

## Vocabulary Strategy

### ANALOGIES AND CONNOTATIONS

An analogy compares two terms to clarify the meaning of the less familiar term. It can illustrate the relationship between synonyms' connotations. Connotations the shades of meaning a term may take on. Writers often choose words with particular connotations to elicit specific emotional responses from readers.

**A. Directions:** Read each sentence below. Then, choose the item that correctly completes the analogy for the boldfaced term. Use a dictionary if necessary.

1. The couple looked **vexed** as they danced for the first time.

VEXED : UNCOMFORTABLE :: nauseated : \_\_\_\_\_

(a) loud                      (b) ashamed                      (c) sick                      (d) afraid

2. Several people asked **probing** questions at the press conference.

PROBING : SEARCHING :: studying : \_\_\_\_\_

(a) telling                      (b) reading                      (c) feeling                      (d) hearing

3. His ability to **rebel** against authority made him a hero among the students.

REBEL : RESIST :: strut : \_\_\_\_\_

(a) walk                      (b) run                      (c) wobble                      (d) limp

4. With her friends, she **concocted** a surprise for the older girls.

CONCOCTED : PLANNED :: exhibit : \_\_\_\_\_

(a) look                      (b) see                      (c) touch                      (d) show

5. It looks as though the **expedition** will take at least four weeks.

EXPEDITION : TRIP :: convention : \_\_\_\_\_

(a) meeting                      (b) circus                      (c) exhibit                      (d) hall

**B. Directions:** Explain the difference in meaning among these three words.

**troublesome   disruptive   uncooperative**

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