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Purpose

Directions: These analogies are based on a thing's purpose, or how it is used. Choose the answer that best completes each one. Be aware of order: **nose : smell** is not the same as **smell : nose**.

<p>1. nose : smell is</p> <p>(A) thing : purpose</p> <p>(B) purpose : thing</p>	<p>2. smell : nose is</p> <p>(A) thing : purpose</p> <p>(B) purpose : thing</p>
<p>3. pencil : draw :: elevator :</p> <p>(A) protect (C) skyscraper</p> <p>(B) floor (D) transport</p>	<p>4. scissors : cut :: microscope :</p> <p>(A) shrink (C) magnify</p> <p>(B) filter (D) destroy</p>
<p>5. scale : weigh</p> <p>(A) telescope : spot (C) block : dam</p> <p>(B) observe : eye (D) bake : oven</p>	<p>6. measure : ruler</p> <p>(A) steer : rudder (C) needle : sew</p> <p>(B) hammer : pound (D) glass : window</p>
<p>7. alarm : warn</p> <p>(A) dig : shovel (C) catch : trap</p> <p>(B) taste : tongue (D) sieve : filter</p>	<p>8. cut : saw</p> <p>(A) fan : blow (C) mop : swab</p> <p>(B) sweep : broom (D) sponge : wipe</p>
<p>9. shield : protect</p> <p>(A) press : iron (C) tie : rope</p> <p>(B) read : book (D) arrow : pierce</p>	<p>10. refrigerator : cool</p> <p>(A) listen : radio (C) phone : talk</p> <p>(B) watch : television (D) sit : chair</p>

Directions: Fill in the blanks to make your own analogies using the words in the word box. You may need to look up the words in a dictionary.

thermometer barometer anemometer hygrometer

11. _____ : _____ :: _____ : _____
 (thing) (use/purpose)

12. _____ : _____ :: _____ : _____
 (use/purpose) (thing)

Trying Out the Connection

Directions: Write out how the word pairs are connected.

1. **swing : playground**

• A S _____ is located in a p _____.

2. **mingle : blend**

• If you m _____ something, you b _____ it.

3. **period : punctuation**

• A p _____ is a kind of p _____.

Directions: Fill in the words to see which word pair is the correct answer (it will be the only one that makes sense). Then circle the correct answer.

4. **swing : playground**

Ⓐ pool : swimmer

Ⓒ caboose : highway

Ⓑ rink : skater

Ⓓ book : library

• A p _____ is located in a S _____.

• A r _____ is located in a S _____.

• A C _____ is located in a h _____.

• A b _____ is located in a l _____.

5. **mingle : blend**

Ⓐ complex : simple

Ⓒ observe : examine

Ⓑ hibernate : wake

Ⓓ ranger : park

• If you C _____ something, you S _____ it.

• If you h _____ something, you W _____ it.

• If you O _____ something, you e _____ it.

• If you r _____ something, you p _____ it.

6. **period : punctuation**

Ⓐ saxophone : instrument

Ⓒ walnut : feather

Ⓑ cottage : palace

Ⓓ computer : person

• A S _____ is a kind of i _____.

• A C _____ is a kind of p _____.

• A W _____ is a kind of f _____.

• A C _____ is a kind of p _____.

All Things Time

Civilian, or regular time, uses the numbers 1 to 12 to identify each of the 24 hours in a day. The letters “A.M.” and “P.M.” are used to identify the hours before and after midnight. In *military* time, the hours are numbered from 00 to 23.

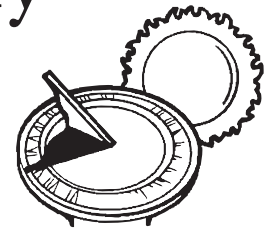
Directions: Use the following examples to help you complete the analogies.

	Midnight			Noon		
Civilian Time	12:00 A.M.	3:30 A.M.	9:45 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	9:45 P.M.
Military Time	0000	0330	0945	1200	1530	2145

- typical school start : typical school end**
 (A) 1600 : 2200 (B) 2200 : 1600 (C) 0830 : 1530 (D) 1530 : 0830
- movie begins early evening : ends 2 hours later**
 (A) 1830 : 2030 (B) 2030 : 1830 (C) 0630 : 0830 (D) 0830 : 0630
- afternoon tea : brunch**
 (A) 2130 : 2300 (B) 2300 : 2130 (C) 1030 : 1400 (D) 1400 : 1030
- breakfast : lunch**
 (A) 1145 : 0700 (B) 0700 : 1145 (C) 0630 : 0000 (D) 0000 : 0630
- plane flies through the night : lands early morning**
 (A) 0400 : 2215 (B) 2215 : 0400 (C) 1255 : 1720 (D) 1720 : 1255
- begins work late afternoon : works 8-hour shift**
 (A) 0800 : 1600 (B) 1600 : 0800 (C) 1500 : 2300 (D) 2300 : 1500
- phone call middle of the night : talks for 70 minutes**
 (A) 1420 : 1300 (B) 1300 : 1520 (C) 0510 : 0400 (D) 0230 : 0340
- concert begins after lunch : ends before dinner**
 (A) 2100 : 1830 (B) 1830 : 2100 (C) 1430 : 1700 (D) 1700 : 1430
- wakes up after nightmare : goes back to sleep 40 minutes later**
 (A) 0020 : 2340 (B) 2340 : 0020 (C) 0030 : 0430 (D) 0430 : 0030
- surgery begins : operation ends 7 hours later**
 (A) 0830 : 1530 (B) 1530 : 0830 (C) 1615 : 0915 (D) 0915 : 1715

Challenge: Space programs—as well as many police, hospital, rescue, and other emergency-service departments—use military time. Tell why you think so.

Inventions of the Century



Directions: In what century were these useful items invented? Find out and complete the analogies. Here are some helpful hints:

- The 12th century contains the years 1101–1200.
- The 21st century contains the years 2001–2100.

-
- small pox vaccine (1796) : pop-up toaster (1927) ::**
Ⓐ 17th : 20th Ⓑ 17th : 21st Ⓒ 18th : 21st Ⓓ 18th : 20th
 - bar code system (1970) : zipper (1891) ::**
Ⓐ 20th : 19th Ⓑ 19th : 20th Ⓒ 19th : 18th Ⓓ 18th : 19th
 - belt-driven spinning wheel (1280) : blood groups (1901) ::**
Ⓐ 12th : 20th Ⓑ 12th : 21st Ⓒ 13th : 20th Ⓓ 13th : 21st
 - + and – math signs (1489) : x math sign (1631) ::**
Ⓐ 15th : 17th Ⓑ 15th : 16th Ⓒ 14th : 17th Ⓓ 14th : 16th
 - hot-air balloon (1782) : first parachute jump (1797) ::**
Ⓐ 18th : 19th Ⓑ 18th : 18th Ⓒ 17th : 19th Ⓓ 17th : 17th
 - magnifying glass (1250) : eyeglasses (1285) ::**
Ⓐ 11th : 11th Ⓑ 12th : 12th Ⓒ 13th : 13th Ⓓ 14th : 14th
 - cast iron pipe (1455) : passenger elevator (1857) ::**
Ⓐ 14th : 18th Ⓑ 14th : 19th Ⓒ 15th : 18th Ⓓ 15th : 19th
 - portable clock (1500) : paper clip (1900) ::**
Ⓐ 14th : 19th Ⓑ 15th : 19th Ⓒ 14th : 20th Ⓓ 15th : 20th
 - artificial heart (1982) : steam engine (1712) ::**
Ⓐ 19th : 17th Ⓑ 19th : 18th Ⓒ 20th : 17th Ⓓ 20th : 18th
 - graphite pencil (1565) : ballpoint pen (1938) ::**
Ⓐ 16th : 20th Ⓑ 16th : 19th Ⓒ 15th : 20th Ⓓ 15th : 19th
-

Challenge: Using the information on this page, write why skyscrapers were more likely to be built after 1857 than before.

Connection Review

Directions: Look at the word pairs in the first column. Think about how they are connected. Match the word pairs in the first column with a phrase from the second column that tells how they are connected. The first one has been done for you.

Hints: Use each phrase only once. If you do not know an answer right away, skip it. Come back to it at the end.

Word Pairs	How They Are Connected
K _____ 1. nuts : bolts	A. antonym (opposite)
_____ 2. hesitate : pause	B. synonym (same meaning)
_____ 3. moose : moose	C. homophone (same sound)
_____ 4. help : help	D. multiple-meaning word
_____ 5. planet : Saturn	E. adjective
_____ 6. encourage : discourage	F. classifying (group to member)
_____ 7. calculator : multiplying	G. past to present
_____ 8. their : there	H. one to more (plural)
_____ 9. governor : governess	I. purpose
_____ 10. ball : rubber	J. where things go
_____ 11. bee : hive	K. things or words that go together
_____ 12. drew : draw	L. male to female

Challenge: Write two sentences. In each sentence, use the multiple-meaning word from above in a different way.

1. _____

2. _____
