1

Analogy

Analogy basically means "resemblance of one object to another in certain aspects." The aim of analogy is to test the candidate's ability to discover the relationship between the question pair and then to find the required pair of words which is most similar to that relationship.

Different types of questions covered in this chapter are as follows

- Analogous Pair Completion
- Direct or Simple Analogy
- Similar Word Selection
- Multiple Word Analogy
- Number Based Analogy
- Analogous Pair Selection
- Double Analogy
- Analogy Detection
- Letter Based Analogy

In this chapter, a question consists of words related to each other based on some logic and it is required to find a word/pair of words analogous to those given in the question

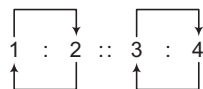*To solve these questions, following two simple steps are to be followed*

Step I The candidate is required to identify the relationship between the pair of numbers/letters/ words given.

Step II Find out the other pair such that the relationship between the third and the fourth numbers/letters/words is similar to the relationship that exists between the first and second numbers/letters/words.

Now, it is clear that analogy is established, when the two pairs on both the sides of the sign (::) bear the same relationship.

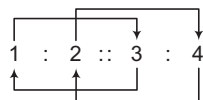*This analogical relationship can be established in two ways as follows*

1. **Basic Relation** *Basic relation is as follows*

$$1 \ : \ 2 \ :: \ 3 \ : \ 4$$

Here, the relation of 3 to 4 or 4 to 3 is the same as the relation of 1 to 2 or 2 to 1.

2. **Advanced Relation** *Advanced relation is as follows*

$$1 \ : \ 2 \ :: \ 3 \ : \ 4$$

Here, the relation of 2 to 4 or 4 to 2 is the same as the relation of 1 to 3 or 3 to 1. To have more clearty about analogical relationship, *let us consider the example given below*

Doctor : Hospital : : Teacher : School
(i)   (ii)

Now, just think over (i) and (ii). What relationship can you establish between these two?

If you go for a deeper analysis, you will find the following

(i) **Doctor : Hospital**

A 'doctor' works in a 'hospital'. It means 'hospital' is a working place for a 'doctor'.

Hence, *Doctor : Hospital* has worker and working place relationship.

(ii) **Teacher : School**

A 'teacher' works in a 'school'. It means 'school' is the working place for a 'teacher'.

Hence, *Teacher : School* has worker and working place relationship.

Clearly, it is observed that in both the cases (i) and (ii), the relationship is similar, *i.e.,* worker and working place relationship. Therefore, we can say that these two are analogical pairs.

Sometimes, these analogical relationships can be established as given below

Doctor : Teacher : : Hospital : School

Here, 'Doctor' is related to 'Hospital' in the same way as 'Teacher' is related to 'School'

(i) [Doctor : Hospital] and (ii) [Teacher : School] are actually different from each other but they are logically similar. These analogous relationships can be of several types depending upon the kind of relationship between the two objects of a pair.

Some most common types of analogous relationships are as follows

Synonymous Relationship

This type of relationship is established between the two words, when they convey the same meaning.

e.g., Abandon : Leave

'Abandon' means almost the same as 'Leave'. Hence, 'Abandon' is a synonym of 'Leave'.

Some more examples are given below

Dwelling	:	Abode	Vacant	:	Empty
Ban	:	Prohibition	House	:	Home
Idea	:	Notion	Contact	:	Meet
Endless	:	Eternal	Escape	:	Abscond
Kind	:	Benevolent	Enormous	:	Huge
Synthetic	:	Artificial	Encumber	:	Burden
Substitute	:	Replace	Dissipate	:	Squander
Fallacy	:	Illusion	Flaw	:	Defect
Assign	:	Allot	Dearth	:	Scarcity
Fierce	:	Violent	Mend	:	Repair
Brim	:	Edge	Sedate	:	Calm
Abduct	:	Kidnap			

Antonymous Relationship

This type of relationship is established between the two words, when they are opposite in meaning.

e.g., Kind : Cruel

'Kind' means the opposite of 'Cruel'. Hence, 'Kind' and 'Cruel' have antonymous relationship.

Some more examples are given below

Meet	:	Avoid	Never	:	Always
Scarcity	:	Abundance	Weak	:	Robust
Deep	:	Shallow	Advance	:	Retreat
Cordial	:	Hostile	Slim	:	Bulky
Chaos	:	Peace	Affirm	:	Deny
Gradual	:	Abrupt	Stale	:	Fresh
Final	:	Initial	Create	:	Destroy
Notice	:	Ignore	Rejoice	:	Mourn
Harsh	:	Gentle	Blunt	:	Sharp
Lethargy	:	Alertness	Kindle	:	Extinguish
Expand	:	Condense			

Individual and Group Relationship

When one word of the pair is the collective group of another word of the pair, then it is called individual and group relationship.

e.g., Cattle : Herd

     A group of 'Cattle' is called 'Herd'.

Some more examples are given below

Sheep	:	Flock	Goods	:	Stock
Fish	:	Shoal	Soldiers	:	Army
Termites	:	Colony	Pupils	:	Class
Riders	:	Cavalcade	Singer	:	Chorus
Grapes	:	Bunch	Sailors	:	Crew
Bees	:	Swarm	Players	:	Team
Robbers	:	Gang	Flowers	:	Bouquet
Ministers	:	Council	Pilgrims	:	Caravan
Rioters	:	Mob	Countries	:	League
Musicians	:	Band	People	:	Crowd
Chicken	:	Brood			

Intensity Relationship

When one word of the pair is of higher intensity than the other word of the pair, then it is called intensity relationship.

e.g., Quarrel : War

     'War' is of higher intensity than 'Quarrel'.

Some more examples are given below

Sink	:	Drown	Speak	:	Shout
Kindle	:	Burn	Anger	:	Rage
Refuse	:	Deny	Unhappy	:	Sad
Wish	:	Desire	Error	:	Blunder
Moist	:	Drench	Crime	:	Sin
Famous	:	Renowned			

Worker and Product Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the working professionals and the other word of the pair represents their final product, then it is called worker and product relationship.

e.g., Author : Book

     An author writes a book. It means 'Book' is the product of 'Author'.

Some more examples are given below

Poet	:	Poem	Cobbler	:	Shoes
Producer	:	Film	Editor	:	Newspaper
Choreographer	:	Ballet	Tailor	:	Clothes
Dramatist	:	Play	Chef	:	Food
Farmer	:	Crop	Sculptor	:	Bust
Carpenter	:	Furniture	Goldsmith	:	Ornaments
Mason	:	Wall	Architect	:	Design

Worker and Tool Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the working professionals and the other word of the pair is the tool used for their working, then it is called worker and tool relationship.

e.g., Chef : Knife

     'Knife' is a tool used by 'Chef'.

Some more examples are given below

Surgeon	:	Scalpel	Tailor	:	Needle
Labourer	:	Spade	Author	:	Pen
Blacksmith	:	Anvil	Soldier	:	Gun
Farmer	:	Plough	Sculptor	:	Chisel
Warrior	:	Sword	Woodcutter	:	Axe
Mason	:	Plumb line	Carpenter	:	Saw
Doctor	:	Stethoscope	Gardener	:	Harrow

Product and Raw Material Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the raw material used for the formation of the product given in the other word of the pair, then it is called product and raw material relationship.

e.g., Furniture : Wood

     'Furniture' is made of 'Wood'.

Some more examples are given below

Jaggery	:	Sugarcane	Book	:	Paper
Paper	:	Pulp	Road	:	Asphalt
Shoes	:	Leather	Rubber	:	Latex
Jewellery	:	Gold	Prism	:	Glass
Cloth	:	Fibre	Furniture	:	Wood
Omelette	:	Egg	Linen	:	Flax
Sack	:	Jute	Wall	:	Brick
Fabric	:	Yarn	Pullover	:	Wool
Metal	:	Ore	Oil	:	Seed

Part and Whole Relationship

When one word of the pair represents a single part of the whole object given in other word of the pair, then it is called part and whole relationship.

e.g., Computer : Hard Disk

     'Hard Disk' is a part of 'Computer'.

Some more examples are given below

Fan	:	Blade	Bicycle	:	Pedal
Cart	:	Wheel	Pen	:	Nib
Circle	:	Arc	Class	:	Student
House	:	Room	Car	:	Steering
Clock	:	Needle	Book	:	Chapter
Aeroplane	:	Cockpit			

Worker and Working Place Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the working professional and the other word of the pair their working place, then it is called worker and working place relationship.

e.g., Clerk : Office

> A 'Clerk' works in a 'Office'.

Some more examples are given below

Warrior	:	Battle field	**Teacher**	:	School
Doctor	:	Hospital	**Beautician**	:	Parlour
Gambler	:	Casino	**Engineer**	:	Site
Worker	:	Factory	**Painter**	:	Gallery
Mechanic	:	Garage	**Farmer**	:	Field
Chef	:	Kitchen	**Actor**	:	Stage
Scientist	:	Laboratory	**Astronomer**	:	Observatory
Waiter	:	Restaurant	**Servant**	:	House
Umpire	:	Pitch	**Artist**	:	Theatre
Lawyer	:	Court			

Tool and Action Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the tool and the other word of the pair gives its function/action, then it is called tool and action relationship.

e.g., Knife : Cut

> A 'Knife' is used for 'Cutting'.

Some more examples are given below

Gun	:	Shoot	**Spoon**	:	Feed
Axe	:	Grind	**Shovel**	:	Scoop
Microscope	:	Magnify	**Spade**	:	Dig
Pen	:	Write	**Auger**	:	Bore
Needle	:	Sew	**Binocular**	:	View
Tongs	:	Hold	**Spanner**	:	Grip
Loudspeaker	:	Amplify	**Shield**	:	Guard
Oar	:	Row	**Chisel**	:	Carve

Pair Relationship

When the two words form a genuine pair, then it is called a pair relationship.

e.g., Lock : Key

> 'Lock' and 'Key' make pair.

Some more examples are given below

Question	:	Answer
Pencil	:	Eraser
Shoes	:	Socks
Horse	:	Carriage
Chair	:	Table
Door	:	Window
Saree	:	Blouse
Cup	:	Saucer
Shirt	:	Trousers

Study and Topic Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the branch of study and the other word gives the topic of study of that branch, then it is called study and topic relationship.

e.g., Pathology : Diseases

> 'Pathology' is the study of 'Diseases'.

Some more examples are given below

Botany	:	Plants	**Virology**	:	Viruses
Oology	:	Eggs	**Concology**	:	Shells
Archaeology	:	Artifacts	**Zoology**	:	Animals
Onomatology	:	Names	**Palaeography**	:	Writings
Astrology	:	Planets	**Craniology**	:	Skull
Ornithology	:	Birds	**Anthropology**	:	Man
Entomology	:	Insects	**Seismology**	:	Earthquakes
Palaeontology	:	Fossils	**Cardiology**	:	Heart
Pedology	:	Soil	**Physiology**	:	Body

Animal and Movement Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the animal name and other word of the pair represents its movement, then it is called animal and movement relationship.

e.g., Donkey : Trot

> 'Trot' is the name given to the movement of the 'Donkey'.

Some more examples are given below

Rabbit	:	Leap	**Mouse**	:	Scamper
Horse	:	Gallop	**Lion**	:	Prowl
Lamb	:	Frisk	**Bear**	:	Lumber
Cock	:	Strut	**Elephant**	:	Amble
Bird	:	Fly	**Eagle**	:	Swoop
Owl	:	Flit	**Duck**	:	Waddle

Animal/Thing and Sound Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the sound produced by the animal/thing given in the other word of the pair, then it is called animal/thing and sound relationship.

e.g., Elephant : Trumpet

> Trumpet' is the sound produced by 'elephant'.

Some more examples are given below

Lion	:	Roar	**Donkey**	:	Bray
Rain	:	Patter	**Sparrow**	:	Chirp
Dog	:	Bark	**Goat**	:	Bleat
Hen	:	Cackle	**Drum**	:	Beat
Bells	:	Chime	**Bee**	:	Hum
Horse	:	Neigh	**Mice**	:	Squeak
Cat	:	Mew	**Camel**	:	Grunt
Thunder	:	Roar	**Owl**	:	Hoot
Snake	:	Hiss	**Duck**	:	Quack
Leaves	:	Rustle	**Frog**	:	Croak

Analogy

Individual/Thing and Class Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the class of the other word, then it is called individual/thing and class relationship.

e.g.,   Lizard : Reptile

'Lizard' belongs to the class of 'Reptiles'.

Some more examples are given below

Frog	:	Amphibian	**Pen**	:	Stationery
Rat	:	Rodent	**Man**	:	Mammal
Snake	:	Reptile	**Cup**	:	Crockery
Shirt	:	Garment	**Curtain**	:	Drapery
Whale	:	Mammal	**Ostrich**	:	Bird
Chair	:	Furniture	**Butterfly**	:	Insect

Individual and Dwelling Place Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the dwelling place of the individuals given in the other word of the pair, then it is called individual and dwelling place relationship.

e.g.,   Mouse : Hole

A 'Mouse' lives in a 'Hole'.

Some more examples are given below

Nun	:	Convent	**Peasant**	:	Cottage
Soldier	:	Barracks	**Bee**	:	Hive
Bird	:	Nest	**Eagle**	:	Eyrie
Lion	:	Den	**Spider**	:	Web
Lunatic	:	Asylum	**Pig**	:	Sty
Eskimo	:	Igloo	**Knight**	:	Mansion
Hare	:	Burrow	**Gypsy**	:	Caravan
Owl	:	Barn	**King**	:	Palace
Horse	:	Stable	**Cow**	:	Pen/Byre
Monk	:	Monastery	**Convict**	:	Prison

Animal/Things and Keeping Place Relationship

When one word of the pair is the keeping place of the animal/thing given in other word of the pair, then it is called animal/thing and keeping place relationship.

e.g.,   Grains : Granary

'Grains' are kept in 'Granary'.

Some more examples are given below

Medicine	:	Dispensary	**Bees**	:	Apiary
Birds	:	Aviary	**Animals**	:	Zoo
Fish	:	Aquarium	**Wine**	:	Cellar
Patient	:	Hospital	**Aeroplane**	:	Hangar
Clothes	:	Wardrobe	**Guns**	:	Armoury
Car	:	Garage			

Games and Playing Place Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the place for playing the game given in the other word of the pair, then it is called games and playing place relationship.

e.g.,   Cricket : Pitch

'Cricket' is played on the 'Pitch'.

Some more examples are given below

Race	:	Track	**Tennis**	:	Court
Exercise	:	Gymnasium	**Hockey**	:	Ground
Skating	:	Rink	**Boxing**	:	Ring
Badminton	:	Court	**Wrestling**	:	Arena
Athletics	:	Stadium			

Male and Female Relationship

When two words of the pair represents male and female gender of each other, then it is called male and female relationship.

e.g.,   Man : Woman

'Man' is the male while 'Woman' is the female.

Some more examples are given below

Dog	:	Bitch	**Horse**	:	Mare
Bull	:	Cow	**Bullock**	:	Heifer
Cock	:	Hen	**Stag**	:	Doe
Lion	:	Lioness	**Wizard**	:	Witch
Monk	:	Nun	**Earl**	:	Countess
Gander	:	Goose	**Bachelor**	:	Spinster
Drone	:	Bee	**Colt**	:	Filly
Nephew	:	Niece	**Son**	:	Daughter
Brother	:	Sister	**Master**	:	Mistress
Fox	:	Vixen	**Drake**	:	Duck

Animal and Young One Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the name given to the young ones of the animals given in other word of the pair, then it is called animal and young one relationship.

e.g.,   Frog : Tadpole

'Tadpole' is the young one of 'Frog'.

Some more examples are given below

Cat	:	Kitten	**Dog**	:	Puppy
Deer	:	Fawn	**Duck**	:	Duckling
Swan	:	Cygnet	**Man**	:	Child
Stag	:	Fawn	**Insect**	:	Larva
Hen	:	Chick	**Lion**	:	Cub
Tiger	:	Cub	**Sheep**	:	Lamb
Bear	:	Cub	**Horse**	:	Colt/Filly/Foal
Butterfly	:	Caterpillar	**Cockroach**	:	Nymph

Quantity and Unit Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the unit used for the representation of the quantity given in other word of the pair, then it is called quantity and unit relationship.

e.g., Force : Newton

'Newton' is the unit of 'Force'.

Some more examples are given below

Length	:	Metre	Mass	:	Kilogram
Time	:	Seconds	Temperature	:	Degree
Volume	:	Litre	Current	:	Ampere
Resistance	:	Ohm	Angle	:	Radian
Work	:	Joule	Energy	:	Joule
Power	:	Watt	Potential	:	Volt
Pressure	:	Pascal	Area	:	Hectare

Instrument and Measurement Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the instrument used for the measurement of other word, then it is called instrument and measurement relationship.

e.g., Scale : Length

'Scale' is an instrument used to measure 'Length'.

Some more examples are given below

Balance	:	Mass
Thermometer	:	Temperature
Odometer	:	Speed
Anemometer	:	Wind
Screw Gauge	:	Thickness
Ammeter	:	Current
Seismograph	:	Earthquakes
Taseometer	:	Strains
Sphygmomanometer	:	Blood Pressure

Country and Capital Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the capital of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and capital relationship.

e.g., India : Delhi

'Delhi' is the capital of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Japan	:	Tokyo	UK	:	London
USA	:	Washington DC	Iraq	:	Baghdad
Egypt	:	Cairo	Pakistan	:	Islamabad
Spain	:	Madrid	Canada	:	Ottawa
Greece	:	Athens	Italy	:	Rome
Nepal	:	Kathmandu	China	:	Beijing
Iran	:	Tehran	Russia	:	Moscow
Kenya	:	Nairobi	Denmark	:	Copenhagen
Afghanistan	:	Kabul	Thailand	:	Bangkok
Norway	:	Oslo	Cuba	:	Havana

State and Capital Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the capital of the state given in other word of the pair, then it is called state and capital relationship.

e.g., Bihar : Patna

'Patna' is the capital of 'Bihar'.

Some more examples are given below

UP	:	Lucknow
Asom	:	Dispur
Rajasthan	:	Jaipur
Sikkim	:	Gangtok
Gujarat	:	Gandhi Nagar
Kerala	:	Thriuvananthapuram
Nagaland	:	Kohima
Meghalaya	:	Shillong
Andhra Pradesh	:	Hyderabad
Himachal Pradesh	:	Shimla
Tamil Nadu	:	Chennai
Karnataka	:	Bengaluru
Odisha	:	Bhubaneshwar

Country and Currency Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the currency of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and currency relationship.

e.g., India : Rupee

'Rupee' is the currency of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

USA	:	Dollar	Australia	:	Dollar
Japan	:	Yen	UK	:	Pound
Russia	:	Ruble	Sweden	:	Krona
Spain	:	Peseta	Netherlands	:	Guilder
Argentina	:	Peso	Greece	:	Euro
Myanmar	:	Kyat	Iran	:	Rial
Iraq	:	Dinar	Thailand	:	Baht
UAE	:	Dirham	Kuwait	:	Dinar
South Korea	:	Won			

Country and Continent Relationship

When one word of the pair represents a continent and the other word gives the name of a country which is a part of the given continent, then it is called country and continent relationship.

e.g., India : Asia

'India' is the part of 'Asia'.

Some more examples are given below

France	:	Europe	Canada	:	North America
Pakistan	:	Asia	Ghana	:	Africa
Brazil	:	South America	Zimbabwe	:	Africa

Analogy

Country and Parliament Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the parliament of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and parliament relationship.

e.g., Japan : Diet

> 'Diet' is the name of parliament of 'Japan'.

Some more examples are given below

Australia	:	Federal Parliament
India	:	Parliament
Bhutan	:	Tshogdu
Canada	:	House of commous and Assembly senate
Denmark	:	Folketing
Iran	:	Majlis
Israel	:	Knesset
Mongolia	:	Khural
Norway	:	Stortling
Poland	:	Sejm
Spain	:	Cortes Generales
Russia	:	Duma
Malaysia	:	Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara
Maldives	:	Majlis
Sweden	:	Riksdag
USA	:	Congress
Afghanistan	:	Shora

Country and National Emblem Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the national emblem of the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and national emblem relationship.

e.g., Australia : Kangaroo

> 'Kangaroo' is the national emblem of 'Australia'.

Some more examples are given below

Norway	:	Lion	Pakistan	:	Crescent
France	:	Lily	Germany	:	Corn Flower
Sri Lanka	:	Sword and Lion	India	:	Lion Capital
Japan	:	Chrysanthemum	Ireland	:	Shamrock
USA	:	Golden Rod	Denmark	:	Beach
Spain	:	Eagle	UK	:	Rose
Italy	:	White Lily	Canada	:	White Lily

Country and Official Book Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the official book of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and official book relationship.

e.g., Blue Book : Britain

> 'Blue Book' is the official report of the 'British Government'.

Some more examples are given below

Green Book	:	Italy	White Book	:	China
Yellow Book	:	France	Gray Book	:	Japan/Belgium
Orange Book	:	Netherlands			

Sign and Symbol Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the sign of the symbol given in the other word of the pair, then it is called sign and symbol relationship.

e.g., Black Flag : Protest

> 'Black Flag' is the sign of 'Protest'.

Some more examples are given below

Dove	:	Peace	Wheel	:	Progress
White Flag	:	Truce	Red	:	Danger
Red Flag	:	Danger/Revolution	Green Light	:	Clear
Red Light	:	Stop	Star	:	Rank
Red Triangle	:	Family Planning	Black	:	Sorrow
Red Cross	:	Hospital	Swastika	:	Fortune

Countries and National Monuments Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the national monument of the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and national monument relationship.

e.g., Emperical Palace : Japan

> 'Emperical Palace' is the national monument of 'Japan'.

Some more examples are given below

Eiffel Tower	:	France	Kermlin	:	Moscow
Pyramid	:	Egypt	Opera House	:	Australia
Tajmahal	:	India	Kinder Disk	:	Denmark

➥ City and monuments/important places relationship also exists in the same manner.

Countries and Newspaper Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the newspaper of the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and newspaper relationship.

e.g., India : Times of India

> 'Times of India' is an 'Indian' newspaper.

Some more examples are given below

Pakistan	:	Dawn	USA	:	Daily News
Britain	:	Daily Mirror	China	:	People's Daily
India	:	The Hindu			

Countries and News Agencies Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the news agency of the country given in the other word of the pair then it is called country and news agency relationship.

e.g., India : PTI

> 'PTI' is an 'Indian' news agency.

Some more examples are given below

Iran	:	Irna
Britain	:	Reuters
China	:	Xin-hua
Afghanistan	:	Khaama
Indonesia	:	Antara

Country and National Game Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the national game of the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and national game relationship.

e.g., India : Hockey

'Hockey' is the national game of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Britain	:	Cricket	**Japan**	:	Judo
Pakistan	:	Hockey	**USA**	:	Baseball
Spain	:	Bull Fighting	**China**	:	Table Tennis

Country and National Flower Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the national flower of the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and national flower relationship.

e.g., India : Lotus

'Lotus' is the national flower of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

UK	:	Rose	**France**	:	Iris
Germany	:	Knapweed	**Ireland**	:	Shamrock
Australia	:	Golden Wattle	**Canada**	:	Maple Leaf
Hongkong	:	Orchid	**Portugal**	:	Lavender

Country and National Animal Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the national animal of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and national animal relationship.

e.g., India : Tiger

'Tiger' is the national animal of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Australia	:	Kangaroo	**Japan**	:	Ibis
UK	:	Robin Redbrest	**Canada**	:	Weaver

Country and River Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the river which flows through the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and river relationship.

e.g., India : Ganga

'Ganga' is a river that flows in 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

China	:	Hwang Ho
Italy	:	Tiber
Britain	:	Thames
Austria	:	Danube
India	:	Gomti

Country and Intelligence Agencies Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the intelligence agency of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and intelligence agency relationship.

e.g., India : CBI

'CBI' is the intelligence agency of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Israel	:	Mossad	**Egypt**	:	Mukhabarat
Russia	:	KGB	**Pakistan**	:	ISI
Australia	:	ASIS	**USA**	:	CIA

Country and Tribes Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of tribe living in the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and tribes relationship.

e.g., India : Bheel

'Bheel' is a tribe of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Canada	:	Eskimo	**New Zealand**	:	Maori
USA	:	Red Indians	**Malaysia**	:	Semang

Relationship Based on City's Location on the River Banks

When one word of the pair gives the name of the city situated on the bank of the river given in other word of the pair, then it is called relationship based on city's location on the river banks.

e.g., London : Thames

'London' is located on the bank of river 'Thames'.

Some more examples are given below

Lucknow	:	Gomti	**Paris**	:	Seine
Rome	:	Tiber	**Delhi**	:	Yamuna
New York	:	Hudson			

Country and Ports Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of port located in the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and port relationship.

e.g., India : Mumbai

'Mumbai' is a port located in 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Australia	:	Sydney
Bangladesh	:	Chittagong
China	:	Shanghai
Japan	:	Yokohama

State and High Court Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the city, where the high court of the state given in the other word of the pair is located, then it is called state and high court relationship.

e.g.,   Bihar : Patna

High Court of 'Bihar' is located in 'Patna'.

Some more examples are given below

UP	: Allahabad	**Uttarakhand**	: Nainital
Rajasthan	: Jodhpur	**Madhya Pradesh**	: Jabalpur

Inventors and Inventions Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the inventor of the invention given in the other word of the pair, then it is called inventor and invention relationship.

e.g.,   Television : John Baird

'John Baird' is the inventor of 'Television'.

Some more examples are given below

Telephone	: Graham Bell	**Telescope**	: Galilio
Bicycle	: Mac Millian	**Fountain Pen**	: Waterman

Religion and Worship Place Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the worship place of the religion given in other word of the pair, then it is called religion and worship place relationship.

e.g.,   Hindu : Temple

'Temple' is the worship place for 'Hindus'.

Some more examples are given below

Sikhs	: Gurudwara	**Christians**	: Church
Muslims	: Mosque	**Jews**	: Synagogue

Religion and Religious Book Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of religious book of the religion given in other word of the pair, then it is called religion and religious book relationship.

e.g.,   Hindu : Ramayana

'Ramayana' is the religious book of 'Hindus'.

Some more examples are given below

Muslims	: Quran	**Christians**	: Bible
Jews	: Torah	**Parsi**	: Gathas of Zarathushtra

City and Founder Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the founder of the city given in other word of the pair, then it is called city and founder relationship.

e.g.,   Srinagar : Ashoka

'Ashoka' was the founder of 'Srinagar'.

Some more examples are given below

Jaipur	: Savai Man Singh	**Agra**	: Sikander Lodi
Amritsar	: Guru Ramdas	**Firozabad**	: Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Dynasty and Founder Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the founder of the dynasty given in other word of the pair, then it is called dynasty and founder relationship.

e.g.,   Mughal Dynasty : Babar

'Mughal Dynasty' was founded by 'Babar'.

Some more examples are given below

Gupta Dynasty	:	Chandraga gupt I
Sur Dynasty	:	Shershah
Maurya Dynasty	:	Chandragupta Maurya
Slave Dynasty	:	Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Sports and Players Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the player associated with the sport given in other word of the pair, then it is called sport player relationship.

e.g.,   Cricket : Virat Kohli

'Virat Kohli' plays the game of 'Cricket'.

Some more examples are given below

Tennis	:	Sania Mirza
Badminton	:	Sania Nehwal
Cricket	:	Mithali Raj
Hockey	:	Sandeep Singh

Sports and Sports Terms Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the sports term which is associated with the sport given in other word of the pair, then it is called sports and sports term relationship.

e.g.,   LBW : Cricket

'LBW' is the term used in the game of 'Cricket'.

Some more examples are given below

Smash	:	Badminton/Tennis
Penalty Corner	:	Hockey
Diamond	:	Baseball
Deuce	:	Tennis

Persons and Specialised Field Relationship

When two words of the pair give the name of the person and the field with which that person is associated, then it is called person and specialised field relationship.

e.g.,   Amitabh Bachchan : Films

'Amitabh Bachchan' is a film actor and hence he is associated with 'Films'.

Some more examples are given below

Uma Sharma	:	Dance
Rajdeep Sardesai	:	Media
Anil Ambani	:	Business
Sachin Tendulkar	:	Cricket
Sushma Swaraj	:	Politics

Famous Personalities and Country Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of a famous personality associated with the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called famous personality and country relationship.

e.g.,   Anna Hazare : India

'Anna Hazare' is a famous social activist of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Imran Khan	:	Pakistan	**Bill Clinton** :	USA
Chetan Bhagat	:	India	**Maradona** :	Argentina

Sports and Cups/Trophies Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the cup/trophy associated with the sport given in the other word of the pair, then it is called sports and cups/trophis relationship.

e.g.,   Golf : Ryder Cup

'Ryder Cup' is an award or cup which is given to the winner in 'Golf'.

Some more examples are given below

Cricket	:	Duleep Trophy
Football	:	Durand Cup
Hockey	:	Dhyan Chand Trophy
Badminton	:	Uber Cup

Awards and Field Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the award associated with the field given in other word of the pair, then it is called award and field relationship.

e.g.,   Booker Award : Literature

In the given relationship, first is award and the second is field i.e., 'Booker Award' is given in the field of 'Literature'.

Some more examples are given below

Gramy Award	:	Music
Oscar Award	:	Film
Dada Sahab Phalke Award	:	Film
Global Award	:	Environment

Country and National Sign Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the national sign of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and national sign relationship.

e.g.,   India : Ashoka Chakra

'Ashoka Chakra' is the national sign of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Spain	:	Eagle
France	:	Lily
Iran	:	Rose
Australia	:	Golden Wattle

Country and Place Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of a place situated in the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and place relationship.

e.g.,   UK : Buckingham Palace

'Buckingham Palace' is a place situated in United Kingdom (UK).

Some more examples are given below

USA	:	White House
Australia	:	Opera House
Italy	:	Saint Peter's Church
Russia	:	Red Square

City and Industries Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of industry for which the country given in other word of the pair is famous, then it is called city and industry relationship.

e.g.,   Detroit : Automobiles

'Detroit' is famous city for 'Automobiles' Industry.

Some more examples are given below

Hollywood	:	Film making
Manchester	:	Cotton Clothes
Johannes Burg	:	Gold Mining
Pitts Burgh	:	Steel

India and National Symbol Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of national item of India given in other word of the pair, then it is called India and national symbol relationship.

e.g.,   Sport : Hockey

'Hockey' is the national 'Sport of India'.

Some more examples are given below

River	:	Ganga	**Animal**	:	Tiger
Sweet	:	Jalebi	**Bird**	:	Peacock
Flower	:	Lotus			

Monuments and Place Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the place, where the monument given in other word of the pair is situated, then it is called monument and place relationship.

e.g.,   Taj Mahal : Agra

'Taj Mahal' is a monument of India which is situated in Agra.

Some more examples are given below

Hawa Mahal	:	Jaipur
Jahaz Mahal	:	Mehrauli
Man Mahal	:	Gwalior
Victoria Mahal	:	Kolkata

Flag and Meaning Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the type of flag and the other word of the pair gives what the flag symbolises, then it is called flag and meaning relationship.

e.g., Yellow Flag : Ambulance (Ambulance carrying a person suffering from infection)

Here, first is the symbol used to denote the second.

Some more examples are given below

Black Flag	:	Against	Red Flag	:	Revolution
White Flag	:	Surrender	Brown Flag	:	National Sorrow

Students must keep in mind that basis of word relationships are taken from

- History
- Politics
- Economics
- Science and Technology
- Geography
- Art and Culture
- Sports
- Awards
- Social Facts
- Current Affairs

Problems based on analogy are asked in different formats in various competitive exams where the candidate is required to either find out the similar analogous pair or to complete the given analogous pair. Sometimes, the candidate is required to find out the type of analogy shared by the given words. Based on this, we have classified analogy based into following types.

Type 1 Analogous Pair Completion

In such type of analogical problems, two pairs of words are given and the words in the first pair are related to each other in a particular way. The candidate is required to find out the relationship between the first two words and pick the word from the given options which bears exactly the same relationship to the third word, as the first two bear. Sometimes, fourth word is given and third word has to be selected from the given alternatives.

The solved examples given below will give you clear cut idea about such type of problems

Directions (Example Nos. 1-10) *Find out the relationship between the first two words and choose the missing word from the given alternatives. which bears the same relationship to the third/ fourth word, as the first two bear.*

Ex **1** Apple : Fruit : : Potato : ?
   (a) Flower　　(b) Fruit
   (c) Sweet　　(d) Root

Sol. (*d*) 'Apple' is a 'Fruit' and similarly 'Potato' is a modified 'Root'.

Ex **2** Dearth : Scarcity : : Substitute : ?
   (a) Rumor　　(b) Assume
   (c) Replace　　(d) Destroy

Sol. (*c*) 'Dearth' is the synonym of 'Scarcity' and similarly 'Substitute' is the synonym of 'Replace'.

Ex **3** Chaos : Peace : : Lanky : ?
   (a) Short　　(b) Lengthy
   (c) Great　　(d) Fine

Sol. (*a*) 'Chaos' is the antonym of 'Peace' and similarly 'Lanky' is the antonym of 'Short'.

Ex **4** Thunder : Rain : : ? : Night
   (a) Dus　　(b) Dark
   (c) Evening　　(d) Dusk

Sol. (*d*) 'Rain' is followed by 'Thunder' and similarly 'Night' follows Dusk.

Ex **5** Page : Book : : Leaf : ?
   (a) Forest　(b) Root　(c) Red　(d) Tree

Sol. (*d*) 'Page' is the part of 'Book' and similarly 'Leaf' is the part of 'Tree'.

Ex **6** Eye : See : : Leg : ?
   (a) Write　(b) Breath　(c) Walk　(d) Hear

Sol. (*c*) 'Eye' is the part of body which is used to 'See' and in the same way 'Leg' is the part of body which is used to 'Walk'.

Ex **7** Tadpole : ? : : Caterpillar : Butterfly
   [SSC (Steno) 2013]
   (a) Crow　　(b) Goose
   (c) Fish　　(d) Frog

Sol. (*d*) 'Caterpillar' is the youngone of 'Butterfly' Similarly, Tadpole is the youngone of 'Frog.'

Ex **8** Plant : Seed :: ? : Bud
   (a) Leaf　　(b) Twig
   (c) Flower　　(d) Fruit

Sol. (*c*) As, grown form of 'Seed' is 'Plant', similarly grown form of 'Bud' is Flower.

Ex **9** Cobbler : Leather :: Carpenter : ?
[SSC (10+2) 2013]
(a) Furniture
(b) Wood
(c) Hammer
(d) Chair

Sol. (*b*) As, 'Cobbler' uses 'Leather' to make shoes, etc., similarly 'Carpenter' uses 'wood' to make Furniture.

Ex **10** Video : Cassette : : Computer : ?
[IBPS (Clerk) 2013]
(a) Reels
(b) Recordings
(c) Files
(d) Floppy
(e) CPU

Sol. (*d*) 'Recordings' of the second are visualised on the first.

Practice Corner 1.1

Build your Confidence...

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-57) *In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given words on one side of (::) and one word is given on another side (::) while another word is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with this word as the words of the given pair bear. Choose the correct alternative.*

1. King : Throne :: Judge : ?   [SSC (FCI) 2012]
   (a) Lawyer   (b) Bench   (c) Court   (d) Trial

2. Lion : Roar : : Ass : ?
   (a) Bark   (b) Trumpet   (c) Howl   (d) Bray

3. Lamb : Frisk : : Mouse : ?
   (a) Trot   (b) Scamper   (c) Gallop   (d) Flit

4. Circle: Arc : : Square : ?   [SSC (Multitasking) 2013]
   (a) Line   (b) Triangle   (c) Sphere   (d) Rectangle

5. Brinjal : Vegetable : : Orange : ?   [UP B.Ed. 2011]
   (a) Fruit   (b) Stem   (c) Leaf   (d) Root

6. Contamination : Food : : Infection : ?
   (a) Germs   (b) Disease   (c) Body   (d) Microbes

7. Pleasure : Sorrow :: Right : ?   [SSC (Constable) 2011]
   (a) Wrong   (b) Wonderful   (c) Happy   (d) Sure

8. Aluminium : Bauxite : : Iron : ?
   (a) Pyrite   (b) Magnesite   (c) Pynolosite   (d) Haematite

9. Truthfulness : Liar : : Loyalty : ?
   (a) Worker   (b) Traitor   (c) Diligent   (d) Faithful

10. House : Door :: Compound : ?   [SSC (Multitasking)2013]
    (a) Gate   (b) Fence
    (c) Foundation   (d) Wall

11. Hongkong : China :: Vatican : ?   [SSC (Multitasking) 2013]
    (a) France   (b) Mexico   (c) Canada   (d) Rome

12. Giant : Dwarf : : Genius : ?
    (a) Wicked   (b) Gentle   (c) Idiot   (d) Tiny

13. Aryabhatta : Mathematician : : Varahamihira : ?
    (a) Physician   (b) Astronomer

    (c) Scientist   (d) Architect

14. Peat : Lignite : : Bituminous : ?
    (a) Granite   (b) Basalt   (c) Anthracite   (d) Coke

15. Cougar : South America : : Okapi :?   [SSC (Steno) 2013]
    (a) India   (b) Central Africa
    (c) North America   (d) Pakistan

16. Love : Friend : : Hate : ?
    (a) Hatred   (b) Brother
    (c) Enemy   (d) Companion

17. Sheep : Mutton : : Deer ?   [SSC (CGL) April 2014]
    (a) Veal   (b) Meat   (c) Flesh   (d) Venison

18. Tea : Leaves : : Coffee : ?
    (a) Plant   (b) Leaves   (c) Seeds   (d) Stimulant

19. Deep : Shallow : : Sharp : ?
    (a) Knife   (b) Blade   (c) Blunt   (d) Ocean

20. Horse : Stable : : Man : ?   [UP B.Ed. 2011]
    (a) Woman   (b) Den   (c) Clothes   (d) House

21. Mason : Wall : : Carpenter : ?   [UP B.Ed. 2009]
    (a) Glass   (b) Chair   (c) Pen   (d) Book

22. Knife : Cut : : ? : Guard   [Hotel Mgmt 2008]
    (a) Dig   (b) Shield   (c) Oar   (d) Bore

23. Cobbler : Leather : : Tailor : ?   [SSC (CGL) April 2014]
    (a) Thread   (b) Cloth   (c) Shirt   (d) Draper

24. College : Dean : : Museum : ?
    (a) Superviser   (b) Custodian
    (c) Warden   (d) Curator

25. Moth : Insect : : Mouse : ?
    (a) Cat   (b) Mole

(c) Rodent   (d) Rat

26. Magazine : Editor :: Drama : ?   [SSC (Multitasking) 2014]

(a) Director   (b) Player   (c) Manager   (d) Actor

27. Arc : Circle : : Line : ?

(a) Point   (b) Rectangle   (c) Ellipse   (d) Sphere

28. French : France : : Dutch : ?

(a) Holland   (b) Norway   (c) Fiji   (d) Sweden

29. Dress : Tailor : : ? : Carpenter   [SSC (Multitasking) 2014]

(a) Wood   (b) Furniture   (c) Leather   (d) Cloth

30. Letter : Telegram : : Train : ?

(a) Aeroplane   (b) Horse   (c) Messenger   (d) Telephone

31. Prime facie : On the first view :: In part delicto : ?

[CLAT 2014]

(a) Both parties equally at fault   (b) While litigation is pending
(c) A remedy for all disease   (d) Beyond powers

32. Nightingale : Warble : : Frog : ?   [IBPS (Clerk) 2013]

(a) Yelp   (b) Croak   (c) Cackle   (d) Squeak
(e) None of these

33. Monotony : Variety : : Crudeness : ?

(a) Refinement   (b) Raw   (c) Sobriety   (d) Simplicity

34. Burglar : House : : Pirate : ?

(a) Sea   (b) Ship   (c) Sailor   (d) Crew

35. Hill : Mountain : : Stream : ?

(a) River   (b) Canal   (c) Glacier   (d) Avalanche

36. Pyramid : Egypt : : Eiffel Tower : ?

(a) Spain   (b) France   (c) Canada   (d) Japan

37. Foot : ? :: Hand : Wrist   [SSC (10+2) 2013]

(a) Length   (b) Shoe   (c) Ankle   (d) Leg

38. Smell : Flower :: Taste : ?   [SSC (10+2) 2013]

(a) Water   (b) Salt   (c) Food   (d) Sweet

39. Annihilation : Fire : : Cataclysm : ?

(a) Earthquake   (b) Steam   (c) Emergency   (d) Disaster

40. Smoke : Pollution :: War : ?

(a) Peace   (b) Victory
(c) Treaty   (d) Destruction

41. Wax : Candle : : ? : Paper

(a) Tree   (b) Bamboo

(c) Pulp   (d) Wood

42. Buffalo : Milk : : Hen : ?

(a) Egg   (b) Meat   (c) Cock   (d) Bird

43. Motorcycle : Battery : : Life : ?

(a) Comet   (b) Star   (c) Sun   (d) Moon

44. Abduct : Kidnap : : Solicit : ?   [SSC (CGL) 2009]

(a) Request   (b) Ban
(c) Squander   (d) Allot

45. Needle : Watch : : Blade : ?   [UP B.Ed. 2008]

(a) Computer   (b) Fan   (c) Book   (d) Car

46. Cricket : Pitch : : Wrestling : ?   [SBI (Clerk) 2007]

(a) Rink   (b) Wrestler   (c) Ground   (d) Arena
(e) None of these

47. Eye : Wink : : Heart : ?   [CLAT 2014]

(a) Throb   (b) Move   (c) Pump   (d) Respirate

48. Pituitary : Brain : : Thymus : ?

(a) Larynx   (b) Spinal Cord   (c) Throat   (d) Chest

49. Scientist : Laboratory : : Actor : ?   [SSC (CGL) 2010]

(a) Casino   (b) Gallery   (c) Stage   (d) Site

50. USA : Congress : : Iran : ?

(a) Althing   (b) Storting   (c) Majlis   (d) Cortes

51. Ocean : Water : : Glacier : ?   [CLAT 2014]

(a) Cooling   (b) Cave   (c) Ice   (d) Mountain

52. Calendar : Dates : : Dictionary : ?

(a) Vocabulary   (b) Language   (c) Words   (d) Book

53. Visitor : Invitation : : Witness : ?

(a) Subpoena   (b) Permission   (c) Assent   (d) Document

54. Poet : Poem : : Tailor : ?   [SSC (Multitasking) 2009]

(a) Book   (b) Author   (c) Crop   (d) Clothes

55. Mash : Horse : : Mast : ?

(a) Cow   (b) Monkey   (c) Lion   (d) Pig

56. Penology : Punishment : : Seismology : ?

(a) Law   (b) Liver
(c) Earthquakes   (d) Medicines

57. Delusion : Hallucination :: Chagrin : ?   [CLAT 2014]

(a) Illusion   (b) Ordered
(c) Cogent   (d) Annoyance

Response & Interpretations **(1.1)**

1. (*b*) As 'King' is related to 'Judge', in the same way 'Throne' is related to 'Bench'.
2. (*d*) 'Roar' is the sound produced by 'Lion' , similarly 'Bray' is the sound produced by 'Ass'.
3. (*b*) 'Frisk' is the name given to the movement of 'Lamb', similarly 'Scamper' is the name given to the movement of 'Mouse'.
4. (*a*) As 'Arc' is a part of 'Circle', in the same way 'Line' is a part of 'Square'.
5. (*a*) 'Brinjal' is a 'Vegetable', in the same way 'Orange' is a 'Fruit'.
6. (*c*) 'Food' gets affected by 'Contamination', in the same way 'Body' gets affected by 'Infection.'
7. (*a*) 'Pleasure' is opposite of 'Sorrow', in the same way 'Right' is opposite of 'Wrong'.
8. (*d*) Latter represents the ore of the former.
9. (*b*) Former cannot be expected from the latter.
10. (*a*) 'Doors' are entry to a 'House' or we can get into the house through door. In the same way, gates are entry to a Compound or we can get into a compound through 'Gate'.
11. (*d*) As, 'Hongkong' is in 'China', in the same way 'Vatican' is situated in Rome.
12. (*c*) 'Dwarf' is the antonym of 'Giant', in the same way 'Genious' is the antonym of 'Idiot'.
13. (*a*) 'Aryabhatta' was the famous 'Mathematician' of the ancient period, in the same way 'Varahamihira' was a famous 'Physician' of ancient period.
14. (*c*) All represent the different forms of coal.
15. (*b*) As, 'Cougar' (a type of lion) is found in 'South America', similarly, Okapi is found in Central Africa
16. (*c*) Former is received from the latter.
17. (*d*) As 'Mutton' is the meat of 'Sheep', similarly 'Venison' is the meat of 'Deer'
18. (*c*) Latter is the original form of the former.
19. (*c*) 'Deep' is opposite to 'Shallow,' in the same way 'Sharp' is opposite to 'Blunt'.
20. (*d*) A 'Horse' lives in 'Stable', similarly a 'Man' lives in a 'House'.
21. (*b*) 'Mason' builds a 'Wall', in the same way a 'Carpenter' makes a 'Chair'.
22. (*b*) A 'Knife' is used to 'Cut', in the same way a 'Shield' is used to 'Guard'.
23. (*b*) As 'Cobbler' use leather to mend 'shoes', similarly 'Tailor' uses clothes to make 'Dresses'.
24. (*d*) Second is the head of first.
25. (*c*) Second denotes the class to which first belongs.
26. (*a*) The role of 'Editor' is publishing a 'Magazine', in the same way the role of 'Director' is playing a 'Drama'.
27. (*b*) Latter is formed by extending the former.
28. (*a*) Former is the language used by the latter country.
29. (*b*) As Tailor makes Dress, similarly Carpenter makes Furniture.
30. (*a*) Latter denotes the modified way with respect to efficiency of the former.
31. (*a*) Prima facie, is a latin expression and the meaning of this is 'On the first view'. In the same way the meaning of in part delicto is 'Both parties equally at fault'.
32. (*b*) As sound of 'Nightingale' is 'Warble' similarly sound of 'Frog' is 'Croak'.
33. (*a*) 'Monotony' is the antonym of 'Variety' and similarly, 'Crudeness' is the antonym of 'Refinement'.
34. (*b*) Second is robbed by first.
35. (*a*) Second is the larger form of the first.
36. (*b*) 'Pyramid' is situated in 'Egypt' and 'Eiffel Tower' is situated in 'France'.
37. (*c*) As 'Wrist' is joined with the' Hand', similarly Ankle is joined with the foot.
38. (*c*) 'Smell' is found in 'flower' and 'Taste' is found in 'food'.
39. (*a*) As, 'Fire' can lead to 'Annihilation', similarly 'Earthquake' can lead to 'Cataclysm'.
40. (*d*) Second is result of the first.
41. (*c*) Former is used to manufacture latter.
42. (*a*) Latter is produced by the former.
43. (*c*) Latter is the source of energy for the former.
44. (*a*) Both, 'Abduct' and 'Kidnap' are synonyms. In the same way, 'Solicit' and 'Request' are synonyms.
45. (*b*) First is the part of second.
46. (*d*) Second is the playing place of first.
47. (*a*) Latter represents the movements of former.
48. (*d*) 'Pituitary' is the gland present in the 'Brain' and 'Thymus' is the gland present in the 'Chest'.
49. (*c*) Second is the working place of the first.
50. (*c*) Latter is the Parliament of the country represented by former.
51. (*c*) As 'Ocean' related to 'Water', in the same way 'Glacier' is related to 'Rice'.
52. (*c*) Former contains the latter.
53. (*a*) 'Visitor' requires 'Invitation' to appear and likewise 'Witness' requires 'Subpoena' to appear.
54. (*d*) A 'Poet' writes 'Poem' and in the same way a 'Tailor' stiches 'Clothes'.
55. (*d*) Former is the food for latter.
56. (*c*) Former is the study of latter.
57. (*d*) The words are synonyms of each other. So, chagrin's synonym is annoyance.

Type ② Analogous Pair Selection

In such type of problems, a pair of words is given, followed by four pairs of words as options. The candidate is required to pick the pair in which the words bear the same relationship to each other as the words of the given pair do.

Examples given below will give a better idea about such type of problems

Directions (Example Nos. 11-20) *Find out the pair in which the words bear the same relationship to each other as similar to the words of the given pair bear.*

Ex 11 Austria : Vienna
- (a) Pakistan : Lahore
- (b) Egypt : Cairo
- (c) USA : Orlando
- (d) Germany : London

Sol. (b) 'Viena' is the capital of 'Austria' and in the same way 'Cairo' is the capital of 'Egypt'.

Ex 12 Dog : Bark
- (a) Monkey : Roar
- (b) Owl : Chirp
- (c) Horse : Neigh
- (d) Sparrow : Trumpet

Sol. (c) 'Bark' is the sound produced by a 'Dog' and similarly, 'Neigh' is the sound produced by a 'Horse'.

Ex 13 Pig : Sty   [SSC (CGL) 2011]
- (a) Donkey : Bray
- (b) Hen : Chick
- (c) Owl : Barn
- (d) Bird : Asylum

Sol. (c) A 'Pig' lives in a 'Sty' and in the same way an 'Owl' lives in a 'Barn'.

Ex 14 Horse : Mare
- (a) Fox : Vixen
- (b) Bullock : Doe
- (c) Monk : Monkey
- (d) Bee : Hen

Sol. (a) 'Mare' is the female 'Horse' and similarly, 'Vixen' is the female 'Fox'.

Ex 15 Fish : Shoal   [SSC (CPO) 2010]
- (a) Audience : Theater
- (b) Shark   : School
- (c) Elephant : Flock
- (d) Whale   : Herd

Sol. (c) A group of 'Fish' is called 'Shoal'. Similarly, a group of elephants is called 'Flock'.

Ex 16 Dubious : Certain
- (a) Hot : Angry
- (b) Cold : Warm
- (c) Long : Elongated
- (d) Short : Dawar fish

Sol. (b) 'Dubious' is the antonym of 'Certain' and similarly, 'Cold' is the antonym of 'Warm'.

Ex 17 Indolence : Beaver
- (a) Elegence : Peacock
- (b) Ferocity : Lamb
- (c) Passivity : Cow
- (d) Joviality : Hyena

Sol. (a) 'Beaver' is known for its 'Indolence' and similarly 'Peacock' is known for its beauty or 'Elegence'.

Ex 18 Horse : Equine   [MAT 2013]
- (a) Lion : Carnivorous
- (c) Cat : Feline
- (c) Table : Furniture
- (d) Dog : Vulpine

Sol. (b) Here, Equine is related to or affecting horses or other members of horse family. Similarly, Feline is relating to or affecting cats or other members of cat family.

Ex 19 Introvert : Extrovert   [SSC (10+2) 2013]
- (a) Angle : Tangent
- (b) Extreme : Interim
- (c) Against : Favour
- (d) Action : Law

Sol. (c) Introvert is antonym of Extrovert. Similarly, Against is antonym of Favour.

Ex 20 India : Tricolour   [CLAT 2012]
- (a) China : Sickle and Hammer
- (b) UK : Red Cross
- (c) USA : Stars and Stripes
- (d) None of the above

Sol. (c) Given relation (India : Tricolour) is the relation of country and corresponding national flag.

Practice Corner 1.2

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-52) *The following questions consist of two words each, that have a certain relationship with each other, followed by four lettered pairs of words. Select the letter pair that has the same relationship as the original pair of words.*

1. Pen : Write
  (a) Knife : Plate
  (b) Chair : Table
  (c) Oar : Row
  (d) Worker : Factory

2. Book : Chapter
  (a) Pen : Pencil
  (b) Computer : Calculator
  (c) Mobile : Landline
  (d) House : Room

3. Chair : Wood :: ?   [SSC (10+2) 2013]
  (a) Book : Print
  (b) Mirror : Glass
  (c) Plate : Food
  (d) Purse : Money

4. Agra : Taj Mahal   [UP B.Ed. 2011]
  (a) Delhi : Hawa Mahal
  (b) Patna : Red Fort
  (c) Gaya : Golghar
  (d) Amritsar : Golden Temple

5. Animal : Zoology
  (a) Body : Physiology
  (b) Disease : Bacteriology
  (c) Poems : Anthology
  (d) Man : Philanthropy

6. Spider : Web   [RRB (TC/CC) 2006]
  (a) Ink : Pen
  (b) Cock : Hen
  (c) Teacher : Student
  (d) Poet : Poetry

7. Medicine : Pills
  (a) Spices : Food
  (b) Knowledge : Books
  (c) Watch : Time
  (d) Radio : Sound

8. Horse : Hoof   [SSC (DEO) 2012]
  (a) Man : Foot
  (b) Dog : Black
  (c) Paise : Rupee
  (d) Pen : Pencil

9. Tagore : Geetanjali
  (a) Madam Curie : Radium
  (b) Shakespeare : Skylark
  (c) Dickens : Oliver Twist
  (d) Nobel : Dynamite

10. Bud : Flower : : ?   [IBPS (Clerk) 2013]
  (a) Clay : Mud
  (b) Sapling : Tree
  (c) River : Glacier
  (d) Bird : Tree
  (e) Paper : Book

11. Ideas : Brain
  (a) Literature : Author
  (b) Clouds : Ocean
  (c) Money : Bank
  (d) Planets : Earth

12. Frankness : Blunt
  (a) Rise : Awake
  (b) Weep : Laugh
  (c) Sickness : Death
  (d) Rest : Activity

13. Love : Hate   [UP B.Ed. 2011]
  (a) Go : Do
  (b) Near : Where
  (c) Up : Down
  (d) Come : Soon

14. Mendacity : Honesty   [IB (ACIO) 2013]
  (a) Truth : Beauty
  (b) Sportsmanship : Fortitude
  (c) Courageous : Craven
  (d) Turpitude : Depravity

15. Run : Race
  (a) Enjoy : Journey
  (b) Lecture : Study
  (c) Study : Book
  (d) Party : Dance

16. Capricious : Reliability
  (a) Extemporaneous : Predictability
  (b) Unreliable : Inhuman
  (c) Tenacious : Practicality
  (d) Arbitrary : Whimsical

17. Water : Oxygen
  (a) Helium : Nitrogen
  (b) Salt : Sodium
  (c) Tree : Plant
  (d) Food : Hunger

18. Geeta : Quran
  (a) Orange : Mango
  (b) Temple : Worship
  (c) Good : Man
  (d) Army : Defence

19. Sin : Crime   [SSC (FCI) 2012]
  (a) Man : Animal
  (b) Home : Court
  (c) Morality : Legality
  (d) Jury : Priest

20. Milk : Cream
  (a) College : Students
  (b) Sugar : Sweet
  (c) Clay : Pottery
  (d) Fruit : Glucose

21. Loathe : Coercion
  (a) Detest : Caressing
  (b) Irritate : Caressing
  (c) Irate : Antagonism
  (d) Reluctant : Persuasion

22. Straws : Nest
  (a) Water : Stream
  (b) Animals : Zoo
  (c) Threads : Cloth
  (d) Wood : Paper

23. Umpire : Game
  (a) Prodigy : Wonder
  (b) Chef : Banquet
  (c) Legislator : Election
  (d) Moderator : Debate

24. Fly : Walk
  (a) Sit : Sleep
  (b) Roast : Bake
  (c) Sky : Earth
  (d) Pilot : Captain

25. Scale : Fish
   (a) Lady : Dress
   (b) Tree : Leaves
   (c) Bird : Feather
   (d) Skin : Man

26. Book : Author   [CLAT 2013]
   (a) Rain : Flood
   (b) Light : Switch
   (c) Symphony : Composer
   (d) Song : Music

27. Identity : Anonymity
   (a) Flaw : Perfection
   (b) Careless : Mistake
   (c) Truth : Lie
   (d) Fear : Joy

28. Suggestion : Order
   (a) Advise : Suggest
   (b) Smile : Laugh
   (c) Plan : Implement
   (d) Anger : Shout

29. Interview : Service
   (a) Travel : Bus
   (b) Examination : Degree
   (c) Ticket : Travel
   (d) Light : Darkness

30. Bihu : Asom   [UP B.Ed. 2011]
   (a) Garba : Bengal
   (b) Gidd : Gujarat
   (c) Yakshgan : Bihar
   (d) Bhangra : : Punjab

31. Minute : Hour
   (a) Drop : Ocean
   (b) People : Crowd
   (c) Cup : Tea set
   (d) Paisa : Rupee

32. Statute : Law   [CLAT 2014]
   (a) Proviso : Clause
   (b) Chapter : Exercise
   (c) University : School
   (d) Section : Illustration

33. Round : Earth
   (a) Thin : Paper
   (b) Height : Mountain
   (c) Transparent : Glass
   (d) Cube : Dice

34. Plaintiff : Defendant   [MAT 2006]
   (a) Judge : Jury
   (b) Court : Law
   (c) Attorney : Lawyer
   (d) Injured : Accused

35. Buddhists : Pagoda   [CLAT 2014]
   (a) Parsis : Temple
   (b) Christians : Cross
   (c) Jains : Sun Temple
   (d) Jews : Synagogue

36. Dearth : Surplus
   (a) Simple : Complicated
   (b) True : Unbelievable
   (c) Touch : Repulsion
   (d) Dream : Fantasy

37. Disobedience : Punishment
   (a) Teenager : Dynamic
   (b) Prayer : Salvation
   (c) Bravery : Appreciation
   (d) Patience : Listening

38. Lotus Temple : Delhi
   (a) Jama Masjid : Patna
   (b) Hawa Mahal : Kolkata
   (c) Char Minar : Hyderabad
   (d) Amarnath Cave : Ahmedabad

39. Comets : Meteors
   (a) Books : Knowledge
   (b) Hawk : Crow
   (c) Stars : Fortune
   (d) Reptiles : Crawl

40. Music : Notes
   (a) Dance : Music
   (b) Mathematics : Numbers
   (c) Language : Communication
   (d) Nations : UN

41. Colour : Eyes
   (a) Vision : Spectacles
   (b) Print : Newspaper
   (c) Medicine : Ailment
   (d) Fragrance : Nose

42. Launcher : Missiles
   (a) Gun : Revolver
   (b) Boat : Anchor
   (c) Catapult : Stone
   (d) Engine : Train

43. Sorrow : Misery   [CLAT 2013]
   (a) Love : Obsession
   (b) Amity : Harmony
   (c) Happiness : Joy
   (d) Enemy : Hatred

44. Drama: Audience   [CLAT 2013]
   (a) Brawl: Vagabonds
   (d) Game : Spectators
   (c) Art: Critic
   (d) Movie : Actors

45. Ring : Engagement
   (a) Handshake : Treaty
   (b) Kick : Beat
   (c) Anger : Insult
   (d) Bangle : Wrist

46. Hair : Shampoo
   (a) Face : Powder
   (b) Button : Shirt
   (c) Detergent : Soap
   (d) Teeth : Toothpaste

47. King : Palace   [UP B.Ed. 2010]
   (a) Convict : House
   (b) Nun : Temple
   (c) Hare : Hole
   (d) Lion : Den

48. Emollient : Soothe   [IRMA 2006]
   (a) Dynamo : Generate
   (b) Elevation : Level
   (c) Hurricane : Track
   (d) Precipitation : Fall

49. Disabuse : Error
   (a) Persevere : Dereliction
   (b) Discredit : Reputation
   (c) Rehebilitate : Addiction
   (d) Belittle : Imperfection

50. Inspiration : Poetry
   (a) Music : Notes
   (b) Dirt : Disease
   (c) Brush : Painting
   (d) Mind : Thought

51. Hockey : Game
   (a) King : Rule
   (b) Constitution : Assembly
   (c) Book : Read
   (d) Latin : Language

52. Letter : Word
   (a) Homework : School
   (b) Club : People
   (c) Product : Factory
   (d) Page : Book

Response & Interpretations (1.2)

1. (*c*) 'Pen' is used to write and similarly, 'Oar' is used to 'Row'.
2. (*d*) 'Chapter' is a part of 'Book' and similarly, 'Room' is a part of 'House'.
3. (*b*) As Chair is made of Wood, similarly, Mirror is made of Glass.
4. (*d*) 'Taj Mahal' is located in 'Agra' and in the same way 'Golden Temple' is located in 'Amritsar'.
5. (*a*) 'Zoology' is the branch of science dealing with the study of 'Animals' and similarly, 'Physiology' is the branch of science dealing with the study of 'Body'.
6. (*d*) As a 'Spider' makes 'Web', similarly a 'Poet' makes 'Poetry'.
7. (*b*) 'Medicine' is given in the form of 'Pills' and 'Knowledge' is given in the form of 'Books'.
8. (*a*) 'Hoof ' is related to 'Horse', in the same way, 'Foot' is related to 'Man'.
9. (*c*) 'Geetanjali' is written by 'Tagore' and 'Oliver Twist' is written by 'Dickens'.
10. (*b*) As 'Bud' grows and becomes a 'Flower'; similarly, 'Sapling' grows and becomes a 'Tree'.
11. (*c*) 'Ideas' are stored in 'Brain' and 'Money' is stored in 'Bank'.
12. (*a*) 'Frankness' and 'Blunt' are synonyms and so are 'Rise' and 'Awake'.
13. (*c*) Antonymous relationship of words.
14. (*c*) They both are antonyms of each other 'Mendacity' means untruthfulness, which is opposite of honesty. In the same way 'Craven' means coward which is antonym of 'Courageous'.
15. (*c*) As, 'Race' is related to 'Run', similarly a 'Book' is related to 'Study'.
16. (*c*) A person who is 'Capricious' loses 'Reliability'. In the same way, if a person is 'Tenacious', he loses 'Practicality'.
17. (*b*) 'Water' contains 'Oxygen' in it and 'Salt' contains 'Sodium' in it.
18. (*a*) 'Geeta' and 'Quran' belong to the same class, *i.e.,* religious books and 'Orange' and 'Mango,' also belong to the same class, *i.e.,* fruits.
19. (*c*) 'Sin' is related to 'Crime', in the same way, 'Morality' is related to 'Legality'.
20. (*c*) 'Cream' is made from 'Milk'. Likewise, 'Pottery' is made from 'Clay'.
21. (*c*) 'Loathe' and 'Coercion' are related. In the same way 'Irate' and 'Antagonism' are related.
22. (*c*) 'Nest' is made up of 'Straws' and 'Cloth' is made up of 'Threads'.
23. (*c*) As, 'Umpire' is in a 'Game', in the same way 'Legislator' is in an 'Election'.
24. (*c*) 'Sky' and 'Earth' are related to one another, in the same manner as 'Fly' and 'Walk'.
25. (*d*) 'Scale' is the outer layer of the body of a 'Fish'. Therefore, 'Skin' relates to 'Man' in the same way as 'Scale' is to 'Fish'.
26. (*c*) Book is written by Author, in the same way Symphony is composed by Composer.
27. (*a*) Second is the state of lack of first.
28. (*b*) 'Suggestion' is a light form of 'Order'. In the same way, 'Smile' is a light form of 'Laugh'.
29. (*b*) 'Interview' is conducted to provide 'Service' and 'Examination' is conducted to provide 'Degree'.
30. (*d*) 'Bihu' is a dance form of 'Asom'. In the same way, 'Bhangra' is a dance form of 'Punjab'.
31. (*c*) Former is one of the subsets of the latter.
32. (*a*) Statute is a legislative body that passes the Law. Similarly, Proviso has a Clause.
33. (*d*) Shape of 'Earth' is 'Round'. Likewise shape of 'Dice' is 'Cube'.
34. (*d*) 'Injured' is the 'Plaintiff' and similarly, 'Accused' is the 'Defendant'.
35. (*d*) As Buddhists gather in pagoda for worship similarly jews gather in synagogue.
36. (*a*) Opposite word relationship.
37. (*b*) Latter is the result of the former.
38. (*c*) Former is the site and latter is the location.
39. (*b*) Both the words belong to the same category.
40. (*b*) 'Music' contains 'Notes' and 'Mathematics' contains 'Numbers'.
41. (*d*) 'Colour' can be seen with the help of 'Eyes' and 'Fragrance' can be sensed with the help of 'Nose'.
42. (*c*) 'Missiles' are ejected through 'Launcher'. Likewise 'Stone' is ejected through 'Catapult'.
43. (*c*) Synonym pair
44. (*b*) Drama is viewed by Audience. Similarly, Game is viewed by Spectators.
45. (*a*) 'Ring' is the symbol of 'Engagement' and 'Handshake' is the symbol of 'Treaty'.
46. (*d*) As, 'Shampoo' is used to wash 'Hair', similarly 'Toothpaste' is used to brush 'Teeth'.
47. (*d*) 'King' lives in 'Palace' and similarly 'Lion' lives in 'Den'.
48. (*a*) As 'Emollient' is used to 'soothe' the skin, similarly a 'Dynamo' serves to 'generate' electricity.
49. (*b*) First indicates the lack of second.
50. (*d*) As 'Poetry' originates from 'Inspiration', similarly 'Thought' originates from 'Mind'.
51. (*d*) 'Hockey' is a 'Game' and 'Latin' is a 'Language'
52. (*a*) 'Letter' is a part of 'Word' and in the same way, 'Page' is a part of 'Book'.

Type ③ Direct or Simple Analogy

In this type of Analogy, two words are given which are related to each other in a particular manner and an another word is given followed by four alternatives. Firstly the candidate is required to identify the relationship between the first two words. Then, the candidate is required to pick that word from the alternatives which bears exactly same relationship to the third word, as the first two bear.

Some solved examples given below will give a better idea about this format

Directions (Example Nos. 21-28) *Find the word from the given alternatives which bears exactly same relationship to the third word, as the first two bears.*

Ex **21** 'Calm' is related to 'Cool' in the same way as 'Abandon' is related to
    (a) Down   (b) Leave   (c) Attract (d) Clear

Sol. (b) 'Calm' and 'Cool' have synonymous relationship and the synonym of 'Abandon' is 'Leave'.

Ex **22** 'Monkey' is to 'Gibber' as 'Sparrow' is to
    (a) Jingle   (b) Cackle
    (c) Howl   (d) Chirp

Sol. (d) Sound produced by 'Monkey' is called 'Gibber' and sound produced by 'Sparrow' is called 'Chirp'.

Ex **23** 'Melt' is related to 'Liquid' in the same way as 'Freeze' is related to
    (a) Ice   (b) Crystal
    (c) Water   (d) Cubes

Sol. (a) The term 'Melt' is associated with 'Liquid' because after melting the ice, we obtain liquid. Similarly, the state of 'Water' after freezing is 'Ice'.

Ex **24** 'Doctor' is related to 'Stethoscope' in the same way as 'Painter' is related to
    (a) Painting   (b) Brush
    (c) Exhibition   (d) Art

Sol. (b) 'Stethoscope' is used by a 'Doctor' as a tool to perform his work. Similarly, a 'Painter' uses a 'Brush' as a tool to perform his work.

Ex **25** 'Numismatic' is related to 'Coin' in the same way as 'Paleontology' is related to
    (a) Earth   (b) Soil
    (c) Fossils   (d) Stones

Sol. (c) Study of 'Coins' is known as 'Numismatic'. 'Paleontology' is the science dealing with study of history of mankind with the help of 'Fossils'.

Ex **26** 'Cat' is related to 'Mew' in the same way as 'Horse' is related to   **[SSC (CPO) 2011]**
    (a) Stable (b) Creep (c) Roar   (d) Neigh

Sol. (d) 'Mew' is the sound produced by 'Cat' and 'Neigh' is the sound produced by 'Horse'.

Ex **27** 'Success' is related to 'Joy' in the same way as 'Failure' is related to   **[UP B.Ed. 2010]**
    (a) Anger   (b) Sorrow
    (c) Happiness   (d) Defeat

Sol. (b) 'Success' brings 'Joy', similarly 'Failure' brings 'Sorrow'.

Ex **28** 'Town' is related to 'Village' in the same way as 'Urban' is related to   **[MAT 2005]**
    (a) City   (b) Metropolis
    (c) Rural   (d) Semi-Urban

Sol. (c) Antonymous relationship of words.

Practice Corner **1.3**

Build your Confidence...

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-69) *In the following questions, two words are given which are related to each other in a particular manner and you have to find the word from the given alternatives which bears exactly same relationship to the third word, as the first two bear.*

1. 'Hate' is related to 'Love' in the same way as 'Create' is related to
    (a) Make   (b) Renovate
    (c) Destroy   (d) Build

2. 'Bull' is related to 'Cow' in the same way as 'Horse' is related to
    (a) Animal   (b) Mare
    (c) Stable   (d) Ment

3. Cup is related to 'Crockery' in the same way as 'Pen' is related to **[UCO Bank (Clerk) 2013]**
(a) Paper   (b) Books   (c) Stationery   (d) Ink
(e) Nib

4. 'Cub' is related to 'Tiger' in the same way as 'Kitten' is related to **[BOI (Clerk) 2010]**
(a) Dog   (b) Cat   (c) Duck   (d) Swan
(e) None of these

5. 'Clock' is related to 'Time' in the same way as 'Metre' is related to **[RRB (Group 'D') 2009]**
(a) Speed   (b) Distance   (c) Wrist   (d) Sand

6. 'Museum' is related to 'Curator' in the same way as 'Prison' is related to
(a) Warden   (b) Monitor   (c) Manager   (d) Jailor

7. 'Hour' is related to 'Second' in the same way as 'Tertiary' is related to
(a) Ordinary   (b) Secondary
(c) Primary   (d) Intermediary

8. 'Fire' is related to 'Ashes' in the same way as 'Explosion' is related to
(a) Sound   (b) Debris   (c) Explosive   (d) Flame

9. 'Parliament' is related to 'Great Britain' in the same way as 'Congress' is related to
(a) Japan   (b) India   (c) USA   (d) Netherlands

10. 'Sports' is related to 'Logo' in the same way as 'Nation' is related to
(a) Emblem   (b) Animal   (c) Ruler   (d) Anthem

11. 'Data Processing' is related to 'Raw Data' in the same way as 'University' is related to
(a) Teacher   (b) Building   (c) Students   (d) Principal

12. 'Braille' is related to 'Blindness' in the same way as 'Sign language' is related to
(a) Exceptional   (b) Touch
(c) Deafness   (d) Presentation

13. 'Boat' is related to 'Oar' in the same way as 'Bicycle' is related to
(a) Road   (b) Wheel   (c) Seat   (d) Paddle

14. 'Match' is related to 'Victory' in the same way as 'Examination' is related to
(a) Write   (b) Appear   (c) Success   (d) Attempt

15. 'Flower' is related to 'Essence' in the same way as 'Oven' is related to **[LIC (ADO) 2006]**
(a) Vapour   (b) Fire   (c) Heat   (d) Steam
(e) None of these

16. 'Major' is related to 'Lieutenant' in the same way as 'Squadron Leader' is related to **[SSC (LDC) 2006]**
(a) Group Captain   (b) Flying Attendant
(c) Flying Officer   (d) Pilot Officer

17. 'Neck' is related to 'Tie' in the same way as 'Waist' is related to
(a) Watch   (b) Belt   (c) Ribbon   (d) Shirt

18. 'Atom' is related to 'Molecule' in the same way as 'Cell' is related to
(a) Matter   (b) Nucleus   (c) Organism   (d) Battery

19. 'Flower' is related to 'Petal' in the same way as 'Book' is related to
(a) Page   (b) Content   (c) Author   (d) Library

20. 'On' is related to 'Off' in the same way as 'Hot' is related to **[BOI (Clerk) 2010]**
(a) Water   (b) Switch   (c) Tap   (d) Liquid
(e) None of these

21. 'Bail' is related to 'Jail' in the same way as 'Water' is related to
(a) Pitcher   (b) Container   (c) Bath   (d) Thirst

22. 'Grass' is related to 'Pasture' in the same way as 'Word' is related to
(a) Sentence   (b) Spoken   (c) Book   (d) Write

23. 'Cell' is related to 'Tissue' in the same way as 'Tissue' is related to
(a) Object   (b) Ear   (c) Organ   (d) Limb

24. 'Vendor' is related to 'Buyer' in the same way as 'Consultant' is related to
(a) Firm   (b) Client   (c) Advice   (d) Consult

25. 'Player' is related to 'Coach' in the same way as 'Pupil' is related to
(a) School   (b) Academy   (c) Teacher   (d) Word

26. 'Save' is related to 'Rescue' in the same way as 'Severe' is related to
(a) Endure   (b) Stern   (c) Sever   (d) Uneasy

27. 'Ignite' is to 'Combustion' as 'Trigger' is to
(a) Gun   (b) War   (c) Projectile   (d) Reaction

28. 'Disease' is related to 'Medicine' in the same way as 'Famine' is related to
(a) Drought   (b) River   (c) Waterfall   (d) Rainfall

29. 'Go' is related to 'Come' in the same way as 'High' is related to **[IBPS (Clerk) 2011]**
(a) Up   (b) Low   (c) Birth   (d) Stand
(e) None of these

30. 'Soldier' is related to 'Army' in the same way as 'Player' is related to   **[PNB (PO) 2010]**
  (a) Sports   (b) Tournament
  (c) Games   (d) Captain
  (e) Team

31. 'Nail' is related to 'Nail cutter' in the same way as 'Hair' is related to   **[PNB (PO) 2010]**
  (a) Oil   (b) Comb   (c) Scissors   (d) Haircut
  (e) Colour

32. 'Win' is related to 'Competition' in the same way as 'Invention' is related to
  (a) Product   (b) Discovery   (c) Trial   (d) Laboratory

33. 'Needle' is related to 'Clock' in the same way as 'Wheel' is related to
  (a) Drive   (b) Vehicle   (c) Circular   (d) Move

34. 'Crawl' is related to which of the following in the same way as 'Fly' is related to 'Parrot'?
  (a) Rabbit   (b) Fish   (c) Frog   (d) Crocodile

35. 'Liberty' is related to 'Slavery' in the same way as 'Danger' is related to
  (a) Safety   (b) Dangerous   (c) Anger   (d) Stability

36. 'Blood' is related to 'Vein' in the same way as 'Oil' is related to
  (a) Car   (b) Engine   (c) Pipelines   (d) Petrol

37. 'Success' is to 'Failure' as 'Big' is to
  (a) Great   (b) Good   (c) Small   (d) Rig

38. 'Pen' is to 'Pencil' as 'Hockey' is to
  (a) Football   (b) Ground   (c) Team   (d) Players

39. 'Tall' is related to 'Dwarf' in the same way as 'Kind' is related to
  (a) Weak   (b) Gentle   (c) Cruel   (d) Forgive

40. 'Dog' is related to 'Kennel' in the same way as 'Bird' is related to
  (a) Tree   (b) Nest   (c) Chirp   (d) Cage

41. 'Book' is to 'Open' as 'Door' is to
  (a) House   (b) Shut   (c) Close   (d) Wood

42. 'Usual' is to 'Common' as 'Light' is to
  (a) Bright   (b) Black   (c) Dark   (d) Glow

43. 'Pardon' is to 'Penalty' as 'Definitely' is to
  (a) Actually   (b) Probably   (c) Urgently   (d) Positively

44. 'Uneasy' is to 'Quiet' as 'Fit' is to
  (a) Proper   (b) Suitable   (c) Pertinent   (d) Unfit

45. 'Trap' is to 'Net' as 'Trade' is to
  (a) Earning   (b) Money   (c) Profit   (d) Pursuit

46. 'Cow' is related to 'Herbivorous' in the same way as 'Tiger' is related to   **[CBI (PO) 2011]**
  (a) Omnivorous   (b) Carnivorous
  (c) Herbivorous   (d) Multivorous
  (e) None of these

47. 'Sink' is related to 'Float' in the same way as 'Destroy' is related to   **[CBI (PO) 2010]**
  (a) Enemy   (b) Demolish   (c) Alive   (d) Peace
  (e) Create

48. 'Gram' is related to 'Mass' in the same way as 'Centimetre' is related to   **[CBI (PO) 2009]**
  (a) Area   (b) Volume   (c) Length   (d) Sound
  (e) Energy

49. A 'Square' is related to 'Cube' in the same way as a 'Circle' is related to   **[IBPS (Clerk) 2011]**
  (a) Sphere   (b) Circumference
  (c) Diameter   (d) Area
  (e) None of these

50. 'Iron' is related to 'Solid' in the same way as 'Mercury' is related to   **[IBPS (Clerk) 2011]**
  (a) Solid   (b) Gas   (c) Liquid   (d) Vapour
  (e) None of these

51. 'Mirror' is related to 'Reflection' in the same way as 'Water' is related to   **[RRB (ALP) 2005]**
  (a) Conduction   (b) Disperson
  (c) Immersion   (d) Refraction

52. 'Dream' is related to 'Reality' in the same way as 'Falsehood' is related to   **[SSC (CPO) 2007]**
  (a) Correctness   (b) Fairness
  (c) Truth   (d) Untruth

53. 'Face' is related to 'Expression' in the same way as 'Hand' is related to
  (a) Gesture   (b) Work   (c) Handshake   (d) Pointing

54. 'Wine' is related to 'Grapes' in the same way as 'Vodka' is related to
  (a) Apples   (b) Potatoes   (c) Oranges   (d) Flour

55. 'Golf' is related to 'Holes' in the same way as 'Baseball' is related to
  (a) Innings   (b) Goal   (c) Points   (d) Serve

56. 'England' is related to 'Atlantic Ocean' in the same way as 'Greenland' is related to
  (a) Pacific Ocean   (b) Atlantic Ocean
  (c) Arctic Ocean   (d) Antarctica Ocean

57. 'Demographer' is related to 'People' in the same way as 'Philatelist' is related to

(a) Fossils   (b) Stamps
(c) Photography   (d) Music

58. 'Eye' is to 'See' in the same way as 'Ear' is to

(a) Ring   (b) Sound   (c) Hear   (d) Smell

59. 'Disease' is related to 'Pathology' in the same way as 'Planet' is related to

(a) Sun   (b) Satellite   (c) Astrology   (d) Astronomy

60. 'Mountain' is related to 'Valley' in the same way as 'Enemy' is related to

(a) Cruel   (b) Stranger   (c) Country   (d) Friend

61. 'Horse' is related to 'Hoof' in the same way as 'Eagle' is related to

(a) Claw   (b) Clutch   (c) Leg   (d) Foot

62. 'Cube' is related to 'Square' in the same way as 'Square' is related to

(a) Plane   (b) Triangle   (c) Line   (d) Point

63. 'Much' is related to 'Many' in the same way as 'Measure' is related to

(a) Count   (b) Calculate   (c) Measure   (d) Weight

64. 'Radish' is related to 'Root' in the same way as 'Rose' is related to   [IBPS (Clerk) 2011]

(a) Garden   (b) Fragrance
(c) Thorn   (d) Flower
(e) None of these

65. 'Lion' is 'Prowl' as 'Bear' is to   [UP B.Ed. 2009]

(a) Trot   (b) Strut   (c) Lumber   (d) Amble

66. 'Crime' is related to 'Police' in the same way as 'Flood' is related to

(a) Rain   (b) River
(c) Dam   (d) Reservoir

67. 'Butterfly' is to 'Caterpillar' as 'Horse' is to   [UP B.Ed. 2010]

(a) Cub   (b) Colt
(c) Mare   (d) Chick

68. 'Metal' is related to 'Sculptor' in the same way as 'Canvas' is related to

(a) Painter   (b) Cloth
(c) Colours   (d) Painting

69. 'Ship' is related to 'Captain' in the same way as 'Newspaper' is related to

(a) Reader   (b) Printer
(c) Publisher   (d) Editor

Response & Interpretations **(1.3)**

1. (*c*) As 'Hate' is opposite of 'Love', similarly 'Create' is opposite of 'Destroy'.

2. (*b*) Male female relationship exists in this case.

3. (*c*) 'Cup' is related to 'Crockery' in the same way as 'Pen' is related to 'Stationery'.

4. (*b*) As 'Cub' is young one of 'Tiger', similarly 'Kitten' is young one of 'Cat'.

5. (*b*) As a 'Clock' measures 'Time', similarly 'Distance' is measured in 'Metres'.

6. (*d*) Person incharge of a 'Museum' is known as 'Curator'. Likewise person incharge of a 'Prison' is called 'Jailor'.

7. (*c*) 'Hour' is the third position after 'Second' in time measurement. Likewise 'Tertiary' is the third position after 'Primary' in the order of ranking.

8. (*b*) 'Fire' reduces anything to 'Ashes' in the same way as 'Explosion' reduces anything to 'Debris'.

9. (*c*) The supreme law making authority of 'Great Britain' is known as 'Parliament'. In the same way, law making supreme body of 'USA' is known as 'Congress'.

10. (*a*) The symbol 'Logo' is related to 'Sports'. Likewise 'Emblem' is related to a 'Nation'.

11. (*c*) 'Data Processing' is the process of using 'Raw Data' to shape it in the final product. Likewise 'University' is the place which shapes the 'Students' for their career.

12. (*c*) 'Braille' is the technique of reading and writing for the blind persons. Similarly, 'Sign language' is the technique of reading and writing for deaf persons.

13. (*d*) 'Oar' is a device used to push a 'Boat'. Likewise 'Paddle' is used to push the 'Bicycle'.

14. (*c*) One of the outcomes of a 'Match' is 'Victory'. Likewise 'Success' is one of the outcomes of 'Examination'.

15. (*c*) Second denotes the trait for which first is used.

16. (*c*) In army and air force 'Major' and 'Squadron Leader' are equivalent ranks and so are 'Lieutenant' and 'Flying Officer'.

17. (*b*) 'Tie' is worn in the 'Neck' and 'Belt' is worn on the 'Waist'.

18. (*c*) First constitutes the second.

19. (*a*) 'Petals' constitute a 'Flower', likewise 'Pages' constitute a 'Book'.

20. (*e*) As 'On' and 'Off' are antonyms, similarly 'Hot' and 'Cold' are also antonyms.

21. (*d*) 'Bail' releases a person from 'Jail' and 'Water' quenches 'Thirst'.

22. (*a*) 'Pasture' is collection of 'Grass' and 'Sentence' is a collection of 'Words'.

23. (*c*) 'Tissue' is made up of 'Cells' and 'Organ' is made up of 'Tissues'.

24. (*b*) 'Buyer' is the source of income for the 'Vendor'. Likewise 'Client' is the source of income for 'Consultant'.

25. (*c*) 'Coach' guides the 'Player'. In the same way, 'Teacher' guides the 'Pupil'.

26. (*b*) 'Save' and 'Rescue' are same in meaning and 'Severe' and 'Stern' are also same in meaning.

27. (*d*) 'Ignite' leads to 'Combustion' and 'Trigger' leads to violent 'Reaction'.

28. (*d*) As 'Disease' can be cured by taking proper 'Medicine', similarly famine can be avoided by adequate 'Rainfall'.

29. (*b*) As 'Go' is opposite to 'Come', similarly 'High' is opposite to 'Low'.

30. (*e*) Soldier is a part of 'Army' and similarly 'Player' is a part of 'Team'.

31. (*c*) Latter is used to cut the former.

32. (*c*) 'Competition' ends in 'Win' and similarly a 'Trial' ends in Invention.

33. (*b*) 'Needle' is a part of 'Clock' in the same way as 'Wheel' is a part of 'Vehicle'.

34. (*d*) 'Parrot' flies and 'Crocodile' crawls.

35. (*a*) 'Liberty' is opposite to 'Slavery' and 'Danger' is opposite to 'Safety'.

36. (*c*) 'Blood' flows in 'Veins', in the same way 'Oil' flows in 'Pipelines'.

37. (*c*) 'Success' is opposite to 'Failure'. In the same way 'Big' is opposite to 'Small'.

38. (*a*) 'Pen' and 'Pencil' are the articles to write and 'Hockey' and 'Football' are the items to play.

39. (*c*) 'Tall' is opposite to 'Dwarf' and 'Cruel' is opposite to 'Kind'.

40. (*d*) 'Kennel' is the place where pet 'Dogs' are kept and 'Cage' is the place where pet 'Birds' are kept.

41. (*b*) A 'Book' is 'opened' to read it, likewise a 'Door' is 'shut' to close it.

42. (*d*) As 'Usual' and 'Common' are the words conveying the same meaning, similarly 'Light' and 'Glow' are synonyms to each other.

43. (*b*) 'Pardon' and 'Penalty' are opposite to each other. Similarly, 'Definitely' and 'Probably' are opposite to each other.

44. (*d*) 'Uneasy' and 'Quiet' are opposite to each other. Likewise, 'Fit' and 'Unfit' are opposite to each other.

45. (*b*) 'Net' is required to 'Trap' and 'Money' is required to 'Trade'.

46. (*b*) As 'Cow' eats vegetarian foods, therefore she is 'Herbivorous'. Similarly, 'Tiger' eats fleshy foods and therefore a tiger is 'Carnivorous'.

47. (*e*) 'Sink' and 'Float' are antonyms. In the same way, 'Destroy' and 'Create' are antonyms.

48. (*c*) 'Gram' is the unit of 'Mass' and 'Centimetre' is the unit of 'Length'.

49. (*a*) A square is a two dimensional figure having all its sides equal and a cube is its corresponding three dimensional figure. Likewise, three dimensional figure corresponding to a circle is a sphere.

50. (*c*) As 'Iron' is found in solid state, similarly mercury is found in liquid state.

51. (*d*) Light rays falling on a mirror undergo reflection and those falling on water undergo refraction.

52. (*c*) Antonymous relationship of words exists in this case.

53. (*a*) 'Expression' of a person is read from the 'Face'. Likewise 'Gesture' of a person is read from the position of 'Hands'.

54. (*d*) 'Wine' is made from 'Grapes' and 'Vodka' is made from 'Flour'.

55. (*a*) 'Holes' is the term which is related to 'Golf'. In the same way, 'Innings' is the term which is related to 'Baseball'.

56. (*c*) 'England' is situated in 'Atlantic Ocean'. 'Greenland' is situated in 'Arctic Ocean'.

57. (*b*) As 'Demographer' is related with the study of statistics related to 'People', similarly 'Philatelist' is related with the study of 'Stamps'.

58. (*c*) The function of 'Eye' is to 'See' and that of 'Ear' is to 'Hear'.

59. (*d*) 'Pathology' is the branch of medical science which deals with 'Diseases' and 'Astronomy' is the study by which we come to know about 'Planets'.

60. (*d*) 'Mountain' is antonym of 'Valley'. Likewise 'Friend' is the antonym of 'Enemy'.

61. (*a*) The lower part of feet of 'Horse' is known as 'Hoof'. In the same way, lower part of feet of 'Eagle' is known as 'Claw'.

62. (*c*) A 'Cube' comprises of 'Squares' on all of its surfaces. In the same way a 'Square' comprises of 'Lines' on all of its sides.

63. (*a*) As 'Much' is synonym of 'Many', similarly 'Measure' is synonym of 'Count'.

64. (*d*) As 'Radish' is a modified form of 'Root', similarly 'Rose' is a 'Flower'.

65. (*c*) 'Prowl' is the name given to the movement of 'Lion' and similarly 'Lumber' is the name given to the movement of 'Bear'.

66. (*c*) 'Police' is meant to stop 'Crime' and 'Dam' is constructed to prevent 'Flood'.

67. (*b*) Caterpillar is the young-one of 'Butterfly' and similarly 'Colt' is the young-one of 'Horse'.

68. (*a*) 'Sculptor' works on 'Metal' and 'Painter' works on 'Canvas'.

69. (*d*) 'Captain' is responsible for all operations on 'Ship' and 'Editor' is responsible for all works in 'Newspaper'.

Type 4 Double Analogy

In such type of questions, two words are given on both the left and right side of the sign of double colon (::). On both the sides, one of the two words is left out marked as A and B or I and II. The question is followed by four alternatives from which a candidate is required to find out the correct pair of words which will make an appropriate analogical relationship between the two words to the left of the sign of double colon and the same relationship between the two words to the right of the sign of double colon (::).

Some solved examples given below will give a better idea about these type of questions

Directions (Example Nos. 29-36) *Find out the correct pair of words which will make on appropriate analogical relationship between the two words to the left of the sign (::) and the same relationship between the two words to the right of the sign (::).*

Ex **29** A : Wheat : : Brick : B
(a) A. Bread , B. Clay
(b) A. Cereal, B. Clay
(c) A. Farmer, B. Mason
(d) A. Farmer, B. Clay

Sol. (*a*) 'Wheat' is used to make 'Bread'. Similarly, 'Clay' is used to make 'Brick'.

Ex **30** A : Garland : : Star : B
(a) A. Perfume, B. Sun (b) A. Flower, B. Galaxy
(c) A. Hero, B. Shine   (d) A. Honour, B. Night

Sol. (*b*) 'Flower' is a part of 'Garland'. Similarly, 'Star' is a part of 'Galaxy'.

Ex **31** A : Prison : : Curator : B
(a) A. Culprit, B. Museum (b) A. Cell, B. Museum
(c) A. Jailor, B. Museum   (d) A. Warden, B. Cure

Sol. (*c*) 'Jailor' looks after the 'Prison'. Similarly, 'Curator' looks after the 'Museum'.

Ex **32** A : Lungs : : B : Nut
(a) A. Respiration, B. Almond
(b) A. Breathe, B. Almond
(c) A. Air, B. Shell
(d) A. Ribs, B shell

Sol. (*d*) 'Ribs' protect the 'Lungs'. Similarly, ' Shell ' protects the 'Nut'.

Ex **33** A : Sword : : Thread : B
(a) A. Dagger, B. Needle (b) A. Kill, B. Stitch
(c) A. Knife, B. Rope   (d) A. Warrior, B. Tailor

Sol. (*c*) 'Sword' is the enlarged form of 'Knife'. Similarly, 'Rope' is the enlarged form of 'Thread'.

Ex **34** I : Distance : : Kilogram : II
 I. (A) Far (B) Metre (C) Europe (D) Travel
 II. (P) Heavy (Q) Ounce (R) Weight (S) Noise
(a) AP   (b) BP   (c) BQ   (d) BR

Sol. (*d*) First is a unit to measure the second.

Ex **35** I : Horse : : Bray : II
 I. (A) Neigh (B) Hoof (C) Ride (D) Saddle
 II. (P) Relay (Q) Pony (R) Wagon (S) Donkey
(a) AP   (b) AS   (c) BS   (d) CR

Sol. (*b*) First is the sound produced by second.

Ex **36** I : England : : Lira : II
 I. (A) London (B) Pound (C) King (D) Colony
 II. (P) Italy (Q) Mexico (R) Mandolin (S) Money
(a) AP   (b) AQ   (c) BP   (d) AS

Sol. (*c*) First is the currency of the country denoted by the second.

Practice Corner 1.4

Build your Confidence...

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-13) *In the following questions, find out the correct pair of words which will make an appropriate analogical relationship between the two words to the left of the sign of double colon and the same relationship between the two words to the right of the sign of double colon (::).*

1. A : Ship :: Platform : B
(a) A. Caption, B. Coolie
(c) A. Quay, B. Train
(b) A. Port, B. Station
(d) A. Shore, B. Bench

2. A : Roots :: House : B
(a) A. Branches, B. Walls
(c) A. Flower, B. Walls
(b) A. Trunk, B. Floor
(d) A. Tree, B. Foundation

3. A : Square :: Arc : B
(a) A. Line, B. Circle
(b) A. Perimeter, B. Circumference
(c) A. Line, B. Diameter
(d) A. Rectangle, B. Chord

4. A : Flower :: Milky way : B

    (a) A. Plant, B. Sky   (b) A. Fruit, B. Planet
    (c) A. Plant, B. Galaxy   (d) A. Garden, B. Star

5. A : Water :: Thermometer : B

    (a) A. Humidity, B. Fever
    (b) A. Pitcher, B. Mercury
    (c) A. Rain, B. Doctor
    (d) A. Evaporation, B. Temperature

6. A : Winter :: B : Malaria

    (a) A. Quilt, B. Quinine   (b) A. Cold, B. Epidemic
    (c) A. Cold, B. Mosquito   (d) A. Wool, B. Fever

7. Explosion : I :: Locust : II

   I. (A) Bomb (B) Ruin (C) debris (D) Smoke

   II. (P) Crop (Q) Holocaust (R) Pest (S) Field

    (a) AS   (b) BR   (c) CQ   (d) DP

8. A : Dog :: B : Goat

    (a) A. Puppy, B. Pony   (b) A. Puppy, B. Lamb
    (c) A. Bitch, B. Lamb   (d) A. Colt, B. Pony

9. A : Gardening :: Bat : B

    (a) A. Grass, B. Playing   (b) A. Flowers, B. Ball
    (c) A. Spade, B. Cricket   (d) A. Gardner, B. Cricket

10. A : Prune :: Hair : B

    (a) A. Wool, B. Shear   (b) A. lawn, B. Mow
    (c) A. Beard, B. Shave   (d) A. Shrub, B. Trim

11. A : Herd :: Star : B

    (a) A. Cattle, B. Constellation   (b) A. Wolves, B. Solar-System
    (c) A. Sheep, B. Sum   (d) A. Fish, B. Planet

12. I. Canada :: Rangoon : II

   I. (A) Detroit (B) Florida (C) Toronto (D) Alberta

   II. (P) Indonesia (Q) Burma (R) East Pakistan (S) Ceylon

    (a) BQ   (b) CP   (c) CQ   (d) CS

13. I : Bird :: Shedding : II

   I. (A) Calling (B) Flying (C) Migrating (D) Moulting

   II. (P) Barn (Q) Dog (R) Hay (S) Farm

    (a) BP   (b) BR
    (c) DP   (d) DS

Response & Interpretations (1.4)

1. (*c*) First is the place where second stops temporarily.
2. (*d*) Second is the lowest part of the first.
3. (*a*) First is a part of the second.
4. (*d*) Second is a part of first.
5. (*b*) First contains the second.
6. (*a*) First provides protection from second.
7. (*c*) Second is the left over after the action of first.
8. (*b*) First is the young one of second.

9. (*c*) First is used in the second.
10. (*d*) Second represents cutting off the unnecessary parts of the first.
11. (*a*) Second is the collective group of first.
12. (*c*) Second denotes the country in which the city denoted by the first is located.
13. (*d*) Birds undergo moulting to shed feathers in changing plumage. Similarly, farms undergo shedding of leaves before a new growth.

Type 5 Similar Word Selection

In such type of questions, a group of three/four words is given followed by four other words as options. The candidate is required to choose the alternative which is similar to the given words.

Some solved examples given below will give a better idea about this type of questions

Directions (Example Nos. 37-41) *Out of the four given alternatives, choose that alternative as your answer which is similar to the given words.*

Ex **37** Lucknow : Mumbai : Kolkata

    (a) Patna   (b) Bikaner   (c) Pune   (d) Ludhiana

  Sol. (*a*) Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh, Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra and Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal. Therefore, Lucknow, Mumbai and Kolkata are the capitals of Indian states. Similarly, Patna is the capital of Bihar.

Ex **38** Abandon : Forsake : Desert

    (a) Down   (b) Frown
    (c) Prank   (d) Leave

  Sol. (*d*) All the given words (Abandon, Forsake and Desert) are synonymous having meaning 'Leave'. Hence, the other synonymous word from the given alternatives will be 'Leave'.

Ex **39** Ear : Nose : Lips
(a) Finger   (b) Lungs   (c) Heart   (d) Kidney

Sol. (*a*) 'Ear', 'Nose' and 'Lips' are all external parts of the human body and so is the 'Finger'.

Ex **40** Which of the following is the same as 'Dollar', 'Yen', 'Rupee'?
(a) Knessep   (b) Shora
(c) Pound   (d) Ground

Sol. (*c*) 'Dollar', 'Yen' and 'Rupee' are the currencies of different countries and so is the 'Pound'.

Ex **41** Which of the following is the same as 'India', 'Pakistan', Afghanistan'?
(a) Germany   (b) England
(c) Sri Lanka   (d) USA

Sol. (*c*) India, Pakistan and Afghanistan are all Asian countries and so is 'Sri Lanka'.

Practice Corner 1.5

Build your Confidence...

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-30) *In the following questions, three words are given which have something in common among themselves. Out of the four given alternatives, choose that alternative as your answer which is similar to the given words.*

1. Bleat : Howl : Gibber
(a) Grunt   (b) Leap   (c) Stuck   (d) Duck

2. Iron : Copper : Zinc   **[RRB (GG) 2005]**
(a) Ceramic   (b) Carbon   (c) Silver   (d) Coke

3. Eyes : Tongue : Ear
(a) Finger   (b) Thumb   (c) Knee   (d) Nose

4. Intestine : Liver : Heart
(a) Blood   (b) Hand   (c) Forehead   (d) Kidney

5. Ohm : Watt : Ampere
(a) Electricity   (b) Volt   (c) Hour   (d) Light

6. Rice : Wheat : Maize   **[RRB (TC/CC) 2005]**
(a) Jowar-Bajra (b) Tobacco   (c) Jute   (d) Cotton

7. Branch : Stem : Leaf
(a) Tree   (b) Chair   (c) Root   (d) Glass

8. Neigh : Bray : Bark
(a) Gibber   (b) Peseta   (c) Majlis   (d) Leaf

9. Lion : Tiger : Bear   **[UP B.Ed. 2009]**
(a) Cow   (b) Cat   (c) Panther   (d) Buffalo

10. Calf : Kid : Pup
(a) Infant   (b) Young   (c) Larva   (d) Animal

11. Which of the following is same as 'Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur'?   **[RRB (TC/CC) 2005]**
(a) Chandigarh (b) Baroda   (c) Lucknow   (d) Bokaro

12. Odissi : Kathak : Bharatnatyam
(a) Kathakali   (b) Gumar   (c) Tamasha   (d) Nautanki

13. Which of the following is the same as 'Sty', 'Stable', 'Kennel'?   **[UP B.Ed. 2009]**
(a) Whale   (b) Horse   (c) Burrow   (d) Room

14. Which of the following is the same as 'Bitch', 'Mare', 'Doe'?
(a) Fox   (b) Dog   (c) Vixen   (d) Horse

15. Which of the following is the same as 'Durga', 'Kali', 'Saraswati'?
(a) Ganesh   (b) Worship   (c) Laxmi   (d) Shiv

16. Which of the following is the same as 'Varanasi', 'Kanpur', 'Lucknow'?
(a) Gaya   (b) Jodhpur   (c) Ghaziabad (d) Bhagalpur

17. Which of the following is the same as 'Norway', 'Poland', 'Spain'?   **[RRB (ASM) 2005]**
(a) France   (b) Rome   (c) Kenya   (d) Tokyo

18. Which of the following is the same as 'Flood', 'Fire', 'Cyclone'?   **[RRB (ASM) 2004]**
(a) Damage   (b) Earthquake (c) Rain   (d) Accident

19. Which of the following is the same as 'Count', 'List', 'Weight'?
(a) Compare   (b) Sequence (c) Number   (d) Measure

20. Which of the following is the same as 'Steel', 'Bronze', 'Brass'?
(a) Calcite   (b) Magnalium (c) Methane   (d) Zinc

21. Rabbit : Rat : Mole
(a) Mongoose   (b) Frog   (c) Earthworm (d) Ant

22. Grunt : Bray : Bleat
(a) Bark   (b) Crock   (c) Cry   (d) Scream

23. Crocodile : Lizard : Chameleon

    (a) Whale   (b) Lion   (c) Snake   (d) Hen

24. Pen : Pencil : Rubber

    (a) Page   (b) Cell   (c) Pillow   (d) TV

25. Dhoni : Tendulkar : Sehwag

    (a) Saniya   (b) Shahrukh   (c) Dravid   (d) Aadvani

26. Sapphire : Emerald : Diamond

    (a) Ruby   (b) Bronze   (c) Gold   (d) Silver

27. LBW : Slip : Cover

    (a) Dence   (b) Dribble   (c) Corner   (d) Chinaman

28. Lahore : Faislabad : Islamabad

    (a) Kabul   (b) Ahmedabad
    (c) Sialcot   (d) Dhaka

29. Radiology : Pathology : Cardiology

    (a) Biology   (b) Zoology   (c) Geology   (d) Hematology

30. Release : Liberate : Emancipate

    (a) Pardon   (b) Ignore   (c) Quit   (d) Free

Response & Interpretations (1.5)

1. (*a*) All are the sounds produced by animals.
2. (*c*) All are metals.
3. (*d*) All are human sense organs.
4. (*d*) All are internal organs of human body.
5. (*b*) All are the measuring units of electricity.
6. (*a*) All are food crops.
7. (*c*) All are parts of tree.
8. (*a*) All are sounds produced by animals.
9. (*c*) All are wild animals.
10. (*c*) All are young ones of animals.
11. (*d*) All are industrial towns famous for steel plants.
12. (*a*) All are classical forms of Indian dance.
13. (*c*) All are dwelling places of animals.
14. (*c*) All are female animals.
15. (*c*) All are the names of Hindu goddesses.
16. (*c*) All are the cities of Uttar Pradesh.
17. (*a*) All are European countries.
18. (*b*) All are natural calamities.
19. (*d*) All are terms related to quantitative measurement.
20. (*b*) All are alloys.
21. (*a*) All are rodents.
22. (*a*) All are the sounds produced by animals.
23. (*c*) All are reptiles.
24. (*a*) All are stationery goods.
25. (*c*) All are Indian cricketers.
26. (*a*) All are precious stones.
27. (*d*) All are terms of cricket.
28. (*c*) All are Pakistani cities.
29. (*d*) All are branches of medical sciences.
30. (*d*) All are synonyms.

Type 6 Analogy Detection

In such type of questions, the candidate is required to find out the common feature among the given words and pick the alternative that mentions the properties common to the given words.

Some solved examples given below will give a better idea about this format

Directions (Example Nos. 42-45) *Find out the common feature among the given words and pick the alternative that mentions the properties common to the given words.*

Ex 42 Nose : Eyes : Ears

    (a) They are internal part of human body
    (b) They are not the external part of human body
    (c) They are parts of the body below waist
    (d) They are parts of the body above neck

Sol. (*d*) 'Nose', 'Eyes' and 'Ears' are the parts of human body above neck.

Ex 43 Dhoni : Yuvraj : Dravid

    (a) Cricketers
    (b) Athlete
    (c) Politicians
    (d) Singers

Sol. (*a*) It is clear that the common feature among Dhoni, Yuvraj and Dravid is that they are cricketers.

Ex **44** Cinema : Press : Television
  (a) They are means of entertainment
  (b) They are means of mass media
  (c) All are public undertakings
  (d) They give word wide news

Sol. (*b*) All are means of mass media.

Ex **45** Room : Kitchen : Bathroom
  (a) Ground
  (b) Road
  (c) Bricks
  (d) House

Sol. (*d*) All are parts of a house.

Practice Corner **1.6**

Build your Confidence...

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-19) *Three words are given in each question, which have something in common among themselves. Out of the four given alternatives, choose the most appropriate description about these three words.*

1. Ganga : Narmada : Tapti
  (a) They are name of rivers
  (b) They are dance form of India
  (c) They are the currency of different countries
  (d) They are the parliaments name of different countries

2. Leap : Frisk : Trot
  (a) They are youngone of animals
  (b) They are Indian monuments
  (c) They are movement of animals
  (d) They are the name of famous zoological parks

3. Pen : Rubber : Pencil
  (a) They are goods for all purpose
  (b) They are stationery goods
  (c) They are famous Indian sites
  (d) They are sports terms

4. Sunday : Monday : Saturday
  (a) They are name of the years
  (b) They are name of the months
  (c) They are name of the week days
  (d) They are name of the rivers

5. Sale : Tale : Male
  (a) They have 2 vowels
  (b) They have 4 consonants
  (c) The words have no vowels
  (d) The words have no consonants

6. Peso : Won : Taka
  (a) They are famous monuments
  (b) They are name of the young ones of animals
  (c) They are synonymous words
  (d) None of the above

7. Jaipur : Bengaluru : Mumbai
  (a) They are the cities in Rajasthan
  (b) They are the famous business cities of India
  (c) They are the three biggest villages of India
  (d) They are the capitals of Indian states

8. Colombo : Kathmandu : Havana
  (a) They are African cities
  (b) They are European cities
  (c) They are capitals of countries
  (d) They are sports cities

9. Squeak : Hiss : Howl
  (a) They are names of animals
  (b) They are currencies
  (c) They are biggest animals on earth
  (d) They are sound produced by animals

10. Kathak : Bharatnatyam : Odissi
  (a) They are the name of music instruments
  (b) They are the classical dance forms of India
  (c) They are the folk dance forms of India
  (d) They are the names of Indian tribes

11. Indira : Nehru : Benazir
  (a) They were Presidents
  (b) They were Prime Ministers
  (c) They were sports persons
  (d) They were Indian politicians

12. Mohinder : Gavaskar : Azaharuddin
  (a) They were Indian Athlets
  (b) They were Indian foreign ministers
  (c) They were cicket umpires
  (d) They are former Indian cricketers

13. Folketing : Stortling : Knesset
  (a) They are the name of currencies
  (b) They are the name of rivers
  (c) They are the name of Parliaments
  (d) They are the name of cities

14. Car : Bike : Bus
  (a) They are accelerator
  (b) They are mode of transport
  (c) They have wheels
  (d) They are run by a person

15. Irna : PTI : Xin-Era
- (a) They are newspapers
- (b) They are computer manufacturing companies
- (c) They are news agencies
- (d) They are publishing houses

16. Pitcher : Dusra : Bunker
- (a) They are parliament's name
- (b) They are dwelling places of animals
- (c) They are sports terms
- (d) They are terms related to cricket

17. Mamb : Krait : Viper
- (a) They are insects
- (b) They are haunting spirits
- (c) These are boot polishes
- (d) These are snakes

18. Metre : Mile : Kilometre
- (a) They are units of electricity
- (b) They are units of measuring anything
- (c) They are units of distance
- (d) They are units of weight

19. Crocodile : Whale : Hippopotamus
- (a) They are animals
- (b) They are domestic animals
- (c) They are land animals
- (d) They are water animals

Directions (Q. Nos. 20-44) *Three words are given in each question below which have something in common among themselves. Choose one out of the four given alternatives, which mentions the quality common to the three given words.*

20. Chair : Table : Stool
- (a) School (b) Office (c) Company (d) Furniture

21. Pen : Pencil : Ink
- (a) Education (b) Writing (c) Teaching (d) Stationery

22. Snake : Crocodile : Lizard
- (a) Animals (b) Insects (c) Reptiles (d) Domestic

23. New York : Washington : Orlando
- (a) Australia (b) Germany (c) Sri Lanka (d) USA

24. Moscow : Paris : Athens
- (a) Cities (b) Asia (c) Capitals (d) Countries

25. Mizoram : Lucknow : Chennai
- (a) East (b) Capital (c) North (d) South

26. Kyat : Yuan : Baht
- (a) Currency (b) Cities
- (c) Monuments (d) Parliament

27. Minute : Hour : Second
- (a) Distance (b) Weight (c) Time (d) Length

28. Crowd : Shoal : Team
- (a) Individual (b) Fish (c) Woman (d) Group

29. Duma : Majlis : Khural
- (a) Parliament (b) City
- (c) Currency (d) Monuments

30. Lion : Tiger : Bear
- (a) Child (b) Fawn (c) Cub (d) Foal

31. Rice : Barley : Wheat
- (a) Fruits (b) Vegetables (c) Cereals (d) Agriculture

32. Football : Hockey : Tennis
- (a) Athletes (b) Indo (c) Games (d) Aquatic

33. Beetle : Grasshopper : Wasp
- (a) Cricket (b) Insects (c) Pesticides (d) Butterfly

34. Mother : Sister : Daughter
- (a) Relation (b) Aged (c) Females (d) Family

35. Doctor : Nurse : Compounder
- (a) School (b) Hospital (c) Office (d) Shop

36. Volga : Seine : Nile
- (a) Mountains (b) Rifts (c) Hills (d) Rivers

37. Shirt : Hat : Coat
- (a) Dress (b) Trousers (c) Uniform (d) Tailor

38. Ant : Fly : Bee
- (a) Termite (b) Insect (c) Lizard (d) Small

39. Kandla : Paradeep : Haldia
- (a) Seas (b) Grounds (c) Ports (d) Industry

40. Pluto : Mercury : Saturn
- (a) Marsh (b) Earth (c) Jupiter (d) Planets

41. Diesel : Kerosine : Petrol
- (a) Coal (b) Fuel
- (c) Firework (d) Engine

42. Hat : Turban : Cap
- (a) Finger (b) Legs
- (c) Head (d) Neck

43. Mustard : Groundnuts : Sesame
- (a) Oil seeds (b) Roots
- (c) Fruits (d) Politicians

44. Amitabh : Shahrukh : Aamir
- (a) Singers (b) Players
- (c) Actors (d) Politicians

1. (*a*) All are the names of rivers.
2. (*c*) 'Leap' is the movement of rabbit; 'Frisk' is the movement of 'Lamb' and 'Trot' is the movement of 'Donkey'.
3. (*b*) All are stationery goods.
4. (*c*) All are week days.
5. (*a*) They have two vowels 'a' and 'e'.
6. (*d*) None of the options is correct as they are the names of currencies.
7. (*d*) 'Jaipur' is the capital of 'Rajasthan'; 'Bengaluru' is the capital of 'Karnataka' and 'Mumbai' is the capital of 'Maharashtra'.
8. (*c*) 'Colombo' is the capital of Sri Lanka; 'Kathmandu' is the capital of 'Nepal' and 'Havana' is the capital of 'Cuba'.
9. (*d*) 'Squeak' is the sound produced by Mice; Hiss is the sound produced by Snake and Howl is the sound produced by Jackal.
10. (*b*) 'Kathak' is the classical dance of North India; 'Bharatnatyam' is the classical dance of Tamilnadu while 'Odissi' is the classical dance of Orissa.
11. (*b*) Indira and Nehru were the Prime Ministers of India, while Benazir was the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
12. (*d*) All are former Indian cricketers.
13. (*c*) 'Folketing' is the parliament of 'Denmark'; 'Stortling' is the parliament of 'Norway', 'Knesset' is the parliament of Israel.
14. (*b*) They all are modes of transport.
15. (*c*) 'PTI' is an Indian news agency; 'Irna' is a news agency in Iran while 'Xin-Era' is a news agency in China.
16. (*c*) 'Pitcher' is a term used in Baseball; 'Dusra' is a term used in cricket and 'Bunker' is a term used in polo.
17. (*d*) These all are snakes.
18. (*c*) These all are units of distance.
19. (*d*) These all are water animals.
20. (*d*) All are parts of furniture.
21. (*d*) All are stationery goods.
22. (*c*) All creep and hence they come under the class of reptiles.
23. (*d*) All are cities of USA.
24. (*c*) 'Moscow' is the capital of 'Russia', 'Paris' is the capital of France and 'Athens' is the capital of Greece.
25. (*b*) All are capital cities of India. 'Mizoram' is the capital of Nagaland; 'Lucknow' is the capital of Uttar Pradesh; 'Chennai' is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
26. (*a*) 'Kyat' is the currency of Myanmar; 'Yuan' is the currency of China and 'Baht' is the currency of Thailand.
27. (*c*) All are units of time.
28. (*d*) All represent group. 'Crowd' is a group of people; 'Shoal' is a group of fish and 'Team' is a group of players.
29. (*a*) All are the names of parliaments. 'Duma' is the parliament of Russia; Maqlis is the parliament of Iran/Maldives/Malaysia and 'Khural' is the parliament of Mongolia.
30. (*c*) Young ones of given animals are called cub.
31. (*c*) All are cereals.
32. (*c*) All are games.
33. (*b*) All are insects.
34. (*c*) All are females.
35. (*b*) All work in the hospital.
36. (*d*) All are rivers.
37. (*a*) All are dress parts.
38. (*b*) All are insects.
39. (*c*) All the given names are port towns.
40. (*d*) All the given names are planets.
41. (*b*) All are the types of 'fuel'.
42. (*c*) All are headwears.
43. (*a*) All are oil seeds.
44. (*c*) All are bollywood 'Actors'.

Type 7 Multiple Word Analogy

In such type of analogy a group of three/four inter-related words is given. The candidate is required to find out the relationship among these words and choose another group with similar relationship, from the options provided.

The solved examples given below will give a better idea about this type of questions.

Directions (Example Nos. 46-47) *Find out the relationship among these words and choose another group with similar relationship from the options provided.*

Ex 46 Furniture : Table : Almirah
(a) Building : Wall : Brick
(b) Fruit : Orange : Apple
(c) Mother : Father : Sister
(d) Sea : Road : City

Sol. (*b*) 'Table' and 'Almirah' are both 'Furniture' and similarly 'Orange' and 'Apple' are both 'Fruits'. Clearly, both second and third belong to the class denoted by the first.

Ex 47 Pink : Red : White
(a) Brown : Black : Blue
(b) Green : Blue : Yellow
(c) Orange : Yellow : Black
(d) Yellow : Red : Green

Sol. (*b*) 'Pink' is obtained by the combination of 'Red' and 'White' and similarly 'Green' is obtained by the combination of 'Blue' and 'Yellow'.

Practice Corner 1.7

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-15) *In each of the following questions, some words are given which are related in some way. The same relationship exists among the words in one of the four alternatives given under it. Find the correct alternatives.*

1. Correspondent : News : Newspaper   [RRB (ASM) 2006]
   - (a) Road : Vehicle : Destination
   - (b) Cloud : Water : Ponds
   - (c) Farmer : Crops : Food
   - (d) Mason : Cement : Construction

2. Iron : Silver : Gold
   - (a) Parents : Father : Mother
   - (b) Wheat : Barley : Cereal
   - (c) Tree : Brench : Fruit
   - (d) Deer : Lion : Wolf

3. Road : Bus : Driver
   - (a) Track : Train : Passenger
   - (b) Watch : Ship : Diver
   - (c) Sky : Aeroplane : Pilot
   - (d) Paper : Letters : Reader

4. Hand : Wrist : Bangle
   - (a) Neck : Head : Collar
   - (b) Foot : Ankle : Anklet
   - (c) Foot : Socks : Toes
   - (d) Toe : Foot : Knee

5. Music : Guitar : Performer
   - (a) Trick : Rope : Acrobat
   - (b) Dance : Tune : Instrument
   - (c) Food : Recipe : Cook
   - (d) Patient : Medicine : Doctor

6. Tragedy : Sadness : Tears
   - (a) Music : Emotion : Tune
   - (b) Game : Sound : Match
   - (c) Comedy : Humour : Laughter
   - (d) Dance : Rhythm : Grace

7. Ink : Pen : Paper
   - (a) Watch : Dial : Strip
   - (b) Book : Paper : Words
   - (c) Farmer : Plough : Field
   - (d) Colour : Brush : Canvas

8. Class : School : Student
   - (a) Ball : Bat : Pitch
   - (b) Sister : Family : Brother
   - (c) Hand : Body : Finger
   - (d) Leaf : Tree : Root

9. Bone : Skeleton : Nerve
   - (a) House : Door : Window
   - (b) Spoke : Wheel : Handle
   - (c) Retina : Eye : Pupil
   - (d) Snow : Cloud : Ice

10. Lion : Cow : Land
    - (a) Water : Land : Air
    - (b) Whale : Hippopotamus : Water
    - (c) Chair : Table : Stool
    - (d) England : Germany : USA

11. Stump : Cricket : Point
    - (a) Duce : Dribble : Racket
    - (b) Diamond : Pitcher : Hit
    - (c) Dribble : Hockey : Corner
    - (d) Penalty : Shoot : Boxing

12. Complexion : White : Black
    - (a) Alert : Intelligent : Babies
    - (b) Health : Disease : Hospital
    - (c) Train : Bus : Journey
    - (d) Officer : Honest : Corrupt

13. Talk : Whisper : Shout
    - (a) Boredom : Tiredness : Rest
    - (b) Touch : Hold : Embrace
    - (c) See : Look : Watch
    - (d) Create : Form : Make

14. Play : Win : Lose
    - (a) Accident : Death : Survive
    - (b) Examination : Success : Determination
    - (c) Read : Book : Magazine
    - (d) Music : Dance : Art

15. Clay : Potter : Pots
    - (a) Doctor : Injection : Pills
    - (b) Cloth : Tailor : Clothes
    - (c) Blackboard : Chalk : Teacher
    - (d) Electricity : Bulb : Light

Response & Interpretations (1.7)

1. (*c*) A 'Correspondent' gathers and formats 'News' for 'Newspaper' and similarly a 'Farmer' grows and reaps 'Crops' for 'Food'.

2. (*d*) All the three belong to the same class. 'Iron', 'Silver' and 'Gold' are all metals and similarly 'Dear', 'Lion' and 'Wolf' are all wild animals.

3. (*c*) 'Bus' moves on 'Road' and is driven by 'Driver'. Likewise 'Aeroplane' flies in the 'Sky' and is driven by 'Pilot'.

4. (*b*) 'Bangle' is meant for 'Wrist' which is a part of 'Hand'. Similarly, anklet is meant for 'Ankle' which is a part of 'Foot'.

5. (*a*) Music is performed with Guitar by the 'Performer'. Likewise, 'Trick' is performed with 'Rope' by the 'Acrobat'.

6. (*c*) 'Tragedy' has 'Sadness' and brings 'Tears'. Likewise 'Comedy' has 'Humour' and brings 'Laughter'.

7. (*d*) First is required to work with the second on the third.

8. (*c*) Third is a part of the first which, in turn, is a part of the second.

9. (*c*) First and third are both parts of the second.

10. (*b*) 'Lion' and 'Cow' are 'land' animals and similarly 'Whale' and 'Hippopotamus' are 'water' animals.