**VOCABULARY WEEK THREE: Honors 9**

1. Determine how the Latin or Greek root is related in meaning and spelling to each word that follows it.

2. Learn the pronunciation and definition of EVERY KEY WORD, and notice how words are used in sentences.

3. Practice using the varied forms of the KEY WORDS.

4. Build your knowledge with all of the information given: Latin mottoes, familiar words, and challenge words.

***THIS WEEK'S KEY WORDS:***

**catholic cloister holocaust omnipotent omnipresent**

**omnivorous panacea pandemonium preclude recluse**

**totalitarian**

**DIRECTIONS:**

1. Read each of the roots and their definitions.
2. Then read the key words and definitions that follow each group of roots.
3. Following each key word, explain how the root fits with the definition.
4. Finally, note other common words with the same root and explain how those words also fit the definition from the root.

**PAN (Greek) “all”**

1. **pandemonium**: (pan dih moan ee um) n. 1. Uproar

**Pandemonium** threatens to break out after Julius Caesar is assassinated on the ides of March, but Brutus calms the senators.

1. **panacea**: (pan uh see uh) n. A cure-all for diseases or troubles.

Some politicians seem to regard tax cuts as a **panacea** for economic problems.

**OMNIS (Latin) “all”**

1. **omnipotent**: (ahm NIP uh tint) n. Having unlimited power; all powerful.

To the ancient British tribes the powerful invading Roman army seemed **omnipotent**.

1. **omnipresent**: (ahm nih prez ent) adj. Present everywhere.

At harvest time the smell of garlic in omnipresent in Gilroy, California, “the garlic capital of America.”

1. **omnivorous**: (ahm NIV er us) adj. 1. Feeding on both plants and meat.

Human beings are **omnivorous**, though many choose to be vegetarians.

 2. Devouring everything, especially intellectually.

She is such an **omnivorous** reader that she has already read all of the library’s biographies, science fiction, and sports magazines.

**HOLOS (Greek) “whole”**

1. **catholic** (kath eh lik) adj. 1. Universal; including most things.

His wide travels reflect her **catholic** tastes.

 2. (capitalized) Referring to the Roman Catholic church.

Spain is a predominantly **Catholic** country.

1. **holocaust**: (hoe luh kost) n. 1. A great destruction, especially by fire.

After the great 1906 earthquake, a holocaust swept through San Francisco.

 2. (capitalized) Murder by the Nazis of over six million Jew and millions of other people in World War II.

Most Americans first learned of the extent of the **Holocaust** when the Nazi concentration camps were liberated at the end of World War II.

**TOTUS (Latin) “whole”**

1. **totalitarian**: (toe tal ih TEAR ee en) adj. Referring to a form of government in which one person or party holds absolute control.

Many dystopian novels feature a **totalitarian** government that controls all of society.

**CLAUDO, CLAUDERE, CLAUSI, CLASUM (Latin) “to close”**

1. **cloister**: (kloy ster) n. 1. A covered walk along the inside walls of a building, usually looking out on a courtyard.

The **Cloisters** is a section of the Metropolitan Museum of New York that look over Central Park.

 2. A monstery or similar place of religious seclusion.

During the Reformation, many **cloisters** were closed and their monks and nuns dispersed.

 v. 3. To seclude, as in a monastery.

To protect their children from the Black Plague, the parents **cloistered** them in an isolated village.

1. **preclude** (pree klood): v. To prevent; to make impossible.

Rain **precluded** our taking a walk.

1. **Recluse** (wreck loos) n. A person who avoids mixing with people.

The **recluse** preferred the company of a dog and a library to that of people.