

Name _____

Date _____

Types of Analogies

Definition

Analogies are comparisons between two pairs of words that have a similar relationship. They express logical relationships and help readers understand connections between ideas. Recognizing different types of analogies improves critical thinking and vocabulary skills.

Example

Type	Example
Synonyms	happy : glad :: sad : unhappy
Antonyms	hot : cold :: light : dark
Part to Whole	wheel : car :: page : book
Cause and Effect	exercise : fitness :: studying : knowledge
Object to Function	scissors : cut :: pencil : write
Item to Category	apple : fruit :: oak : tree
Degree of Intensity	warm : hot :: cool : cold

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Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

Select the pair of words that best completes the analogy.

1. **Socrates : questioning :: Aristotle : _____**

- a) writing
- b) observation
- c) politics
- d) mathematics

2. **Athens : democracy :: Sparta : _____**

- a) monarchy
- b) oligarchy
- c) anarchy
- d) republic

3. **Plato : The Republic :: Aristotle : _____**

- a) The Symposium
- b) Ethics
- c) Politics
- d) The Republic

4. **Homer : epic poetry :: Sophocles : _____**

- a) comedy
- b) tragedy
- c) history
- d) philosophy

5. **Acropolis : Athens :: Parthenon : _____**

- a) temple
- b) city
- c) statue
- d) Greece

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Part 2: Fill in the Blank

Complete each analogy with the most appropriate word that demonstrates the same relationship.

1. Zeus : sky :: Poseidon : _____
2. Oracle : prophecy :: philosopher : _____
3. Olive tree : Athena :: trident : _____
4. Democracy : citizens :: oligarchy : _____
5. Column : temple :: _____ : ship

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Types of Analogies – Answer Key

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. b) observation (Socrates was known for his method of questioning, while Aristotle was known for his empirical observations)
2. b) oligarchy (Athens had a democratic system, while Sparta had a military oligarchy)
3. b) Ethics (Plato wrote "The Republic," while Aristotle wrote "Nicomachean Ethics")
4. b) tragedy (Homer wrote epic poetry, while Sophocles wrote tragic plays)
5. a) temple (Acropolis is to Athens as Parthenon is to temple - part to whole relationship)

Part 2: Fill in the Blank

1. sea (Zeus ruled the sky, while Poseidon ruled the sea)
2. wisdom/knowledge (An oracle provides prophecy, while a philosopher provides wisdom or knowledge)
3. Poseidon (The olive tree was Athena's symbol, while the trident was Poseidon's symbol)
4. wealthy/elite/few (Democracy is governed by citizens, while oligarchy is governed by a wealthy or elite few)
5. oar (A column is to a temple as an oar is to a ship - part to whole relationship)