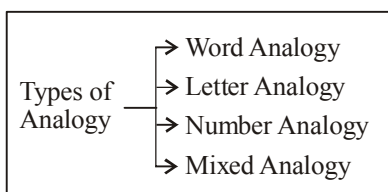
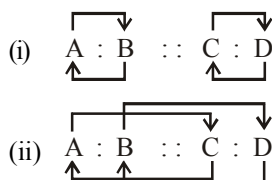


Analogy & Classification

ANALOGY

The meaning of analogy is 'similar properties' or similarity. If an object or word or digit or activity shows any similarity with another object or word or digit or activity in terms of properties, type, shape, size, trait etc., then the particular similarity will be called analogy. The relationship of analogy can be established in two ways :



WORD ANALOGY

In word analogy, candidates have to find the relationship between given words in a pair.

Remember

1. Tool & Object Based Analogy

This establishes a relationship between a tool and the object in which it works.

EXAMPLE

Scissors : Cloth

2. Synonym Based Analogy

In such type of analogy two words have similar meaning.

EXAMPLE

Huge : Gigantic

3. Worker & Tool Based Analogy

This establishes a relationship between a particular tool and the person of that particular profession who uses that tool.

EXAMPLE

Writer : Pen

4. Worker & Product Based Analogy

This type of analogy gives a relationship between a person of particular profession and his/her creations.

EXAMPLE

Writer : Book

5. Causes & Effect Based Analogy

In such type of analogy 1st word acts and the 2nd word is the effect of that action.

EXAMPLE

Work : Tiredness

6. Opposite Relationship (Antonym) Based Analogy

In such type of analogy the two words of the question pair are opposite in meaning.

EXAMPLE

Poor : Rich

7. Gender Based Analogy

In such type of analogy, one word is masculine and another word is feminine of it or It is a 'male and female' or 'sex' relationship.

EXAMPLE

Man : Woman

8. Classification Based Analogy

This type of analogy is based on biological, physical, chemical or any other classification. In such problems the 1st word may be classified by the 2nd word and vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Oxygen : Gas

9. Function Based Analogy

In such type of analogy, 2nd word describes the function of the 1st word.

EXAMPLE

Singer : Sings

10. Quantity and Unit Based Analogy

In such type of analogy 2nd word is the unit of the first word and vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Distance : Mile

11. Finished Product & Raw Material Based Analogy

In such type of analogy the 1st word is the raw material and 2nd word is the end product of that raw material and vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Yarn : Fabric

12. Utility Based Analogy

In such type of analogy the 2nd word shows the purpose of the 1st word or vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Pen : Writing

13. Symbolic Relationship Based Analogy

In such type of analogy, the 1st word is the symbol of the 2nd word and vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

White : Peace

14. Adult & Young One Based Analogy

In such type of analogy, the 1st word is the adult one and 2nd word is the young one of the 1st word or vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Cow : Calf

15. Subject & Specialist Based Analogy

In such type of analogy the 2nd word is the specialist of 1st word (subject) or vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Heart : Cardiologist

16. Habit Based Analogy

In this type of analogy 2nd word is the habit of 1st and vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Cat : Omnivorous

17. Instrument and Measurement Based Analogy

We see in this type of analogy, the 1st word is the instrument to measure the 2nd word and vice-versa:

EXAMPLE

Hygrometer : Humidity

18. Individual & Group Based Analogy

Second word is the group of 1st word (or vice-versa) in such type of analogy.

EXAMPLE

Cow : Herd

19. State & Capital Based Analogy

1st word is the state and 2nd word is the capital of that state (1st word) (or vice-versa) in the analogy like this.

EXAMPLE

Bihar : Patna

20. Analogy Based on Individual & Dwelling Place

In such type of analogy 1st word is the individual & 2nd word is the dwelling place of that individual (1st word) and vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Horse : Stable

21. Analogy Based on Worker and Working Place

In this type of analogy the 1st word represents a person of particular profession and 2nd word represents the working place of that person (1st word) and vice-versa.

EXAMPLE

Doctor : Hospital

22. Analogy Based on Topic Study

1st word is the study of the 2nd word (or vice-versa) in the analogy like this.

EXAMPLE

Birds : Ornithology

LETTER ANALOGY

In this, candidate has to find out the relationship between given letters or group of letters.

Analogy Based on Letters (or Meaningless Words)

Case I : Forward alphabetical sequence

EXAMPLE

CD : FG :: PQ : UV

Here, CD and FG are in the natural alphabetical sequence. Similarly, PQ & UV are in the natural alphabetical sequence.

Case II: Backward or Opposite alphabetical sequence

EXAMPLE

DC : GF :: QP : VU

In fact this case is opposite of case I

Case III: Vowel – Consonant relation

EXAMPLE

ATL : EVX :: IPR : ORS

Here, the 1st two words start with the 1st two vowels A & E and the next two words start with the next two vowels I & O. Last two letter of every word are consonants.

Case IV: Skip letter relation

EXAMPLE

ABC : FGH :: IJK : NOP

Here, between ABC & FGH two letters skip and they are D & E. Similarly,

between IJK & NOP two letters skip and they are L & M.

Case V: Jumbled letters relation

EXAMPLE

(i) LAIN : NAIL :: EVOL : LOVE

Here, the 1st term gets reversed to produce the 2nd term and similar relation is shown in between 3rd and 4th term.

□ *Shortcut Approach*

I: While solving the problems based on alphabet, you must have in your mind the exact positions of every letters of alphabet in forward order as well as in backward or reverse order as given below:

Letters positions in forward alphabetical order:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Letters positions in backward or reverse alphabetical order:

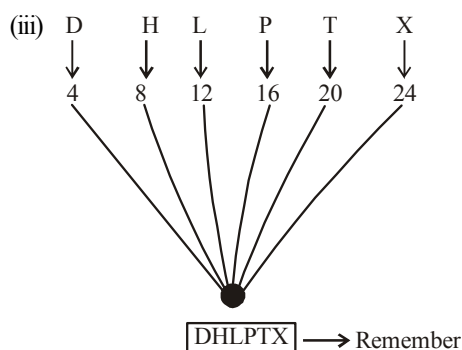
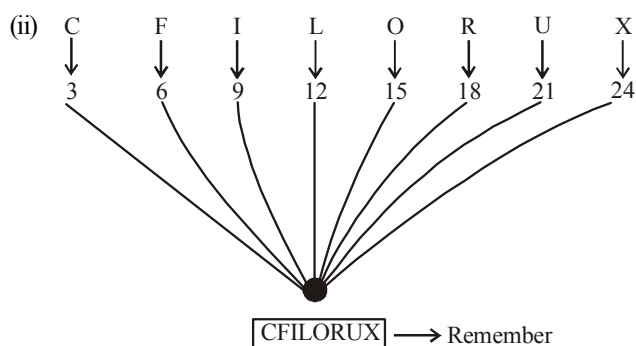
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K	J	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

II: Just keep in mind, the following positions of the letters in the English alphabet (forward order).

(i)	E	J	O	T	Y
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	5	10	15	20	25

EJOTY → Remember this word



NUMBER ANALOGY

In this, candidate has to find out the relationship the number or group of numbers.

Remember

- Even and Odd numbers
EXAMPLE 84 : 51 :: 72 : 37
 (Here, 84 & 72 are even and 51 & 37 are odd numbers respectively)
- Addition and subtraction of numbers.
EXAMPLE 234 : 9 :: 136 : 10
 (Here, $2+3+4=9$ and $1+3+6=10$)
- Multiplication and Division of numbers

EXAMPLE 3 : 21 :: 5 : 35

(Here, $3 \times 7 = 21$ and $5 \times 7 = 35$)

- Squares & Cubes of numbers

EXAMPLE 4 : 16 :: 8 : 64

(here, $4^2 = 16$ and $8^2 = 64$)

MIXED ANALOGY

In this, candidate has to find out the relationship between the given group of letters and a number on one side.

EXAMPLE AB : 12 :: CD :: 34

(Here, A B C D
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 1 2 3 4
 (positional (positional
 value) vlaue)

CLASSIFICATION

In classification we take out an element out of some given elements and the element to be taken out is different from the rest of the elements in terms of common properties, shapes, sizes, types, nature, colours, traits etc. In this way, the rest of the elements form a group and the element that has been taken out is not the member of that group as this single element does not possess the common quality to be possessed by rest of the elements.

Types of Classification

- (1) Letter/meaningless word based classification
- (2) Meaningful word based classification
- (3) Digit based classification
- (4) General knowledge based classification

1. Letter/Meaningless Word Based Classification

Such classifications are based on letters of English alphabet. So many groups of letters are given in the question in which one group is different from remaining groups and hence the different group will be our answer.

EXAMPLE

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) PQT | (b) UVY |
| (c) DEH | (d) IJN |
| (e) FGJ | |

Sol. (a) Here, P Q R S T
 ↓
 2 letter gap

- (b) U V W X Y
 ↓
 2 letter gap
- (c) D E F G H
 ↓
 2 letter gap
- (d) I J K L M N
 ↓
 3 letter gap
- (e) F G H I J
 ↓
 2 letter gap

2. Meaningful Words Based Classification

In such type of classification we have to take odd word out of the given group of meaningful words.

EXAMPLE

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) Slim | (b) Trims |
| (c) Greets | (d) Grid |
| (e) Fight | |

Sol. (a) Here, Sl i m Tr i ms
 ↓ ↓
 1 vowel 1 vowel

(c) Gr ee ts (d) Gr i d
 ↓ ↓
 2 vowels 1 vowel

(e) F i ght
 ↓
 1 vowel

3. Digit Based Classification

In such type of classifications digits or numbers are given to find out one number that is not a part of the group of remaining numbers.

EXAMPLE

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 122 | (b) 128 |
| (c) 199 | (d) 200 |
| (e) 388 | |

Sol. 199 is an odd number while all the other options are even numbers.

4. General Knowledge Based Classification

Such classification is done on the basis of our general knowledge. No doubts that this is a word based classification but without having general knowledge this type of questions can not be solved.

EXAMPLE

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Cat | (b) Dog |
| (c) Tiger | (d) Octopus |
| (e) Lion | |

Sol. Octopus is the only animal out of given options which is a water animal. Rest of the options are land animals.

Shortcut Approach

Step I : See all the given options with a serious eye.

Step II : Try to make relation of similarity among the given options.

Step III : Find out the one word not having the common similarity like other four options and that one word will be your answer.

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