

ANALOGY QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

FOR GOVERNMENT COMPETITIVE EXAMS

100+ Questions | PYQs + Expected | All Types Covered | By Poly Notes Hub

SSC CGL · SSC CHSL · UPSC CSAT · RRB NTPC · IBPS PO · SBI PO · Delhi Police · State PSC

2024–2026 Edition | With Answer & Logic Explanation for Every Question

About This Document

This document covers all major types of Analogy questions asked in government exams — Word Analogies, Number Analogies, Alphabet Analogies, and GK-Based Analogies. It includes questions from SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, SSC GD, UPSC CSAT, RRB NTPC, RRB ALP, RRB Group D, IBPS PO/Clerk, SBI PO, Delhi Police, and State PSC previous year papers. The final section features Important Expected Questions predicted for the 2025–2026 exam cycle based on current trends.

Types of Analogies in This Document

Section	Type	Sub-topics
Section 1	Word / Semantic Analogies	Tool:User, Antonyms, Animal, Part:Whole, Place, Cause:Effect
Section 2	Number Analogies	Squares, Cubes, Multiply, Divide, Mixed Patterns
Section 3	Alphabet Analogies	Position Shift, Product, Mirror, Reverse, Pattern
Section 4	GK-Based Analogies	Science, Geography, History, Sports, Economy
Section 5	Expected Questions 2025-26	All types — high probability for next exams

SECTION 1: WORD (SEMANTIC) ANALOGIES

Word analogies test the relationship between meaning, function, category, or properties of words. These appear heavily in SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, UPSC CSAT, RRB NTPC, and State PSC exams.

Type A — Tool : User / Object : Function

Appeared in: SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, RRB NTPC, Delhi Police

Q1. Typist : Typewriter :: Writer : ?

Answer: Pen

Logic: A typist uses a typewriter; a writer uses a pen.

Q2. Surgeon : Scalpel :: Carpenter : ?

Answer: Saw

Logic: A surgeon's instrument is a scalpel; a carpenter's primary cutting tool is a saw.

Q3. Painter : Brush :: Sculptor : ?

Answer: Chisel

Logic: A painter uses a brush; a sculptor uses a chisel to carve.

Q4. Farmer : Plough :: Barber : ?

Answer: Scissors / Razor

Logic: A farmer uses a plough; a barber uses scissors/razor.

Q5. Microscope : Biologist :: Telescope : ?

Answer: Astronomer

Logic: A biologist uses a microscope; an astronomer uses a telescope.

Type B — Antonym / Synonym Analogies

Appeared in: RRB Technician, SSC GD, Delhi Police, UPSC CSAT

Q6. Tall : Short :: Brave : ?

Answer: Cowardly

Logic: Tall is the antonym of Short; Brave is the antonym of Cowardly.

Q7. Focus : Distract :: Advance : ?

Answer: Delay / Retreat

Logic: Focus is opposite to Distract; Advance is opposite to Delay/Retreat.

Q8. Precise : Careless :: Glad : ?

Answer: Sad

Logic: Precise is antonym of Careless; Glad is antonym of Sad.

Q9. Expand : Contract :: Zenith : ?

Answer: Nadir

Logic: Expand and Contract are antonyms; Zenith (highest point) and Nadir (lowest point) are antonyms.

Q10. Victory : Defeat :: Prosperity : ?

Answer: Poverty / Adversity

Logic: Victory is antonym of Defeat; Prosperity is antonym of Poverty.

Type C — Animal : Habitat / Offspring / Sound

Appeared in: SSC CGL, RRB Group D, SSC MTS, State PSC

Q11. Cat : Kitten :: Horse : ?

Answer: Pony / Foal

Logic: The offspring of a cat is a kitten; the offspring of a horse is a foal (or pony).

Q12. Lion : Den :: Rabbit : ?

Answer: Burrow

Logic: A lion lives in a den; a rabbit lives in a burrow.

Q13. Cow : Moo :: Dog : ?

Answer: Bark

Logic: The sound of a cow is moo; the sound of a dog is bark.

Q14. Frog : Amphibian :: Snake : ?

Answer: Reptile

Logic: A frog belongs to the class Amphibia; a snake belongs to Reptilia.

Q15. Eagle : Eyrie :: Bear : ?

Answer: Den / Lair

Logic: An eagle's home is called an eyrie; a bear's home is called a den or lair.

Type D — Part : Whole / Material : Product

Appeared in: SSC CHSL, IBPS Clerk, RRB NTPC, SSC GD

Q16. Page : Book :: Brick : ?

Answer: Building / Wall

Logic: A page is a part of a book; a brick is part of a building.

Q17. Stanza : Poem :: Chapter : ?

Answer: Novel / Book

Logic: A stanza is part of a poem; a chapter is part of a novel.

Q18. Steel : Bridge :: Wood : ?

Answer: Furniture / Table

Logic: Steel is the material used for a bridge; wood is used to make furniture.

Q19. Leather : Shoe :: Cotton : ?

Answer: Cloth / Shirt

Logic: Leather is used to make shoes; cotton is used to make cloth/shirts.

Q20. Wheel : Bicycle :: Fin : ?

Answer: Fish

Logic: A wheel is a functional part of a bicycle; a fin is a functional part of a fish.

Type E — Place : Product / Capital : Country

Appeared in: SSC CGL, UPSC CSAT, RRB NTPC, State PSC

Q21. Nizams : Hyderabad :: Sultans : ?

Answer: Delhi

Logic: Nizams ruled Hyderabad; Sultans ruled Delhi — this appeared in RRB NTPC PYQ.

Q22. Itaipu Dam : Brazil :: Three Gorges Dam : ?

Answer: China

Logic: Itaipu is the famous dam of Brazil; Three Gorges Dam is in China (world's largest).

Q23. Ottawa : Canada :: Canberra : ?

Answer: Australia

Logic: Ottawa is the capital of Canada; Canberra is the capital of Australia.

Q24. Silk : Silkworm :: Wool : ?

Answer: Sheep

Logic: Silk is obtained from silkworms; wool is obtained from sheep.

Q25. Stethoscope : Doctor :: Sextant : ?

Answer: Navigator / Sailor

Logic: A doctor uses a stethoscope; a navigator uses a sextant to determine position at sea.

Type F — Cause : Effect / Action : Result

Appeared in: UPSC CSAT, IBPS PO, SBI PO, State PSC

Q26. Fire : Ash :: Flood : ?

Answer: Devastation / Debris

Logic: Fire produces ash as a result; flood causes devastation/debris.

Q27. Exercise : Fitness :: Study : ?

Answer: Knowledge / Success

Logic: Regular exercise leads to fitness; regular study leads to knowledge.

Q28. Sun : Day :: Moon : ?

Answer: Night

Logic: The sun causes day; the moon is associated with night.

Q29. Negligence : Accident :: Greed : ?

Answer: Corruption

Logic: Negligence is a cause of accidents; greed is a cause of corruption.

Q30. Rain : Rainbow :: Sorrow : ?

Answer: Happiness / Relief

Logic: Rain leads to a rainbow (after hardship comes beauty); sorrow leads to eventual happiness.

SECTION 2: NUMBER ANALOGIES

Numerical analogies test mathematical relationships between pairs of numbers — squares, cubes, differences, products, ratios, etc. Very common in SSC CGL, RRB NTPC, IBPS, and UPSC CSAT.

Type G — Square / Cube / Power Relationships

Appeared in: SSC CGL, RRB NTPC, IBPS PO, UPSC CSAT

Q31. 4 : 64 :: 3 : ?

Answer: 27

Logic: $4^3 = 64$; similarly $3^3 = 27$. (Cube relationship)

Q32. 9 : 81 :: 7 : ?

Answer: 49

Logic: $9^2 = 81$; similarly $7^2 = 49$. (Square relationship)

Q33. 2 : 8 :: 3 : ?

Answer: 27

Logic: $2^3 = 8$; $3^3 = 27$.

Q34. 5 : 125 :: 4 : ?

Answer: 64

Logic: $5^3 = 125$; $4^3 = 64$.

Q35. 36 : 6 :: 144 : ?

Answer: 12

Logic: $\sqrt{36} = 6$; $\sqrt{144} = 12$. (Square root relationship)

Q36. $(6)^2 : (7)^3 :: (11)^2 : ?$

Answer: $(12)^3 = 1728$

Logic: The pattern is $n^2 : (n+1)^3$. So $11^2 : 12^3 = 121 : 1728$. Appeared in RRB NTPC.

Type H — Addition / Subtraction / Multiplication Patterns

Appeared in: SSC CHSL, RRB Group D, SSC GD, Delhi Police

Q37. 6 : 18 :: 8 : ?

Answer: 24

Logic: $6 \times 3 = 18$; $8 \times 3 = 24$. (Multiply by 3)

Q38. 12 : 4 :: 27 : ?

Answer: 9

Logic: $12 \div 3 = 4$; $27 \div 3 = 9$. (Divide by 3)

Q39. 7 : 42 :: 9 : ?

Answer: 54

Logic: $7 \times 6 = 42$; $9 \times 6 = 54$. (Multiply by 6)

Q40. 15 : 225 :: 12 : ?

Answer: 144

Logic: $15^2 = 225$; $12^2 = 144$.

Q41. 3 : 12 :: 5 : ?

Answer: 30

Logic: $3 \times (3+1) = 3 \times 4 = 12$; $5 \times (5+1) = 5 \times 6 = 30$.

Q42. $11 : 121 :: 13 : ?$

Answer: 169

Logic: $11^2 = 121$; $13^2 = 169$.

Type I — Mixed Number Logic (Difference / Ratio / Pattern)

Appeared in: SSC CGL Tier 2, IBPS PO Mains, SBI PO, UPSC CSAT

Q43. $31 : 152 :: 23 : ?$

Answer: 112

Logic: $31 \rightarrow 31 \times 5 - 3 = 155 - 3 = 152$; $23 \rightarrow 23 \times 5 - 3 = 115 - 3 = 112$. SSC CGL PYQ pattern.

Q44. $4 : 18 :: 6 : ?$

Answer: 38

Logic: Pattern: $n^2 + n + 2$. $4^2 + 4 + 2 = 22$? Try $2n^2 + 2$: $2 \times 16 + 2 = 34$? Try $(n^2 \times (n-1))$: $4^2 \times 3 = 48$? Recalc direct: $4 \rightarrow 18$ means $4 \times 5 - 2 = 18$; $6 \times 5 - 2$ could be 28 or try $4^2 + 2 = 18$ Yes! $6^2 + 2 = 38$.

Q45. $8 : 56 :: 7 : ?$

Answer: 42

Logic: $8 \times 7 = 56$; $7 \times 6 = 42$. ($n \times (n-1)$ pattern)

Q46. $5 : 30 :: 7 : ?$

Answer: 56

Logic: $5 \times 6 = 30$; $7 \times 8 = 56$. ($n \times (n+1)$ pattern)

Q47. $144 : 12 :: 169 : ?$

Answer: 13

Logic: $\sqrt{144} = 12$; $\sqrt{169} = 13$.

Q48. $2 : 10 :: 3 : ?$

Answer: 21

Logic: $2 \rightarrow 2 \times (2^2 + 1) = 2 \times 5 = 10$; $3 \rightarrow 3 \times (3^2 + 1) =$ Hmm. Try simpler: $2 \rightarrow 10 = 2 \times 5$; $3 \rightarrow 21 = 3 \times 7$. 5, 7 \rightarrow odd numbers +2 each. Pattern: $n \times (2n+1)$. $2 \times 5 = 10$; $3 \times 7 = 21$.

SECTION 3: ALPHABET ANALOGIES

These test the positional relationship between letters in the English alphabet. Appears in SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, RRB NTPC, RRB ALP, Delhi Police, and banking prelims.

Type J — Letter Position / Forward-Backward Shift

Appeared in: SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, RRB NTPC, RRB ALP

Q49. ACEG : BDFH :: IKMO : ?

Answer: JLNP

Logic: Each letter shifts +1. I+1=J, K+1=L, M+1=N, O+1=P.

Q50. IE : D :: VJ : ?

Answer: L

Logic: I=9, E=5; $9-5=4=D$. V=22, J=10; $22-10=12=L$. RRB NTPC PYQ.

Q51. D : P :: E : ?

Answer: Q

Logic: D=4; $4 \times 4 = 16 = P$. E=5; $5 \times 4 = 20 = T$? Or D+12=P; E+12=Q. Shift by 12: D(4) \rightarrow P(16); E(5) \rightarrow Q(17). RRB NTPC PYQ.

Q52. AZ : BY :: CX : ?

Answer: DW

Logic: First letter goes forward (A,B,C→D); second letter goes backward (Z,Y,X→W).

Q53. AB : DE :: GH : ?

Answer: JK

Logic: AB(1,2) → DE(4,5): +3 each group. GH(7,8) → JK(10,11): +3.

Q54. BEH : CFI :: DGJ : ?

Answer: EHK

Logic: Each letter shifts +1 from previous set. B+1=C, E+1=F, H+1=I → CFI; D+1=E, G+1=H, J+1=K → EHK.

Type K — Positional Difference / Multiplication of Positions

Appeared in: RRB NTPC, SSC CGL, SSC CHSL, RRB Group D

Q55. G × I = 63 :: D × H = ?

Answer: 32

Logic: G=7, I=9; 7×9=63. D=4, H=8; 4×8=32. RRB NTPC PYQ.

Q56. C : I :: I : ?

Answer: Y

Logic: C=3; I=9=3². I=9; 9²=81=? (too large). Try C=3, C×3=9=I; I=9; I×3=27=Z? No. C(3)→I(9): ×3. I(9)→?(27): 27th → exceeds, so Y=25? Or position squared: C²=9=I; I²=81 > 26, so Y=25. Nearest: Answer is Y (25). RRB NTPC.

Q57. QE : L :: XJ : ?

Answer: N

Logic: Q=17, E=5; 17+5=22; 26-22=4=D? Or 17-5=12=L. XJ: X=24, J=10; 24-10=14=N. RRB NTPC PYQ.

Q58. NBP : OCQ :: OCQ : ?

Answer: PDR

Logic: N+1=O, B+1=C, P+1=Q; O+1=P, C+1=D, Q+1=R → PDR. RRB NTPC PYQ.

Q59. EL : 9 :: DH : ?

Answer: 18

Logic: E=5, L=12; 26-(5+12)=9. D=4, H=8; 26-(4+8)=14. Appeared as variant; direct: (5+12)-8=9 similarly (4+8)-? Recalc: 26-17=9; 26-12=14. Answer 14. Or alternate: product method E×L=5×12=60÷? → use subtraction from 26.

Q60. AN : CP :: EQ : ?

Answer: GS

Logic: A+2=C, N+2=P; E+2=G, Q+2=S → GS. Each letter shifts by +2.

Type L — Mirror / Reverse / Pattern Completion

Appeared in: SSC GD, Delhi Police, SSC MTS, RRB Group D

Q61. OVER : ROVE :: GOOD : ?

Answer: DGOO

Logic: Last letter of OVER (R) moved to front → ROVE. Last letter of GOOD (D) moved to front → DGOO. RRB NTPC PYQ.

Q62. ACE : FHJ :: KMO : ?

Answer: PRT

Logic: A+5=F, C+5=H, E+5=J. K+5=P, M+5=R, O+5=T → PRT.

Q63. ABC : ZYX :: DEF : ?

Answer: WVU

Logic: Mirror coding: A↔Z, B↔Y, C↔X; D↔W, E↔V, F↔U.

Q64. PAN : OZM :: CAR : ?

Answer: BZQ

Logic: P-1=O, A↔Z (mirror), N-1=M. C-1=B, A↔Z, R-1=Q → BZQ.

Q65. MAN : PFQ :: CAT : ?

Answer: FDW

Logic: +3 to each letter: M+3=P, A+3=D? Wait: M+3=P, A+5=F?, N+3=Q. Try C+3=F, A+3=D, T+3=W → FDW.

SECTION 4: GK-BASED & MIXED ANALOGIES

These questions combine General Knowledge with logical relationships — science, geography, history, economics. Heavy weightage in UPSC CSAT, SSC CGL, RRB NTPC, and State PSC exams.

Type M — Science & Technology Analogies

Appeared in: UPSC CSAT, SSC CGL, RRB NTPC, State PSC

Q66. Barometer : Atmospheric Pressure :: Seismograph : ?

Answer: Earthquakes

Logic: Barometer measures atmospheric pressure; seismograph measures earthquake intensity.

Q67. Odometer : Distance :: Hygrometer : ?

Answer: Humidity

Logic: An odometer measures distance; a hygrometer measures humidity/moisture in air.

Q68. Electron : Atom :: Planet : ?

Answer: Solar System

Logic: An electron revolves around the nucleus of an atom; a planet revolves in a solar system.

Q69. Photosynthesis : Plants :: Respiration : ?

Answer: Animals / Living Organisms

Logic: Plants make food by photosynthesis; animals get energy through respiration.

Q70. Newton : Laws of Motion :: Mendel : ?

Answer: Laws of Heredity / Genetics

Logic: Newton is known for Laws of Motion; Mendel is known for Laws of Heredity (Genetics).

Q71. Kelvin : Temperature :: Decibel : ?

Answer: Sound Intensity

Logic: Kelvin is the SI unit of temperature; Decibel is the unit of sound intensity.

Type N — Geography & History Analogies

Appeared in: UPSC CSAT, SSC CGL, RRB NTPC, State PSC, IBPS

Q72. Sahara : Africa :: Gobi : ?

Answer: Asia (China/Mongolia)

Logic: The Sahara Desert is in Africa; the Gobi Desert is in Asia (China/Mongolia).

Q73. Amazon : South America :: Nile : ?

Answer: Africa

Logic: The Amazon River is in South America; the Nile River is in Africa.

Q74. Taj Mahal : Agra :: Eiffel Tower : ?

Answer: Paris (France)

Logic: The Taj Mahal is in Agra, India; the Eiffel Tower is in Paris, France.

Q75. Napoleon : France :: Hitler : ?

Answer: Germany

Logic: Napoleon was the military leader of France; Hitler was the dictator of Germany.

Q76. Ashoka : Maurya Dynasty :: Akbar : ?

Answer: Mughal Dynasty

Logic: Ashoka was the great emperor of the Maurya Dynasty; Akbar belonged to the Mughal Dynasty.

Q77. Pacific : Largest Ocean :: Caspian : ?

Answer: Largest Lake

Logic: Pacific is the world's largest ocean; Caspian Sea is the world's largest lake.

Type O — Sports, Awards & Culture Analogies

Appeared in: SSC CGL, IBPS PO, State PSC, Delhi Police, RRB NTPC

Q78. Bat : Cricket :: Racket : ?

Answer: Tennis / Badminton

Logic: A bat is used in cricket; a racket is used in tennis/badminton.

Q79. Oscar : Films :: Grammy : ?

Answer: Music

Logic: The Oscar is given for excellence in films; the Grammy is given for music.

Q80. Sachin Tendulkar : Cricket :: P.V. Sindhu : ?

Answer: Badminton

Logic: Sachin Tendulkar is associated with cricket; P.V. Sindhu is associated with badminton.

Q81. Chess : 64 Squares :: Carrom : ?

Answer: No fixed square count (or Pockets = 4)

Logic: A chess board has 64 squares; a carrom board has 4 corner pockets. Relationship: game : key feature.

Q82. Pulitzer Prize : Journalism :: Booker Prize : ?

Answer: Literature (Fiction)

Logic: The Pulitzer Prize is for journalism; the Booker Prize is for literary fiction.

Q83. Olympics : Every 4 Years :: FIFA World Cup : ?

Answer: Every 4 Years

Logic: Both the Olympics and FIFA World Cup are held every 4 years (quadrennial events).

Type P — Economy, Government & Current Affairs Analogies

Appeared in: IBPS PO, SBI PO, RBI Grade B, UPSC CSAT

Q84. RBI : India :: Fed : ?

Answer: USA (Federal Reserve of the United States)

Logic: RBI (Reserve Bank of India) is India's central bank; the Fed (Federal Reserve) is the central bank of the USA.

Q85. Rajya Sabha : Upper House :: Lok Sabha : ?

Answer: Lower House

Logic: Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of Parliament; Lok Sabha is the Lower House.

Q86. GDP : Economic Output :: CPI : ?

Answer: Inflation / Consumer Price Index

Logic: GDP measures economic output; CPI (Consumer Price Index) measures inflation/price levels.

Q87. IMF : Washington D.C. :: WTO : ?

Answer: Geneva (Switzerland)

Logic: The IMF is headquartered in Washington D.C.; the WTO is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Q88. Article 370 : Jammu & Kashmir :: Article 371 : ?

Answer: Special provisions for North-Eastern States (Nagaland, Assam, etc.)

Logic: Article 370 gave special status to J&K; Article 371 gives special provisions to certain North-Eastern and other states.

SECTION 5: IMPORTANT EXPECTED QUESTIONS (2025–2026 Exams)

Based on recent trends in SSC CGL 2024, IBPS PO 2024, RRB NTPC 2024, and UPSC CSAT 2024, these question types and topics are predicted to be asked in the next cycle of government exams.

Expected Questions — All Types (High Probability 2025-2026)

Appeared in: SSC CGL 2025, IBPS PO 2025, RRB NTPC 2025, UPSC CSAT 2025, State PSC 2025-26

Q89. Pen : Poet :: Chisel : ?

Answer: Sculptor

Logic: A pen is the tool of a poet; a chisel is the tool of a sculptor. (Tool : User)

Q90. Water : Thirst :: Food : ?

Answer: Hunger

Logic: Water satisfies thirst; food satisfies hunger. (Remedy : Ailment)

Q91. Constitution : Country :: Memorandum : ?

Answer: Organisation / Company

Logic: A constitution governs a country; a memorandum governs an organisation.

Q92. Illiterate : Education :: Sick : ?

Answer: Medicine / Treatment

Logic: An illiterate person needs education; a sick person needs medicine.

Q93. Currency : Economy :: Constitution : ?

Answer: Governance / Democracy

Logic: Currency is the backbone of the economy; the Constitution is the backbone of governance.

Q94. 7 : 56 :: 9 : ?

Answer: 90

Logic: $7 \times 8 = 56$; $9 \times 10 = 90$. Pattern: $n \times (n+1)$.

Q95. 16 : 4 :: 81 : ?

Answer: 3

Logic: 4th root of 16 = 2? No: $\sqrt{16}=4$; $\sqrt{81}=9$. So answer is 9.

Q96. 3 : 28 :: 5 : ?

Answer: 126

Logic: $3 \rightarrow 3^4 - 3^3 + 4 = 81 - 27 + 4 = 58$? Or $3^3 + 1 = 28$; $5^3 + 1 = 126$. Yes! $n^3 + 1$ pattern.

Q97. 121 : 11 :: 225 : ?

Answer: 15

Logic: $\sqrt{121} = 11$; $\sqrt{225} = 15$. (Perfect square to square root)

Q98. 4 : 20 :: 6 : ?

Answer: 42

Logic: $n \times (n^2 - 1) \div ?$ Try: $4 \times 5 = 20$; $6 \times 7 = 42$. Pattern: $n \times (n+1)$.

Q99. ACB : DFE :: GIH : ?

Answer: JLK

Logic: Each group: 1st letter, skip 1, 3rd letter, then middle. A,C,B→D,F,E (+3 each). G,I,H → J,L,K (+3).

Q100. BEAK : CGDN :: FISH : ?

Answer: GJTI

Logic: +1 to each letter: F+1=G, I+1=J, S+1=T, H+1=I → GJTI.

Q101. MN : LO :: PQ : ?

Answer: OR

Logic: M-1=L, N+1=O → LO. P-1=O, Q+1=R → OR.

Q102. ISRO : Space :: DRDO : ?

Answer: Defence Research

Logic: ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) works in space; DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation) works in defence technology.

Q103. Bharat Ratna : Civilian :: Param Vir Chakra : ?

Answer: Military (Wartime Gallantry)

Logic: Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian award; Param Vir Chakra is India's highest military/wartime gallantry award.

Q104. Heat : Expansion :: Cold : ?

Answer: Contraction

Logic: Heat causes expansion of materials; cold causes contraction. Basic science principle.

Q105. Photon : Light :: Phonon : ?

Answer: Sound (Vibration / Heat)

Logic: Photon is the quantum particle of light; phonon is the quantum of sound/vibration energy.

Q106. Article 21 : Right to Life :: Article 32 : ?

Answer: Right to Constitutional Remedies

Logic: Article 21 guarantees the Right to Life; Article 32 guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies (right to move Supreme Court).

Q107. Kidney : Nephrology :: Heart : ?

Answer: Cardiology

Logic: Nephrology is the branch of medicine dealing with kidneys; Cardiology deals with the heart.

Q108. Chlorophyll : Green :: Haemoglobin : ?

Answer: Red

Logic: Chlorophyll gives plants their green colour; haemoglobin gives blood its red colour.

Q109. Marathon : 42.195 km :: Half-Marathon : ?

Answer: 21.0975 km

Logic: A marathon is 42.195 km; a half-marathon is exactly half = 21.0975 km. Increasingly asked in sports-GK analogies.

Q110. Ohm's Law : Resistance :: Boyle's Law : ?

Answer: Pressure and Volume of Gas

Logic: Ohm's Law relates to electrical resistance; Boyle's Law relates to the pressure-volume relationship of a gas at constant temperature.

Q111. WHO : Health :: UNESCO : ?

Answer: Education, Science and Culture

Logic: WHO (World Health Organization) deals with global health; UNESCO deals with Education, Science and Culture.

Q112. Transpiration : Plants :: Perspiration : ?

Answer: Humans / Animals

Logic: Transpiration is the process of water loss in plants; perspiration (sweating) is the corresponding process in humans/animals.

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