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 X



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

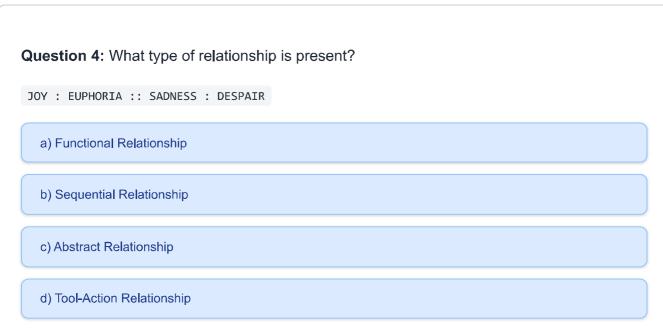
Explanation: ANARCHY is the absence of ORDER; similarly, CHAOS is the absence of STRUCTURE. This is an [antonym/opposite concept] relationship, but at a more abstract, societal or conceptual level.

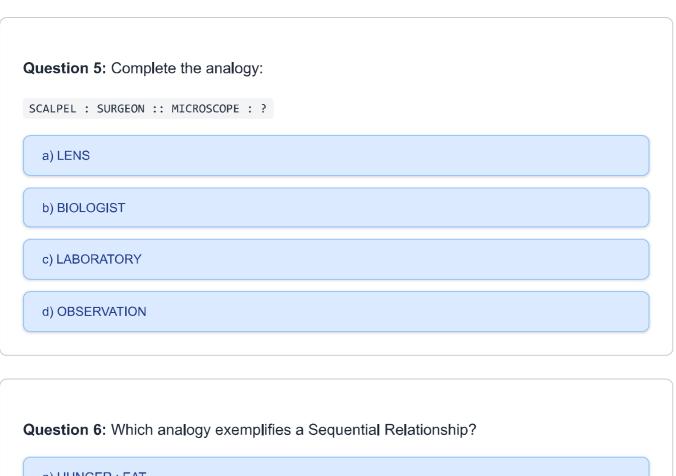
Time for a Quick Check!

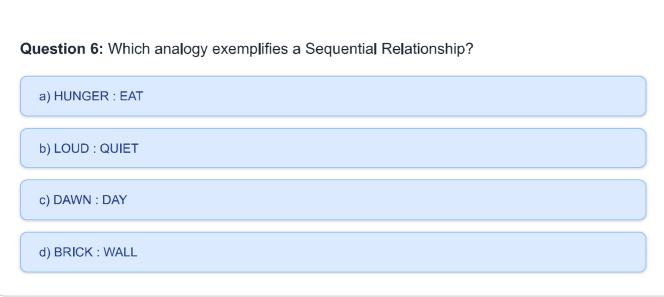


Question 2: Identify the relationship in the following analogy: SPARK: FIRE:: CAUSE: EFFECT a) Sequential Relationship b) Functional Relationship c) Abstract Relationship d) Degree Relationship

Question 3: Which option shares a Sequential Relationship with the given pair?	
<pre>INFANT : CHILD :: ? : TEENAGER</pre>	
a) ADULT	
b) TODDLER	
c) BABY	
d) ELDER	







```
Question 7: Identify the relationship:

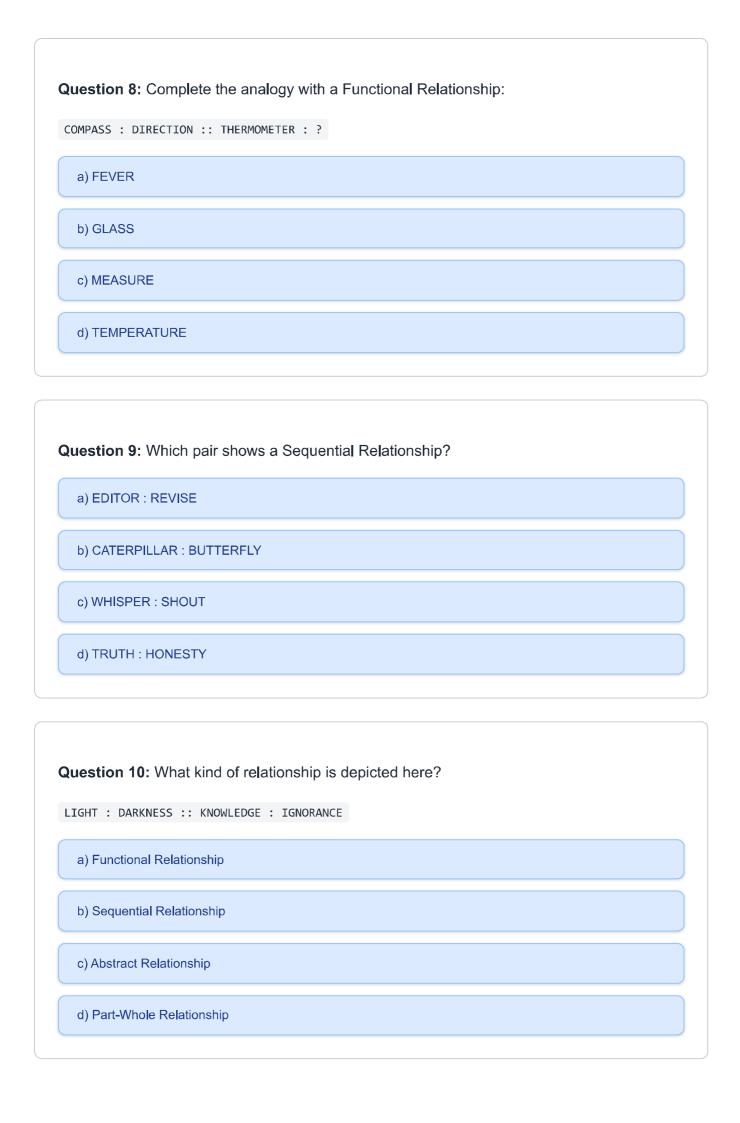
SYMPHONY: MUSIC:: NOVEL: LITERATURE

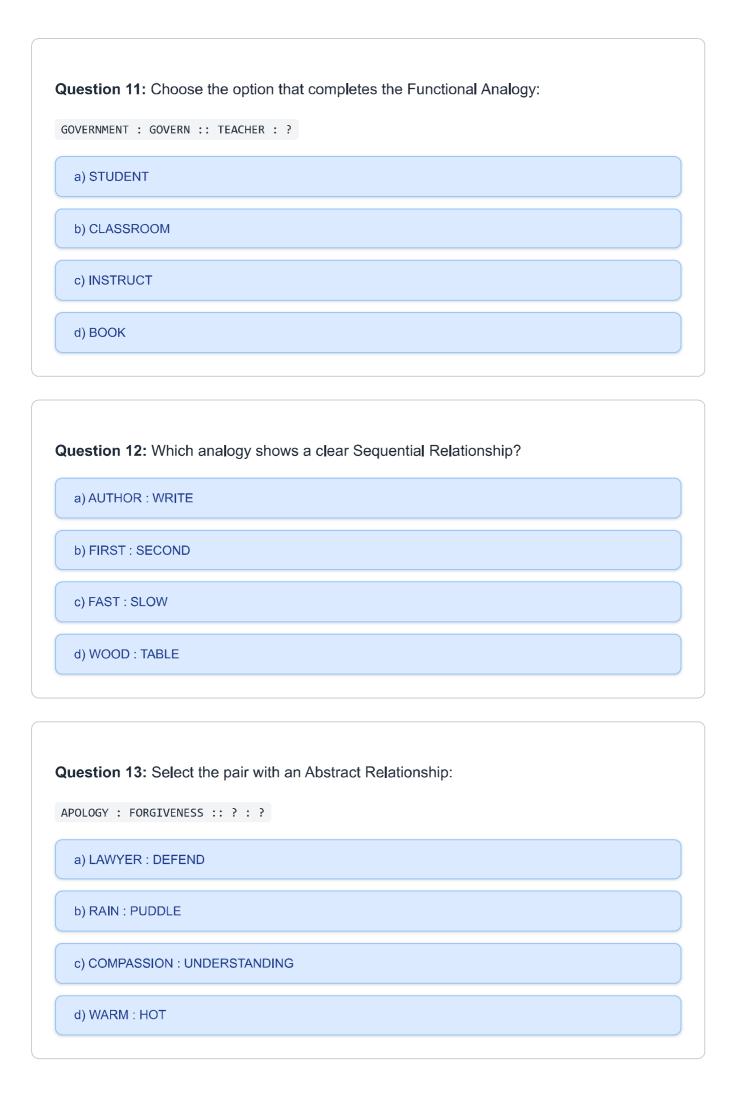
a) Functional Relationship

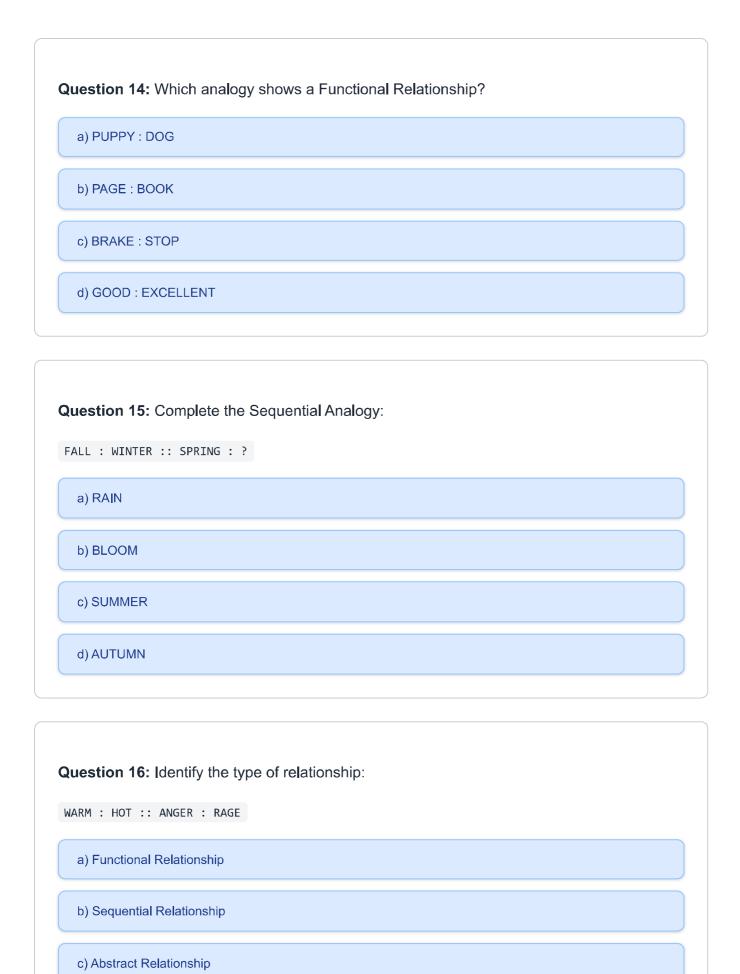
b) Sequential Relationship

c) Abstract Relationship

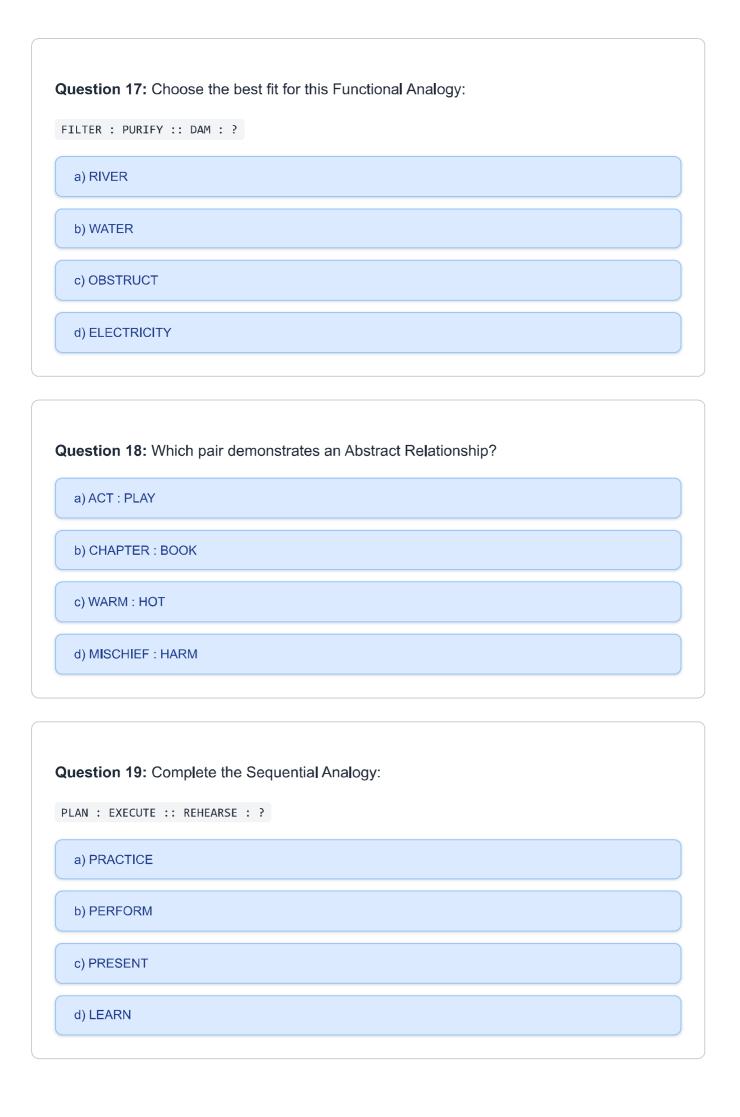
d) Antonym Relationship
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d) Object-Property Relationship



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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
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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 Paflant	

	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	3. 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	5. 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	

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	
Ex	xplanation: An architect uses a blueprint to plan a building; similarly, a chef uses a recipe to plan a d	lish.
2.	Which of the following best completes the analogy: Pupil: Teacher:: Employee:	(1 point)
	A. Customer	
	B. Manager	
	C. Colleague	
	D. Company	
Ex	xplanation: 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	
Ex	xplanation: A doctor performs a diagnosis; a mechanic performs a repair—both are core professiona	l tasks.
4.	Which of the following best completes the analogy: Question : Answer :: Problem :	(1 point)
	A. Math	
	B. Doubt	
	C. Solution	
	D. Difficulty	
Ex	xplanation: 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	

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	h.
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.	

(1 point)

11. A sculptor is to marble as a chef is to:

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

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	

A. Oven

	D. Fear	
Exp	planation: 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	
Exp	planation: 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	
Exp	planation: 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	
Exp	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	
Exp	planation: 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	

C. Sadness

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 conductor leads an orchestra; a director leads a film production.

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	
	D. rain: flood	
Exp	planation: 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	
_	planation: 'Justice' and 'fairness' are near-synonyms as abstract ideals; similarly, 'freedom' and 'liberty' onyms.	are near-
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	
Exp	planation: 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	
	planation: Fearlessness is a stronger/no-fear form compared with courage; ecstasy is a more intense for pared with delight.	rm
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	l.)		
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 rela	n: 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.			