

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week - 03
Lecture – 11
Analogy

Analogy: now what is analogy? Analogy comes from the word analogous, which means resembles, comparison, similarity. Now I am you must have notice that in all exams the test your vocabulary, the test your high ordering English language, abilities they necessarily consist of a test of verbal analogy. And which means it is a all part of the vocabulary competence, but it is a little different now, it involves two sets of words that is the way the format is, that it involves two sets of words or concept of that are analogous, so therefore, the word analogy, analogous in the in the natures of their relationship.

In these particulars modular section two words are given which are related in some way, a third word is also given along with 4 to 5 alternatives. So, green is to fertility, as red is to and then you will be given a list of choices simple example, or you may be. So, this is the symbolism green and fertility, and red could also mean a number of things or can have associations, but it all dependence on the choices. So, as we have been talking about all along is also our making the closest in the exact on the most appropriate choice, that could be peripherals also choices that are all right marginally all right or peripherally all right but not exactly.

So, these test also test you these example also test you on your ability to spot the exact in the most appropriate word. As I was telling you a third word is also given a long 4 to 5 alternatives, hence a particular relationship is indicated between the first two words and the test there is suppose to identify the alternative which does a similar logical relationship with the third word, third word for example, again don to dusk this is an opposite right, as breakfast to what? So, breakfast to dinner, sapper, lunch, teatime so it could be any number of choices makes the best choice.

Analogy test are meant to test once actual knowledge, reasoning and of course, part of the vocabulary; apart from which is true of all these exams are ability to relate accurately

and think concisely to the point. These are often used assessments like a job test or I Q measurement test also. So, perhaps those of you are interested in these kinds of exams, you can make use of it. Verbal analogy questions are a sub set of a broader category of analogy questions, a comparisons between objects pictures numbers are made. The succeeding or part of this lecture, it only deals with the subject of verbal analogy so that is what we are going to do today.

Now, analogy involves two words concepts; a third word and a blank indicating the missing word. You will be given 4 or 5 alternatives, from which the fourth word or any one word rather should be chosen to fill in the blank, you should be clear to identify the relationship between the first two words and compare all the alternatives to the third word. You should be able to figure out which alternative relates to the third word, in at least similar way at least one similar way as the first two words relate to each other. So, and always remember there is only one word, look at the slide here now.

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Example

- Fear is to threat as anger is to _____
- a) outburst
- b) panic
- c) provocation
- d) force

Fear is to threat as anger is to; fear is closely related to threat right if there is threat there is fear. So, anger outburst, panic, provocation, force what are you being asked? Look at the kinds of choices that you can easily eliminate. So, if fear is to threat. So, threat results in fear, and anger provocation results in anger; now panic cannot result in panic is a synonym of fear, provocation results in you provoke therefore, you got angry; remember the first arises from the second cause and effect.

So, this is what you should remember the cause and effect relationship; fear arises from threat, anger arises from provocation, anger can also lead to outburst well, but outburst is not the cause of anger, hence anger does not arise from outburst remember that. So, this is the kind of analogy all though it so closely relate. And while we eliminate b and d panic and force may not cause anger either. Now verbal analogy questions can be formulated in two ways, dash is to dash as dash is to dash format or dash is related to dash as dash is related to dash remember. So, this is the way verbal analogy test are conducted, if you have a any book one of those competitive types of books that are so easily available.

If you have one of those books you will understand what I mean here. Remember for this course we are just aiding you, it should be complimentary course to what you are already preparing. So, this is a short 12 week course it cannot comprised everything that you need to know about verbal analogy vocabulary development, it is a gradual life long process, but for immediate purposes you have to be very consistent and you cannot depend on one course completely. So, you need to consult more books, you need to more consult on consult the latest updated formats and of course, online is huge source of you know these kinds of information, as and consist so many exercises and a test practice test; please look at all these and then you will find that this course is of great value today.

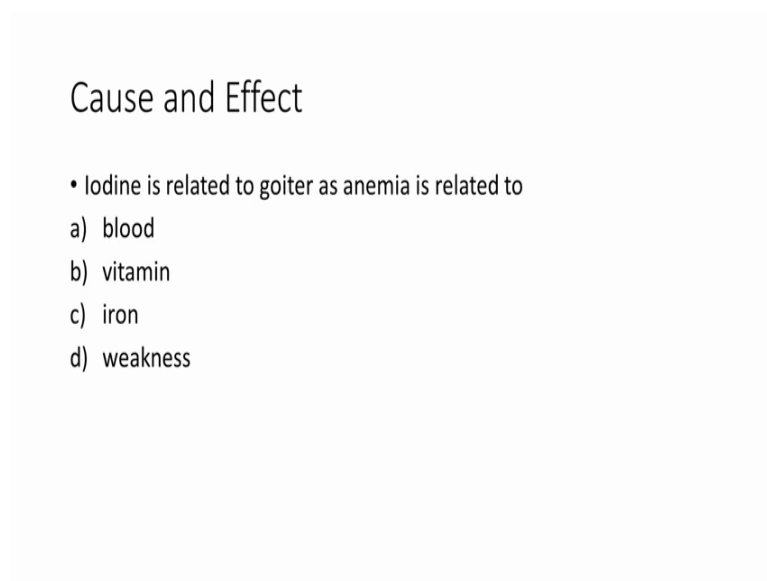
Now, to come back to what you are doing, a let me give one example like car is to a garage, as a ship is to what? Now garage what you do what are the relationship? Car is housed in garage. Therefore, ship is housed in the answer will be dock a docks. So, here you are talking about a relationship. Now you also have another kind of format for example, earth is to planet what is the other earth is just a very small part of planet or rather this earth is a planet. So, earth is a planet. So, this is a relationship earth is small part of the universe system, but if earth is a planet then what is sun? So, you have to now look at the possible of it is moon, is it a planet, is a is it star, is it universe because earth is a planet.

So, therefore, you have to talk about what is sun, sun is a stars. So, the correct answer is; what earth is to planet is what sun is to star. So, that is the ratio proportion kind of a format. The key to solve these types of questions is to identify the relationship between the first two words, which would be reflected by between the third and the fourth word as well remember there so closely associated with every possibility of that in confused.

At times you are also given something very confusing, none of these are all of the above type of choices, they are also provided and sometime they could be right answer.

Now, they may be deficiency of an analogy or existence of multiple compiling logical analogies is respectively, but you have to look at that and consider that as well. So, remember to go through the explanations for the all these answers, this is something that we have to do mentally. Now we will talk about various types of relationship between difference sets of words, we will talk about cause and effect.

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Cause and Effect

- Iodine is related to goiter as anemia is related to

- a) blood
- b) vitamin
- c) iron
- d) weakness

Let us look at this particular slide; iodine is related to goiter as anemia is related to blood, vitamin, iron, weakness lack of iodine leads to this is called goiter.

So, then lack of what thing will lead to anemia; the correct responses option c. which is iron as we are talking deficiency of iodine results in goiter and deficiency of iron results in anemia. Option a and b and for example, a blood vitamin weakness. So, they are not really is not the deficiency of these things. So, therefore, correct answer is iron lack of iron causing anemia.

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Subset and Set/ Part and Whole

- Classroom : University :: Shoe : _____
- a) leather
- b) heel
- c) sole
- d) polish

Look at this one classroom is to university, what shoe is to correct answer is option c which is sole. Remember classroom is a part of the university, and shoe is a sole, sole is part of the shoe. Leather is what that is option a is what the shoe is made of, it is we essential fabric of the shoe that is not what being asked.

A classroom can only we set to be a part of a university or at least one of the essential elements, that make up the fabric of the university the relationship between option a; and the third word does not match the relationship between the first two words in the question. So, neither options b nor d it is heal and polish form part of the ratio.

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Synonyms

- Dearth is related to scarcity as persuasion is related to
- a) coercion
- b) coaxing
- c) faith
- d) reliance

Look at the third exercise synonym type; dearth is related to scarcity as persuasion is related to coercion, coaxing, faith reliance. The best choice is b coaxing, coercion is force looks very similar. So, if its scarcest dearth is scarcest, persuasion is coaxing not coercion. Option c and d the faith and reliance they do not indicate persuasion, either so in fact one as faith in on reliance somebody something, but one is persuaded by someone.

So, also look at the propositions these things matter a good sound and this timing of grammar matters, sometimes when we apply words like propositions to certain words, so by two often an apply those propositions to these choices, your answer may you may get your right answer there itself.

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Antonyms

- Create : Destroy :: Chaos :
- a) love
- b) construction
- c) anarchy
- d) peace

Let us look at this type now look at the slide please antonym type; create is to destroy opposite of chaos or love, opposite of a chaos is construction, opposite of chaos is anarchy or if the opposite of chaos peace, what should be the correct answer? Best response is option d, create and destroy antonyms or opposites, chaos and peace are also opposites. Note that the first sets are verbs well they are second nouns, remember that is so these things also matter. Also the first word in the first set is set that is a create, it is a positive connection or connotation while the first word in the second set chaos as a negative connotation.

So, these things are important and in this question these the other choices do not hold much importance is the relationship. So, love construction anarchy they do not they are all antonyms of and they are not the antonyms of chaos, only peace is the right answer.

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Association in Terms of Intensity

- Desire is related to wish as burn is related to
 - a) blaze
 - b) smolder
 - c) blister
 - d) corrode

Look at the next slide; association in terms of intensity; desire is related to wish, as burn is related to now remember burn is a verb wish; so intensity. So, burn is related to as intense to blaze, smolder, blister, corrode look at the choices again; blaze. Smolder. blister corrode. So, the best answer is b, that is a smolder the explanation would be that a desire in lesser intensity is a wish; burning in lesser intensity is small run, blaze is not that is a is not applicable because it constitutes the higher intensity of burning, though one here position of the words in the set is important.

Blister again blister is a cause of burn, corrode does not connote the lesser intense form of burning. So, you have to look at that, desire we desire intensely we wish for something, but therefore, that is the burn more intense than the smaller. So, look at the degree of a intensity; remember in the examples of relationships of antonyms and of intensity, the position is very important it is highlighted. But as always the aim must be to identify the best possible answer from the choices given, which is true of all such types of exams, look at the best possible choice.

If a better option is available which face attention to the position of the words, even if the relationship between the words in a each set is that of antonyms it must be updated. Some of the other major relationship include instrument and measurement, as stethoscope is to adaptor as something else it may be a chock peace to a teacher. So, look at these kinds, so instruments and measurements; see as (Refer Time: 18:15) earth quake,

right thermometer temperature you can also have a relationships between quantity and unit; so current and ampere weight and kilograms, or maybe even a pound, workers and their places of work.

So, doctor and hospital engineer what, the perhaps the construction site or something factory, or the corporate office so look at the best choice again. Individual the other relationship could be between individuals and groups. So, sheep and flock, and fish and what? Showing of fish, school of fish look at the possible choices, develop your vocabulary.

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Practice Question #1

- All is to many as a few is to
- a) some
- b) none
- c) never
- d) always

Now, let us look at this particular slide this is your excises, all is to many as a few is to? Some, none, never, always; so in this choice all to many is a small decrement of the first term, many is the lesser than all and none is lesser than the pure. So, some is the synonym of a few enhance is not a decrement of that I remember .Option c and d never in a always not applicable at all confusion as to be in some or none, you have to look at that the decrement. So, if it is some, how does where is the decrement there between few becomes and few and some they are the synonyms decrement will have none.

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Practice Question #2

- Prose is to poetry as conversation is to
- a) song
- b) poem
- c) language
- d) listening

Next slide please, look at the slide here. Prose is to poetry as conversation is to? Song poem, language, listening; best choice would be song; poetry and prose are riming and non rimming in written text, song and conversations are rimming and non rimming spoken test. So, that is the text, so that is the relationship.

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Practice Question #3

- about : bout :: _____ : mend
- a) amend
- b) near
- c) tear
- d) dismiss

Let us look at the third practice test, about is to bout as amend is to mend, near to mend, tear to mend and dismiss to mend what is happening here?

The best responsible amend; the letter a is added to bout make a about. So, the answer is amend, because that is the word which is formed by adding and a to the word mend. The other categories, the other words do not matter here too much. Now this categories please remember may also include scrambled words and anagrams, we have to develop that vocabulary or risk that is skill in vocabulary as well; look at the next slide.

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Practice Question #4

- sloth : action :: _____ : principles
- a) teachers
- b) hero
- c) Conscientious
- d) unscrupulousness

Sloth is to action what dash is to principles, what is happening here? Sloth means what? Sloth is laziness; opposite of laziness should be action. So, principles some man as some principles. So, teacher and principle this is the confusing with a word principle at school principal as a different mean and different spelling tense in a pal this is pals; so this is eliminated.

Hero has principles; contentious is an adjective and the choice is between an adjective and noun and scrupulousness what does it mean? So, that is the best choice d and scrupulousness means it is a opposite. So, slot is a lack of action and scrupulousness means both noun and principles and scrupulousness and principle both are noun here, and scrupulousness is a lack of principles.

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Practice Question #5

• pride : _____ :: _____ : storm

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a) proud | 1) wind |
| b) forecast | 2) calm |
| c) sunny | 3) rain |
| d) fall | 4) rage |

Look at the next exercise. Dash is to pride as dash is to storm. According to an adage, pride comes before a fall and there is always a calm before the storm. So, that is the response, pride comes before fall and calm before the storms. So therefore, you need to have great attribute of understanding the English language here, also understanding the idioms and phrases and proverbs.

Thank you very much; we will continue with similar exercises in our subsequent classes.