



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)  
Coimbatore-35



## VERBAL ANALOGY

### Verbal Analogy: A Definition

A verbal analogy is a type of word problem that compares two sets of words. It presents a pair of words that share a specific relationship, and then asks you to find another pair of words that share the same or a similar relationship.

### Key Steps to Solve Verbal Analogies

#### 1. Understand the Relationship:

- Carefully examine the given pair of words.
- Determine the exact nature of their relationship. Common relationships include:
  - Synonyms (words with similar meanings)
  - Antonyms (words with opposite meanings)
  - Part to whole
  - Cause and effect
  - Degree of intensity
  - Tool and its function

#### 2. Express the Relationship:

- Once you've identified the relationship, try to express it concisely in a sentence or phrase.
- For example, if the given pair is "hot : cold," you might express the relationship as "opposites."

#### 3. Apply the Relationship:

- Examine each answer choice.
- Determine if the pair of words in each choice shares the same relationship you identified in step 1.

#### 4. Eliminate Incorrect Choices:

- Cross out any answer choices that don't fit the relationship you've identified.

#### 5. Select the Best Answer:

- Choose the answer choice that most accurately reflects the same relationship as the given pair.

### Example:

**Given:** Hot : Cold **Answer Choices:**

- A. Fast : Slow
- B. Happy : Sad
- C. Big : Small
- D. Wet : Dry

### Solution:

1. **Relationship:** The given pair are antonyms (opposites).



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2. **Express:** "Opposites"
3. **Apply:** Check each answer choice for antonyms.
4. **Eliminate:** Only A, B, C, and D are antonyms.
5. **Select:** The correct answer is A, B, C, and D.

### 1. Synonym or Antonym

As the name suggests, in synonyms, you are asked to identify a similar meaning word as per the given word.

Example:

accurate : precise :: sad :

A. happy

**B. disappointed**

C. content

D. good

In case of antonyms, identification of a opposite meaning word is required.

Example:

open : close:: give :

A. send

B. change

**C. take**

D. arrange

### 2. Group

Here, you are asked to identify a word that is a part of the other word.

Example:

pack: cards :: bunch:

**A. flowers**

B. car

C. game

D. man

### 3. Function

In case of function type, one word describes the function or properties of the other word.



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## VERBAL ANALOGY

Example:

decoration : beautify :: movie :

- A. cook
- B. entertain**
- C. drive
- D. read

4. Degree

This type of word association requires you to identify the shade or variation of meaning in degree between the pair of words.

Example:

cool : cold :: pretty :

- A. heavy
- B. gentle
- C. beautiful**
- D. happy

5. Item to Category

Here, one word is a type of the other word.

Example:

bread : food :: blue :

- A. tea
- B. colour**
- C. wood
- D. tree

6. Cause and effect

As the name suggests, one word leads to the other word.

Example:

sad : cry :: cloudy :

- A. sun
- B. happy
- C. dance
- D. rain**



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### Practice Questions on Verbal Analogy Tests

Q 1. human : lips :: bird : ?

- A. nest
- B. feet
- C. beak
- D. grass

Answer: C. beak

Explanation: Humans drink with the help of their lips, birds use beaks to feed themselves.

Q 2. professor : teaching :: judge :

- A. court
- B. judgement
- C. law
- D. police

Answer: B. judgement

Explanation: A professor's job is to teach, and a judge's job is to deliver judgement.

Q 3. marathon : fatigue :: fasting :

- A. hunger
- B. slowing
- C. racing
- D. food

Answer: A. hunger

Explanation: Running a marathon can lead to fatigue while fasting leads to hunger.

Q 4. botanist : plants :: paleontologist :

- A. animals
- B. fossils
- C. birds
- D. biology

Answer: B. fossils

Explanation: A botanist studies plants; a paleontologist studies fossils.



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**VERBAL ANALOGY**

Q 5. lion : jungle :: whale :

- A. forest
- B. sky
- C. ground
- D. ocean

Answer: D. ocean

Explanation: A lion resides in the jungle whereas a whale lives in the ocean.

Q 6. weight : kilogram :: distance :

- A. liter
- B. kilometer
- C. pressure
- D. gram

Answer: B. kilometer

Explanation: Kilogram is a unit of measurement of weight. Similarly, kilometer is a unit of measurement of distance.

Q 7. dogs : bark :: cats :

- A. roar
- B. growl
- C. meow
- D. chirp

Answer: C. meow

Explanation: Dogs bark and cats meow.

Q 8. vital : important :: correct :

- A. right
- B. wrong
- C. crucial
- D. improve

Answer: A. right

Explanation: Vital and important are similar meaning words. Correct and right also mean the same.



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Q 9. cold : hot :: active :

- A. activity
- B. excited
- C. lazy
- D. eager

Answer C. lazy

Explanation: Cold is the opposite of hot; similarly, active is the opposite of lazy

Q 10. innocent : guilty :: intentional :

- A. intent
- B. accidental
- C. dangerous
- D. tension

Answer: B. accidental

Explanation: guilty and innocent are antonyms; intentional and accidental are also antonyms

Q 11. hot : warm :: happy :

- A. sad
- B. cold
- C. ecstatic
- D. content

Answer: C. ecstatic

Explanation: Hot and warm are variations of a similar term- heat. Similarly, happy and ecstatic are variations of being happy.

Q 12. city : Paris :: country :

- A. Amsterdam
- B. India
- C. Delhi
- D. continent

Answer: B. India

Explanation: Paris is the name of a city; India is the name of a country.



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Q 13. acrophobia : height :: nyctophobia :

- A. water
- B. weight
- C. spider
- D. darkness

Answer: D. darkness

Explanation: Fear of height is known as acrophobia whereas nyctophobia is the fear of darkness

Q 14. huge : tiny :: bitter :

- A. sweet
- B. sour
- C. spicy
- D. tangy

Answer : A. sweet

Explanation: huge and tiny are opposite meaning words: similarly, sweet and bitter are antonyms

Q 15. different : similar :: hope :

- A. hopeful
- B. despair
- C. happy
- D. seek

Answer: B. despair

Explanation: similar and different are opposite meaning words; hope and despair also mean the opposite of each other.

Q 16. river : bridge :: mountain :

- A. highway
- B. tunnel
- C. valley
- D. subway

Answer: B. tunnel

Explanation: A bridge is created to cross a river; tunnels are built to cross mountains.



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Q 17. cool : cold :: old :

- A. hold
- B. young
- C. gold
- D. ancient

Answer: D. ancient

Explanation: Cool and cold are variations of a similar term- coldness. Similarly, old and ancient are variations of being old.

Q 18. student : examination :: employee :

- A. job
- B. promotion
- C. appraisal
- D. salary

Answer: C. appraisal

Explanation: A student has to pass an examination to get promoted to a higher class; similarly, an employee has to undergo an appraisal to be eligible for increment or promotion.

Q 19. tennis : racket :: cricket :

- A. racket
- B. net
- C. stick
- D. bat

Answer: D. bat

Explanation: You need a racket to play tennis whereas you need a bat to play cricket.

Q 20. yeast : fermentation :: bacteria :

- A. decomposition
- B. sedimentation
- C. decantation
- D. distillation

Answer: A. decomposition

Explanation: Yeast causes fermentation and bacteria causes decomposition.