

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week - 08
Lecture - 36
Analogy

Good morning. We will start with or rather we will do more exercises related to analogy. Analogy are those words where a comparison is made, and that comparison could be of any kind. It is not always similarities, you have to remember, comparison for analogy kind of competitive exams, vocabulary does not always comparisons, do not always mean that there has to be some kind of a great similarity. It could be anything, some kind of a relation. And you have to now practice a lot, because this is an integral part of all competitive exams, and many exams, especially the higher order, international kinds of exams they do test a lot on analogies, and sometime they get rather tough. Students do not understand, the test takers do not understand what is the relation between the sets here

I am giving you a very simple example, although we have done several examples earlier also, but just to recap; courage is to cowardice, and this is the way it is expressed analogy kinds of exercises. This is the way it is expressed courage is to cowardice, what zenith is to. Now courage and cowardice, what does it mean. They are opposites, a courageous person cannot be a coward, courage is, you fight courageously or you run away cowardly. So, zenith should be then, you are looking clearly the opposite. Now peak is zenith, a synonym or another meaning of our zenith, you reach somebody reaches the zenith of their career (Refer Time: 02:17) at the zenith of his carrier, was the toast of the emperors code, so peak.

Deep; now deep goes to another level, it could have been an appropriate choice, but let us move on. Plato; Plato is just like stagnating, you Plato in your efforts or end verse, you cannot do anything better, you are not going down, but you are not coming up either; that is the meaning of Plato, stagnation. Nader is the most appropriate, see and that is also collocationally more appropriate, zenith or Nader is the lowest of the lob. Deep could have been alright comes close, but we are looking at the best choice, and if Nader even not here and something elsewhere, then we would have considered perhaps deep or

depth, but here Nader is a clear cut response, Nader at the lowest ebb. So, please be sensitive to all these differences

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PAIN: ANALGESIC

i. Fever: Flu

ii. Insomnia: Sedative

iii. Memory: Nostalgia

iv. Sleep: Dream

Now, let us look at the first exercise here, look at the slide. Pain is to analgesic what fever is to flu, what insomnia is to sedative, what memory is to nostalgia, what sleep is to dream. Now what is pain? You know what is pain and what is analgesic. You are given analgesic to remove your pain, to elevate your pain right, not elevate, but to elevate, remove. So, fever and flu, you do not give flu to elevate or remove fever, if you have insomnia. What is insomnia? Insomnia is a state of sleeplessness, and what is sedative. Sedative is something that induces sleep.

Memory nostalgia, when you are in you are thinking of memory or you are thinking of something, remembering something not thinking of memory, but remembering something, you are in a nostalgic mood. Nostalgia often is related to the good things that have happened in the past. So, NRI's, I am giving you a common example NRI's have a nostalgic view of the, or memories of the home land. They only think of the best things, looking at things from rose tinted glasses, and when you sleep you dream. So, dream does not remove sleep, analgesic decreases pain. Analgesic is a cure for pain. Sedative is a cure for insomnia. So, second choice, sedative is a cure for insomnia.

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ACTOR: SCRIPT

i. Painter: Brush

ii. Librarian: Library

iii. Musician: Score

iv. Judge: Judgment

Next exercise actor is to script, what painter is to brush, librarian is to library, musician is to score, and judge is to judgment. What does an actor do, to a script? He or she reads goes through it, and thus perform. Painter does not go; a brush is just an equipment a tool that he uses. A librarian sits in a library, he presides in a library, he takes care of the library, he is in charge of a library. Musician goes through the scores, and then performs his music. Judge gives judgment. Actor does not give his script. Musicians do not musicians also have to go through scores. So, best answer; answer three. Musician works with his score, and actor works with his script, they have to go through it and then they have to perform.

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AD LIB: REHEARSAL

- i. Random: Foresight
- ii. Unnecessary: Intention
- iii. Improvised: Logic
- iv. Chance: Plan

Look at the next exercise ad lib rehearsal; a random foresight, unnecessary intentional, improvised logic, chance plan. What is ad lib? Ad lib is something which is extempore, and what is rehearsal, when you practice, you know some people are extremely good at speaking, they come to the class room, they come to the stage, and just without any preparation they start, delivering a great lecture, great talk, a wonderful speech. Not all of us can do that, we need to practice prepare and rehearse. Some actors are known to ad lib. It is often said that they are, is very spontaneous, they do not need to they, their performances actually go worse or get worse, if they rehearse too much some people become better with rehearsal

Ad libbing is leaving a lot of things to chance, but with rehearsal, people who rehearse they do not leave anything to chance, they do a perfect job; however, it all depends on what is the end result of the output, whether you are good at ad libbing or you perform better with rehearsing, it is your choice. So, random foresight unnecessary intentional, improvised logic chance plan. So, what is the best choice here? The best choice here is fourth one. You leave something to chance, or you go do a lot of planning. So, what ad lib is to rehearsal, chance is to planning. You improvise and logic it does not really become, unnecessary if it were like an unintentional and intentional then it would have fitted, but not here. Random and foresight it really does not hold any kind of connection, best is chance and plan

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APPOINTMENT: TRYST

- i. Music: Lyrics
- ii. Song: Serenade
- iii. Organization: Meeting
- iv. Engagement: Marriage

Look at the next one; appointment is to tryst, music is to lyrics, song is to serenade, organization is to meeting, and engagement is to marriage. Now what is a tryst? Tryst is almost like an appointment, but more special kind of an appointment. Tryst with destiny. So, higher order language, and almost poetic in nature. Now music and lyrics: Lyrics and music they go together, but unlike appointment and tryst. There can be music without lyrics also. Song and serenade, organization and meeting. You are good at organization are you good at meeting, does not really? Organizations may have meetings, before marriage there is an engagement, what follows, that leaves us with song and serenade. Appointment is a special kind of tryst, sorry tryst is a special kind of an appointment when you serenade, you sing a special kind of a song, best choice is the second one

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Practice

1. SNAFU : LASER

- (a) Quasar : ZIP (b) Confusion : Chaos
- (c) CARE : NATO (d) Scuba : Radar

2. DOUGH : BREAD

- (a) Ink : Pen (b) Paper : Writing (c) Cold : Ice
- (d) Words : Speech (e) Sugar : Cake

Now, let us move on to this exercise your practice test, please look at it. Snafu is to laser, quasar is to ZIP, confusion to chaos, care to NATO, scuba to radar. And then look at second one also dough is to bread, but ink is to pen, paper to writing, cold to ice, words to speech sugar to cake.

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3. SLEEK : GLOSSY

- (a) Credible : Believable (b) Rapid : Tepid
- (c) Vapid : Complete (d) Dejected : Jubilant
- (e) Contrite : Un-repentant

4. ENGINEER : CAB

- (a) Shepherd : Flock (b) Passenger : Taxi
- (c) Sailor : Cabin (d) Driver : Wheel
- (e) Aviator : Cockpit

Next one sleek is to glossy, but credible is to believable, rapid is to tepid, vapid is to complete, dejected to jubilant, contrite to unrepentant. Engineer is to cab, but shepherd is to flock, passenger is to taxi, sailor is to cabin, driver is to wheel, aviator to cockpit.

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5. ASTRONOMY : ASTROLOGY

- (a) Symbolism : Superstition (b) Geology : Geometry
- (c) Magic : Science (d) Chemistry : Alchemy
- (e) Folklore : Fable

6. ISTHMUS : LAND

- (a) Wire : Pole (b) Strait : Body of water
- (c) Neck : Head (d) Bar : Trapeze
- (e) Opening : Tunnel

Astronomy is to astrology, but symbolism is to superstition, geology is to geometry, magic is to science, chemistry is to alchemy, folklore to fable. Isthmus to land, but wire is to pole, strait is to body of water, neck is to head, bar is to trapeze, opening is to tunnel

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7. MULE : BURDEN

- (a) Scholar : Books (b) Animal : Oppression
- (c) Ship : Cargo (d) Musician : Cello
- (e) House : Tenants

8. ALTHOUGH : NEVERTHELESS

- (a) Albeit : However (b) Be-cause : Therefore
- (c) Since : Yet (d) Notwithstanding : If
- (e) When : Simultaneously

Next mule is to burden, but is scholar is to books, animal is to oppression, ship is to cargo, musician is to cello, house is to tenants. Although is to nevertheless that is your eight one, but albeit is to; however, because to therefore, since to yet, notwithstanding to if, when to simultaneously.

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9. FACADE : BUILDING

- (a) Drawer : Desk (b) Dial: Watch
- (c) Page : Book (d) Fence : Garden
- (e) Cork : Bottle

10.PULSATE : THROB

- (a) Condone : Condemn (b) Abate : Increase
- (c) Disperse : Gather (d) Expropriate : Deprive
- (e) Accede : Disagree

Next one façade is to building, where drawer is to desk, dial is to watch, page is to book, fence is to garden, cork is to bottle. Tenth one pulsate is to throb, condone is to condemn, abate is to increase, disperse to gather, expropriate to deprive, accede to disagree.

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11. LOBSTER : CRUSTACEAN

- (a) Eagle : Sparrow
- (b) Reason : Man
- (c) Tiger : Cat
- (d) Dolphin : Whale
- (e) Lion : Man

And lobster is to crustacean, but eagle is to sparrow, reason is to man, tiger is to cat, dolphin is to whale, and lion is to man. We will discuss the answers, please start doing the exercises, I will give you a moment. Our first exercise was snafu is to laser, and the response is d scuba is to radar. These are acronyms for military terms.

Remember back in the military or snafu would have been a dangerous situation, today is like any kind of a goof up, and laser was created, or specially stands for light, amplification, by stimulated emission of radiation. So, that is the acronym. Lasers are used in many ways including actual weapons and surgery of course, and what is the scuba. Scuba is a breathing device, which can, it is a device, but it is used for compressed air tank, and to describe the drivers who use it; scuba drivers. Scuba is also an acronym for self-contained under water breathing apparatus. Radar is a scientific method of finding out where objects are, specially used by the coast guards, astronomers, and the military people. So, radar is frequently used to detect ships and planes, and it is shorten or abbreviation or acronym for radio detecting in ranging. So, these are a set of one I understand

Dough is to bread, this is the easiest of all. You use dough to make bread, and you use words to make speech. So, answer is d, choice d. the other choice is ink and pen, you do not you use ink in a pen, but you do not use ink to make a pen; that is the difference. You use sugar in a cake. We put sugar, but we do not use sugar to make cake. The idea is without dough there cannot be bread, without words there cannot be speech.

Third one sleek is to glossy. Now what is sleek and what is glossy? They are all shiny, resplendent, magnificent. So, they are synonyms, and the best response here is the choice a credible and believable, they are synonyms. Rapid and tepid, no. vapid and complete, no. the absolutely no connection. Dejected and jubilant these are opposites. Contrite and unrepentant opposites. Engineer is to cab, engineer drives the cab, the way shepherd drives the flock. We will see passenger's sits in a taxi, engineer sits in a taxi, not necessarily. Sailor to cabin, driver to wheel. Driver sits behind the wheel, aviator to cockpit and the best answer is aviator to cockpit.

Remember the cab of crew compartment or driver's compartment of a locomotive is the part housing the train driver or engineer, or the fireman or driver. So, we are not looking at engineers as professions remember. So, it is housing, the engineer where the engineer sits or the train drivers sits. So, we are not using it in the exact context as a B. Tech or an M. Tech and therefore, aviator also sits in a cockpit, cockpit houses and aviator

Next one was astronomy is to astrology. Now what is the connection here? The best choice is d chemistry is to alchemy. One is grounded in science, another in belief.

Folklore fable almost alike, folklore has been exist and fable is almost mythical, story like. magic science, but if had they science and magic, it would have made some choice, but then you have to look at something which correlates with astronomy, which is a science based on a empirical statistics and it is logic, just like chemistry; astrology and alchemy are more like beliefs. Remember any seemingly magical at involving combination of elements into something new is alchemy. In medieval times, alchemy meant the mysterious science of trying to convert one form of matter into another using fire, or portions, or spells. Alchemies often get bad reputation for their obsession with trying to turn base metals into gold

Next one isthmus is to land. What is an isthmus? I would like you to look up the meaning of isthmus, and strait and body of water that is the choice. What is a strait? So, you have to look at the connection between bar and trapeze opening and tunnel they do not, isthmus is like an neck of water, or neck of land, surrounded by water. Remember it is a land bridge a narrow strip of land that stretches across the body of water to connect two larger land masses. It comes from the Greek word isthmus, meaning neck. Strait is a narrow sea channel. So, that is the connection.

Next is mule and burden. Now mule carries burden, the way, it is not scholar carries books. The best choice is the warship carries cargo. You burden a mule and you put cargo in a ship; that is the connection here. Now next is connectors although nevertheless and they are contrast markers, and the best choice is albeit and however, almost the same all albeit and however, because therefore, reasoning since yet, yes they are quite equivalent, but best is albeit and however.

Next is facade and building, and the choice, and the right answer is dial and watch. Façade is the outer layer of something, front of a building. Sometimes façade is also people are wearing a façade, or have a façade, their façade is deceiving, and dial is the outer layer, but this is not the context in which it is used in deceiving, it is the outer layer, so dial and watch. Next is pulsate and throb, and the best answer is expropriate and deprive. Pulsate are things that pulsate throb with a regular rhythmic beat, like the pipe did music. Music can pulsate and when someone takes your pulse by placing finger on your wrist or your neck, they are counting your heart beat, by feeling the blood pulsating through the and expropriate is act of taking people's property, usually by a government,

when you expropriate you deprive someone, when someone pulsating it is throbbing with the beat that is the response

A lobster and crustacean, they belong to the same family. Lobster is a crustacean. Eagle and a sparrow no. Reason and man they, man has to have reason. Dolphin and whale they do not necessarily. They may belong to, but lobster is the crustacean, and tiger is a cat. So, that is the way we use it. Other animals or other names mentioned they may belong to that, you know eagle and sparrow, dolphin and whale. They may belong to the same family, but they are not necessarily the same, but cat is a big tiger, crustacean is a big lobster; that is the answer here. So, please practice your analogies, lots of examples available on the net, and later on, in sometime later when we approach the end of this course, we are going to, I will practice, I will devote one in time session to analogies, will do more analogies in sometime later not immediately, not in the next few classes, but sometime later.

Thank you very much.