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Antonyms in Analogies

An **antonym** is a word that is the **opposite** in meaning of another word.

1. Which word is an antonym of the others?

- (A) ordinary (B) amazing (C) astonishing (D) marvelous

2. Which answer makes the best analogy?

- (A) astonishing : marvelous :: amazing : ordinary (C) amazing : astonishing :: difficult : easy
(B) easy : difficult :: ordinary : marvelous (D) ordinary : astonishing :: marvelous : amazing

Directions: Find the antonym that best completes the analogy.

3. **Small** is to **enormous** as **serious** is to _____.

- (A) sober (B) grim (C) witty (D) grave

4. **Shatter** is to **mend** as **break** is to _____.

- (A) repair (B) shield (C) brilliant (D) rest

5. **Palace** is to **hut** as **shack** is to _____.

- (A) shed (B) shanty (C) lean-to (D) castle

6. **Polite** is to **rude** as **respectful** is to _____.

- (A) kind (B) impossible (C) impolite (D) sleepy

7. **Blunt** is to **sharp** as **round** is to _____.

- (A) broken (B) ball (C) curved (D) straight

8. **Huge** is to **small** as **mammoth** is to _____.

- (A) large (B) tiny (C) huge (D) gigantic

Directions: Write down four answers. Only one answer should be correct!

9. **Exit** is to **enter** as **start** is to _____.

- (A) _____ (C) _____
(B) _____ (D) _____

10. Which one of your answers was correct? Write a sentence telling why. Use the word *antonym* in your sentence.

Past and Present 2

Directions: These analogies are based on past and present verb tenses. Something **past** has already happened. Something **present** is now. Choose the answer that best completes each analogy. Pay attention to order, and watch out for spelling errors! (For example, *meaned* is not a word. The past tense of *mean* is *meant*.)

<p>1. fly : flew</p> <p>Ⓐ present : past</p> <p>Ⓑ past : present</p>	<p>2. flew : fly</p> <p>Ⓐ present : past</p> <p>Ⓑ past : present</p>
<p>3. sing : sang :: catch :</p> <p>Ⓐ catching Ⓒ catches</p> <p>Ⓑ caught Ⓓ caught</p>	<p>4. called : call :: grew :</p> <p>Ⓐ grown Ⓒ grow</p> <p>Ⓑ grewed Ⓓ growing</p>
<p>5. look : looked</p> <p>Ⓐ speak : spoke Ⓒ speak : speaked</p> <p>Ⓑ spoke : speak Ⓓ speaked : speak</p>	<p>6. built : build</p> <p>Ⓐ fought : fight Ⓒ eated : eat</p> <p>Ⓑ fight : fought Ⓓ eat : eated</p>
<p>7. shut : shut</p> <p>Ⓐ drewed : drewed Ⓒ cut : cut</p> <p>Ⓑ weeped : weeped Ⓓ kept : kept</p>	<p>8. wind : wound</p> <p>Ⓐ mixed : mix Ⓒ fixt : fix</p> <p>Ⓑ mix : mixed Ⓓ fix : fixt</p>
<p>9. skied : ski</p> <p>Ⓐ saw : seen Ⓒ see : saw</p> <p>Ⓑ seen : saw Ⓓ saw : see</p>	<p>10. hurry : hurried</p> <p>Ⓐ bringed : bring Ⓒ brought : bring</p> <p>Ⓑ bring : bringed Ⓓ bring : brought</p>

11. Write down the past and present tense of two verbs. The verbs you list should not be in the questions.

	Present	Past
1.		
2.		

12. Make an analogy using your verbs from Question 11.

_____ : _____ :: _____ : _____

Finding the Connection 2

Directions: Answer the analogies. Then write down the connection between the word pairs.

1. **fang : snake**

- (A) mane : lion
- (B) fin : dolphin
- (C) whisker : cat
- (D) tusk : elephant

2. **gills : fish**

- (A) lungs : cat
- (B) paws : dog
- (C) stripes : skunk
- (D) spots : leopard

3. **claw : bear**

- (A) feather : eagle
- (B) talon : eagle
- (C) hunt : eagle
- (D) tooth : eagle

4. What is the connection in #1–3? _____

Now write an analogy of your own with the same connection. If needed, you may mix up words from the questions and answer choices to make your own analogies.

5. _____ : _____ :: _____ : _____

6. **octopus : arm**

- (A) arm : starfish
- (B) leg : boy
- (C) squid : tentacle
- (D) neck : giraffe

7. **whale : flipper**

- (A) monkey : arm
- (B) wing : bird
- (C) claw : tiger
- (D) scale : snake

8. **elephant : trunk**

- (A) muzzle : dog
- (B) beak : falcon
- (C) face : panther
- (D) pig : snout

9. What is the connection in #6–8? _____

How is the order in this connection different from question 4? _____

Now write an analogy of your own with the same connection. If needed, you may mix up words from the questions and answer choices to make your own analogies.

10. _____ : _____ :: _____ : _____

11. **god : goddess**

- (A) actress : actor
- (B) actor : actress
- (C) master : servant
- (D) servant : master

12. **duke : duchess**

- (A) queen : king
- (B) prince : princess
- (C) duchess : duke
- (D) lady : knight

13. **waiter : waitress**

- (A) mother : father
- (B) niece : aunt
- (C) uncle : nephew
- (D) host : hostess

14. What is the connection in #11–13? _____

Now write an analogy of your own with the same connection. If needed, you may mix up words from the questions and answer choices to make your own analogies.

15. _____ : _____ :: _____ : _____

Multiple-Meaning Words

Some words have more than one meaning. For example, the word *tire* can be a noun or a verb.

- A noun is a person, place or thing. (My bike has a flat tire.)
- A verb is an action word. (Did coach's practice tire you out?)

Directions: Fill in the circle next to the answer choice that best completes each analogy.

1. **It's around the corner.** : **The dogs will corner the cat.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
2. **The police will help us.** : **Police the area for intruders.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
3. **I'll doctor the photograph.** : **I need to see a doctor.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
4. **Please don't crowd me.** : **The crowd waited patiently.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
5. **It's easy to make a mistake.** : **People mistake me for Seth.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
6. **Signal when you turn.** : **I will watch for your signal.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
7. **We will skate at the rink.** : **My skate has a broken wheel.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
8. **A drill is a tool.** : **Please drill me on my spelling words.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
9. **Don't fence me in!** : **The fence needs paint.**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun
10. **What is your name?** : **What will you name him?**
Ⓐ noun : verb Ⓑ verb : noun

Fearful Analogies

Directions: Don't be afraid! If you use the chart, you will be able to complete the analogies correctly. A *phobia* is a very strong and unreasonable fear.

Phobia	Fear of
zoophobia	animals
hippophobia	horses
hydrophobia	water
acrophobia	heights
microphobia	small things



Phobia	Fear of
ergophobia	work
potamophobia	rivers
xenophobia	strangers
arachnophobia	spiders
triskaidekaphobia	the number 13

1. Indian Ocean : hydrophobia

- (A) best friend : xenophobia
- (B) xenophobia : best friend
- (C) Nile River : potamophobia
- (D) potamophobia : Nile River

2. ergophobia : toil

- (A) gorilla : zoophobia
- (B) zoophobia : gorilla
- (C) hippopotamus : hippophobia
- (D) hippophobia : hippopotamus

3. acrophobia : mountain top

- (A) triskaidekaphobia : 13
- (B) triskaidekaphobia : 23
- (C) triskaidekaphobia : 33
- (D) triskaidekaphobia : 43

4. miniscule bits : microphobia

- (A) anacondas : arachnophobia
- (B) gazelles : arachnophobia
- (C) vultures : arachnophobia
- (D) tarantulas : arachnophobia

5. newcomer : xenophobia

- (A) cage : zoophobia
- (B) Lake Erie : potamophobia
- (C) stallion : hippophobia
- (D) castle : microphobia

6. arachnophobia : Black Widow

- (A) zoophobia : fern
- (B) ergophobia : rest
- (C) triskaidekaphobia : 3
- (D) xenophobia : foreigner

7. climbing : acrophobia

- (A) bathing : hydrophobia
- (B) playing : ergophobia
- (C) studying : potamophobia
- (D) building : xenophobia

8. triskaidekaphobia : 5

- (A) arachnophobia : Brown Recluse spider
- (B) zoophobia : heights
- (C) potamophobia : Amazon River
- (D) hippophobia : colt

9. When the hippopotamus was named, two Greek words were used: *hippos* and *potamos*. What do you think these two words mean?

- Hippos: _____
- potamos: _____

10. Based on the information you have learned, what do you think is the source of *hydroelectric* power?
