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Purpose

Directions: These analogies are based on a thing's purpose, or how it is used. Choose the answer that best completes each one. Be aware of order: **nose : smell** is not the same as **smell : nose**.

<p>1. nose : smell is</p> <p>Ⓐ thing : purpose</p> <p>Ⓑ purpose : thing</p>	<p>2. smell : nose is</p> <p>Ⓐ thing : purpose</p> <p>Ⓑ purpose : thing</p>
<p>3. pencil : draw :: elevator :</p> <p>Ⓐ protect Ⓒ skyscraper</p> <p>Ⓑ floor Ⓓ transport</p>	<p>4. scissors : cut :: microscope :</p> <p>Ⓐ shrink Ⓒ magnify</p> <p>Ⓑ filter Ⓓ destroy</p>
<p>5. scale : weigh</p> <p>Ⓐ telescope : spot Ⓒ block : dam</p> <p>Ⓑ observe : eye Ⓓ bake : oven</p>	<p>6. measure : ruler</p> <p>Ⓐ steer : rudder Ⓒ needle : sew</p> <p>Ⓑ hammer : pound Ⓓ glass : window</p>
<p>7. alarm : warn</p> <p>Ⓐ dig : shovel Ⓒ catch : trap</p> <p>Ⓑ taste : tongue Ⓓ sieve : filter</p>	<p>8. cut : saw</p> <p>Ⓐ fan : blow Ⓒ mop : swab</p> <p>Ⓑ sweep : broom Ⓓ sponge : wipe</p>
<p>9. shield : protect</p> <p>Ⓐ press : iron Ⓒ tie : rope</p> <p>Ⓑ read : book Ⓓ arrow : pierce</p>	<p>10. refrigerator : cool</p> <p>Ⓐ listen : radio Ⓒ phone : talk</p> <p>Ⓑ watch : television Ⓓ sit : chair</p>

Directions: Fill in the blanks to make your own analogies using the words in the word box. You may need to look up the words in a dictionary.

thermometer barometer anemometer hygrometer

11. _____ : _____ :: _____ : _____
 (thing) (use/purpose)

12. _____ : _____ :: _____ : _____
(use/purpose) (thing)

Trying Out the Connection

Directions: Write out how the word pairs are connected.

1. swing : playground

• A S is located in a p.

2. mingle : blend

• If you m something, you b it.

3. period : punctuation

• A p is a kind of p.

Directions: Fill in the words to see which word pair is the correct answer (it will be the only one that makes sense). Then circle the correct answer.

4. swing : playground

Ⓐ pool : swimmer

Ⓒ caboose : highway

Ⓑ rink : skater

Ⓓ book : library

• A p is located in a S.

• A r is located in a S.

• A C is located in a h.

• A b is located in a l.

5. mingle : blend

Ⓐ complex : simple

Ⓒ observe : examine

Ⓑ hibernate : wake

Ⓓ ranger : park

• If you C something, you S it.

• If you h something, you W it.

• If you O something, you e it.

• If you r something, you p it.

6. period : punctuation

Ⓐ saxophone : instrument

Ⓒ walnut : feather

Ⓑ cottage : palace

Ⓓ computer : person

• A S is a kind of i.

• A C is a kind of p.

• A W is a kind of f.

• A C is a kind of p.

All Things Time

Civilian, or regular time, uses the numbers 1 to 12 to identify each of the 24 hours in a day. The letters “A.M.” and “P.M.” are used to identify the hours before and after midnight. In *military* time, the hours are numbered from 00 to 23.

Directions: Use the following examples to help you complete the analogies.

	Midnight			Noon		
Civilian Time	12:00 A.M.	3:30 A.M.	9:45 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	9:45 P.M.
Military Time	0000	0330	0945	1200	1530	2145

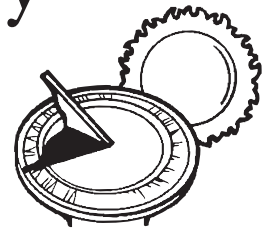
- typical school start : typical school end**
 (A) 1600 : 2200 (B) 2200 : 1600 (C) 0830 : 1530 (D) 1530 : 0830
- movie begins early evening : ends 2 hours later**
 (A) 1830 : 2030 (B) 2030 : 1830 (C) 0630 : 0830 (D) 0830 : 0630
- afternoon tea : brunch**
 (A) 2130 : 2300 (B) 2300 : 2130 (C) 1030 : 1400 (D) 1400 : 1030
- breakfast : lunch**
 (A) 1145 : 0700 (B) 0700 : 1145 (C) 0630 : 0000 (D) 0000 : 0630
- plane flies through the night : lands early morning**
 (A) 0400 : 2215 (B) 2215 : 0400 (C) 1255 : 1720 (D) 1720 : 1255
- begins work late afternoon : works 8-hour shift**
 (A) 0800 : 1600 (B) 1600 : 0800 (C) 1500 : 2300 (D) 2300 : 1500
- phone call middle of the night : talks for 70 minutes**
 (A) 1420 : 1300 (B) 1300 : 1520 (C) 0510 : 0400 (D) 0230 : 0340
- concert begins after lunch : ends before dinner**
 (A) 2100 : 1830 (B) 1830 : 2100 (C) 1430 : 1700 (D) 1700 : 1430
- wakes up after nightmare : goes back to sleep 40 minutes later**
 (A) 0020 : 2340 (B) 2340 : 0020 (C) 0030 : 0430 (D) 0430 : 0030
- surgery begins : operation ends 7 hours later**
 (A) 0830 : 1530 (B) 1530 : 0830 (C) 1615 : 0915 (D) 0915 : 1715

Challenge: Space programs—as well as many police, hospital, rescue, and other emergency-service departments—use military time. Tell why you think so.

Inventions of the Century

Directions: In what century were these useful items invented? Find out and complete the analogies. Here are some helpful hints:

- The 12th century contains the years 1101–1200.
- The 21st century contains the years 2001–2100.



- 1. small pox vaccine (1796) : pop-up toaster (1927) ::**
(A) 17th : 20th (B) 17th : 21st (C) 18th : 21st (D) 18th : 20th
- 2. bar code system (1970) : zipper (1891) ::**
(A) 20th : 19th (B) 19th : 20th (C) 19th : 18th (D) 18th : 19th
- 3. belt-driven spinning wheel (1280) : blood groups (1901) ::**
(A) 12th : 20th (B) 12th : 21st (C) 13th : 20th (D) 13th : 21st
- 4. + and – math signs (1489) : x math sign (1631) ::**
(A) 15th : 17th (B) 15th : 16th (C) 14th : 17th (D) 14th : 16th
- 5. hot-air balloon (1782) : first parachute jump (1797) ::**
(A) 18th : 19th (B) 18th : 18th (C) 17th : 19th (D) 17th : 17th
- 6. magnifying glass (1250) : eyeglasses (1285) ::**
(A) 11th : 11th (B) 12th : 12th (C) 13th : 13th (D) 14th : 14th
- 7. cast iron pipe (1455) : passenger elevator (1857) ::**
(A) 14th : 18th (B) 14th : 19th (C) 15th : 18th (D) 15th : 19th
- 8. portable clock (1500) : paper clip (1900) ::**
(A) 14th : 19th (B) 15th : 19th (C) 14th : 20th (D) 15th : 20th
- 9. artificial heart (1982) : steam engine (1712) ::**
(A) 19th : 17th (B) 19th : 18th (C) 20th : 17th (D) 20th : 18th
- 10. graphite pencil (1565) : ballpoint pen (1938) ::**
(A) 16th : 20th (B) 16th : 19th (C) 15th : 20th (D) 15th : 19th

Challenge: Using the information on this page, write why skyscrapers were more likely to be built after 1857 than before.

Connection Review

Directions: Look at the word pairs in the first column. Think about how they are connected. Match the word pairs in the first column with a phrase from the second column that tells how they are connected. The first one has been done for you.

Hints: Use each phrase only once. If you do not know an answer right away, skip it. Come back to it at the end.

Word Pairs	How They Are Connected
<u> K </u> 1. nuts : bolts	A. antonym (opposite)
<u> </u> 2. hesitate : pause	B. synonym (same meaning)
<u> </u> 3. moose : moose	C. homophone (same sound)
<u> </u> 4. help : help	D. multiple-meaning word
<u> </u> 5. planet : Saturn	E. adjective
<u> </u> 6. encourage : discourage	F. classifying (group to member)
<u> </u> 7. calculator : multiplying	G. past to present
<u> </u> 8. their : there	H. one to more (plural)
<u> </u> 9. governor : governess	I. purpose
<u> </u> 10. ball : rubber	J. where things go
<u> </u> 11. bee : hive	K. things or words that go together
<u> </u> 12. drew : draw	L. male to female

Challenge: Write two sentences. In each sentence, use the multiple-meaning word from above in a different way.

1. _____

2. _____
