.
The volcanos erupt many times.
The size of the rocky area grows.
The volcano becomes dormant.
The volcano and its eruptions become a mountain.

ParagraphID: 908 **PROMPT**: How does weathering cause rocks to break apart?

When water freezes it becomes 10% bigger, or takes up 10% more space.
As water expands it puts great pressure on the walls of anything containing it, including any rocks which happen to be surrounding it.
The force of the pressure exerted on the rock surrounding it is enough to wedge the walls of the crack farther apart, thus expanding and deepening the crack.
Clay expends when wet like ice does.
This causes rock to break apart.
Some plants like mosses and lichens are capable of growing without soil on bare rock.
When they do this their roots penetrate pores and crevices and cause rocks to split apart as the roots force their way down through the rocks.

Your answer: