

Word Relationships: Cause-Effect, Part-Whole, Category

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 10



Quick Review

Many words are linked by predictable RELATIONSHIPS. Common kinds: **Part to whole:** *petal : flower*. **Item to category:** *oak : tree*. **Cause to effect:** *rain : puddle*. **Tool to user:** *scalpel : surgeon*. **Synonyms:** *happy : joyful*. **Antonyms:** *generous : stingy*. When you solve an analogy $A : B :: C : ?$, first NAME the relationship between A and B in plain words, then apply the SAME relationship to C. The trap answers usually share a topic with C but use the wrong relationship.

PRACTICE

Identify the relationship or choose the BEST word to complete each analogy.

1. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

chapter : book :: scene : ____

- A. actor
- B. story
- C. play
- D. stage

2. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

practice : improvement :: study : ____

- A. homework
- B. knowledge
- C. textbook
- D. teacher

3. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

sparrow : bird :: trout : ____

- A. river
- B. fin
- C. fisherman
- D. fish



4. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

scalpel : surgeon :: gavel : ____

- A. judge
- B. courtroom
- C. lawyer
- D. law

5. What is the relationship in this pair?

generous : stingy

- A. synonyms
- B. antonyms
- C. part to whole
- D. cause to effect

6. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

timid : bold :: humble : ____

- A. arrogant
- B. modest
- C. quiet
- D. shy

7. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

seed : plant :: egg : ____

- A. shell
- B. yolk
- C. chick
- D. nest

8. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

petal : flower :: keyboard : ____

- A. letter
- B. typist
- C. office
- D. computer

9. Read the analogy: *thermometer : temperature :: scale : ____*.

(a) Name the relationship between the first two words in plain language. (b) Complete the analogy with one best word. (c) Give one wrong-but-tempting answer and explain why it fails the relationship.



10. For each pair, name the relationship (part-whole, item-category, cause-effect, tool-user, synonyms, or antonyms).

- (a) *maple* : *tree*
- (b) *brush* : *painter*
- (c) *brave* : *cowardly*



Answer Keys

- 1 A B C D
- 2 A B C D
- 3 A B C D
- 4 A B C D
- 5 A B C D

- 6 A B C D
- 7 A B C D
- 8 A B C D
- 9
- 10

Explanations

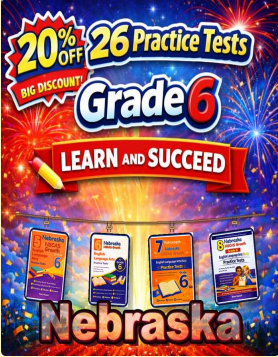
1. C	The relationship is part to whole : a chapter is a PART of a book. The same relationship gives <i>scene</i> is a PART of a play . A (<i>actor</i>) is a person inside a scene, not the whole the scene is part of. B (<i>story</i>) is too broad — a story isn't broken into <i>scenes</i> the way a play is. D (<i>stage</i>) is where a scene is performed but is not the whole the scene is part of.
2. B	The relationship is cause to effect : practice CAUSES improvement. The same relationship gives <i>study causes knowledge</i> . A (<i>homework</i>) is related to study but is a TYPE of study, not its result. C (<i>textbook</i>) is the tool you use to study. D (<i>teacher</i>) is the person who assigns study. Only B follows the cause-effect relationship.
3. D	The relationship is item to category : a sparrow is a kind of bird. A trout is a kind of fish . A (<i>river</i>) is where trout live, not the category they belong to. B (<i>fin</i>) is a PART of a trout (part-whole, wrong relationship). C (<i>fisherman</i>) is who catches a trout (tool-user style, wrong relationship).
4. A	The relationship is tool to user : a surgeon uses a scalpel. A judge uses a gavel. B (<i>courtroom</i>) is where a gavel is used, not the user. C (<i>lawyer</i>) works in a courtroom but does not use a gavel. D (<i>law</i>) is what a judge applies, not the user of the tool. Each distractor connects to <i>gavel</i> somehow, but only one matches the tool-to-user relationship.
5. B	<i>Generous</i> means willing to share; <i>stingy</i> means unwilling to share — they are antonyms (opposites). A is wrong because synonyms have similar meanings. C names a part inside a whole — neither word is part of the other. D describes a cause that produces an effect, which doesn't fit either word here.
6. A	The relationship is antonyms : <i>timid</i> is the opposite of <i>bold</i> . The opposite of <i>humble</i> is arrogant . B (<i>modest</i>) is a SYNONYM of <i>humble</i> — same-relationship trap (right topic, wrong relationship). C and D (<i>quiet, shy</i>) are near-synonyms of <i>humble</i> in some senses, not opposites.
7. C	The relationship is cause to effect (also called <i>beginning to grown stage</i>): a seed develops into a plant; an egg develops into a chick . A (<i>shell</i>) is a PART of an egg (part-whole, wrong relationship). B (<i>yolk</i>) is also a PART of an egg. D (<i>nest</i>) is WHERE an egg sits, not what it becomes.
8. D	The relationship is part to whole : a petal is a part of a flower; a keyboard is a part of a computer . A (<i>letter</i>) is what you type WITH the keyboard, not the whole it belongs to. B (<i>typist</i>) is the user (tool-user relationship, wrong here). C (<i>office</i>) is where you find computers, not the whole the keyboard is part of.
9.	Answer: (a) The relationship is tool to what it measures : a thermometer measures temperature. (b) A scale measures weight (or <i>mass</i>). (c) A tempting wrong answer is pounds — pounds are a UNIT used by a scale, but the analogy asks for the QUANTITY the tool measures, not the units it uses. (Another tempting wrong answer: <i>doctor</i> — the user of a scale, which is a different relationship.)



10.	Answer: (a) Item to category : a maple is a kind of tree. (b) Tool to user : a painter uses a brush. (c) Antonyms : <i>brave</i> and <i>cowardly</i> are opposites.
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