

# Analogies

ELA L.7.5b, ELD PI.7.7

An **analogy** is a comparison between two sets of word pairs in which the words in each pair share similar relationships. At times, you may be asked to complete these word pairs. Interpreting analogies can help you better understand the words in the word pairs. Use the following steps to interpret and complete analogies.

ELA 7  
Day 5

**Step 1: Identify the relationship between the first pair of words.** Ask yourself: How are these words related? Write a sentence expressing the relationship.

EXAMPLE	UP : DOWN	<i>Up is the opposite of down.</i>
	DOCTOR : HOSPITAL	<i>A doctor works in a hospital.</i>
	RUNNER : FAST	<i>A runner is very fast.</i>

**Step 2: State the relationship between the two pairs.** Again, write it as a sentence.

EXAMPLE *Up is the opposite of down, just as \_\_\_\_\_ is the opposite of \_\_\_\_\_.*

**Step 3: Test possible answers by plugging words into the sentence.**

- **Fill-in-the-blank problems:** Brainstorm one word that completes the sentence so that the second relationship is *exactly the same* as the first relationship.
- **Multiple choice problems:** Test each answer choice in your sentence. Select the pair that best completes it.

### EXAMPLE: ANALOGY PROBLEMS

<p>Write a word that completes the analogy.</p> <p><b>APPLE : FRUIT :: parrot : _____</b></p>	<p>Choose the word pair that <b>best</b> matches the relationship shown in the first word pair.</p> <p><b>FOOD : HUNGER</b></p> <p><b>A. game : play</b></p> <p><b>B. exercise : obesity</b></p> <p><b>C. bread : bakery</b></p> <p><b>D. walk : run</b></p>
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**Step 4: Review your choice.** Reread the completed analogy. Check to make sure the second relationship is exactly the same as first relationship.

# Analogies

## Types of Word Relationships

Here are some common types of relationships used in analogies:

Type	Example
<b>synonyms</b>	<b>SILLY</b> is to <b>ZANY</b> as <b>calm</b> is to <b>peaceful</b>
<b>antonyms</b>	<b>JOYFUL</b> is to <b>UNHAPPY</b> as <b>blameless</b> is to <b>guilty</b>
<b>word to quality</b>	<b>BEGINNER</b> is to <b>INEXPERIENCED</b> as <b>coward</b> is to <b>fearful</b>
<b>sequence</b>	<b>MONDAY</b> is to <b>TUESDAY</b> as <b>January</b> is to <b>February</b>
<b>item to category</b>	<b>WALTZ</b> is to <b>DANCE</b> as <b>jogging</b> is to <b>exercise</b>
<b>cause and effect</b>	<b>HAPPINESS</b> is to <b>SMILES</b> as <b>sadness</b> is to <b>tears</b>
<b>degree</b>	<b>HILARIOUS</b> is to <b>FUNNY</b> as <b>furious</b> is to <b>mad</b>
<b>tool and user</b>	<b>NET</b> is to <b>FISHERMAN</b> as <b>plow</b> is to <b>farmer</b>
<b>object and action</b>	<b>BRUSH</b> is to <b>PAINTING</b> as <b>fork</b> is to <b>eating</b>
<b>product and producer</b>	<b>GOLD</b> is to <b>MINE</b> as <b>oil</b> is to <b>well</b>
<b>part and whole</b>	<b>STEM</b> is to <b>FLOWER</b> as <b>trunk</b> is to <b>tree</b>

# Analogies

**Practice and Apply** Circle the answer that *best* completes the analogy.

1. NERVOUS is to CALM as *uncertain* is to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. worried	c. sure
b. angry	d. serious
  
2. RIVER is to STREAM as *lake* is to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. ocean	c. water
b. brook	d. pond
  
3. HEAT is to RADIATOR as *cold* is to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. engine	c. refrigerator
b. automobile	d. tea kettle
  
4. QUARTER is to COIN as *soda* is to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. half	c. beverage
b. dollar	d. popcorn
  
5. BOW is to ARCHER as *hose* is to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. firefighter	c. water
b. detective	d. arrow
  
6. MATCH is to STRIKE as *tennis racket* is to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. ball	c. drop
b. burn	d. swing

# Analogies

**A. Practice and Apply** Circle the answer that *best* completes the analogy.

- 1. VICTORY : DEFEAT :: strength : \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. champion
  - b. weakness
  - c. power
  - d. loss
  
- 2. NOVEL : LITERATURE :: ballad : \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. song
  - b. television
  - c. singer
  - d. book
  
- 3. FAMISHED : HUNGRY ::
  - a. old : young
  - b. thirsty : freezing
  - c. friendly : angry
  - d. soaked : wet
  
- 4. SHAKE : ICE CREAM::
  - a. stone : rock
  - b. jam : toast
  - c. bug : insect
  - d. cake : flour

**B. Practice and Apply** Complete each analogy below by filling in an appropriate word.

- 5. ENTRY : DICTIONARY :: scene : \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 6. FLAWLESS : PERFECT :: damaged : \_\_\_\_\_

# Analogies

**Review** An **analogy** is a comparison between two word pairs where each pair has a similar relationship. The words within a pair may be antonyms, for example, or show a cause-and-effect relationship. To complete an analogy, identify the relationship between the first pair of words. Select words that create a similar relationship for the second pair.

**Practice and Apply** Read the example. **Complete** each analogy using word pairs from the list. Then, **rewrite** the analogy using symbols.

useless : necessary	blues : music	blade : grass	shell : egg
turn : key	soap : clean	leave : depart	orphan : parents

**EXAMPLE** You *blow* a *whistle* just as you turn a key.  
BLOW : WHISTLE :: turn : key

- Rare* and *common* are antonyms just as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are antonyms.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- Find* and *discover* are synonyms just as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are synonyms.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the outer covering for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ just as a *skin* is the outer covering for an *apple*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- A *paper clip* is used to *fasten* something just as a \_\_\_\_\_ is used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_
- Measles* is a type of *disease* just as a \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ :: \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 4

# CHINA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

History 7  
Day 5

### Key Words in Chapter 4

Academic Words	Words with Multiple Meanings	Content Vocabulary
accompany	civil	barbarian
assign		
capable		
complex		
decline		
encounter		
illustrate		
restore		



### Word Meaning Activity

#### Synonyms

**Directions:** Study the words and their definitions below. Then match the words to their synonyms.

accompany (v.): to go with somebody

assign (v.): to give somebody a particular job

capable (adj.): good at a particular task or job or at a number of different things

complex (adj.): difficult to analyze, understand, or solve

encounter (v.): to meet somebody or something, usually unexpectedly

illustrate (v.): to demonstrate something and make it clear, to provide artistic features

restore (v.): to return something back to its earlier and better condition

- | Words               | Synonyms       |
|---------------------|----------------|
| _____ 1. assign     | a. join        |
| _____ 2. capable    | b. designate   |
| _____ 3. complex    | c. intricate   |
| _____ 4. decline    | d. show        |
| _____ 5. encounter  | e. qualified   |
| _____ 6. restore    | f. meeting     |
| _____ 7. illustrate | g. deteriorate |
| _____ 8. accompany  | h. revive      |

## Word Family Activity

### Word Chart

Note: A *noun* is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Examples include *man*, *China*, *table*, and *philosophy*. A *verb* is a word that is used to describe an action, experience, or state of being. Examples include *conduct*, *see*, and *seem*. Sometimes the verb and the noun form are the same.

**Directions:** Fill in the chart with the correct word forms.

Noun	Verb
assignment	
restoration	
illustration	
	accompany
encounter	

(continued)

## **C** Word Meaning Activity

### Vocabulary in Context

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with nouns or verbs from the chart above. You may need to add *-s* or *-ed* endings to verbs.

1. Prosperity and cultural achievement \_\_\_\_\_, or came along with, the period of the Song dynasty in China.
2. Buddhist temples helped to \_\_\_\_\_ education and medical care in China after the country had been in trouble.
3. In an \_\_\_\_\_ between a Korean king and a Japanese emperor, a letter was exchanged that described Buddhist writings.
4. An \_\_\_\_\_, or example, of the advances made by farmers during the Tang dynasty is that they developed new kinds of rice.

## **D** Word Meaning Activity

### Words with Multiple Meanings

Word Usage Note: Understanding Words with Multiple Meanings

Words like *civil* have multiple meanings:

- a. (adj.) relating to citizens
- b. (adj.) polite
- c. (adj.) in law, not criminal
- d. (adj.) related to the people of a country who are not part of the military or any organized branches of government such as police or firefighters

The word *civil* is also used in these expressions:

*civil* liberty, *civil* engineering, *civil* defense, *civil* rights

**Directions:** Match the above definitions of the word *civil* to the sentences below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A civil trial often deals with money matters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Some civil service examinations test people for their ability to serve in government as clerks, bookkeepers, and teachers.



# Chapter 5

## MEDIEVAL JAPAN

### Key Words in Chapter 5

Academic Words	Words with Multiple Meanings	Content Vocabulary
abandon	passage	clan
dominate		constitution
enforce		
environment		
located		
proceed		
process		
regional		
restricted		



### Word Meaning Activity

#### Vocabulary in Context

**Directions:** Study the words and their definitions below. Then circle the closest meaning to the underlined word in the sentences that follow.

abandon (v.): to leave

constitution (n.): a written statement outlining the basic laws of a country, somebody's general condition of health, the parts or members of something

enforce (v.): to make someone do something, such as follow a rule

environment (n.): the conditions that surround people and affect the way people live; the place where people, animals, and plants live

located (adj.): put in a particular place, discovered, established in a certain place

proceed (v.): to go on to do something, to progress, to go in a particular direction, especially forward

process (n.): a series of actions with a particular goal, a series of natural occurrences that bring about change or development

regional (adj.): belonging to or typical of a particular area

restricted (adj.): limited or made smaller than might be desired

(continued)

1. Prince Shotoku created Japan's first constitution and borrowed many political ideas from China.
  - a. sailing ship
  - b. plan of government
  - c. mountain pass
  - d. palace
2. The Yamato divided Japan into provinces, or regional districts, similar to states in the United States.
  - a. geographical
  - b. economic
  - c. political
  - d. social
3. Today we know the importance of protecting nature and the environment.
  - a. natural world
  - b. technological world
  - c. art world
  - d. educational world
4. The four seasons proceed in orderly fashion: winter, spring, summer, fall.
  - a. go backwards
  - b. go upwards
  - c. go through changes
  - d. go along
5. "Cast away your ravenous desire for food and abandon your covetousness [envy] for material possessions."
  - a. let go of
  - b. hold on to
  - c. wish for
  - d. increase
6. To protect their lands and enforce the law, nobles formed private armies.
  - a. ignore
  - b. rebel against
  - c. carry out
  - d. strengthen

(continued)

7. Some Japanese nobles, merchants, and artisans grew wealthy during the shogun period, but the lives of women remained restricted in many areas of life.
  - a. active
  - b. limited
  - c. free
  - d. rich
8. Zen teaches a process of finding inner peace through self-control and the procedure for a simple way of life.
  - a. practice
  - b. game
  - c. sport
  - d. book
9. Shinto shrines were located near a sacred rock, tree, or other natural feature that they considered beautiful.
  - a. attracted
  - b. considered
  - c. destroyed
  - d. situated

## **B** Word Usage Activity

### Understanding Words with Multiple Meanings

Word Usage Note: Understanding Words with Multiple Meanings

The word *passage* has multiple meanings:

- a. (n.) the act of passing
- b. (n.) the enactment of a law
- c. (n.) a path, channel, or tunnel
- d. (n.) a segment of written work
- e. (n.) the process of elapsing (going by, as time)

**Directions:** Match the above definitions of the word *passage* to the underlined words in the sentences below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Passages from Buddhist writings often deal with the idea of peace.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The passage of time has changed the meaning of the word kamikaze.

**Modern Genetics** ▪ Chapter 6 Key Terms

Science 7  
Day 5

## Key Terms

Use the clues to identify Key Terms from the chapter. Write the terms on the lines. Then find the words hidden in the puzzle and circle them. Words are across or up-and-down.

### Clues

A person with one recessive and one dominant allele for a trait

An organism that is genetically identical to the organism from which it was produced

All the DNA in one cell of an organism

Breeders cross two genetically different organisms

Breeders cross two genetically similar organisms

A picture of all the chromosomes in a cell

A chart that tracks which family members have a certain trait

### Key Terms

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

h k c i p a e g h r y x i n b r e e d i n g  
k a e r g e n i e m i b h n c e t a c k h p  
a r h y b r i d i z a t i o n b w s a t r e  
d y o d i c i j a t w e g l h a g e r s c d  
g o n k a l r e n t l d a l a m e i r d s i  
o t e a p o d i w t k s a e r p n f i m c g  
r y k r g n n i r i h r e w x p o n e s s r  
h p l y p e l a g v p h y b s z m a r e w e  
n e e a f n i r z e n w e k i s e k p y r e