

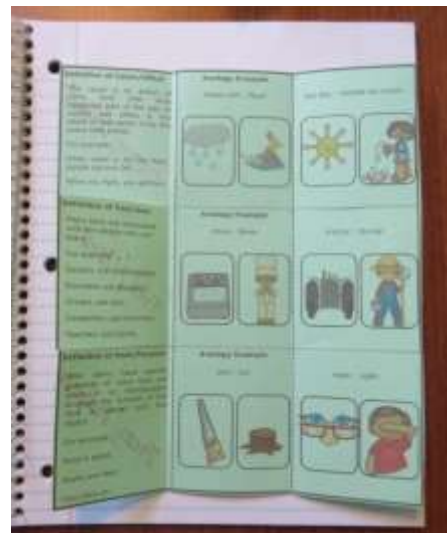
Analogy Organizers

Three versions of these organizers are provided depending on the needs of your students.

- Students will write the definition, create a sample analogy, and illustrate the analogy.
- Students will fill in key words in the definition, create a sample analogy, and illustrate the analogy.
- The third copy of the organizer may be used as an answer key, for differentiated instruction, for students who were absent during instruction, or if you wish for the students to have the sentences already completed.

Instructions

- Print the organizer onto colored paper.
- To make the organizer, trim around the four edges on the lines indicated.
- Fold the page vertically on the dotted lines.
- Cut on the lines indicated on the right and left sides of the organizer, up to the fold, so that the organizer will open one flap at a time.
- Complete the missing information.



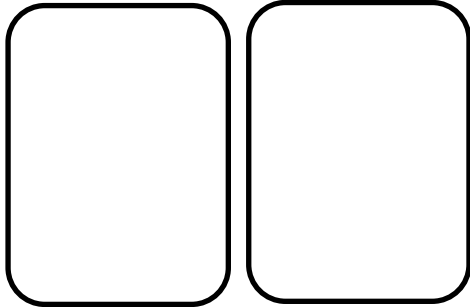
Although the page looks empty with only one organizer, it will fill up when you place all three analogy organizers together.



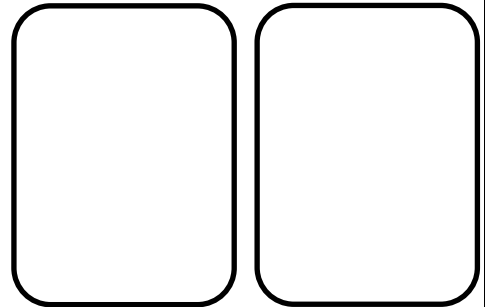
Definition of Synonym

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



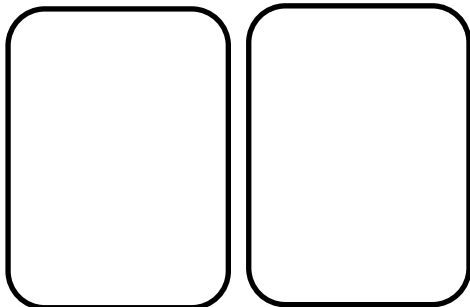
_____ : _____



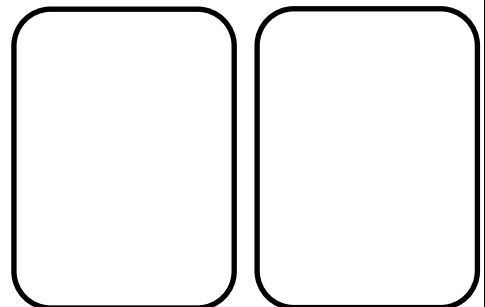
Definition of Antonym

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



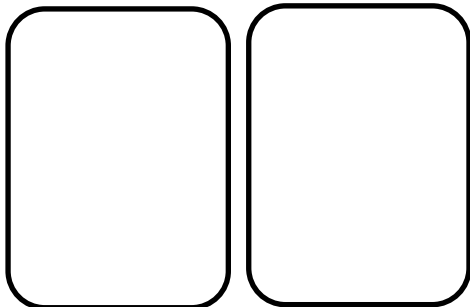
_____ : _____



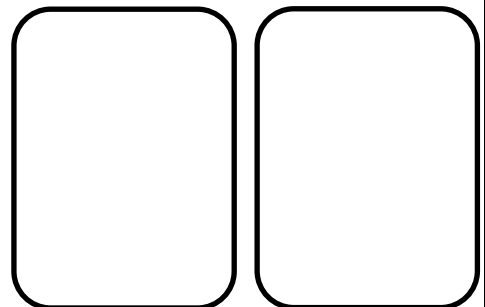
Definition of Homophone

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



_____ : _____



Definition of Synonym

Synonyms are words that have the _____ or very _____ meanings. Synonyms can be _____ in a sentence. Because of this, synonyms are the _____ part of _____.

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Antonym

Antonyms are words that have _____ meanings. Sometimes antonyms can be made by adding a _____ meaning. _____ able - _____ fortunate - _____ payment - _____ combatant - _____ tolerant - _____

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Homophone

Homophones are words that are pronounced the _____ but differ in _____, whether spelled the _____ way or _____. Heterographs are specific types of homophones. They are words that have the same _____ but different _____.

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

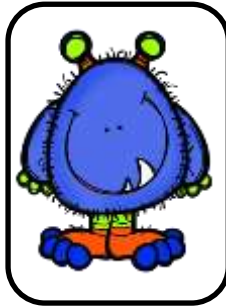
_____ : _____

Definition of Synonym

Synonyms are words that have the same or very similar meanings. Synonyms can be interchanged in a sentence. Because of this, synonyms are the same part of speech.

Analogy Example

frightening : terrifying



royalty : noblewoman



Definition of Antonym

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Sometimes antonyms can be made by adding a prefix meaning not.

able – unable

fortunate – unfortunate

payment – nonpayment

combatant – noncombatant

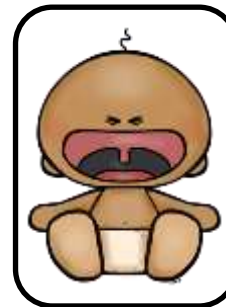
tolerant – intolerant

Analogy Example

illegal : lawful



miserable : jovial



Definition of Homophone

Homophones are words that are pronounced the same but differ in meaning, whether spelled the same way or not.

Heterographs are specific types of homophones. They are words that have the same pronunciation but different spelling.

Analogy Example

sail : sell



male : mail



Definition of Cause/Effect

The cause is an action of some kind _____ (the _____ part of the pair of words) and effect is the _____ of that action (_____ the action took place).

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Tool/User

Many tools are associated with the _____ who use them.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Item/Purpose

Most items have specific _____ or _____ they are used. In an item/purpose analogy, the _____ of the item is paired with the _____.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Cause/Effect

The cause is an action of some kind (the what happened part of the pair of words) and effect is the result of that action (why the action took place).

For example:

When water is on the floor, people slip and fall.

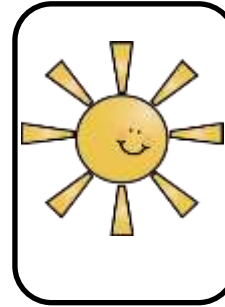
When you fight, you get hurt.

Analogy Example

heavy rain : flood



hot day : melted ice cream



Definition of Tool/User

Many tools are associated with the people who use them.

For example:

Doctors use stethoscopes.

Plumbers use plungers.

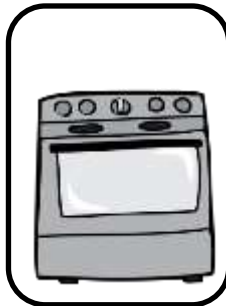
Drivers use cars.

Carpenters use hammers.

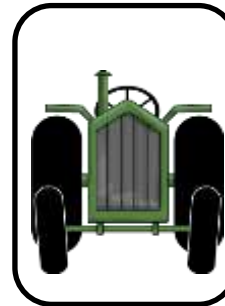
Teachers use books.

Analogy Example

stove : baker



tractor : farmer



Definition of Item/Purpose

Most items have specific purposes or ways they are used. In an item/purpose analogy, the function of the item is paired with the object.

For example:

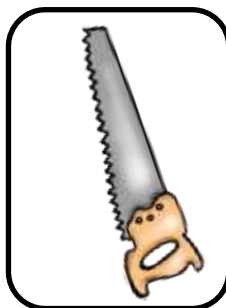
Food is eaten.

Books are read.

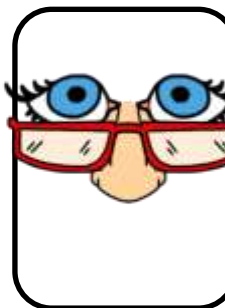
Fans blow air.

Analogy Example

saw : cut



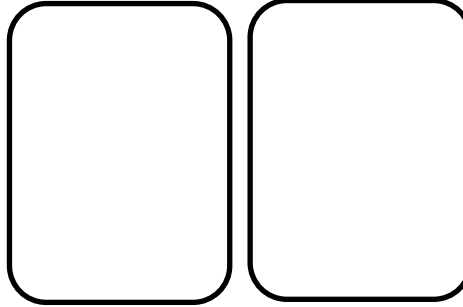
eyes : sight



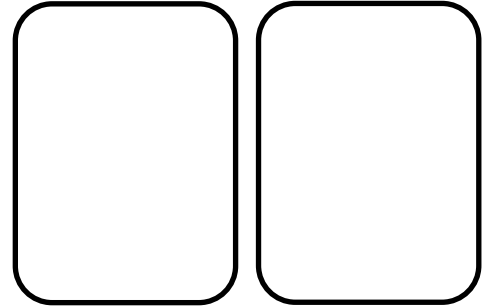
Definition of Part/Whole

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



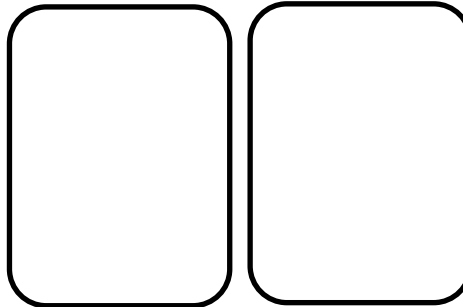
_____ : _____



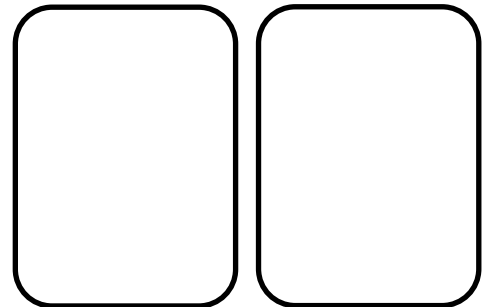
Definition of Item/Category

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



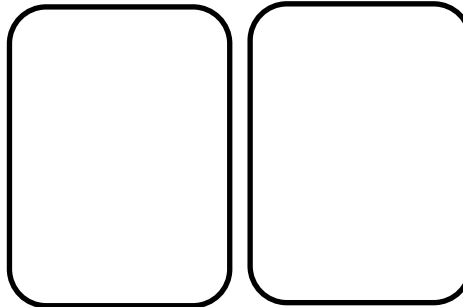
_____ : _____



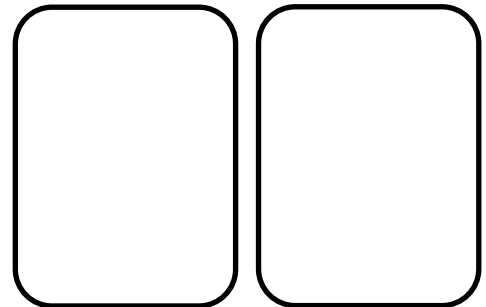
Definition of Place/User

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



_____ : _____



Definition of Part/Whole

In a part/whole relationship, the first term is a _____ of the _____ term.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Item/Category

In an item/category analogy, one item belongs in a specific _____.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Place/User

In a place user relationship, the person goes to a specific _____ to use the _____.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

_____ : _____

Definition of Part/Whole

In a part/whole relationship, the first term is a part of the second term.

For example:

The yolk is part of an egg.

Icing is part of a cake.

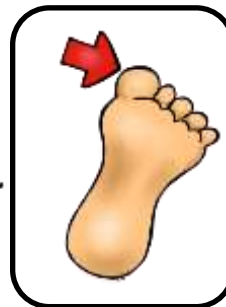
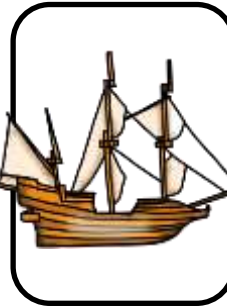
A page is part of a book.

Sand is part of a beach.

A wheel is part of a bicycle.

Analogy Example

wheel : ship



toe : foot

Definition of Item/Category

In an item/category analogy, one item belongs in a specific group.

For example:

A tiger is a cat.

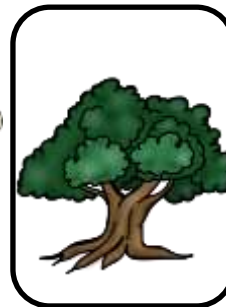
A pine is a tree.

A chair is a piece of furniture.

A seed is part of an apple.

Analogy Example

banana : fruit



oak : tree

Definition of Place/User

In a place user relationship, the person/user goes to a specific place to use the facility.

For example:

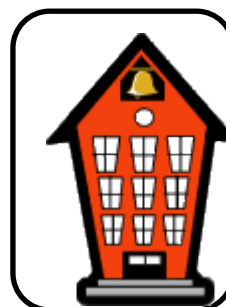
Readers use the library.

Sunbathers use the beach.

Movie watchers use the theater.

Analogy Example

ball field : baseball player



school : students



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