What follows are two sets of notes on analogies written by students. Your job is to read them both and construct a third, thorough set of note for your notebook.
Review what you know about analogies and make an outline below to copy into your notebooks.

I. Definition
   A. In a paragraph, an analogy is a comparison that is expressed using figurative language.
   B. In an analogy problem, the analogy is expressed through two groups of words. The relationship between these groups are the same.

II. Basic Rules
   A. Both sides must have the same pattern for p.o.s.
      1. Same p.o.s
         a. noun: noun:: noun: noun
         b. noun: noun:: verb: verb
      2. Different p.o.s.
         a. noun: verb:: noun: verb
   B. An analogy must contain no opinions.
   C. All analogies can only have four words
Both sides of an analogy must have the same relationship.

III. Analogy relationships
   A. Part to whole (A is part of B)
      1. ex- Athlete: Team
   B. Synonym (A means the same as B)
      1. ex- Honest: Virtuous
   C. Antonym (A is the opposite of B)
      1. ex- happy: sad
   D. Item to Category (A is an example of B)
      1. ex- Falcon: Bird
   E. Worker to tool (A works with B)
      1. ex- Doctor: Stethoscope
   F. Grammar (A is grammatically related to B)
      1. ex- Drama: Dramatize
   G. Degree of intensity (A is less or more intense than B)
      1. ex- bad: worse
NOTES on ANALOGIES

Review what you know about analogies and make an outline below to copy into your notebooks.

I. Definition
   A. Like similes and metaphors, analogies are comparisons.

II. Expressing Analogies
   A. An analogy is expressed using figurative language.
   B. An analogy is expressed using two groups of words:
      1. The relationship between both pairs of words is the same.

III. Types of Relationships
   A. Part to whole is when A is part of B.
      1. Example: Athlete : team
   B. Synonym is when A means the same as B.
      1. Example: Honest : virtuous
C. Antonym is when A is the opposite of B.
   Example: Friend : enemy

D. Item to Category is when A is an example of B
   Example: Poodle : dog

E. Worker to tool is when A works with B.
   Example: Farmer : Plow

F. Grammar is when A is grammatically related to B.
   Example: Run : Ran

G. Degree of intensity is when A is less or more intense than B.
   Example: Warm : Hot

H. These are few of many types of relationships
IV. Basic Rules

A. Only 4 words
   1. Ex: __ : __ : __ : __

B. Same P.O.S. pattern on both sides
   1. Ex: Apple : Fruit : Carrot : Veggie

C. Same Relationship on Both sides
   Ex: Painter : Paintbrush : Writer : Pencil
      Work to Tool

D. Use a test sentence
   1. Ex: Hot : Cold : Day : Night
      Hot is the opposite of Cold or Day
      Night

E. NO opinions