

TIPS FOR TEACHERS



1725 East Mountain View Road
Phoenix, AZ 85020-2345
www.readskill.com

ANALOGIES

READING MANIPULATIVES PRODUCT: Analogies Match-Ups

orange : fruit : : spinach :	vegetable	produce
touchdown : football : : goal :	hockey	plan
necessary : essential : : lasting :	permanent	eternity
hop : rabbit : : prance :	horse	hamster
United States : nation : : Africa :	continent	country
minor : major : : eager :	reluctant	anxious
lemonade : beverage : : torte :	dessert	casserole
boys : noun : : swim :	verb	adjective
mountain : hill : : sea :	pond	ocean
ignore : neglect : : decay :	rot	tooth

EXTRA WORDS
(POTENTIAL MISSES)

Analogies are excellent for developing vocabulary and reasoning abilities.

This material also familiarizes students with this common testing format.

Each level has 18 sets. Students line up the 10 incomplete analogies. Then they determine the relationship between the first pair of words. They must find a match having the same relationship to complete the second pair. In order to make this more challenging, 10 trick words representing potential misses are included with the 10 correct matches.

Answer keys identify the relationship that exists between the two words in each part of the analogy.

ANALOGIES MATCH-UPS A	460	\$40
ANALOGIES MATCH-UPS B	465	\$40

SKILL OVERVIEW: Think critically, analyze relationships, and build vocabulary

Analogies require learners to use higher-level thinking strategies to associate two words that are not commonly linked and ascertain what relationship exists between the two words. Once the implied analogy pattern (synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, degree, part to whole, function, characteristic, etc.) is determined, the task is to create a similar relationship for the next pair of words.

To solve an analogy, the first step is to read the given analogy in a sentence. In the first analogy above, this would be: “Orange is to fruit as spinach is to _____.” Next, verbalize the relationship that exists between the first two words: “An orange is a type or kind of fruit.” Extend that relationship to the next word: “Spinach is a type or kind of _____.” *Vegetable* is correct because it is the food group for spinach. *Produce* does not fit since it includes both fruits and vegetables, and it is not a food group.

An analogy must always have parallel structure. For instance, if the relationship is part to whole (mattress to bed), the second pair cannot be whole to part (sofa to cushion). It would have to be: “Mattress is to bed as cushion is to sofa.”

Since analogies are a way of developing or testing vocabulary, students are hindered when they are unfamiliar with words that are among the choices. For instance, one must know the word *torte* to know that *dessert*, not *casserole*, is the correct choice for: “Lemonade is to beverage as torte is to _____.” Vocabulary difficulty determines the level (A or B) in the resource list and materials.

MAKING MATERIALS: Analogies Match-Ups

1. Line off cover-weight sheets of paper (8.5 x 11 inches) into 8 to 10 horizontal strips.
2. Draw vertical lines at 4.25 (center) and 6.375 (center of right column) inches to divide the page.
3. Use the accompanying analogies resource list. The first relationship of the analogy and the first word of the second relationship are written or printed on the left. The word that completes the second relationship is written in the next box. In the final box, write a trick word (one that has some relationship, but not the correct one).
4. Include at least 2 synonym analogies per set, along with 1 each of other types of relationships. Note that in the resource list, 2 levels are given. Occasionally, a type of relationship can be more challenging. For the most part, however, the vocabulary load determines the difficulty or level.
5. Sets must be coded in some way. This can be done with codes or color.
6. Laminate cards. Cut apart and place pieces in zipper bags or other storage devices. Create a checklist to track the completed sets.

ANALOGY MATCH-UPS

Draw lines. For each analogy, write the first pair and the first word of the second pair in the left column. Write the correct match and trick word on the right.

mean : cruel :: empty :	vacant	full
sob : bawl :: admit :	confess	deny
early : late :: fast	slow	quick
teach : taught :: leave :	left	go
hot : warm :: cold :	cool	freezing
hand : wrist :: foot :	ankle	toes
gasoline : automobile :: food :	human	stomach
school : teacher :: courtroom :	judge	criminal
touchdown : football :: goal :	hockey	baseball

restaurant : waiter :: church :	pastor
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is to *as*

restaurant is to waiter as church is to pastor

POSSIBLE ANALOGY RELATIONSHIPS:

1. synonyms (competent, capable)
2. antonyms (bold, shy)
3. homonyms (piece, peace)
4. action to object (smell, perfume)
5. animal to animal's sound (turkey, gobble)
6. animal to group (lion, pride)
7. category to example (insect, mosquito)
8. example to category (human, omnivore)
9. degree (prick, impale)
10. cause to effect (wound, blood)
11. locomotion to animal (slither, snake)
12. fruit to dried variety (grape, raisin)
13. object to composition (credit card, plastic)
14. vehicle/vessel to stopping agent (ship, anchor)
15. workplace to worker (garage, mechanic)
16. person to tool (dentist, drill)
17. sport to scoring event (baseball, run)
18. player to sport (quarterback, football)
19. slang to word (cop, policeman)
20. object to location (Andes, South America)

RESOURCE LIST: Analogy types

SYNONYMS

delicate : fragile :: miserable : unhappy A
 spiteful : vindictive :: grotesque : hideous B

ANTONYMS

generous : stingy :: artificial : genuine A
 humble : arrogant :: intermittent : continual B

HOMONYMS

pair : pear :: merry : marry A
 waive : wave : shoot : chute B

CATEGORY TO EXAMPLE

insect : mosquito :: bird : parrot A
 organ : kidney :: disease : tuberculosis B

CATEGORY TO EXAMPLE

gemstone : ruby :: building : skyscraper A
 river : Mississippi :: ocean : Pacific B

EXAMPLE TO CATEGORY

dollar : bill :: dime : coin A
 cotton : natural :: acetate : synthetic B

WHOLE TO PART

hand : finger :: computer : keyboard A
 word : syllables :: poem : stanzas B

PART OF SPEECH

boys : noun :: swim : verb A
 tomorrow : adverb :: awkward : adjective B

PRESENT TO PAST (IRREGULAR)

forget : forgot :: stand : stood A
 teach : taught : leave : left B

ADJECTIVE TO NOUN

canine : dog :: feline : cat A
 nocturnal : night :: lunar : moon B

ACTION TO OBJECT

toss : hand :: kick : foot A
 poach : eggs :: saute : vegetables B

ANIMAL TO SKIN COVERING

human : skin :: reptile : scales A

ANIMAL TO GROUP

lions : pride :: ants : colony B

ANIMAL TO MEAT PRODUCT

pig : pork :: cow : beef A
 deer : venison :: sheep : mutton B

CAUSE AND EFFECT

fire : heat :: wound : blood A
 collision : damage :: crime : punishment B

CONTINENT TO ANIMAL

Australia : kangaroo :: China : panda A
 U. S. : buffalo :: Mexico : chihuahua B

OBJECT TO FUNCTION

clock : time :: thermometer : temperature A
 barometer : pressure :: odometer : mileage B

CUTTER TO OBJECT

scissors : fabric :: saw : lumber A
 chain saw : tree :: scalpel : skin B

DEGREE

hot : warm :: cold : cool A
 call : scream :: prick : impale B

EQUIPMENT TO SPORT

racket : tennis :: club : golf A
 puck : hockey :: cue : billiards B

ETHNIC ORIGIN TO FOOD

Italian : spaghetti :: Mexican : taco A
 Chinese : chop suey :: Greek : hummus B

MOUNTAIN RANGE TO CONTINENT

Andes : South America :: Himalayas : Asia B

OBJECT TO ACTION

crane : lift :: tugboat : pull A
 grater : shred :: drill : bore B

OBJECT TO COMPOSITION

pillow : feathers :: mittens : yarn A
 antennae : metal :: mirror : glass B

OBJECT TO CONTAINER

eggs : carton :: jam : jar A
 pea : pod :: corn : husk B

SPECIALIST TO ITEM DISPENSED

physician : prescription :: general : order A
 orthodontist : braces :: optometrist : glasses B

SCIENCE TO FIELD OF STUDY

zoology : animals :: botany : plants B

PART TO WHOLE

keys : piano :: strings : guitar A
 shutter : camera :: transmission : car B

WORKER TO TOOL

fisherman : net :: dentist : drill A
 wrench : plumber :: needle : seamstress B

WORKPLACE TO WORKER

school : teacher :: courtroom : judge A
 church : clergyman :: garage : mechanic B