

CH 2 ANALOGY

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (d) 'DEEP' is the antonym of 'SHALLOW' while 'Freedom' is the antonym of 'Discipline'.
2. (d) 'Illusion' is the synonym of 'Mirage'.
3. (a) Area : Hectare
4. (b) Moon is a satellite and Earth is a planet.
5. d) First is made from the second.
6. (c) Walker's Cup : Golf
7. (b) Teacher : School
8. (c) Author : Book
9. (b) Sword : Warrior
10. (a) Second is a disease of the first.
11. (d) Ottawa is the capital of Canada and Canberra is the capital of Australia.
12. (a) Fast : Hunger
13. (c) Odometer : Speed
14. (d) Nephew : Niece
15. (a) Entomology : Insects
16. (b) Gun : Shoot
17. (b) Unhappy : Sad
18. (b) Golden Temple : Amritsar
19. (b) Lion eats flesh, similarly, cow eats grass.
20. (d) is the correct answer because a writer uses pen to write and similarly a batsman uses bat to play.
21. (a) is the correct answer as letters of 1st term go one step forward to be the 2nd term. Similarly, the letters of 3rd term will go one step forward to be the 4th term (Letters of step go one step backward to be the 3rd term).
22. (c) is the correct option because 'Bulky' is the synonym of 'Fat' and similarly 'Happiness' is the synonym of 'joy'.
23. (d) BDF forms a sequence of alternate letters, while in HIL, the first two letters are consecutive and there is a gap of two letters between second and third letters.
24. (c) The relationship is $(2x - 4) : x$.
25. (b) As 'Bird' flies, in the same way, 'snails' creeps.
26. (d) First is an instrument to measure the second.
27. (b) The words in each pair are antonyms.
28. (b) First consists of the second.
29. (a) As medicine cures sickness, in the same way, books remove ignorance.
30. (c) Bank is the land beside a river. Similarly, coast is the land beside a sea.
31. (c) As 'Rain' is followed by 'Thunder', similarly 'Darkness' is followed by 'Night'.
31. (d) First is the place where the second is imparted.
32. (d) Second is more intense than the first.
33. (c) 'Oxygen' helps in burning while 'carbon dioxide' extinguishes fire.
34. (a) 'Teheran' is the capital of 'Iran' and 'Beijing' is the capital of 'China'.
35. (c) Diseases are studied under Pathology. Similarly, planets are studied in Astronomy.
36. (c) The words in each pair are synonyms.
37. (a) The largest ocean is Pacific Ocean. Similarly, the largest island is Greenland.
38. (d) Tuberculosis is a disease of lungs. Similarly, Cataract is a disease of eyes.
39. (c) 'Oasis' is a water pool amidst sand. Similarly, island is a piece of land amidst water. Remember : 'Sea' would have been the answer if we had 'desert' in place of 'sand'.
40. (b) As Major heads a battalion, the Colonel commands a regiment.
41. (c) Whisper is of lesser intense than shouting, so is walking to running.
42. (b) As Wine is made up by grasp, similarly Vodka is made up by rye or wheat or potatoes.
43. (b) As 'Bird' flies, in the same way, 'snails' creeps.
44. (c): Pulsate and throb are synonyms, as are examine and scrutinize.
45. (a): A group of fish is a school; a group of wolves is a pack.
46. (a): Scale - A measuring instrument for weighing; shows amount of mass. An odometer measures distance; a scale measures weight.
47. (d): A waitress works in a restaurant; a teacher works in a school.



48. (c): A skein is a quantity of yarn; a ream is a quantity of paper.
49. (e): A pedal propels a bicycle; an oar propels a canoe.
50. (a): Division and section are synonyms; layer and tier are synonyms.
51. (e): Depressed is an intensification of sad; exhausted is an intensification of tired.
52. (d): A bristle is a part of a brush; a key is a part of a piano.
53. (e): To drizzle is to rain slowly; to jog is to run slowly.
54. (c): Upon harvesting, cotton is gathered into bales; grain is gathered into shocks.
55. (c): An elephant is a pachyderm; a kangaroo is a marsupial.
56. (a): A psychologist treats a neurosis; an ophthalmologist treats a cataract.
57. (a): Pastoral describes rural areas; metropolitan describes urban areas.
58. (b): To tailor a suit is to alter it; to edit a manuscript is to alter it.
59. (e): A binding surrounds a book; a frame surrounds a picture.
60. (b): One explores to discover; one researches to learn.
61. (d): Siamese is a kind of cat; romaine is a kind of lettuce.
62. (c): A finch is a type of bird; a Dalmatian is a type of dog.
63. (b): A petal is a part of a flower; a tire is a part of a bicycle.
64. (b) All except litre are units or measurement of the mass of a body.
65. (a) Except USTO, all others have at least one letter repeated.
66. (b) Second comes out of the first.
67. (c) Second grows on the first. "Pelt" is the skin of an animal with the fur or hair still on it.
68. (a) Ring is related to telephone in the same way knock is related to door.
69. (a) The words in each pair are antonyms.
70. (a) Insult results in humiliation as shooting kills.
71. (d)
72. (b) Soldiers form part of a Regiment as coil forms a part of motor. This is part and whole relationship.
73. (c) Zephyr is a milder wind than gale. Trickle is a smaller flow of liquid than torrent.
74. (b) Seldom means not very often. Rarely is more extreme than seldom. Often means quite frequent but usually is more extreme in meaning, i.e. most of the time.
75. (d) Male-Female relationship.
76. (d) Female-Male relationship.
77. (c) Dawn represents beginning of day and twilight represents end of day. Similarly, a prologue comes at the beginning of the book and epilogue at the end of a book.
78. (a) Miami is in Florida, Albany is in New York.
79. (a) Volcano causes lava to flow. Faulting or displacement of earth's crust causes an earthquake. Both are natural occurrences connected with earth.
80. (b) A shoe is made by attaching different shapes of leather. In the same way a train is constituted by a number of wagons.
81. (c) Dinosaur and dragon belong to the same category. In the same way snow and ice fall in the same category.
82. (c) Ink is used to write on paper and chalk is used to write on blackboard.
83. (a) They are synonymous.
84. (e) 'Delicious' is the adjective used for 'Taste'. Similarly, 'Melodious' is the adjective used for 'Voice'.
85. (a) A successful finish of 'Education' equips one with 'Diploma'. Similarly, a successful finish in 'Sports' equips one with 'Trophy'.
86. (d) The clock makes a journey of time.
87. (c) Cure ensures removal of illness in the same way as remedy insures removal of grief.
88. (c) Jewellery consists of Necklace ie 'Necklace' is a kind of 'Jewellery'. Similarly, 'Shirt' is a kind of 'Apparel'.
89. (d) Bouquet is a bunch of flowers. Similarly, Sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself.
90. (d) When Income is more than expenditure, it bears Profit. But when Expenditure is more than income, then loss occurs.
91. (d) Wire is the medium to transmit Electricity. Similarly, Pipe is the medium to carry Water.
92. (b) Here, the first is the working place of the second.



93. (d) As 'Bus' –a vehicle is used in driving, in the same way, 'Aeroplane' –a vehicle is used in flying.
94. (b) As 'Chapter' is a part of a 'Book', in the same way, 'brick' is a part of a 'Building'.
95. (c) 'Ocean' is a moving body of 'water'.
Similarly, 'glacier' is a moving body of 'snow'
96. (d) As 'Bunch' is the collection of 'Keys', in the same way, Bouquet is the collection of 'Flowers'.
97. (b) First is an instrument to measure the second.
98. (c) First tackles the second.
99. (c) Charminar is situated in India.
Similarly, Sphinx is a monument of Egypt.
100. (c): A sponge is a porous material. Rubber is an elastic material. (Choice a) is incorrect because rubber would not generally be referred to as massive. The answer is not (choice b) because even though rubber is a solid, its most noticeable characteristic is its elasticity. Choice d is incorrect because rubber has flexibility.
101. (b): An artist makes paintings; a senator makes laws. The answer is not choice a because an attorney does not make laws and a senator is not an attorney. Choice c is incorrect because a senator is not a politician. Constituents (choice d) is also incorrect because a senator serves his or her constituents.
102. (d): A gym is a place where people exercise. A restaurant is a place where people eat. Food (choice a) is not the answer because it is something people eat, not a place or location where they eat. The answer is not choice b or c because neither represents a place where people eat.
103. (d): Candid and indirect refer to opposing traits. Honest and untruthful refer to opposing traits. The answer is not choice a because frank means the same thing as candid. Wicked (choice b) is incorrect because even though it refers to a negative trait, it does not mean the opposite of honest. (Choice c) is incorrect because truthful and honest mean the same thing.
104. (a): Guide and direct are synonyms, and reduce and decrease are synonyms. The answer is not choice b or d because neither means the same as reduce. (Choice c) is incorrect because increase is the opposite of reduce.
105. (c): An oar puts a rowboat into motion. A foot puts a skateboard into motion. The answer is not choice a because running is not an object that is put into motion by a foot. Sneaker (choice b) is incorrect because it is something worn on a foot. Jumping (choice d) is incorrect because although you do need feet to jump, jumping is not an object that is put into motion by means of a foot.
106. (a): Careful and cautious are synonyms (they mean the same thing). Boastful and arrogant are also synonyms. The answer is not (choice b) because humble means the opposite of boastful. The answer is not choice c or d because neither means the same as boastful.
107. (d): A pen is a tool used by a poet. A needle is a tool used by a tailor. The answer is not choice a, b, or c because none is a person and therefore cannot complete the analogy.
108. (c): Secretly is the opposite of openly, and silently is the opposite of noisily. Choices a and b are clearly not the opposites of silently. (Choice d) means the same thing as silently.
109. (a): If someone has been humiliated, they have been greatly embarrassed. If someone is terrified, they are extremely frightened. The answer is not choice b because an agitated person is not necessarily frightened. Choices c and d are incorrect because neither word expresses a state of being frightened.
110. (d): A group of lions is called a pride. A group of fish swim in a shoal. Teacher (choice a) and student (choice b) refer to another meaning of the word school. The answer is not (choice c) because self-respect has no obvious relationship to this particular meaning of school.
111. (b): Elated is the opposite of despondent; enlightened is the opposite of ignorant.
112. (a): An optimist is a person whose outlook is cheerful. A pessimist is a person whose outlook is gloomy. The answer is not (choice b) because a pessimist does not have to be mean. (Choices c) and d are incorrect because neither adjective describes the outlook of a pessimist.
113. (c): A lizard is a type of reptile; a daisy is a type of flower. Choices a and b are incorrect because a petal and a stem are parts of a flower, not types of flowers. (Choice d) is incorrect because an alligator is another type of reptile, not a type of flower.
114. (b): An actor performs in a play. A musician performs at a concert. Choices a, c, and d are incorrect because none is people who perform.
115. (d) As $P \xrightarrow{+8} X$ Similarly,
 $R \xrightarrow{+8} Z$ $J \xrightarrow{+8} R$
 $L \xrightarrow{+8} T$ $L \xrightarrow{+8} T$
 $N \xrightarrow{+8} V$ $F \xrightarrow{+8} N$
 $H \xrightarrow{+8} P$
116. (b) Fifth and third letters of the first term are first



and second letters of the second term and first two letters of the first term are third and fourth letters of the second term.

117. (d) As, Similarly,

A $\xrightarrow{+14}$ O S $\xrightarrow{+14}$ G

C $\xrightarrow{+18}$ U U $\xrightarrow{+18}$ M

F $\xrightarrow{+20}$ Z X $\xrightarrow{+20}$ R

J $\xrightarrow{+0}$ J B $\xrightarrow{+0}$ B

118. (d) As, Similarly,

A $\xrightarrow{+7}$ H M $\xrightarrow{+7}$ T

C $\xrightarrow{+6}$ T M $\xrightarrow{+6}$ U

E $\xrightarrow{+7}$ L Q $\xrightarrow{+7}$ X

119. (d) First two letters of the first term are in reverse order in the second term and so are the next two letters.

120. (d) As, Similarly

C $\xrightarrow{+2}$ E F \rightarrow H

G $\xrightarrow{+2}$ I J \rightarrow L

121. (2) The letters are consecutive and written in reverse order.

122. (3) In each set of letters, the 1st and 3rd letters are consecutive.

C J D L : F M G R :: I K J R : L S N T

123. (1) In each group the first three letters are consecutive and they follow the fourth letter.

(A B C D) : (S T U R) :: (J K L M) : (U V W X)

124. (3) The letters in first set are jumping two letters i.e. moving steps forward and in the second they are jumping one letter i.e. moving two steps backward.

125. (1)

Here B and D are skipped

126. (3) CEG is formed by skipping the letters in between them, the second set EGC is formed by simply

putting the first letter of CEG at last to form EGC, and so on.

127. (1) If A corresponds to X (the third from the end) then B should correspond to the fourth letter W.

128. (2) The 5th letter from A corresponds to 5th from Z and therefore 9th letter 'I' from A would correspond to 9th letter 'R' from Z.

129. (2) Because KLM are assigned No. 11, 12 & 13 from A onwards, this corresponds to PON, which are also numbered 11, 12 and 13 from Z to A in reverse order. Hence NOP will correspond to MLK.

130. (1) The three letters moved 5, 4, and 3 steps forward respectively.

131. (c) In the both terms, two letters are skipped in between. Similar relationship exists in (c).

132. (d) As, Similarly

C $\xrightarrow{+2}$ E F \rightarrow H

G $\xrightarrow{+2}$ I J \rightarrow L

133. (d) BDF forms a sequence of alternate letters, while in HIL, the first two letters are consecutive and there is a gap of two letters between second and third letters.

134. (d) Second term = $4 \times$ First term

\therefore Fourth term = $4 \times$ Third term

135. (a) 11 : 17 alternate prime number (skipping 13)

19 : 29 alternate prime number (skipping 23)

136. (d) Second term = (First term)³

\therefore Fourth term = (Third term)³

137. (d) $12 = 3^2 + 3$, $30 = 5^2 + 5$:

$20 = 4^2 + 4$: $? = 6^2 + 6$

138. (d) $3 = 2^2 - 1$, $10 = 3^2 + 1$

$8 = 3^2 - 1$, $? = 4^2 + 1$

139. (b) 13 and 19 are primes with 17 left out in between.

140. (d) $48 = 7^2 - 1$, $122 = 11^2 + 1$:

$168 = 13^2 - 1$, $? = 17^2 + 1$

141. (d) $211 \Rightarrow 2+1+1=4$]
 $333 \Rightarrow 3+3+3=9$] + 5

Similarly,

$356 \Rightarrow 3+5+6=14$]
 $388 \Rightarrow 3+8+8=19$] + 5

142. (c) The relationship is $(2x - 4) : x$.

