

VOCABULARY ANALOGY

**Enrich and Enlarge Your Vocabulary
through Word Analogy Practice**

**Prepare for Standardized Tests:
TOEFL, TOLIMO, GRE and IELTS**

**Master More Than 6000 Useful
and Frequent Words**

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«حق چاپ برای ناشر محفوظ است»

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Introduction

This book is designed to help you prepare for reasoning sections related to vocabulary knowledge of different kinds of tests. By completing the exercises in this book, you will develop the skills necessary to tackle each type of analogy question.

Many standardized tests including TOEFL, TOLIMO, GRE, IELTS, and others use analogy questions to test both reasoning skills and word knowledge. These questions ask test takers to identify relationships between pairs of words. In order to solve analogy questions, you must first have a clear understanding of the words' definitions and then use that understanding to determine how the words are related.

Analogy questions are often described as "blank is to blank as blank is to blank." So for example, puppy: dog :: kitten: _____, is read

- "puppy is to dog as kitten is to". The answer is, of course, "cat". In other words, the relationship between puppy and dog is: "a puppy is a young dog". To determine the missing word, you might say "a kitten is a young cat ". The key to solving an analogy question is to precisely describe the relationship between the pair of words and then apply the same relationship to determine which word completes the analogy.

Most analogy questions rely on your ability to deduce the correct relationship between words and to draw logical conclusions about the possible choices.

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The relationships that are found in analogy questions fall into several general categories.

- *Part to Whole.* In this type of question, a pair of words consists of a part and a whole. For example, wheel : car. A *wheel* is part of a *car*.
- *Synonyms.* These questions deal with words which have the same or very closely related meanings, such as *couch* : *sofa*.
- *Antonyms.* These types of questions deal with words that have opposite meanings, e.g. *alive* : *dead*.
- *Cause to Effect.* Such questions pair words that have a cause and effect relationship. For example, *careless* : *accident*.
- *Type and Category.* These questions use pairs of words in which one word is a specific type in a general category. For example, orange : citrus. An *orange* is a type of *citrus*.
- *Degree of Intensity.* These questions test your ability to discern nuance of meaning among pairs of words. For example, shower : monsoon. A *shower* is light rainfall and a *monsoon* is a heavy rainfall.
- *Function.* These questions pair words that are related through function. For example, hammer : build. A *hammer* is used to *build*.

- *Manner*. This type of analogy describes the manner, way, or style by which an action is accomplished. For example, shamle: walk. *Shamle* means to *walk in an awkward manner*.
- *Symbol or representation*. These questions pair words in which one word is the symbol of the other. For example, dove: peace. A *dove* is a symbol of *peace*.
- *Action and significance*. In this type of analogy one word describes an action and the other word indicates the significance of the action. For example, cry : sorrow. To *cry* signifies *sorrow*.
- *Logic test*. These questions pair seemingly unrelated words. The relationship is found in the arrangement of the letters. For example:

about: bout :: _____ : mend

- a. amend b. near c. tear d. dismiss

In this case, the correct choice is *amend* because that is the word formed by adding an "a" in front of *mend*. You will also find scrambled words and anagrams in this category of analogies.

The questions in this book can help you prepare for your test in many ways. First, completing these practice exercises will make you familiar with the question format. They will also help you get used to identifying the relationships between pairs of words. In the case of solving analogies, practice really does make perfect. The more comfortable you are with the

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question format and the more familiar you are with the range of analogy types, the easier this section on your test will become.

Second, your performance on these questions will help you assess your ability and vocabulary level. You may find that you do very well on those questions that require logical deduction to find the correct answer, but that you have trouble with those questions that test word knowledge. In this case, you will know that you need to spend more time improving your vocabulary.

Third, you will become familiar not only with word relationships and word meanings, but you will also learn to spot and disregard wrong choices through practice. At first, there may seem to be many different reasons for getting various questions wrong. At closer look, however, there may be a pattern to your wrong answers.

Finally, let's tackle the time issue. Most assessment tests are timed, and time can be an important factor with analogy questions. Most test takers have the necessary knowledge to answer the majority of analogy questions; what many test takers do not have is the ability to answer the questions quickly. As you become more familiar with analogy questions, you will find that you can answer the questions more quickly.

Each chapter contains between 35 and 50 questions - except for chapters 13 and 15 which include 100 questions - and the correct answers are explained at the end of each chapter. The answer section provides you with not only the right answer, but also the relationship that is used to solve the analogy. Words tested in Chapter 1 have been chosen mostly from Michael West's classic book entitled "A General Service

List of English Words (1953)". It includes the most frequent 2000 words of English. It is a good idea that less proficient readers begin by reading the first opening chapter before all else. If you are simply having trouble with the more difficult questions, then more practice is the answer. If you are looking for more challenging analogies, Chapters 14 and 15 are made up of more difficult analogy questions.

Good luck!