7

English
Quarter 2 – Module 6:
WORD ANALOGIES

ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE

Develo pment Team of the Module

Writers: Cheryl D. Valencia , Venice A. Caseres

Editors: Chona L. Bernabe

Reviewers: Evelyn C. Frusa PhD, Delia B. Mabalot , Rolex H. Lotilla , Arvin M. Tejada

Illustrator:

Layout Artist: Raiza M. Salvaloza

Management Team: Allan G. Farnazo, CESO IV- Regional Director

Gilbert B. Barrera - CLMD Chief

Arturo D. Tingson Jr.- Regional EPS In

Charge of LRMS Peter Van C. Ang-ug -

Regional ADM Coordinator Belen

Fajemolin PhD - CID Chief

Evelyn C. Frusa,PhD - Division EPS In Charge of

LRMS Bernardita M. Villano - Division ADM

Coordinator

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.

What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master Word Analogies. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Features of Word Analogies
- Lesson 2 – Types of Analogies

Most Essential Learning Competency

Use analogy to describe or make a point.
Analyze relationships presented in analogies.
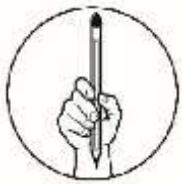
After going through this module, you are expected to:
Lesson 1

1. identify the relationship between the words and
2. use analogy to describe association of words.
   Lesson 2
3. recognize the types of analogies;
4. create analogies based on the identified relationships and
5. use analogy to make a point.

What I   Know

To test your knowledge about relationship of words, answer the exercises below. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Choose the word that best completes each analogy.

1. Bear: den :: Bat:_____(hive, nest, cave)
2. Doctor: stethoscope :: carpenter:_____(rake , hammer,shovel)
3. Hot: cold :: Sweet:_____(bitter, salty, sour)
4. Large: big :: shout :_____(cry, scream, whisper)
5. Hand: gloves :: foot:_____(socks, shoes, slippers)

Inside the parenthesis are options to choose from, select the best word to complete each analogy.

1. fish: 2.
3. _____ :: bird:nest (den , aquarium, cave)_____
   : horse :: board:train (mount, ride, jump)
   : plow :: gardener: <u>shovel</u> (farmer , teacher, policeman)
4. lion:carnivore :: rhino:_____ (carnivore, herbivore, omnivore)
5. piercing: _____ :: hushed:whisper (watch, siren, ears) (repair, manuscript, makeshift)
6. mend: sewing ::edit:_____
7. <u>pilot:_____</u> :engineer:site (theater, cockpit, shipyard)
8. <u>fabric:_____</u> :: shoes:leather (yarn, paper, jute)
9. <u>cytology:</u> :: geol<u>ogy: rocks (cyc</u>lones, psychology, cells)
10. doze: sleep :: tiptoe<u>:_____</u>(flat, swim, walk)

Word Analogies

Successful communication or 'saying what you mean' is dependent upon a good vocabulary foundation. Using the right words makes you a more effective communicator. Having a rich vocabulary can help you write effectively. In the same manner, analogies help in conveying and understanding messages.

As you go through this lesson, you will learn the importance of knowing the relationship of words. Your critical thinking skills will be developed while doing the activities

What's In

Study the given words and group them according to their similarities or differences. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Author	Gift	Dig	Joy	Write	Shovel

How did you come up with your answers?

Notes to the Teacher

You may add more words & process their answers by letting them think and analyze the relationship of the given words.

What's New

In the box below are pairs of words. Read and analyze the relationship between each pair of words. How are they related? How are they formed? Use analogy to describe your point.

Example: **New: Old** – To analyze the relationship, identify and figure out how the pair of words are related. **New** is the opposite of **old**, so these two words are **opposites**.

Fish:Sea
Tears:Sadness
Carpenter: Hammer
Delicious:Delectable
Kind:Cruel

What is It

In the first quarter, you had already learned the basic ways on how to analyze the relationship of words and that the term that means " word relationships " is called Analogy.
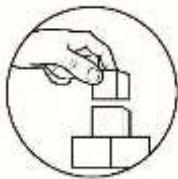
Basically, analogies are indicated by a colon between the words that form a relationship, with a double colon between the two relationships being compared.

Take a look at this example, minute:hour:: gram:kilo . It is read this way: minute is to hour as gram is to kilo.

Essentially, analogies are comparisons between two things which emphasize the similarities between those things, inferring that one is similar to the other based on common characteristics.

These are comparisons that help us depict the connections between words. We can use these connections to figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.

Source: Analogies. (n.d.). Scribd. Retrieved December 23, 2020, from
https://www.scribd.com/document/443040565/Analogies

What's More

After having performed series of activities, apply your understanding of the lesson by performing the task below.

A.   Circle the word that best completes each analogy.

Hairdresser is to client as doctor is to **patient/ medicine/customer.**

Courage is to adventure as fear is to **risk/excitement/good luck.**

Land is to soil as ocean is to **rich/finger/water.**

Perplex is to confuse as to irritate is to **happy/ annoy/mad.**

Desert is to sun as green pasture is to **cats/fish/sheep.**

Astronomer is to telescope as barber is to **saw/scissors/pen.**

Lion is to lioness as stallion is to **mare/drone/swan.**

Blow is to blew as find is to **forgot/froze/found.**

What I Have Learned
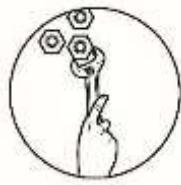
Now that you have learned the basic features of analogy, choose the sentence that makes sense. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Example:
A. Something that is huge is very big.
B. Something that is good is very bad.
C. Something that is new is very sweet.

B and **C** don't make sense! But hey! **A** makes sense!

___1) a. A characteristic of a pillow is to be hard.

   b. A characteristic of snow is to be white.

   c. A characteristic of the sky is to be fast.

___2) a. Something that is terrible is very bad.

   b. Something that is new is very old.

   c. Something that is bright is very dark.

___3) a. Tall is the opposite of short.

   b. Hot is the opposite of warm.

   c. Blue is the opposite of yellow.

___4) a. Someone who is brilliant is very smart.

   b. Someone who is funny is very mean.

   c. Someone who is nice is very clean.

___5) a. Milk is part of cereal.

   b. Bread is part of a sandwich.

   c. Meat is part of a cake.

What I Can Do

Since you have already understood the definition of the term analogy and learned its features, think and list down ten (10) word analogies related to your life and explain the relationship by describing them. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Example: cold:hot ::wet:dry	Relationship…. Cold is to hot as wet is to dry. Cold is the opposite of hot, wet is the opposite of dry. The two pairs of words shows **opposite relationship**
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Assessment

You have acquired the necessary target concepts and skills shared in this lesson. By now, you are ready to answer your final task.

Direction: Choose the pair of words that best expresses a relationship similar to that of the original pair.

BIRD : FEATHERS ::

>   mammal : spine
>   hand : fingers
>   .branch : fruit
>   fish : scales

NICOTINE : TOBACCO ::

>   calcium : bone
>   iodine : salt
>   protein : meat
>   caffeine : coffee

PEDIATRICS : CHILDREN ::

>   dermatology : skin
>   pathology : medicine
>   meteorology : forecasts
>   neurology : psychologists

SCALPEL : SURGEON ::

>   laser : agronomist
>   magnet : ecologist
>   syringe : geologist
>   telescope : astronomer

OSTRICH : BIRD

>   caterpillar : moth
>   lizard : frog

ROAD:ENGINEERS

virus: sickness
building: architect
board: chalk
engine: car

AIRPORT: PLANES

playground: children
garage: car
lipstick: mirror
brush: hair

DRESS : LADIES

tree: shade
bed: sleep
pen: write
overalls: baby

HAND: RING

shoes: walk
comb: blue
wrist: watch
handbag: coins

BEACH:SAND

dry: sun
wet: rain
sky: stars
zoo: animals

SKY:BIRDS

ocean: fish
forest: lion
meadow: grass
home: children

KITCHEN: CHEF

classroom: teacher
secretary: office
doctor: clinic
room: bed

HOME:FAMILY

Additional Activities

After having gone through series of activities, have you realized the importance of knowing the relationship of words? Demonstrate your understanding by doing the activities below.
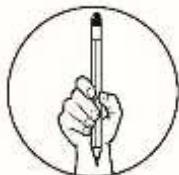
1) Think of people you consider as your friends and in a short bond paper, draw an object that you can associate with them. Be creative in presenting your output.

2) Share your ideas or thoughts by discussing why you have come up with those associations.

Types of Analogies

In the previous lesson, you have learned about the meaning of analogy. You even learned its importance to the English language, right? Now, can you cite one reason why analogy is important?

As you proceed to this lesson, you will learn the types of analogies which will enable you to improve your vocabulary skills and speed up your reading comprehension. Analogies are essential tools for reinforcing critical thinking as well as understanding concepts critically.

What I Know

You have learned concepts about analogy from the previous lesson, now apply what you had learned by answering this activity.

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

Bridge Type: **Part to Whole**

1) SENATE : CONGRESS   A) cinema : theater   B) lobby : hotel

C) judge : chamber   D) government : democracy

Bridge Type: **Definition (Antonyms)**

2)   SUCCESS : FAILURE   A) grief : sadness   B) debt : loss

C) virtue : evil   D) life : birth

Bridge Type: **Degree**

3) HEINOUS : EVIL   A) tremendous : large   B) old : antique

C) distressed : flawed   D) possible : probable

Bridge Type: **Function**

4) SCRIBE : WRITE   A) mother : reign   B) tribute : offend

C) translator : read   D) watchman : guard

Bridge Type: **Characteristic**

5) GLASS : DELICATE   A) air : bearable   B) stone : gray

C) cola : bubbly   D) peace : eternal

Bridge Type: **Definition**

6)   CAT : FELINE   A) book : novel   B) blunder : mistake

C) theatre : play   D) automobile : tank

Bridge Type: **Type/Kind**

7) HOBBY : PASTIME   A) emperor : leader B) producer : product

C) skill : sport   D) player : athlete

Bridge Type: **Definition (synonyms)**

8) AMBITIOUS : DETERMINED   A) embarrassed : timid   B) talkative : loud
C) friendly : enemy   D) insecure : confident

Bridge Type: **Lack**

9) CAREFREE : WORRIES   A) hesitant : doubt   B) ignorant : knowledge
C) pleasing : happiness   D) lovely : affection

Bridge Type: **Characteristic**

10) MASTER : DOMINANT   A) nation : powerful   B) activist : naive
C) worker : impoverished   D) ghost : ethereal

What's In

You have learned from the previous discussion that Analogies are comparisons between two things which emphasize the similarities between those things. Now, based from the exercises you had already answered, enumerate at least ten (10) possible relationships in word analogies. Write them down on the space provided below or on a separate sheet of paper.

Example: lady : lass :: beautiful : pretty – **Relationship: definition (synonym)**

RELATIONSHIPS

1.   6.

2.   7.

3.   8.

4.   9.

5.   10.

What's New

To introduce to you the types of word analogies, analyze and answer the activity below.

Activity1

Direction: Choose the word or pair of words which relates most nearly in the same way as the words given in the stem for each item.

1. Thirst: Drink:: Fatigue : _____

    A. Run   B. Rest   C. Sit   D. Exercise

2. Emperor : Empress :: Stallion:_____

    A. Goose   B. Ewe   C. Lioness   D. Mare

3. Microscope : Biologist::_____:_____

    A. Moon: Planet   B. Telescope: Astronomer   C. Horoscope: Scientist

    D. Pliers: Doctor

4. Mayor: Town ::_____: _____

    A. Governor: Province   B. Theft: Watchman   C. President: First lady

    D. Principal: Church

5. Heart Attack: Paralysis :: Illness :_____

    A. Anger   B. War   C. Absence   D. Peace

6. Pipe: Water:: Vein: _____

    A. Blood   B. Perspiration   C. Tears   D. Sweat

7. Permanent: Temporary::_____:_____

    A. Ordinary : Plain   B. Astonishing: Surprising C. Imaginary : Fake

    D. Skeptical : Trusting

8. Conclusion : Essay: Scene: _____

    A. Song   B. Play   C. Theme   D. Party

9. Locker : Storage:_____:_____

    A. telephone : communication   B. wallet:cash C. pencil : paper

    D. lake : moisture

10. Selfish: Compassion :: Childish:_____

   A. Passion   B. Attention   C. Maturity   D. Dedication
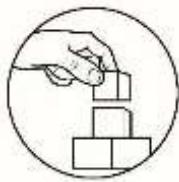
What is It

From the items in Activity 1, analyze the relationship of each pair and identify the types of word analogies. Write your answers below.

1._____   6. _____

2._____   7. _____

3._____   8. _____

4._____   9. _____

5._____   10._____

Below is the list of types of analogies. Study them.

Examples	Types or Categories of Analogies
1. start: begin	Synonyms
2. beautiful: unsightly	Antonyms
3. carpenter: scissors	Worker and Tool Used
4. scissors: paper	Tool and Object It is Used For
5. playwright: play	Worker and Object He/She Creates
6. driving recklessness: road Mishap	Cause & Effect
7. flood: heavy rain	Effect and Cause
8. leather: shoes	Material Used and End Product
9. hammer: nail down	Function of a Tool
10. leaf: tree	Part to Whole
11. mineralogist: ore	Person & What He/She/ Looks for
12. business: bankruptcy	Person and What He/ She Avoids
13. poet: poetess	Masculine: Feminine
14. infant: adolescent	Age
15. writer: brilliant	Person & Closely Related Adjective
16. writer: non- sensible	Person and Least Related Adjective
17. heart: love	Symbol & What It Stands For
18. eight: sixty-four	Mathematical Relationship
19. kilogram: weight	Measurement
20. dog: greyhound	Classification & Type

What's More

Since you already know the different types or categories of analogies, apply your understanding of the lesson by completing the following activities:

A. Choose the appropriate word from the box that best expresses a relationship similar to the original pair that is given in each item. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper. Then, identify and write down which type of analogy each one is: **synonym, antonym, or object/action.**

Example: table: centerpiece::chair: <u>cushion</u>   Relationship: **object/action**

instructor	correct	burn	Boat	See

1. car: automobile:: ship:_____   Relationship:_____
2. work: labor::incinerate:_____   Relationship:_____
3. failure: success:: mistaken:_____   Relationship:_____
4. hand: touch:: eye:_____   Relationship:_____
5. word: earth::teacher:_____   Relationship:_____

B. Identify the type of analogy used in each pair of words. Write your answer on a piece of paper.

1. courageous: brave   _____
2. chef: cook   _____
3. fever: flu   _____
4. hair: head   _____
5. infant : see   _____
6. milk: cow   _____
7. serious: funny   _____
8. knife: cut   _____
9. field : corn   _____
10. syringe: nurse   _____

What I Have Learned

After knowing the salient features of word analogies and its types, choose an appropriate word from the options found in the box to complete each analogy.

safety protocol	proper hygiene	vitamins	mode of learning	nutritious food

1. immune system booster: _____

2. physical distancing: _____

3. online class: _____

4. healthy habit: _____

5. fruits and vegetables: _____

What I Can Do

To strengthen more connections, make a word web about your Family. Think of many words you can relate and associate with it.

My Family

Assessment

Remember the important concepts and insights you have learned in this lesson and answer correctly the items below.

A. Identify the type or category of analogy used in the word pairs. Then determine the meaning of the underlined word by analyzing the word pairs.

1. Right: correct:: shout : <u>scream</u>

2. <u>Transparent</u>: opaque:: give: receive

3. Canine wolf::bird: <u>vulture</u>

4. Multitude: Crowd:: <u>Throng</u>: Group

5. Parched: <u>drained</u>::bright: luminous

TYPE	MEANING
1._____ , _____	
2._____ , _____	
3._____ ,_____	
4._____ ,_____	
5._____ ,_____	

B. Sort these pair of words into the three categories below.

SOURCE/PRODUCT	ANIMAL/HABITAT	PART/WHOLE
Eagle: forest	centavo: peso	bead: necklace
Student: class	field: corn	toe: foot
Key: piano	horse: stable	bees: honey

SOURCE/PRODUCT	ANIMAL/HABITAT	PART/WHOLE
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

C. Create analogies based on the given relationships in the box.

1. Cause and effect	6. synonyms
2. antonyms	7. part to whole
3. object-action	8. worker-tool used
4. Masculine-feminine	9. Performer-action
5. Action-object	10. Measurement

1. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
2. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
3. _____is to_____ as_____is to _____
4. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
5. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
6. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
7. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
8. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
9. _____is to_____ as_____is to_____
10._____is to_____ as_____is to_____

Additional Activities

Since you have completed your tasks for this lesson, you may now apply what
you have learned by doing this activity.

A. Think of a situation or a scenario highlighting your experiences in life that you can compare to a particular event or object. Ensure that the two things you are comparing share enough similarities to justify the comparison. Write at least five (5) sentences to make the analogy complete, employing descriptive and vivid language that paints a visual picture.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Answer Key

Lesson 1

What's More

Patient
Risk
Water
Annoy
Sheep
Scissors
Mare
Found
Computer
cake

What I Know

1.Cave	1. Aquarium
2. Hammer	2. Mount
3.Sour	3. farmer
4. Scream	4. herbivore
5. Socks	5. Ears
	6. manuscript
	7. Cockpit
	8. Yarn
	9.Cells
	10. Walk

Assessment

1. D	11. C
2. D	12. A
3.D	13. A
4.D	14. B
5.A	15. A
6.A	
7. B	
8. B	
9. D	
10. C	

What I Have Learned

1.b
2. a
3. a
4. a
5.b

Answer Key

Lesson 2

What's New

What I have Learned

1. vitamins   2. safety protocol

C
A
B
D
A
C
A
B
D
B

What's More

Synonyms
Functions
Effect-case
Part to whole
Function

synonym
Instructor
object/action
See-
antonym
Correct-
synonyms
Burn-
synonyms
Boat-

What I Know

D
B
A
B
C
D
A
A
C
B

Assessment

1. synonym--call or yell
2. antonym-- clear
3. classification- bird
4. synonym -- jam
5. antonym—empty

SOURCE/PRODUCT
Bees:honey   field : corn

ANIMAL/HABITAT
Eagle:forest
Horse:stable
Whale:ocean

PART/WHOLE
Centavo:peso
Beads: necklace
Key:piano
Toe:foot

References

"View PDF". 2020. Englishforeveryone.Org.

https://www.englishforeveryone.org/viewpdf.html?pdf=/PDFs/Sentence_Analogies_2.pdf&titl e=Senten ce%20Analogies%202.

"Analogies". 2020. Scribd. https://www.scribd.com/document/443040565/Analogies.

Analogy - Examples and Definition of Analogy. (2020, October 27). Literary Devices. https://literarydevices.net/analogy/

Analogy Review 2. (2016, March 10). Studylib.Net. https://studylib.net/doc/9508043/analogy-review-2

Lombardi, L. (2018, August 27). How Analogies Challenge and Benefit the Gifted Learner. https://www.nagc.org/blog/how-analogies-challenge-and-benefit-gifted-learner

"Analogy." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/analogy.

https://www.scribd.com/document/443040565/Analogies.https://study.com/academy/less on/what-are-analogies-definition-types.html

https://www.englishforeveryone.org/viewpdf.html?pdf=/PDFs/Level_7_Analogies_1.pdf&title =Analogies 1.

https://www.fibonicci.com/verbal-reasoning/analogies-test/#:~:text=Word analogies tests. also called verbal analogies tests,the SAT, the GRE, and other professional exams.

" Analogy Examples".2020.Examples.Yourdictoonary.Com

https://examples.yourdictionary.com/analogy-ex.html.

Worksheets,Pictures,Logical Aptitude, and Picture Analogy.2020."Free Printable Picture Analogy Worksheets-Logical Reasoning-