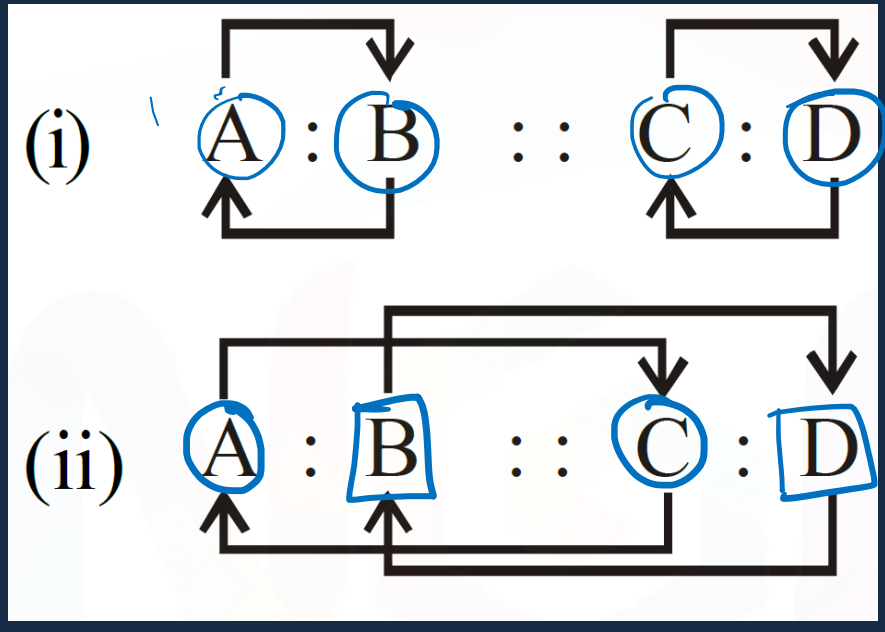
Analogy & Odd One Out

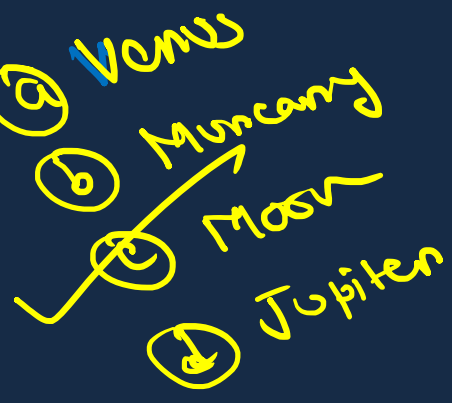
প্রাথমিক ধারনা

What is Analogy?

- Analogy means similarity. In this type of questions, two objects related in some way are given and third object is also given with four alternatives. You have to find out which one of the alternatives bears the same relation with the third objects as first and second objects are related.
- For Example –
  - Devotee : Temple and Patient : Hospital is a parallel pair of words because they have similar kind of relationship between them. As devotees go to temple; patients go to hospital.

The relationship of analogy can be established in two ways:





Types of Analogy

- Analogy can be categorized into following two types –

  1) Words Analogy (Meaningful Words)

  2) Letter Analogy (Meaningless Words)

  3) Number Analogy

  4) Mixed Analogy

8 : 64 :: 11 : 121

$(8)^2$ $(11)^2$

(Alpha-Numeric)

WORD ANALOGY

- In word analogy, candidates have to find the relationship between given words in a pair.

Synonymous Relationship

- The two words of the question pairs are similar in meaning and that relationship has to be found among the words given in the answer choice word pair.

- For Example –
  - Huge : Big
  - Slim : Thin

Ballot : Poll
Adhere : Observe
Bold : Adventurous
Blunt : Dull
Consent : Agree/Permit

Opposite Relationship

- If two given pairs are opposite in meaning to each other, similar kind of relationship has to chosen for the question pair from the given options.

- For Example –
  - Kinetic : Potential
  - Fat : Thin

Hot : Cold
Tall : short
Calm : Stormy
Cheap : dear
Classic : Unusual
Deprive : Renew / Restore

Cause and Effect

- Here if one word will be the cause then other will be its effect.

- For Example –
  - Fire : Death
  - Fasting : Starvation

Worker and Article Relationship

- Here the relationship is about the maker or producer with its production.

- For Example –
  - Writer : Novel/Book
  - Artist : Painting/Potrait

Potter : Tub
Cobler : Shoes
Carpenter : Furniture
Director : Movie
Musician : Song/Music

Worker and Tool Relationship

- Relationship is among a particular class of people and the tools used by them.

- For Example –
  - Student : Pen
  - DTP Operator : Computer

Painter : Brush
Cricketer : Bat / Ball
Barber : Scissors
Hunter : Gun

Tool and Object Relationship

- It describes the relationship between the tool and its corresponding object where it used.

- For Example –
  - Paint : Wall/Canvas
  - Knife : Vegetables/Meat

Scissors : Cloth
Saw : Wood
Pencil/Pen / Eraser : Paper

Utility Based Analogy

- In such type of analogy the 2nd word shows the purpose of the 1st word or vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - Pen : Writing
  - Mobile : Call

Food : Eating
Bed : Sleeping
Chair : Sitting

Finished Product & Raw Material

- In such type of analogy the 1st word is the raw material and 2nd word is the end product of that raw material and vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - Yarn : Fabric
  - Steel : Cycle

Milk : Curd
Flour : Bread
Grape : Wine
Fruit : Juice

Worker and Working Place

- In this type of analogy the 1st word represents a person of particular profession and 2nd word represents the working place of that person (1st word) and vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - Doctor : Hospital
  - Teacher : School

Clerk : Office
Cook : Kitchen
Professor : College
Farmer : Field

Function Based Analogy

- In such type of analogy, 2nd word describes the function of the 1st word.

- For Example –
  - Singer : Sings
  - Dancer : Dance

Performer to Related Action

- In such type of analogy, 2nd word describes the performance/work-done by person mentioned in the 1st word.

- Ex:
  - Burglar: Steal;
  - Arbitrator: Judge.

Topic Study

- 1st word is the study of the 2nd word (or vice-versa) in the analogy like this.

- For Example –
  - Birds : Ornithology
  - Weather : Climatologist

Earthquake : Seismology
Eggs : Zoology

Subject & Specialist Doctor

- In such type of analogy the 2nd word is the specialist of 1st word (subject) or vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - Heart : Cardiologist
  - Cancer : Oncologist

Skin : Dermatologist
Child : Pediatrician
Eye : Ophthalmologist
Brain : Nunologist

Country and Capital

- Here we establish the relationship based on the country and its capital name.

- For Example –
  - China : Beijing
  - Bangladesh : Dhaka

India : New Delhi
SriLanka : Colombo
Japan : Tokyo
Nepal : Kathmandu
Pakistan : Islamabad
USA : Washington DC
England/UK : London

Country and Currency

- Here we establish the relationship based on the country and the currency that used in that particular country.

- For Example –
  - Iran : Riyal
  - America : Dollar

India/Pak : Rupiah
Italy/ Comoro/France : Euro
UK : Pound Shilling
Russia : Rubel
China : Yuan
Japan : Yen

Country Name - Capital - Currency

Country	Capital	Currency
Mexico	Mexico city	Mexican peso
Cuba	Havana	Cuban peso
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican dollar
United States	Washington, D.C.	US dollar
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian dollar
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Argentine peso
Brazil	Brasilia	Brazilian real
Chile	Santiago	Chilean peso
Colombia	Bogota	Colombian peso
Venezuela	Caracas	Venezuelan bolivar
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghan afghani
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
Bhutan	Thimphu	Bhutanese ngultrum
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Combodian reil
China	Beijing	Renminbi (Yuan)

Country	Capital	Currency
Austria	Vienna	Euro
United Kingdom	London	Pound sterling
Belgium	Brussels	Euro
France	Paris	Euro
Germany	Berlin	Euro
Italy	Rome	Euro
Greece	Athens	Euro
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro
Vatican City	Vatican City	Euro
Russia	Moscow	Russian Ruble
India	New Delhi	Indian rupee
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Tehran	Iranian rial
Israel	Jerusalem	Israeli new shekel
Japan	Tokyo	Yen

State and Capital

- Here we establish the relationship based on the name of the state or the UT with its capital name.

- For Example –
  - Assam : Dispur
  - Lakshadweep : Kavaratti

WB : Kolkata
Sikkim : Gangtok
Kerala : Thiruvanthapuram
Karnataka : Bangalore
Andhrapradesh : Ammaravati
Telangana : Hyderabad
Punjab : Chandigarh
Gujarat : Gandhinagar

State – Capitals (list)

- Andhra Pradesh – Amaravati / Vizag
- Arunachal Pradesh – Itanagar
- Assam – Dispur
- Bihar – Patna
- Chhattisgarh – Raipur
- Goa – Panaji
- Gujarat – Gandhinagar
- Haryana – Chandigarh
- Himachal Pradesh – Shimla
- Jharkhand – Ranchi
- Karnataka – Bengaluru (Bangalooru)
- Kerala – Thiruvananthapuram
- Madhya Pradesh – Bhopal
- Maharashtra – Mumbai

State – Capitals (list)

- Manipur – Imphal
- Meghalaya – Shillong
- Mizoram – Aizawl
- Nagaland – Kohima
- Orissa – Bhubaneswar
- Punjab – Chandigarh
- Rajasthan – Jaipur
- Sikkim – Gangtok
- Tamil Nadu – Chennai
- Telangana – Hyderabad
- Tripura – Agartala
- Uttarakhand – Dehradun
- Uttar Pradesh – Lucknow
- West Bengal – Kolkata

Union Territories and National Capital Territory- Capitals (list)

- Andaman & Nicobar Islands – Port Blair
- Chandigarh – Chandigarh
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu – Silvassa
- Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi or NCT) – New Delhi
- Jammu & Kashmir – Srinagar
- Ladakh – Leh
- Lakshadweep – Kavaratti
- Puducherry – Puducherry

Quantity and Unit

- Here we establish the relationship between a quantity with the unit or symbol that used to measure it.

- For Example –
  - Current : Ampere
  - Mass : Gram

Distance : Mm / Cm / Km
Time : sec / min / hr

Quantity – Unit - Symbol

Physical Quantity	Unit	Symbol
• Length	Meter / Centimeter	M / cm
• Mass	Kilogram / Gram	Kg / gm
• Time	Second	s
• Electric Current	Ampere	A
• Thermodynamic Temperature	Kelvin	K
• Amount Of Substance	Mole	mol
• Luminous Intensity	Candela	cd

Instrument and Measurement

- We see in this type of analogy, the 1st word is the instrument to measure the 2nd word and vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - Hygrometer : Humidity
  - Ammeter : Electric current

Individual & Dwelling Place

- In such type of analogy 1st word is the individual & 2nd word is the dwelling place of that individual (1st word) and vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - Horse : Stable
  - Birds : Aviary

Bee : Apiary
Dog : Kennel
Monk : Monastery
Human : House

Individual & Group

- Second word is the group of 1st word (or vice-versa) in such type of analogy.

- For Example –
  - Cow : Herd
  - Fish : School/Shoal

Sheep → Flock
Grapes : Bunch
Singers : Chorus

Habit Based Analogy

- In this type of analogy 2nd word is the habit of 1st and vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - Cat : Omnivorous
  - Lion : Carnivorous

Adult and Young one

- In such type of analogy, the 1st word is the adult one and 2nd word is the young one of the 1st word or viceversa.

- For Example –
  - Sheep : Lamp
  - Cow : Calf

Human : Child
Dog : Puppy
Duck : Duckling

Gender Based Analogy

- In such type of analogy, one word is masculine and another word is feminine of it or It is a ‘male and female’ or ‘sex’ relationship.Ex:

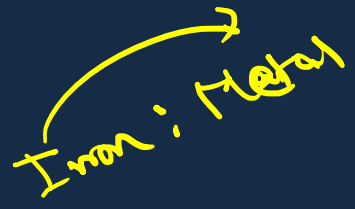
- For Example –
  - Man: Woman;
  - Bull: Cow;

Boy : Girl
Nephew : Niece
Duck : D rake

Classification Based Analogy

- This type of analogy is based on biological, physical, chemical or any other classification. In such problems the 1st word may be classified by the 2nd word and viceversa.

- For Example –
  - Oxygen : Gas
  - Bronze : Alloy



Word and Intensity

- In such type of analogy, 2nd word describes the intensity of the 1st word.

- For Example –
  - Battle: War
  - Error : Blunder

Part to Whole

- In such type of analogy, 2nd word describes the complete/superset of the 1st word.

- For Example –
  - Galaxy: Universe;
  - Paragraph: Essay.

Category/Type

- In such type of analogy, 2nd word describes the catagory of the 1st word.

- For Example –
  - Folk: Music;
  - Kalbelia: Dance

Symbolic Relationship

- In such type of analogy, the 1st word is the symbol of the 2nd word and vice-versa.

- For Example –
  - White : Peace
  - Green : Fertility

Red : Danger
Black : Sorrow

LETTER ANALOGY

- In this, candidate has to find out the relationship between given letters or group of letters.
- This is the type of Analogy Based on Letters (or Meaningless Words)

Case I : Forward alphabetical sequence

- EXAMPLE
- **CD : FG : : PQ : UV**
- Here, CD and FG are in the natural alphabetical sequence. Similarly, PQ & UV are in the natural alphabetical sequence.

Case II: Backward or Opposite alphabetical sequence

- EXAMPLE
- **DC : GF : : QP : VU**
- In fact this case is opposite of case I

Case III: Vowel – Consonant relation

- EXAMPLE
- **ATL : EVX : : IPR : ORS**
- Here, the 1st two words start with the 1st two vowels A & E and the next two words start with the next two vowels I & O. Last two letter of every word are consonants.

Case IV: Skip letter relation

- EXAMPLE
- **ABC : FGH : : IJK : NOP**
- Here, between ABC & FGH two letters skip and they are D & E. Similarly, between IJK & NOP two letters skip and they are L & M.

Case V: Jumbled letters relation

- EXAMPLE
- LAIN : NAIL : : EOVL : LOVE
- Here, the 1st term and 4th term exchanged there places, but 2nd and 3rd position remain at their position.

NUMBER ANALOGY

- There will be certain relationship among the first two numbers. We have to find that and accordingly solve the question.

Even and Odd numbers

- EXAMPLE:
- 84 : 51 : : 72 : 37
- (Here, 84 & 72 are even and 51 & 37 are odd numbers respectively)

Addition and subtraction of numbers.

- EXAMPLE:
- 234 : 9 : : 136 : 10
- (Here, 2 + 3 + 4 = 9 and 1 + 3 + 6 = 10)

Multiplication and Division of numbers

- EXAMPLE:
- 3 : 21 : : 5 : 35
- (Here, 3 × 7 = 21 and 5 × 7 = 35)

Squares & Cubes of numbers

- EXAMPLE:
- 4 : 16 : : 8 : 64
- (here, $4^2 = 16$ and $8^2 = 64$)

MIXED ANALOGY

- In this, candidate has to find out the relationship between the given group of letters and a number on one side.
- EXAMPLE:
- **AB : 12 : : CD : 34**
- Here,

(positional value) (positional vlaue)

অনুশীলনের প্রশ্ন

1. Psychology : Mind :: Ornithology : ?

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Coin
- (c) Mammal
- (d) Bird

2. Suggestion : Order :: Take : ?

- (a) Give
- (b) Snatch
- (c) Gain
- (d) Gift

3. Maximum : Excess :: Shy : ?

- (a) Pleasant
- (b) Conservative
- (c) Haphazard
- (d) Permanent

4. 169 : 13 :: 289 : ?

- (a) 19
- (b) 17
- (c) 27
- (d) 23

$(13)^2 = 169$

$(17)^2 = 289$

5. 122 : 170 :: 290 : ?

- (a) 362
- (b) 299
- (c) 315
- (d) 341

6. EGIK : WUSQ :: DFHJ : ?

- (a) XVTR
- (b) BDFH
- (c) ECGI
- (d) SQON

7. RED : EFS :: BLUE : ?

- (a) FVMC
- (b) DTKA
- (c) FUNC
- (d) GVND

8. Thread : Cloth :: Wire : ?

- (a) Rope
- (b) Mesh
- (c) Sieve
- (d) Telegraph

9. Scissors : Cloth :: ?

- (a) Stone : Grinder
- (b) Axe : Wood
- (c) Knife : Stone
- (d) Gun : Hunt

10. LJH : KKI : : CIA : ?

- (a) BJB
- (b) BBC
- (c) DBB
- (d) CBZ

Thank You