



WORDMASTERS

We're now offering eleven different sets of demonstration analogies, five of which are new this year and are represented in the Answer Key on this page. All eleven sets can be used at any grade level. We think you will find a range of difficulty levels (from very easy to fairly difficult) in each of the sets. The analogies are not arranged in order of difficulty within each set, though the more difficult *type* of analogy—the type requiring students to supply the whole last pair, not just the last word—appears in every case only on the back side of the page. (The difficult analogies do not employ a particularly advanced vocabulary; what makes them hard is either subtlety in the analogical relationship or the sly attractiveness of some wrong answer choices.)

Your shipment includes the set or sets specified in your order. For the convenience of any of you who would like to order any set you don't already have, for immediate use before the first Challenge or for use later in the year, we've included an order form at the bottom of this page.

ANSWER KEY

Set G. 1. cocoon 2. quit 3. dump 4. alley 5. plot 6. erase 7. threat 8. court 9. vegetable 10. ribs 11. enter 12. paragraph 13. grain 14. echo 15. boil 16. knife 17. glue 18. swallow 19. money : bank 20. flock : bird 21. crumbs : sweep 22. frog : tadpole 23. house : chimney 24. stomach : growl 25. scarf : knit 26. musician : band 27. belt : loose 28. racquet : tennis 29. stew : meaty 30. bake : recipe

Set H. 1. cradle 2. road 3. hat 4. wall 5. jog 6. run 7. string 8. voices 9. blade 10. handle 11. march 12. glued 13. sunshine 14. sweater 15. robin 16. symptom 17. brave 18. stairway 19. tornado 20. judge : courtroom 21. rake : leaf blower 22. mud : squishy 23. car : gas 24. explorer : compass 25. arm : elbow 26. wolf : howl 27. sports team : coach 28. house : neighborhood 29. wheelbarrow : dump truck 30. body : costume

Set I. 1. braided 2. desktop 3. newspaper 4. creased 5. frame 6. binoculars 7. rainbow 8. pole 9. x-ray 10. bowl 11. wolf 12. dose 13. snooze 14. shed 15. designer 16. recess 17. baseball cap 18. wildflower 19. cell 20. sausage : slice 21. camper : canteen 22. doctor : stethoscope 23. window shade : light 24. yell : angry 25. friendship : argument 26. magazine : table of contents 27. electric cord : wall outlet 28. seeds : sow 29. calendar : date 30. cook : apron

Set J. 1. captain 2. chalk 3. potholder 4. field 5. volunteer 6. candle 7. rot 8. rooster 9. moss 10. crust 11. hour 12. backpack 13. maps 14. lane 15. beaten 16. unclear 17. spark 18. airplane 19. straw 20. fence 21. postcard : letter 22. country : flag 23. story : write 24. calf : cow 25. head : wig 26. butter : spread 27. knight : armor 28. bull : hoof 29. computer : hacker

Set K. 1. stem 2. beam 3. plate 4. ball 5. jet 6. plans 7. cracker 8. shadow 9. woods 10. ounce 11. speech 12. general 13. meal 14. jacket 15. shingles 16. claw 17. lids 18. school : backpack 19. jungle : tiger 20. apple : core 21. face : whiskers 22. goat : horns 23. pea : pod 24. marchers : parade 25. gown : sweatsuit 26. scale : pound 27. bathtub : cup 28. arrow : target 29. throne : stool 30. beaver : fur

ORDER FORM

NAME: _____
SCHOOL : _____
ADDRESS: _____

On the line beside each letter, please indicate which sets you would like. The sets cost \$7.00 apiece. Sets G, H, I, J, and K are new this year.)

Set A _____	Set B _____	Set C _____
Set D _____	Set E _____	Set F _____
Set G _____	Set H _____	Set I _____
Set J _____	Set K _____	

(Number of sets ordered) multiplied by (\$7 per set) = \$ _____

Shipping and Handling: \$2.00 _____

Total Fee: \$ _____

Check enclosed Purchase order enclosed



DEMONSTRATION ANALOGIES
(to be used in preparation for the
WordMasters Challenge)
SET G

WORDMASTERS

The examples below will introduce you to analogies. Each analogy consists of two pairs of words. Your job is to make the second pair express a relationship between its two words that is as similar as possible to the relationship between the words in the first pair. For instance, in the analogy

HUNTER : TRAP :: FISHERMAN : _____

the best word to place in the blank would be **NET**, because "net" names a tool fishermen use to catch and hold a fish, while "trap" names a tool hunters use to catch and hold a land animal.

Now fill the blanks in the analogies below with the most suitable word or pair of words from those that are listed as choices.

1. **FLOWER : BUD :: BUTTERFLY :** _____
(moth / wing / leaf / cocoon / caterpillar)
2. **HABIT : BREAK :: JOB :** _____
(work / quit / fail / finish / succeed)
3. **DRIZZLE : POUR :: SPRINKLE :** _____
(scatter / dampen / dump / tumble / decorate)
4. **BUILDING : HALLWAY :: NEIGHBORHOOD :** _____
(house / alley / room / corner / door)
5. **PARTY : PLAN :: CRIME :** _____
(steal / capture / solve / plot / arrest)
6. **WEED : PULL :: ERROR :** _____
(erase / correct / forget / make / ignore)
7. **CARPENTER : NAIL :: TAILOR :** _____
(scissors / sewing machine / thread / jacket / cloth)
8. **CHECKERS : BOARD :: TENNIS :** _____
(ball / racquet / net / court / score)
9. **MOUSE : ANIMAL :: LETTUCE :** _____
(rabbit / carrot / vegetable / garden / salad)
10. **ROOF : BEAMS :: CHEST :** _____
(lungs / b. ribs / c. muscles / d. hairs / e. shirts)
11. **COMPUTER : LOG ON :: HOUSE :** _____
(build / lock / heat / enter / clear)
12. **POEM : VERSE :: STORY :** _____
(paragraph / subject / author / title / page)
13. **SNOW : FLAKE :: SAND :** _____
(beach / dune / grain / bucket / summer)
14. **SEE : SHADOW :: HEAR :** _____
(whisper / song / voice / scream / echo)
15. **CHILL : FREEZE :: WARM :** _____
(heat / cool / melt / boil / serve)
16. **CARPENTER : SAW :: CHEF :** _____
(bowl / knife / frying pan / spice / spoon)
17. **CLOTH : SEW :: PAPER :** _____
(scribble / b. decorate / glue / paint / cut)

18. **THINK : DECIDE :: CHEW :** _____
(eat / swallow / taste / spit / drink)
19. **CLOTHES : CLOSET ::** _____
(sand : beach / tea : bag / diamond : mine / raft : river / money : bank)
20. **BAND : INSTRUMENT ::** _____
(teacher : student / flock : bird / color : red / month : year / sound : music)
21. **LEAVES : RAKE ::** _____
(lawn : water / flowers : plant / crumbs : sweep / table : polish / rain : splash)
22. **BUTTERFLY : CATERPILLAR ::** _____
(rooster : hen / frog : tadpole / cow : bull / lizard : dinosaur / beef : hamburger)
23. **FACTORY : SMOKESTACK ::** _____
(car : sunroof / cabin : fireplace / gas station : tank / house : chimney / train : engine)
24. **THUNDER : RUMBLE ::** _____
(stomach : growl / horn : blow / nose : sneeze / throat : hiccup / lightning : strike)
25. **POEM : WRITE ::** _____
(window : break / drum : beat / scarf : knit / book : read / library : visit)
26. **SCOUT : TROOP ::** _____
(bird : nest / musician : band / actor : movie / hive : bee / class : teacher)
27. **JEANS : BAGGY ::** _____
(coat : warm / boots : tight / socks : short / belt : loose / shirt : unbuttoned)
28. **PADDLE : PINGPONG ::** _____
(pool : table / court : basketball / touchdown : football / puck : hockey / racquet : tennis)
29. **SALAD : LEAFY ::** _____
(carrot : healthy / stew : meaty / onion : sliced / tomato : ripe / celery : chopped)
30. **SEW : PATTERN ::** _____
(cut : scissors / clean : detergent / cook : apron / bake : recipe / shop : money)

Here are some of the kinds of relationships which analogies may express. Make up a second pair to match the first pair given in each example.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. ANTONYMS | rise : plunge :: _____ |
| 2. SYNONYMS | icy : frosty :: _____ |
| 3. PART : WHOLE | chair : arm :: _____ |
| 4. WHOLE : PART | sentence : word :: _____ |
| 5. TOOL : ITS ACTION | razor : shave :: _____ |
| 6. TOOL USER : TOOL | fisherman : net :: _____ |
| 7. TOOL : OBJECT IT'S USED WITH | scissors : paper :: _____ |
| 8. CATEGORY : EXAMPLE | mineral : iron :: _____ |
| 9. EFFECT : CAUSE | sneeze : allergy :: _____ |
| 10. CAUSE : EFFECT | accident : injury :: _____ |
| 11. INCREASING INTENSITY | cheerful : beaming :: _____ |
| 12. DECREASING INTENSITY | filthy : soiled :: _____ |
| 13. ACTION : THING ACTED UPON | climb : mountain :: _____ |
| 14. SYMBOL : THING SYMBOLIZED | skirt : woman :: _____ |
| 15. OBJECT OR PLACE : ITS USER | nest : bird :: _____ |
| 16. NOUN : CLOSELY RELATED ADJECTIVE | sword : sharp :: _____ |

Here are three important things to remember when you think about analogies:

PARTS OF SPEECH. If the words in the first pair express a “noun : adjective” or “verb : noun” or “adjective : adjective” relationship (for instance), the second pair should show the same relationship between parts of speech.

WORD ORDER. If the first pair expresses a “tool user : tool” relationship (for instance), the second pair must express the same relationship *in the same order* (tool user first, tool second).

EXACTNESS. Sometimes two or more of the given choices would make fairly good sense in the blank. When this happens, you should choose the word or pair of words which *most exactly* suits the relationship you’re expressing.



DEMONSTRATION ANALOGIES

(to be used in preparation for the

WordMasters Challenge)

SET H

WORDMASTERS

The examples below will introduce you to analogies. Each analogy consists of two pairs of words. Your job is to make the second pair express a relationship between its two words that is as similar as possible to the relationship between the words in the first pair. For instance, in the analogy

PEANUT : SHELL :: ORANGE : _____

the best word to place in the blank would be **PEEL**, because the outer covering of an orange is called its "peel," just as the outer covering of a peanut is called its "shell."

Now fill the blanks in the analogies below with the most suitable word or pair of words from those that are listed as choices.

- BIRD : NEST :: BABY :** _____
(bottle / blanket / diaper / cradle / carriage)
- BROOK : RIVER :: PATH :** _____
(forest / lake / bridge / puddle / road)
- RAIN : UMBRELLA :: COLD :** _____
(snow / hat / icicle / sunshine / fireplace)
- YARD : FENCE :: ROOM :** _____
(wall / rug / lock / closet / window)
- HORSE : TROT :: PERSON :** _____
(tiptoe / jog / gallop / run / dance)
- HORSE : GALLOP :: PERSON :** _____
(tiptoe / jog / trot / run / dance)
- PIANO : KEY :: GUITAR :** _____
(pick / strap / string / song / note)
- ORCHESTRA : INSTRUMENTS :: CHOIR :** _____
(voices / songs / churches / concerts / robes)
- RICE : GRAIN :: GRASS :** _____
(lawn / weed / blade / root / leaf)
- DOOR : KNOB :: CUP :** _____
(tea / saucer / spoon / table / handle)
- PARTY : DANCE :: PARADE :** _____
(wave / clap / cheer / march / watch)
- QUILT : STITCHED :: COLLAGE :** _____
(folded / glued / colored / framed / cut)
- MYSTERY : FOG :: DISCOVERY :** _____
(wind / snow / sunshine / heat / cloud)
- CLAY : BOWL :: WOOL :** _____
(sweater / sheep / needle / cotton / yarn)
- REPTILE : SNAKE :: BIRD :** _____
(nest / animal / feather / egg / robin)
- REPORTER : FACT :: DOCTOR :** _____
(stethoscope / patient / symptom / disease / medicine)
- POLITE : RUDE :: SHY :** _____
(mean / scared / worried / brave / impolite)

18. **MALL : ESCALATOR :: HOUSE :** _____
 (driveway / ladder / hallway / basement / stairway)
19. **SNOW : BLIZZARD :: WIND :** _____
 (earthquake / breeze / flood / tornado / forest fire)
20. **WAITER : RESTAURANT ::** _____
 (actor : play / judge : courtroom / nurse : patient / carpenter : tool / bus driver : school)
21. **EGG BEATER : BLENDER ::** _____
 (tractor : plow / shovel : wheelbarrow / rake : leaf blower / oven : toaster / hammer : nail)
22. **ICE : SLIPPERY ::** _____
 (soft : dust / water : cold / ground : frozen / mud : squishy / winter : long)
23. **HORSE : HAY ::** _____
 (grass : goat / water : pot / soup : carrot / silo : corn / car : gas)
24. **POLICE DOG : SCENT ::** _____
 (sailor : ship / doctor : stethoscope / explorer : compass / cook : spoon / cat : kitten)
25. **KNEE : LEG ::** _____
 (arm : elbow / hinge : door / muscle : bone / metal : screw / shorts : pants)
26. **OWL : HOOT ::** _____
 (kitten : play / bark : dog / person : listen / wolf : howl / tree : chirp)
27. **PLAY CAST : DIRECTOR ::** _____
 (club : member / sports team : coach / school : teacher / ship : sailor / jet : pilot)
28. **STORE : MALL ::** _____
 (house : neighborhood / highway : street / ocean : shore / month : birthday / state : city)
29. **SHOVEL : BULLDOZER ::** _____
 (lawn mower : clippers / ladder : stool / hose : watering can / wheelbarrow : dump truck / rake : hoe)
30. **FACE : MASK ::** _____
 (nose : tissue / eyes : glasses / body : costume / hands : mittens / feet : slippers)

Here are some of the kinds of relationships which analogies may express. Make up a second pair to match the first pair given in each example.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. ANTONYMS | rumpled : smooth :: _____ |
| 2. SYNONYMS | brook : stream :: _____ |
| 3. PART : WHOLE | kernel : ear of corn :: _____ |
| 4. WHOLE : PART | airplane : wing :: _____ |
| 5. TOOL : ITS USE | ruler : measurement :: _____ |
| 6. TOOL USER : TOOL | hunter : rifle :: _____ |
| 7. TOOL : OBJECT IT'S USED WITH | knife : cutting board :: _____ |
| 8. CATEGORY : EXAMPLE | seed : acorn :: _____ |
| 9. EFFECT : CAUSE | puddle : rain :: _____ |
| 10. CAUSE : EFFECT | poison ivy : rash :: _____ |
| 11. INCREASING INTENSITY | unfriendly : nasty :: _____ |
| 12. DECREASING INTENSITY | cry : whimper :: _____ |
| 13. ACTION : THING ACTED UPON | toast : marshmallow :: _____ |
| 14. SYMBOL : THING SYMBOLIZED | throne : power :: _____ |
| 15. OBJECT OR PLACE : ITS USER | greenhouse : gardener :: _____ |
| 16. NOUN : CLOSELY RELATED ADJECTIVE | paste : sticky :: _____ |

Here are three important things to remember when you think about analogies:

PARTS OF SPEECH. If the words in the first pair express a “noun : adjective” or “verb : noun” or “adjective : adjective” relationship (for instance), the second pair should show the same relationship between parts of speech.

WORD ORDER. If the first pair expresses a “tool user : tool” relationship (for instance), the second pair must express the same relationship *in the same order* (tool user first, tool second).

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DEMONSTRATION ANALOGIES
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SET I

WORDMASTERS

The examples below will introduce you to analogies. Each analogy consists of two pairs of words. Your job is to make the second pair express a relationship between its two words that is as similar as possible to the relationship between the words in the first pair. For instance, in the analogy

BIRD : FEATHER :: FISH : _____

the best word to place in the blank would be **SCALE**, because "scale" names the protective covering of a fish just as "feather" names the protective covering of a bird

Now fill the blanks in the analogies below with the most suitable word or pair of words from those that are listed as choices.

1. **PRETZEL : TWISTED :: HAIR :** _____
(windblown / combed / shampooed / dyed / braided)
2. **KITCHEN : COUNTER :: CLASSROOM :** _____
(blackboard / desktop / workbook / bulletin board / computer)
3. **PRIVATE : DIARY :: PUBLIC :** _____
(school / stadium / television / newspaper / road)
4. **CLOTH : WRINKLED :: PAPER :** _____
(lined / creased / erased / torn / cut)
5. **PERSON : SKELETON :: HOUSE :** _____
(frame / basement / garage / bricks / roof)
6. **SPEAK : MICROPHONE :: LOOK :** _____
(sunglasses / television / eyes / binoculars / blindfold)
7. **CANARY : SUN :: PARROT :** _____
(cloud / tree / rainbow / sky / bluejay)
8. **WALKER : CANE :: SKIER :** _____
(boot / pole / chair lift / snowboard / ski)
9. **OUTSIDE : PHOTO :: INSIDE :** _____
(video / camera / bone / television / x-ray)
10. **PLATE : PLATTER :: CUP :** _____
(bowl / saucer / dish / spoon / thimble)
11. **CAT : TIGER :: DOG :** _____
(puppy / pet / kitten / wolf / lion)
12. **PIE : PIECE :: MEDICINE :** _____
(doctor / dose / flu / fever / cough syrup)
13. **LOOK : PEEK :: SLEEP :** _____
(snore / wake up / snooze / toss / dream)
14. **ROCK : PEBBLE :: HOUSE :** _____
(shed / lawn / mansion / mountain / porch)
15. **BUILDING : ARCHITECT :: CLOTHING :** _____
(sales clerk / cleaners / material / shop / designer)
16. **WORKER : COFFEE BREAK :: STUDENT :** _____
(cafeteria / playground / recess / classroom / field trip)
17. **STAGECOACH : BUS :: TOP HAT :** _____
(wig / umbrella / helmet / baseball cap / crown)

18. **DESERT : CACTUS :: MEADOW :** _____
(orchard / farm / vegetable / wildflower / butterfly)
19. **HOTEL : ROOM :: PRISON :** _____
(lock / cell / robber / fence / bars)
20. **FIREWOOD : CHOP ::** _____
(beard : shave / logs : stack / knife : cut / sausage : slice / flower : pick)
21. **BIKER : WATER BOTTLE ::** _____
(student : milk / baby : pacifier / camper : canteen / farmer : pond / can : soda)
22. **DEAF PERSON : HEARING AID ::** _____
(nurse : needle / doctor : stethoscope / pharmacist : medicine / blind person : sunglasses / singer : microphone)
23. **SCREEN : INSECTS ::** _____
(window shade : light / sugar : ants / door : knob / rain : umbrella / window : curtain)
24. **SCREAM : SCARED ::** _____
(whisper : noisy / b. sing : silent / yell : angry / whistle : funny / speak : bored)
25. **ROSEBUSH : THORN ::** _____
(vacation : souvenir / city : traffic light / daisy : petal / leaf : stem / friendship : argument)
26. **RESTAURANT : MENU ::** _____
(theater : movie / book : title / cook : recipe / magazine : table of contents / library : computer)
27. **FIRE HOSE : HYDRANT ::** _____
(lightbulb : switch / electric cord : wall outlet / fireplace : wood / gas station : tank / firehouse : ladder)
28. **RUMORS : SPREAD ::** _____
(snow : shovel / books : read / seeds : sow / questions : answer / leaves : rake)
29. **CLOCK : HOUR ::** _____
(watch : wrist / inch : ruler / week : day / minute : second / calendar : date)
30. **POLICE OFFICER : BULLETPROOF VEST ::** _____
(doctor : pill / bride : wedding dress / cook : apron / nurse : cap / hunter : rifle)

Here are some of the kinds of relationships which analogies may express. Make up a second pair to match the first pair given in each example.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. ANTONYMS | silly : serious :: _____ |
| 2. SYNONYMS | spin : twirl :: _____ |
| 3. PART : WHOLE | toe : foot :: _____ |
| 4. WHOLE : PART | band : trumpeter :: _____ |
| 5. TOOL : ITS ACTION | hatchet : chop :: _____ |
| 6. TOOL USER : TOOL | baker : oven :: _____ |
| 7. TOOL : OBJECT IT'S USED WITH | spatula : grill :: _____ |
| 8. CATEGORY : EXAMPLE | vine : ivy :: _____ |
| 9. EFFECT : CAUSE | puddle : rain :: _____ |
| 10. CAUSE : EFFECT | worry : headache :: _____ |
| 11. INCREASING INTENSITY | speak : yell :: _____ |
| 12. DECREASING INTENSITY | fat : plump :: _____ |
| 13. ACTION : THING ACTED UPON | carve : stone :: _____ |
| 14. SYMBOL : THING SYMBOLIZED | flag : nation :: _____ |
| 15. OBJECT OR PLACE : ITS USER | park : picnicker :: _____ |
| 16. NOUN : CLOSELY RELATED ADJECTIVE | mud : squishy :: _____ |

Here are three important things to remember when you think about analogies:

PARTS OF SPEECH. If the words in the first pair express a “noun : adjective” or “verb : noun” or “adjective : adjective” relationship (for instance), the second pair should show the same relationship between parts of speech.

WORD ORDER. If the first pair expresses a “tool user : tool” relationship (for instance), the second pair must express the same relationship *in the same order* (tool user first, tool second).

EXACTNESS. Sometimes two or more of the given choices would make fairly good sense in the blank. When this happens, you should choose the word or pair of words which *most exactly* suits the relationship you’re expressing.



WORDMASTERS

The examples below will introduce you to analogies. Each analogy consists of two pairs of words. Your job is to make the second pair express a relationship between its two words that is as similar as possible to the relationship between the words in the first pair. For instance, in the analogy

WALL : DOOR :: FENCE : _____

the best word to place in the blank would be **GATE**, because a gate offers a way through a fence just as a door offers a way through a wall.

Now fill the blanks in the analogies below with the most suitable word or pair of words from those that are listed as choices.

1. **PLANE : PILOT :: SHIP :** _____
(sailor / pirate / captain / dock / ocean)
2. **PAPER : PENCIL :: BLACKBOARD :** _____
(eraser / pen / teacher / pointer / chalk)
3. **COLD : MITTEN :: HOT :** _____
(bathing suit / stove / cap / refrigerator / potholder)
4. **CONCERT : STAGE :: FOOTBALL GAME :** _____
(team / stadium / field / quarterback / arena)
5. **CLOTHES : DONATE :: TIME :** _____
(spend / waste / save / volunteer / measure)
6. **FURNACE : FIREPLACE :: LAMP :** _____
(log / street light / light bulb / headlight / candle)
7. **TOOTH : DECAY :: TREE STUMP :** _____
(grow / die / rot / burn / rust)
8. **CITY : ALARM CLOCK :: COUNTRY :** _____
(grandfather clock / barn / tractor / silo / rooster)
9. **WALL : IVY :: TREE :** _____
(moss / branch / wood / fruit / woodpecker)
10. **POTATO : SKIN :: BREAD :** _____
(toast / wheat / butter / crust / slice)
11. **DISTANCE : MILE :: TIME :** _____
(clock / midnight / hour / inch / sunrise)
12. **WORKER : BRIEFCASE :: STUDENT :** _____
(suitcase / backpack / locker / desk / homework)
13. **MODEL BUILDER : INSTRUCTIONS :: TRAVELER :** _____
(sights / tickets / souvenirs / maps / suitcases)
14. **CITY : AVENUE :: TOWN :** _____
(cottage / park / path / sidewalk / lane)
15. **CREAM : WHIPPED :: EGGS :** _____
(beaten / fried / hatched / salted / boiled)
16. **VISION : CLOUDY :: MEMORY :** _____
(sharp / absent / sunny / slow / unclear)
17. **FLOWER : BUD :: FIRE :** _____
(ash / chimney / spark / log / kindling)

18. SHARK : SUBMARINE :: EAGLE : _____
(nest / wing / hawk / sky / airplane)
19. PUDDING : SPOON :: MILKSHAKE : _____
(straw / blender / glass / ice cream / cone)
20. CASTLE : MOAT :: PRISON : _____
(watch tower / cell / fence / warden / criminal)
21. SHORT STORY : NOVEL :: _____
(poem : verse / dictionary : definition / meal : dessert / postcard : letter / quiz : question)
22. MARRIAGE : RING :: _____
(tuxedo : groom / church : prayer / country : flag / celebration : party / death : funeral)
23. BASKET : WEAVE :: _____
(chair : buy / sofa : stain / curtain : hang / flower : pick / story : write)
24. CHICK : HEN :: _____
(pony : horse / mother : child / calf : cow / rooster : turkey / robin : eagle)
25. FLOOR : RUG :: _____
(car : leather / window : glass / stair : railing / head : wig / corner : cobweb)
26. SALT : SPRINKLE :: _____
(butter : spread / coffee : stir / snack : serve / brownie : bake / cake : ice)
27. TURTLE : SHELL :: _____
(bee : hive / knight : armor / queen : crown / frog : pond / baseball player : glove)
28. DOG : PAW :: _____
(horse : shoe / boy : ankle / hiker : boot / bull : hoof / ballerina : slipper)
29. HOUSE : THIEF :: _____
(jail : robber / kitchen : cook / room : key / courtroom : judge / computer : hacker)
30. CLOWN : COSTUME :: _____
(dancer : music / comedian : joke / soldier : uniform / student : backpack / referee : whistle)

Here are some of the kinds of relationships which analogies may express. Make up a second pair to match the first pair given in each example.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ANTONYMS | muddy : dusty :: _____ |
| 2. SYNONYMS | depart : leave :: _____ |
| 3. PART : WHOLE | spoke : wheel :: _____ |
| 4. WHOLE : PART | cupboard : shelf :: _____ |
| 5. TOOL : ITS ACTION | syringe : inject :: _____ |
| 6. TOOL USER : TOOL | tennis player : racquet :: _____ |
| 7. TOOL : OBJECT IT'S USED WITH | paintbrush : easel :: _____ |
| 8. CATEGORY : EXAMPLE | dwelling : igloo :: _____ |
| 9. EFFECT : CAUSE | growth : fertilizer :: _____ |
| 10. CAUSE : EFFECT | tsunami : destruction :: _____ |
| 11. INCREASING INTENSITY | afraid : terrified :: _____ |
| 12. DECREASING INTENSITY | adoration : fondness :: _____ |
| 13. ACTION : THING ACTED UPON | sow : seed :: _____ |
| 14. SYMBOL : THING SYMBOLIZED | quill pen : literature :: _____ |
| 15. OBJECT OR PLACE : ITS USER | gas station : motorist :: _____ |
| 16. NOUN : CLOSELY RELATED ADJECTIVE | iron : magnetic :: _____ |

Here are three important things to remember when you think about analogies:

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