

Analogy

In the question based on analogy, there will be a particular relationship between the given two words. You have to identify the pair of words which are having the similar relationship among them.

Some useful points on the basic knowledge required for these tests are given below.

TYPE I: In this type of questions, two words are given. These words are related to each other in some way. Another word is also given. You have to find out the relationship between the first two words and choose the word from the given alternatives, which bear the same relationship to the third word.

EXAMPLE 1 Doctor : Diagnosis :: Judge : ?

- (a) Court (b) Punishment (c) Lawyer (d) Judgement

Solution As a doctor diagnoses a disease. Similarly, a judge give judgement. So, the answer is (d).

EXAMPLE 2 Bombay : Maharashtra :: Trivandrum?

- (a) Calcutta (b) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan (d) Kerala

Solution Bombay is the capital of Maharashtra. Similarly, Trivandrum is the capital of Kerala. So the answer is (d).

EXAMPLE 3 Conference : Chairman :: Newspaper : ?

- (a) Reporter (b) Distributor (c) Printer (d) Editor

Solution The chairman is the highest authority in a conference. Similarly, the editor is the highest authority in a newspaper agency. So the answer is (d).

TYPE II: In this type of questions, a pair of words is followed by four pairs of words as alternatives. You have to choose the pair of words in which the words bear the same relationship to each other.

EXAMPLE 4 Balance : Weigh

(a) Aeroplane : Height

(b) Radar : Detection

(c) Satellite : Revolution

(d) Television : Picture

Solution A balance is used to weigh. Similarly, a radar is used for detection.

Hence the answer is (b).

EXAMPLE 5 Cells : Cytology

(a) Worms : Ornithology

(b) Insects : Entomology

(c) Diseases : Physiology

(d) Tissues : Morphology

Solution The study of cells is called cytology. Similarly, the study of insects is called entomology.

Hence the answer is (b).

STUDY AND TOPIC RELATIONSHIP

Example: Anthropology : Man

We know that 'anthropology' is the study of man. Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Astrology | : | Future | 19. Occultism | : | Supernatural |
| 2. Botany | : | Plants | 20. Onomatology | : | Names |
| 3. Bryology | : | Bryophytes | 21. Ontology | : | Reality |
| 4. Cardiology | : | Heart | 22. Oology | : | Eggs |
| 5. Concology | : | Shells | 23. Ornithology | : | Birds |
| 6. Craniology | : | Skull | 24. Orography | : | Mountains |
| 7. Eccrinology | : | Secretions | 25. Paleography | : | Writings |
| 8. Entomology | : | Insects | 26. Paleontology | : | Fossils |
| 9. Ethnology | : | Human races | 27. Pathology | : | Diseases |
| 10. Hematology | : | Blood | 28. Pedology | : | Soil |
| 11. Herpetology | : | Amphibians | 29. Phycology | : | Algae |
| 12. Histology | : | Tissues | 30. Seismology | : | Earthquakes |
| 13. Ichthyology | : | Fishes | 31. Selenography | : | Moon |
| 14. Malacology | : | Molluscs | 32. Semantics | : | Language |
| 15. Mycology | : | Fungi | 33. Taxonomy | : | Classification |
| 16. Nephrology | : | Kidney | 34. Virology | : | Viruses |
| 17. Neurology | : | Nerves | 35. Zoology | : | Animals |
| 18. Nidology | : | Nests | | | |

WORKER AND TOOL RELATIONSHIP

Example: Carpenter : Saw

A saw is a tool used by the carpenter.

Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Astronomer | : | Telescope | 13. Labourer | : | Spade |
| 2. Author | : | Pen | 14. Lumberjack | : | Axe |
| 3. Barber | : | Scissors | 15. Mason | : | Plumbline |
| 4. Blacksmith | : | Anvil | 16. Painter | : | Brush |
| 5. Bricklayer | : | Trowel | 17. Sculptor | : | Chisel |
| 6. Butcher | : | Chopper | 18. Soldier | : | Gun |
| 7. Chef | : | Knife | 19. Surgeon | : | Scalpel |
| 8. Cobbler | : | Awl | 20. Tailor | : | Needle |
| 9. Doctor | : | Stethoscope | 21. Violinist | : | Bow |
| 10. Farmer | : | Plough | 22. Warrior | : | Sword |
| 11. Gardener | : | Harrow | 23. Wood cutter | : | Axe |
| 12. Jockey | : | Tack | | | |

TOOL AND ACTION RELATIONSHIP

Example: Spade : Dig

A spade is used for digging.

Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Auger | : | Bore | 10. Needle | : | Saw |
| 2. Axe | : | Grind | 11. Oar | : | Row |
| 3. Chisel | : | Carve | 12. Pen | : | Write |
| 4. Filter | : | Purify | 13. Shield | : | Guard |
| 5. Gun | : | Shoot | 14. Showel | : | Scoop |
| 6. Knife | : | Cut | 15. Spanner | : | Grip |
| 7. Loudspeaker | : | Amplify | 16. Spoon | : | Feed |
| 8. Mattock | : | Dig | 17. Sword | : | Slaughter |
| 9. Microscope | : | Magnify | 18. Steering | : | Drive |

WORK AND WORKING PLACE

Example: Actor : Stage

An actor performs on a stage.

Similar examples are:

1. Artist	:	Theatre	9. Gambler	:	Casino
2. Beautician	:	Parlour	10. Grocer	:	Shop
3. Chef	:	Kitchen	11. Lawyer	:	Court
4. Clerk	:	Office	12. Mechanic	:	Garage
5. Doctor	:	Hospital	13. Painter	:	Gallery
6. Driver	:	Cabin	14. Pilot	:	Cockpit
7. Engineer	:	Site	15. Sailor	:	Ship
8. Farmer	:	Field	16. Scientist	:	Laboratory
17. Servant	:	House	20. Waiter	:	Restaurant
18. Teacher	:	School	21. Warrior	:	Battle field
19. Umpire	:	Pitch	22. Worker	:	Factory

WORKER AND PRODUCT

Example: Producer : Film

A producer makes movies.

Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------|---------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Architect | : | Design | 10. Farmer | : | Crop |
| 2. Author | : | Book | 11. Goldsmith | : | Ornaments |
| 3. Butcher | : | Meat | 12. Hunter | : | Prey |
| 4. Carpenter | : | Furniture | 13. Judge | : | Justice |
| 5. Chef | : | Food | 14. Mason | : | Wall |
| 6. Choreographer | : | Ballet | 15. Poet | : | Poem |
| 7. Cobbler | : | Shoes | 16. Tailor | : | Clothes |
| 8. Dramatist | : | Play | 17. Teacher | : | Education |
| 9. Editor | : | Newspaper | | | |

PRODUCT AND RAW MATERIAL

Example: Paper : Pulp

Paper is made from pulp.

Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|--------------|---|---------|
| 1. Book | : | Paper | 11. Omelette | : | Egg |
| 2. Butter | : | Milk | 12. Prism | : | Glass |
| 3. Cloth | : | Fibre | 13. Pullover | : | Wool |
| 4. Fabric | : | Yarn | 14. Road | : | Asphalt |
| 5. Furniture | : | Wood | 15. Rubber | : | Latex |
| 6. Jaggery | : | Sugarcane | 16. Sack | : | Jute |
| 7. Jewellery | : | Gold | 17. Shoes | : | Leather |
| 8. Linen | : | Flax | 18. Wall | : | Brick |
| 9. Metal | : | Ore | 19. Wine | : | Grapes |
| 10. Oil | : | Seed | | | |

INSTRUMENT AND MEASUREMENT

Example: Scale : Length

Similar examples are:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Ammeter | : Current |
| 2. Anemometer | : Wind vane |
| 3. Balance | : Mass |
| 4. Barometer | : Pressure |
| 5. Hygrometer | : Humidity |
| 6. Odometer | : Speed |
| 7. Rain gauge | : Rain |
| 8. Screw gauge | : Thickness |

- 9. Seismography : Earthquakes
- 10. Sphygmomanometer : Blood pressure
- 11. Taseometer : Strains
- 12. Thermometer : Temperature

QUANTITY AND UNIT

Example: Time : Seconds

Second is the unit of time.

Similar examples are:

1. Angle : Radians
2. Area : Hectare
3. Conductivity : Mho
4. Current : Ampere
5. Energy : Joule
6. Force : Newton
7. Length : Metre
8. Luminosity : Candela
9. Magnetic field : Oersted

10. Mass : Kilogram
11. Potential : Volt
12. Power : Watt
13. Pressure : Pascal
14. Resistance : Ohm
15. Temperature : Degrees
16. Volume : Litre
17. Work : Joule

ANIMALS AND YOUNG ONES

Example: Man : Child

The child is the young one of man.

Similar examples are:

1. Butterfly : Catterpillar
2. Cat : Kitten
3. Cow : Calf
4. Dog : Puppy
5. Duck : Duckling
6. Frog : Tadpole
7. Hen : Chicken

8. Horse : Pony
9. Insect : Larva
10. Lion : Cub
11. Pig : Farrow
12. Sheep : Lamb
13. Stallion : Colt
14. Tortoise : Turtle

MALE AND FEMALE

Example: Horse : Mare
Mare is the female horse.

Similar examples are:

1. Dog : Bitch
2. Drone : Bee
3. Gentleman : Lady
4. Lion : Lioness
5. Nephew : Niece

6. Son : Daughter
7. Sorcerer : Sorceress
8. Stag : Doe
9. Tiger : Tigress

WORD AND INTENSITY

Example: Anger : Rage

‘Rage’ is of higher intensity than ‘anger’.

Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|------------|---|--------|
| 1. Crime | : | Sin | 6. Quarrel | : | War |
| 2. Error | : | Blunder | 7. Refuse | : | Deny |
| 3. Famous | : | Renowned | 8. Sink | : | Drown |
| 4. Kindle | : | Burn | 9. Unhappy | : | Sad |
| 5. Moist | : | Drench | 10. Wish | : | Desire |

WORD AND SYNONYM

Example: Abode : Dwelling

‘Abode’ means almost the same as ‘dwelling’. Thus, ‘dwelling’ is the synonym of ‘abode’.

Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|----------------|---|---------|
| 1. Abduct | : | Kidnap | 11. Flaw | : | Defect |
| 2. Alight | : | Descend | 12. Haughty | : | Proud |
| 3. Assign | : | Allot | 13. House | : | Home |
| 4. Ban | : | Prohibition | 14. Mend | : | Repair |
| 5. Blend | : | Mix | 15. Presage | : | Predict |
| 6. Brim | : | Edge | 16. Presume | : | Assume |
| 7. Dearth | : | Scarcity | 17. Sedate | : | Calm |
| 8. Dissipate | : | Squander | 18. Solicit | : | Request |
| 9. Fallacy | : | Illusion | 19. Substitute | : | Replace |
| 10. Fierce | : | Violent | 20. Vacant | : | Empty |

WORD AND ANTONYM

Example: Gradual : Abrupt

‘Abrupt’ means sudden, which is the opposite of ‘gradual’. Thus, ‘abrupt’ is the antonym of ‘gradual’.

Similar examples are:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---------|--------------|---|------------|
| 1. Advance | : | Retreat | 11. Fresh | : | Stale |
| 2. Affirm | : | Deny | 12. Gentle | : | Harsh |
| 3. Attack | : | Defend | 13. Ignore | : | Notice |
| 4. Best | : | Worst | 14. Initial | : | Final |
| 5. Chaos | : | Peace | 15. Kindle | : | Extinguish |
| 6. Condense | : | Expand | 16. Lend | : | Borrow |
| 7. Cordial | : | Hostile | 17. Lethargy | : | Alertness |
| 8. Create | : | Destroy | 18. Mourn | : | Rejoice |
| 9. Cruel | : | Kind | 19. Robust | : | Weak |
| 10. Deep | : | Shallow | 20. Sink | : | Float |