

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE (A) VERBAL SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

Antonyms—Select	1
Antonyms—Supply	3
Synonyms—Select	5
Synonyms—Supply	9
Synonyms and Antonyms—Select	11
Synonyms and Antonyms—Supply	13
How Alike?—Select	15
How Alike and How Different?	18
Denotation and Connotation	20

CHAPTER TWO (B) VERBAL SEQUENCES

Word Benders™—Instructions	23
Word Benders™—Synonyms	24
Word Benders™—Antonyms	29
Following Directions—Select	31
Following Directions—Supply Words	34
Following Directions—Supply Shapes	38
Following Directions—Supply Designs	39
Writing Directions	43
Stacking Shapes—Select	46
Stacking Shapes—Supply	49
Stacking Shapes—Explain	54
Produce a Pattern and Write Descriptions	62
Recognizing Direction	64
Describing Locations on a Grid	67
Describing Locations Using Maps	71
Describing Locations on Maps	75
Describing Directions Using Maps	76
Describing Locations With Maps	78
Describing Locations and Directions With Maps	80
Depicting Directions	82
Time Sequence—Select	86
Time Sequence—Rank	88
Time Sequence—Supply	90
Degree of Meaning—Select	92
Degree of Meaning—Rank	94
Degree of Meaning—Supply	96
Transitivity—Comparison	98
Transitivity—Time Order	101
Transitivity—Multiple Time Lines	105
Transitivity—Family Trees	111
Deductive Reasoning—Instructions	115
Deductive Reasoning—Transitive Order	117
Deductive Reasoning Using Yes-No Statements	119
Multi-Factor Deductive Reasoning	121
“Yes-No” Rules	123
True-False Tables	128
“And” Rules	137
“And/Or” Rules	146
“If-Then” Rules	156
Three Connectives	171
Cause-Effect Words—Select	181
Cause-Effect Words—Supply	183
Signal Words—Select	185
Flowcharting	186
Flowcharting for Solving Problems	188
Flowcharting a Sequence	191
Flowcharting a Plan of Action	193

Flowcharting—Average Speed	194
Flowcharting as an Aid to Planning	195
Flowcharting—Comparison Shopping	196
Flowcharting a Cycle	197
Flowcharting a Sequence	200
Flowcharting a Cycle	201
Intervals of a Day—Definitions	202
Time Intervals of a Day—Definitions	202
Intervals of a Day—Select	203
Intervals of a Day—Supply	204
Long-Term Intervals—Definitions	207
Intervals of a Year—Supply	208
Time Order—Rank	210
Time Intervals—Select	211
Intervals of a Year—Supply	212
Time Zones	214
Schedules	218
Schedules—Tournaments	225
CHAPTER THREE (C) VERBAL CLASSIFICATIONS	
Parts of a Whole—Select	229
Class and Members—Select	234
Sentences Containing Classes and Subclasses—Select	237
General to Specific—Rank	239
Distinguishing Relationships	241
How Are These Words Alike?—Select	245
How Are These Words Alike?—Explain	253
Explain the Exception	257
Sorting Into Classes	261
Supply the Classes	268
Overlapping Classes—Matrix	271
Branching Diagrams	274
Diagraming Classes	280
Diagraming Classes—Select	281
Diagraming Classes—Describe	289
Diagraming Classes—Select the Diagram	294
Diagraming Classes—Select and Explain	296
Diagraming Class Statements	300
Diagraming Class Statements—Supply	304
Diagraming Class Arguments	306
Diagraming Class Arguments—Supply	309
Definitions That Contain Classes—Select	313
Definitions That Contain Classes—Supply	317
CHAPTER FOUR (D) VERBAL ANALOGIES	
Analogies—Instructions	319
Antonym or Synonym Analogies—Select	320
Antonym or Synonym Analogies—Select More than Once	322
Antonym or Synonym Analogies—Select Two	325
Association Analogies—Select	326
Association Analogies—Select More than Once	327
Association Analogies—Select Two	328
“Kind Of” Analogies—Select	329
“Part Of” Analogies—Select	330
“Part Of” Analogies—Select the Relationship	331
“Used To” Analogies—Select	332
Action Analogies—Select	334
“Degree Of” Analogies—Select	335
Mixed Analogies—Select Two Words	336
Analogies—Explain	338
Antonym or Synonym Analogies—Supply	342
Association Analogies—Supply	344
“Kind Of” Analogies—Supply	345
“Part Of” Analogies—Supply	346
“Used To” Analogies—Supply	347
Action Analogies—Supply	348
“Degree Of” Analogies—Supply	349
Create Your Own Analogies	350
Answers.....	351

Free resource from www.criticalthinking.com. Commercial redistribution prohibited

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS—SELECT

Read the first word in each line and think about what it means. One of the next four words means the **opposite** of the first. Circle the opposite word and mark it **A** for **antonym**.

One of the words is **similar** in meaning to the first word. Circle the similar word and mark it **S** for **synonym**.

EXAMPLE:

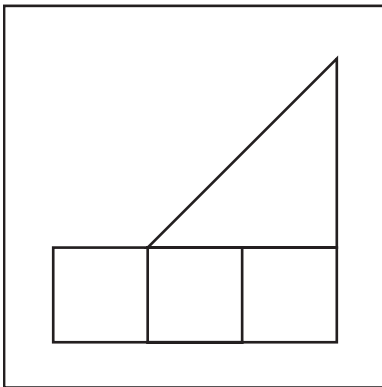
	S			A
stoop	a. bend	b. crawl	c. relax	d. stretch

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| A-122 | aged | a. ambitious | b. elderly | c. healthy | d. youthful |
| A-123 | wreck | a. attempt | b. construct | c. destroy | d. direct |
| A-124 | glance | a. gaze | b. glimpse | c. gloss | d. glow |
| A-125 | contrary | a. changeable | b. exact | c. opposite | d. similar |
| A-126 | boring | a. dull | b. lengthy | c. stimulating | d. tragic |
| A-127 | clasp | a. agree | b. grasp | c. release | d. select |
| A-128 | awkward | a. clumsy | b. graceful | c. steady | d. straight |
| A-129 | essential | a. basic | b. distinct | c. terminal | d. unnecessary |
| A-130 | omit | a. direct | b. edit | c. include | d. overlook |
| A-131 | liberal | a. financial | b. generous | c. possessed | d. stingy |
| A-132 | keen | a. dull | b. even | c. extra | d. sharp |
| A-133 | retreat | a. advance | b. establish | c. prepare | d. withdraw |
| A-134 | rival | a. associate | b. guest | c. opponent | d. subject |

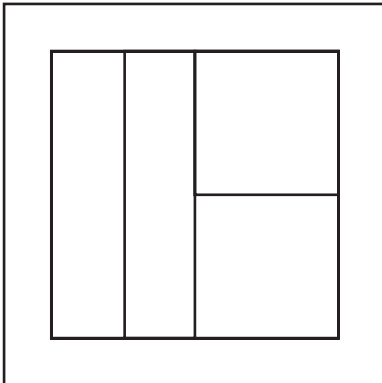
WRITING DIRECTIONS

In these exercises, you must examine the figure in the box very carefully. Use the lines provided to write a set of directions for drawing each figure. Write the directions carefully so that a classmate could draw the figure from your directions without seeing the figure.

B-37



B-38



Free resource from www.criticalthinking.com
SEQUENCES
Distribution prohibited

TIME SEQUENCE—SUPPLY

The first two words in each group suggest an order of occurrence. Think of a word that will continue the time sequence and write it in the blank. Use a dictionary if you need help.

B-212 propose, enact, _____

B-213 midday, dusk, _____

B-214 enter, browse, _____

B-215 former, present, _____

B-216 warm, simmer, _____

B-217 question, reason, _____



B-218 jog, stumble, _____



B-219 arrest, trial, _____




B-220 desire, attempt, _____


DISJUNCTION—INTERPRETING “AND/OR” RULES


Complete the last box in each of the following rows, remembering that “A and/or B” represents valve output (water flow).







B-327 If A is	and “A and/or B”	then B is
	is YES	

B-328 If A is	and “A and/or B”	then B is
	is NO	

B-329 If A is	and “A and/or B”	then B is
	is YES	 or 

B-330 If A is	then “A and/or B”
	is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: inline-block;"></div>

B-331 If B is	then “A and/or B”
	is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: inline-block;"></div>

B-332 If “A and/or B”	then valves A and B are either
is YES	  or   or  
	A B A B A B

SORTING INTO CLASSES

Signal words tell you that a shift in meaning or a comparison is about to occur. Some signal words tell when or how long something lasts; some warn that the next statement is the result of information that has just been given. Some signal words let you know that an addition or comparison is being made, while others alert you to prepare to shift meaning because an exception is coming.

C-247 Sort the following signal words into words that signal a **COMPARISON**, words that signal an **EXCEPTION**, and words that signal a **RESULT**. Using each word in a sentence will help you choose the right category.

CHOICE BOX		
although, because, better than, but, different from, due to, equally, for, hardly, however, if ... then, in spite of, instead of, in the same way, just as, larger than, like, not, only, same as, similar to, since, therefore, thus		
COMPARISON	EXCEPTION	RESULT

Free resource from www.criticalthinking.com. Commercial redistribution prohibited

ANTONYM OR SYNONYM ANALOGIES—SUPPLY

Think about how the first two words of these ANTONYM or SYNONYM analogies are related. Complete each analogy by producing a word from your memory that relates to the third word in the same way that the second word relates to the first.

EXAMPLE:

former : latter :: before : _____ after _____

Former means the first of two, and latter means the last of two. You need to supply a word that will complete the analogy and preserve the “first to last” relationship. (First and last are antonyms so you need to supply the antonym of before, which is **after**.)

D-207 beach : shore :: ocean : _____

D-208 interior : exterior :: entrance : _____

D-209 sheer : bulky :: thin : _____

D-210 carve : slice :: shear : _____

D-211 inhale : exhale :: inflate : _____

D-212 occasional : continual :: temporary : _____

D-213 humility : modesty :: vanity : _____

D-214 bureau : dresser :: cupboard : _____

D-215 casual : informal :: courteous : _____

D-216 waste : conserve :: squander : _____