

Name _____

Date _____

Word Relationships

Definition

Word relationships describe how words connect to each other through meaning, structure, or usage. These connections help organize vocabulary and clarify how ideas relate to one another, making it easier to understand and remember new words.

Example

Relationship Type	Definition	Examples
Synonyms	Words with similar meanings	happy/glad, large/big, quick/fast
Antonyms	Words with opposite meanings	hot/cold, light/dark, happy/sad
Homonyms	Words that sound alike but have different meanings	bare/bear, right/write, to/too/two
Part-whole	Words showing parts of something	finger/hand, wheel/car, page/book
Category members	Words belonging to the same class	apple/fruit, rose/flower, oak/tree
Word gradations	Words showing degrees of intensity	warm/hot/scalding, cool/cold/freezing

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Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

Identify the type of word relationship demonstrated in each pair or set related to ancient Mesopotamian law codes.

1. What type of relationship exists between "Hammurabi's Code" and "Laws of Ur-Nammu"?

- a) synonyms
- b) antonyms
- c) category members
- d) homonyms

2. "Cuneiform" is to "wedge-shaped" as "hieroglyphs" is to:

- a) stone tablets
- b) picture writing
- c) law codes
- d) Mesopotamia

3. The relationship between "stylus" and "clay tablet" is most similar to:

- a) king and kingdom
- b) pen and paper
- c) crime and punishment
- d) judge and verdict

4. "Lenient" and "severe" represent what type of relationship when describing different punishments in ancient law codes?

- a) synonyms
- b) antonyms
- c) homonyms
- d) part-whole relationship

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5. "Fine," "banishment," and "execution" demonstrate what word relationship in the context of Mesopotamian justice?

- a) synonyms
- b) word gradations
- c) antonyms
- d) category members

Part 2: Fill in the Blank

Complete each sentence by identifying the correct word relationship.

1. "Social class" and "punishment severity" show a _____ relationship in Hammurabi's Code, as penalties differed based on the status of the offender and victim.
2. The terms "scribe" and "priest" are _____ in Mesopotamian society, as they both belonged to the educated elite who could read and write.
3. In cuneiform law codes, "lex talionis" ("eye for an eye") and "monetary compensation" represent _____ approaches to justice.
4. The relationship between "stele" and "Hammurabi's Code" is a _____ relationship, similar to that between "book" and "story."
5. The terms "verdict," "judgment," and "ruling" demonstrate a _____ relationship in the context of Mesopotamian legal proceedings.

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Word Relationships - Answer Key

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. c) category members (Both are examples of ancient Mesopotamian law codes)
2. b) picture writing (Cuneiform means wedge-shaped writing; hieroglyphs are picture writing)
3. b) pen and paper (A stylus is the writing tool used on clay tablets, just as a pen is used on paper)
4. b) antonyms (Lenient and severe are opposite ways to describe punishments)
5. d) category members (All three are types of punishments in Mesopotamian justice systems)

Part 2: Fill in the Blank

1. causal/correlational/proportional
2. analogous/comparable/related
3. contrasting/opposing/alternative
4. container-content/part-whole
5. synonymous/equivalent/similar