

CTJan27 Online

Inspiring Knowledge

CTJAN27 SCHOOL OF ENGLISH & MATHEMATICS PTY LTD.

INSPIRING KNOWLEDGE AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS



Advanced Analogies: Functional, Sequential, and Abstract Relationships

Today, we're diving deeper into the analogies. You might already be familiar with basic analogies that involve synonyms or antonyms, but advanced analogies explore more complex and nuanced connections. Understanding these relationships will significantly boost your critical thinking and vocabulary skills! We'll focus on three key types: [Functional](#), [Sequential](#), and [Abstract Relationships](#). Let's get started!

Functional Relationships

A **Functional Relationship** describes how things work together, what one thing does to or for another, or the purpose an object serves. Think about **cause and effect**, **tool and action**, or **object and its primary use**. This type of analogy focuses on the **role** or **operation** of the items involved.

- **Cause and Effect:** One item directly leads to or produces the other. For example, `GERM : ILLNESS` [germ causes illness].
- **Tool and Action/User:** One item is used to perform an action, or a person uses an item. For example, `HAMMER : POUND` [hammer is used to pound] or `SCALPEL : SURGEON` [scalpel is used by a surgeon].
- **Object and Purpose:** One item's main function is the other. For example, `KEY : UNLOCK` [the purpose of a key is to unlock].

Examples of Functional Relationships:

Example 1: KNIFE : CUT :: PEN : WRITE

Explanation: A **KNIFE** is used to **CUT**, just as a **PEN** is used to **WRITE**. The relationship is [tool : action].

Example 2: RAIN : FLOOD :: SUN : DROUGHT

Explanation: Excessive **RAIN** can **CAUSE** a **FLOOD**, just as a prolonged period of intense **SUN** can **CAUSE** a **DROUGHT**. This illustrates a [cause : effect] relationship, specifically when the cause is in excess.

Sequential Relationships

A **Sequential Relationship** focuses on the **order or progression** of events, stages, or items. One item naturally follows or precedes the other in a series, cycle, or logical sequence. Think about **before and after**, **part of a process**, or **stages of development**.

- **Stages of Development:** One item is an earlier stage of the other. For example, `EGG : CHICK` [egg develops into chick].
- **Order of Events/Time:** One event naturally precedes the other in time. For example, `DAWN : DAY` [dawn comes before day].
- **Part of a Cycle/Process:** Items are points in a recurring sequence or a structured process. For example, `PLAN : EXECUTE` [planning precedes execution].

Examples of Sequential Relationships:

Example 3: SEED : PLANT :: EGG : CHICKEN

Explanation: A SEED grows into a PLANT, just as an EGG hatches and develops into a CHICKEN. This illustrates a [earlier stage : later stage of development] relationship.

Example 4: PREFACE : BOOK :: PROLOGUE : PLAY

Explanation: The PREFACE comes at the beginning of a BOOK, setting the stage, much like a PROLOGUE introduces a PLAY. The relationship is [introductory part : whole work] in a chronological or ordered sense.

Abstract Relationships 🤔

Abstract Relationships are often the most challenging and require a deeper level of conceptual understanding. These analogies go beyond concrete actions or simple order. They deal with qualities, categories, degrees of intensity, symbolic connections, or conceptual parallels that might not be immediately obvious.

- **Degree of Intensity:** One item is a more intense or lesser form of the other. For example, `POND : LAKE` [a pond is a smaller body of water than a lake].
- **Part to Whole (Non-literal/Conceptual):** One item is a conceptual component or characteristic of the other. For example, `INTEGRITY : CHARACTER` [integrity is a key quality of good character].
- **Symbolic/Conceptual:** One item represents or embodies a quality or concept related to the other. For example, `DOVE : PEACE` [a dove symbolizes peace].
- **Category/Example:** One item is an example of the other. For example, `NOVEL : LITERATURE` [a novel is a type of literature].

Examples of Abstract Relationships:

Example 5: WHISPER : SPEAK :: TRICKLE : FLOW

Explanation: To WHISPER is to SPEAK at a very low volume; similarly, to TRICKLE is to FLOW at a very slow or small rate. This is a [less intense degree : more intense degree] relationship.

Example 6: ANARCHY : ORDER :: CHAOS : STRUCTURE

Explanation: **ANARCHY** is the absence of **ORDER**; similarly, **CHAOS** is the absence of **STRUCTURE**. This is an [antonym/opposite concept] relationship, but at a more abstract, societal or conceptual level.

Time for a Quick Check! 🧠

Question 1: Which analogy best completes the pair?

CHEF : COOK :: ARTIST : ?

a) CANVAS

b) BRUSH

c) CREATE

d) GALLERY

Question 2: Identify the relationship in the following analogy:

SPARK : FIRE :: CAUSE : EFFECT

a) Sequential Relationship

b) Functional Relationship

c) Abstract Relationship

d) Degree Relationship

Question 3: Which option shares a Sequential Relationship with the given pair?

INFANT : CHILD :: ? : TEENAGER

a) ADULT

b) TODDLER

c) BABY

d) ELDER

Question 4: What type of relationship is present?

JOY : EUPHORIA :: SADNESS : DESPAIR

a) Functional Relationship

b) Sequential Relationship

c) Abstract Relationship

d) Tool-Action Relationship

Question 5: Complete the analogy:

SCALPEL : SURGEON :: MICROSCOPE : ?

a) LENS

b) BIOLOGIST

c) LABORATORY

d) OBSERVATION

Question 6: Which analogy exemplifies a Sequential Relationship?

a) HUNGER : EAT

b) LOUD : QUIET

c) DAWN : DAY

d) BRICK : WALL

Question 7: Identify the relationship:

SYMPHONY : MUSIC :: NOVEL : LITERATURE

a) Functional Relationship

b) Sequential Relationship

c) Abstract Relationship

d) Antonym Relationship

Question 8: Complete the analogy with a Functional Relationship:

COMPASS : DIRECTION :: THERMOMETER : ?

a) FEVER

b) GLASS

c) MEASURE

d) TEMPERATURE

Question 9: Which pair shows a Sequential Relationship?

a) EDITOR : REVISE

b) CATERPILLAR : BUTTERFLY

c) WHISPER : SHOUT

d) TRUTH : HONESTY

Question 10: What kind of relationship is depicted here?

LIGHT : DARKNESS :: KNOWLEDGE : IGNORANCE

a) Functional Relationship

b) Sequential Relationship

c) Abstract Relationship

d) Part-Whole Relationship

Question 11: Choose the option that completes the Functional Analogy:

GOVERNMENT : GOVERN :: TEACHER : ?

a) STUDENT

b) CLASSROOM

c) INSTRUCT

d) BOOK

Question 12: Which analogy shows a clear Sequential Relationship?

a) AUTHOR : WRITE

b) FIRST : SECOND

c) FAST : SLOW

d) WOOD : TABLE

Question 13: Select the pair with an Abstract Relationship:

APOLOGY : FORGIVENESS :: ? : ?

a) LAWYER : DEFEND

b) RAIN : PUDDLE

c) COMPASSION : UNDERSTANDING

d) WARM : HOT

Question 14: Which analogy shows a Functional Relationship?

a) PUPPY : DOG

b) PAGE : BOOK

c) BRAKE : STOP

d) GOOD : EXCELLENT

Question 15: Complete the Sequential Analogy:

FALL : WINTER :: SPRING : ?

a) RAIN

b) BLOOM

c) SUMMER

d) AUTUMN

Question 16: Identify the type of relationship:

WARM : HOT :: ANGER : RAGE

a) Functional Relationship

b) Sequential Relationship

c) Abstract Relationship

d) Object-Property Relationship

Question 17: Choose the best fit for this Functional Analogy:

FILTER : PURIFY :: DAM : ?

a) RIVER

b) WATER

c) OBSTRUCT

d) ELECTRICITY

Question 18: Which pair demonstrates an Abstract Relationship?

a) ACT : PLAY

b) CHAPTER : BOOK

c) WARM : HOT

d) MISCHIEF : HARM

Question 19: Complete the Sequential Analogy:

PLAN : EXECUTE :: REHEARSE : ?

a) PRACTICE

b) PERFORM

c) PRESENT

d) LEARN

Question 20: What type of analogy is presented?

SCAFFOLD : BUILDING :: OUTLINE : ESSAY

a) Functional Relationship

b) Sequential Relationship

c) Abstract Relationship

d) Part-to-Whole Relationship

Lesson Summary 🏆

Congratulations! You've navigated the exciting world of advanced analogies. Let's recap what we've learned:

- **Functional Relationships** describe how things work, their purpose, or cause and effect [e.g., KNIFE : CUT]. They focus on the direct role or operation.
- **Sequential Relationships** deal with order, progression, or stages [e.g., SEED : PLANT]. They show what comes before or after.
- **Abstract Relationships** are the most complex, involving conceptual parallels, degrees of intensity, or non-literal connections [e.g., JOY : EUPHORIA]. These require deeper thought to uncover the underlying link.

Mastering these advanced analogy types will not only sharpen your linguistic abilities but also enhance your logical reasoning and problem-solving skills. Keep practicing, and you'll be an analogy expert in no time! Keep exploring, keep learning! ✨

CTJan27 Online Year 6 - Advanced Analogies (Functional, Sequential, and Abstract Relationships).

1. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Architect : Blueprint :: Chef : _____ (1 point)
 - ☐ A. Restaurant
 - ☐ B. Recipe
 - ☐ C. Oven
 - ☐ D. Ingredient
2. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Pupil : Teacher :: Employee : _____ (1 point)
 - ☐ A. Customer
 - ☐ B. Manager
 - ☐ C. Colleague
 - ☐ D. Company
3. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Doctor : Diagnosis :: Mechanic : _____ (1 point)
 - ☐ A. Engine
 - ☐ B. Repair
 - ☐ C. Fault
 - ☐ D. Car
4. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Question : Answer :: Problem : _____ (1 point)
 - ☐ A. Math
 - ☐ B. Doubt
 - ☐ C. Solution
 - ☐ D. Difficulty
5. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Beginning : End :: Introduction : _____ (1 point)
 - ☐ A. Body
 - ☐ B. Summary
 - ☐ C. Conclusion
 - ☐ D. Preface
6. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Microphone : Amplify :: Telescope : _____ (1 point)
 - ☐ A. Focus
 - ☐ B. Magnify
 - ☐ C. Reflect

☐ D. Transmit

7. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Lion : Pride :: Fish : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Swim
- ☐ B. School
- ☐ C. Shoal
- ☐ D. Water
8. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Light : Darkness :: Knowledge : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Wisdom
- ☐ B. Ignorance
- ☐ C. Education
- ☐ D. Books
9. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Author : Book :: Composer : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Orchestra
- ☐ B. Music
- ☐ C. Lyrics
- ☐ D. Song
10. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Heat : Expand :: Freeze : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Melt
- ☐ B. Contract
- ☐ C. Solidify
- ☐ D. Liquefy
11. A sculptor is to marble as a chef is to: (1 point)
- ☐ A. Oven
- ☐ B. Recipe
- ☐ C. Ingredients
- ☐ D. Restaurant
12. If 'evolution' is to 'adaptation' as 'exercise' is to: (1 point)
- ☐ A. Diet
- ☐ B. Fitness
- ☐ C. Fatigue
- ☐ D. Health
13. A symphony is to a composer as a novel is to a: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Reader
- ☐ B. Publisher
- ☐ C. Author
- ☐ D. Editor

14. If 'seed' is to 'plant' as 'egg' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Nest
- ☐ B. Chicken
- ☐ C. Animal
- ☐ D. Hatch

15. A map is to geography as a formula is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. History
- ☐ B. Mathematics
- ☐ C. Science
- ☐ D. Literature

16. If 'laughter' is to 'happiness' as 'tears' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Anger
- ☐ B. Joy
- ☐ C. Sadness
- ☐ D. Fear

17. A judge is to a courtroom as a teacher is to a: (1 point)

- ☐ A. School
- ☐ B. Classroom
- ☐ C. Office
- ☐ D. Library

18. If 'melody' is to 'song' as 'color' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Canvas
- ☐ B. Painting
- ☐ C. Brush
- ☐ D. Palette

19. A doctor is to diagnosis as a mechanic is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Repair
- ☐ B. Problem
- ☐ C. Engine

☐ D. Tools

20. If 'forest' is to 'trees' as 'galaxy' is to: (1 point)

☐ A. Planets

☐ B. Stars

☐ C. Space

☐ D. Dust

21. A conductor is to an orchestra as a director is to a: (1 point)

☐ A. Theater

☐ B. Actor

☐ C. Film

☐ D. Script

22. If 'silence' is to 'noise' as 'darkness' is to: (1 point)

☐ A. Shadow

☐ B. Light

☐ C. Night

☐ D. Day

23. A book is to knowledge as exercise is to: (1 point)

☐ A. Strength

☐ B. Fitness

☐ C. Health

☐ D. Endurance

24. If 'question' is to 'answer' as 'problem' is to: (1 point)

☐ A. Challenge

☐ B. Solution

☐ C. Difficulty

☐ D. Issue

25. A compass is to direction as a calendar is to: (1 point)

☐ A. Year

☐ B. Month

☐ C. Time

☐ D. Date

26. Which of the following analogies BEST reflects the relationship between 'strategy' and 'execution'? (1 point)

- ☐ A. goal : achievement
- ☐ B. blueprint : construction
- ☐ C. thought : action
- ☐ D. dream : reality

27. Analyze the sequential relationship in 'seed : sprout'. Which of the following options follows a similar sequence? (1 point)

- ☐ A. puppy : dog
- ☐ B. egg : chick
- ☐ C. caterpillar : butterfly
- ☐ D. rain : flood

28. Identify the abstract relationship that BEST describes 'justice : fairness'. (1 point)

- ☐ A. punishment : crime
- ☐ B. love : hate
- ☐ C. wealth : money
- ☐ D. freedom : liberty

29. Which analogy showcases a similar functional relationship to 'keyboard : typing'? (1 point)

- ☐ A. book : reading
- ☐ B. paintbrush : painting
- ☐ C. guitar : music
- ☐ D. computer : working

30. Given the analogy 'courage : fearlessness', which option reflects a similar degree of intensity or magnitude? (1 point)

- ☐ A. anger : annoyance
- ☐ B. joy : sadness
- ☐ C. delight : ecstasy
- ☐ D. sadness : depression

31. Determine the analogy that mirrors the relationship between 'expert : novice'. (1 point)

- ☐ A. leader : follower
- ☐ B. teacher : student
- ☐ C. master : apprentice
- ☐ D. winner : loser

32. What analogy best parallels the concept of 'cause : effect' as illustrated by 'fire : smoke'? (1 point)

- ☐ A. sun : light

- ☐ B. germ : infection
- ☐ C. wind : rain
- ☐ D. tree : shade

33. Identify the option that best demonstrates the same relationship as 'actor : stage'. (1 point)

- ☐ A. musician : instrument
- ☐ B. scientist : laboratory
- ☐ C. chef : kitchen
- ☐ D. writer : book

34. If 'melody' is to 'song' as 'ingredient' is to what? (1 point)

- ☐ A. meal
- ☐ B. recipe
- ☐ C. taste
- ☐ D. food

35. Analyze the relationship between 'microscope : small objects'. Which of the following maintains a similar association? (1 point)

- ☐ A. ear : loud noises
- ☐ B. telescope : distant stars
- ☐ C. binoculars : near objects
- ☐ D. eye : bright light

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1. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Architect : Blueprint :: Chef : _____ (1 point)

- ☐ A. Restaurant
- ☒ B. Recipe
- ☐ C. Oven
- ☐ D. Ingredient

Explanation: An architect uses a blueprint to plan a building; similarly, a chef uses a recipe to plan a dish.

2. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Pupil : Teacher :: Employee : _____ (1 point)

- ☐ A. Customer
- ☒ B. Manager
- ☐ C. Colleague
- ☐ D. Company

Explanation: A pupil is guided by a teacher; an employee is supervised by a manager.

3. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Doctor : Diagnosis :: Mechanic : _____ (1 point)

- ☐ A. Engine
- ☒ B. Repair
- ☐ C. Fault
- ☐ D. Car

Explanation: A doctor performs a diagnosis; a mechanic performs a repair—both are core professional tasks.

4. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Question : Answer :: Problem : _____ (1 point)

- ☐ A. Math
- ☐ B. Doubt
- ☒ C. Solution
- ☐ D. Difficulty

Explanation: An answer resolves a question; a solution resolves a problem.

5. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Beginning : End :: Introduction : _____ (1 point)

- ☐ A. Body
- ☐ B. Summary
- ☒ C. Conclusion
- ☐ D. Preface

Explanation: Beginning is to end as introduction is to conclusion—opposite boundary sections of a text.

6. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Microphone : Amplify :: Telescope : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Focus
 - ☒ B. Magnify
 - ☐ C. Reflect
 - ☐ D. Transmit

Explanation: A microphone amplifies sound; a telescope magnifies distant objects.

7. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Lion : Pride :: Fish : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Swim
 - ☒ B. School
 - ☐ C. Shoal
 - ☐ D. Water

Explanation: ‘Pride’ is the collective noun for lions; ‘school’ is a standard collective noun for fish.

8. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Light : Darkness :: Knowledge : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Wisdom
 - ☒ B. Ignorance
 - ☐ C. Education
 - ☐ D. Books

Explanation: Light opposes darkness; knowledge opposes ignorance.

9. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Author : Book :: Composer : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Orchestra
 - ☒ B. Music
 - ☐ C. Lyrics
 - ☐ D. Song

Explanation: An author creates a book; a composer creates music.

10. Which of the following best completes the analogy: Heat : Expand :: Freeze : _____ (1 point)
- ☐ A. Melt
 - ☒ B. Contract
 - ☐ C. Solidify
 - ☐ D. Liquefy

Explanation: Heating typically causes expansion; freezing typically causes contraction.

11. A sculptor is to marble as a chef is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Oven
- ☐ B. Recipe
- ☒ C. Ingredients
- ☐ D. Restaurant

Explanation: Marble is the material a sculptor works with; ingredients are the materials a chef works with.

12. If 'evolution' is to 'adaptation' as 'exercise' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Diet
- ☒ B. Fitness
- ☐ C. Fatigue
- ☐ D. Health

Explanation: Adaptation is an outcome of evolution; fitness is a typical outcome of exercise.

13. A symphony is to a composer as a novel is to a: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Reader
- ☐ B. Publisher
- ☒ C. Author
- ☐ D. Editor

Explanation: A composer creates a symphony; an author creates a novel.

14. If 'seed' is to 'plant' as 'egg' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Nest
- ☒ B. Chicken
- ☐ C. Animal
- ☐ D. Hatch

Explanation: A seed develops into a plant; an egg develops into a chicken.

15. A map is to geography as a formula is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. History
- ☒ B. Mathematics
- ☐ C. Science
- ☐ D. Literature

Explanation: A map is a key tool in geography; a formula is a key tool in mathematics.

16. If 'laughter' is to 'happiness' as 'tears' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Anger
- ☐ B. Joy

- ☒ C. Sadness
- ☐ D. Fear

Explanation: Laughter commonly expresses happiness; tears commonly express sadness.

17. A judge is to a courtroom as a teacher is to a: (1 point)

- ☐ A. School
- ☒ B. Classroom
- ☐ C. Office
- ☐ D. Library

Explanation: A judge works in a courtroom; a teacher works in a classroom.

18. If 'melody' is to 'song' as 'color' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Canvas
- ☒ B. Painting
- ☐ C. Brush
- ☐ D. Palette

Explanation: A melody is a component of a song; color is a component of a painting.

19. A doctor is to diagnosis as a mechanic is to: (1 point)

- ☒ A. Repair
- ☐ B. Problem
- ☐ C. Engine
- ☐ D. Tools

Explanation: Diagnosis is a core professional task of a doctor; repair is a core task of a mechanic.

20. If 'forest' is to 'trees' as 'galaxy' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Planets
- ☒ B. Stars
- ☐ C. Space
- ☐ D. Dust

Explanation: A forest is composed of trees; a galaxy is composed largely of stars.

21. A conductor is to an orchestra as a director is to a: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Theater
- ☐ B. Actor
- ☒ C. Film
- ☐ D. Script

Explanation: A conductor leads an orchestra; a director leads a film production.

22. If 'silence' is to 'noise' as 'darkness' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Shadow
- ☒ B. Light
- ☐ C. Night
- ☐ D. Day

Explanation: Silence is the absence of noise; darkness is the absence of light.

23. A book is to knowledge as exercise is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Strength
- ☐ B. Fitness
- ☒ C. Health
- ☐ D. Endurance

Explanation: A book typically contributes to knowledge; exercise typically contributes to health.

24. If 'question' is to 'answer' as 'problem' is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Challenge
- ☒ B. Solution
- ☐ C. Difficulty
- ☐ D. Issue

Explanation: An answer resolves a question; a solution resolves a problem.

25. A compass is to direction as a calendar is to: (1 point)

- ☐ A. Year
- ☐ B. Month
- ☐ C. Time
- ☒ D. Date

Explanation: A compass gives direction; a calendar gives the date.

26. Which of the following analogies BEST reflects the relationship between 'strategy' and 'execution'? (1 point)

- ☐ A. goal : achievement
- ☒ B. blueprint : construction
- ☐ C. thought : action
- ☐ D. dream : reality

Explanation: A strategy is a concrete plan; a blueprint is a concrete plan. Execution corresponds to construction (carrying out the plan).

27. Analyze the sequential relationship in 'seed : sprout'. Which of the following options follows a similar sequence? (1 point)

- ☐ A. puppy : dog
- ☒ B. egg : chick
- ☐ C. caterpillar : butterfly
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Explanation: A seed develops into a sprout; an egg develops into a chick.

28. Identify the abstract relationship that BEST describes 'justice : fairness'. (1 point)

- ☐ A. punishment : crime
- ☐ B. love : hate
- ☐ C. wealth : money
- ☒ D. freedom : liberty

Explanation: 'Justice' and 'fairness' are near-synonyms as abstract ideals; similarly, 'freedom' and 'liberty' are near-synonyms.

29. Which analogy showcases a similar functional relationship to 'keyboard : typing'? (1 point)

- ☐ A. book : reading
- ☒ B. paintbrush : painting
- ☐ C. guitar : music
- ☐ D. computer : working

Explanation: A keyboard is a tool for typing; a paintbrush is a tool for painting.

30. Given the analogy 'courage : fearlessness', which option reflects a similar degree of intensity or magnitude? (1 point)

- ☐ A. anger : annoyance
- ☐ B. joy : sadness
- ☒ C. delight : ecstasy
- ☐ D. sadness : depression

Explanation: Fearlessness is a stronger/no-fear form compared with courage; ecstasy is a more intense form compared with delight.

31. Determine the analogy that mirrors the relationship between 'expert : novice'. (1 point)

- ☐ A. leader : follower
- ☐ B. teacher : student
- ☒ C. master : apprentice
- ☐ D. winner : loser

Explanation: 'Expert' vs 'novice' contrasts levels of mastery; 'master' vs 'apprentice' mirrors that relationship.

32. What analogy best parallels the concept of 'cause : effect' as illustrated by 'fire : smoke'? (1 point)

- ☐ A. sun : light
- ☒ B. germ : infection
- ☐ C. wind : rain
- ☐ D. tree : shade

Explanation: Fire causes smoke; germs cause infection. (Others can correlate but are less reliably causal.)

33. Identify the option that best demonstrates the same relationship as 'actor : stage'. (1 point)

- ☐ A. musician : instrument
- ☐ B. scientist : laboratory
- ☒ C. chef : kitchen
- ☐ D. writer : book

Explanation: An actor performs on a stage; a chef works in a kitchen—both are practitioner : venue relationships.

34. If 'melody' is to 'song' as 'ingredient' is to what? (1 point)

- ☒ A. meal
- ☐ B. recipe
- ☐ C. taste
- ☐ D. food

Explanation: A melody is a component of a song; an ingredient is a component of a meal.

35. Analyze the relationship between 'microscope : small objects'. Which of the following maintains a similar association? (1 point)

- ☐ A. ear : loud noises
- ☒ B. telescope : distant stars
- ☐ C. binoculars : near objects
- ☐ D. eye : bright light

Explanation: A microscope is used to view small objects; a telescope is used to view distant stars.