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
- **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

Transparency 51 (Word : Antonym)
1 B A feast is the opposite of a famine, and a tycoon, a wealthy financier, is the opposite of a pauper, a poor person.
2 B Hectic is the opposite of peaceful, and a troubled person is the opposite of a serene, or calm, person.
3 C Peace is not a period of turmoil, and calm would not describe a gale—a heavy, strong wind.
4 A An enemy is someone who is not likely to display congeniality, and a scoundrel is someone who is not likely to display chivalry.

Transparency 52 (Word : Synonym)
1 B A labyrinth is a type of maze, and a riddle is a type of puzzle.
2 C A hideous thing is extremely ugly, and a turbulent situation is extremely unsettled.
3 E Someone who is gaunt is extremely thin, and someone who is frenzied is extremely agitated.
4 B To rout someone is to defeat them completely, and to annihilate something is to ruin it completely.

Transparency 53 (Part : Whole)
1 C The knee is a joint in the leg, and the knuckle is a joint in the finger.
2 D A grain is one individual particle of sand, and a flake is one individual particle of snow.
3 C You grip a screwdriver by its handle, and you grip a backpack by its strap.
4 C You grip and turn the handlebars of a bicycle to make it turn, and you grip and turn the steering wheel of a car to make it turn.

Transparency 54 (Noun : Quality)
1 D To do its job efficiently, a razor must be sharp, and an oven must be hot to do its job efficiently.
2 C A hoax is something that is by its nature fraudulent, or false, and a deception is something that is by its nature untrue.
3 A The primary characteristic of a rescuer is bravery, and the main characteristic of a humanitarian is compassion.
4 D A characteristic of a hint is that it is subtle, and a characteristic of a crisis is that it is urgent.

Transparency 55 (Mixed)
1 D You tether, or tie up, a goat to keep it from running away, and you moor, or tie, a speedboat to keep it from floating away. (Action : Acted Upon)
2 C Something that is elective is optional, or not required, and something nonessential is not fundamental. (Word : Antonym)
3 E A rookie is a new member of a team, and a recruit is a new member of the military. (Part : Whole)
4 E It is impossible to hear something that is inaudible, and it is impossible to decrease something that is irreducible. (Word : Antonym)

Transparency 56 (Agent : Action)
1 B An officer’s job is to command, and a herald’s job is to announce.
2 D A barber styles hair by trimming it, and a tailor styles a garment by altering it.
3 C A scholar is a person who studies, and a philosopher is a person who thinks.
4 D By drawing our eyelids together, we *squint* our *eyes*, and by drawing our fingers together, we *clench* our *fists*. When nearly closed, our eyelids *squint* and fingers closed tightly *clench*.

Transparency 57 (Agent: Acted Upon)

1 B An *orthodontist* works to correct problems with *teeth*, and a *dermatologist* works to correct *skin* problems.
2 D A *journalist* writes an *article*, and an *attorney* writes a *legal brief*.
3 A The result of a *legislator’s* effort is a *bill*, and the result of an *author’s* effort is a *book*.
4 D A *historian* researches and records the chronological history of events in *annals*, and a *genealogist* researches and records the chronological history of people in *family trees*.

Transparency 58 (Action: Emotion)

1 A One can *yawn* to show *weariness*, and one can *sneer* to show *scorn*.
2 D One who *weeps* shows *grief*, and one who *whoops* shows *glee*.
3 C One *fidgets* when one suffers from *anxiety*, and one *squirms* when one suffers from *discomfort*.
4 C To *spurn* a person is to show *contempt*, and to *reprimand* a person is to show *disapproval* of his or her behavior.

Transparency 59 (Adjective: Quality)

1 C *Silky* describes something characterized by *smoothness*, and *doubtful* describes a person or situation characterized by *uncertainty*.
2 E *Nimble* describes someone who shows *agility*, and *ungainly* describes someone who shows *clumsiness*.
3 B Someone who is *limber* is characterized by *flexibility*, and someone who is *arthritic* is characterized by *stiffness*.

Transparency 60 (Mixed)

1 A A *chain saw* is a tool that *cuts*, and a *wrench* is a tool that tightens or *loosens*. (Agent: Action)
2 C A person *beams* with *pride*, and a person *seethes* with *anger*. (Action: Emotion)
3 A An *ecologist* studies *ecosystems*, and an *astronomer* studies *stars*. (Agent: Acted Upon)
4 E An *indifferent* person is one who shows *apatheye*, and a *jovial* person is one who shows *joyfulness*. (Adjective: Quality)

Transparency 61 (Action: Acted Upon)

1 C To *grill* is a method of preparing *steak*, and to *fry* is a method of preparing *onions*.
2 C To *pasteurize milk* is to destroy disease-producing bacteria, and to *purify water* is to remove disease-producing bacteria.
3 E To *quench thirst* is to satisfy thirst with *drink*, and to *satisfy hunger* is to fulfill hunger with *food*.
4 A One can *praise heroes*, and one can *prosecute* criminals.

Transparency 62 (Word: Antonym)

1 B *Lax*, or loose, is the opposite of *strict*, and *passive*, or inactive, is the opposite of *active*.
2 A *Gorge* is to eat greedily, while *nibble* is to eat in small amounts, and *guzzle* is to drink greedily, while *sip* is to drink in small amounts.
3 D While C also contains antonyms, D, like the stem, involves written works. The *prologue* precedes the beginning of a novel or drama, while the *epilogue* follows the ending, and a *preamble* comes at the beginning of a written work and an *afterword* at the end.
4 B Someone who is uncoth has no elegance, and someone who is unruly lacks self-restraint.

Transparency 63 (Word : Synonym)
1 A Nonchalant is a synonym for casual, and dedicated is a synonym for committed.
2 B Depict is a synonym for portray, and annoy is a synonym for harass.
3 A The icebox predated the refrigerator, and the record player predated the stereo.
4 C To please someone greatly is to delight that person, and to offend someone greatly is to disgust him or her.

Transparency 64 (Part : Whole)
1 B A slice is a triangular piece of pie, and a wedge is a triangular piece of cheese.
2 C A windshield is the part of a car that lets a driver see out, and a porthole is the part of a ship that lets a sailor see out.
3 D Algae is a plant that grows in water, and mold is a fungus that grows on cheese and other foods.
4 C The heart is located in the torso of the body, and the larynx is located in the neck.

Transparency 65 (Noun : Quality)
1 A A din is by definition noisy, and a float is by definition buoyant.
2 E An umpire must show impartiality in making decisions, and a champion by definition must show prowess in his or her actions.
3 E Stubble can be coarse and scratchy, and sandpaper can be coarse and abrasive.
4 A A spoof by definition must be mocking or satirical, and a fallacy by definition must be illogical.

Transparency 66 (Agent : Action)
1 D Bears hibernate in the winter, and geese migrate, or fly south, for the winter.
2 B A sovereign—a king or queen—governs a country by making decisions, and a referee governs, or officiates at, an athletic contest by making calls.
3 D A doctor diagnoses disease as part of his or her profession, and an accountant calculates profits and losses as part of his or her job.
4 B In a trial, a witness testifies about events pertaining to the trial, and a prosecutor questions witnesses about events.

Transparency 67 (Agent : Acted Upon)
1 C A zoologist is a scientist who studies fauna, or animals, and a botanist studies flora, or plants.
2 D A diplomat negotiates a treaty between warring parties, and a mediator negotiates a settlement, or agreement, between parties.
3 C A termite is an insect that eats wood, and a weevil is an insect that eats cotton on the stalk.
4 B A thief works with goods; a forger works with money.

Transparency 68 (Action : Emotion)
1 B One giggles with delight, and one seethes with fury.
2 D One may denounce, or criticize, an action when one displays condemnation, and one may advocate, or recommend, an action when one shows support.
3 B To ridicule someone could show scorn, and to praise someone shows approval.
4 B To fight is an action one takes when one desires hostility, and to reconcile, or bring people together, is an action one takes when one wants goodwill.

2 C Sympathetic describes extreme compassion, and sopping describes extreme wetness.

3 C Someone who is fervent, or eager, is full of enthusiasm, and someone who is uninterested, or unmoved, is full of apathy, or indifference.

4 B A person who is infamous is characterized by notoriety, and someone who is venerable has respectability.

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1 E The shape of a piston is cylindrical, and the shape of a planet is spherical. (Noun : Quality)

2 A Floodwaters recede after a flood, and an inflammation subsides after an injury. (Agent : Action)

3 D A forger is a person who copies works of art, and a plagiarist is a person who copies works of literature. (Agent : Acted Upon)

4 E To hasten is to show eagerness, and to hesitate is to show reluctance. (Action : Emotion)

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1 C A constellation is made up of stars, and a forest is made up of trees. (Part : Whole)

2 B Frivolous, or silly, behavior is the opposite of serious behavior, and bizarre, or unusual, behavior is the opposite of normal, or usual, behavior. (Word : Antonym)

3 E A wicked deed is more horrifying than a bad deed, and a grueling task is more challenging than simply a difficult task. (Word : Synonym)

4 C A fable is by definition moralistic, and a short story by definition is fictional. (Noun : Quality)

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1 B Something that is luminous, or shining, shows the quality of light, and something that is murky, or dark, shows the quality of gloominess.

2 A One normally feels inquisitive when one has curiosity, and one feels formidable when one has power. (Adjective : Quality)
Transparency 74 (Mixed)

1 B A helmet is a rounded steel protective covering for the skull, and a thimble is a rounded steel protective covering for the finger. (Agent : Acted Upon)

2 C To wander, or digress, is to move away from the planned topic under discussion, and to detour is to move away from a planned course of a journey. (Movement : Object)

3 C The flight of an airplane is disrupted by the roughness of turbulence, and the passage of a canoe is disrupted by the roughness of rapids. (Object : Disruptive Agent)

4 A A fork in the road is a place where the road splits and one must make a choice; hence it is a good metaphor for a decision, or choice, in life. (Metaphoric Relationship)

Transparency 75 (Mixed)

1 B Being impertinent, or rude, is the primary trait of a brat, and being intelligent is the primary trait of a person who is a genius. (Noun : Quality)

2 D A roadblock stops traffic, and a hindrance stops progress. (Agent : Acted Upon)

3 C To restrain enthusiasm is to lessen it, and to muffle sound is to lessen it. (Action : Acted Upon)

4 C An outbreak is the sudden eruption of an epidemic, or spread of disease, and a sudden invasion may result in a conquest. (Metaphoric Relationship)

Transparency 76 (Mixed)

1 A A corral is an enclosure built especially to keep a pony, and a sty is an enclosure built especially to keep a pig. (Agent : Acted Upon)

2 B Both exhausting resources and depleting supplies describe processes of using up something valuable. (Action : Acted Upon)

3 D Someone who is corrupted loses his or her integrity, and someone who is discredited loses his or her reputation. (Action : Acted Upon)

4 C Occurrences that are haphazard happen at random, and occurrences that are systematic occur in an orderly fashion. (Adjective : Quality)
Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**Model**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOY : DESPAIR : :</th>
<th>The answer is D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A original : model</td>
<td>The feeling of <em>joy</em> is the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B simile : metaphor</td>
<td>opposite of <em>despair</em>, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C morning : night</td>
<td>the feeling of <em>hope</em> is the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D hope : pessimism</td>
<td>opposite of <em>pessimism</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E goodwill : trust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

2. **HECTIC : PEACEFUL : :**
   - A willful : stubborn
   - B troubled : serene
   - C intimidating : approachable
   - D inconvenient : strenuous
   - E optimistic : hopeful

3. **PEACE : TURMOIL : :**
   - A drizzle : precipitation
   - B cyclone : sleet
   - C calm : gale
   - D strength : weakness
   - E weather : temperature

4. **ENEMY : CONGENIALITY : :**
   - A scoundrel : chivalry
   - B aristocrat : satire
   - C swindler : trickery
   - D actor : truthfulness
   - E seer : wisdom

Analogies show a word : antonym relationship.
Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**Model**

1. **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

2. **UGLY : HIDEOUS ::**
   - A evil : bad
   - B eager : reluctant
   - C unsettled : turbulent
   - D real : unknown
   - E autonomous : dependent

3. **THIN : GAUNT ::**
   - A amiable : friendly
   - B generous : decent
   - C exotic : commonplace
   - D jovial : happy
   - E agitated : frenzied

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

2 **GRAIN : SAND ::**
A board : wood
B clouds : sky
C drop : grease
D flake : snow
E texture : fabric

3 **HANDLE : SCREWDRIVER ::**
A cushion : sofa
B eye : needle
C strap : backpack
D tine : fork
E blade : dagger

4 **HANDLEBARS : BICYCLE ::**
A cockpit : plane
B wheels : roller skates
C steering wheel : car
D median : highway
E runner : sled
Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**Model**

CITADEL : SECURITY : :

1. A blockade : justice
2. B chivalry : dishonor
3. C foundation : support
4. D fortress : loyalty
5. 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 : :**
   1. A sun : hot
   2. B sage : foolish
   3. C toothbrush : soft
   4. D oven : hot
   5. E roof : tiled

2. **HOAX : FALSE : :**
   1. A omen : relevant
   2. B propaganda : ineffective
   3. C deception : untrue
   4. D decoration : lavish
   5. E technology : widespread

3. **RESCUER : BRAVERY : :**
   1. A humanitarian : compassion
   2. B miser : stinginess
   3. C sovereign : tyranny
   4. D soliloquy : oration
   5. E executive : honesty

4. **HINT : SUBTLE : :**
   1. A allusion : informative
   2. B distraction : embarrassing
   3. C investigation : discreet
   4. D crisis : urgent
   5. E clue : necessary
Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**MODEL**

EAVIDSDROP : 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 show relationships between pairs of words.

**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

   The two pairs are alike because both involve an agent performing an action.

2. **BARBER : TRIM : :**
   - A teacher : assess
   - B model : promenade
   - C sibling : compete
   - D tailor : alter
   - E horde : eat

   The two pairs are alike because both involve body parts performing actions.

3. **SCHOLAR : STUDY : :**
   - A candidate : respond
   - B stock trader : depreciate
   - C philosopher : think
   - D emissary : serve
   - E radical : ostracize

   The two pairs are alike because both involve professional roles performing actions.

4. **EYES : SQUINT : :**
   - A toes : wiggle
   - B cheeks : blush
   - C fingers : tap
   - D fists : clench
   - E feet : examine

   The two pairs are alike because both involve body parts performing actions.

**ARCHITECT : DESIGN : :**

A attorney : exercise
B camouflage : survive
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The answer is C. An architect works to design buildings, and an actor works to portray characters.
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.
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**1 ORTHODONTIST : TEETH : :**
- A pediatrician : checkups
- B dermatologist : skin
- C pharmacist : drugstore
- D surgeon : scalpel
- E extrovert : crowd

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

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

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

2 **WEEP : GRIEF : :**

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

3 **FIDGET : ANXIETY : :**

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

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.

**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

**2 NIMBLE : AGILITY ::**

A bulky : lightness
B belligerent : love
C pessimistic : rejection
D fashionable : conceit
E ungainly : clumsiness

**3 LIMBER : FLEXIBILITY ::**

A unkempt : neatness
B arthritic : stiffness
C resolute : vengeance
D trusting : destiny
E harsh : authority

**4 RESOURCEFUL : INGENUITY ::**

A perceptive : intuition
B self-conscious : confidence
C benign : apathy
D arrogant : disobedience
E superfluous : skepticism
Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**MODEL**

POTTER : VASE ::

A admiral : submarine
B composer : symphony
C jockey : shovel
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 show relationships between pairs of words.

**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

2 **PASTEURIZE : MILK : :**
   A exterminate : spray
   B vaccinate : disease
   C purify : water
   D illuminate : electricity
   E inspect : food

3 **QUENCH : THIRST : :**
   A appreciate : assistance
   B connive : conspiracy
   C lose : weight
   D embrace : hardships
   E satisfy : hunger

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALOOF : RECEPTIVE : :</th>
<th>The answer is A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A deceitful : trustworthy</td>
<td>An aloof, or detached,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B negligent : safe</td>
<td>person is the opposite of a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C sophisticated : rural</td>
<td>receptive one, and a deceitful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D murky : opaque</td>
<td>person is the opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E rough : abrasive</td>
<td>of a trustworthy one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

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

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

4 **UNCOUTH : ELEGANCE : :**
   - A unsightly : vision
   - B unruly : self-restraint
   - C functional : efficiency
   - D unlikely : symmetry
   - E untimely : demise
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 : :  4. PLEASE : DELIGHT : :  
   A organize : prepare  
   B harass : annoy  
   C lunge : plunge  
   D shout : whimper  
   E originate : modify

   A imagine : design  
   B enhance : harm  
   C offend : disgust  
   D badger : coax  
   E sadden : disappoint
The analogies in this exercise show a part : whole relationship.

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 B, 2 C, 3 D, 4 C. Explanations appear in the Answer Key.

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 show relationships between pairs of words.

**Model**

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

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

**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

2. **UMPIRE** : **IMPARTIALITY** ::
   - A impostor : integrity
   - B manager : consistency
   - C braggart : modesty
   - D genius : apathy
   - E champion : prowess

3. **STUBBLE** : **COARSE** ::
   - A mustache : curly
   - B marble : smooth
   - C upheaval : sedate
   - D landscape : picturesque
   - E sandpaper : abrasive

4. **SPOOF** : **SATIRICAL** ::
   - A fallacy : illogical
   - B swamp : stagnant
   - C client : prospective
   - D ovation : tentative
   - E cliché : contemporary

The answer is C. A knight is a person who is chivalrous, and a nun is devout.
**Analogies**

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**Model**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCYTHE : MOW : :</th>
<th>The answer is C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A ladder : paint</td>
<td>A scythe is used only to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B plow : fertilize</td>
<td>mow grass or plants, and a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C crowbar : pry</td>
<td>crowbar is used only to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D wheelbarrow : stack</td>
<td>pry things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E hatchet : scrape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

2. **SOVEREIGN : GOVERN : :**
   - A manager : consult
   - B referee : officiate
   - C assistant : preside
   - D contender : falter
   - E pitcher : retrieve

3. **DOCTOR : DIAGNOSE : :**
   - A psychologist : conserve
   - B programmer : implement
   - C claims officer : enact
   - D accountant : calculate
   - E coach : ostracize

4. **WITNESS : TESTIFY : :**
   - A defendant : appeal
   - B prosecutor : question
   - C juror : disqualify
   - D magistrate : deny
   - E stenographer : propose

**TRANSPARENCY**

- The analogies in this exercise show an **agent : action** relationship.
- **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 D, 2 B, 3 D, 4 B. Explanations appear in the Answer Key.
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

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Analogies

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**Model**

**SWELL : PRIDE : :**

A shrink : embarrassment  
B seethe : fury  
C coddle : intolerance  
D repress : worthlessness  
E slander : indecision

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

2 **ADVOCATE : SUPPORT : :**
   A scowl : rejection  
   B grovel : weariness  
   C sulk : frustration  
   D denounce : condemnation  
   E ignore : concern

3 **RIDICULE : SCORN : :**
   A waver : certainty  
   B praise : approval  
   C defile : curiosity  
   D tantalize : longing  
   E idealize : envy

4 **FIGHT : HOSTILITY : :**
   A humiliate : jubilation  
   B reconcile : goodwill  
   C censure : horror  
   D excite : disruption  
   E sympathize : greed

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**ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE | Third Course | Daily Language Activities**
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 E, 2 A, 3 D, 4 E. Explanations appear in the Answer Key.

---

**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.

1 PISTON : CYLINDRICAL : :  
A soliloquy : talkative  
B force : centrifugal  
C examination : objective  
D triangle : congruent  
E planet : spherical

3 FORGER : ART : :  
A therapist : patient  
B blacksmith : iron  
C illustrator : drawings  
D plagiarist : literature  
E tanner : hide

2 FLOOD : RECEDE : :  
A inflammation : subside  
B germs : infest  
C apparition : transpire  
D competition : intensify  
E crowd : instigate

4 HASTEN : EAGERNESS : :  
A ogle : awe  
B smirk : nervousness  
C glance : solemnity  
D cope : confidence  
E hesitate : reluctance

---

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.
Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.

**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

**2** SOPPING : WETNESS : :  
A granular : lightness  
B arid : saltiness  
C sympathetic : compassion  
D musical : talent  
E plentiful : texture

**3** FERVENT : ENTHUSIASM : :  
A uncanny : conformity  
B superficial : appeal  
C uninterested : apathy  
D intelligent : awareness  
E stubborn : belligerence

**4** INFAMOUS : NOTORIETY : :  
A ruthless : tranquillity  
B venerable : respectability  
C outrageous : predictability  
D arrogant : excellence  
E voluntary : intention

Analogies show relationships between pairs of words.
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

2. **LIBERATE : HOSTAGE : :**
   
   A parole : criminal  
   B supervise : employee  
   C overthrow : tyrant  
   D evade : pursuer  
   E inspire : impostor

3. **SHUN : PERPETRATOR : :**
   
   A patronize : tourist  
   B ostracize : outcast  
   C demoralize : ruler  
   D emphasize : supremacy  
   E trivialize : knowledge

4. **COPYRIGHT : BOOK : :**
   
   A correct : misprint  
   B repeal : amendment  
   C enact : law  
   D patent : invention  
   E solicit : donation
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 : :**
   A court : tennis
   B library : novel
   C court : jury
   D chorus : tenor
   E theater : organ

2. **KINDLE : IGNITE : :**
   A endorse : withhold
   B manipulate : improve
   C oppress : submit
   D study : comprehend
   E capture : free

3. **INCITE : REBELLION : :**
   A cancel : flight
   B postpone : performance
   C instigate : strife
   D neglect : duties
   E improvise : solutions

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**

HYSTERICAN : 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

2. WANDER : TOPIC : : 
   A reverse : fortune
   B abandon : solution
   C detour : journey
   D drive : motorist
   E preview : novel

3. AIRPLANE : TURBULENCE : : 
   A factory : automation
   B automobile : collision
   C canoe : rapids
   D truck : gridlock
   E rowboat : waterfall

4. FORK : ROAD : : 
   A decision : life
   B utensil : dinner
   C path : staircase
   D dam : creek
   E climb : mountain
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 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

2 EXHAUST : RESOURCE ::
A abuse : adversary
B deplete : supply
C safeguard : health
D fatigue : body
E satisfy : emotion

3 CORRUPT : INTEGRITY ::
A wash : dirtiness
B remodel : home
C acknowledge : recognition
D discredit : reputation
E feed : nutrition

4 HAPHAZARD : RANDOM ::
A candid : blunt
B sober : serious
C systematic : orderly
D quarrelsome : sympathetic
E feeble : unpleasant