

Logical Reasoning: Analogy for CLAT 2020

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ANALOGY

The article gives an idea about what to expect in the questions relating to analogy and how to solve them.

The new pattern of the examination includes comprehensions followed by the questions relating to that particular paragraph, but it's advisable that the concept of the said topics are understood not in light of the comprehension format but as a standalone subject-matter.

Only then a fair understanding and reasoning can be developed by the candidate and it will provide with the edge while solving even the comprehension based questions.

What is analogy?

Analogy is a form of reasoning in which a similarity between two or more things is inferred from a known relationship between them.

As there can be more than one relationship between two objects, it is essential to understand which relationship the examiner wants the candidate to locate in a particular question.

Analogical Argument: Analogical arguments vary greatly in subject matter, strength and logical structure. It is necessary to go through lots of examples to understand the relationships between them better.

Example 1- Rectangles and boxes

Suppose that you have established that of all rectangles with a fixed perimeter, the square has the maximum area. By analogy, you conjecture that all boxes with a fixed surface area, the cube has maximum volume.

In simpler terms and more relevant to the pattern of the examination, we can look into easier forms of analogies-

Example 2- Ocean: island

The pair can have the following possible relationships:

1. a) The first surrounding the other
2. b) The first a place to swim; the second to walk
3. c) The second being very small in comparison to the first.
4. d) Specific names of ocean and island located in it.

On the basis of these relationships, we can liken this pair to the following pairs respectively

1. a) Protoplasm : Nucleus
2. b) Water : Soil
3. c) Desert : Oasis
4. d) Pacific : Greenland

Example 3 - Captain : Team :: Director : ?

1. a) Employee
2. b) Customer
3. c) Organization
4. d) Union

The answer most relevant will be option (c). As captain is the head of the team, similarly a director is the head of the organization.

Example 4 - Gram : Weight :: Centimetre : ?

1. a) Volume
2. b) Area
3. c) Sound
4. d) Length

Answer (d) – the relationship mentioned is of the “ Measurements” . As gram is the unit of weight, similarly centimetre is the unit of length.

Example 5 – Dog : Rabies :: Mosquito : ?

1. a) Plague
2. b) Death
3. c) Malaria
4. d) Sting

Answer (c) – The relationship is of cause and effect, The first causes the second. Here, the bite of the first causes the second.

Example 6- Fog : Visibility :: AIDS : ?

1. a) Health
2. b) Resistance
3. c) Virus
4. d) Death

Answer (b) – Although at first more than one options might seem relevant but to understand it better we again need to identify the cause and effect. Like, what does the fog do? it lowers the visibility.

It impairs our capacity to see. Likewise, although AIDS is a virus and may sometimes lead to the death of the patient, what does it actually do? The answer is that impairs the resistance of the human body and makes it more susceptible to more health-related issues.

Example 7- Sword : Slaughter :: Scalpel : ?

1. a) Murder
2. b) Stab
3. c) Surgery
4. d) Chopping

Answer (c) – The Second denoted the purpose for which the first is used.

Example 8- Prose : Writing :: Lisp : ?

1. a) Reading
2. b) Music
3. c) Speech
4. d) Drawing

Answer (C) – First is a type of second.

Certain very commonly used relationships are given below, it is to be noted that the lists are not exhaustive and a cap can never be put on what kind of questions to expect in the examination.

These categories can only lay down a foundation, the key to be better at understanding relationships is to read a lot!

INDIVIDUALS AND GROUP

Poems	Anthology
Judges	Bench
Directors	Board
Flowers	Bouquet
Flags	Bunting
Travellers	Caravan
Mountains	Range
Worshippers	Congregation
Ships	Fleet
Boats	Flotilla
Island	Cluster
Cattle	Herd
Bees	Hive

Puppies	Litter
Peacocks	Muster
Rays	Pencil
Lions	Pride
Pearls	String
Lies	Tissue
Monkeys	Troop
Owls	Parliament

ANIMALS AND YOUNG ONES

Boar	Porkling
Bear/tiger/wolf/fox	Cub
Deer/Stag	Fawn
Dog	Puppy
Frog	Tadpole
Cat	Kitten
Duck	Duckling
Swan	Cygnets
Sheep	Lamb
Lion	Whelp
Goose	Gosling
Horse	Colt/foal/filly
Goat	Kid

Hare	Leveret
Cow/Elephant	Calf
Eagle	Eaglet

INSTRUMENT AND MEASUREMENT

Lactometer	Purity of milk
Manometer	Pressure of gas
Altimeter	Altitudes
Ammeter	Current
Balance	Mass
Viscometer	Measure voltage
Seismograph	Earthquakes
Rain gauge	Rain
Scale	Length
Barometer	Atmospheric pressure
Hydrometer	Intensity of liquid
Calorimeter	Heat
Hygrometer	Humidity
Thermometer	Temperature
Odometer	Speed of vehicles

WORD AND INTENSITY

Anger	Fury, Rage
Prayer	Devotion

Mistake	Blunder
Refuse	Deny
Money	Fortune
Wish	Desire
Weather	Climate
Money	Fortune
Crime	Sin
Ray	Light
Battle	war

STUDY AND TOPICS

Ornithology	Birds
Pathology	Diseases
Conchology	Shells
Nephrology	Kidney
Ethnology	Human race
Haematology	Blood
Aeronautics	Flights
Agrostology	Grasses
Craniology	Skull
Optics	Light
Mycology	Fungus
Botany	Plants

Palaeontology	Fossil
Pedology	Soil
Taxonomy	Classification
Semantics	languages
Dactylography	Fingerprints
Orography	Mountains
Histology	Tissues
Numismantics	Coins
Seismology	Earthquakes

LIVING THINGS AND MOVEMENTS

Bears	Lumber
Bulls	Run
Cats	Steal
Cows	Wander
Ducks	Waddle
Horses	Gallop, trot
Lambs	Frisk
Larks	Soar
Lions	Prowl
Monkeys	Climb
Mice	Scamper
Men	Walk

Rabbits	Leap
Wolves	lope

ANIMALS AND CRIES

Cats	Mew
Snakes	Hiss
Ducks	Quack
Owls	Hoot
Elephants	Trumpet
Lions	Roar
Geese	Crackle
Larks	Warble
Horse	Neigh
Lambs	Bleat

OBJECTS AND SOUND

Aeroplanes	Zoom
Bells	Peal, ring
Clocks	Tick
Horns	Toot
Dishes	Rattle
Shoes	Creak
Leaves	Rustle
Stream	Purls

Waves	Ripple
Flags	Flutter
Coins	Clink/jingle
Rain	Drips, patters
Guns	Boom, roar

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