

Teaching Notes

Analogies

Overview

These twenty-six transparencies provide models and practice items designed to help students recognize and comprehend the most common types of analogy relationships. In addition to sharpening critical thinking skills, they help students prepare for the SAT and for state-specific tests.

Types of Analogy Relationships

The transparencies that follow include a variety of challenging activities. Nine common types of analogy relationships, as well as a mixture of miscellaneous types, are provided.

- **Word : Antonym.** Words are paired with opposites, or near opposites.
Example GORGE : NIBBLE :: GUZZLE : SIP

- **Word : Synonym.** Words are paired with other words having similar meanings.
Example AMUSING : HILARIOUS :: FRIGID : COLD

- **Agent : Action.** A person or object is paired with its characteristic action.
Example WITNESS : TESTIFY :: PROSECUTOR : QUESTION

- **Agent : Acted Upon.** A person or object is paired with a person, place, or thing that he, she, or it normally affects.
Example ZOOLOGIST : FAUNA :: BOTANIST : FLORA

- **Action : Acted Upon.** An action is paired with the person or object it usually acts upon.
Example DELIVER : SPEECH :: TEACH : LESSON

- **Action : Emotion.** An action is paired with the emotion usually associated with it.
Example SWELL : PRIDE :: SHRINK : EMBARRASSMENT

Teaching Notes *(cont.)*

- **Part : Whole.** A part of something is paired with the whole to which it belongs.
Example WICK : CANDLE :: BULB : LAMP
- **Noun : Quality.** A person or object is paired with a characteristic or quality of the person or object.
Example STUBBLE : COARSE :: SANDPAPER : ABRASIVE
- **Adjective : Quality.** An adjective is paired with a noun that names the quality referred to by the adjective.
Example FRUGAL : THRIFT :: EXTRAVAGANT : WASTE

Answers

Brief answers are provided for your convenience on the transparencies. Explanations of the answer choices are included on the Answer Key pages that follow.

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

JOY : DESPAIR ::

- A original : model
- B simile : metaphor
- C morning : night
- D hope : pessimism
- E goodwill : trust

The answer is D.

The feeling of *joy* is the opposite of *despair*, and the feeling of *hope* is the opposite of *pessimism*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 FEAST : FAMINE ::

- A flora : fauna
- B tycoon : pauper
- C tariff : tax
- D luxury : plenty
- E calm : storm

3 PEACE : TURMOIL ::

- A drizzle : precipitation
- B cyclone : sleet
- C calm : gale
- D strength : weakness
- E weather : temperature

2 HECTIC : PEACEFUL ::

- A willful : stubborn
- B troubled : serene
- C intimidating : approachable
- D inconvenient : strenuous
- E optimistic : hopeful

4 ENEMY : CONGENIALITY ::

- A scoundrel : chivalry
- B aristocrat : satire
- C swindler : trickery
- D actor : truthfulness
- E seer : wisdom

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

RELIABLE : DEPENDABLE ::

- A passive : sleeping
- B adjacent : adjoining
- C wily : shrewd
- D gorgeous : gaudy
- E charitable : unprofitable

The answer is C.

Reliable has the same meaning as *dependable*, and *wily* has the same meaning as *shrewd*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 LABYRINTH : MAZE ::

- A mammal : menagerie
- B riddle : puzzle
- C society : etiquette
- D moor : knoll
- E alternative : substitute

3 THIN : GAUNT ::

- A amiable : friendly
- B generous : decent
- C exotic : commonplace
- D jovial : happy
- E agitated : frenzied

2 UGLY : HIDEOUS ::

- A evil : bad
- B eager : reluctant
- C unsettled : turbulent
- D real : unknown
- E autonomous : dependent

4 ROUT : DEFEAT ::

- A sever : cut
- B annihilate : ruin
- C notify : announce
- D give : inherit
- E strut : amble

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

SHARD : POTTERY ::

- A strip : bacon
- B chapter : novel
- C chip : rock
- D twine : ball
- E ore : iron mine

The answer is C.

A *shard* is a piece of broken *pottery*, and a *chip* is a piece that has broken off a *rock*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 KNEE : LEG ::

- A toe : foot
- B shoulder : back
- C knuckle : finger
- D eyelid : eye
- E tongue : jaw

3 HANDLE : SCREWDRIVER ::

- A cushion : sofa
- B eye : needle
- C strap : backpack
- D tine : fork
- E blade : dagger

2 GRAIN : SAND ::

- A board : wood
- B clouds : sky
- C drop : grease
- D flake : snow
- E texture : fabric

4 HANDLEBARS : BICYCLE ::

- A cockpit : plane
- B wheels : roller skates
- C steering wheel : car
- D median : highway
- E runner : sled

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

CITADEL : SECURITY ::

- A blockade : justice
- B chivalry : dishonor
- C foundation : support
- D fortress : loyalty
- E equation : education

The answer is C.

A quality of a *citadel* is the *security* it provides, and a quality of a *foundation* is the *support* it provides.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 RAZOR : SHARP ::

- A sun : hot
- B sage : foolish
- C toothbrush : soft
- D oven : hot
- E roof : tiled

3 RESCUER : BRAVERY ::

- A humanitarian : compassion
- B miser : stinginess
- C sovereign : tyranny
- D soliloquy : oration
- E executive : honesty

2 HOAX : FALSE ::

- A omen : relevant
- B propaganda : ineffective
- C deception : untrue
- D decoration : lavish
- E technology : widespread

4 HINT : SUBTLE ::

- A allusion : informative
- B distraction : embarrassing
- C investigation : discreet
- D crisis : urgent
- E clue : necessary

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

EAVESDROP : LISTEN ::

- A cooperate : agitate
- B misconstrue : misinterpret
- C confuse : appall
- D burglarize : take
- E denote : signify

The answer is D.

Eavesdrop means to *listen* without permission, and *burglarize* means to *take* without permission.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 TETHER : GOAT ::

- A unsheathe : sword
- B park : car
- C refuel : jet
- D moor : speedboat
- E renovate : apartment

3 ROOKIE : TEAM ::

- A partner : duo
- B individual : horde
- C singer : choir
- D general : brigade
- E recruit : military

2 REQUIRED : ELECTIVE ::

- A accessible : unavailable
- B disagreeable : immune
- C fundamental : nonessential
- D fraudulent : heroic
- E inviting : tempting

4 INAUDIBLE : DEAFENING ::

- A stubborn : foolish
- B credible : prudent
- C cantankerous : scorn
- D dejected : docile
- E irreducible : fragmented

Analogies

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MODEL

ARCHITECT : DESIGN ::

- A attorney : exercise
- B camouflage : survive
- C actor : portray
- D student : tutor
- E naturalist : travel

The answer is C.

An *architect* works to *design* buildings, and an *actor* works to *portray* characters.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 OFFICER : COMMAND ::

- A scholar : denote
- B herald : announce
- C plaintiff : inform
- D hero : preserve
- E cynic : eradicate

3 SCHOLAR : STUDY ::

- A candidate : respond
- B stock trader : depreciate
- C philosopher : think
- D emissary : serve
- E radical : ostracize

2 BARBER : TRIM ::

- A teacher : assess
- B model : promenade
- C sibling : compete
- D tailor : alter
- E horde : eat

4 EYES : SQUINT ::

- A toes : wiggle
- B cheeks : blush
- C fingers : tap
- D fists : clench
- E feet : examine

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

ARTIST : PORTRAIT ::

- A sculptor : statue
- B orator : joke
- C poet : epic
- D photographer : collage
- E author : biography

The answer is E.

An *artist* who paints a *portrait* shows a person; an *author* who writes a *biography* tells the story of a person's life.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 ORTHODONTIST : TEETH :: 3 LEGISLATOR : BILL ::

- A pediatrician : checkups
- B dermatologist : skin
- C pharmacist : drugstore
- D surgeon : scalpel
- E extrovert : crowd

- A author : book
- B traitor : prison
- C emissary : message
- D seer : prediction
- E referee : sports

2 JOURNALIST : ARTICLE :: 4 HISTORIAN : ANNALS ::

- A student : enrollment
- B playwright : theater
- C soldier : induction
- D attorney : legal brief
- E diplomat : immunity

- A judge : jurisdiction
- B reporter : credentials
- C salesperson : merchandise
- D genealogist : family trees
- E celebrity : ceremony

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

APPLAUD : APPROVAL ::

- A smile : anguish
- B frown : indifference
- C bow : homage
- D plod : puzzlement
- E run : obsession

The answer is C.

A person is likely to *applaud* to show *approval* of someone, and a person is likely to *bow* to show *homage* to someone.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 YAWN : WEARINESS ::

- A sneer : scorn
- B frown : diligence
- C hesitate : happiness
- D laugh : veneration
- E shrug : pain

3 FIDGET : ANXIETY ::

- A shiver : emptiness
- B stretch : laziness
- C squirm : discomfort
- D nod : depression
- E squint : annoyance

2 WEEP : GRIEF ::

- A grin : tedium
- B groan : excitement
- C laugh : agitation
- D whoop : glee
- E sigh : irritation

4 SPURN : CONTEMPT ::

- A grieve : disgust
- B yell : discretion
- C reprimand : disapproval
- D mimic : shame
- E denounce : satisfaction

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

TRUTHFUL : VERACITY ::

A risky : trickiness

B confident : fear

C malicious : ill will

D accurate : evidence

E proper : indecency

The answer is C.

To be *truthful* is to show *veracity*, and to be *malicious* is to show *ill will*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 SILKY : SMOOTHNESS ::

A noisy : silence

B hopeful : despair

C doubtful : uncertainty

D aloof : commitment

E dramatic : entertainment

3 LIMBER : FLEXIBILITY ::

A unkempt : neatness

B arthritic : stiffness

C resolute : vengeance

D trusting : destiny

E harsh : authority

2 NIMBLE : AGILITY ::

A bulky : lightness

B belligerent : love

C pessimistic : rejection

D fashionable : conceit

E ungainly : clumsiness

4 RESOURCEFUL : INGENUITY ::

A perceptive : intuition

B self-conscious : confidence

C benign : apathy

D arrogant : disobedience

E superfluous : skepticism

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

POTTER : VASE ::

- A admiral : submarine
- B composer : symphony
- C jockey : saddle
- D dancer : music
- E instructor : campus

The answer is B.

*A potter creates a vase,
and a composer creates a
symphony.*

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 CHAIN SAW : CUT ::

- A wrench : loosen
- B pocketknife : utilize
- C crossbar : shovel
- D solvent : disinfect
- E pickax : wrangle

3 ECOLOGIST : ECOSYSTEM ::

- A astronomer : stars
- B psychologist : viruses
- C economist : news
- D ventriloquist : language
- E professor : ideology

2 BEAM : PRIDE ::

- A intimidate : love
- B bathe : vanity
- C seethe : anger
- D doze : nonchalance
- E leer : geniality

4 INDIFFERENT : APATHY ::

- A raucous : shame
- B proud : humility
- C superstitious : valor
- D blatant : harmfulness
- E jovial : joyfulness

Analogies

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MODEL

DISSECT : SPECIMEN ::

- A distribute : wealth
- B discover : relationship
- C disassemble : engine
- D disrupt : meeting
- E dispense : medication

The answer is C.

When scientists *dissect* a *specimen*, they take it apart, and when mechanics *disassemble* an *engine*, they also take it apart.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 GRILL : STEAK ::

- A bake : pans
- B gather : ingredients
- C fry : onions
- D serve : dessert
- E rinse : water

3 QUENCH : THIRST ::

- A appreciate : assistance
- B connive : conspiracy
- C lose : weight
- D embrace : hardships
- E satisfy : hunger

2 PASTEURIZE : MILK ::

- A exterminate : spray
- B vaccinate : disease
- C purify : water
- D illuminate : electricity
- E inspect : food

4 PRAISE : HEROES ::

- A prosecute : criminals
- B mimic : monkeys
- C tolerate : hindrances
- D surmount : difficulties
- E surpass : expectations

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

ALOOF : RECEPTIVE ::

- A deceitful : trustworthy
- B negligent : safe
- C sophisticated : rural
- D murky : opaque
- E rough : abrasive

The answer is A.

An *aloof*, or detached, person is the opposite of a *receptive* one, and a *deceitful* person is the opposite of a *trustworthy* one.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 LAX : STRICT ::

- A ravenous : hungry
- B passive : active
- C tantalizing : enticing
- D inverse : similar
- E immaterial : magnificent

3 PROLOGUE : EPILOGUE ::

- A plot : climax
- B summary : conclusion
- C strife : resolution
- D preamble : afterword
- E outline : synopsis

2 GORGE : NIBBLE ::

- A guzzle : sip
- B wait : delay
- C examine : inspect
- D caress : choke
- E seethe : soothe

4 UNCOUTH : ELEGANCE ::

- A unsightly : vision
- B unruly : self-restraint
- C functional : efficiency
- D unlikely : symmetry
- E untimely : demise

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

POTENT : POWERFUL ::

A angry : mean-spirited

B raucous : crass

C lethal : deadly

D zany : depraved

E hidden : flagrant

The answer is C.

Potent, or strong, has the same meaning as *powerful*, and *lethal* has the same meaning as *deadly*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 NONCHALANT : CASUAL :: 3 ICEBOX : REFRIGERATOR ::

A dedicated : committed

B optimistic : pessimistic

C nimble : petite

D snide : wicked

E significant : witty

A record player : stereo

B telegraph : television

C station wagon : sports car

D pantry : kitchen

E VCR : computer

2 PORTRAY : DEPICT ::

A organize : prepare

B harass : annoy

C lunge : plunge

D shout : whimper

E originate : modify

4 PLEASE : DELIGHT ::

A imagine : design

B enhance : harm

C offend : disgust

D badger : coax

E sadden : disappoint

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

BIRD : AVIARY ::

- A rabbit : warren
- B carpenter ant : floorboard
- C longhorn : rangeland
- D butterfly : cocoon
- E fly : flypaper

The answer is A.

A *bird* is kept in an *aviary*, and a *rabbit* is kept in a *warren*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 SLICE : PIE ::

- A crumb : pastry
- B wedge : cheese
- C orange : rind
- D cup : bowl
- E apple : core

3 ALGAE : WATER ::

- A pollen : flower
- B fertilizer : garden
- C carbonation : soda
- D mold : cheese
- E moisture : dehumidifier

2 WINDSHIELD : CAR ::

- A cockpit : airplane
- B moat : castle
- C porthole : ship
- D mirror : wall
- E stage : theater

4 HEART : TORSO ::

- A blood : artery
- B fracture : bone
- C larynx : neck
- D ulcer : stomach
- E cavity : molar

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

KNIGHT : CHIVALROUS ::

- A athlete : versatile
- B grouch : discreet
- C nun : devout
- D cynic : manipulative
- E adversary : staunch

The answer is C.

A *knight* is a person who is *chivalrous*, and a *nun* is a person who is *devout*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 DIN : NOISY ::

- A float : buoyant
- B island : landlocked
- C crime : alleged
- D demonstration : chaotic
- E detergent : antiseptic

3 STUBBLE : COARSE ::

- A mustache : curly
- B marble : smooth
- C upheaval : sedate
- D landscape : picturesque
- E sandpaper : abrasive

2 UMPIRE : IMPARTIALITY ::

- A impostor : integrity
- B manager : consistency
- C braggart : modesty
- D genius : apathy
- E champion : prowess

4 SPOOF : SATIRICAL ::

- A fallacy : illogical
- B swamp : stagnant
- C client : prospective
- D ovation : tentative
- E cliché : contemporary

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

SCYTHE : MOW ::

- A ladder : paint
- B plow : fertilize
- C crowbar : pry
- D wheelbarrow : stack
- E hatchet : scrape

The answer is C.

A *scythe* is used only to *mow* grass or plants, and a *crowbar* is used only to *pry* things.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 BEAR : HIBERNATE ::

- A squirrel : chatter
- B cattle : graze
- C supplies : dwindle
- D geese : migrate
- E corporation : exploit

3 DOCTOR : DIAGNOSE ::

- A psychologist : conserve
- B programmer : implement
- C claims officer : enact
- D accountant : calculate
- E coach : ostracize

2 SOVEREIGN : GOVERN ::

- A manager : consult
- B referee : officiate
- C assistant : preside
- D contender : falter
- E pitcher : retrieve

4 WITNESS : TESTIFY ::

- A defendant : appeal
- B prosecutor : question
- C juror : disqualify
- D magistrate : deny
- E stenographer : propose

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

PLAYWRIGHT : SCRIPT ::

- A curator : painting
- B sage : wisdom
- C president : constitution
- D agent : treaty
- E composer : score

The answer is E.

A playwright creates the script for a play, and a composer creates the score for a piece of music.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 ZOOLOGIST : FAUNA ::

- A aristocrat : serf
- B daydreamer : fantasy
- C botanist : flora
- D geologist : geology
- E chef : restaurant

3 TERMITE : WOOD ::

- A barnacle : ship
- B mosquito : swamp
- C weevil : cotton
- D larva : cocoon
- E mouse : trap

2 DIPLOMAT : TREATY ::

- A police : jurisdiction
- B warden : parole
- C detective : affidavit
- D mediator : settlement
- E teacher : contract

4 THIEF : GOODS ::

- A baker : bread
- B forger : money
- C banker : fraud
- D copywriter : advertisement
- E actor : role

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

SWELL : PRIDE ::

- A shrink : embarrassment
- B gawk : sincerity
- C halt : disdain
- D twitch : relaxation
- E fume : confusion

The answer is A.

A person is likely to *swell* with *pride* and *shrink* with *embarrassment*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 GIGGLE : DELIGHT ::

- A groan : suspicion
- B seethe : fury
- C coddle : intolerance
- D repress : worthlessness
- E slander : indecision

3 RIDICULE : SCORN ::

- A waver : certainty
- B praise : approval
- C defile : curiosity
- D tantalize : longing
- E idealize : envy

2 ADVOCATE : SUPPORT ::

- A scowl : rejection
- B grovel : weariness
- C sulk : frustration
- D denounce : condemnation
- E ignore : concern

4 FIGHT : HOSTILITY ::

- A humiliate : jubilation
- B reconcile : goodwill
- C censure : horror
- D excite : disruption
- E sympathize : greed

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

HAVEN : SAFE ::

- A castle : isolated
- B fortress : secure
- C rebel : peaceful
- D inventor : eccentric
- E knoll : rocky

The answer is B.

A haven is a safe place, and a fortress is a secure place.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 PISTON : CYLINDRICAL ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A soliloquy : talkative B force : centrifugal C examination : objective D triangle : congruent E planet : spherical | <p>3 FORGER : ART ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A therapist : patient B blacksmith : iron C illustrator : drawings D plagiarist : literature E tanner : hide |
| <p>2 FLOOD : RECEDE ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A inflammation : subside B germs : infest C apparition : transpire D competition : intensify E crowd : instigate | <p>4 HASTEN : EAGERNESS ::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ogle : awe B smirk : nervousness C glance : solemnity D cope : confidence E hesitate : reluctance |

- The mixed analogies in this exercise show four types of relationships.
- **Strategy:** Determine the relationship between the words in the stem. Identify the choices that show the same relationship. Which pair best matches the stem?
- Answers: 1 C, 2 B, 3 E, 4 C. Explanations appear in the Answer Key.

Analogies

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MODEL

DOUBTFUL:SKEPTICAL :: The answer is C.
 A eager : interested One who is *doubtful* is
 B pessimistic : nostalgic also *skeptical*, and one
 C faithful : steadfast who is *faithful* is also
 D terrified : concerned *steadfast*.
 E authoritative : ambiguous

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

-
- 1 STAR : CONSTELLATION :: 3 BAD : WICKED ::
 A temperature : climate A reasonable : dubious
 B river : tributary B wrong : inaccurate
 C tree : forest C commonplace : mundane
 D gravity : solar system D chronic : temporary
 E land : continent E difficult : grueling
- 2 FRIVOLOUS : SERIOUS :: 4 FABLE : MORALISTIC ::
 A hopeless : forlorn A novel : satirical
 B bizarre : normal B essay : biographical
 C animated : energetic C short story : fictional
 D customary : traditional D drama : avant-garde
 E controversial : objectionable E lyric poem : epic

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

ECONOMICAL : THRIFT ::

- A superfluous : vanity
- B humanitarian : courtesy
- C extravagant : waste
- D hopeful : prosperity
- E memorable : obscurity

The answer is C.

Someone who is *economical* displays *thrift*, and someone who is *extravagant* displays *waste*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 LUMINOUS : LIGHT ::

- A thankless : gratitude
- B murky : gloominess
- C farsighted : clarity
- D genuine : hope
- E foolish : inconsistency

3 FERVENT : ENTHUSIASM ::

- A uncanny : conformity
- B superficial : appeal
- C uninterested : apathy
- D intelligent : awareness
- E stubborn : belligerence

2 SOPPING : WETNESS ::

- A granular : lightness
- B arid : saltiness
- C sympathetic : compassion
- D musical : talent
- E plentiful : texture

4 INFAMOUS : NOTORIETY ::

- A ruthless : tranquillity
- B venerable : respectability
- C outrageous : predictability
- D arrogant : excellence
- E voluntary : intention

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

DELIVER : SPEECH ::

- A take : census
- B teach : lesson
- C publish : essay
- D recall : memories
- E stake : claim

The answer is B.

The process of *delivering* a *speech* is quite similar to *teaching* a *lesson*. Both are given orally to a group of listeners.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 SCRAMBLE : EGG ::

- A grate : cheese
- B tenderize : meat
- C set : table
- D pour : water
- E mash : potato

3 SHUN : PERPETRATOR ::

- A patronize : tourist
- B ostracize : outcast
- C demoralize : ruler
- D emphasize : supremacy
- E trivialize : knowledge

2 LIBERATE : HOSTAGE ::

- A parole : criminal
- B supervise : employee
- C overthrow : tyrant
- D evade : pursuer
- E inspire : impostor

4 COPYRIGHT : BOOK ::

- A correct : misprint
- B repeal : amendment
- C enact : law
- D patent : invention
- E solicit : donation

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

ADAGE : PROVERB ::

- A travel : lodging
- B anxiety : anticipation
- C demand : request
- D poem : verse
- E slogan : motto

The answer is E.

An *adage* is a saying similar to a *proverb*, and a *slogan* is a saying similar to a *motto*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 ORCHESTRA : CLARINET :: 3 INCITE : REBELLION ::

- A court : tennis
- B library : novel
- C court : jury
- D chorus : tenor
- E theater : organ

- A cancel : flight
- B postpone : performance
- C instigate : strife
- D neglect : duties
- E improvise : solutions

2 KINDLE : IGNITE ::

- A endorse : withhold
- B manipulate : improve
- C oppress : submit
- D study : comprehend
- E capture : free

4 INQUISITIVE : CURIOSITY ::

- A formidable : power
- B solemn : innocence
- C repulsive : evil
- D sacred : profanity
- E pious : love

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

HYSTERICAL : PLACID ::

- A rigid : taut
- B durable : inefficient
- C flexible : resolute
- D fluent : bilingual
- E destructive : omnipotent

The answer is C.

Someone *hysterical* is not *placid* or calm, and someone *flexible* is not *resolute* or determined.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 HELMET : SKULL ::

- A lipstick : lips
- B thimble : finger
- C bracelet : wrist
- D crutches : legs
- E deodorant : body

3 AIRPLANE : TURBULENCE ::

- A factory : automation
- B automobile : collision
- C canoe : rapids
- D truck : gridlock
- E rowboat : waterfall

2 WANDER : TOPIC ::

- A reverse : fortune
- B abandon : solution
- C detour : journey
- D drive : motorist
- E preview : novel

4 FORK : ROAD ::

- A decision : life
- B utensil : dinner
- C path : staircase
- D dam : creek
- E climb : mountain

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

DOODLE : ILLUSTRATE ::

- A amble : hike
- B indulge : pamper
- C debate : negotiate
- D chatter : orate
- E contradict : dissent

D is the answer.

Doodle is to draw aimlessly as *illustrate* is to draw carefully; *chatter* is to speak without direction, as *orate* is to speak with purpose.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 IMPERTINENT : BRAT ::

- A appalling : victim
- B intelligent : genius
- C spry : meddler
- D submissive : dictator
- E inconsiderate : rogue

3 RESTRAIN : ENTHUSIASM ::

- A amplify : music
- B eradicate : vermin
- C muffle : sound
- D resent : interference
- E resolve : disagreements

2 ROADBLOCK : TRAFFIC ::

- A noose : rope
- B glove : baseball
- C tangle : conditioner
- D hindrance : progress
- E error : mistake

4 OUTBREAK : EPIDEMIC ::

- A eruption : volcano
- B symptom : diagnosis
- C invasion : conquest
- D beginning : hostilities
- E loan : debt

Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

MODEL

VICTIM : INVINCIBLE ::

A history : chronological

B corpse : animated

C folklore : mythical

D inventory : methodical

E precedent : flawed

The answer is B.

One who is *invincible* could not be a *victim*, and one who is *animated* could not be a *corpse*.

DIRECTIONS

- Select the pair of words that best completes each analogy.
- Then, state how the two pairs of words are alike.

1 CORRAL : PONY ::

A sty : pig

B plain : antelope

C garage : automobile

D circus : elephant

E forest : bear

3 CORRUPT : INTEGRITY ::

A wash : dirtiness

B remodel : home

C acknowledge : recognition

D discredit : reputation

E feed : nutrition

2 EXHAUST : RESOURCE ::

A abuse : adversary

B deplete : supply

C safeguard : health

D fatigue : body

E satisfy : emotion

4 HAPHAZARD : RANDOM ::

A candid : blunt

B sober : serious

C systematic : orderly

D quarrelsome : sympathetic

E feeble : unpleasant