Analogies
Analogies test your ability to:

- Recognize the relationship between the words in a word pair
- Recognize when two word pairs display parallel relationships
To answer an analogy question you must:

• Formulate and recognize the relationship between the words in the given word pair

• Select the answer containing words related to one another in most nearly the same way

• Recognize when two word pairs display parallel relationships
Analogies look like this:

STEM:WORDS ::
A. First pair
B. Second pair
C. Third pair
D. Fourth pair
E. Fifth pair
In what ways could two words be related?

- The relationship will *always* have to do with the *meaning* of the words.
Examples of possible relationships

- Synonyms or antonyms
- A part to the whole
- A member to the category that contains it
- Cause to effect (or effect to cause)
- Varying degrees of a quantity or quality
- Object to function
Here is one example of each of these relationships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>INFANT: BABY</th>
<th>GROWN-UP: ??</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antonyms</td>
<td>BIG: SMALL</td>
<td>FULL: ??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part to whole</td>
<td>WHEEL: CAR</td>
<td>BRANCH: ??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member to Category</td>
<td>APPLE: FRUIT</td>
<td>CARROT: ??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause to Effect</td>
<td>SLIVER: PAIN</td>
<td>HEAT: ??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matters of Degree</td>
<td>WARM: HOT</td>
<td>COOL: ??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object to Function</td>
<td>TRUCK: TRANSPORT</td>
<td>OVEN: ??</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRACTICE

PLATOON:SOLDIER
HOT:SCALDING
STARVATION:BINGING
GILLS:BREATHING
PERSUASIVE:CONVINCING
SOCCER:SPORT
Approaches that may be helpful in answering analogy questions:

• Try to establish a precise relationship between the words in the given pair
• Form a sentence that captures the relationship between the two words
• Then look for the answer choice containing the word pair whose relationship is closest to that of the given pair and can be expressed in a similar fashion
Example

APPLE : FRUIT :: 
A. Salad : Mix
B. Orange: Banana
C. Juice : Can
D. Slice : Core
E. Carrot : Vegetable
How do you know if you have a good sentence?

- Look at the answer choices
- If more than one answer choice seems to fit, then your sentence is too general
- If none of them work, then your sentence is too specific
Example

PEN : WRITE ::
A. Pencil : Sharpen
B. Ink : Blue
C. Letter : Compose
D. Knife : Cut
E. Mistake : Erase
Helpful Approaches con’t:

- Pay attention to the order of the words in the pair
- Pay attention to the parts of speech
- The relationships you need to explain will be constant relationships
- Analogy questions are vocabulary intensive
- Remember that a single word can have several different meaning
- Never decide on the best answer without reading all the answer choices
- Practice recognizing and formulating relationships between word pairs
Practice

Mnemonic : Remember ::
A. Amnesiac : Forget
B. Euphoria : Relax
C. Nostril : Smell
D. Audio : Hear
E. Glasses : See
Answer

Mnemonic: Remember :: E. Glasses: See
Practice

EXCORIATE : ABRADE ::
A. Consent : Decree
B. Demur : Agree
C. Mar : Burnish
D. Eschew : Avoid
E. Proscribe : Support
EXCORIATE : ABR A D E ::
D. Eschew : Avoid
Practice

COBBLER : OXFORDS ::
A. Mason : Mortar
B. Lapidary : Stones
C. Haberdasher : Linen
D. Chandler : Candles
E. Agronomist : Fertilizer
Answer

COBBLER : OXFORDS ::
D. Chandler : Candles