

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.



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*



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 degree of intensity : <i>warm</i> is mild and <i>scorching</i> is its extreme. The same intensity step from <i>cool</i> reaches frigid (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.
2. B	The relationship is antonyms : <i>diligent</i> (hard-working) is the opposite of <i>lazy</i> . The opposite of <i>humble</i> is arrogant . 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.
3. D	The relationship is specialist to area of expertise : a cardiologist studies the heart; a neurologist studies the nervous system . 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.
4. A	The relationship is tool to function : a microscope is used to magnify; a scale is used to weigh . 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.
5. B	The relationship is cause to effect : a drought causes a famine; a virus causes illness . 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.
6. A	The relationship is part to whole : a verse is PART of a poem; a scene is PART of a play . 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.
7. C	<i>Candid</i> means <i>open and honest</i> ; <i>evasive</i> means <i>avoiding straight answers</i> — they are antonyms . 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.
8. D	The relationship is synonyms : <i>frugal</i> and <i>thrifty</i> share meaning. The synonym of <i>brave</i> is courageous . 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.



9.	Answer: (a) The relationship is instrument to what it measures : a seismograph measures earthquake activity. (b) A barometer measures air pressure (or <i>atmospheric pressure</i>). (c) A tempting wrong answer is weather — 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> — the USER of a barometer, which is a different relationship.)
10.	Answer: (a) Degree of intensity : a chuckle is a soft laugh; a roar is an extremely loud one — same kind, different intensity. (b) Antonyms : <i>stingy</i> (unwilling to share) and <i>generous</i> (willing to share) are opposites. (c) Tool to user : a surgeon uses a scalpel.




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