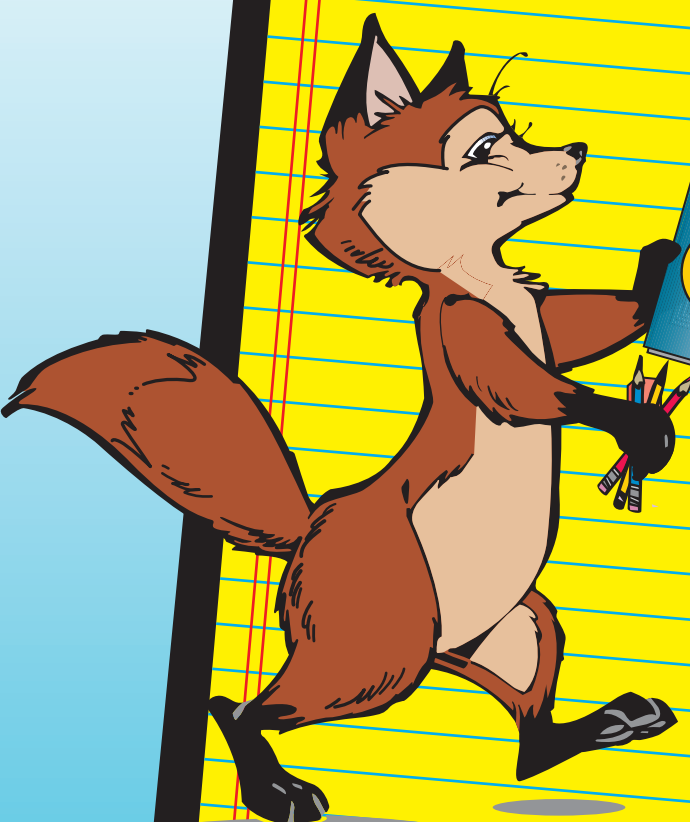


Analogies & Multiple Meanings

SUPER VALUE™ BLACKLINE WORKBOOK



Analogies
(HOW WORDS ARE RELATED)

Sandwich is to **bread** as
book is to **cover**.

Cherry is to **tree** as
grape is to **vine**.

Multiple Meanings
(MORE THAN ONE MEANING)

bank

1. a piled-up mass; mound
2. a place of financial business
3. a row of similar things

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the slope of land along a body
of water



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IT'S ON THE TEST! Analogies & Multiple Meanings

Author & Editor: Suzanne Kamala Mammen Production: Andrea Harris

The Bryan House *It's On the Test!* series for **language skills** targets the *critical skills*—not test-taking—that are addressed on standardized tests. The activities are specially designed to provide practice that is fun, user-friendly, and appealing to students.

Each 64-page book in this Bryan House Super Value™ series contains quality activities, in a wide variety of formats.

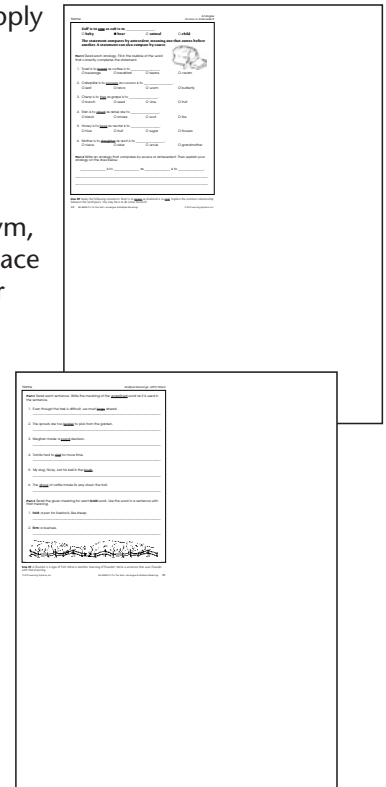
Analogies & Multiple Meanings activities provide opportunities to learn, reinforce, and apply each basic language skill.

Analogies & Multiple Meanings includes the following special features:

- pretests to assess student ability
- practice in determining the relationship between things or ideas in an analogy (i.e., class inclusion, whole to part, part to whole, attribute or characteristic, synonym, non-attribute or contrast, antonym, degree or intensity, cause or purpose or use, place or time/sequence, agent or doer, symbol or representation, recipient, and source or antecedent); identifying and providing the proper missing part of an analogy; and creating and explaining an analogy that compares by a specified relationship
- practice in determining and providing the proper meaning for a multiple-meaning word; determining the proper use of a multiple-meaning word in a sentence for a given meaning; identifying and providing the proper multiple-meaning word for given meanings; and writing a sentence that uses a multiple-meaning word with a given meaning
- evaluation activities to monitor student progress
- application activities in which students utilize the basic language skills in writing exercises
- comprehension activities that require deeper thought and skill application
- review activities that can serve as extra practice, tools for monitoring student progress, or overviews before final assessment
- tests to assess student mastery
- challenger activities that stretch thinking skills

A creative, thought-provoking “Use It!” extension appears at the bottom of each activity (except tests).

These books are a great value for teachers and parents. They can be used as consumable workbooks or reproduced for the classroom.



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An **analogy** is a comparison of two or more similar things or ideas. There are many ways to compare how things or ideas are related, such as by size, shape, color, use, parts, place, and more.

When you first read an analogy, the words in the analogy may not seem to have anything in common. But the words are always logically related. Both pairs of words in an analogy have the same kind of relationship. To complete an analogy, you must first determine the relationship.

Example:

Calm is to unruly as merry is to _____.

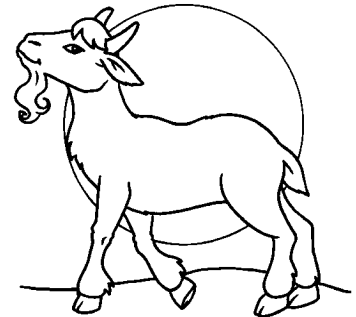
Question: What is the relationship between *calm* and *unruly*?

Answer: They are antonyms—words that have opposite meanings.

Conclusion: The missing word is an antonym of *merry*.

Read each analogy. Think about what is being compared. Then, fill in the blank with the word from the box that correctly completes the statement.

1. Painting is to wall as rug is to _____.
2. Celebrate is to rejoice as flourish is to _____.
3. Inventor is to gadget as playwright is to _____.
4. Australia is to continent as Atlantic is to _____.
5. Goat is to kid as deer is to _____.
6. Opponent is to partner as professional is to _____.
7. Planetarium is to stars as aquarium is to _____.
8. Porch is to railing as backyard is to _____.



ocean	carpet	fish	fawn	grass	fence	country
grow	theater	floor	forest	script	amateur	decay work

Use It! Write an analogy that compares a *windmill* and a *light bulb* by power source.

Name _____

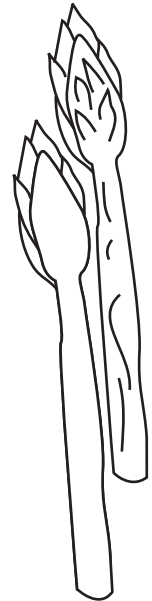
Asparagus is to vegetable as lily is to _____.

- green nature fruit flower

The statement compares by class.

Part 1 Read each analogy. Fill in the bubble of the word that correctly completes the statement.

- Occupation is to astronaut as transportation is to _____.
 highway travel train space
- Washing machine is to appliance as drill is to _____.
 hole garage build tool
- Beverage is to milk as seasoning is to _____.
 bread garlic food cooking
- Click is to noise as rough is to _____.
 texture sound smooth coarse
- Saguaro is to cactus as grassland is to _____.
 desert flat grass region
- Trout is to fish as eagle is to _____.
 egg hawk animal bird



Part 2 Write an analogy that *compares by class*. Then explain your analogy on the lines below.

_____ is to _____ as _____ is to _____.

Use It! Make 2 lists: *types of bodies of water* and *types of habitats*.

Name _____

Read each analogy. Circle the word that correctly completes the statement.

1. Pumpkin is to gourd as almond is to (vegetable / nut / brown).

2. Drum is to percussion as banjo is to (instrument / guitar / string).

3. Pluto is to planet as hail is to (ice / precipitation / storm).



4. Redwood is to tree as ruby is to (gem / rose / red).

5. Detergent is to product as car wash is to (vehicle / service / gas station).

6. Volleyball is to sport as stamp collecting is to (album / stamps / hobby).

7. Leonardo da Vinci is to inventor as Marco Polo is to (ship / explorer / scientist).

8. Clock face is to circle as globe is to (sphere / map / spin).

9. Ape is to primate as opossum is to (animal / marsupial / tail).



10. Pine is to wood as aluminum is to (metal / shiny / stiff).



Use It! What do all of these things have in common: *cumulus*, *cirrus*, *stratus*, and *nimbus*?