Analogy

Analogy basically means "resemblance of one object to another in certain aspects." The aim of analogy is to test the candidate's ability to discover the relationship between the question pair and then to find the required pair of words which is most similar to that relationship.

Different types of questions covered in this chapter are as follows

- Analogous Pair Completion
- Direct or Simple Analogy
- Similar Word Selection
- Multiple Word Analogy
- Number Based Analogy
- Analogous Pair Selection
- Double Analogy
- Analogy Detection
- Letter Based Analogy

In this chapter, a question consists of words related to each other based on some logic and it is required to find a word/pair of words analogous to those given in the question

To solve these questions, following two simple steps are to be followed

- **Step I** The candidate is required to identify the relationship between the pair of numbers/letters/words given.
- **Step II** Find out the other pair such that the relationship between the third and the fourth numbers / letters / words is similar to the relationship that exists between the first and second numbers / letters / words.

Now, it is clear that analogy is established, when the two pairs on both the sides of the sign (::) bear the same relationship.

This analogical relationship can be established in two ways as follows

1. Basic Relation Basic relation is as follows



Here, the relation of 3 to 4 or 4 to 3 is the same as the relation of 1 to 2 or 2 to 1.

2. Advanced Relation

Advanced relation is as follows



Here, the relation of 2 to 4 or 4 to 2 is the same as the relation of 1 to 3 or 3 to 1. To have more Clearty about analogical relationship, let us consider the example given below



Now, Just think over (I) and (II). What relationship can you establish between these two?

If you go for a deeper analysis, you will find the following

(I) Doctor : Hospital

A 'doctor' work in a 'hospital'. It means 'hospital' is a working place for a 'doctor'.

Hence, doctor : Hospital has worker an working place relationship.

(II) Teacher : School

A 'Teacher' works in a 'school'. It means 'School' is the working place for a 'teacher'.

Hence, Teacher : School has worker and working place relationship.

Clearly, it is observed that in both the cases (I) and (II), The relationship is similar, i.e., worker and working place relationship. Therefore, we can say that these two are analogical pairs.

Sometimes, these analogical relationships can be established as given below

Doctor : Teacher : : Hospital : School

Here, 'Doctor' is related to 'Hospital' in the same way as "Teacher' is related to 'School'.

(I) [Doctor : Hospital] and (II) [Teacher : School] are actually different from each other but they are logically similar. These analogous relationships can be several types depending upon the kind of relationship between the two objects of a pair.

Some most common types of analogous relationship are as follows

Synonymous Relationship

This type of relationship is established between the two words, when they convey the same meaning.

e.g., Abandon : Leave

'Abandon' means almost the same as 'Leave'. Hence,

'Abandon' is a synonym of 'Leave'.

Some more example are given below

Dwelling	:	Abode	Vacant	:	Empty
Ban	:	Prohibition	House	:	Home
Idea	:	Notion	Contact	:	Meet
Endless	:	Eternal	Escape	:	Abscond
Kind	:	Benevolent	Enormous	:	Huge
Synthetic	:	Artificial	Encumber	:	Burden
Substitute	:	Replace	Dissipate	:	Squander
Fallacy	:	Illusion	Flaw	:	Defect
Assign	:	Allot	Dearth	:	Scarcity
Fierce	:	Violent	Mend	:	Repair

Brim	:	Edge	Sedate	:	Clam
Abduct	:	kidnap			

Antonymous Relationship

This type of relationship is established between the two words, when they are opposite in meaning.

e.g., Kind : Cruel

'Kind' means the opposite of 'Cruel'. Hence, 'Kind' and 'Cruel' have antonymous relationship.

Some more examples are given below

Meet	:	Avoid	Never	:	Always
Scarcity	:	Abundance	Weak	:	Robust
Deep	:	Shallow	Advance	:	Retreat
Cordial	:	Hostile	Slim	:	Bulky
Chaos	:	peace	Affirm	:	Deny
Gradual	:	Abrupt	Stale	:	Fresh
Final	:	Initial	Create	:	Destroy
Notice	:	Ignore	Rejoice	:	Mourn
Harsh	:	Gentle	Blunt	:	Sharp
Lethargy	:	Alertness	Kindle	:	Extinguish
Expand	:	Condense			

Individual and Group Relationship

When one word of the pair is the collective group of another word of the pair, then it is called individual and group relationship.

e.g., Cattle : F	lerd				
A group of 'C	attle' is cal	lled 'Herd'.			
Some more e	example ar	e given below			
Sheep	:	Flock	Goods	:	Stock

Fish	:	Shoal	soldiers	:	Army
Termites	:	Colony	Pupils	:	Class
Riders	:	Cavalcade	Singer	:	Chorus
Grapes	:	Bunch	Sailors	:	Crew
Bees	:	Swam	Players	:	Team
Robbers	:	Gang	Flowers	:	Bouquet
Ministers	:	Council	Pilgrims	:	Caravan
Rioters	:	Mob	Countries	:	League
Musicians	:	Band	People	:	Crowd
Chicken	:	Brood			

Intensity Relationship

When one word of the pair if of higher intensity than the other word of the pair, then it is called intensity relationship.

e.g., Quarrel : War

'War' is of higher intensity than 'Quarre'

Some more examples are given below

Sink	:	Drown	Speak	:	Shout
Kindle	:	Burn	Anger	:	Rage
Refuse	:	Deny	Unhappy	:	Sad
Wish	:	Desire	Error	:	Blunder
Moist	:	Drench	Crime	:	Sin
Famous	:	Renowned			

Worker and Product Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the working Professionals and the other word of the pair represents their final product, then it is called worker and product relationship.

e.g., Author : Book

An author writes a book. It means 'Book' is the product of 'Author'.

Some more examples are given below

Poet	:	Poem	Cobbler	:	Shoes
Producer	:	film	Editor	:	Newspaper
Choreographer	:	Ballet	Tailor	:	Clothes
Dramatist	:	Play	Chef	:	Food
Farmer	:	Crop	Sculptor	:	Bust
Carpenter	:	Furniture	Goldsmith	:	ornaments
Mason	:	Wall	Architect	:	Design

Worker and Tool Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the working professionals and the other word of the pair is the tool used for their working, then it is called worker and tool relationship.

e.g., Chef : Knife

'Knife' is a tool used by 'Chef'

Some more example are given below

Surgeon	:	Scalpel	Tailor	:	Needle
Labourer	:	Spade	Author	:	Pen
Blacksmith	:	Anvil	Soldier	:	Gun
Farmer	:	plough	Sculptor	:	Chisel
Warrior	:	Sword	Woodcutter	:	Axe
Mason	:	Plumb line	Carpenter	:	Saw
Doctor	:	Stethoscope	Gardener	:	Harrow

Product and Raw Material Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the raw material used for the formation of the products given in the other word of the pair, then it is called product and raw material relationship.

e.g., Furniture : Wood

'Furniture' is made of 'Wood'

Some more examples are given below

Jaggery	:	Sugarcane	Book	:	Paper
Paper	:	Pulp	Road	:	Asphalt
Shoes	:	Leather	Rubber	:	Latex
Jewellery	:	Gold	Prism	:	Glass
Cloth	:	Fibre	Furniture	:	Wood
Omelette	:	Egg	Linen	:	Flax
Sack	:	Jute	Wall	:	Brick
Fabric	:	Yarn	Pullover	:	Wool
Metal	:	Ore	Oil	:	Seed

Part and Whole Relationship

When one word of the pair represents a single part of the whole object given in other word of the pair, then it is called part and whole relationship.

e.g., Computer : Hard Disk

'Hard Disk' is a part of 'Computer'.

Some more examples are given below

Fan	:	Blade	Bicycle	:	Pedal
Cart	:	Wheel	Pen	:	Nib
Circle	:	Arc	Class	:	Student
House	:	Room	Car	:	Steering
Clock	:	Neddle	Book	:	Chapter
Aeroplane	:	Cockpit			

Worker and Working Place Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the working professional and the other word of the pair their working place, then it is called worker and working place relationship.

e.g., Clerk : Office

A 'Clerk' works in a 'Office'.

Some more examples are given below.

Warrior : Battle field	Teacher : School
Doctor : Hospital	Beautician : Parlour
Gambler : Casino	Engineer : Site
Worker : Factory	Painter : Gallery
Mechanic : Garage	Farmer : Field
Chef : Kitchen	Actor : Stage
Scientist : Laboratory	Astronomer : Observatory
Waiter : Restaurant	Servant : House
Umpire : Pitch	Artist : Theatre
Lawyer : Court	

Tool and Action Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the tool and the other word of the pair gives its function/action, then it is called tool and action relationship.

e.g., Knife : Cut

A 'Knife' is used for 'Cutting'.

Some more examples are given below.

Gun : Shoot	Spoon : Feed
Axe : Grind	Shovel : Scoop
Microscope : Magnify	Spade : Dig
Pen : Write	Auger : Bore
Needle : Sew	Binocular : View
Tongs : Hold	Spanner : Grip
Loudspeaker : Amplify	Shield : Guard
Oar : Row	Chisel : Carve

Pair Relationship

When the two words form a genuine pair, then it is called a pair relationship.

e.g., Lock : Key

'Lock' and 'Key' make pair.

Some more examples are given below.

Question : Answer		
Pencil : Eraser		
Shoes : Socks		
Horse : Carriage		
Chair : Table		
Door : Window		
Saree : Blouse		
Cup : Saucer		
Shirt : Trousers		

Study and Topic Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the branch of study and the other word gives the topic of study of that branch, then it is called study and topic relationship.

e.g., Pathology : Diseases

'Pathology' is the study of 'Diseases'.

Some more examples are given below.

Botany : Plants	Virology : Viruses
Oology : Eggs	Concology : Shells
Archaeology : Artifacts	Zoology : Animals
Onomatology : Names	Palaeography : Writings
Astrology : Planets	Craniology : Skull
Ornithology : Birds	Anthropology : Man
Entomology : Insects	Seismology : Earthquakes
Palaeontology : Fossils	Cardiology : Heart
Pedology : Soil	Physiology : Body

Animal and Movement Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the animal name and other word of the pair represents its movement, then it is called animal and movement relationship.

e.g., Donkey : Trot

'Trot' is the name given to the movement of the 'Donkey'.

Some more examples are given below.

Rabbit : Leap	Mouse : Scamper
Horse : Gallop	Lion : Prowl
Lamb : Frisk	Bear : Lumber
Cock : Strut	Elephant : Amble
Bird : Fly	Eagle : Swoop
Owl : Flit	Duck : Waddle

Animal / Thing and Sound Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the sound produced by the animal / thing given in the other word of the pair, then it is called animal / thing and sound relationship.

e.g., Elephant : Trumpet

'Trumpet' is the sound produced by 'elephant'.

Some more examples are given below.

Lion : Roar	Donkey : Bray
Rain : Patter	Sparrow : Chirp
Dog : Bark	Goat : Bleat
Hen : Cackle	Drum : Beat
Bells : Chime	Bee : Hum
Horse : Neigh	Mice : Squeak
Cat : Mew	Camel : Grunt
Thunder : Roar	Owl : Hoot
Snake : Hiss	Duck : Quack
Leaves : Rustle	Frog : Croak

Individual / Thing and Class Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the class of the other word, then it is called individual / thing and class relationship.

e.g., Lizard : Reptile

'Lizard' belongs to the class of 'Reptiles'.

Some more examples are given below.

Frog : Amphibian	Pen : Stationery
Rat : Rodent	Man : Mammal
Snake : Reptile	Cup : Crockery
Shirt : Garment	Curtain : Drapery
Whale : Mammal	Ostrich : Bird
Chair : Furniture	Butterfly : Insect

Individual and Dwelling Place Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the dwelling place of the individuals given in the other word of the pair, then it is called individual and dwelling place relationship.

e.g., Mouse : Hole

A 'Mouse' lives in a 'Hole'.

Some more examples are given below.

Nun : Convent	Peasant : Cottage
Soldier : Barracks	Bee : Hive
Bird : Nest	Eagle : Eyrie
Lion : Den	Spider : Web
Lunatic : Asylum	Pig : Sty
Eskimo : Igloo	Knight : Mansion
Hare : Burrow	Gypsy : Caravan
Owl : Barn	King : Palace
Horse : Stable	Cow : Pen / Byre
Monk : Monastery	Convict : Prison

Animal / Things and Keeping Place Relationship

When one word of the pair is the keeping place of the animal / thing given in other word of the pair, then it is called animal / thing and keeping place relationship.

e.g., Grains : Granary

'Grains' are kept in 'Granary'

Some more examples are given below

Medicine : Dispensary	Bees : Aplary
Birds : Aviary	Animals : Zoo
Fish : Aquarium	Wine : Cellar
Patient : Hospital	Aeroplane : Hangar
Clothes : Wardrobe	Guns : Armoury

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Games and Playing Place Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the place for playing the game given in the other word of the pair, then it is called games and playing place relationship.

e.g., Cricket : Pitch

'Cricket' is played on the 'Pitch'.

Some more examples are given below.

Race : Track	Tennis : Court
Exercise : Gymnasium	Hockey : Ground
Skating : Rink	Boxing : Ring
Badminton : Court	Wrestling : Arena
Athletics : Stadium	

Male and Female Relationship

When two words of the pair represents male and female gender of each other, then it is called male and female relationship.

e.g., Man : Woman

'Man' is the male while 'Woman' is the female.

Some more examples are given below.

Dog : Bitch	Horse : Mare
Bull : Cow	Bullock : Heifer
Cock : Hen	Stag : Doe
Lion : Lioness	Wizard : Witch
Monk : Nun	Earl : Countess
Gander : Goose	Bachelor : Spinster
Drone : Bee	Colt : Filly
Nephew : Niece	Son : Daughter
Brother : Sister	Master : Mistress
Fox : Vixen	Drake : Duck

Animal and Young One Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the name given to the young ones of the animals given in other word of the pair, then it is called animal and young one relationship.

e.g., Frog : Tadpole

'Tadpole' is the young one of 'Frog'.

Some more examples are given below.

	-
Cat : Kitten	Dog : Puppy
Deer : Fawn	Duck : Duckling
Swan : Cygnet	Man : Child
Stag : Fawn	Insect : Larva
Hen : Chick	Lion : Cub
Tiger : Cub	Sheep : Lamb
Bear : Cub	Horse : Colt / Filly / Foal
Butterfly : Caterpillar	Cockroach : Nymph

Quantity and Unit Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the unit used for the representation of the quantity given in other word of the pair, then it is called quantity and unit relationship.

e.g., Force : Newton

'Newton' is the unit of 'Force'.

Some more examples are given below.

Length : Metre	Mass : Kilogram
Time : Seconds	Temperature : Degree
Volume : Litre	Current : Ampere
Resistance : Ohm	Angle : Radian
Work : Joule	Energy : Joule
Power : Watt	Potential : Volt
Pressure : Pascal	Area : Hectare

Instrument and Measurement Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the instrument used for the measurement of other word, then it is called instrument and measurement relationship.

e.g., Scale : Length

'Scale' is an instrument used to measure 'Length'.

Some more examples are given below.

Balance : Mass		
Thermometer : Temperature		
Odometer : Speed		
Anemometer : Wind		
Screw Gauge : Thickness		
Ammeter : Current		
Seismograph : Earthquakes		
Taseometer : Strains		
Sphygmomanometer : Blood Pressure		

Country and Capital Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the capital of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and capital relationship.

e.g., India : Delhi

'Delhi' is the capital of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below.

Japan : Tokyo	UK : London
USA : Washington DC	Iraq : Baghdad
Egypt : Cairo	Pakistan : Islamabad
Spain : Madrid	Canada : Ottawa
Greece : Athens	Italy : Rome
Nepal : Kathmandu	China : Beijing
Iran : Tehran	Russia : Moscow
Kenya : Nairobi	Denmark : Copenhagen
Afghanistan : Kabul	Thailand : Bangkok
Norway : Oslo	Cuba : Havana

State and Capital Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the capital of the state given in other word of the pair, then it is called state and capital relationship.

e.g., Bihar : Patna

'Patna' is the capital of 'Bihar'.

Some more examples are given below.

UP : Lucknow
Assam : Dispur
Rajasthan : Jaipur
Sikkim : Gangtok
Gujarat : Gandhi Nagar
Kerala : Thiruvananthapuram
Nagaland : Kohima
Meghalaya : Shillong
Andhra Pradesh : Hyderabad
Himachal Pradesh : Shimla
Tamil Nadu : Chennai
Karnataka : Bengaluru
Odisha : Bhubaneshwar

Country and Currency Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the currency of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and currency relationship.

e.g., India : Rupee

'Rupee' is the currency of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below.

USA : Dollar	Australia : Dollar
Japan : Yen	UK : Pound
Russia : Ruble	Sweden : Krona
Spain : Peseta	Netherlands : Guilder
Argentina : Peso	Greece : Euro
Myanmar : Kyat	Iran : Rial
Iraq : Dinar	Thailand : Baht
UAE : Dirham	Kuwait : Dinar
South Korea : Won	

Country and Continent Relationship

When one word of the pair represents a continent and the other word gives the name of a country which is a part of the given continent, then it is called country and continent relationship.

e.g., India : Asia

'India' is the part of 'Asia'.

Some more examples are given below.

France : Europe	Canada : North America
Pakistan : Asia	Ghana : Africa
Brazil : South America	Zimbabwe : Africa

Country and Parliament Relationship

When one word of the pair given the name of the parliament of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and parliament relationship.

e.g., Japan: Diet

'Diet' is the name of parliament of 'Japan'.

Some more examples are given below

Australia	:	Federal parliament
India	:	Parliament
Canada	:	House of commous and assembly seriate
Denmark	:	Folketing
Iran	:	Majlis
Israel	:	Knesset
Mangolia	:	Khural
Norway	:	Stortling
Poland	:	Sejm
Spain	:	Cortes Generals
Russia	:	Duma
Malaysia	:	Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara
Sweden	:	Riksdag
USA	:	Congress
Afghanistan	:	Shora

Country and National Emblem Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the national emblem of the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and national emblem relationship.

e.g., Australia : Kangaroo

'Kangaroo' is the national emblem of 'Australia'.

Some more examples are given below

Norway : Lion	Pakistan : Crescent
France : Lily	Germany : Corn Flower
Sri Lanka : Sword and Lion	India: Lion Capital
Japan : Chrysanthemum	Ireland : Shamrock
USA : Goiden Rod	Denmark : Beach
Spain : Eagle	UK : Rose
Italy : White Lily	Canada : White Lily

Country and official Book Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the official book of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and official book relationship.

e.g., Blue Book : Britain

'Blue Book' is the official report of the 'British Government'.

Some more examples are given below

Green Book	:	Italy
Yellow Book	:	France
Orange Book	:	Netherlands
White Book	:	China
Gray Book	:	Japan/Belgium

Sign and Symbol relationship

When one word of the pair represents the sign of the symbol given in the word of the pair, then it is called sign and symbol relationship.

e.g., Black Flag : Protest

'Black Flag' is the sign of 'protest'.

Some more examples are given below

Dove : Peace	Wheel : Progress
White Flag : Truce	Red : Danger
Red Flag : Danger/Revolution	Green Light : Clear
Red light : Stop	Star : Rank
Red Triangle : Family Planning	Black : Sorrow
Red Cross : Hospital	Swastik : Fortune

Countries and national Monuments Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the national monument of the country given in the order word of the pair, then it is called country and national monument relationship.

e.g., Emperical Palace : Japan

Some more examples are given below

Eiffel tower : France	Kermlin : Moscow
Pyramid : Egypt	Opera House : Australia
Tajmahal : India	Kinder Disk : Denmark

City and monuments/important places relationship also exists in the same manner.

Countries and News Agencies relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the news agency of the country given in the other word of the pair then it is called country and news agency relationship.

e.g., India : PTI

'PTI' is an 'Indian' news agency.

Some more examples are given below

Iran	:	Irna
Iran	:	Irna

Britain	:	Reuters

China : Xin-hua

Afghanistan : Khaama

Indonesia : Antara

Country and National Game Relationship

When one word gives the name of the national game of the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and national flower relationship.

e.g., India : Lotus

'Lotus' is in the national flower of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

UK : Rose	France : Iris
Germany : Knapweed	Ireland : Shamrock
Australia : Golden Wattle	Canada : Maple leaf
Hongkong : Orchid	Portugal : Lavender

Country and National Animal Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the national animal of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and river relationship.

e.g., India : Tiger

'Tiger' is the national animal of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Australia	:	Kangaroo
UK	:	Robin Redbrest
Japan	:	Ibis
Canada	:	Weaver

Country and River Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the river which flows through the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called country and river relationship.

e.g., India : Ganga

'Ganga' is a river that flows in'India'.

Some more example are given below

China	:	Hwang Ho

Italy : Tiber

- Britain : Thames
- Austria : Danube
- India : Gomti

Country and Intelligence Agencies Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the intelligence agency of the country given in other wod of the pair, then it is called country and intelligence agency relationship.

e.g., India : CBI

'CBI' is the intelligence agency of 'India'.

Some more example are given below

Israel : Mossad	Egypt : Mukhabarat
Russia : KGB	Pakistan : ISI
Australia : ASIS	USA : CIA

Country and Tribes relationship

When on e word of the pair gives the name of the tribe living in the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and tribes relationship.

e.g., India : Bheel

'Bheel' is a tribe of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Canada : Eskimo	New Zealand : Maori
USA : Red Indians	Malaysia : Semang

Relationship Based on City's Location on the River Banks

When one word of the pair gives the name of the city situated on the bank of the river given in other word of the pair, then it is called relationship based on city's location on the river banks.

e.g., London : Thames

'London' is located on the bank of river 'thames'.

Lucknow : Gomti

Rome : Tiber

New York : Hudson

Paris : Seine

Delhi : Yamuna

Country and Ports Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of port located in the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and port relationship.

e.g., India : Mumbai

'Mumbai' is a port located in 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Australia : Sydney

Bangladesh : Chittagong

China : Shanghai

Japan : Yokohama

State and High Court Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the city, where the high court of the state given in the other word of the pair is located, then it is called state and high court relationship.

e.g., Bihar : patna

High Court of 'Bihar' is located in 'Patna'.

Some more examples are given below

UP : Allahabad	Uttarakhand : Nainital
Rajasthan : Jodhpur	Madhya Pradesh: Jabalpur

Inventors and Inventions Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the inventor of the invention given in the other word of the pair, then it is called inventor and invention relationship.

e.g., Television : John Baird

'John Baird' is the inventor of 'Television'.

Some more examples are given below

Telephone : Graham Bell	Telescope : Galilio
Bicycle : Mac Millian	Fountain : Waterman

Religion and Worship Place relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of religious book of the religion given in other word of the pair, then it is called religion and religious book relationship.

e.g., Hindu : Ramayana

'Ramayana' is the religious book of 'Hindus'.

Some more examples are given below

Muslims : Quran	Christians : Bible
Jews : Torah	Parsi : Gathas of Zarathushtra

City of Founder Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the founder of the city given in other word of the pair, then it is called city and founder relationship.

e.g, Srinagar : Ashoka

'Ashoka' was the founder of 'Srinagar'.

Some more examples are given below

Jaipur : Saval Man Singh	Agra :" Sikander Lodi
Amritsar : Guru Ramdas	Firozabad : Firoz Shah Tuglaq

Dynasty and Founder Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the founder of the dynasty given in other word of the pair, then it is called dynasty and founder relationship.

E.g., Mughal Dynasty : Babar

'Mughal Dynasty' was founded by 'Babar'.

Some more examples are given below.

Gupta Dynasty : Chandraga gupt Sur Dynasty : Shershah Mayura Dynasty : Chandragupta Maurya Silver Dynasty : Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

Sports and Players relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the player associated with the sport player relationship.

e.g., Cricket : Virat kohli

'Virat Kohli' plays the game of 'Cricket'.

Some more examples are given below.

Tennis : Sania Mirza
Badminton : Sania Nehwal
Cricket : Mithali raj
Hockey : Sandeep singh

Sports and Sports terms relationship

When one word of the pair gives the sports terms which is associated with the sport given in other word of the pair, then it is called sports and sports term relationship.

e.g., LBW : Cricket

'LBW' is the term used in the game of 'cricket'.

Some more examples are given below.

Smash : Badminton/Tennis Penalty Corner : Hockey Diamond : Baseball Deuce : Tennis

Persons and Specialised Field relationship

When two words of the pair give the name of the person and the field with which that person is associated, then it is called person and specialized field relationship.

e.g., Amitabh Bachhan : Films

'Amitabh Bachhan' is a film actor and hence he I associated with 'Films'.

Some more examples are given below.

Uma Shrama : Dance
Rajdeep Sardesal : Media
Anil Ambani : Business
Sachin Tendulkar : Cricket
Sushma Swaraj : Politics

VERBAL REASONING WORK

Famous Personalities and Country Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of a famous personality associated with the country given in the other word of the pair, then it is called famous personality and country relationship.

e.g., Anna Hazare : Indian

`Anna Hazare' is a famous social activist of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Imran Khan	:	Pakistan	Bill Clinton	:	USA
Chetan Bhagat	:	India	Maradona	:	Argentina

Sports and Cups/Trophies Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the cup/trophy associated with the sport given in the other word of the pair, then it is called sports and cups/trophies relationship.

e.g., Golf: Ryder Cup

`Ryder Cup' is an award or cup which is given to the winner in 'Golf'.

Some more examples are given below

Cricket	:	Duleep Trophy
Football	:	Durand Cup
Hockey	:	Dhyan Chand Trophy
Badminton	:	Uber Cup

Awards and Field Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the award associated with the field given in other word of the pair, then it is called award and field relationship.

e.g., Booker Award: Literature

In the given relationship, first is award and the second is field i.e., Booker Award' is given in the field of 'Literature'.

Some more examples are given below

Gramy Award	:	Music
Oscar Award	:	Film
Dada Sahab Phalke Award	:	Film
Global Award	:	Environment

Country and National Sign Relationship

When one word of the pair represents the national sign of the country given in other word of the pair, then it is called country and national sign relationship.

'Ashoka Chakra' is the national sign of 'India'.

Some more examples are given below

Spain	:	Eagle
France	:	Lily
Iran	:	Rose
Australia	:	Golden Wattle

Country and Place Relationship

When. One word of the pair gives the name of a place situated in the country given

in other word of the pair, then it is called country and place relationship.

e.g., UK: Buckingham Palace

'Buckingham Palace' is a place situated in United Kingdom (UK).

Some more examples are given below

USA : Wh	ite House
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Australia : Opera House

Italy : Saint Peter's Church

Russia : Red Square

City and Industries Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of industry for which the country given in other word of the pair is famous, then it is called city and industry relationship.

'Detroit is famous city for 'Automobiles' Industry.

Some more examples are given below

Hollywood	Film making
Manchester	Cotton Clothes
Johannes Burg	Gold Mining
Pitts Burgh	Steel

India and National Symbol Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of national item of India given in other word of the pair, then it is called India and national symbol relationship.

e.g., Sport: Hockey

'Hockey is the national 'Sport of India'.

Some more examples are given below

River	:	Ganga	Animal	:	Tiger
Sweet	:	Jalebi	Bird	:	Peacock

Flower : Lotus

Monuments and Place Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the name of the place, where the monument given in other word of the pair is situated, then it is called monument and place relationship. e.g., Taj Mahal: Agra

'Taj Mahal' is a monument of India which is situated in Agra. Some more examples are given below.

Hawa Mahal	:	Jaipur
Jahaz Mahal	:	Mehrauli
Man Mahal	:	Gwalior
Victoria Mahal	:	Kolkata

Flag and Meaning Relationship

When one word of the pair gives the types of flag and the other word of the pair gives what the flag symbolizes, then it is called flag and meaning relationship.

e.g., Yellow Flag: Ambulance (Ambulance carrying a person suffering from infection)

Here, first is the symbol used to denote the second.

Some more examples are given below

Black Flag	:	Against	Red Flag	:	Revolution
White Flag	:	Surrender	Brown Flag	:	National Sorrow

Students must keep in mind that basis of word relationships are taken from

History	Politics	Economics	Science and Technology	Geography
Art and Culture	Sports	Awards	Social Facts	Current Affairs

Problems based on analogy are asked in different formats in various competitive exams where the candidate is required to either find out the similar analogous pair or to complete the given analogous pair. Sometimes, the candidate is required to find out the type of analogy shared by the given words. Based on this, we have classified analogy based into following types.