

# Analogical Reasoning

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Your teacher may give you several analogy worksheets in this class to help you practice your reasoning skills. An analogy is a relationship between members of a pair of concepts that serves as a basis for creating another pair with a similar relationship. Analogy questions are set up in the following format:

A : B :: C : D

A single colon (:) means "is to," and a double colon (::) means "as." Therefore, you would read the example above this way: "A is to B as C is to D." To solve analogy questions, you need to begin by identifying the relationship in the first set of concepts. Then you will identify the answer that gives the second set of concepts the same relationship.

The worksheets for this class use nine main types of analogy relationships. You should be able to insert pairs of concepts into a key sentence to identify which type of relationship is represented.

Types of Analogy Relationships			
Type	Key Sentence	Example Analogy	Answer and Reasoning
1. Antonyms	<b>1st</b> is the opposite of <b>2nd</b> .	hot : cold :: fast : _____ A. quick B. slow C. speed D. temperature	<b>B—Hot</b> is the opposite of <b>cold</b> , just as <b>fast</b> is the opposite of <b>slow</b> .
2. Synonyms	<b>1st</b> has the same meaning as <b>2nd</b> .	fast : quick :: slow : _____ A. speed B. rapid C. moderate D. poky	<b>D—Fast</b> has the same meaning as <b>quick</b> , just as <b>slow</b> has the same meaning as <b>poky</b> .
3. Category name and member	<b>2nd</b> is an example of <b>1st</b> .	temperature : hot :: speed : _____ A. cold B. degrees C. fast D. miles per hour	<b>C—Hot</b> is an example of a <b>temperature</b> , just as <b>fast</b> is an example of a <b>speed</b> .
4. Members of a category	<b>1st</b> and <b>2nd</b> are both examples of (something).	nutrition : food :: biology : _____ A. chemistry B. English C. dissection D. science	<b>A—Nutrition</b> and <b>food</b> are both examples of areas of study in family and consumer sciences, just as <b>biology</b> and <b>chemistry</b> are both examples of areas of study in <b>science</b> .

(Continued)

Type	Key Sentence	Example Analogy	Answer and Reasoning
5. First concept acts on the second	<b>1st</b> (does something to) <b>2nd</b> .	thermometer : temperature :: speedometer : _____ A. distance B. miles per hour C. train D. warm	<b>B</b> —A <b>thermometer</b> measures <b>temperature</b> , just as a <b>speedometer</b> measures <b>miles per hour</b> .
6. First concept causes the second	<b>1st</b> causes <b>2nd</b> .	moon : tides :: UV light : _____ A. clouds B. sight C. suntan D. waves	<b>C</b> —The <b>moon</b> causes <b>tides</b> , just as <b>UV light</b> causes a <b>suntan</b> .
7. Time or sequence relationship	<b>1st</b> happens (before, during, or after) <b>2nd</b> .	kindergarten : elementary school :: high school : _____ A. preschool B. elementary school C. middle school D. college	<b>D</b> — <b>Kindergarten</b> happens before <b>elementary school</b> , just as <b>high school</b> happens before <b>college</b> .
8. Quantity, physical dimension, or size relationship	<b>1st</b> is (equal to, greater or fewer than, larger or smaller than) <b>2nd</b> .	1 : 12 :: 2 : _____ A. 12 B. 20 C. 23 D. 24	<b>D</b> — <b>1</b> is 12 times less than <b>12</b> just as <b>2</b> is 12 times less than <b>24</b> .
9. Part to whole	<b>1st</b> is part of <b>2nd</b> .	spoon : flatware :: student : _____ A. class B. fork C. friend D. teacher	<b>A</b> —A <b>spoon</b> is part of a set of <b>flatware</b> , just as a <b>student</b> is part of a <b>class</b> .