**Word List**

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

**accede**  
*adj.* To agree to; to consent to, often after urging from another.  
Myron acceded to the wishes of his colleagues when he stopped wearing that strong cologne.

**affluent**  
*adj.* Generously supplied with money or possessions; wealthy.  
Although Cicely was not from an affluent family, she could attend an excellent but expensive school because of the scholarship she had won.  
**affluence**  
*n.* Wealth.  
Mrs. Winn’s affluence is due to oil being discovered on her land.

**arbitrary**  
*adj.* Determined by chance or whim rather than by reason or necessity.  
Even though our choice of restaurant was arbitrary, the food was delicious.

**artisan**  
*n.* One able to do skilled work with the hands; a craftsperson.  
Artisans working with leather, yarn, and clay displayed their products at the local crafts fair.

**dismantle**  
*v.* To take apart.  
Bert helped Matt dismantle the engine so they could begin work on the repair.

**immerse**  
*v.*  
1. To cover with liquid.  
To prepare the salad, Genevieve first blanched the vegetables by immersing them in boiling water.  
2. To completely engage the attention of.  
Sophie, immersed in her book, did not notice when Jaime boarded the bus and sat down beside her.

**irksome**  
*adj.* Annoying; tedious.  
All the steps preliminary to painting the ceiling—scraping, patching, and sanding—were irksome to Samantha, who wanted to finish the job quickly.

**legacy**  
*n.*  
1. Money or property left to another in a will.  
This silver pocket watch is my legacy from Grandfather Gomez.  
2. Something passed on to those who come after.  
Catholicism and the Spanish language are legacies of Spanish rule in Guatemala.

**ostentatious**  
*adj.* Extravagantly showy or ornate.  
The Amish shun ostentatious furnishings for their homes.
**panorama**

*n.* 1. A complete view of a surrounding area.
   In one bedroom of the old mansion, the four walls had been painted with a 
   lively **panorama** of Chesapeake Bay.
   
   2. A thorough presentation of a subject.
   One course my aunt teaches at the university is a **panorama** of civil rights law 
   in the United States.

**philanthropy**

*n.* The attempt to improve the well-being of those in need by donating 
   money or aid.
   The **philanthropy** of the Tan family has provided the money for this cancer 
   research center.

**philanthropist**

*n.* One who makes substantial contributions to those in need.
Andrew Carnegie, a renowned **philanthropist**, established many public 
   libraries in the United States.

**prestige**

*n.* High standing; respect earned by accomplishments.
   Winning the Nobel Prize brings much **prestige**.

**prestigious**

*adj.* Honored; esteemed.
   An Oscar is the most **prestigious** award in the movie industry.

**prolific**

*adj.* Abundantly productive.
   Although Robert Graves was a **prolific** poet, he is remembered primarily for his 
   few novels.

**reticent**

*adj.* Inclined to keep one's thoughts and feelings to oneself; quiet and 
   reserved.
   When we asked her about her parents, Adriana grew **reticent**.

**reticence**

*n.* Silence or reserve.
   Karl's **reticence** about his plans for the summer made us even more curious.

**tycoon**

*n.* A wealthy and powerful businessperson.
   Blithewold, once the summer residence of a coal-mining **tycoon**, now is open 
   to tourists.
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 12. Write each sentence in the space provided.

1. (a) A panorama is  (c) a powerful businessperson.
    (b) An artisan is  (d) a complete view in all directions.

2. (a) An ostentatious poet is one who  (c) is greatly honored and respected.
    (b) produces a large body of work.  (d) A prolific poet is one who

3. (a) A reticent person  (c) An affluent person
    (b) is conscientious and reliable.  (d) is quiet and says little.

4. (a) a person with refined taste.  (c) An artisan is
    (b) A tycoon is  (d) a worker skilled at a trade or craft.

5. (a) put it back together.  (c) To dismantle something is to
    (b) To immerse something is to  (d) cover it with liquid.

6. (a) Philanthropy is  (c) a willingness to take risks.
    (b) Affluence is  (d) making contributions to those in need.

7. (a) a wind of hurricane force.  (c) A legacy is
    (b) a sum of money left to a person.  (d) A tycoon is

8. (a) An irksome job  (c) is one that is annoying.
    (b) A prestigious job  (d) is one that pays a great deal.
9. (a) An ostentatious display  
   (b) An arbitrary display  
   (c) is one designed to draw attention.  
   (d) is one that is arranged with great care.

10. (a) To accede to something  
     (b) is to agree to it.  
     (c) To dismantle something  
     (d) is to find fault with it.

Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the bold phrase and replacing it with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 12.

1. The objects excavated from the ruins of Pompeii suggest that many people who lived there had been in possession of great wealth.

2. Dora’s book provides a complete and unbroken view of Polish history.

3. Blanca’s tendency to keep her thoughts to herself makes it difficult to get to know her.

4. My bike is easy to break down into its parts if I want to take it on the plane.

5. Giselle was completely absorbed in her homework when the phone rang.

6. Umpire Heller denied that his call was based on personal whim.

7. This hospital is the most respected due to its high standing in the state.

8. In the 1940s the Lee family, local people who gave to those in need, built this concert hall, which still serves the community.

9. This book suggests that one thing handed down as a result of the 1960s was a greater awareness of equal rights for all Americans.

10. A rich and powerful businessperson from Brazil is interested in buying this jewelry factory.
Circle the letter or letters of each correct answer. A question may have more than one correct answer.

1. Which of the following might describe the actions of a philanthropist?
   (a) benign  
   (b) inane  
   (c) despicable  
   (d) generous

2. Which of the following might be a legacy?
   (a) a coin collection  
   (b) a democratic government  
   (c) a savings bond  
   (d) a tirade

3. Which of the following might earn you prestige?
   (a) buying a new bicycle  
   (b) winning a scholarship  
   (c) doing your chores  
   (d) beating a track record

4. Which of the following can be dismantled?
   (a) a sewing machine  
   (b) a vase  
   (c) a bed sheet  
   (d) a loaf of bread

5. In which of the following could one be immersed?
   (a) laughter  
   (b) a conversation  
   (c) a movie  
   (d) water

6. Which of the following is an artisan?
   (a) a stonemason  
   (b) a bus driver  
   (c) a basket weaver  
   (d) a firefighter

7. Which of the following might be considered a tycoon?
   (a) an oil billionaire  
   (b) a college president  
   (c) a state governor  
   (d) a writer

8. Which of the following suggests affluence?
   (a) owning expensive jewelry  
   (b) living in an apartment  
   (c) flying on one’s own jet  
   (d) buying a pair of shoes
Complete the analogies by selecting the pair of words whose relationship most resembles the relationship of the pair in capital letters. Circle the letter of the pair you choose.

1. AFFLUENCE : POVERTY ::
   (a) money : wealth
   (b) stupidity : inanity
   (c) agility : speed
   (d) joy : despair

2. ASSEMBLE : DISMANTLE ::
   (a) augment : increase
   (b) entangle : extricate
   (c) pilfer : steal
   (d) interrogate : question

3. STRANGE : GROTESQUE ::
   (a) sporadic : constant
   (b) naughty : malevolent
   (c) blue : azure
   (d) prudent : careful

4. CONNOISSEUR : TASTE ::
   (a) sage : wisdom
   (b) fledgling : flight
   (c) proprietor : property
   (d) colleague : business

5. ACROBAT : AGILITY ::
   (a) judge : jury
   (b) philanthropist : gift
   (c) doctor : health
   (d) tycoon : wealth

6. BENIGN : MALEVOLENT ::
   (a) ornate : intricate
   (b) good : evil
   (c) unseemly : flagrant
   (d) cool : heat

7. RAZE : RAISE ::
   (a) discern : see
   (b) accede : agree
   (c) exemplify : illustrate
   (d) destroy : build

8. TURMOIL : ORDER ::
   (a) legacy : property
   (b) dialect : language
   (c) anarchy : law
   (d) staple : sugar

9. AUGMENT : INCREASE ::
   (a) enhance : improve
   (b) admit : deny
   (c) precede : follow
   (d) lend : borrow

10. PRESTIGE : PRESTIGIOUS ::
    (a) tumult : tumultuous
    (b) panorama : unseemly
    (c) danger : precarious
    (d) banter : humorous
Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow it.

**Hearst Castle’s Master Builder**

As part of the tour of Hearst Castle, also known as San Simeon, in southern California, visitors get to see home movies. These films show many of the celebrities who were guests there during the 1930s and 1940s. In one film, a tiny, bespectacled woman hiding her face behind a sheaf of papers is mistakenly identified by the narrator as William Randolph Hearst’s secretary. In fact, she was Julia Morgan, the architect who designed and supervised the building of the castle, which some have described as the most ostentatious residence of the twentieth century.

There is an explanation for the error. Julia Morgan, despite being an extremely prolific architect, with over seven hundred buildings to her credit, was a very reticent person; she actively avoided publicity for herself. From early in her career, she rarely gave interviews. When she retired at the age of 79, she had all her architectural drawings destroyed. She declared that the buildings themselves would be her legacy. As a result, very little was written about her for many years.

Julia Morgan was born into an affluent San Francisco family in 1872. At that time, it was not common for young women to attend college. Despite this fact, Morgan entered the engineering school at the University of California at Berkeley. After graduation, she became the first woman admitted as an architectural student to the prestigious École des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. When her studies were completed, she returned to California, ready to open her own firm. First, however, she had to pass the state licensing exam. In 1904, she became the first woman to receive an architectural license to practice in that state.

Morgan had great skill in understanding her clients’ wishes and in carrying them out successfully. She designed and built private homes as well as public buildings. One of her clients was Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, a wealthy widow and philanthropist. Her only child was the publishing tycoon William Randolph Hearst. When Mrs. Hearst died in 1919, her son inherited her enormous fortune. To match his great wealth, Hearst had extravagant plans: he would have a huge home built on his 275,000-acre ranch, midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. For this project, he hired Julia Morgan.
For the next twenty years, Morgan immersed herself in every aspect of the design and construction of the main house and three guest houses. Early in the project she supervised the laying of five miles of road to provide access to the site. She also arranged for a dock to be built to receive building materials arriving by ship. As the buildings were completed, she brought skilled artisans from Europe to execute the wood and stone carvings that embellish many of the rooms.

From the beginning, Hearst was actively involved in the building of “the ranch,” as he called it. At times, this must have been irksome; for example, after an elaborate fireplace was completed, it had to be dismantled and moved to a different place in the same room because Hearst was dissatisfied with its location. Morgan had no choice but to accede to Hearst’s wishes when he arbitrarily changed his mind, as he frequently did.

The scope of the project provided Morgan with a unique challenge as an architect. Casa Grande, the main house, contains 115 rooms, filled with art treasures collected in Europe. Its twin towers, 137 feet high, offer a fine panorama of the Pacific Ocean and the Santa Lucia mountains. The outdoor Neptune pool, lined with green and white marble, is not only breathtakingly beautiful but also soundly constructed on its hillside site. In addition to the buildings, Morgan directed the creation of numerous gardens and a private zoo that grew to include more than 100 species.

By the late 1930s, construction at San Simeon ceased. Morgan continued to work on other projects for Hearst as well as for other clients until 1951, when she retired. In 1958, San Simeon became one of California’s state historical monuments. With over one million visitors a year, it is now one of the nation’s most popular tourist attractions. Everyone knows that it was Hearst’s millions that paid for it, but very few know the name of the person who designed and supervised its building. And that is the way Julia Morgan would have wanted it.

Answer each of the following questions in the form of a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson’s word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. Give some details of the San Simeon project that show that William Randolph Hearst was an affluent man.
2. What has been the result of Julia Morgan's reticence?

3. Why do you think Morgan brought artisans from Europe to do the carvings?

4. How do you know that Hearst was successful with his business?

5. How do you know that Morgan did not find Hearst too irksome to work with?

6. Why might fireplaces have to be dismantled before being moved?

7. What details in the passage suggest that Hearst's taste was rather ostentatious?

8. Was Hearst Castle Morgan's only project? Explain.

9. Why would Morgan have to accede to Hearst's decisions about the Castle?

10. Why must Hearst's frequent changes have been hard to accept?

11. Why do you think Morgan included towers as part of the design of the main house?
12. What is the meaning of immersed as it is used in the passage?

13. Why would it be inaccurate to describe San Simeon as a philanthropic project?

14. What is the meaning of legacy as it is used in the passage?

15. What details in the passage suggest that Morgan deserves a position of prestige among American architects?

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**FUN & FASCINATING FACTS**

- Commodore Matthew C. Perry's visit to Japan in 1854 opened that country for the first time to trade with the United States. It also added a new word to the English language. Perry negotiated with a Japanese official whose title was talkun. This was formed from two Chinese words, ta, "great," and kiun, "prince." Perry introduced the word on his return to the United States, and it caught on. The spelling became modified to tycoon. During Abraham Lincoln's presidency, members of his cabinet affectionately referred to him by that term, tycoon.

- Another English word of Chinese origin is typhoon, a wind of hurricane force in the western Pacific, formed from ta, "great," and feng, "wind."

- The Greek verb philein, "to love," combines with the Greek anthropos, "humankind," to form philanthropist. Other words formed from philein include bibliophile, "a person who loves and collects books"; anglophone, "a person who loves England and the English"; francophone, "a person who loves France and the French"; philosophy, "the love of and seeking after wisdom"; and philology, "the love of words and language."
Crossword Puzzle  Solve the crossword puzzle by studying the clues and filling in the answer boxes. Clues followed by a number are definitions of words in Lessons 9 through 12. The number gives the word list in which the answer to the clue appears.

Clues Across
1. Uproar or disturbance (9)
4. Abundantly productive (12)
7. We breathe it
9. Extravagantly showy (12)
10. To detect with the eyes (11)
12. Quickness of mind or body (9)
14. A food such as sugar or flour (9)
15. Two times five
18. An oak, for example
20. A state of confusion (10)
22. It comes from a sheep.
23. Happening irregularly (9)
24. To carry out or perform (11)
25. A pistachio, for example
26. Something kept as a reminder (9)

Clues Down
2. Unable or unwilling to speak (10)
3. To lose hope, strength, or vitality (10)
4. Private giving to those in need (12)
5. Annoying; tedious (12)
6. Soothing, mild (9)
7. To assist in a questionable activity (9)
8. Fame; honor (11)
9. Heavily decorated (11)
11. To distribute as a portion or share (9)
13. To cover with liquid (12)
15. A wealthy businessperson (12)
16. Favorable; not threatening (11)
17. Opposite of clean
19. Considered superior to others (10)
21. Opposite of false