

LEVEL 7

# WORD ANALOGIES

for Vocabulary  
Development

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

# 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 seventh-grade level.  
Note: There are no grade level labels (you will only see "Level 7") 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.

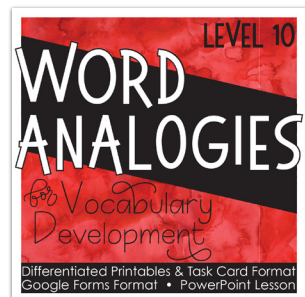
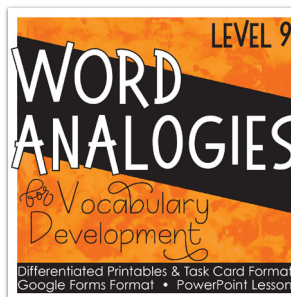
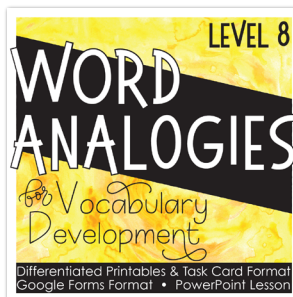
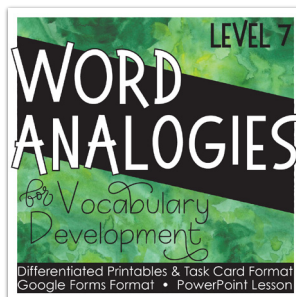
# WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

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Want to differentiate even more?!

Check out my Middle School Word Analogies Bundle.



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# 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?

##### FORK : UTENSIL

- a) spoon : sip
- b) flannel : fabric
- c) hammer : steel
- d) flower : lily

A word analogy is a pair of words that are related in a certain way. You must find the pair of words that are related in the same way.

#### How do you solve a WORD ANALOGY?

##### UTENSIL

sip  
fabric  
steel

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:

**IMMENSE : LARGE** Something immense is very large.

**OVEN : APPLIANCE** An oven is a type of appliance.

**DRILL : BORE** A drill is used to bore.

#### Let's REVERSE the BRIDGE SENTENCES

Reverse the order of the key words.  
Something immense is very large.  
Something very large is immense.  
An oven is a type of appliance.  
A type of appliance is an oven.  
A drill is used to bore.  
To bore you can use a drill.

#### Building a BRIDGE SENTENCE

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

A bridge sentence should be short and to the point.

#### 7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

##### 1. Antonym/Synonym

detest : love ::

tender : harsh

detest is an **antonym** for love.

#### 7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

##### 2. Characteristic

onion : garlic ::

pullible : fool

An onion is a **characteristic** of garlic.  
A pullible is a **characteristic** of a fool.

#### 7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

##### 4. Lack/Without

extinct : life ::

calm : panic

Something extinct **lacks** life.

Something calm **lacks** panic.

#### 7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

##### 5. Type/Kind

organ : cell

type of

a type of

#### 7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

##### 6. Part-to-Whole

rung : ladder ::

blade : fan

A rung is **part** of a ladder ::

A blade is **part** of a fan

#### 7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

##### 7. Function/Purpose

comedy : amuse ::

wrench : twist

The **function** of comedy is to amuse ::

The **function** of a wrench is to twist

#### 7 Common Types of WORD ANALOGIES

##### 3. Degree

exact : accurate ::

vile : bad

Something exact is **very** accurate ::

Something vile is **very** bad

# 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 7, Set 1

Name: ANSWER KEY

Date:            Class:           

## WORD ANALOGIES

#### 6. RELISH : ENJOY

- Ⓐ dislike : despise
- Ⓑ leave : ignore
- cherish : care
- Ⓓ listen : see

Relationship/Type:

Degree

#### 7. SPELUNKER : CAVE

- Ⓐ mountain : climb
- diver : shipwreck
- Ⓒ scientist : archaeologist
- Ⓓ historian : past

Relationship/Type:

Other

#### 8. STRICT : PERMISSIVE

- Ⓐ dramatic : timid
- Ⓑ studious : judgmental
- Ⓒ frequent : common
- scarce : abundant

Relationship/Type:

Antonym

#### 9. ELEPHANT : LION

- Ⓐ eel : waddle
- Ⓑ mouse : hop
- Ⓒ scurries : rat
- moth : flutter

Relationship/Type:

Other

#### 10. ERRATIC : PREDICTABLE

- Ⓐ unique : determined
- Ⓑ determined : plain
- Ⓒ plain : ordinary
- childish : mature

Relationship/Type:

Lack

Level 7, Set 1

## WORD ANALOGIES

Name: ANSWER KEY

Date:            Class:           

#### 1. ANTAGONIST : OPPOSITIONAL ::

- inventor : innovative
- Ⓑ producer : courageous
- Ⓒ translator : simple
- Ⓓ artisan : gawky

Relationship/Type:

Characteristic

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of an antagonist is that she is oppositional.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of a(n) inventor is that she is innovative.

#### 2. SKEWER : PIERCE ::

- Ⓐ mend : thread
- Ⓑ cork : sink
- Ⓒ hold : anchor
- predator : hunt

Relationship/Type:

Function/Purpose

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The function of a skewer is to  Pierce.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

The function of a(n) predator is to hunt.

#### 3. TILE : MOSAIC ::

- Ⓐ picture : paint
- Ⓑ brush : bristle
- lobe : ear
- Ⓓ glass : tin

Relationship/Type:

Part/Whole

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A tile is a part of a mosaic.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A(n) lobe is a part of a(n) ear.

#### 4. ENCORE : AFTER ::

- Ⓐ during : intermission
- prelude : before
- Ⓒ first : second
- Ⓓ ovation : standing

Relationship/Type:

Other

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

An encore takes place after.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A(n) prelude takes place before.

#### 5. CUMULUS : CLOUD ::

- Ⓐ thread : spool
- scarf : accessory
- Ⓒ vest : jacket
- Ⓓ horizon : sunset

Relationship/Type:

Type/Kind

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Cumulus is a type of cloud.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A scarf is a type of accessory.

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 7, Set 1

Name: ANSWER KEY

Date: Class:

## WORD ANALOGIES

#### 6. RELISH : ENJOY

- Ⓐ dislike : despise
- Ⓑ leave : ignore
- Ⓒ cherish : care
- Ⓓ listen : see

Relationship/

Degree

#### 7. SPELUNKER : CAVE

- Ⓐ mountain : hill
- Ⓑ diver : shipwreck
- Ⓒ scientist : archaeologist
- Ⓓ historian : past

Relationship/

Other

#### 8. STRICT : PERMISSIVE

- Ⓐ dramatic : funny
- Ⓑ studious : judgmental
- Ⓒ frequent : common
- Ⓓ scarce : abundant

Relationship/

Antonym

#### 9. ELEPHANT : LION

- Ⓐ eel : waddler
- Ⓑ mouse : hog
- Ⓒ scurries : rattles
- Ⓓ moth : flutter

Relationship/

Other

#### 10. ERRATIC : PREDICTABLE

- Ⓐ unique : determined
- Ⓑ determined : plain
- Ⓒ plain : ordinary
- Ⓓ childish : mature

Relationship/

Look

Level 7, Set 1

Name: ANSWER KEY

Date: Class:

## WORD ANALOGIES

#### 1. ANTAGONIST : OPPOSITIONAL ::

- Ⓐ inventor : innovative
- Ⓑ producer : courageous
- Ⓒ translator : simple
- Ⓓ artisan : gawky

Relationship/Type:

Characteristic

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of an antagonist is that she is oppositional.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of an inventor is that she is innovative.

#### 2. SKEWER : PIERCE ::

- Ⓐ mend : thread
- Ⓑ cork : sink
- Ⓒ hold : anchor
- Ⓓ predator : hunt

Relationship/Type:

Function/Purpose

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The function of a skewer is to pierce.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

The function of a predator is to hunt.

#### 3. TILE : MOSAIC ::

- Ⓐ picture : paint
- Ⓑ brush : bristle
- Ⓒ lobe : ear
- Ⓓ glass : tin

Relationship/Type:

Part/Whole

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A tile is a part of a mosaic.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A lobe is a part of an ear.

#### 4. ENCORE : AFTER ::

- Ⓐ during : intermission
- Ⓑ prelude : before
- Ⓒ first : second
- Ⓓ ovation : standing

Relationship/Type:

Other

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

An encore takes place after.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A prelude takes place before.

#### 5. CUMULUS : CLOUD ::

- Ⓐ thread : spool
- Ⓑ scarf : accessory
- Ⓒ vest : jacket
- Ⓓ horizon : sunset

Relationship/Type:

Type/Kind

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Cumulus is a type of cloud.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A scarf is a type of accessory.

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 and 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 7, Set 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ANSWER KEY

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## WORD ANALOGIES

#### 6. RELISH : ENJOY

- Ⓐ dislike : despise
- Ⓑ leave : ignore
- Ⓒ cherish : care
- Ⓓ listen : see

Relationship/Type:

Degree

#### 7. SPELUNKER : CAVE

- Ⓐ mountain : climb
- Ⓑ diver : shipwreck
- Ⓒ scientist : archaeologist
- Ⓓ historian : past

Relationship/Type:

Other

#### 8. STRICT : PERMISSIVE

- Ⓐ dramatic : funny
- Ⓑ studious : judgmental
- Ⓒ frequent : common
- Ⓓ scarce : abundant

Relationship/Type:

Antonym

#### 9. ELEPHANT : LION

- Ⓐ eel : waddle
- Ⓑ mouse : hop
- Ⓒ scurries : rat
- Ⓓ moth : flutter

Relationship/Type:

Other

#### 10. ERRATIC : PREDICTABLE

- Ⓐ unique : determined
- Ⓑ determined : plain
- Ⓒ plain : ordinary
- Ⓓ childish : mature

Relationship/Type:

Look

Level 7, Set 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ANSWER KEY

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## WORD ANALOGIES

#### 1. ANTAGONIST : OPPOSITIONAL ::

- Ⓐ inventor : innovative
- Ⓑ producer : courageous
- Ⓒ translator : simple
- Ⓓ artisan : gawky

Relationship/Type:

Characteristic

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of an antagonist is that she is oppositional.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of an inventor is that she is innovative.

#### 2. SKEWER : PIERCE ::

- Ⓐ mend : thread
- Ⓑ cork : sink
- Ⓒ hold : anchor
- Ⓓ predator : hunt

Relationship/Type:

Function/Purpose

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The function of a skewer is to pierce.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

The function of a predator is to hunt.

#### 3. TILE : MOSAIC ::

- Ⓐ picture : paint
- Ⓑ brush : bristle
- Ⓒ lobe : ear
- Ⓓ glass : tin

Relationship/Type:

Part/Whole

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A tile is a part of a mosaic.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A lobe is a part of an ear.

#### 4. ENCORE : AFTER ::

- Ⓐ during : intermission
- Ⓑ prelude : before
- Ⓒ first : second
- Ⓓ ovation : standing

Relationship/Type:

Other

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

An encore takes place after.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A prelude takes place before.

#### 5. CUMULUS : CLOUD ::

- Ⓐ thread : spool
- Ⓑ scarf : accessory
- Ⓒ vest : jacket
- Ⓓ horizon : sunset

Relationship/Type:

Type/Kind

#### Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A cumulus is a type of cloud.

#### Answer Bridge Sentence:

A scarf is a type of accessory.

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 7, Set 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Name: _____ | ANSWER KEY   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| WORD ANALOGIES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Date: _____ | Class: _____ |
| <b>1. ANTAGONIST : OPPOSITIONAL ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A inventor : innovative<br><input type="radio"/> B producer : courageous<br><input type="radio"/> C translator : simple<br><input type="radio"/> D artisan : gawky<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Characteristic _____ | <b>6. RELISH : ENJOY ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A dislike : despise<br><input type="radio"/> B leave : ignore<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> C cherish : care<br><input type="radio"/> D listen : see<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Degree _____                          |             |              |
| <b>2. SKEWER : PIERCE ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A mend : thread<br><input type="radio"/> B cork : sink<br><input type="radio"/> C hold : anchor<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> D predator : hunt<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Function/Purpose _____                      | <b>7. SPELUNKER : CAVE ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A mountain : hiker<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> B diver : shipwreck<br><input type="radio"/> C scientist : art<br><input type="radio"/> D historian : physics<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Other _____               |             |              |
| <b>3. TILE : MOSAIC ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A picture : paint<br><input type="radio"/> B brush : bristle<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> C lobe : ear<br><input type="radio"/> D glass : tin<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Part/Whole _____                               | <b>8. STRICT : PERMISSIVE ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A dramatic : horrific<br><input type="radio"/> B studious : judgmental<br><input type="radio"/> C frequent : constant<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> D scarce : abundant<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Antonym _____ |             |              |
| <b>4. ENCORE : AFTER ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A during : intermission<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> B prelude : before<br><input type="radio"/> C first : second<br><input type="radio"/> D ovation : standing<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Other _____                 | <b>9. ELEPHANT : LUMBERS ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A eel : waddles<br><input type="radio"/> B mouse : hops<br><input type="radio"/> C scurries : rat<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> D moth : flutters<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Other _____                          |             |              |
| <b>5. CUMULUS : CLOUD ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A thread : spool<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> B scarf : accessory<br><input type="radio"/> C vest : jacket<br><input type="radio"/> D horizon : sunset<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Type/Kind _____                     | <b>10. ERRATIC : PREDICTABILITY ::</b><br><input type="radio"/> A unique : depth<br><input type="radio"/> B determined : drive<br><input type="radio"/> C plain : ordinary<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> D childish : maturity<br>Relationship/Type: _____<br>Lack _____       |             |              |

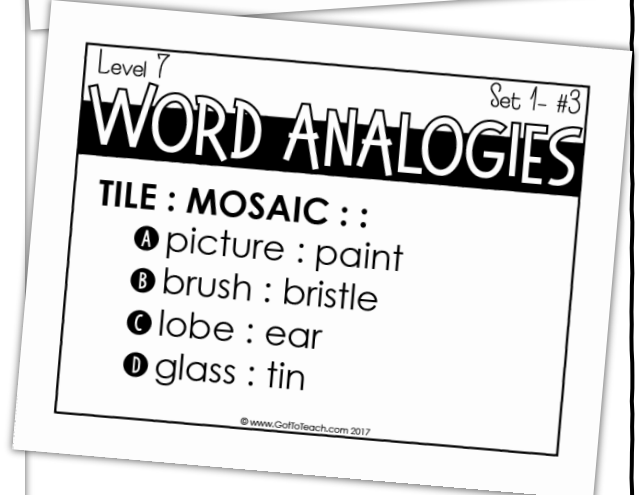
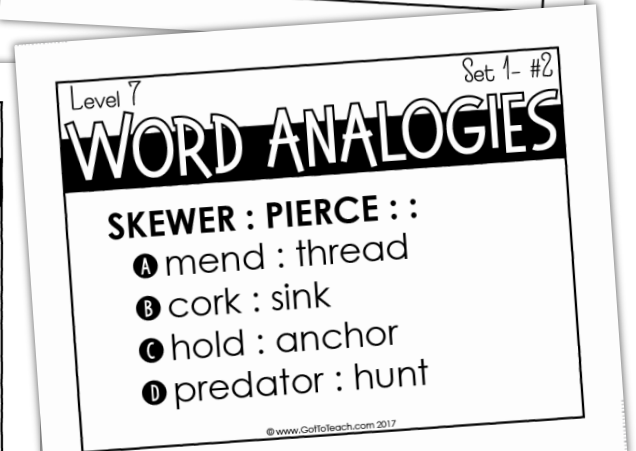
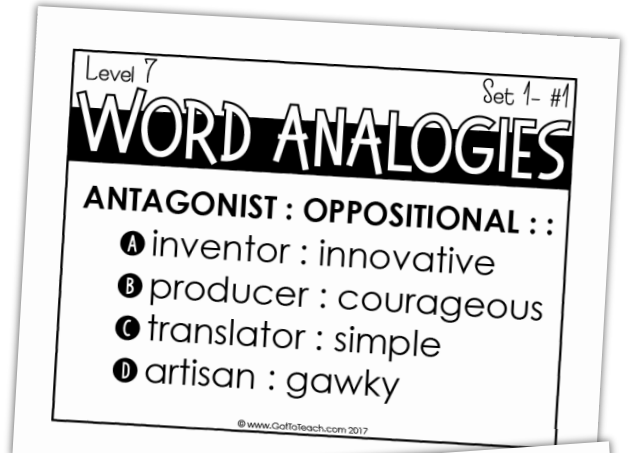
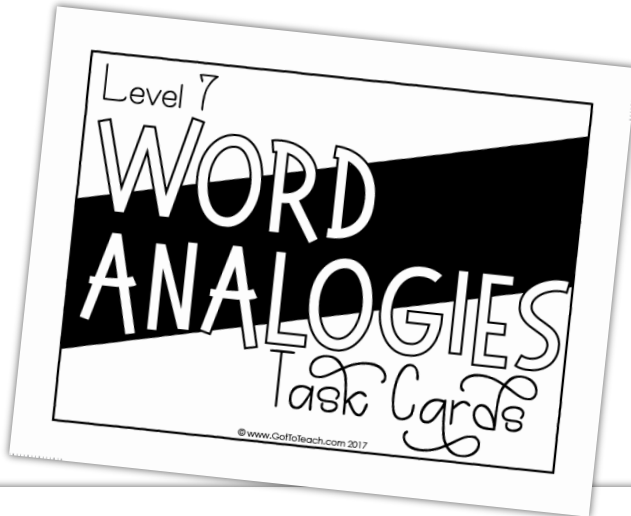
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Students will identify or explain the type of relationship between the words.

# 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 7 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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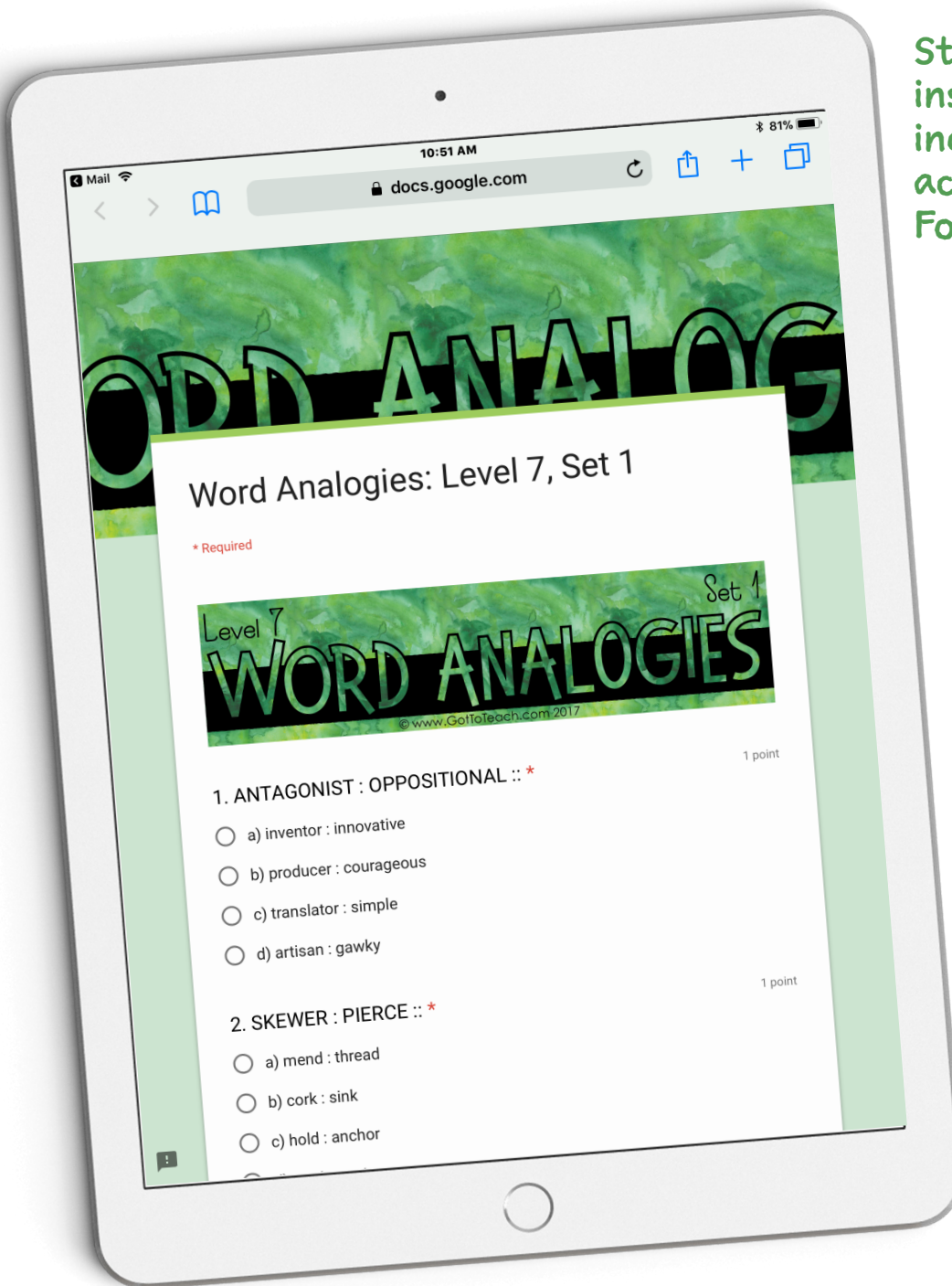
An answer sheet is included so students can record their answers.

# 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

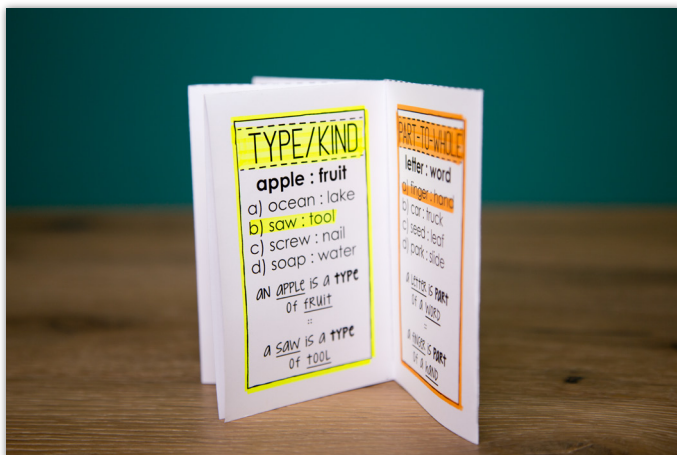
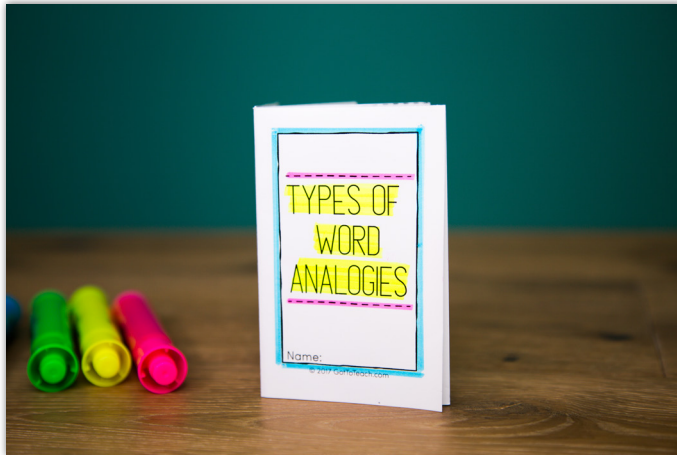
## TIPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 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.

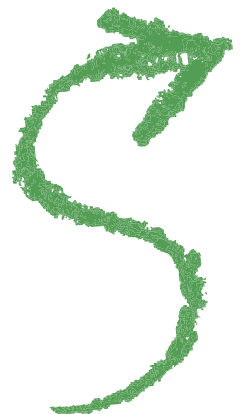
# WORD ANALOGIES Vocabulary Development

## 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.



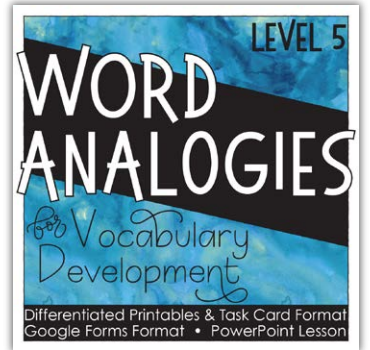
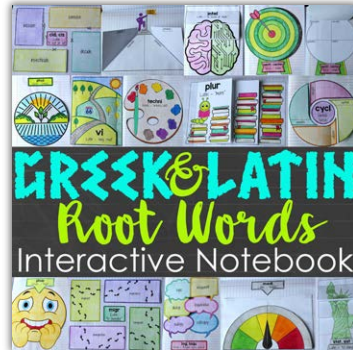
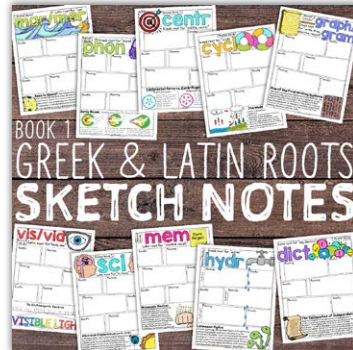
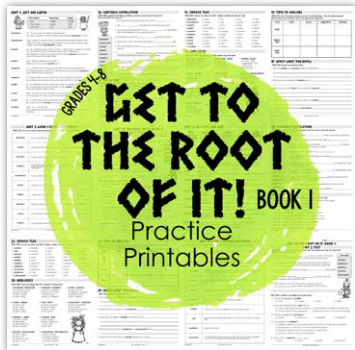


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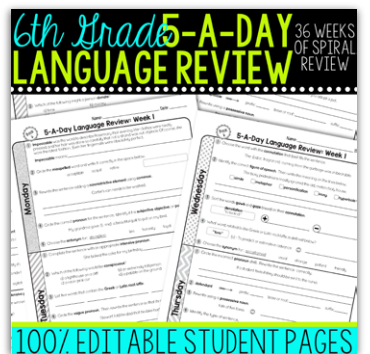
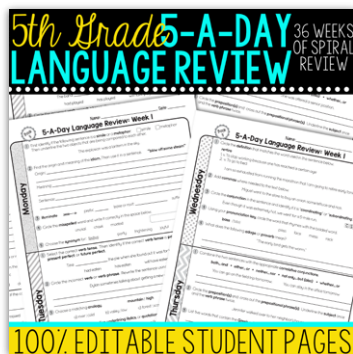
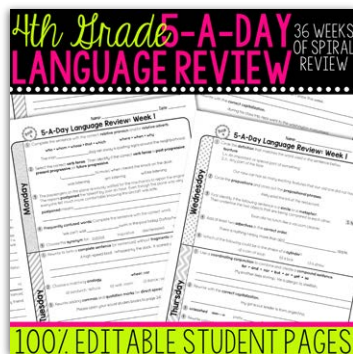
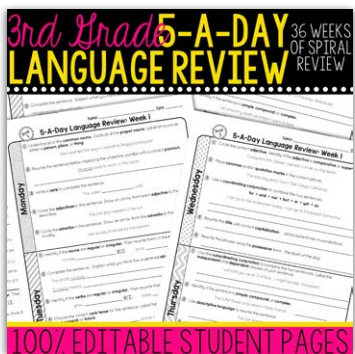


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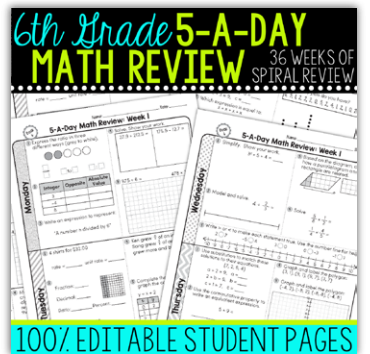
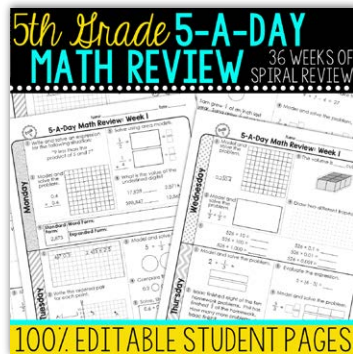
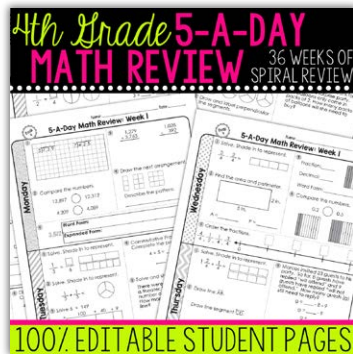
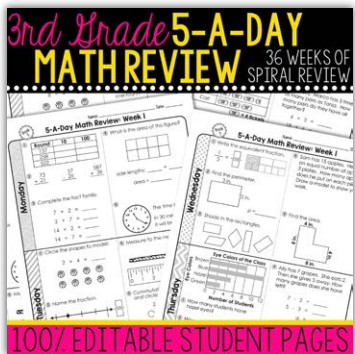
## VOCABULARY RESOURCES



## DAILY LANGUAGE REVIEWS (GRADES 3-8)



## DAILY MATH REVIEWS (GRADES 3-6)



## HANDS-ON MATH TILES

