Name _____ Date _____

Greek Roots path, phon and log: Feelings, Sounds and Words in Context

Directions: Meet the Greek roots path, phon and log. Then put them together with other word parts, and check each meaning against the sentence it appears in.

1. Match each Greek word part (path, phon, log, sym and mono) to the meaning it carries into English words.

Write the letter of the matching answer on each line.

1. _____ path
2. _____ phon
3. _____ log
4. _____ sym
5. _____ mono

A. sound or voice
B. one or alone
C. earth
D. light
E. word or study
F. feeling or suffering
G. together or with

2. Each bank word is built from path, phon or log. Complete the sentences, and notice which word has no sentence to fill.

Word bank

telephone • monologue • dialogue • phonics • sympathy • symphony

When Ava's grandfather was in the hospital, her friends sent cards to show their _____ for her worry and sadness. The orchestra played Beethoven's fifth _____, a piece in four movements that begins with four famous notes. In the play, the hero stands alone on the stage and speaks a long _____ while the other actors wait offstage. In the comic strip, the _____ between the two friends goes back and forth in speech bubbles. Young readers use _____ to sound out new words, matching each letter to the sound it stands for.

3. "The student council worried about *apathy*, since hardly anyone cared enough to vote for class president."

A means without. What is apathy?

A. Strong anger
B. Deep sadness
C. Great excitement
D. A lack of interest or feeling

4. Ever since a goose chased him across the park, Carlos has felt a strong *antipathy* toward geese. *Anti* means against. What is antipathy?

A. A lack of any feeling
B. A great understanding
C. A strong liking
D. A strong dislike

5. "A *pathologist* studied the tissue sample under a microscope to find out which disease was making the patient sick."

In medical words, *path* often means disease, a kind of suffering, and *ologist* (from *log*) means a person who studies. What is a pathologist?

A. A nurse who gives shots
B. A scientist who studies rocks
C. A doctor who studies diseases
D. A doctor who sets broken bones

6. In her speech, Rosa used *pathos*, describing one shivering, hungry puppy so the audience would feel moved to help the animal shelter. What is pathos?

A. A joke that makes people laugh
B. A list of facts and numbers
C. A quality that stirs feelings such as pity or sadness
D. A promise to do something later

7. "The *cacophony* of honking horns, barking dogs and blaring radios made it hard to think."

Caco comes from a Greek word meaning bad. What is a cacophony?

A. A complete silence
B. A soft, gentle song
C. A harsh, unpleasant mix of sounds
D. A bright flash of light

8. The words *pair* and *pear* are *homophones*. *Homo* means same. What are homophones?

A. Words that mean the same thing
B. Words that sound alike but have different meanings
C. Words that are spelled alike but sound different
D. Words with opposite meanings

9. "Coach Ruiz shouted through a *megaphone* so every runner on the field could hear her."

Mega means large or great. What is a megaphone?

A. A whistle for starting races
B. A device that makes a voice sound louder
C. A phone that takes pictures
D. A small speaker that fits in one ear

10. The novel opens with a short *prologue* that tells what happened to the hero's family years before the main story begins. *Pro* means before. What is a prologue?

A. An introduction that comes before the main story
B. A list of the book's characters
C. A review written by a critic
D. The last chapter of a book

11. "After reading the first book of the *trilogy*, Maya could not wait to see how the story ended in the other two."

Tri means three. What is a trilogy?

A. A story told by three narrators
B. A book that took three years to write
C. A book with three chapters
D. A series of three connected books or works

12. The word *selfie* began as a *neologism* in the early 2000s, and today it appears in many dictionaries. *Neo* means new. What is a neologism?

A. A word that is spelled wrong
B. A newly invented word
C. A word borrowed from another language
D. A word that is very old