

# 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.

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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*

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## 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

<b>1. C</b>	The relationship is <b>part to whole</b> : a chapter is a PART of a book. The same relationship gives <i>scene</i> is a PART of a <b>play</b> . 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.
<b>2. B</b>	The relationship is <b>cause to effect</b> : 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.
<b>3. D</b>	The relationship is <b>item to category</b> : a sparrow is a kind of bird. A trout is a kind of <b>fish</b> . 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).
<b>4. A</b>	The relationship is <b>tool to user</b> : a surgeon uses a scalpel. A <b>judge</b> 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.
<b>5. B</b>	<i>Generous</i> means willing to share; <i>stingy</i> means unwilling to share — they are <b>antonyms</b> (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.
<b>6. A</b>	The relationship is <b>antonyms</b> : <i>timid</i> is the opposite of <i>bold</i> . The opposite of <i>humble</i> is <b>arrogant</b> . 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.
<b>7. C</b>	The relationship is <b>cause to effect</b> (also called <i>beginning to grown stage</i> ): a seed develops into a plant; an egg develops into a <b>chick</b> . 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.
<b>8. D</b>	The relationship is <b>part to whole</b> : a petal is a part of a flower; a keyboard is a part of a <b>computer</b> . 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.
<b>9.</b>	<b>Answer:</b> (a) The relationship is <b>tool to what it measures</b> : a thermometer measures temperature. (b) A scale measures <b>weight</b> (or <i>mass</i> ). (c) A tempting wrong answer is <b>pounds</b> — 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.)



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