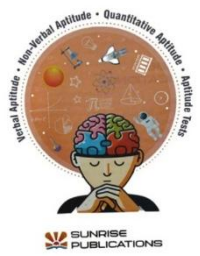


Learn



Aptitude skills

Analogy (Word-1)

PART A: VERBAL APTITUDE

Analogy (Words-1)

Analogy shows relationship between two similar things.

The relationship between the first and the second term is similar to that between the third and fourth term.

Example:

Land : Cow :: Pond : ?

- (a) Fish
- (b) Dog
- (c) Bear
- (d) Kitten

Answer: (a) Fish

Explanation:

A cow lives on land.

A fish lives in a pond.

So, *Land : Cow* is like *Pond : Fish*.

Tick (✓) the right choice.

1. Hockey : Stick :: Cricket : ?

- (a) Team
- (b) Bat
- (c) Ground
- (d) Ball

Correct Answer: (b) Bat

Why? (Steps/Logic)

Hockey is played with a stick.

Cricket is played with a bat.

So the relationship is **game : main equipment**.

Note:

Always try to see “*What is this used for?*” or “*Which thing is needed to play this game?*”

2. Book : Author :: Painting : ?

- (a) Artist
- (b) Brush
- (c) Colour
- (d) Soldier

Correct Answer: (a) Artist

Why? (Steps/Logic)

A book is created/written by an author.

A painting is created/made by an artist.

So the relationship is **creation : creator**.

Note:

If the first word is something made (book), the second word is usually the person who makes it (author).

3. Car : Road :: Boat : ?

- (a) Air
- (b) Dock
- (c) Water
- (d) Port

Correct Answer: (c) Water

Why? (Steps/Logic)

A car moves on the road.

A boat moves on water.

So the relationship is **vehicle : where it moves**.

Note:

Think: *"Where does this usually travel?"*

4. Pen : Writing :: Keyboard : ?

- (a) Playing
- (b) Typing
- (c) Reading
- (d) Singing

Correct Answer: (b) Typing

Why? (Steps/Logic)

A pen is used for writing.

A keyboard is used for typing.

So the relationship is **tool : its main action/use**.

Note:

Check which action is most closely connected to that object in daily life.

5. Doctor : Hospital :: Chef : ?

- (a) Kitchen
- (b) Post office
- (c) School
- (d) Ground

Correct Answer: (a) Kitchen

Why? (Steps/Logic)

A doctor usually works in a hospital.

A chef usually works in a kitchen.

So the relationship is **person : workplace**.

Note:

When you see a profession (doctor, chef, teacher), ask: *"Where does this person normally work?"*

6. Cat : Meow :: Dog : ?

- (a) Squeak
- (b) Purr
- (c) Hiss
- (d) Bark

Correct Answer: (d) Bark

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- A cat makes the sound "meow".

- A dog makes the sound "bark".

So the relationship is **animal : its sound**.

Note:

For such questions, remember common animal sounds:

- Cat → meow
- Dog → bark
- Cow → moo
- Lion → roar

General Tips / Suggestions for Analogy Questions

1. Identify the relationship first

- Is it tool–use, person–place, animal–sound, object–creator, vehicle–place etc.?

2. Say it in a sentence

- Example: “A doctor works in a hospital.”
- Then match the same sentence pattern: “A chef works in a kitchen.”

3. Eliminate wrong options

- Remove options that have no logical relation.
- If two seem close, choose the one that fits the pattern **exactly**.

4. Practice with your own examples

- Make your own pairs:
 - Teacher : School :: Doctor : ? (Hospital)
 - Bird : Sky :: Fish : ? (Water)

Analogy (Word-2)

Analogy (Words-2)

Analogy shows relationship between two similar things.

The relationship between the first and second pair should be the **same** as the relationship between the third and fourth.

Example:

Crow : Bird :: ?

- (a) Fish : Water
- (b) Cow : Mammal
- (c) Milk : Sugar
- (d) Egg : Hen

Answer: (b) Cow : Mammal

Explanation:

A crow is a type of bird.

A cow is a type of mammal.

So the pattern is “**thing : the group/type it belongs to**”.

Tick (✓) the right choice.

1. Fish : Swimming :: ?

- (a) Cat : Sleeping
- (b) Dog : Barking
- (c) Woodcutter : Eating
- (d) Bird : Flying

Correct Answer: (d) Bird : Flying

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- Fish is an animal and **swimming** is its usual action.
- Bird is an animal and **flying** is its usual action.

So the pattern is **animal : its common action**.

Note:

Ignore options that don't show a natural or special action (like “Eating” – all do that).

2. Skating : Rink :: ?

- (a) Cricket : Bat
- (b) Badminton : Court
- (c) Football : Goal
- (d) Hockey : Stick

Correct Answer: (b) Badminton : Court

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- Skating is done on a **rink** (place).
 - Badminton is played on a **court** (place).
- So the relationship is **game/sport : place where it is played**.

Note:

Check if the second word is a **place**, not an object (bat, stick, goal are not places).

3. Virat Kohli : Cricket :: ?

- (a) P.T. Usha : Football
- (b) Rohit Sharma : Hockey
- (c) Saina Nehwal : Badminton
- (d) Dhyanchand : Tennis

Correct Answer: (c) Saina Nehwal : Badminton

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- Virat Kohli is a famous player **of cricket**.
 - Saina Nehwal is a famous player **of badminton**.
- So the pattern is **sportsperson : their correct sport**.

Note:

Use your general knowledge of famous Indian players.

4. Student : Teacher :: ?

- (a) Patient : Doctor
- (b) Student : Class
- (c) Leader : Cap
- (d) Nurse : Medicine

Correct Answer: (a) Patient : Doctor

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- A student is guided/taught by a teacher.
 - A patient is treated/cared for by a doctor.
- So the relationship is **person who receives help : person who gives help/service**.

Note:

Look for pairs where the second person has a **role of helping or guiding** the first.

5. Eyes : See :: ?

- (a) Eyes : Blink
- (b) Water : Fish
- (c) Feel : Pride
- (d) Mind : Think

Correct Answer: (d) Mind : Think

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- Eyes are used to **see**.
 - Mind is used to **think**.
- So the pattern is **body part/organ : main function**.

Note:

Option (a) "Eyes : Blink" is an action but not the main purpose. The stronger relation is *Eyes* → *see*, *Mind* → *think*.

6. Pen : Ink :: ?

- (a) Pen : Paper
- (b) Pencil : Graphite

(c) Eraser : Sharpener

(d) Pencil : Eraser

Correct Answer: (b) Pencil : Graphite

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- A pen contains **ink** inside it.
 - A pencil contains **graphite** (the black lead) inside it.
- So the pattern is **writing tool : material inside used for writing**.

Note:

Pen–paper and pencil–eraser are related, but not “inside content” relations.

7. Alphabet : Letters :: ?

(a) Dusk : Days

(b) Calendar : Months

(c) Months : Season

(d) Calendar : Hours

Correct Answer: (b) Calendar : Months

Why? (Steps/Logic)

- An alphabet is **made up of** letters.
 - A calendar is **made up of** months.
- So the pattern is **whole : parts that make it up**.

Note:

Ask: “*What is this made of?*”

- Alphabet → letters
- Calendar → months

General Suggestions for Students

1. **First, find the relation in the example pair**
 - Is it **part–whole, tool–use, person–profession, place–activity, animal–action?**
2. **Make a simple sentence**
 - “A fish **does** swimming.”
 - “A bird **does** flying.”
3. **Eliminate clearly wrong options**
 - If the pattern is “game : place”, remove all pairs that are “game : object”.
4. **Use your common sense and GK**
 - For sports personalities, professions, animal actions, body parts etc.

Analogy (Letters-1)

Tick (✓) the right choice.

Analogy (Letters-1)

In these questions, the relationship between the first pair of letters must be the **same** as the relationship between the second pair.

1. G : I :: J : ?

(a) K

(b) L

(c) M

(d) N

Correct Answer: (b) L

Explanation (Steps):

- G → I
- G = 7th letter, I = 9th letter → +2

- J = 10th letter
- J + 2 = 12th letter = L

☞ Pattern: "Add 2 positions in the alphabet."

2. L : O :: Q : ?

- (a) P
- (b) R
- (c) S
- (d) T

Correct Answer: (d) T

Explanation:

- L = 12, O = 15 $\rightarrow +3$
- Q = 17
- $17 + 3 = 20 = \text{T}$

☞ Pattern: "Add 3 positions."

3. S : Q :: P : ?

- (a) L
- (b) N
- (c) O
- (d) Q

Correct Answer: (b) N

Explanation:

- S = 19, Q = 17 $\rightarrow -2$
- P = 16
- $16 - 2 = 14 = \text{N}$

☞ Pattern: "Subtract 2 positions."

4. D : W :: E : ?

- (a) V
- (b) U
- (c) T
- (d) S

Correct Answer: (a) V

Explanation:

Here they are using **mirror letters** (A–Z, B–Y, C–X, D–W, etc.).

- D \leftrightarrow W ($4 + 23 = 27$)
- For E (5), the mirror is the letter that gives 27 with it: $5 + 22 = 27 \rightarrow \text{V}$

☞ Pattern: "Opposite/mirror letter in A–Z."

5. KL : NO :: PQ : ?

- (a) RS
- (b) QS
- (c) ST
- (d) QR

Correct Answer: (c) ST

Explanation:

- K = 11 \rightarrow N = 14 (+3)
 - L = 12 \rightarrow O = 15 (+3)
- So add 3 to each letter in PQ:
- P = 16 \rightarrow 16 + 3 = 19 = S
 - Q = 17 \rightarrow 17 + 3 = 20 = T

So we get **ST**.

☞ Pattern: "Add 3 to both letters."

6. LM : P :: QR : ?

- (a) T
- (b) W
- (c) U
- (d) V

Correct Answer: (c) U

Explanation:

For LM \rightarrow P:

- L = 12, M = 13
- Result P = 16
- $12 + 4 = 16$ and $13 + 3 = 16$

So for QR:

- Q = 17 (+4 \rightarrow 21 = U)
- R = 18 (+3 \rightarrow 21 = U)

So answer is U.

☞ Pattern: "From first letter +4, or second letter +3 \rightarrow same result."

7. A : BD :: P : ?

- (a) QR
- (b) RS
- (c) PQ
- (d) QS

Correct Answer: (d) QS

Explanation:

- From A to BD:
 - B = A + 1
 - D = A + 3

For P:

- P + 1 = Q
- P + 3 = S

So we get QS.

☞ Pattern: "Form a pair with +1 and +3 from the first letter."

8. GH : JK :: MN : ?

- (a) EF
- (b) QR
- (c) OP
- (d) PQ

Correct Answer: (d) PQ

Explanation:

- G = 7 \rightarrow J = 10 (+3)
- H = 8 \rightarrow K = 11 (+3)

For MN:

- M = 13 \rightarrow +3 = 16 = P
- N = 14 \rightarrow +3 = 17 = Q

So we get PQ.

☞ Pattern: "Each letter is shifted +3."

9. ABC : F :: KLM : ?

- (a) S
- (b) R
- (c) P
- (d) Q

Correct Answer: (c) P

Explanation:

- In ABC, last letter = C (3rd letter).
 - F is 3 letters after C ($C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F$).
- So: **“Take last letter, then +3.”**
- For KLM:
- Last letter = M (13th).
 - $13 + 3 = 16 = \mathbf{P}$.
- ☞ Pattern: **“Last letter + 3.”**

10. G : HJK :: P : ?

- (a) STQ
- (b) QST
- (c) QTS
- (d) STU

Correct Answer: (b) QST

Explanation:

From G to HJK:

- $H = G + 1$
- $J = G + 3$
- $K = G + 4$

So for P:

- $P + 1 = Q$
- $P + 3 = S$
- $P + 4 = T$

So the group should be **QST**.

☞ Pattern: **“Make a 3-letter group using +1, +3, +4 from the first letter.”**

11. NOP : QR :: VWX : ?

- (a) YZ
- (b) ZY
- (c) WX
- (d) UV

Correct Answer: (a) YZ

Explanation:

From NOP to QR:

- $NOP = N, O, P$ (14,15,16)
- They drop N and take O, P.
- $O = 15 \rightarrow +2 = Q$ (17)
- $P = 16 \rightarrow +2 = R$ (18)

Now for VWX (22,23,24):

- Drop V
- $W = 23 \rightarrow +2 = 25 = Y$
- $X = 24 \rightarrow +2 = 26 = Z$

So we get **YZ**.

☞ Pattern: **“Drop first letter, then +2 to the other two.”**

12. NO : RQP :: GH : ?

- (a) LKJ
- (b) KJI
- (c) JIH
- (d) IJK

Correct Answer: (b) KJI

Explanation:

From NO to RQP:

- $N = 14$

- $R = 18 = 14 + 4$

Then they go backwards: $18, 17, 16 \rightarrow R, Q, P$

So for GH:

- $G = 7$
- $7 + 4 = 11 = K$

Then move backwards $11, 10, 9 \rightarrow K, J, I$

So we get **KJI**.

☞ Pattern:

1. Take first letter.
2. Add 4 for the first letter of the new group.
3. Then write two previous letters in reverse order.

General Notes / Suggestions for Letter Analogies

1. Write letter positions

- A=1, B=2, ... Z=26 helps a lot.

2. Check for + / - patterns

- See if letters are shifting by the **same number**.

3. Look at whole pair, not single letter

- Sometimes both letters move, sometimes one is dropped or added.

4. Common patterns in such questions

- Fixed shift (+2, +3, -2, etc.)
- Mirror letters (A-Z, B-Y, C-X...)
- Use of last letter of the group
- Forming new groups from one letter (+1, +3, etc.)

“Rest of the chapters will be added soon.”