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501 Word Analogy Questions

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Focus Fast on Word Analogies
501
Word Analogy Questions
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Welcome to 501 Word Analogy Questions! This book is designed to help you prepare for the verbal and reasoning sections of many assessment and entrance exams. By completing the exercises in this book, you will develop the skills necessary to tackle each type of analogy question.

Many standardized tests—including high school entrance exams, the SATs, civil service exams, the GREs, and others—use analogy questions to test both logic and reasoning skills and word knowledge. These questions ask test takers to identify relationships between pairs of words. In order to solve analogy questions, you must first have a clear understanding of the words’ definitions and then use that understanding to determine how the words are related.

Analogy questions are often described as “blank is to blank as blank is to blank.” So for example, puppy : dog :: kitten : ______, is read “puppy is to dog as kitten is to blank.” The answer is, of course, “cat.” However, the “blank is to blank” format does not really answer the question precisely. More accurately, you might describe the relationship between puppy and dog as “a puppy is a young dog.” To
determine the missing word, you might say “a kitten is a young . . . ”
The key to solving an analogy question is to precisely describe the relationship between the pair of words and then apply the same relationship to determine which word completes the analogy.

Most analogy questions rely on your ability to deduce the correct relationship between words and to draw logical conclusions about the possible answer choices. For example in the question “Sherpa : Tibet :: Massai : ______,” you can probably guess the correct answer from the following choices—

a. mountain, b. bicycle, c. Kenya, d. desert—even if you do not know the exact meaning of the words in the question. The correct answer is Kenya—Sherpa are people who live in Tibet and Massai are people who live in Kenya. Even if you were unable to describe the relationship between the words because they are unfamiliar, you could probably see that Kenya is the only country offered as a choice. As you know that Tibet, a country, is the second half of the first pair, you can deduce that a country is necessary to complete the second pair.

The relationships that are found in analogy questions fall into several general types.

- Part to Whole. In this type of question, a pair of words consists of a part and a whole. For example, spoke : wheel. A spoke is part of a wheel.
- Type and Category. These questions use pairs of words in which one word is a specific type in a general category. For example, orange : citrus. An orange is a type of citrus.
- Degree of Intensity. These questions test your ability to discern nuance of meaning among pairs of words. For example, shower : monsoon. A shower is light rainfall and a monsoon is heavy rainfall.
- Function. These questions pair words that are related through function. For example, hammer : build. A hammer is used to build.
- Manner. This type of analogy describes the manner, way, or style by which an action is accomplished. For example,
shamble : walk. Shamble means to walk in an awkward manner.

- Symbol or representation. These questions pair words in which one word is the symbol of the other. For example, dove : peace. A dove is a symbol of peace.
- Action and significance. In this type of analogy one word describes an action and the other word indicates the significance of the action. For example, cry : sorrow. To cry signifies sorrow.

Analogy questions can also be used to test word knowledge and factual content. Word knowledge questions are generally pairs of synonyms or pairs of antonyms. For example, tardy : ______ :: liberal : generous. Liberal and generous are synonyms, therefore you would look for a synonym of tardy among the answer choices. Factual content questions demand a certain level of general knowledge, and cannot be deduced from the relationship alone. For example:

iron : Fe :: silver : ______

a. Na  
b. Cl  
c. Ag  
d. K

In this case you need to know that the chemical symbol for silver is Ag. Even though these questions require some basic knowledge you can still apply logic to the question. For example, if you know that the chemical name for table salt is NaCl, you can eliminate these two answers. This leaves you with Ag and K. If you happen to know that the French word for silver is argent, then Ag would be an excellent educated guess.

There is a final type of analogy question that is purely a logic test. These questions pair seemingly unrelated words. The relationship is found in the arrangement of the letters. For example:
about : bout :: _____ : mend

a. amend  
b. near  
c. tear  
d. dismiss

In this case, the answer is amend because that is the word formed by adding an “a” in front of mend. You will also find scrambled words and anagrams in this category of analogies.

The questions increase in difficulty as you move through each set of exercises. Because this book is designed for many levels of test takers, you may find that some of the more advanced questions are beyond your ability. If you are using this book to study for a high school entrance exam, you may get a number of questions that appear later in a section wrong. Don’t worry! If you are getting the earlier questions correct, you are probably in good shape for your test. However, if you are studying for a graduate-level exam such as the GRE or the MAT, the full range of questions presented is appropriate for your level.

The questions in this book can help you prepare for your test in many ways. First, completing these practice exercises will make you familiar with the question format. They will also help you get used to identifying the relationships between pairs of words. In the case of solving analogies, practice really does make perfect. The more comfortable you are with the question format and the more familiar you are with the range of analogy types, the easier this section on your test will become.

Second, your performance on these questions will help you assess your ability and vocabulary level. You may find that you do very well on those questions that require logical deduction to find the correct answer, but that you have trouble with those questions that test word knowledge. In this case, you will know that you need to spend more time improving your vocabulary.

Third, you will become familiar not only with word relationships and word meanings, but you will also learn to spot and disregard
wrong answer choices through practice. At first, there may seem to be many different reasons for getting various questions wrong. At closer look, however, there may be a pattern to your wrong answers. Test preparers often spend as much time on wrong answer choices as they do the right answer. For instance, let’s consider this analogy and answer choices:

\[ \text{warm} : \text{hot} :: \_ \_ \_ : \text{hilarious} \]

- a. humid
- b. raucous
- c. summer
- d. amusing

To come up with the correct answer, you must first figure out the relationship. This is an analogy of degrees. Warm is less intense than hot, therefore what answer choice is something that is less intense than hilarious? The right answer is d, based on the relationship of amusing being less intense than hilarious. To illustrate how some test takers get led astray by carefully crafted wrong answer choices, let’s take a closer look at choices a, b, and c. Some test takers will impulsively pick a because humid is related to the first word pair, warm and hot, but it is not part of the analogy of degree. This choice is offered as an option for the careless reader. Other test takers will choose b because they have misunderstood the analogy. They may think that the word pair, warm : hot, is a synonym pair, showing faulty reasoning skills. Choosing c is a slightly different case. Wrong answers may also be chosen because of the test taker’s predisposition. In this example, summer is chosen because warm : hot reminds the test taker of summer. These are all illustrations of ways in which test takers can get thrown off or distracted by wrong answer choices. Careful, close reading, and lots of practice will help you to avoid the wrong answer trap. And remember, as time runs out, you are more prone to make careless mistakes, so read carefully and stay calm. Your reasoning skills and power of logic work better when you are not flustered, so remain in control and stay alert.
Finally, let’s tackle the time issue. Most assessment tests are timed, and time can be an important factor with analogy questions. Most test takers have the necessary knowledge to answer the majority of analogy questions, what many test takers don’t have is the ability to answer the questions quickly. As you become more familiar with analogy questions, you will find that you can answer the questions more quickly. You will be able to move through the basic questions with confidence and allow yourself more time with the advanced questions without feeling the pressure of the clock.

Each chapter contains between 35 and 50 questions, and the correct answers are explained at the end of each chapter. The answer section provides you with not only the right answer, but also the relationship that is used to solve the analogy. Use your performance to create a study guide. For example, examine your answers to determine if a particular type of analogy question is giving you trouble. You may also find that your lack of word knowledge is causing you to answer questions incorrectly. In this case you can spend time studying word lists to improve your performance. If you are simply having trouble with the more difficult questions, then more practice is the answer. If you are looking for more challenging analogies, Chapter 12 is made up of more difficult analogy questions. In addition, if you are studying for the Miller Analogies Test (MAT), don’t miss Chapter 13, which contains analogies that are great practice for this unique test.

You have already taken an important step toward improving your score. You have shown your commitment by purchasing this book. Now all you need to do is complete each exercise, study the answers, and watch your ability to solve analogies increase. You can even work in pencil and do the exercises again to reinforce what you have learned. Good luck!
1. _____ : trail :: grain : grail
   a. train
   b. path
   c. wheat
   d. holy

2. particular : fussy :: _____ : subservient
   a. meek
   b. above
   c. cranky
   d. uptight

3. _____ : horse ::
   board : train
   a. stable
   b. shoe
   c. ride
   d. mount

4. tureen : _____ ::
   goblet : wine
   a. napkin
   b. soup
   c. spoon
   d. pilsner

5. 4 : 6 :: _____ : 16
   a. 2
   b. 14
   c. 8
   d. 10

6. son : nuclear ::
   _____ : extended
   a. father
   b. mother
   c. cousin
   d. daughters
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7. coif : hair :: ______ : musical
   a. shower
   b. close
   c. praise
   d. score

8. feta : Greek :: provolone : ______
   a. salad
   b. Swiss
   c. blue
   d. Italian

9. moccasin : snake :: ______ : shoe
   a. alligator
   b. waders
   c. asp
   d. loafer

10. ______ : zenith :: fear : composure
    a. apex
    b. heaven
    c. heights
    d. nadir

11. pill : bore :: core : ______
    a. center
    b. mug
    c. bar
    d. placebo

12. pilfer : steal :: ______ : equip
    a. return
    b. damage
    c. exercise
    d. furnish

13. native : aboriginal ::
    naïve : ______
    a. learned
    b. arid
    c. unsophisticated
    d. tribe

14. junket : ______ :: junk : trash
    a. trounce
    b. trip
    c. refuse
    d. trinket

15. ______ : festive ::
    funeral : somber
    a. tension
    b. soiree
    c. eulogy
    d. sari

16. fetish : fixation :: slight : ______
    a. flirt
    b. sloth
    c. insult
    d. confuse

17. hovel : dirty :: hub : ______
    a. unseen
    b. prideful
    c. busy
    d. shovel

18. bog : ______ ::
    slumber : sleep
    a. dream
    b. foray
    c. marsh
    d. night
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19. ______ : segue :: throng : mass
   a. subway
   b. church
   c. transition
   d. line

20. ragtime : United States :: raga : ______
    a. cloth
    b. country
    c. piano
    d. India

21. miserly : cheap :: homogeneous : ______
    a. extravagant
    b. unkind
    c. alike
    d. friendly

22. skew : gloomy :: slant : ______
    a. glee
    b. foible
    c. desperate
    d. gloaming

23. eider : ______ :: cedar : tree
    a. snow
    b. plant
    c. duck
    d. pine

24. gerrymander : divide :: filibuster : ______
    a. bend
    b. punish
    c. delay
    d. rush

25. vapid : ______ :: rapid : swift
    a. inspired
    b. turgid
    c. wet
    d. insipid

26. denim : cotton :: ______ : flax
    a. sheep
    b. uniform
    c. sweater
    d. linen

27. obscene : coarse :: obtuse : ______
    a. subject
    b. obstinate
    c. obscure
    d. stupid

28. diamond : baseball :: court : ______
    a. poker
    b. jury
    c. grass
    d. squash
501 Word Analogy Questions

29. quixotic : pragmatic ::
murky : ______
a. rapid
b. cloudy
c. clear
d. friendly

30. smear : libel :: heed : ______
a. represent
b. doubt
c. consider
d. need

31. nymph : ______ ::
seraphim : angel
a. maiden
b. sinner
c. candle
d. priest

32. poetry : rhyme ::
philosophy : ______
a. imagery
b. music
c. bi-law
d. theory

33. jibe : praise ::
______ : enlighten
a. jib
b. delude
c. worship
d. wed

34. marshal : prisoner ::
principal : ______
a. teacher
b. president
c. doctrine
d. student

35. fecund : infertile ::
______ : fleet
a. rapid
b. slow
c. fertilizer
d. damp
Answers

1. a. Train becomes trail when the “n” is replaced by an “l,” and grain becomes grail when the “n” is replaced by an “l.”

2. a. Particular is a synonym for fussy, and meek is a synonym for subservient.

3. d. To mount means to get on a horse, and to board means to get on a train.

4. b. A tureen is used to hold soup, and a goblet is used to hold wine.

5. b. 4 plus 2 is 6, and 14 plus 2 is 16.

6. c. A son is part of a nuclear family, and a cousin is part of an extended family.

7. d. To coif means to arrange hair, and to score means to arrange a musical.

8. d. Feta is a Greek cheese, and provolone is an Italian cheese.

9. d. A moccasin is a type of snake, and a loafer is a type of shoe.

10. d. Nadir is the opposite of zenith, and fear is the opposite of composure.

11. a. A pill is another word for a bore, and a core is another word for a center.

12. d. To pilfer means to steal, and to furnish means to equip.

13. c. Native is a synonym for aboriginal, and naïve is a synonym for unsophisticated.

14. b. A junket is a synonym for a trip, and junk is a synonym for trash.
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15.  b. A **soiree** is described as festive, and a funeral is described as **somber**.

16.  c. A **fetish** is a synonym for a fixation, and a slight is a synonym for an **insult**.

17.  c. A hovel is described as dirty, and a hub is described as **busy**.

18.  c. A bog is a synonym for a **marsh**, and slumber is a synonym for sleep.

19.  c. A **transition** is a synonym for a segue, and a throng is a synonym for a mass.

20.  d. Ragtime is a type of music from the United States, and raga is a type of music from **India**.

21.  c. Miserly is another word for cheap, and homogeneous is another word for **alike**.

22.  c. To skew is a synonym of to slant, and to be gloomy is a synonym for **desperate**.

23.  c. An eider is a type of **duck**, and a cedar is a type of tree.

24.  c. To gerrymander is a political term meaning to divide land, and to filibuster is to **delay** legislature.

25.  d. Vapid is another word for **insipid**, and rapid is another word for swift.

26.  d. Denim is a fabric made from cotton, and **linen** is a fabric made from flax.

27.  d. Obscene is a synonym for coarse, and obtuse is a synonym for **stupid**.

28.  d. Baseball is played on a diamond, and **squash** is played on a court.
29. c. Quixotic is an antonym for pragmatic, and murky is an antonym for **clear**.

30. c. To smear is a synonym of to libel, and to heed is a synonym of to **consider**.

31. a. A nymph is a **maiden**, and a seraphim is an angel.

32. d. Poetry is often comprised of rhyme; philosophy is often built on **theory**.

33. b. To jibe is an antonym of to praise, and to **delude** is an antonym of to enlighten.

34. d. A marshal is a person in charge of a prisoner, and a principal is a person in charge of a **student**.

35. b. Fecund is an antonym for infertile, and **slow** is an antonym for fleet.
Word Analogy Practice

36. mend : sewing :: edit : ______
   a. darn
   b. repair
   c. manuscript
   d. makeshift

37. abet : ______ :: alone :: lone
   a. bet
   b. loan
   c. wager
   d. single

38. 80 : 40 :: 2 : ______
   a. 8
   b. 4
   c. 1
   d. 20

39. piercing : ______ :: hushed : whisper
   a. diamond
   b. watch
   c. siren
   d. ears

40. segregate : unify :: repair : ______
    a. approach
    b. push
    c. damage
    d. outwit

41. congeal : solidify :: ______ : char
    a. conceal
    b. singe
    c. evaporate
    d. charge
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42. _____ : marsupial ::
   monkey : primate
   a. opossum
   b. ape
   c. honeybee
   d. moose

43. principle : doctrine ::
    living : ______
    a. will
    b. dead
    c. likelihood
    d. livelihood

44. _____ : climb ::
    recession : withdrawal
    a. ascent
    b. absence
    c. dollar
    d. absorption

45. myopic : farsighted ::
    _____ : obscure
    a. benevolent
    b. famous
    c. turgid
    d. wasted

46. shallot : _____ ::
    scallop : mollusk
    a. shark
    b. muscle
    c. dessert
    d. onion

47. conjugate : pair ::
    partition : ______
    a. divide
    b. consecrate
    c. parade
    d. squelch

48. _____ : excerpt ::
    exercise : maneuver
    a. exception
    b. passage
    c. routine
    d. cause

49. alphabetical : ______ ::
    sequential : files
    a. sort
    b. part
    c. list
    d. order

50. tacit : implied ::
    _____ : inferior
    a. shoddy
    b. taciturn
    c. forthright
    d. superior

51. implement : rule ::
    _____ : verdict
    a. propose
    b. render
    c. divide
    d. teach
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52. vaunt : boast ::
skewer : ______
a. flaunt
b. criticize
c. prepare
d. avoid

53. gambol : ______ ::
gamble : bet
a. skip
b. win
c. bat
d. worship

54. rotation : earth ::
______ : top
a. planet
b. spinning
c. sun
d. expanding

55. gall : vex :: hex : ______
a. fix
b. jinx
c. index
d. vixen

56. monarch : ______ ::
king : cobra
a. queen
b. butterfly
c. royal
d. venom

57. iota : jot :: ______ : type
a. one
b. ilk
c. tab
d. jet

58. ______ : subject :: veer : path
a. object
b. prove
c. math
d. digress

59. pan : ______ :: ban : judge
a. band
b. critic
c. author
d. lawyer

60. ______ : oyster :: paddy : rice
a. aphrodisiac
b. mollusk
c. bed
d. sandwich

61. cicada : ______ ::
collie : canine
a. fruit
b. mineral
c. cat
d. insect

62. huckster : ______ ::
gangster : crime
a. corn
b. trucking
c. policeman
d. advertising

63. ______ : bedrock ::
cement : foundation
a. mica
b. water
c. lava
d. sand
501 Word Analogy Questions

64. dolorous : ______ ::
    sonorous : loud
    a. woozy
    b. weepy
    c. dull
    d. sleepy

65. lapidary : ______ ::
    dramaturge : plays
    a. cows
    b. gems
    c. rabbits
    d. movies

66. penurious : ______ ::
    deep : significant
    a. generous
    b. stingy
    c. decrepit
    d. cavernous

67. somnolent : nap ::
    truculent : ______
    a. sleepwalker
    b. journey
    c. war
    d. mood

68. nictitate : ______ ::
    expectorate : spit
    a. wink
    b. stomp
    c. quit
    d. smoke

69. cytology : ______ ::
    geology : rocks
    a. cyclones
    b. psychology
    c. pharmacology
    d. cells

70. proboscis : ______ ::
    abdomen : gut
    a. prognosis
    b. nose
    c. ear
    d. nausea
Answers

36. c. One fixes sewing by mending; one fixes manuscript by editing.

37. a. Abet becomes bet when the “a” is removed, and alone becomes lone when the “a” is removed.

38. c. Half of 80 is 40, and half of 2 is 1.

39. c. A siren is described as piercing, and a whisper is described as hushed.

40. c. To segregate is an antonym of to unify, and to repair is an antonym of to damage.

41. b. To congeal means to solidify, and to singe means to char.

42. a. A monkey is an example of a primate, and an opossum is an example of a marsupial.

43. d. A principle is another word for a doctrine, and a living is another word for livelihood.

44. a. An ascent is a climb, and a recession is a withdrawal.

45. b. Myopic is an antonym for farsighted, and famous is an antonym of obscure.

46. d. A shallot is a type of onion, and a scallop is a type of mollusk.

47. a. To conjugate means to pair, and to partition means to divide.

48. b. A passage is another word for an excerpt, and an exercise is another word for a maneuver.

49. c. Alphabetical describes the ordering of a list, and sequential describes the ordering of files.
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50. a. Tacit is another word for implied, and *shoddy* is another word for inferior.

51. b. A rule is implemented, and a verdict is *rendered*.

52. b. To vaunt means to boast, and to skewer means to *criticize*.

53. a. To gambol means to *skip*, and to gamble means to bet.

54. b. Rotation is the movement of the earth and *spinning* is the movement of a top.

55. b. To gall is to vex, and to hex is to *jinx*.

56. b. A monarch is a type of *butterfly* and a king is a type of cobra.

57. b. Iota and jot are synonyms, as are *ilk* and type.

58. d. One *digresses* from a subject, and one veers from a path.

59. b. Pan is something a *critic* does, and ban is something a judge does.

60. c. Oysters grow in a *bed* of the ocean, and rice grows in a paddy.

61. d. A cicada is a type of *insect*, and a collie is a type of canine.

62. d. A huckster is one who deals in *advertising*, and a gangster is one who deals in crime.

63. a. *Mica* makes up bedrock—on which skyscrapers are built; cement makes up a foundation—on which houses are built.

64. b. Dolorous is a synonym for *weepy*, and sonorous is a synonym for loud.

65. b. A lapidary is one who works with *gems*, and a dramaturge works with plays.
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66. b. Penurious is a synonym for **stingy**, and deep is a synonym for significant.

67. c. Being somnolent can lead to a nap, and being truculent can lead to **war**.

68. a. To nictitate means to **wink**, and to expelorate means to spit.

69. d. Cytology is the study of **cells**, and geology is the study of rocks.

70. b. Proboscis means **nose**, and abdomen means gut.
71. rein : horse ::
control panel : ______
a. pilot
b. bit
c. plane
d. rider

72. Argentina : Brazil ::
______ : Iran
a. Canada
b. Iraq
c. Ireland
d. Mexico

73. ______ : play :: sing : anthem
a. act
b. scene
c. theater
d. field

74. mouse : ______ ::
flash : camera
a. rat
b. computer
c. cord
d. dessert

75. cushion : sofa ::
shelf : ______
a. ledge
b. bookcase
c. storage
d. frame

76. scrub : wash :: sob : ______
a. cry
b. water
c. sad
d. tease
501 Word Analogy Questions

77. moisten : ______ ::
    cool : freeze
   a. water
   b. soak
   c. oven
   d. grow

78. persimmon : _____ ::
    cottontail : rabbit
   a. cinnamon
   b. oven
   c. badger
   d. berry

79. stars : astronomy ::
    _____ : history
   a. battles
   b. eclipse
   c. horse
   d. autumn

80. _____ : unity ::
    dearth : scarcity
   a. belief
   b. death
   c. cohesion
   d. fear

81. Aesop : fable ::
    Homer : _____
   a. temple
   b. donkey
   c. epic
   d. Greece

82. turncoat : traitor ::
    _____ : rogue
   a. scamp
   b. pillow
   c. blush
   d. tricky

83. hanker : _____ ::
    ponder : think
   a. junk
   b. fool
   c. yearn
   d. bunker

84. rook : chess ::
    _____ : badminton
   a. grass
   b. tennis
   c. shuttlecock
   d. swing

85. bowler : _____ ::
    satchel : bag
   a. hat
   b. lane
   c. trophy
   d. ottoman

86. _____ : wood :: file : nail
   a. hammer
   b. cabinet
   c. saw
   d. plane
501 Word Analogy Questions

87. volume : ______ ::
   stanza : poem
   a. measure
   b. pint
   c. encyclopedia
   d. kitchen

88. ______ : dolphin ::
    herd : cow
    a. ocean
    b. pod
    c. porpoise
    d. leap

89. pharaoh : dynasty ::
    ______ : democracy
    a. government
    b. election
    c. president
    d. Canada

90. deplete : decrease ::
    ______ : avoid
    a. danger
    b. dislike
    c. miss
    d. shun

91. chatter : talk ::
    flutter : ______
    a. dance
    b. wobble
    c. sing
    d. flap

92. plead : ______ ::
    submerge : dip
    a. avoid
    b. dismiss
    c. ask
    d. covet

93. doze : sleep :: tiptoe : ______
    a. walk
    b. flat
    c. shelf
    d. swim

94. ledger : accounts ::
    ______ : observations
    a. pundit
    b. weather
    c. astrology
    d. diary

95. ______ : money :: urn : ashes
    a. cash
    b. wealth
    c. purse
    d. inheritance

96. egregious : bad ::
    ______ : small
    a. minuscule
    b. tall
    c. wicked
    d. cheap
501 Word Analogy Questions

97. approach : ______ ::
    leave : bolt
    a. pounce
    b. arrive
    c. demand
    d. airport

102. pineapple : ______ ::
    orange : Florida
    a. Dole
    b. Hawaii
    c. Canada
    d. mango

98. lawless : order ::
    captive : ______
    a. trouble
    b. punishment
    c. jail
    d. freedom

103. quicksilver : mercury ::
    goldbrick : ______
    a. worker
    b. idler
    c. money
    d. idol

99. quarry : marble ::
    ______ : honey
    a. hive
    b. bee
    c. spread
    d. reservoir

104. ribbon : ______ ::
    icing : cake
    a. present
    b. cut
    c. bow
    d. typewriter

100. seemly : ______ ::
    torrid : scorching
    a. burnt
    b. invisible
    c. attractive
    d. horrid

105. search : ______ ::
    defeat : vanquish
    a. peer
    b. ransack
    c. destroy
    d. find

101. bivouac : ______ ::
    axis : alliance
    a. diplomacy
    b. sergeant
    c. soldier
    d. camp


Answers

71. c. A rider uses a rein to guide a horse; a pilot uses the control panel to guide a plane.

72. b. The country of Argentina neighbors the country of Brazil. Similarly, Iraq borders Iran.

73. a. One acts in a play, and one sings an anthem.

74. b. A mouse is part of a computer, and a flash is a part of a camera.

75. b. A cushion is a part of a sofa, and a shelf is part of a bookcase.

76. a. To scrub is to wash vigorously, and to sob is to cry convulsively.

77. b. To moisten is to wet less intensely than to soak, and to cool is to reduce the temperature less intensely than to freeze.

78. d. A persimmon is a type of berry, and a cottontail is a type of rabbit.

79. a. Stars are a component of astronomy, and battles make up history.

80. c. Cohesion and unity are synonyms, as are dearth and scarcity.

81. c. Aesop is known for writing fables, and Homer is known for writing epics.

82. a. Turncoat is another word for traitor, and scamp is another word for rogue.

83. c. Hanker is another word for yearn, and ponder is another word for think.

84. c. A rook is a piece used in the game of chess, and a shuttlecock is used to play the game of badminton.
501 Word Analogy Questions

85. a. A bowler is a type of hat, and a satchel is a type of bag.

86. d. A plane is a tool used to smooth and shape wood, and a file is a tool used to smooth and shape a nail.

87. c. A volume is part of an encyclopedia, and a stanza is part of a poem.

88. b. A pod is a group of dolphins, and a herd is a group of cows.

89. c. A pharaoh is the head of a dynasty, or ruling family, and a president is the head of a democracy.

90. d. To deplete is to decrease completely, and to shun is to avoid completely.

91. d. To chatter is to talk rapidly, and to flutter is to flap rapidly.

92. c. To plead is to ask urgently, and to submerge is to dip completely.

93. a. To doze is to sleep lightly, and to tiptoe is to walk lightly.

94. d. A ledger is a book that contains accounts, and a diary is a book that contains observations.

95. c. A purse is used to hold money, and an urn is used to hold ashes.

96. a. Egregious means very bad, and minuscule means very small.

97. a. To pounce is to approach suddenly, and to bolt is to leave suddenly.

98. d. To be lawless is to lack order, and to be captive is to lack freedom.

99. a. A quarry yields marble, and a hive yields honey.
501 Word Analogy Questions

100.  c. Seemly is a synonym for attractive, and torrid is a synonym for scorching.

101.  d. A bivouac is another word for a camp, and an axis is another word for an alliance.

102.  b. Pineapples are grown in Hawaii, and oranges are grown in Florida.

103.  b. Quicksilver is a synonym for mercury, and goldbrick is a synonym for an idler.

104.  a. A ribbon is used to decorate a present, and icing is used to decorate a cake.

105.  b. To ransack is to search thoroughly, and to vanquish is defeat thoroughly.
106. kitten : ______ ::
soldier : army
a. cat
b. litter
c. puppy
d. meow

107. cord : telephone ::
______ : television
a. watch
b. screen
c. program
d. table

108. cub : bear :: joey : ______
a. cave
b. doll
c. kangaroo
d. truck

109. fern : plant :: ______ : fish
a. catch
b. minnow
c. animal
d. sparrow

110. ______ : wrist :: belt : waist
a. arm
b. hand
c. bend
d. bracelet

111. shark : ______ :: slug : land
a. seaweed
b. ocean
c. sky
d. slide
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Analogy</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 112.     | hangar : airplane :: garage : ______ | a. steak  
|          |        | b. runway  
|          |        | c. oil  
|          |        | d. automobile  |
| 113.     | ramp : highway :: ______ : house | a. traffic  
|          |        | b. head  
|          |        | c. door  
|          |        | d. speed  |
| 114.     | hint : ______ :: whisper : shout | a. demand  
|          |        | b. point  
|          |        | c. surprise  
|          |        | d. secret  |
| 115.     | dog : kennel :: bird : ______ | a. fly  
|          |        | b. feather  
|          |        | c. aerie  
|          |        | d. eagle  |
| 116.     | ______ : codes :: ornithology : birds | a. cartography  
|          |        | b. husbandry  
|          |        | c. species  
|          |        | d. cryptography  |
| 117.     | ______ : poem :: fable : story | a. epic  
|          |        | b. poet  
|          |        | c. haiku  
|          |        | d. rhyme  |
| 118.     | jetty : ______ :: bouquet : flowers | a. daffodils  
|          |        | b. beach  
|          |        | c. rocks  
|          |        | d. water  |
| 119.     | spoke : ______ :: word : sentence | a. speaker  
|          |        | b. paragraph  
|          |        | c. comma  
|          |        | d. wheel  |
| 120.     | secret : furtive :: audible : ______ | a. resonant  
|          |        | b. nap  
|          |        | c. sack  
|          |        | d. ring  |
| 121.     | vamp : shoe :: hood : ______ | a. jacket  
|          |        | b. car  
|          |        | c. clean  
|          |        | d. crook  |
| 122.     | fleet : trucks :: ______ : teachers | a. apple  
|          |        | b. student  
|          |        | c. book  
|          |        | d. faculty  |
Word Analogy Questions

123. _____ : assistant ::
    administrator : teacher
    a. office
    b. school
    c. executive
    d. campus

124. algebra : calculus ::
    _____ : surgery
    a. anatomy
    b. knife
    c. doctor
    d. hospital

125. pride : _____ :: calm : storm
    a. proud
    b. forecast
    c. sunny
    d. fall

126. _____ : clue :: pig : truffle
    a. detective
    b. hog
    c. chocolate
    d. France

127. scientist : experiment ::
    _____ : play
    a. beaker
    b. rehearsal
    c. actor
    d. lab

128. sloth : action ::
    _____ : principles
    a. unscrupulousness
    b. teachers
    c. hero
    d. conscientious

129. _____ : speak :: roam : walk
    a. path
    b. silent
    c. write
    d. babble

130. epilogue : novel ::
    _____ : meal
    a. dessert
    b. repast
    c. lunch
    d. appetizer

131. _____ : tennis :: drive : golf
    a. net
    b. score
    c. racket
    d. serve

132. _____ : court case ::
    abstract : research paper
    a. brief
    b. judge
    c. hypothesis
    d. lawyer

133. _____ : peace ::
    lion : courage
    a. war
    b. brave
    c. dove
    d. cub

134. tooth : _____ :: tine : fork
    a. molar
    b. tongue
    c. comb
    d. spoon
135. grove : forest :: ______ : lake
   a. pond
   b. ocean
   c. tree
   d. boat

136. trot : ______ :: jog : sprint
   a. drive
   b. canter
   c. horse
   d. speed

137. shower : deluge ::
       ______ : stare
   a. wet
   b. window
   c. ignore
   d. glance

138. ______ : mug ::
       trowel : spade
   a. coffee
   b. dig
   c. tumbler
   d. tavern

139. carousel : luggage ::
       escalator : ______
   a. raise
   b. elevator
   c. people
   d. building

140. irrelevant : significance ::
       relaxed : ______
   a. care
   b. calm
   c. thoughtful
   d. asleep

141. pummel : hit ::
       ______ : recite
   a. disbelief
   b. poem
   c. chant
   d. question

142. gobble : eat ::
       ______ : accept
   a. deny
   b. embrace
   c. acquiesce
   d. infer

143. company : conglomerate ::
       metal : ______
   a. alloy
   b. aluminum
   c. corporation
   d. furnace

144. ______ : silo :: art : museum
   a. field
   b. fodder
   c. farm
   d. windmill

145. ______ : grind :: ax : chop
   a. tree
   b. coffee
   c. pestle
   d. saw
501 Word Analogy Questions

Answers

106. b. A kitten is part of a **litter**, and a soldier is part of an army.

107. b. A cord of part of a telephone, and a **screen** is part of a television.

108. c. A cub is a young bear, and a joey is a young **kangaroo**.

109. b. A fern is a type of plant, and a **minnow** is a type of fish.

110. d. A **bracelet** is worn around the wrist, and a belt is worn around the waist.

111. b. A shark lives in the **ocean**, and a slug lives on land.

112. d. A hangar houses an airplane, and a garage houses an automobile.

113. c. You enter and exit a highway by a ramp and you enter and exit a house by a **door**.

114. a. To hint is to ask subtly and to **demand** is to ask insistently, and whisper is to talk quietly and to shout is to talk loudly.

115. c. A kennel houses dogs, and an **aerie** houses birds.

116. d. Cryptography is the study of codes, and ornithology is the study of birds.

117. c. A **haiku** is a type of poem, and a fable is a type of story.

118. c. A jetty is composed of **rocks**, and a bouquet is composed of flowers.

119. d. A spoke is part of a **wheel**, and a word is part of a sentence.

120. a. Furtive is more intensely secret, and **resonant** is more intensely audible.
121. b. A vamp is part of a shoe, and a hood is part of a car.

122. d. A fleet is a group of trucks, and a faculty is a group of teachers.

123. c. An executive manages an assistant, and an administrator manages a teacher.

124. a. Algebra is a prerequisite for calculus, and anatomy is a prerequisite for surgery.

125. d. According to two well-known expressions, pride comes before a fall, and calm comes before the storm.

126. a. A detective hunts for clues, and a pig hunts for truffles.

127. c. A scientist performs an experiment, and an actor performs a play.

128. a. Sloth is a lack of action, and unscrupulousness is a lack of principles.

129. d. Babble is a way to speak, and roam is a way to walk.

130. a. An epilogue comes at the end of a novel, and a dessert comes at the end of a meal.

131. d. A serve is an action in tennis, and a drive is an action in golf.

132. a. A brief is a summary of a court case, and an abstract is a summary of a research paper.

133. c. A dove is a symbol of peace, and a lion is a symbol of courage.

134. c. A tooth is part of a comb, and a tine is part of a fork.

135. a. A grove is a smaller version of a forest, and a pond is a smaller version of a lake.
**501 Word Analogy Questions**

136. b. To trot is slower than to **canter**, and to jog is slower than to sprint.

137. d. A shower is a less intense version of a deluge, and a **glance** is a less intense version of a stare.

138. c. Both a **tumbler** and a mug are used as drinking vessels, and a trowel and a spade are used as garden tools.

139. c. A carousel is used to move luggage, and an escalator is used to move **people**.

140. a. To be irrelevant is to lack significance, and to be relaxed is to be free of **care**.

141. c. To pummel is to hit repeatedly, and to **chant** is to recite repeatedly.

142. b. To gobble is to eat to eagerly, and to **embrace** is to accept readily.

143. a. A company is part of a conglomerate, and a metal is part of an **alloy**.

144. b. **Fodder** is kept in a silo, and art is kept in a museum.

145. c. A **pestle** is a tool for grinding, and an ax is a tool for chopping.
5

Word Analogy Practice

146. ______ : highway ::
    net : court
    a. road
    b. radar
    c. ticket
    d. median

147. crumb : bread ::
    ______ : molecule
    a. shard
    b. atom
    c. trail
    d. ion

148. ______ : launch ::
    breakfast : lunch
    a. sandwich
    b. dinner
    c. eggs
    d. countdown

149. churn : ______ :: press : wine
    a. paddle
    b. cream
    c. butter
    d. stomach

150. collar : shirt :: ______ : hat
    a. button
    b. visor
    c. pullover
    d. hood

151. dough : bread ::
    ______ : pancake
    a. griddle
    b. cake
    c. batter
    d. oven
501 Word Analogy Questions

152. _____ : skid ::
    obstacle : swerve
    a. bike
    b. ice
    c. wheel
    d. roadway

157. holster : pistol ::
    _____ : knife
    a. weapon
    b. rifle
    c. sheath
    d. club

153. wheat : chaff ::
    quality : _____
    a. thresh
    b. whole
    c. inadequacy
    d. worth

158. thicket : shrubs ::
    _____ : stars
    a. sun
    b. cluster
    c. orbit
    d. moon

154. _____ : forgiveness ::
    bribe : influence
    a. quarrel
    b. lie
    c. apology
    d. perjury

159. postmortem : _____ ::
    rainbow : downpour
    a. address
    b. forecast
    c. morning
    d. death

155. follow : chase ::
    nudge : _____
    a. thrust
    b. pursue
    c. catch
    d. precede

160. rake : leaves ::
    _____ : information
    a. homeowner
    b. profile
    c. census
    d. lawn

156. cancel : delay ::
    surrender : _____
    a. anticipate
    b. yield
    c. fire
    d. army

161. _____ : tradition ::
    hedonist : pleasure
    a. purist
    b. Eden
    c. displeasure
    d. agnostic
501 Word Analogy Questions

162. swing : ax :: ______ : sword
   a. honor
   b. dull
   c. parry
   d. knife

163. elevator : transport ::
     rickshaw : ______
     a. train
     b. bicycle
     c. carry
     d. slip-shod

164. lightweight : ______ ::
     sedan : automobile
     a. beam
     b. boxer
     c. heavyweight
     d. traffic

165. knave : ______ ::
     coward : bravery
     a. retreat
     b. beauty
     c. truth
     d. stoicism

166. ______ : ship ::
     telescope : star
     a. deck
     b. water
     c. periscope
     d. astronomy

167. tarpaulin : rain ::
     ______ : stain
     a. stove
     b. picnic
     c. puddle
     d. apron

168. sniff : inhale :: ______ : lop
     a. crush
     b. snit
     c. snip
     d. adhere

169. outrage : peeve ::
     strive : ______
     a. attempt
     b. curse
     c. duel
     d. shun

170. decrescendo : ______ ::
     recession : economy
     a. crescendo
     b. finance
     c. boom
     d. volume

171. thrifty : ______ ::
     hungry : gluttonous
     a. virtue
     b. vice
     c. avarice
     d. self-control
501 Word Analogy Questions

172. privy : secret ::
   sympathetic : ______
   a. spy
   b. grief
   c. clandestine
   d. joy

173. pallid : color ::
   tactless : ______
   a. hue
   b. tasteless
   c. verve
   d. diplomatic

174. din : ______ :: odor : garbage
   a. crowd
   b. tree
   c. dark
   d. nose

175. ______ : incising ::
   spatula : lifting
   a. pancake
   b. bullhorn
   c. scalpel
   d. truck

176. break : shift ::
   minute : ______
   a. second
   b. hour
   c. spell
   d. work

177. _____ : service :: juror : jury
   a. inductee
   b. judge
   c. martial
   d. sequester

178. ratchet : ______ ::
   grow : inches
   a. tools
   b. shrink
   c. yards
   d. stages

179. cellar : house :: ______ : ship
   a. land
   b. hold
   c. ocean
   d. wave

180. economy : parsimony ::
    _____ : rift
    a. disagreement
    b. fissure
    c. bounty
    d. river

181. admonish : ______ ::
    defeat : conquer
    a. administer
    b. celebrate
    c. negotiate
    d. berate
501 Word Analogy Questions

182. ______ : wheat ::
    lentil : legume
    a. barley
    b. bread
    c. soup
    d. spelt

183. mercenary : wages ::
    dilettante : ______
    a. enjoyment
    b. rifle
    c. strife
    d. market

184. candle : illuminate ::
    ______ : cool
    a. breeze
    b. wick
    c. burn
    d. refrigerator

185. fop : ______ ::
    documentary : reality
    a. appearance
    b. movie
    c. punishment
    d. fairytale
Answers

146. d. A **median** divides a highway, and a net divides a court, as in tennis.

147. b. A crumb is a particle of bread, and an **atom** is a particle of a molecule.

148. d. A **countdown** precedes a launch, and breakfast precedes lunch.

149. c. A churn is used to make **butter**, and a press is used to make wine.

150. b. A collar is part of a shirt, and a **visor** is part of a hat.

151. c. Dough becomes bread in the cooking process, and **batter** becomes a pancake.

152. b. Ice can cause something to skid, and an obstacle can cause something to swerve.

153. c. Wheat is an antonym of chaff, and quality is an antonym of **inadequacy**.

154. c. An **apology** is used to attain forgiveness, and a bribe is used to attain influence.

155. a. To follow is less intense than to chase, and to nudge is less intense than to **thrust**.

156. b. To cancel is more intense than to delay, and to surrender is more intense than to **yield**.

157. c. A holster holds a pistol, and a **sheath** holds a knife.

158. b. A thicket is a group of shrubs, and a **cluster** is a group of stars.

159. d. A postmortem follows a **death**, and a rainbow occurs after a downpour.
501 Word Analogy Questions

160. c. A rake is used to gather grass, and a census is used to gather information.

161. a. A purist is fixated on tradition, and a hedonist is fixated on pleasure.

162. c. Swing is an action taken with an ax, and parry is an action taken with a sword.

163. c. An elevator is used to transport people, and a rickshaw is used to carry people.

164. b. Lightweight is a classification for a boxer, and sedan is a classification for an automobile.

165. c. A knave is one who does not exhibit the truth, and a coward does not exhibit bravery.

166. c. A periscope is used to look for ships, and a telescope is used to look for stars.

167. d. A tarpaulin is used to protect from rain, and an apron is used to protect from stains.

168. c. To sniff is less intense than to inhale, and to snip is less intense than to lop.

169. a. To outrage is more intense than to peeve, and to strive is more intense than to attempt.

170. d. A decrescendo is a reduction in volume, and a recession is a reduction in the economy.

171. c. Thrifty describes avarice, and hungry describes gluttonous.

172. b. Privy is sharing in a secret, and sympathetic is sharing in grief.

173. d. Pallid means lacking in color, and tactless means lacking diplomacy.
174. a. Din, or noise, is a word associated with a **crowd**, and odor is a word associated with garbage.

175. c. A **scalpel** is used to make an incision, and a spatula is used for lifting.

176. b. A break is part of a shift, and a minute is part of an **hour**.

177. a. An **inductee** is a person in military service, and a juror is a member of a jury.

178. d. To ratchet means to increase by **stages**, and to grow is to increase by inches.

179. b. A cellar is a lower storage area in a house, and a **hold** is a lower storage area on a ship.

180. b. Economy is a synonym of parsimony, and **fissure** is a synonym of rift.

181. d. To admonish is less intense than to **berate**, and to defeat is less intense than to conquer.

182. d. **Spelt** is a type of wheat, and lentil is a type of legume.

183. a. A mercenary performs a task for wages, and a dilettante does something for **enjoyment**.

184. d. A candle illuminates when in use; a **refrigerator** cools when in use.

185. a. A fop is concerned with **appearance**, and a documentary is concerned with reality.
186. ______ : plant ::
   stable : horse
   a. cow
   b. unstable
   c. oat
   d. nursery

187. dictionary : definition ::
     ______ : map
     a. direction
     b. south
     c. atlas
     d. longitude

188. groom : horse ::
     ______ : child
     a. track
     b. nanny
     c. gallop
     d. infantry

189. ______ : house ::
     anklet : sock
     a. shoe
     b. foot
     c. cottage
     d. mansion

190. annex : ______ ::
     insert : book
     a. shelf
     b. building
     c. page
     d. wing

191. ______ : retirement ::
     settlement : injury
     a. golf
     b. lawyer
     c. hospital
     d. pension
501 Word Analogy Questions

192. ______ : king ::
    bench : judge
    a. throne
    b. queen
    c. court
    d. knight

193. thumbtack : ______ ::
    hook : coat
    a. nail
    b. poster
    c. wall
    d. hammer

194. hostel : ______ ::
    barn : livestock
    a. traveler
    b. hotel
    c. countryside
    d. dog

195. stratus : cloud ::
    ______ : sound
    a. murmur
    b. lightning
    c. thunderous
    d. night

196. nourish : ______ ::
    coddle : comfort
    a. feed
    b. sleep
    c. growth
    d. wheat

197. ______ : game ::
    plagiarize : words
    a. crossword
    b. poach
    c. sports
    d. willing

198. speech : ______ :: race : track
    a. lectern
    b. odds
    c. preamble
    d. tote

199. ransom : captive ::
    ______ : service
    a. prisoner
    b. gratuity
    c. military
    d. restaurant

200. glade : ______ ::
    castle : moat
    a. woods
    b. greenish
    c. royalty
    d. water

201. ______ : sheep ::
    blight : potato
    a. bleat
    b. wool
    c. rot
    d. fold
501 Word Analogy Questions

202. ______ : flood ::
   helmet : injury
   a. drowned
   b. Coast Guard
   c. river
   d. levee

203. ______ : team ::
   freshman : congress
   a. senate
   b. player
   c. rookie
   d. junior

204. ______ : bill ::
   reimburse : expenses
   a. foot
   b. doctor
   c. charges
   d. bond

205. ______ : blow :: stain : spill
   a. welt
   b. wind
   c. blotch
   d. rug

206. laconic : words ::
   parched : ______
   a. heat
   b. moisture
   c. desert
   d. vapid

207. potable : ______ ::
   seaworthy : sailing
   a. drinking
   b. potting
   c. portable
   d. navigable

208. ______ : course ::
   menu : meal
   a. chef
   b. cafeteria
   c. colleges
   d. syllabus

209. ______ : channel ::
   flare : accident
   a. sinking
   b. buoy
   c. television
   d. river

210. indifferent : ______ ::
   ardent : zealot
   a. stoic
   b. altruist
   c. cynic
   d. zealous

211. bulky : streamlined ::
   ______ : neat
   a. blimp
   b. aerodynamic
   c. cluttered
   d. obese
501 Word Analogy Questions

212. slight : hurt :: lag : ______
   a. tardiness
   b. braggart
   c. heft
   d. haste

213. scruff : neck :: stern : ______
   a. lecture
   b. dirty
   c. boat
   d. warning

214. valise : ______ :: cask : wine
   a. bicycle
   b. glass
   c. vine
   d. clothes

215. guileless : cunning ::
    shameless : ______
   a. modesty
   b. guile
   c. winning
   d. shameful

216. fist : hand :: ______ : loop
   a. wave
   b. rings
   c. circuit
   d. foot

217. brethren : sect ::
    actors : ______
   a. company
   b. church
   c. liturgy
   d. stagehand

218. bonsai : ______ ::
    sequoia : forest
   a. leaf
   b. sunshine
   c. hibiscus
   d. pot

219. pylon : ______ ::
    baton : orchestra
   a. traffic
   b. orange
   c. safety
   d. clarinet

220. logorrhea : words ::
    ______ : money
   a. cash
   b. wealth
   c. mint
   d. pesos

221. chagrin : criticism ::
    sag : ______
   a. cringe
   b. pressure
   c. nag
   d. redress

222. aglet : shoelace ::
    nose : ______
   a. smell
   b. eye
   c. face
   d. proboscis
223. heliotrope : _____ :: turnover : pastry
   a. cake
   b. angel
   c. candle
   d. shrub

224. _____ : deciduous :: pine : coniferous
   a. tree
   b. oak
   c. forest
   d. cone

225. folderol : _____ :: benevolence : charity
   a. cash
   b. greed
   c. nonsense
   d. event
Answers

186. d. A nursery houses plants, and a stable houses horses.

187. c. A dictionary is a book containing definitions, and an atlas contains maps.

188. b. A groom takes care of a horse, and a nanny takes care of a child.

189. c. A cottage is a smaller version of a house, and an anklet is a smaller version of sock.

190. b. An annex is a structure added to a building, and an insert is something added to a book.

191. d. A pension is money awarded after retirement, and a settlement is money awarded after an injury.

192. a. A throne is the seat of a king, and a judge sits on the bench.

193. b. A thumbtack is used to hang a poster, and a hook is used to hang a coat.

194. a. A hostel is used as shelter for travelers, and a barn is used as shelter for livestock.

195. a. Stratus is a type of low cloud formation, and murmur is a low sound.

196. c. To nourish is to encourage growth, and to coddle is to encourage comfort.

197. b. To poach means to take someone else’s property and call it your own, and to plagiarize is to take someone else’s words and call them your own.

198. a. A speech takes place at a lectern, and a race takes place at a track.
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199. b. Ransom is money paid for a captive, and *gratuity* is money paid for a service.

200. a. A glade is surrounded by *woods*, and a castle is surrounded by a moat.

201. c. Rot is a disease that strikes sheep, and blight is a disease that strikes potatoes.


203. c. A *rookie* is a new member of a sports team; a freshman is a new representative in Congress.

204. a. To *foot* means to pay a bill, and to reimburse means to pay for expenses.

205. a. A *welt* is the result of a blow, and a stain is the result of a spill.

206. b. Laconic is characterized by a lack of words, and parched is characterized by a lack of *moisture*.

207. a. Something potable is suitable for *drinking*, and something seaworthy is suitable for sailing.

208. d. A *syllabus* is a description of a course, and a menu is a description of a meal.

209. b. A *buoy* is used to mark a channel, and a flare is used to mark an accident.

210. a. Indifferent describes a *stoic*, and ardent describes a zealot.

211. c. Bulky is an antonym of streamlined, and *cluttered* is an antonym of neat.

212. a. To slight causes hurt, and to lag causes *tardiness*.

213. c. Scruff is the back of the neck, and stern is the back of a *boat*.
214. d. A valise holds clothing and a cask holds wine.

215. a. To be guileless is to lack cunning, and to be shameless is to lack modesty.

216. c. A fist is a closed hand, and a circuit is a closed loop.

217. a. Brethren means members of an order or sect, and actors are members of a company.

218. d. A bonsai tree is grown in a pot, and a sequoia grows in a forest.

219. a. A pylon is used to direct traffic, and a baton is used to direct an orchestra.

220. b. Logorrhea is an excess of words, and wealth is an excess of money.

221. b. Chagrin can be the result of criticism, and sag is the result of pressure.

222. c. An aglet is part of a shoelace, and nose is part of the face.

223. d. A heliotrope is a type of shrub, and a turnover is a type of pastry.

224. b. Oak is an example of a deciduous tree, and pine is an example of a coniferous tree.

225. c. Folderol is a synonym for nonsense, and benevolence is a synonym for charity.
226. malice : charity :: 
    ______ : gloom
    a. victim
    b. lose
    c. glee
    d. cloud

227. total : partial :: 
    ______ : smile
    a. gums
    b. frown
    c. expression
    d. speak

228. colossal : enormous ::
    constant : ______
    a. huge
    b. time
    c. faithful
    d. lapsed

229. whole : ______ :: hole : pit
    a. pittance
    b. whale
    c. donut
    d. sum

230. ______ : courtroom ::
    nurse : hospital
    a. writ
    b. bailiff
    c. doctor
    d. law

231. bray : ______ :: bark : dog
    a. braid
    b. tree
    c. donkey
    d. seal
232. armor : combat :: ______ : sewing
   a. flag
   b. needle
   c. dueling
   d. thimble

233. decoy : duck :: ______ : fish
   a. hook
   b. lure
   c. pond
   d. boat

234. barrack : base :: ______ : desert
   a. storm
   b. tank
   c. test
   d. adobe

235. scythe : grass :: ______ : beard
   a. hair
   b. face
   c. skin
   d. razor

236. Clementine : orange :: monkey : ______
   a. jungle
   b. baby
   c. ape
   d. robot

237. lemon : ______ ::
       chocolate : sweet
   a. citrus
   b. tart
   c. lure
   d. sauce

238. mean : average ::
       kind : ______
   a. hurtful
   b. meaning
   c. variety
   d. kindness

239. moray : eel :: morel : ______
   a. reel
   b. slow
   c. fungus
   d. aquarium

240. stiff : supple :: fierce : ______
   a. rigid
   b. subtle
   c. ferocious
   d. tame

241. hilt : sword :: needle : ______
   a. tease
   b. compass
   c. dagger
   d. kilt

242. often : seldom ::
       obsolete : ______
   a. antiquated
   b. current
   c. round
   d. mixed
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243. nosegay : flowers ::
   ______ : players
   a. tickle
   b. fruit
   c. team
   d. ball

244. olfactory : ______ ::
   optical : eye
   a. nose
   b. ear
   c. heart
   d. vision

245. risible : ______ ::
   unseen : invisible
   a. liquid
   b. clean
   c. funny
   d. above

246. swaddle : ______ ::
   rattle : shake
   a. delay
   b. paddle
   c. snake
   d. envelope

247. defer : postpone ::
   proffer : ______
   a. cause
   b. tender
   c. avoid
   d. infer

248. rue : ______ ::
   rule : dominate
   a. avenue
   b. domino
   c. regret
   d. rules

249. abandon : reclaim ::
   abate : ______
   a. abolish
   b. debate
   c. rise
   d. level

250. ______ : tire ::
   change : switch
   a. fix
   b. roadside
   c. spare
   d. weary

251. fatuous : sensible ::
   ______ : generic
   a. fat
   b. lofty
   c. specific
   d. generous

252. baleful : beneficent ::
   sparse : ______
   a. woeful
   b. belligerent
   c. corrupt
   d. dense
253. extend : abridge :: establish : ______
   a. uproot
   b. bridge
   c. fix
   d. make

254. curb : spur :: revere : ______
   a. flout
   b. pout
   c. tout
   d. shout

255. mythical : historical :: general : ______
   a. participatory
   b. particular
   c. colonel
   d. orderly

256. surfeit : excess :: excuse : ______
   a. forfeit
   b. disallow
   c. explanation
   d. surface

257. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

258. curb : spur :: revere : ______
   a. flout
   b. pout
   c. tout
   d. shout

259. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

260. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag

261. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag

262. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

263. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag

264. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

265. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag

266. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

267. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag

268. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

269. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag

270. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

271. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag

272. at loggerheads : ______ ::
   dumbstruck : amazement
   a. forest
   b. awe
   c. disagreement
   d. agreement

273. canonical : unshroud ::
   ignore : ______
   a. gape
   b. jibe
   c. bunk
   d. slag
Answers

226. c. Malice is an antonym for charity, and **glee** is an antonym for gloom.

227. b. Total is an antonym for partial, and **frown** is an antonym for smile.

228. c. Colossal is a synonym for enormous, and constant is a synonym for **faithful**.

229. d. Whole is another word for **sum**, and hole is another word for pit.

230. b. A **bailiff** works in a courtroom, and a nurse works in a hospital.

231. c. Bray is associated with a **donkey’s** cry, and bark is associated with a dog’s cry.

232. d. Armor is worn for protection in combat, and a **thimble** is worn for protection in sewing.

233. b. A decoy is used to attract a duck, and a **lure** is used to attract fish.

234. d. A barrack is a structure found on a base, and an **adobe** is a structure found in the desert.

235. d. A scythe is used to cut grass, and a **razor** cuts a beard.

236. c. An orange is a larger citrus fruit than a clementine; an **ape** is a larger primate than a monkey.

237. b. A lemon is **tart** in taste; chocolate is sweet in taste.
   Note: lemon is also a citrus fruit, but the relationship between chocolate and sweet makes the parallel choice tart, not citrus.

238. c. Mean is a synonym for average, and kind is a synonym for **variety**.
239.  c. Moray is a type of eel, and morel is a type of fungus.

240.  d. Stiff is an antonym for supple, and fierce is an antonym for tame.

241.  b. A hilt is part of a sword, and a needle is part of the compass.

242.  b. Often is an antonym for seldom, and obsolete is an antonym for current.

243.  c. A nosegay is a group of flowers, and a team is a group of players.

244.  a. Olfactory relates to the sense of smell, or a nose, and optical relates to vision, or an eye.

245.  c. Risible is a synonym for funny, and unseen is a synonym for invisible.

246.  d. To swaddle means to envelop, and to rattle means to shake.

247.  b. To defer is a synonym of to postpone, and to proffer is a synonym of to tender.

248.  c. To rue means to regret, and to rule means to dominate.

249.  c. To abandon is an antonym of to reclaim, and to abate is an antonym of to rise.

250.  d. To weary means to tire, and to change means to switch.

251.  c. Fatuous is an antonym for sensible, and specific is an antonym for generic.

252.  d. Baleful is an antonym for beneficent, and sparse is an antonym for dense.

253.  a. To extend is an antonym of to abridge, and to establish is an antonym of to uproot.
254.  a. To curb is an antonym of to spur, and to revere is an antonym of to flout.

255.  b. Mythical is an antonym for historical, and general is an antonym for particular.

256.  c. Surfeit is another word for excess, and excuse is another word for explanation.

257.  c. At loggerheads means to be in disagreement, and dumbstruck means to be in amazement.

258.  a. Canonize is an antonym for unshroud, and ignore is an antonym for gape.

259.  a. Bona fide is characterized by a lack of deceit, and languid is characterized by a lack of action.

260.  b. A cordon is a line of troops; a seam is a line of stitches.
261. din : racket :: quiet : ______
   a. harmony  
   b. hush  
   c. discord  
   d. cacophony

262. comical : ______ ::
   broad : narrow  
   a. pathetic  
   b. new  
   c. joke  
   d. hysterical

263. halve : divide :: ______ : tear
   a. pare  
   b. half  
   c. rip  
   d. scour

264. scene : locale ::
   scent : ______
   a. trees  
   b. noise  
   c. fragrance  
   d. local

265. ______ : bed ::
   dome : stadium  
   a. post  
   b. ottoman  
   c. sleep  
   d. canopy

266. embassy : ambassador ::
   ______ : eagle
   a. mouse  
   b. flag  
   c. hawk  
   d. nest
267. _____ : bullet :: carat : diamond
   a. silver
   b. cobalt
   c. gun
   d. caliber

268. unusual : novelty :: _____ : standard
   a. odd
   b. novel
   c. familiar
   d. poem

269. mural : wall :: inscription : _____
   a. plaque
   b. dedication
   c. brush
   d. floor

270. jalopy : car :: _____ : house
   a. driveway
   b. dump
   c. castle
   d. luxury

271. duvet : _____ :: beret : head
   a. ceiling
   b. legs
   c. bed
   d. neck

272. _____ : college :: mechanic : garage
   a. book
   b. learning
   c. professor
   d. engine

273. cabana : pool :: chalet : _____
   a. billiards
   b. Swiss
   c. ocean
   d. mountain

274. mallet : _____ :: racket : tennis
   a. bowling
   b. ball
   c. croquet
   d. net

275. ledger : accounts :: _____ : observations
   a. pundit
   b. weather
   c. astrology
   d. diary

276. powerless : efficacious :: _____ : asocial
   a. corrupt
   b. hidden
   c. social
   d. limited

277. plume : feather :: flume : _____
   a. duck
   b. gorge
   c. nest
   d. laughter
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278. _____ : blood ::
   viaduct : water
   a. stream
   b. swim
   c. artery
   d. plasma

279. outlaw : _____ ::
   offend : affront
   a. chase
   b. police
   c. crime
   d. forbid

280. attic : _____ :: crown : head
   a. king
   b. family
   c. stairs
   d. house

281. enfeeble : fortify ::
   concede : _____
   a. dispute
   b. close
   c. expect
   d. renounce

282. slack : _____ ::
   plucky : courageous
   a. tight
   b. silent
   c. negligent
   d. cowardly

283. impious : _____ ::
   indignant : irked
   a. furious
   b. irrevant
   c. irksome
   d. unfriendly

284. rapier : _____ ::
   despot : ruler
   a. respite
   b. sword
   c. paper
   d. king

285. endure : continue ::
   entreat : _____
   a. plea
   b. segue
   c. purchase
   d. surrender

286. forgo : _____ ::
   undo : reverse
   a. go
   b. begin
   c. renounce
   d. forget

287. jest : earnest ::
   esteem : _____
   a. just
   b. honor
   c. disgrace
   d. mettle
501 Word Analogy Questions

288. perennial : ______ ::
    annual : yearly
    a. continuous
    b. occasional
    c. tulip
d. garden

289. ______ : ignominy ::
    equity : fairness
    a. fame
    b. shame
c. inequality
d. balance

290. confederate : ______ ::
    narrator : chronicler
    a. north
    b. partner
c. history
d. teacher

291. ______ : obfuscate ::
    hinder : help
    a. obscure
    b. whip
c. lie
d. explain

292. vestige : ______ ::
    vestment : garb
    a. artery
    b. sacrament
c. clergy
d. footprint

293. supplicate : ______ ::
    replicate : copy
    a. borrow
    b. beg
c. steal
d. pinch

294. invective : abuse ::
    imposture : ______
    a. sham
    b. imposition
c. injection
d. insurrection

295. wattle : ______ ::
    crust : bread
    a. waffle
    b. griddle
c. gait
d. neck
Answers

261. b. Din and racket are synonyms, as are quiet and hush.

262. a. Comical is an antonym for pathetic, and broad is an antonym for narrow.

263. c. To halve means to divide, and to rip means to tear.

264. c. Scene is another word for locale, and scent is another word for fragrance.

265. d. A canopy covers a bed, and a dome covers a stadium.

266. d. An embassy is the residence of an ambassador, and an eagle lives in a nest.

267. d. Caliber is a measurement of a bullet, and carat is a measurement of a diamond.

268. c. Unusual describes a novelty, and familiar describes a standard.

269. a. A mural is a painting that appears on a wall, and an inscription appears on a plaque.

270. b. A jalopy is an old, dilapidated car, and a dump is a term for a dilapidated house.

271. c. A duvet goes on a bed, and a beret goes on a head.

272. c. A professor works at a college, and a mechanic works at a garage.

273. d. A cabana can be found near a pool, and a chalet is found near a mountain.

274. c. A mallet is used to play croquet, and a racket is used to play tennis.
275.  d. A ledger is a book that contains accounts, and a **diary** is a book that contains observations.

276.  c. Powerless is an antonym for efficacious, and **social** is an antonym for asocial.

277.  b. A plume is a feather, and a flume is a **gorge**.

278.  c. An **artery** carries blood, and a viaduct carries water.

279.  d. To outlaw is another word for to **forbid**, and to offend is another word for to **affront**.

280.  d. An attic is the upper part of a **house**, and the crown is the upper part of the head.

281.  a. To enfeeble is an antonym of to fortify, and to concede is an antonym of to **dispute**.

282.  c. Slack is a synonym for **negligent**, and plucky is a synonym for **courageous**.

283.  b. Impious means **irreverent**, and indignant means irked.

284.  b. A rapier is a type of **sword**, and a despot is a type of ruler.

285.  a. To endure means to continue, and to entreat means to **plead**.

286.  c. To forgo is another word for to **renounce**, and to undo is another word for to reverse.

287.  c. Jest is an antonym for earnest, and esteem is an antonym for **disgrace**.

288.  a. A perennial is a **continuous** occurrence, and an annual is a yearly occurrence.

289.  b. **Shame** is a synonym for ignominy, and equity is a synonym for fairness.
290. b. A confederate is a synonym for a partner, and a narrator is a synonym for a chronicler.

291. d. To explain is an antonym of to obfuscate, and to hinder is an antonym of to help.

292. d. Vestige is another word for footprint, and vestment is another word for garb.

293. b. To supplicate is a synonym of to beg, and to replicate is a synonym of to copy.

294. a. Invective is a synonym for abuse, and imposture is a synonym for sham.

295. d. The wattle is part of the neck, and crust is part of bread.
296. drum : instrument ::
    drill : ______
a. hammer
b. oven
c. tool
d. crescendo

297. peak : mountain ::
    ______ : house
a. maximize
b. roof
c. porch
d. bungalow

298. sheet : pad :: flower : ______
a. card
b. gift
c. petal
d. bouquet

299. arid : desert :: ______ : space
a. night
b. western
c. vast
d. star

300. glasses : ______ ::
    bicycle : unicycle
a. helmet
b. pedal
c. speeds
d. monocle

301. ______ : real ::
    hostile : friendly
a. very
b. lure
c. true
d. imaginary
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302. precinct : city ::
     chapter : ______
     a. policeman
     b. sentence
     c. charge
     d. book

303. pilgrim : journey ::
     recluse : ______
     a. ocean
     b. home
     c. space
     d. Thanksgiving

304. vestibule : building ::
     ______ : house
     a. foyer
     b. verranda
     c. porch
     d. yard

305. seal : wax :: ______ : cork
     a. stopper
     b. bottle
     c. dolphin
     d. envelope

306. reconcile : fight ::
     ______ : procrastinate
     a. hurry
     b. stall
     c. cover
     d. shun

307. ______ : cocoa ::
     omelet : egg
     a. toast
     b. coffee
     c. brownies
     d. pizza

308. ______ : sign :: sink : dip
     a. drop
     b. slip
     c. ink
     d. drink

309. AC : alternating current ::
     DC : ______
     a. diverse current
     b. direct current
     c. diode charge
     d. dived cell

310. ______ : spiel :: snarl : mess
     a. spill
     b. pitch
     c. spool
     d. sputter

311. epaulet : shoulder ::
     cravat : ______
     a. head
     b. arm
     c. neck
     d. foot

312. rancor : enmity ::
     languor : ______
     a. rank
     b. language
     c. sympathy
     d. lethargy
501 Word Analogy Questions

313. fibula : leg :: ______ : arm
   a. ulna
   b. sternum
   c. pelvis
   d. tibia

319. queue : ______ :: query : question
   a. quiz
   b. spy
   c. line
   d. surprise

314. babble : language ::
     static : ______
   a. sock
   b. truce
   c. word
   d. transmission

320. succor : ______ :: ire : anger
     a. aid
     b. offense
     c. flavor
     d. sleep

315. ______ : epigram ::
     sweeping : epic
     a. concise
     b. massive
     c. elliptical
     d. wordy

321. mythologize : debunk ::
     exile : ______
     a. stranger
     b. welcome
     c. push
     d. exit

316. brew : ______ :: fret : worry
     a. drink
     b. bar
     c. wipe
     d. contrive

322. abate : reduce ::
     beat : ______
     a. surpass
     b. rebate
     c. deduce
     d. encompass

317. ______ : tailored ::
     gallant : brave
     a. logical
     b. fortuitous
     c. sartorial
     d. homemade

323. ______ : ash :: shard : glass
     a. furnace
     b. smoke
     c. water
     d. cinder

318. ______ : soup :: latex : paint
     a. spoon
     b. spill
     c. heat
     d. stock

324. mynah : bird ::
     terrapin : ______
     a. hemisphere
     b. beak
     c. snake
     d. turtle
325. bathysphere : ______ ::
telescope : astronomer
   a. sea
   b. tub
   c. oceanographer
   d. universe

326. spelunker : ______ ::
astronomer : space
   a. spaceship
   b. light
   c. cave
   d. wave

327. adore : abhor ::
censure : ______
   a. complain
   b. count
   c. extol
   d. question

328. channel : waterway ::
       ______ : fabric
   a. polyester
   b. zipper
   c. cotton
   d. stone

329. ______ : carousel ::
bullet : cylinder
   a. carnival
   b. rifle
   c. slide
   d. cone

330. ______ : urge ::
       enthrall : interest
   a. confuse
   b. disagree
   c. exhort
   d. enjoy
Answers

296. c. A drum is a type of instrument, and drill is a type of tool.

297. b. The peak is the top of a mountain, and the roof is the top of a house.

298. d. A sheet is a part of a pad of paper, and a flower is part of a bouquet.

299. c. Arid describes a desert, and vast describes space.

300. d. A monocle has one lens while glasses have two lenses, and a unicycle has one wheel while a bicycle has two wheels.

301. d. Imaginary is the opposite of real, and hostile is the opposite of friendly.

302. d. A precinct is a division of a city, and a chapter is a division of a book.

303. b. A pilgrim can be found on a journey, and a recluse can be found at home.

304. a. A vestibule is the entrance to a building, and a foyer is the entrance to a home.

305. a. A seal is made of wax, and a stopper is made of cork.

306. a. Reconcile is an antonym of fight, and hurry is an antonym of procrastinate.

307. c. Brownies have cocoa as an ingredient, and an omelet has eggs as an ingredient.

308. c. To ink means to sign, and to sink means to dip.

309. b. AC stands for alternating current, and DC stands for direct current.
310.  b. Pitch is a synonym for spiel, and snarl is a synonym for mess.

311.  c. An epaulet is worn on the shoulder, and a cravat is worn on the neck.

312.  d. Rancor is a synonym for enmity, and languor is a synonym for lethargy.

313.  a. The fibula is a bone in the leg, and the ulna is a bone in the arm.

314.  d. Babble is garbled language, and static is a garbled transmission.

315.  a. Concise describes an epigram, and sweeping describes an epic.

316.  d. To brew means to contrive, and to fret means to worry.

317.  c. Sartorial is a synonym for tailored, and gallant is a synonym for brave.

318.  d. Stock is the base of soup, and latex is the base of paint.

319.  c. A queue is another word for a line, and a query is another word for a question.

320.  a. Succor means help or aid, and ire means anger.

321.  b. Mythologize is an antonym of debunk, and exile is an antonym of welcome.

322.  a. Abate and reduce are synonyms, as are beat and surpass.

323.  d. A cinder is a fragment of ash, and a shard is a fragment of glass.

324.  d. A mynah is a type of bird, and a terrapin is a type of turtle.

325.  c. A bathyshere is used by an oceanographer, and a telescope is used by an astronomer.
326. c. A spelunker is someone explores caves, and an astronomer is someone who explores space.

327. c. To adore is the opposite of abhor, and to censure is the opposite of extol.

328. c. A channel is a natural waterway, and cotton is a natural fabric.

329. c. A slide (photographic transparency) goes into a carousel, and a bullet goes into a cylinder.

330. c. To exhort is to urge strongly, and to enthrall is to interest strongly.
Word Analogy Practice

331. quick : slow :: youthful : ______
   a. immature
   b. aged
   c. child
   d. adult

332. deference : elder :: indifference : ______
   a. defendant
   b. child
   c. stranger
   d. judge

333. parsley : garnish :: salt : ______
   a. pepper
   b. seasoning
   c. grain
   d. parsnip

334. pitch : throw :: heat : ______
   a. sun
   b. strike
   c. warm
   d. hit

335. shaft : spear :: neck : ______
   a. sleeve
   b. guitar
   c. sound
   d. blood

336. ______ : future :: historian : past
   a. date
   b. seer
   c. book
   d. general
501 Word Analogy Questions

337. shadow : trail ::
       _____ : disgrace
   a. litter
   b. forest
   c. hike
   d. shame

338. protractor : angle ::
       ruler : _____
   a. rectangle
   b. length
   c. classroom
   d. king

339. _____ : nine ::
       pentagon : five
   a. nonagon
   b. hexagon
   c. septum
   d. octagon

340. rack : _____ :: tack : sailing
       a. billiards
       b. scubadiving
       c. railing
       d. boating

341. phenomenon : phenomena ::
       die : _____
   a. heaven
   b. miracle
   c. dice
   d. phenomenal

342. brag : garb :: drab : _____
       a. mundane
       b. actor
       c. costume
       d. bard

343. prim : _____ ::
       grim : somber
   a. timid
   b. probable
   c. neat
   d. primary

344. _____ : water :: tree : sap
       a. fire
       b. forest
       c. nourishment
       d. hydrant

345. tricycle : wheel ::
       _____ : month
       a. August
       b. day
       c. perennial
       d. trimester

346. limp : injury ::
       _____ : conviction
       a. stumble
       b. inflammation
       c. rest
       d. incarceration

347. _____ : arm ::
       column : ceiling
   a. leg
   b. sling
   c. floor
   d. wing
501 Word Analogy Questions

348. partisan : biased :: ______ : limited
   a. first
   b. balanced
   c. dogged
   d. finite

349. deduce : infer :: ______ : crow
   a. boast
   b. infuriate
   c. soar
   d. reduce

350. resin : ______ ::
     gelatin : preserves
     a. raisin
     b. cream
     c. varnish
     d. pudding

351. hydric : moist :: ______ : burning
   a. tonic
   b. sciatic
   c. phlegmatic
   d. pyric

352. thresher : ______ ::
     mastiff : dog
     a. robin
     b. master
     c. shark
     d. policeman

353. garble : distort ::
     garner : ______
     a. learn
     b. warble
     c. earn
     d. distress

354. yeomanly : ______ ::
     perilous : safe
     a. awkward
     b. disloyal
     c. true
     d. seaworthy

355. parrot : mimic ::
     dog : ______
     a. canine
     b. talk
     c. cat
     d. hound

356. breach : ______ :: fly : bird
     a. seagull
     b. beach
     c. whale
     d. foam

357. infuse : permeate ::
     kindle : ______
     a. light
     b. grow
     c. steep
     d. pound
501 Word Analogy Questions

358. reprove : _____ ::
      approve : sanction
a. policy
b. chide
c. testify
d. cancel

359. defy : obey ::
      _____ : placate
a. please
b. aggravate
c. submit
d. change

360. baste : cooking ::
      _____ : gardening
a. pinch
b. mulch
c. heat
d. paste

361. persist : _____ ::
      eject : welcome
a. habituate
b. quit
c. torment
d. pest

362. fuzzy : clarity ::
      _____ : flexibility
a. flexible
b. rigid
c. clear
d. forthright

363. _____ : heavy ::
      ravenous : hungry
a. light
b. leaden
c. slow
d. boss

364. festoon : chain ::
      creek : _____
      a. stream
      b. inlay
      c. crook
      d. island

365. theology : religion ::
      phenology : _____
      a. pheremones
      b. psychology
      c. climate
      d. geology

366. Machiavellian : _____ ::
      Orwellian : intrusive
      a. unscrupulous
      b. disconsolate
      c. sincere
      d. penurious

367. physics : _____ ::
      eugenics : heredity
      a. earthquakes
      b. matter
      c. poetry
      d. sonatas
### 501 Word Analogy Questions

<table>
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<tr>
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| 368. | ______ : static :: deficient : complete | a. clinging  
       b. electric  
       c. alive  
       d. kinetic |
| 369. | sagacious : undiscerning :: amusing : ______ | a. clever  
       b. droll  
       c. humorless  
       d. confusing |
| 370. | inchoate : ______ :: gainful : worthwhile | a. incoherent  
       b. profitable  
       c. unfinished  
       d. choosy |
501 Word Analogy Questions

Answers

331. b. Quick is the opposite of slow, and youthful is the opposite of aged.

332. c. Deference is shown to an elder, and indifference is shown to a stranger.

333. b. Parsley is used as a garnish, and salt is used as a seasoning.

334. c. To pitch is a synonym of to throw, and to heat is a synonym of to warm.

335. b. The shaft is part of a spear, and the neck is part of the guitar.

336. b. A seer looks into the future, and a historian looks into the past.

337. d. To shadow is to trail someone, and to shame is to disgrace someone.

338. b. A protractor is used to measure an angle, and a ruler is used to measure length.

339. a. A nonagon is a polygon with nine sides, and a pentagon is a polygon with five sides.

340. a. Rack is a term used in billiards, and tack is a term used in sailing.

341. c. Phenomenon is the singular of phenomena, and die is the singular of dice.

342. d. Brag is the palindrome of garb, and drab is the palindrome of bard.

343. c. Prim is a synonym for neat, and grim is a synonym for somber.

344. d. A hydrant is a source of water, and a tree is a source of sap.
501 Word Analogy Questions

345.  d. A tricycle has three wheels, and a trimester is three months.

346.  d. A limp is the result of an injury, and incarceration is the result of a conviction.

347.  b. A sling is used to support an arm, and a column is used to support a ceiling.

348.  d. Partisan is a synonym for biased, and finite is a synonym for limited.

349.  a. Deduce is a synonym of infer, and boast is a synonym of crow.

350.  c. Resin is used in making varnishes, and gelatin is used in making preserves.

351.  d. Hydric is associated with something moist, and pyric is associated with something burning.

352.  c. Thresher is a type of shark, and mastiff is a type of dog.

353.  c. Garble means distort, and garner means earn.

354.  b. Yeomanly is an antonym for disloyal, and perilous is an antonym for safe.

355.  d. To parrot means to mimic, and to dog means to hound.

356.  c. Breaching is a movement made by whales, and flying is a movement made by birds.

357.  a. Infuse means permeate, and kindle means light.

358.  b. Reprove is a synonym of chide, and approve is a synonym of sanction.

359.  b. To defy is the opposite of to obey, and to aggravate is the opposite of to placate.
360.  b. Baste is a cooking term, and **mulch** is a gardening term.

361.  b. To persist is the opposite of to **quit**, and to eject is the opposite of to welcome.

362.  b. Fuzzy means lacking in clarity, and **rigid** means lacking flexibility.

363.  b. To be **leaden** is to be oppressively heavy, and to be ravenous is to be excessively hungry.

364.  a. A festoon is another word for a decorative chain, and a creek is another word for an **stream**.

365.  c. Theology is the study of religion, and phenology is the study of **climate**.

366.  a. Something Machiavellian is considered **unscrupulous**, and Orwellian describes something as intrusive.

367.  b. Physics is a science that deals with **matter**, and eugenics is a science that deals with heredity.

368.  d. **Kinetic** means to be in motion and static means to be at rest, and deficient means lacking and complete means to be whole.

369.  c. To be sagacious is to be the opposite of undiscerning and to be amusing is to be the opposite of **humorless**.

370.  c. Inchoate is a synonym for **unfinished**, and gainful is a synonym for worthwhile.
371. luge : ______ :: toe : tone
   a. ski
   b. lane
   c. lunge
   d. feet

372. pool : loop :: lap : ______
   a. lifeguard
   b. track
   c. heat
   d. pal

373. ______ : enunciate :: praise : insult
   a. upbraid
   b. umbrage
   c. mumble
   d. broadcast

374. turban : ______ ::
   a. robe
   b. toga
   c. headdress
   d. nomad
   turbine : engine

375. trellis : garden ::
   a. smoke
   b. house
   c. log
   d. ash
   fireplace : ______

376. slither : snake ::
   a. rock
   b. support
   c. fan
   d. turn
   rotate : ______
501 Word Analogy Questions

377. eraser : pencil :: ______ : pen
   a. write
   b. delete
c. nib
d. calligraphy

378. ______ : 1.5 :: $\frac{1}{2}$ : 0.5
   a. 5
   b. $\frac{2}{1}$
c. 1
d. $\frac{3}{2}$

379. ______ : armor ::
equipment : gear
   a. horse
   b. divine
c. mask
d. shield

380. purr : ______ ::
huff : indignation
   a. cat
   b. whiff
c. contentment
d. anger

381. lap : pool :: ______ : space
   a. pass
   b. gene
c. light-year
d. slide

382. lithe : ______ ::
slovenly : slob
   a. filth
   b. asleep
c. giant
d. dancer

383. game : series ::
   ______ : word
   a. winner
   b. sentence
c. syllable
d. event

384. ______ : cut ::
flowers : bloom
   a. snip
   b. bouquet
c. teeth
d. excise

385. ______ : land :: slice : cake
   a. earth
   b. fly
c. mud
d. acre

386. 6 : 5 :: 30 : ______
   a. 36
   b. 29
c. 35
d. 9

387. brig : ______ :: sham : hoax
   a. limerick
   b. crate
c. prison
d. trickery

388. dolly : ______ ::
ferry : passenger
   a. ticket
   b. ship
c. camera
d. ocean
501 Word Analogy Questions

389.  prosaic : ______ ::  profuse : lush
      a.  ordinary  
      b.  tropical  
      c.  abundant  
      d.  sparse

390.  ______ : zero ::  amperands : and
      a.  goat  
      b.  zephyr  
      c.  cipher  
      d.  champion

391.  scratch : race ::  ______ : poker
      a.  draw  
      b.  king  
      c.  card  
      d.  fold

392.  ______ : hidden ::  ebullient : glum
      a.  sudden  
      b.  gloomy  
      c.  overt  
      d.  off

393.  gloaming : ______ ::  bearing : manner
      a.  gloom  
      b.  beaming  
      c.  morning  
      d.  dusk

394.  irreverent : respect ::  slipshod : ______
      a.  messy  
      b.  slippery  
      c.  care  
      d.  wit

395.  ______ : leave ::  vacillate : decide
      a.  linger  
      b.  arrive  
      c.  announce  
      d.  depart

396.  receipt : ______ ::  license : marriage
      a.  money  
      b.  store  
      c.  purchase  
      d.  husband

397.  efficient : wasteful ::  ______ : deceptive
      a.  sly  
      b.  detective  
      c.  honest  
      d.  cautious

398.  finesse : cunning ::  ______ : resentment
      a.  agility  
      b.  vision  
      c.  purpose  
      d.  jealousy
501 Word Analogy Questions

399. battalion : ______ ::
   dollar : cent
   a. army
   b. troop
   c. rifles
   d. battle

400. pilot : ______ ::
   doctor : repair
   a. airplane
   b. guide
   c. driver
   d. license

401. cineast : film ::
   gastronome : ______
   a. gnomes
   b. files
   c. food
   d. stars

402. ______ : spoil :: walk : path
   a. hike
   b. grass
   c. mold
   d. trail

403. osier : ______ ::
   paper : origami
   a. artisan
   b. basketry
   c. ancient
   d. needlepoint

404. scimitar : ______ ::
   revolver : gun
   a. saber
   b. bullet
   c. vest
   d. soldier

405. Rivera : murals ::
   ______ : mobiles
   a. Degas
   b. Hopper
   c. Matisse
   d. Calder

406. mandible : jaw ::
   metatarsal : ______
   a. chew
   b. chest
   c. foot
   d. neck

407. ______ : bow :: stumble : fall
   a. truckle
   b. trickle
   c. tickle
   d. tuck

408. manacle : hands ::
   ______ : feet
   a. shin
   b. fetter
   c. stock
   d. fodder
501 Word Analogy Questions

409. _____ : fez ::
    pom-pom : tam-o’-shanter
    a. red
    b. Morocco
    c. guard
    d. tassel

410. flip : impertinent ::
    dice : _____
    a. cut
    b. cards
    c. bounce
    d. gamble
Answers

371. c. Luge with an added “n” is lunge, and toe with an added “n” is tone.

372. d. Pool is loop spelled backward, and lap is pal in reverse.

373. c. To mumble is the opposite of to enunciate, and to praise is the opposite of to insult.

374. c. A turban is a type of headdress, and a turbine is a type of engine.

375. b. A trellis is found in a garden, and a fireplace is found in a house.

376. c. Slither describes the movement of a snake, and rotate describes the movement of a fan.

377. c. The eraser is part of a pencil, and the nib is part of a pen.

378. d. $\frac{3}{2}$ is the same as 1.5, and $\frac{1}{2}$ is the same as 0.5.

379. d. A shield is a synonym of armor, and equipment is a synonym of gear.

380. c. To purr is a sign of contentment, and to huff is a sign of indignation.

381. c. Lap is a distance covered in a pool, and light-year is a distance covered in space.

382. d. Lithe can describe a dancer, and slovenly can describe a slob.

383. c. A game is part of a series, and a syllable is part of a word.

384. c. Teeth cut and flowers bloom.

385. d. An acre is a piece of land, and a slice is a piece of cake.
501 Word Analogy Questions

386. b. 6 minus 1 is 5, and 30 minus 1 is 29.

387. c. A brig is another word for a prison, and a sham is another word for a hoax.

388. c. A dolly moves a television or motion picture camera, and a ferry moves passengers.

389. a. Prosaic means ordinary, and profuse means lush.

390. c. A cipher is a symbol for a zero, and an ampersand is a symbol for and.

391. d. To scratch is to withdraw from a race, and to fold is to withdraw from poker.

392. c. Overt is an antonym of hidden, and ebullient is an antonym of glum.

393. d. Gloaming is another word for dusk, and bearing is another word for manner.

394. c. Irreverent means lacking in respect, and slipshod means lacking in care.

395. a. To linger means to be slow to leave, and to vacillate is to be slow to decide.

396. c. A receipt is an acknowledgement or document of a purchase, and a license is a document acknowledging a marriage.

397. c. To be efficient is the opposite of wasteful, and to be honest is the opposite of deceptive.

398. d. Finesse is a synonym for cunning, and jealousy is a synonym for resentment.

399. b. A troop is a unit of a battalion, and a cent is a unit of a dollar.
501 Word Analogy Questions

400.  b. To pilot means to guide, and to doctor means to repair.

401.  c. A cineast loves film, and a gastronome loves food.

402.  c. Mold is a synonym for spoil, and walk is a synonym for path.

403.  b. Osier is a willow used to make baskets, and paper is used to make origami.

404.  a. A scimitar is a saber, and a revolver is a gun.

405.  d. Diego Rivera was an artist known for his murals, and Alexander Calder was known for his mobiles.

406.  c. The mandible is part of the jaw, and the metatarsal is part of the foot.

407.  a. To truckle means to bow, and to stumble means to fall.

408.  b. A manacle is a shackle for the hands, and a fetter is a shackle for the feet.

409.  d. A tassel is part of a fez, and a pom-pom is part of a tam-o’-shanter.

410.  a. Flip is a synonym for impertinent, and dice is a synonym of cut.
411. cheap : peach ::
      _____ : large
   a. king
   b. regal
   c. orange
   d. majestic

412. 4 : _____ :: 3 : 9
   a. 6
   b. 27
   c. 16
   d. 64

413. worth : whort ::
      _____ : nadir
   a. apex
   b. arc
   c. drain
   d. sink

414. development : sprawl ::
      famine : _____
   a. malnutrition
   b. crawl
   c. urban
   d. obesity

415. to : too :: loot : _____
   a. two
   b. steal
   c. toot
   d. lute

416. member : club ::
      _____ : pride
   a. lion
   b. win
   c. medal
   d. accept
501 Word Analogy Questions

417. haste : waste ::
    ______ : crowd
    a. fast
    b. three
c. group
d. makes

418. whoop : exuberation ::
    keen : ______
    a. whoops
    b. neat
c. mourning
d. diffidence

419. purse : super :: plea : ______
    a. avoid
    b. charity
c. help
d. leap

420. ______ : rainfall ::
    condensation : humidity
    a. erosion
    b. cloud
c. ground
d. forecast

421. reveille : ______ ::
    taps : lights out
    a. dance
    b. sunrise
c. night
d. awaken

422. cruiseliner : passengers ::
    ______ : books
    a. agent
    b. author
c. volume
d. library

423. no : know :: steal : ______
    a. rob
    b. negative
c. steel
d. don’t

424. ______ : navigation ::
    abacus : calculation
    a. circumference
    b. automation
c. sextant
d. hydration

425. 6 : ______ :: 8 : 18
    a. 2
    b. 10
c. 12
d. 16

426. binge : begin :: tea : ______
    a. supper
    b. coffee
c. eat
d. water

427. son : sun :: ______ : sew
    a. so
    b. sob
c. needle
d. daughter
428. _____ : draw :: list : silt
   a. drawing  
   b. ward  
   c. sludge  
   d. lean

429. cabal : _____ ::
    output : yield
    a. plot  
    b. plant  
    c. cable  
    d. stop

430. dither : settle ::
    display : _____
    a. corrupt  
    b. bother  
    c. hide  
    d. count

431. _____ : patois ::
    plot : design
    a. tiding  
    b. mystery  
    c. patio  
    d. jargon

432. _____ : entertain ::
    bully : browbeat
    a. miser  
    b. raconteur  
    c. harmonious  
    d. felon

433. _____ : trumpet ::
    fret : guitar
    a. song  
    b. valve  
    c. trombone  
    d. band

434. hamstring : _____ ::
    stake : bet
    a. ride  
    b. cripple  
    c. scratch  
    d. wager

435. _____ : frame ::
    mosaic : tile
    a. film  
    b. engraving  
    c. bathroom  
    d. decoration

436. badger : annoy ::
    _____ : dispute
    a. fox  
    b. quarrel  
    c. point  
    d. reconcile

437. exasperate : irk ::
    _____ : dissuade
    a. prevent  
    b. leather  
    c. argue  
    d. dismiss
501 Word Analogy Questions

438. histrionic : _____ ::
didactic : teacher
a. history
b. mechanic
c. actor
d. debate

439. lock : canal :: dock : _____
a. courtroom
b. locksmith
c. ear
d. duck

440. wildcat : _____ ::
forage : food
a. bobcat
b. game
c. mountain
d. oil

441. clumsy : dexterity ::
_____ : will
a. passive
b. oaf
c. submit
d. wish

442. drudgery : work ::
cacophony : _____
a. noise
b. orchestra
c. telephone
d. dissonance

443. _____ : wheat ::
lentil : legume
a. thyme
b. rice
c. tofu
d. spelt

444. hector : _____ ::
foil : thwart
a. bait
b. shun
c. embrace
d. trail

445. bow : obeisance ::
objective : _____
a. salute
b. worship
c. goal
d. subjective

446. probity : _____ ::
probability : likelihood
a. honesty
b. prohibition
c. inquisition
d. eventuality

447. mnemonics : _____ ::
phonetics : language
a. memory
b. future
c. hieroglyphics
d. movement
501 Word Analogy Questions

448. cask : sack :: thin : ______
   a. fire
   b. satchel
   c. rope
   d. hint

449. perfidy : ______ ::
   satire : parody
   a. treachery
   b. humor
   c. forgiveness
   d. performance

450. ______ : plangent ::
   contemptible : estimable
   a. pungent
   b. quiet
   c. noisy
   d. combustible
**Answers**

411.  b. Cheap is an anagram for peach, and *regal* is an anagram for large.

412.  c. 4 squared is **16**, and 3 squared is 9.

413.  c. Worth is an anagram for whort, and *drain* is an anagram for *nadir*.

414.  a. Development is a cause of sprawl, and famine is a cause of *malnutrition*.

415.  d. Too is a homophone for to, and loot is a homophone for *lute*.

416.  a. A member is part of a club, and a *lion* is part of a pride.

417.  b. According to well-known proverbs, haste makes waste, and **three** is a crowd.

418.  c. A whoop is a sound of exuberance; a *keen* is a sound of *mourning*.

419.  d. Purse is an anagram for super, and plea is an anagram for *leap*.

420.  a. *Erosion* is a result of rainfall, and condensation is a result of humidity.

421.  d. Reveille is a musical signal to *awaken*, and taps is a musical signal for lights out.

422.  d. A cruiseliner houses passengers, and a *library* houses books.

423.  c. No is a homophone for know, and steal is a homophone for *steel*.

424.  c. A *sextant* is a tool used in navigation, and an abacus is a tool used in calculation.
425.  d. 6 plus 10 is 16, and 8 plus 10 is 18.

426.  c. Binge is an anagram for begin, and tea is an anagram for cat.

427.  a. Son is a homophone for sun, and so is a homophone for sew.

428.  b. Ward is an anagram for draw, and list is an anagram for silt.

429.  a. Cabal is a synonym for plot, and output is a synonym for yield.

430.  c. Dither is an antonym for settle, and display is an antonym for hide.

431.  d. Jargon is a synonym for patois, and plot is a synonym for design.

432.  b. A raconteur is someone who entertains, and a bully is someone who browbeats.

433.  b. A valve is part of a trumpet, and a fret is part of a guitar.

434.  b. To hamstring means to cripple, and to stake means to bet.

435.  a. A film is composed of individual frames, and a mosaic is composed of individual tiles.

436.  b. To badger is to annoy persistently, and to quarrel is to dispute actively.

437.  a. To exasperate is to irk entirely, and to prevent is to dissuade entirely.

438.  c. Histrionic describes the behavior of an actor, and didactic describes a teacher.

439.  a. A lock is found in a canal, and a dock is found in a courtroom.

440.  d. To wildcat means to look for oil, and to forage means to look for food.
501 Word Analogy Questions

441. a. Clumsy means lacking dexterity, and passive means lacking in will.

442. a. Drudgery is unpleasant work, and cacophony is unpleasant noise.

443. d. Spelt is a wheat, and a lentil is a legume.

444. a. Hector is a synonym of bait, and foil is a synonym for thwart.

445. c. A bow is a synonym for an obeisance, and an objective is a synonym for a goal.

446. a. Probity means honesty, and probability means likelihood.

447. a. Mnemonics deals with memory, and phonetics deals with language.

448. d. Cask is an anagram for sack, and thin is an anagram for hint.

449. a. Perfidy is a synonym for treachery, and satire is a synonym for parody.

450. b. Quiet is an antonym for plangent, and contemptible is an antonym for estimable.
Targeted Word Analogy Practice for the Miller Analogies Test (MAT)

451. \( \frac{1}{3} : \frac{2}{3} :: \underline{\quad} : 60 \)
   a. 20
   b. 30
   c. 10
   d. 120

452. sari : India ::
   \( \underline{\quad} : \) Mexico
   a. sarong
   b. serape
   c. kilt
   d. kimono

453. femur : ______ :: fibula : calf
   a. foot
   b. thigh
   c. phalange
   d. muscle

454. mustang : ______ ::
    jaguar : cat
    a. dog
    b. horse
    c. fish
    d. bird

455. wed : ______ :: teem : meet
    a. engagement
    b. match
    c. rain
    d. dew

456. Bath : England ::
    \( \underline{\quad} : \) France
    a. Lorca
    b. Lourdes
    c. Lucca
    d. Lucerne
457. \( V : X :: \_ \_ \_ : C \)
   a. I
   b. X
   c. L
   d. D

458. Ankara : Turkey ::
   _____ : Iraq
   a. Teheran
   b. Baghdad
   c. Istanbul
   d. Jordan

459. 18th Amendment :
   prohibition ::
   19th Amendment : _____
   a. speech
   b. suffrage
   c. slavery
   d. arms

460. Dickinson : _____ ::
   Dickens : novel
   a. novella
   b. poem
   c. song
   d. play

461. felt : _____ :: smelt : fish
   a. cloth
   b. nose
   c. sneeze
   d. scale

462. _____ : 1901 ::
   Lincoln : 1865
   a. Hoover
   b. Taft
   c. McKinley
   d. Ford

463. Bunker Hill : Revolutionary
   War :: _____ : Civil War
   a. Concord
   b. Alamo
   c. Boston Massacre
   d. Bull Run

464. 20 : 240 :: _____ : 180
   a. 18
   b. 12
   c. 15
   d. 6

465. El Cid : Spain ::
   Alexander : _____
   a. Alexandria
   b. Britain
   c. Germany
   d. Macedonia

466. de Soto : Spain ::
   Columbus : _____
   a. West Indies
   b. Italy
   c. Portugal
   d. Santa Maria
501 Word Analogy Questions

467. Iran : _____ ::
    Germany : Prussia
  a. Syria
  b. Russia
  c. Iraq
  d. Persia

468. Swift : satirical ::
    _____ : macabre
  a. Hemingway
  b. Fitzgerald
  c. Dos Passos
  d. Poe

469. Tokyo : Edo ::
    _____ : Ceylon
  a. China
  b. Sri Lanka
  c. Mt. Fuji
  d. Vietnam

470. _____ : Southern ::
    Hawthorne : Northern
  a. Melville
  b. Faulkner
  c. Kerouac
  d. Hemingway

471. Tuscan : Italy ::
    Provençal : _____
  a. Switzerland
  b. Spain
  c. France
  d. England

472. Freud : psychoanalysis ::
    _____ : genetics
  a. Mendel
  b. Pavlov
  c. Newton
  d. Copernicus

473. Fuji : Japan ::
    Kilimanjaro : _____
  a. Africa
  b. China
  c. India
  d. Australia

474. 1 : Washington ::
    _____ : Franklin
  a. 5
  b. 12
  c. 50
  d. 100

475. Van Buren : 8th ::
    _____ : 16th
  a. Lincoln
  b. Jackson
  c. Adams
  d. Pierce

476. _____ : Gold Coast ::
    Zimbabwe : Rhodesia
  a. Ghana
  b. California
  c. Sierra Leone
  d. Senegal
501 Word Analogy Questions

477. Saluki : _____ ::
    Akita : Japan
    a. London
    b. Egypt
    c. Chile
    d. Spain

478. gold : Au :: silver : _____
    a. Pb
    b. Ag
    c. Fe
    d. Sn

479. peck : quart :: _____ : pint
    a. kiss
    b. gallon
    c. glass
    d. pound

480. Dryads : tree ::
    Naiads : _____
    a. rock
    b. fire
    c. sky
    d. water

481. pound : United Kingdom ::
    _____ : Costa Rica
    a. franc
    b. colón
    c. peseta
    d. dollar

482. Xerxes : Persia ::
    Nebuchadnezzar : _____
    a. Mesopotamia
    b. Egypt
    c. Babylon
    d. Peru

483. Griffin : lion ::
    Satyr : _____
    a. owl
    b. goat
    c. wings
    d. horse

484. Le Corbusier : architecture ::
    Rodin : _____
    a. symphony
    b. sculpture
    c. novel
    d. automobile

485. Cyclops : 1 :: Argus : _____
    a. 2
    b. 5
    c. 10
    d. 100

486. Dalí : surrealism ::
    Braque : _____
    a. realism
    b. pop
    c. cubism
    d. portraits

487. Nike : victory ::
    _____ : hunt
    a. Ares
    b. Artemis
    c. Hades
    d. Hermes
501 Word Analogy Questions

488. Om : _____ ::
Ganges : India
a. Spain
b. Sweden
c. Hindu
d. Russia

489. Waterloo : Napoleon ::
Appomattox : _____
a. Lincoln
b. Grant
c. Lee
d. Sherman

490. Mohs : _____ ::
Richter : earthquake
a. intensity
b. damage
c. mineral
d. wind

491. _____ : highest ::
Death Valley : lowest
a. Mt. Rainier
b. Mauna Kea
c. Lake Champlain
d. Mt. McKinley

492. Samuel Clemens : Mark Twain :: Mary Ann Evans : _____
a. Eudora Welty
b. George Eliot
c. George Sand
d. Emily Brontë

493. Mississippi : Gulf of Mexico ::
Nile : _____
a. Indian Ocean
b. Mediterranean Sea
c. Atlantic Ocean
d. Persian Gulf

494. Crazy Horse : _____ ::
Cochise : Apache
a. Sioux
b. Inuit
c. Navajo
d. Custer

495. M : L :: C : _____
a. V
b. X
c. M
d. VI

496. 2nd : ordinal ::
_____ : cardinal
a. fraction
b. 3rd
c. 2
d. 1st

497. Neptune : Poseidon ::
Jupiter : _____
a. Nike
b. Mars
c. Zeus
d. Hera
498. Phoenix : bird ::
Pegasus : ______
a. fish
b. horse
c. goat
d. snake

499. Des Moines : Iowa ::
_____ : Texas
a. Dallas
b. Fort Worth
c. Austin
d. Cedar Rapids

500. Hawaii : 1959 ::
_____ : 1912
a. New York
b. South Carolina
c. Arizona
d. Maine

501. Sophocles : B.C. ::
_____ : A.D.
a. Euripides
b. Pindar
c. Dante
d. Virgil
Answers

451. b. 30 is half of 60, and 1/3 is half of 2/3.

452. b. A sari is traditional clothing worn in India, and a serape is traditional clothing worn in Mexico.

453. b. The femur is located in the thigh, and the fibula is located in the calf.

454. b. A mustang is a type of horse, and a jaguar is a type of cat.

455. d. Wed is a palindrome for dew, and teem is a palindrome for meet.

456. b. Restorative waters are found in Bath, England, as well as in Lourdes, France.

457. c. In Roman numerals, V (5) is half of X (10), and L (50) is half of C (100).

458. b. Ankara is the capital of Turkey, and Baghdad is the capital of Iraq.

459. b. The 18th Amendment dealt with prohibition, and the 19th dealt with suffrage.

460. b. Emily Dickinson was known as a poet, and Charles Dickens was a novelist.

461. a. Felt is a type of cloth, and smelt is a type of fish.

462. c. President McKinley was assassinated in 1901, and President Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

463. d. Bunker Hill was a battle site in the Revolutionary War, and Bull Run was a battle site in the Civil War.

464. c. 20 times 12 is 240, and 15 times 12 is 180.
465.  d. El Cid was a military leader from Spain, and Alexander was a military leader of **Macedonia**.

466.  b. de Soto was a Spanish navigator, and Columbus was an **Italian** navigator.

467.  d. Iran was formerly called **Persia**, and Germany was formerly called Prussia.

468.  d. Jonathan Swift was known as a satirical writer, and **Edgar Allan Poe** was known for his macabre writing.

469.  b. Tokyo was formerly known as Edo, and **Sri Lanka** was formerly known as Ceylon.

470.  b. William **Faulkner** is known as a Southern writer, and Nathaniel Hawthorne is known as a Northern writer.

471.  c. Tuscan relates to a region of Italy, and **Provençal** relates to a region of France.

472.  a. Freud is considered the father of psychoanalysis, and **Mendel** is considered the father of genetics.

473.  a. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan, and Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in **Tanzania**.

474.  d. George Washington’s portrait is on the one-dollar bill, and Benjamin Franklin’s is on the **100**.

475.  a. Martin Van Buren was the 8th president, and **Abraham Lincoln** was the 16th.

476.  a. **Ghana** was formerly called the Gold Coast, and Zimbabwe was formerly called Rhodesia.

477.  b. The Saluki is a breed of dog from **Egypt**, and the Akita is a breed of dog from Japan.
501 Word Analogy Questions

478. b. On the periodic table of elements, the symbol for gold is Au, and the symbol for silver is Ag.

479. b. A peck is a unit of measure equal to 8 quarts, and a gallon is a unit of measurement equal to 8 pints.

480. d. The Dryads were mythical tree nymphs, and the Naiads were mythical water nymphs.

481. b. The pound is the unit of currency of the United Kingdom, and the colón is the unit of currency in Costa Rica.

482. c. Xerxes was the ancient king of Persia, and Nebuchadnezzar was the ancient king of Babylon.

483. b. A Griffin is a mythical creature with the body of a lion, and a Satyr has the body of a goat.

484. b. Le Corbusier was a French architect, and Rodin was a French sculptor.

485. d. Cyclops was the mythical creature with one eye, and Argus was a creature with 100 eyes.

486. c. Salvador Dalí is known as a surrealist painter, and Georges Braque is known as a cubist.

487. b. Nike is the goddess of victory, and Artemis is the goddess of the hunt.

488. d. The Om is a river in Russia, and the Ganges is a river in India.

489. c. Waterloo was the site of Napoleon’s defeat, and Appomattox was the site of General Lee’s defeat.

490. c. The Mohs scale is used to measure the hardness of minerals, and the Richter scale is used to measure the intensity of earthquakes.
491. d. Mt. McKinley is the highest point in the United States, and Death Valley is the lowest.

492. b. Samuel Clemens wrote under the name Mark Twain, and Mary Ann Evans wrote under the name George Eliot.

493. b. The Mississippi River flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and the Nile River flows into the Mediterranean Sea.

494. a. Crazy Horse was the leader of the Sioux, and Cochise was the leader of the Apache.

495. a. M (1000) divided by L (50) is 20, as is C (100) divided by V (5).

496. c. 2nd is an example of an ordinal number, and 2 is an example of a cardinal number.

497. c. Neptune is the Roman name of the Greek god Poseidon, and Jupiter is the Roman name of the Greek god Zeus.

498. b. Phoenix is a mythical bird, and Pegasus is a mythical horse.

499. c. Des Moines is the capital of Iowa, and Austin is the capital of Texas.

500. c. Hawaii became a state in 1959, and Arizona became a state in 1912.

501. c. Sophocles was born in B.C., and Dante was born and lived A.D.