TALENT & OLYMPIAD



Analogy

Introduction: Analogy means the similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based. For example: the analogy between the heart and a pump. It can also be stated as an inference or an argument from one particular to another particular, as opposed to deduction, induction, and abduction, where at least one of the premises or the conclusion is general. The word 'analogy' can also refer to the relation between the source and the target themselves, which is often, though not necessarily, a similarity, as in the biological notion of analogy.

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Small : Large (a) Capable : Proficient (c) Prime : (e) None of these Answer: (b) Explanation: (b) They are opposite to each other.

(b) Rich : Poor (d) None of these



Foresight: Futurity

(a) Write : Right (b) Tailor : Law (c) Footstep : Footprint (d) Compact : Clumsy (e) None of these Answer: (c) Explanation: (c) Both the words are synonymous.



(a) Glaring : Indistinct

(c) Obvious : Distinguished

(b) Overt: Hidden (d) Noticeable : Outstanding

(b) Need: Possess

(d) Jarring: Detest

(e) None of these Answer (d)

Explanation: (d) Both convey almost similar meaning.



Hang: Dangle

- (a) Fasten: Hold
- (c) Occupy: Want
- (e) None of these
- Answer: (a)

Explanation: (a) Both are synonymous.

	Habit: Rule		
الها	(a) Manage: Mishandle	(b) Handsome: Elegant	
	(c) Abhorrence: Fondness	(d) Love: Disgust	
	(e) None of these		
	Answer: (b)		
	Explanation: (b) Both are having	similar meaning.	
	Injury: Mishap		
	(a) Lucky: Sullen	(b) Befall : Happen	
	(c) Concordant: Strident	(d) Unsightly : Loathsome	
	(e) None of these		
	Answer: (d)		
	Explanation: (d) Both share the	same attribute.	
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	King : Crown		
	(a) Teacher : Chalk	(b) Priest : Mitre	
	(c) Sculptor : Chisel	(d) Soldier : Gun	
	(e) None of these		
	Answer: (b)		
	Explanation: (b) They share a cro	owing relation.	
	Harsh : Unmusical		
الربا	(a) Dislike : Hatred	(b) Fondness : Money	
	(c) Animal: Food	(d) World : Destroy	
	(e) None of these		
	Answer (a)		
	Explanation: (a) Both have simil	ar meaning.	
	Stain: Hon our		
	(a) Doubt: Reputation	(b) Blot: Escutcheon	
	(c) Slander: Integrity	(d) Lose : Fame	
	(e) None of these		
	Answer: (b)		
		ds have thing and quality relation.	
	Autumn: Wither		
	(a) Spring : Flower	(b) Summer : Tired	
	(c) Winter : Retreat	(d) Season : Change	

(e) None of these

Answer: (a) Explanation: (a) Both are words are related to result.

Dejected: Hopeless (a) Discretionary : Powerful (b) Elective : Optional (c) Above : Under (d) Flight : Move upward (e) None of these Answer: (b) Explanation: (b) They provide the correct synonym.



Air : Breath

(a) Water: Bath (b) Food : Eat (c) Wish : Boon (d) Money: Happy (e) None of these Answer: (b) Explanation: (b) Both these words are related to result.



Cry: Tear

(a) Hungry: Discomfort (b) Melancholy : Hurt (c) Sleep: Dream (d) Achievement: Success (e) None of these Answer: (d) Explanation: (d) Both these words provide the correct outcome.



Oral: Written

(a) Tracery: Richness (b) Classification: Coordination (c) Above: Under (d) Root: Source (e) None of these Answer: (c) Explanation: (c) Both provide the correct antonym.



Plagiarize: Borrow

(a) Purify : Filter (c) Explode: Ignite (e) None of these Answer: (d) Explanation: (d) Both have similar meaning.

(b) Pilfer: Steal (d) Extort: Obtain

PRAGTICE EXERCISE

Select the pair among the given choices which are the exact antonyms.

Ģ	Suspicious: Trustworthy (a) Tender: Lovable (c) Discover: Guess (e) None of these	(b) Conjecture : Deem (d) Assistance : Influence
Ģ	Debar: Begin (a) Furnish : Exhaust (c) Pertinent: Convenient (e) None of these	(b) Superficial : External (d) Rout: Provoke
Ģ	Disburse : Accumulate (a) Resonance : Rational (c) Embodiment: Ego (e) None of these	(b) Sermon: Homily (d) Impetuosity: Velocity
Ģ	Agitate: Assuage (a) Woe : Delight (c) liquefaction : Dissolution (e) None of these	(b) Solace : Deaden (d) Fathom : Search
Ģ	Impetuosity: Sluggishness (a) Amass: Hoard (c) Affliction: Trouble (e) None of these	(b) Squander: Dissipate (d) Crystallization: Liquefaction
Ģ	Slander : Decry (a) Praise: Eulogies (c) Animated :Sleepy (e) None of these	(b) Emancipation : Liberty (d) SneerJeer
Ģ	Nimble : Doltish (a) Disrupt: Shatter	(b) Simper: Smirk

(e) None of these

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Scoff : Appreciate

(a) Ridicule : Sneer (c) Bristly : Uneven (e) None of these

(b) Provoke ; Incense (d) Doltish : Clever

(b) Spruce : Ragged

(d) Grin : Sneer



Drudgery : Independence

- (a) Vigilance : Active (c) Shabby : Elegant
- (e) None of these

Colonize : Settle

(a) Sleuth: Shade (c) Austere : Mild (e) None of these (b) Lenient: Affable (d) Lustre: Glow

Select the pair among the given choices which are the exact synonyms.

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Possible: Likely

- (a) Forecast; Prophecy
- (c) Superior: Dominant
- (e) None of these

(b) Mystery : Occult (d) Entreaty: Adoration



Beggary: Penury

- (a) Sway: Rule
- (c) Conceivable: Feasible
- (e) None of these

(b) Authority: Capacity (d) Unequivocal: Positive



Awkward : Unpolished

- (a) Bluff: Coarse
- (c) Uncouth: Bluff

(b) Civil: Chivalrous

(e) None of these

(d) Gallant: Heroic



Possess: Obtain (a) Contestable: Doubtful

(b) Atheism: Egotism

(a) Saturate: Percolate

(d) Blame: Praise

(e) None of these

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Chance: May be

(c) Pervade: Fill

(e) None of these

(b) Diffuse: Exude(d) Defrayment: Discharge

(b) Inception: Outcome

(d) Idea: Dogma



Respite: Impetus

(a) Beneath: Under

- (c) Compulsory: Enforced
- (e) None of these



Opening : Closure

(a) Elective: Voluntary(c) Sequel: Result(a) None of these

(e) None of these

(b) Inscribed: Spoken(d) Organization: Systematization

Undistinguished : Uncommon

(a) Association: Individual(b) Mark able: Average(c) Allowance: Liberty(d) Ineffectiveness: Powerlessness

(e) None of these



Nimble : Clumsy

(a) Sluggish : Inert

- (c) Magnificent: Aristocrat
- (e) None of these

(d) Grandee : Dilatory

(b) Ignoble : Humble



Valiant: Timid

(a) Hesitant: Agitated(c) Infamous : Disreputable

(e) None of these

(b) Obsolete : Modern(d) Manifold :Sundry

Select the pair among the given choices which are related in the same way as the given words.

Ģ	Editor: Newspaper (a) Nurse: Hospital (c) Architect: Design (e) None of these	(b) Lecture: University (d) Teacher: School
Ģ	Island: Ocean (a) Forest: Valley (c) Hill: Stream (e) None of these	(b) Oasis : Desert (d) Tree : Field
Ģ	Sorrow: Death (a) Laugh: Cry (c) Confusion: Anger (e) None of these	(b) Happiness: Birth (d) Fear: Hate
Ģ	Room: House (a) Cockpit: Plane (c) Wheel: Car (e) None of these	(b) Cabin: Ship (d) Chair: Room
Ģ	Tiara: Head (a) Knapsack: Back (c) Noose: Neck (e) None of these	(b) Palm: Hand (d) Epaulet: Shoulder
Ģ	Whisper: Speak (a) Heat: Chill (c) Brush: Touch (e) None of these	(b) Request: Ask (d) Listen: Bear
Ģ	Tadpole : Frog (a) River: Sea (c) Star: Moon (e) None of these	(b) Caterpillar: Butterfly (d) Bee : Flower
	Umpire: Game	

(a) Prodigy: Wonder

(b) Chief : Banquet

(c) Legislator: Election

(e) None of these

(d) Moderator: Debate

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Treasure: Chest

- (a) Coins: Mint(c) Money: Account
- (e) None of these

(b) Cash: Vault(d) Finance: Exchequer



Torch: Liberty

(a) Balance: Equity

- (c) Balance: Equity
- (e) None of these

- (b) Scales: Justice
- (d) Weights: Measure

SHORT ANSWERS

1.	С	2.	А	3.	С	4.	А	5.	D	6.	С	7.	С	8.	D	9.	С	10.	С
11.	А	12.	С	13.	D	14.	D	15.	В	16.	В	17.	D	18.	А	19.	D	20.	В
21.	С	22.	В	23.	В	24.	В	25.	А	26.	В	27.	В	28.	D	29.	В	30.	В

ANSWERS WITH **EXPLANATIONS**

- 1. (c) Discover and guess are opposite to each other.
- **2.** (a) Furnish and exhaust are opposite to each other.
- **3.** (c) Embodiment and ego are antonyms.
- 4. (a) Woe and delight are antonyms.

5. (d) Crystallization and liquefaction are opposite to each other.

(c) Animated and sleepy are opposite to each o	other.
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7. (c) Lethargic and energetic are antonyms.

8. (d) Doltish and clever are opposite to each other.

9. (c) Shabby and elegant are antonyms.

10. (c) Austere and mild are opposite to each other.

11. (a) Forecast and prophecy are synonymous.

12. (c) Conceivable and feasible bear the same meaning.

13. (d) Gallant and heroic are synonyms.

14. (d) Blame and praise are synonymous.

15. (b) Diffuse and exude are synonymous.

16. (b) Inception and outcome are similar in meaning.

17. (d) Organization and systematization are synonymous.

18. (a) Association and individual are synonymous.

19. (d) Grandee and dilatory are synonymous.

20. (b) Obsolete and modern are similar in meaning.

21. (c) Architect and design are related to each other.

22. (b) Oasis and desert are related bearing a unique identity.

23. (b) Happiness and birth are symbolic to each other.

24. (b) Ship has big rooms and cabin is one of them, similar to rooms found in a house. Cabin and ship are jointly related to each other.

25. (a) Knapsack and back are related to each other as knapsack is a small rucksack used to carry on back.

- 26. (b) Request and ask have crowing relation.
- **27.** (b) Caterpillar and butterfly are the two stages of a same insect. Hence, they have basic relation and are interrelated.
- 28. (d) Moderator and debate are closely associated with each other as they share control and access.
- **29.** (b) Cash and vault are technically related to each other.
- 30. (b) Scales and justice are related to each other as they indicate final result or outcome.



- Analogy plays a significant role in problem solving.
- It is important in decision making.
- It helps to form a perception.
- It helps to expand memory.

- It helps to develop creativity and control emotion.
- It helps to tack le explanation and communication.

IMPORTANT TERMS

- Descriptive, in which one word describes the other word, as in Blue: Sky
- Part to whole, in which one word is a part or piece of the other, as in Arm: Body.
- Item to category, in which one word names something that falls into the group named by the other word, as in Milk: Beverage



- An analogy is a type of word problem that often appears on standardized tests.
- Your goal in solving an analogy is to find a word that correctly completes the second pair.
- At first glance, the words in an analogy may seem to have nothing to do with each other, but the words are always logically related.
- Both pairs of words have the same kind of relationship.
- To solve the analogy you need to find that relationship.

Here is an example:

apple: fruit :: carrot : vegetable

- Let's look more closely at the analogy. We should be able to see that apple is related to fruit in the same way that carrot is related to vegetable. In both cases, the first word is a member of the group of the second word-an apple is a kind of fruit; a carrot is a kind of vegetable.
- When we explain the relationship in a sentence, we have made a relationship sentence, a relationship, a connection, or a bridge between the two words.