

LEVEL 3

WORD ANALOGIES

for Vocabulary
Development

Differentiated Printables & Task Card Format
Google Forms Format • PowerPoint Lesson

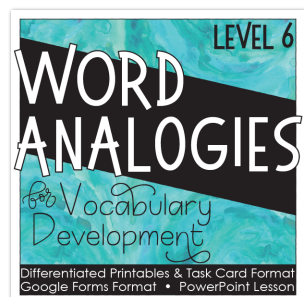
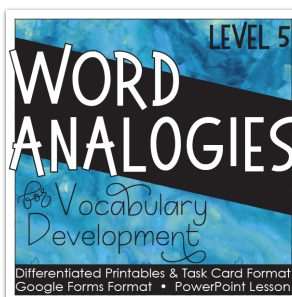
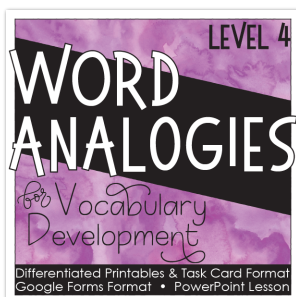
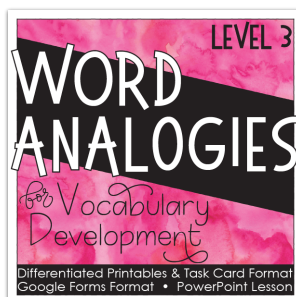
WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

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Want to differentiate even more?!

Check out my Upper Elementary Word Analogies Bundle.



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WORD ANALOGIES

for Vocabulary Development

Why should I use word analogies with my students?

Word analogies are one of the most effective ways to build vocabulary while simultaneously developing critical thinking skills. Unlike vocabulary activities that require students to memorize word definitions, word analogies develop a deep understanding of a word meaning by exploring the relationships between words. When students form logical connections between words, they create a mental network of ideas, which deepens understanding and increases retention. While solving word analogies, students are contextualizing the words as they search for word relationships.

When students work with analogies, they...

- expand and deepen their vocabulary.
- understand the relationships between ideas and words.
- recognize and understand multiple-meaning words.
- think critically and apply logical reasoning.
- learn to decipher word meanings based on context.
- build a network of understanding that improves retention and aids future learning.

What is included in this resource?

This resource is PACKED with materials that will allow you to effectively use word analogies with your students. You will be provided with tools to break down word analogies in a scaffolded manner so that your students are successful from the very beginning. There are several versions of the materials included which will allow you to perfectly differentiate to meet the needs of your students.

- **Instructional PowerPoint:** To be used for introducing word analogies and strategies to solve them
- **150 word analogies:** These have been expertly crafted using Tier Two words. Tier Two words for this level are approximately at a third-grade level. Note: There are no grade level labels (you will only see "Level 3") on these materials, which means you can use them with any grade. These word analogies are organized in 15 sets of 10 (10 analogies per set).
- **Leveled Printables:** The included printables are provided in four different formats to allow you to deliver the exact level of support your students need.
- **Task Cards:** The analogies are also provided in task card format.
- **Google Classroom Version:** Each of the 15 sets is available as a Google Form quiz for those teachers using Google Classroom/Google Drive.
- **Teaching Notes:** Tips, tricks, and instructional rationale are provided for every component.

WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

RESOURCE OVERVIEW

Instructional PowerPoint

14-slide PowerPoint thoroughly explains word analogies and teaches students how to solve them

What is a WORD ANALOGY?

CAT : MEOWS

- a) cow : grazes
- b) animal : grows
- c) dog : barks
- d) chirps : bird

A word analogy is a pair of key words and 4 other words. You must choose the word that is most like the key words.

How do you solve a WORD ANALOGY?

NS

azes
grows
barks

To begin solving a word analogy, make up a simple sentence that shows the relationship between the key words:



Let's build some BRIDGE SENTENCES

Build a bridge sentence for the key words.

CAT : WHISKERS

A cat has whiskers.

SMALL : LARGE

Small is the opposite of large.

PENCIL : WRITE

A pencil is used to write.

Let's REVERSE the BRIDGE SENTENCES

Reverse the order of the key words.

A cat has whiskers.
Whiskers are on a cat.
Small is the opposite of large.
Large is the opposite of small.
A pencil is used to write.
You can write with a pencil.

Building a BRIDGE SENTENCE

A bridge crosses over a river to join two lands. A bridge sentence connects two words based on their meanings and how they relate to each other.

7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

1. Antonym/Synonym

large : small ::
soft : hard

large is an **antonym** for small.

7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

2. Characteristic

sweet : sugar ::
hot : fire

sweet is a **characteristic** of sugar.
hot is a **characteristic** of fire.

7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

4. Lack/Without

ugly : beauty ::
cold : warmth

Something ugly **lacks** beauty.
Something cold **lacks** warmth.

7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

5. Type/Kind

apple : fruit ::

pool : water

is a **type** of fruit.

is a **type** of water.

7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

6. Part-to-Whole

letter : word ::
finger : hand

A letter is **part** of a word ::
A finger is **part** of a hand

7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

7. Function/Purpose

scissors : cut ::
pen : write

The **purpose** of scissors is to cut ::
The **purpose** of a pen is to write

Solving WORD ANALOGIES Using Bridge Sentences

KNIFE : CUT A knife is used to cut.

a) baby : cry > A baby is used to cry.
b) baby : work > A baby is not used to do anything.

c) rain : rain > A storm is used to rain.
d) rain : rain > A storm is used to rain. This does not match the key words' bridge sentence.

e) shovel : dig > A shovel is used to dig.
f) shovel : dig > A shovel is used to dig. This has a strong connection to the key words, but let's check all before deciding.

7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

3. Degree

awful : bad ::
great : good

Something awful is **very** bad ::
Something great is **very** good

WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

RESOURCE OVERVIEW

Four Different Versions of Student Printables.

VERSION 1 This format offers students the most support and is perfect for beginners or struggling students. Key-words bridge sentences and answer bridge sentence frames are provided to assist students.

Level 3, Set 1

Name. **ANSWER KEY**

Date. _____ Class. _____

WORD ANALOGIES

6. NUT : SHELL ::

- (A) peel : band
- (B) picture : frame
- (C) tree : bark
- (D) paint : wall

Relationship/Type:

Other

7. BRUSH : PAINT ::

- (A) bike : pedal
- (B) dog : guard
- (C) cook : stove
- (D) pen : write

Relationship/Type:

Function/Purpose

8. EASY : DIFFICULT ::

- (A) hot : warm
- (B) tall : short
- (C) old : heavy
- (D) kind : nice

Relationship/Type:

Antonyms

9. PAGE : BOOK ::

- (A) hand : finger
- (B) piano : key
- (C) sock : shoe
- (D) toe : foot

Relationship/Type:

Part/Whole

10. DUCK : QUACK ::

- (A) croak : frog
- (B) owl : hoot
- (C) chirps : squirrel
- (D) horse : roar

Relationship/Type:

Other

Level 3, Set 1

WORD ANALOGIES

1. SPANISH : LANGUAGE ::

- (A) planet : Mars
- (B) star : earth
- (C) broccoli : vegetable
- (D) beverage : tea

Relationship/Type:

Type/Kind

2. CARROT : ORANGE ::

- (A) lettuce : green
- (B) red : strawberry
- (C) apple : grape
- (D) yellow : blue

Relationship/Type:

Characteristic

3. CRUEL : MEAN ::

- (A) late : early
- (B) common : small
- (C) hot : warm
- (D) easy : calm

Relationship/Type:

Degree

4. CAREFREE : WORRIES ::

- (A) sad : happiness
- (B) painful : hurt
- (C) common : joy
- (D) dangerous : love

Relationship/Type:

Lack

5. BIRD : NEST ::

- (A) cat : tail
- (B) horse : barn
- (C) foot : person
- (D) wing : bird

Relationship/Type:

Other

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Spanish is a type of language.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Broccoli is a type of vegetable.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of a carrot is that it is orange.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of (a) lettuce is that it is green.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Something cruel is very mean.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Something hot is very warm.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Someone who is carefree lacks worries.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Someone who is sad lacks happiness.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A bird sleeps/rests in a nest.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A horse sleeps/rests in a barn.

Bridge sentences for the key words are provided.

Bridge sentence frames for the answers are provided.

★ There are 15 sets of printables, and each set contains 10 different types of analogies.

“Other” types of analogies express a variety of relationships and allow students to stretch their thinking beyond the seven common types of analogies. Each set includes three of these “other” types of analogies.

WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

RESOURCE OVERVIEW

Four Different Versions of Student Printables.

VERSION 2 This format offers less support than Version 1 by only providing the bridge sentence for the key words. Students will write their own answer bridge sentences.

Level 3, Set 1

Name. ANSWER KEY

Date. Class.

WORD ANALOGIES

1. SPANISH : LANGUAGE

- Ⓐ planet : moon
- Ⓑ star : earth
- Ⓒ broccoli : vegetable
- Ⓓ beverage : drink

Relationship/Type: _____

Type/Kind: _____

2. CARROT : ORANGE

- Ⓐ lettuce : green
- Ⓑ red : strawberry
- Ⓒ apple : grape
- Ⓓ yellow : blue

Relationship/Type: _____

Characteristic: _____

3. CRUEL : MEAN

- Ⓐ late : early
- Ⓑ common : simple
- Ⓒ hot : warm
- Ⓓ easy : calm

Relationship/Type: _____

Degree: _____

4. CAREFREE : WORRY

- Ⓐ sad : happy
- Ⓑ painful : hurt
- Ⓒ common : simple
- Ⓓ dangerous : safe

Relationship/Type: _____

Lack: _____

5. BIRD : NEST ::

- Ⓐ cat : tail
- Ⓑ horse : barn
- Ⓒ foot : person
- Ⓓ wing : bird

Relationship/Type: _____

Other: _____

Level 3, Set 1

Name. ANSWER KEY

Date. Class.

WORD ANALOGIES

6. NUT : SHELL ::

- Ⓐ peel : banana
- Ⓑ picture : frame
- Ⓒ tree : bark
- Ⓓ paint : wall

Relationship/Type: _____

Other: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A nut is covered by a shell.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A tree is covered with bark.

7. BRUSH : PAINT ::

- Ⓐ bike : pedal
- Ⓑ dog : guard
- Ⓒ cook : stove
- Ⓓ pen : write

Relationship/Type: _____

Function/Purpose: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The function of a brush is to paint.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

The function of a pen is to write.

8. EASY : DIFFICULT ::

- Ⓐ hot : warm
- Ⓑ tall : short
- Ⓒ old : heavy
- Ⓓ kind : nice

Relationship/Type: _____

Antonyms: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Easy is an antonym for difficult.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Tall is an antonym for short.

9. PAGE : BOOK ::

- Ⓐ hand : finger
- Ⓑ piano : key
- Ⓒ sock : shoe
- Ⓓ toe : foot

Relationship/Type: _____

Part/Whole: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A page is a part of a book.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A toe is a part of a foot.

10. DUCK : QUACK ::

- Ⓐ croak : frog
- Ⓑ owl : hoot
- Ⓒ chirps : squawk
- Ⓓ horse : roar

Relationship/Type: _____

Other: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The sound a duck makes is quack.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

The sound an owl makes is hoot.

Bridge sentences for the key words are provided.

Students can then write a bridge sentence for the answer.

To smoothly transition students from Version 1 to Version 2, you can combine both. Print page one of Version 1 (problems 1-5) on one side of the paper, and then print page two of Version 2 (problems 6-10) on the reverse side.

Students will identify or explain the type of relationship between the words.

WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

RESOURCE OVERVIEW

Four Different Versions of Student Printables.

VERSION 3 This format offers less support than Versions 1 and 2. It is best for students who have some experience with analogies. Students will write their own key-words bridge sentences and answer bridge sentences.

Space is provided for students to write their own Key-words bridge sentences.

Level 3, Set 1

Name. ANSWER KEY

Date. Class.

WORD ANALOGIES

1. SPANISH : LANGUAGE

- A planet : Mars
- B star : earth
- C broccoli : vegetable
- D beverage : drink

Relationship/Type:

Type/Kind

2. CARROT : ORANGE

- A lettuce : green
- B red : strawberry
- C apple : green
- D yellow : blue

Relationship/Type:

Characteristic

3. CRUEL : MEAN

- A late : early
- B common : strange
- C hot : warm
- D easy : calm

Relationship/Type:

Degree

4. CAREFREE : WORRY

- A sad : happy
- B painful : hurt
- C common : rare
- D dangerous : safe

Relationship/Type:

Lack

5. BIRD : NEST ::

- A cat : tail
- B horse : barrel
- C foot : person
- D wing : bird

Relationship/Type:

Other

Level 3, Set 1

Name. ANSWER KEY

Date. Class.

WORD ANALOGIES

6. NUT : SHELL ::

- A peel : banana
- B picture : frame
- C tree : bark
- D paint : wall

Relationship/Type:

Other

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A nut is covered by a shell.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A tree is covered with bark.

7. BRUSH : PAINT ::

- A bike : pedal
- B dog : guard
- C cook : stove
- D pen : write

Relationship/Type:

Function/Purpose

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The function of a brush is to paint.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

The function of a pen is to write.

8. EASY : DIFFICULT ::

- A hot : warm
- B tall : short
- C old : heavy
- D kind : nice

Relationship/Type:

Antonyms

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Easy is an antonym for difficult.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Tall is an antonym for short.

9. PAGE : BOOK ::

- A hand : finger
- B piano : key
- C sock : shoe
- D toe : foot

Relationship/Type:

Part/Whole

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A page is a part of a book.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A toe is a part of a foot.

10. DUCK : QUACK ::

- A croak : frog
- B owl : hoot
- C chirps : squawk
- D horse : roar

Relationship/Type:

Other

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The sound a duck makes is quack.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

The sound an owl makes is hoot.

Students can then write a bridge sentence for the answer.

To smoothly transition students from Version 2 to Version 3, you can combine both. Print page one of Version 2 (problems 1-5) on one side of the paper, and then print page two of Version 3 (problems 6-10) on the reverse side.

Students will identify or explain the type of relationship between the words.

WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

RESOURCE OVERVIEW

Four Different Versions of Student Printables.

VERSION 4 This format the least supportive and is best for students who have experience with analogies. There is no space for writing bridge sentences so all 10 analogies fit on a single page.

Level 3, Set 1		Name. <u>ANSWER KEY</u>
WORD ANALOGIES		Date. <u>Class.</u>
1. SPANISH : LANGUAGE :: ☐ A planet : Mars ☐ B star : earth ☒ C broccoli : vegetable ☐ D beverage : tea Relationship/Type: _____ Type/Kind	6. NUT : SHELL :: ☐ A peel : banana ☐ B picture : frame ☒ C tree : bark ☐ D paint : wall Relationship/Type: _____ Other	
2. CARROT : ORANGE :: ☒ A lettuce : green ☐ B red : strawberry ☐ C apple : grape ☐ D yellow : blue Relationship/Type: _____ Characteristic	7. BRUSH : PAINT :: ☐ A bike : pedal ☐ B dog : guard ☐ C cook : stove ☒ D pen : write Relationship/Type: _____ Function/Purpose	
3. CRUEL : MEAN :: ☐ A late : early ☐ B common : small ☒ C hot : warm ☐ D easy : calm Relationship/Type: _____ Degree	8. EASY : DIFFICULT :: ☐ A hot : warm ☒ B tall : short ☐ C old : heavy ☐ D kind : nice Relationship/Type: _____ Antonyms	
4. CAREFREE : WORRIES :: ☒ A sad : happiness ☐ B painful : hurt ☐ C common : joy ☐ D dangerous : love Relationship/Type: _____ Lack	9. PAGE : BOOK :: ☐ A hand : finger ☐ B piano : key ☐ C sock : shoe ☒ D toe : foot Relationship/Type: _____ Part/Whole	
5. BIRD : NEST :: ☐ A cat : tail ☒ B horse : barn ☐ C foot : person ☐ D wing : bird Relationship/Type: _____ Other	10. DUCK : QUACK :: ☐ A croak : frog ☒ B owl : hoot ☐ C chirps : squawk ☐ D horse : roar Relationship/Type: _____ Other	

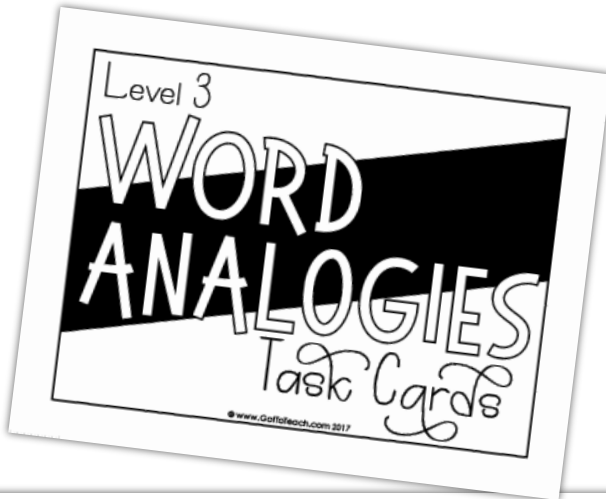
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Students will identify or explain the type of relationship between the words.

WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

RESOURCE OVERVIEW

TASK CARD FORMAT The 150 analogies are also provided in task card format. There are 15 sets of task cards, and each set contains 10 different analogies.



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Level # _____

Task Card Answer Sheet

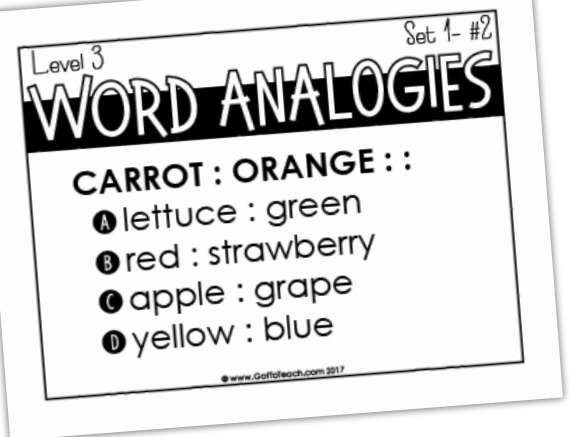
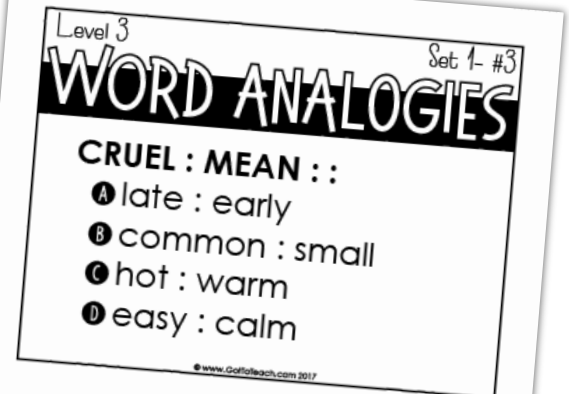
WORD ANALOGIES

Set 1		Set 2		Set 3		Set 4		Set 5	
1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D
2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D
3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D
4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D
5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D
6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D
7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D
8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D
9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D
10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D

Set 6		Set 7		Set 8		Set 9		Set 10	
1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D
2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D
3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D
4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D
5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D
6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D
7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D
8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D
9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D
10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D

Set 11		Set 12		Set 13		Set 14		Set 15	
1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D	1	A B C D
2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D	2	A B C D
3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D	3	A B C D
4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D	4	A B C D
5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D	5	A B C D
6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D	6	A B C D
7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D	7	A B C D
8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D	8	A B C D
9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D	9	A B C D
10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D	10	A B C D

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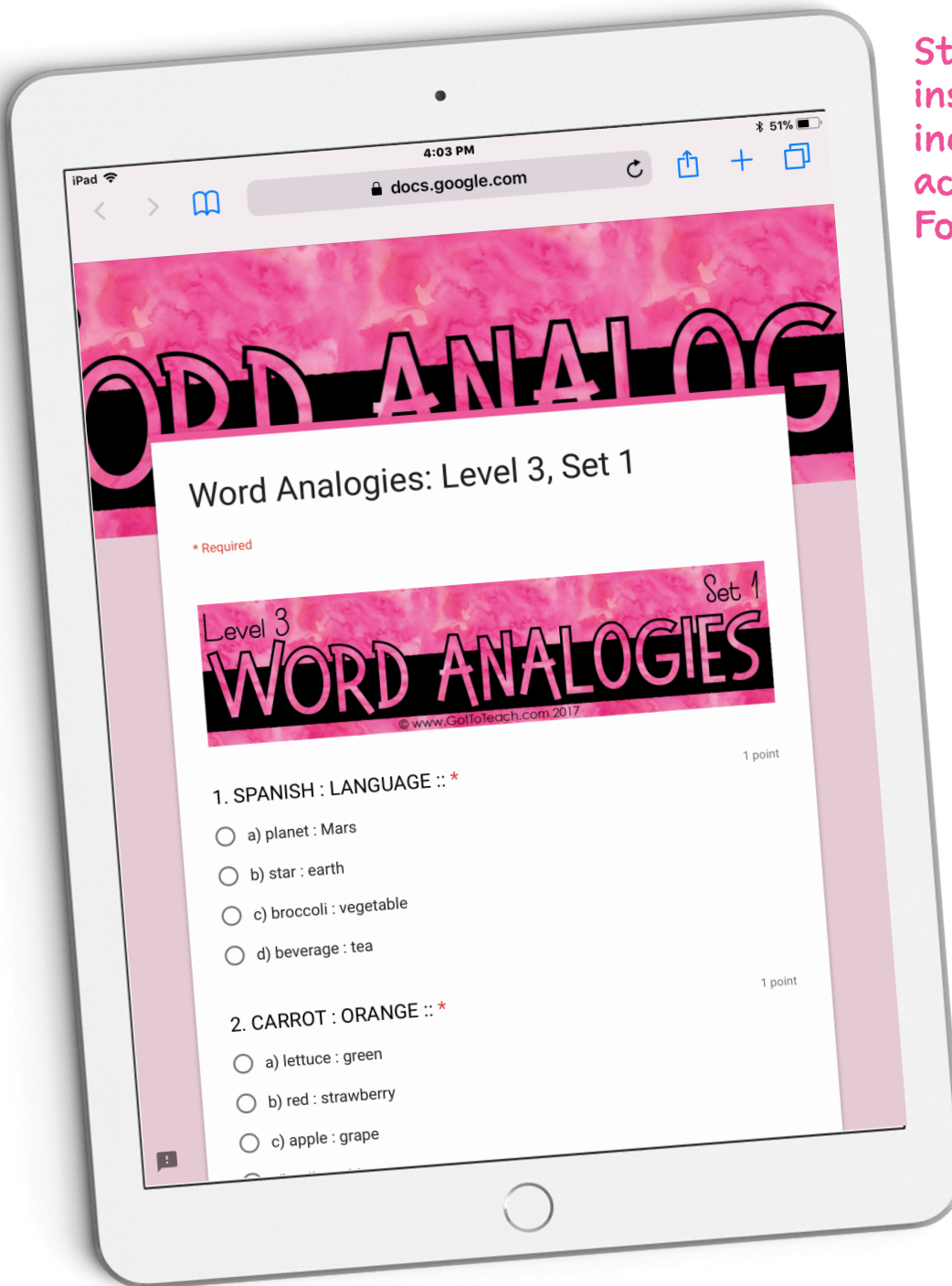
An answer sheet is included so students can record their answers.

WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

RESOURCE OVERVIEW

GOOGLE FORM QUIZ Do you prefer paperless resources? All 15 analogy sets are provided in a digital version for you to use with Google Classroom or Google Drive. You will receive 15 "force copy" links that will take you to the Google sheets files. Once you have these files, you can access the Live Forms (the quizzes) and assign them your students. Google will do the grading for you!

Step-by-step instructions are included for accessing the Google Forms Quizzes.



WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

TIPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Use the included PowerPoint to introduce word analogies to your students. You may want to have your students write their own bridge sentences for slide 4, before showing them the examples that are provided.
- Since the key words in an analogy can be transposed (KNIFE : CUT or CUT : KNIFE), students must also be taught how to write a "reverse" bridge sentence. Slide 5 of the PowerPoints provides examples. This may be something you want your students to practice as well.
- Bridge sentences allow the students to provide context to the words in order to determine their relationship. They do not need to be "perfect" sentences, and it is okay if they sound a bit awkward (e.g. A **characteristic** of the sun is that it is hot).

- Bridge sentences can vary.

*The **function** of a knife is to cut. -and- A knife is **used to** cut.*

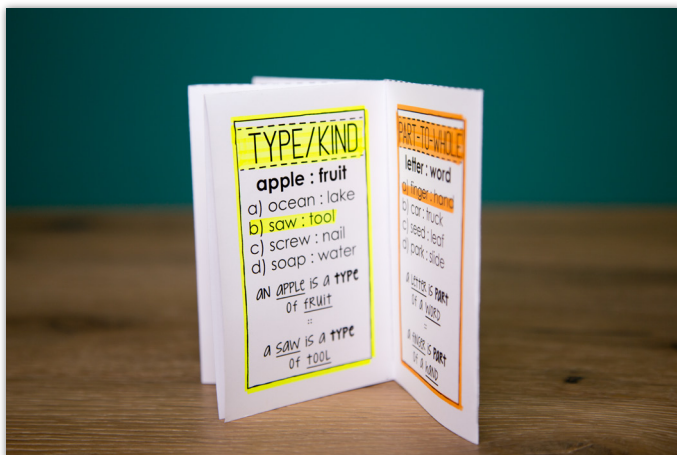
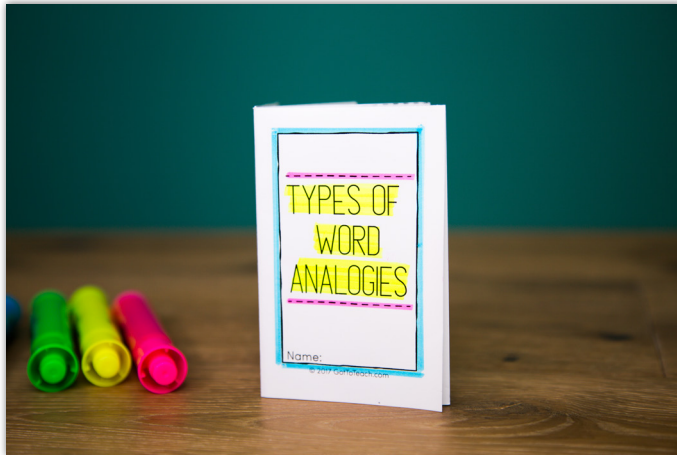
Both of the preceding sentences are acceptable as they express the same relationship.

- If two answers seem correct in an analogy, that is a signal that the bridge sentence used to solve it may need to be tweaked a bit. This will often be the case when the relationship between the key words is a little more complex than originally perceived. Remind students that they are looking for the "best" match and to revisit their key-word bridge sentence.
- Each set of analogies consist of 10 analogies. Seven of these analogies are based on the seven different types outlined in the PowerPoint (*Antonym/Synonym, Characteristic, Degree, Lack/Without, Type/Kind, Part/Whole, and Function/Purpose*).
- The remaining three analogies in each set are categorized as "other." These analogies express a variety of other relationships and allow students to stretch their thinking beyond the seven common types of analogies. Some examples of "other" relationships are homophones, spelling and grammar, cause and effect, sound and actions, places... etc. Slide 14 provides a few examples of such analogies.
- To smoothly transition students from Version 1 to Version 2 of the printables, you can combine both. Print page one of Version 1 (problems 1-5) on one side of the paper, and then print page two of Version 2 (problems 6-10) on the reverse side. You can also do this when transitioning students from Version 2 to Version 3.
- Provide students with opportunities to discuss and explain the various relationships between words within the analogies, like what you see on slide 6 of the PowerPoint. When students discuss why and why not certain word pairs match the key words, they are contextualizing the words in a meaningful way.

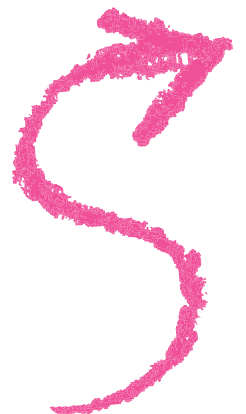
WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

TYPES OF WORD ANALOGIES MINI-BOOK

Once students have been introduced to the seven types of analogies, they can use this mini-book as a reference resource. Students can keep these handy when working on their analogies.



Mini-book
printable is on the
following page.
The students will
cut on the dotted
lines and fold on
the gray lines.



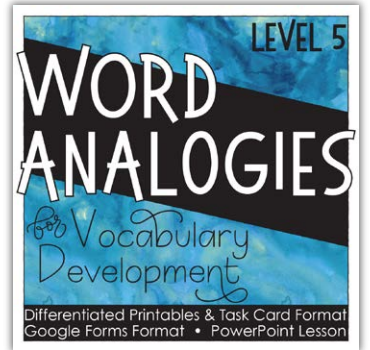
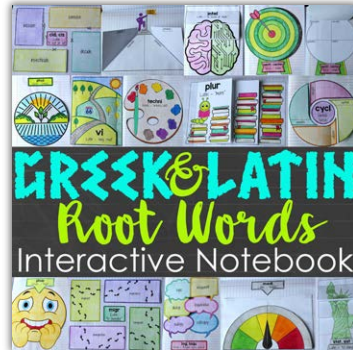
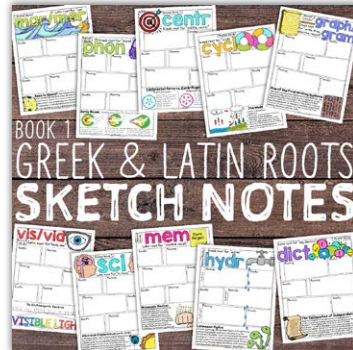
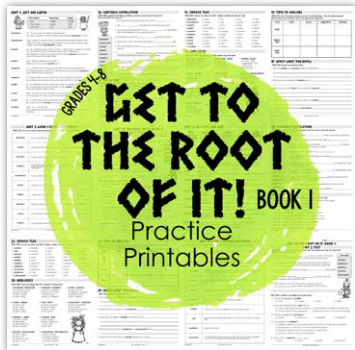


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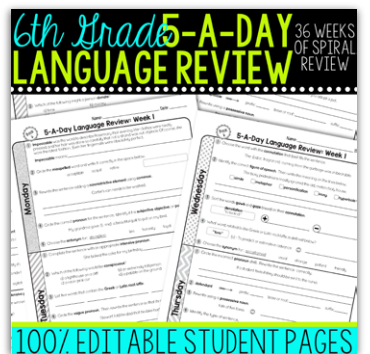
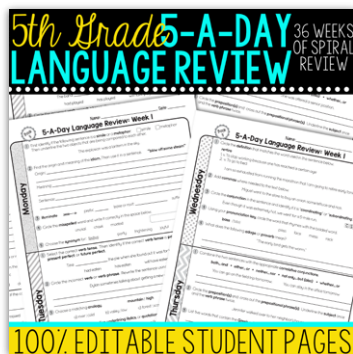
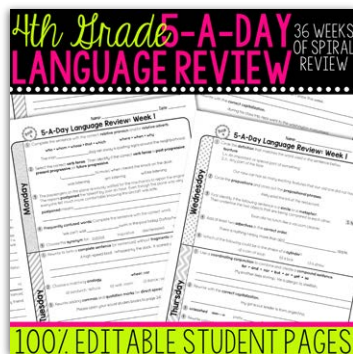
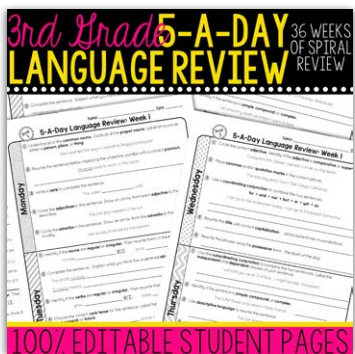


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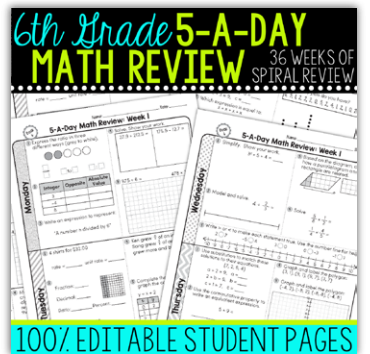
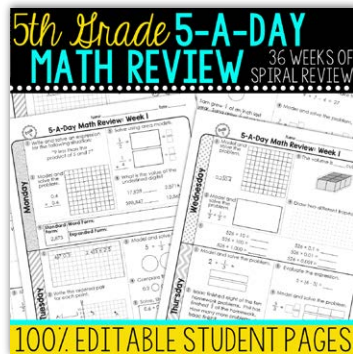
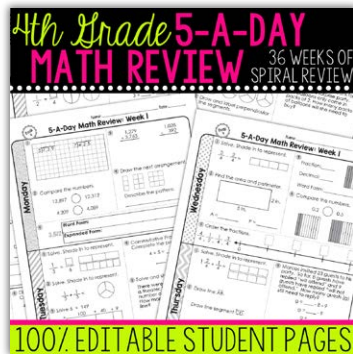
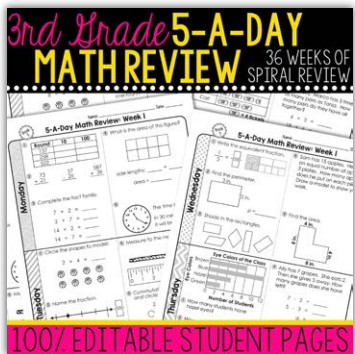
VOCABULARY RESOURCES



DAILY LANGUAGE REVIEWS (GRADES 3-8)



DAILY MATH REVIEWS (GRADES 3-6)



HANDS-ON MATH TILES

