

# Word Relationships: Synonyms, Antonyms, Analogies

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_ / 10



## Quick Review

An analogy compares two pairs that share the SAME relationship. Grade 7 expects you to NAME the relationship in plain words, then apply it. Common relationships: **part to whole** (*petal : flower*), **item to category** (*oak : tree*), **cause to effect** (*rain : flood*), **tool to user** (*scalpel : surgeon*), **function** (*thermometer : temperature*), **synonyms** (*happy : joyful*), **antonyms** (*generous : stingy*), **degree of intensity** (*warm : hot*), **action to object** (*read : book*), **agent to place of work** (*chef : kitchen*), and **characteristic** (*diamond : hard*). The trap answers usually share a TOPIC with the right word 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.

**warm : scorching :: cool : \_\_\_\_**

- A. chilly
- B. freezing
- C. frigid
- D. lukewarm

2. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

**diligent : lazy :: humble : \_\_\_\_**

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

3. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

**cardiologist : heart :: neurologist : \_\_\_\_**

- A. hospital
- B. patient
- C. stethoscope
- D. nervous system



4. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

**microscope : magnify :: scale : \_\_\_\_**

- A. weigh
- B. measure inches
- C. compare colors
- D. examine cells

5. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

**drought : famine :: virus : \_\_\_\_**

- A. vaccine
- B. illness
- C. doctor
- D. hospital

6. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

**verse : poem :: scene : \_\_\_\_**

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

7. What is the relationship in this pair?

**candid : evasive**

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

8. Choose the BEST word to complete the analogy.

**frugal : thrifty :: brave : \_\_\_\_**

- A. cowardly
- B. cautious
- C. famous
- D. courageous

9. Read the analogy: *seismograph : earthquake :: barometer : \_\_\_\_*.

(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, antonyms, degree of intensity, function, or characteristic).

(a) *chuckle* : *roar*

(b) *stingy* : *generous*

(c) *scalpel* : *surgeon*

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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

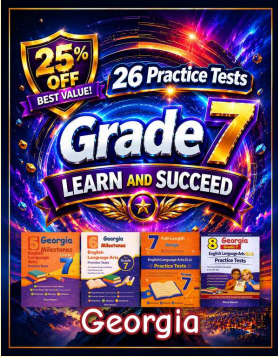
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|-------------|---|
| <b>1. C</b> | The relationship is <b>degree of intensity</b> : <i>warm</i> is mild and <i>scorching</i> is its extreme. The same intensity step from <i>cool</i> reaches <b>frigid</b> (extreme cold). A <i>chilly</i> is only mildly cool — no intensity jump. B <i>freezing</i> is also extreme cold and a close second, but <i>frigid</i> matches the formal, extreme register of <i>scorching</i> more precisely; <i>freezing</i> can mean simply 0°C. D <i>lukewarm</i> describes the OPPOSITE temperature side. |
| <b>2. B</b> | The relationship is <b>antonyms</b> : <i>diligent</i> (hard-working) is the opposite of <i>lazy</i> . The opposite of <i>humble</i> is <b>arrogant</b> . A <i>modest</i> is a SYNONYM of <i>humble</i> — the classic same-relationship trap (right topic, wrong relationship). C <i>shy</i> is near-synonym in some senses, not an opposite. D <i>polite</i> describes manners, not the opposite of humility.   |
| <b>3. D</b> | The relationship is <b>specialist to area of expertise</b> : a cardiologist studies the heart; a neurologist studies the <b>nervous system</b> . A ( <i>hospital</i> ) is where the neurologist works (agent-to-place, wrong relationship). B ( <i>patient</i> ) is the person treated, not the area of study. C ( <i>stethoscope</i> ) is a tool (tool-to-user, wrong relationship). Each distractor is near the medical topic but uses a different relationship.                                      |
| <b>4. A</b> | The relationship is <b>tool to function</b> : a microscope is used to magnify; a scale is used to <b>weigh</b> . B names a different measurement (length, not weight). C describes a tool that compares colors (a color chart). D returns to the microscope's function (examining cells), not the scale's. Each wrong choice names a real function, but only one belongs to a scale.  |
| <b>5. B</b> | The relationship is <b>cause to effect</b> : a drought causes a famine; a virus causes <b>illness</b> . A ( <i>vaccine</i> ) is what PREVENTS the effect — wrong direction. C ( <i>doctor</i> ) is the person who treats the effect, not the effect itself. D ( <i>hospital</i> ) is the place of treatment. Only B follows the cause-effect relationship.  |
| <b>6. A</b> | The relationship is <b>part to whole</b> : a verse is PART of a poem; a scene is PART of a <b>play</b> . B ( <i>actor</i> ) is a person inside a scene, not the whole the scene is part of. C ( <i>audience</i> ) is who watches the play. D ( <i>stage</i> ) is WHERE the play happens — agent-to-place, wrong relationship. Each distractor connects to theater but only one is the whole.  |
| <b>7. C</b> | <i>Candid</i> means <i>open and honest</i> ; <i>evasive</i> means <i>avoiding straight answers</i> — they are <b>antonyms</b> . A is wrong because synonyms share meaning, not oppose it. B describes a cause that produces an effect; neither word here causes the other. D names a part inside a whole; neither word is inside the other.   |
| <b>8. D</b> | The relationship is <b>synonyms</b> : <i>frugal</i> and <i>thrifty</i> share meaning. The synonym of <i>brave</i> is <b>courageous</b> . A ( <i>cowardly</i> ) is an ANTONYM — the same-relationship trap. B ( <i>cautious</i> ) is a different trait (careful, not necessarily brave). C ( <i>famous</i> ) shares only the first letter, not the meaning.  |



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| 9.  | <b>Answer:</b> (a) The relationship is <b>instrument to what it measures</b> : a seismograph measures earthquake activity. (b) A barometer measures <b>air pressure</b> (or <i>atmospheric pressure</i> ). (c) A tempting wrong answer is <b>weather</b> &mdash; barometers help PREDICT weather, but the analogy asks for the specific QUANTITY a barometer measures, not the broader topic it helps predict. (Another tempting wrong answer: <i>meteorologist</i> &mdash; the USER of a barometer, which is a different relationship.) |
| 10. | <b>Answer:</b> (a) <b>Degree of intensity</b> : a chuckle is a soft laugh; a roar is an extremely loud one &mdash; same kind, different intensity. (b) <b>Antonyms</b> : <i>stingy</i> (unwilling to share) and <i>generous</i> (willing to share) are opposites. (c) <b>Tool to user</b> : a surgeon uses a scalpel.  |



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