

Solutions for Rumack's Preparation Workbook Language Section: 2.2

1. Quarrel is to brawl as

Analogy type 18: Degree. The correct answer is (E) drizzle is to downpour. The words 'quarrel' and 'brawl' are related because they are varying degrees of an argument. In the same way, 'drizzle' and 'downpour' are also varying degrees of precipitation.

2. Useful is to use as

Analogy type 5: Change in Form. The correct answer is (E), telling is to tell. The words 'useful' (adjective) and 'use' (verb) are related because of a change in form from adjective to verb. In the same way, 'telling' (adjective) and 'tell' (verb) are also changes in form from adjective to verb.

3. Hasten is to dawdle as

Analogy type 2: Antonyms. The correct answer is (E), ephemeral is to permanent. The words 'hasten' and 'dawdle' are related because they are antonyms. In the same way, 'ephemeral' and 'permanent' are also antonyms.

4. Grilled is to guild as

Analogy type 3: Rhymes. The correct answer is (D), decline is to benign. The words 'grilled' and 'guild' are related because they rhyme. In the same way, 'decline' and 'benign' also rhyme.

5. Collide is to confide as

Analogy type 3: Rhymes. The correct answer is (B), debt is to fret. The words 'collide' and 'confide' are related because they rhyme. In the same way, 'debt' and 'fret' also rhyme.

6. Sell is to cell as

Analogy type 4: Homophones. The correct answer is (C), faze is to phase. The words 'sell' and 'cell' are related because they are homophones. In the same way, 'faze' and 'phase' are also homophones.

7. Pillage is to plunder as

Analogy type 1: Synonyms. The correct answer is (D) accrue is to accumulate. The words 'pillage' and 'plunder' are related because they are synonyms. In the same way, 'accrue' and 'accumulate' are also synonyms.

8. Young is to youngster as

Analogy type 5: Change in Form. The correct answer is (C), yearly is to year. The words 'young' (adjective) and 'youngster' (noun) are related because of a change in form from adjective to noun. In the same way, 'yearly' (adjective) and 'year' (noun) are also changes in form from adjective to noun.

9. Sedentary is to active as

Analogy type 2: Antonyms. The correct answer is (D) knowledge is to ignorance. The words 'sedentary' and 'active' are related because they are antonyms. In the same way, 'knowledge' and 'ignorance' are also antonyms.

10. Teen is to tween as

Analogy type 17: Ordering or Sequence. The correct answer is (A), graduate is to student. The words 'teen' and 'tween' are related because they are sequential words used to describe age. In the same way, 'graduate' and 'student' are also sequential words used to describe levels of education.

11. Education is to university as

Analogy type 6: Class and Example. The correct answer is (D), play is to A Midsummer Night's Dream. The words 'education' (class) and 'university' (example) are related because university is an example of a different type of education one might receive. In the same way, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is also an example of a play.

12. Carton is to egg as

Analogy type 12: Part and Whole. The correct answer is (B), nest is to hornet. The words 'carton' (whole) and 'egg' (part) are related because egg is a part of the carton (whole). In the same way, 'nest' and 'hornet' are also an example of a whole (nest), and a part (hornet).

13. Metaphor is to simile as

Analogy type 7: Same Class. The correct answer is (A), octagon is to rhombus. The words 'metaphor' and 'simile' are related because they are both a part of the same class (figurative language). In the same way, 'octagon' and 'rhombus' are also examples of the same class (shapes).

14. Bar is to line as

Analogy type 7: Same class. The correct answer is (D), multiplication is to subtraction. The words 'bar' and 'line' are related because they both describe a type of graph (same class). In the same way, 'multiplication' and 'subtraction' are also examples of the same class of mathematical operations.

15. Accumulate is to hoarder as

Analogy type 14: Action and Performer. The correct answer is (E), mediate is to counselor. The words 'accumulate' and 'hoarder' are related because a hoarder (performer) accumulates (action). In the same way, 'mediate' (action) and 'counselor' (performer) are also examples of an action and a performer.

16. Apps is to iPhone as

Analogy type 8: Object and Location. The correct answer is (D), homework is to backpack. The words 'apps' and 'iPhone' are related because one word is the object (apps) and the other word is the location of that object (iPhone). In the same way, 'homework' (object) and 'backpack' (location) are also words describing an object, and the location where you would find that object.

17. Enlighten is to philosophy as

Analogy type 9: Object and Function. The correct answer is (D), educate is to teacher. The relationship between 'enlighten' (function) and 'philosophy' (object) is philosophy is the object and its function is to enlighten. In the same way, 'teacher' (object) and 'educate' (function) are also examples of object and function.

18. Rice is to grain as

Analogy type 6: Class and Example. The correct answer is (E), farfalle is to pasta. The relationship between 'rice' (example) and 'grain' (class) is grain is a class of crop and rice is an example of that crop. In the same way, 'farfalle' (example) and pasta (class) are also examples of class and example as 'farfalle' is an example of the food 'pasta.'

19. Taste is to tongue as

Analogy type 9: Object and Function. The correct answer is (D), measure is to ruler. The relationship between 'taste' (function) and 'tongue' (object) is tongue is the object and its function is to taste. In the same way, measure (function) is to ruler (object) is also an example of object and function as a ruler is an object with the function of measuring.

20. Parking lot is to car as

Analogy type 8: Object and Location. The correct answer is (A), Paris is to Eiffel Tower. The relationship between 'parking lot' and 'car' is a parking lot (location) is where you find a car (object). In the same way, 'Paris is to Eiffel Tower' is also an example of object and location because Paris is the location where one would find the Eiffel Tower (an object).

21. Lion is to carnivorous as

Analogy type 10: Object and Description. The correct answer is (C), virus is to contagious. The relationship between 'lion' (object) and 'carnivorous' (description) is lion, the object, is carnivorous, the description. In the same way, 'virus is to contagious' is also an example of object and description because a virus (object) is contagious (description).

22. Desk is to chalkboard as

Analogy type 13: Part and Part. The correct answer is (A), refrigerator is to counter. The relationship between 'desk' and 'chalkboard' is they are both parts of a classroom. In the same way, 'refrigerator' and 'counter' are also both parts of a kitchen.

23. Loom is to weaver as

Analogy type 11: Worker and Tool. The correct answer is (C), notepad is to journalist. The relationship between 'loom' (tool) and 'weaver' (worker) is a weaver is a worker and the loom is the weaver's tool. In the same way, 'notepad is to journalist' is also an example of worker and tool because the notepad is the tool of a journalist (worker).

24. Dolphin is to pod as

Analogy type 12: Part and Whole. The correct answer is (A), crow is to murder. The relationship between 'dolphin' (part) and 'pod' (whole) is a dolphin is part of a pod (the whole). In the same way, 'crow is to murder' is also an example of part and whole because the word murder is used to describe a group of crows.

25. Raft is to buoyant as

Analogy type 10: Object and Description. The correct answer is (B) survivor is to haggard. The words 'raft' and 'buoyant' are related because a raft (the object) is buoyant (description). In the same way, 'survivor is to haggard' is also an example of object and description because a survivor (the object) is haggard (description).

26. Mast is to sail as

Analogy type 13: Part and Part. The correct answer is (B) kernel. The words 'mast' and 'sail' are related because they are both parts of a boat. In the same way, 'cob is to kernel' is also an example of part and part because a 'cob' and 'kernel' are both parts of an ear of corn.

27. Lawyer is to litigate as

Analogy type 14: Action and Performer. The correct answer is (D), artist is to create. The relationship between 'lawyer' (performer) and 'litigate' (action) is lawyer is the performer and litigate is the action performed by the lawyer. In the same way, 'artist is to create' is also an example of action and performer because an artist (the performer) creates (the action).

28. Improvise is to skit as

Analogy type 15: Action and Location. The correct answer is (C) wade is to pond. The words 'improvise' (action) and 'skit' (location) are related because the action of improvising is located within a skit. In the same way, 'wade is to pond' is also an example of action and location because the action of wading would be located in a pond.

29. Cave is to spelunk as

Analogy type 15: Action and Location. The correct answer is (A), auditorium is to assemble. The relationship between 'cave' (location) and 'spelunk' (action) is the cave is the location where spelunking takes place. In the same way, 'auditorium is to assemble' is also an example of action and location because the action of assembling would take place in an auditorium (the location).

30. Whisk is to baker as

Analogy type 11: Worker and Tool. The correct answer is (A), hoe is to gardener. The relationship between 'whisk' and 'baker' is a baker (the worker) uses a whisk (the tool). In the same way, 'hoe is to gardener' is also an example of worker and tool because a gardener (the worker) uses a hoe (the tool).