Name _____ Date _____

Latin Roots aud, vis and dict: From Audience to Verdict

Directions: Learn the Latin roots aud, vis and dict. Then put them to work on new words. Some questions tell you what another word part means; combine it with the root and check the result against the sentence.

1. Match each Latin word part (aud, vis, dict, pre and contra) to its meaning.
Write the letter of the matching answer on each line.

1. _____ aud
2. _____ vis
3. _____ dict
4. _____ pre
5. _____ contra

A. to write
B. against
C. after
D. to see
E. before
F. to say or tell
G. to hear

2. Pick the word from the bank that completes each sentence. One bank word will not be used.

Word bank

audience • contradict • invisible • visible • predict • dictionary

The _____ clapped and cheered when the curtain came down on the school play. The planet Venus is so bright that on many clear evenings it is _____ without a telescope. Weather experts _____ heavy snow for tomorrow, so the school may close early. Mia's two stories about the lost dog _____ each other: in one the dog is black, and in the other it is white. When Leo found a word he did not know, he looked it up in the _____.

3. "Ms. Ortiz's whisper was *inaudible* from the back row, so Ben raised his hand and asked her to speak up."

In means not, and *ible* means able to be. What does *inaudible* mean?

A. Not able to be heard
B. Not able to be seen
C. Too loud to listen to
D. Full of hard words

4. The whole school gathered in the *auditorium* to hear a guest speaker talk about space travel. The ending *orium* means a place for. What is an auditorium?

A. A room full of books
B. A gym for playing sports
C. A room for eating lunch
D. A large room where people gather to listen

5. "The *auditory* nerve carries signals from the ear to the brain."

Based on its root, what does *auditory* describe?

A. Having to do with speaking
B. Having to do with hearing
C. Having to do with smelling
D. Having to do with seeing

6. A lifeguard *supervises* the pool from a tall chair so that no swimmer gets into trouble. *Super* means over or above. What does the lifeguard do?

A. Swims laps across the pool
B. Watches over the swimmers
C. Cleans the bottom of the pool
D. Teaches the swimmers new strokes

7. "After her teacher read the first draft, Nadia *revised* her essay, fixing weak sentences and adding a stronger ending."

Re means again. What did Nadia do to her essay?

A. Read it aloud to the class
B. Threw it away and picked a new topic
C. Printed a second copy without changes
D. Looked it over again and made it better

8. Before she painted the mural, Rosa closed her eyes to *envision* how the finished wall would look. *En* means in. What does envision mean?

A. To picture something in your mind
B. To paint something quickly
C. To forget how something looks
D. To hear a song in your head

9. "Thick fog cut *visibility* to just a few feet, so drivers on the highway turned on their headlights and slowed down."

What does *visibility* mean?

A. How far or how well you can see
B. How cold the air feels
C. How fast cars can safely drive
D. How loud the traffic sounds

10. After tasting all ten pies, the judges gave their *verdict*: Mr. Lee's apple pie was the best. *Ver* comes from an old word meaning true. What is a verdict?

A. A list of the pies that were entered
B. A ribbon for the winner
C. A judgment that someone announces after deciding
D. A recipe for apple pie

11. "Because his hands were sore, Grandpa *dictated* a letter, and his granddaughter typed it for him."

What did Grandpa do?

A. Read a letter someone else wrote
B. Mailed the letter to a friend
C. Typed the letter himself
D. Said the words aloud for someone else to write down

12. "The emperor issued an *edict* ordering every village to send grain to the capital."

E means out. What is an edict?

A. A secret letter between friends
B. An official order that a ruler announces
C. A gift of grain from a village
D. A road leading to the capital