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

**audacious**

adj. 1. Willing to take risks; daring.
The students came up with an **audacious** plan to build a neighborhood park where there was currently a garbage dump.
2. Showing disrespect or a lack of courtesy.
Our teacher warned us that the **audacious** remarks were not appropriate in a civil debate.

**audacity** n. (ó das’ a té) Willingness to take risks by showing excessive boldness.
Olly was the only boy with the **audacity** to ask for more food.

Talk to your partner about situations that require audacity.

**confiscate**

v. To seize, by force if necessary; to take possession of.
Ms. Martinez **confiscated** my phone and told me I could have it back when class was over.

**conscientious**

adj. 1. Thorough; careful.
Because of our **conscientious** preparations, the science fair was enjoyable and informative for everyone.
2. Honest; principled.
Several of the students made a **conscientious** effort to combat hunger by working with the food bank.

Discuss with your partner what a conscientious person would do if he or she found a wallet on the sidewalk.

**depict**

v. To give a picture of; to describe.
These seafaring novels **depict** life aboard a navy sailing ship with great accuracy.

Tell your partner how you would depict your school to someone who has never been there.

**embark**

v. 1. To go on board a ship or airplane at the start of a voyage.
Around nine o’clock, we **embarked** for a day of whale watching.
2. To start out; to begin.
Lewis and Clark **embarked** on their famous expedition across America in 1804.

**inking**

n. A slight suspicion; a vague idea.
As she opened the door, Shala had no **inking** that her friends were hidden in the darkened room, waiting to shout, "Surprise!"
lackadaisical *adj.* Showing little spirit or enthusiasm.
When the students came after school to work on their reports, the librarian was quite lackadaisical about enforcing the no-talking rule.

**mutiny**
*myoot' n e*  
*n.* Deliberate refusal to obey orders given by those in command, especially by sailors.
The 1917 mutiny by French soldiers could have caused France to lose the war.
*v.* To rebel openly against a commander.
We think the students might mutiny if the cafeteria does not start serving better food.

> Chat with your partner about whether it is better to mutiny or to try to reach a peaceful compromise when faced with unreasonable rules.

**pilfer**
*pil' far*  
*v.* To steal repeatedly small amounts or things that are of little value.
Pip pilfered bread and other bits of food from the kitchen to feed the injured mouse he was caring for.

**profusion**  
*pró fyo0' zhan*  
*n.* A plentiful supply; a great or generous amount.
Daffodils grew in profusion along the river bank.

**profuse** *adj.* Given or occurring in profusion; abundant.
Jerry’s profuse apologies convinced me he was sorry he had hurt my feelings.

> Share with your partner something you can eat profuse amounts of.

**prudent**  
*pröod' nt*  
*adj.* Very careful; showing judgment and wisdom.
Lost in the forest, Aadhya argued it was more prudent to wait until morning to find the trail than to continue wandering in the dark.

**prudence** *n.* The avoidance of risk; carefulness in what one says or does.
Although the knight was shaking with anger, he exercised prudence, saying nothing to the king who had insulted him.

**rankle**  
*ran' kal*  
*v.* To cause continuing anger or irritation.
The unfair criticism still rankled Deena, even though her friend later apologized.

**rebuke**  
*ré byook' *  
*v.* To criticize strongly; to reprimand.
Mrs. Meyer rebuked Ben for his insulting remark in class.

*n.* A sharp criticism.
My mom’s rebuke seemed to include every mistake I had made since I was born.

> Talk to your partner about positive ways you might respond to a rebuke.
serene  adj. Calm and untroubled; peaceful.
The nurse’s serene manner comforted the patients.

serenity  n.  (sa ren’ a té) A calm and untroubled state.
My grandmother’s constant serenity has a calming effect during times of crisis.

Discuss with your partner ways you can find serenity in daily life.

slovenly  adj. Untidy; carelessly done.
My mother would not let me leave for the field trip until I cleaned my slovenly bedroom.

5A Finding Meanings
Choose two phrases to form a sentence that correctly uses a word from Word List 5. Then write the sentence.

1. (a) one that is peaceful.  (c) A lackadaisical manner is
   (b) one that changes frequently.  (d) A serene manner is

2. (a) To rankle someone is to  (c) warn that person.
   (b) To rebuke someone is to  (d) criticize that person.

3. (a) a feeling of mistrust.  (c) Audacity is
   (b) Prudence is  (d) excessive boldness.

4. (a) to describe it.  (c) To confiscate something is
   (b) to remember it.  (d) To depict something is
5. (a) imitate another’s actions.  
   (b) set out on a voyage.  
   (c) To embark is to  
   (d) To mutiny is to

6. (a) avoids unnecessary risks.  
   (b) A prudent plan is one that  
   (c) A slovenly plan is one that  
   (d) has several parts.

7. (a) To pilfer something is to  
   (b) To confiscate something is to  
   (c) take it by force.  
   (d) exchange it for something else.

8. (a) A conscientious person is one who  
   (b) A lackadaisical person is one who  
   (c) defies authority.  
   (d) does careful work.

9. (a) to rebel against authority.  
   (b) To mutiny is  
   (c) to make a sincere effort.  
   (d) To pilfer is

10. (a) they are numerous.  
    (b) If the illustrations are slovenly,  
    (c) If the illustrations are profuse,  
    (d) they are elegant.
1. Spencer's parents wished he were not so willing to take risks as they watched him climb the rocks.

2. My sister is always accusing me of being very untidy and careless in my personal habits.

3. Poison ivy grows in very large amounts at the southern end of the island.

4. When in the ocean, surfers are expected to act with care to avoid anything that might be too risky.

5. An act of defiance against one's superior is a serious action.

6. Unlike many early colonists, Roger Williams, acting in a principled and honest manner, paid the Narragansetts for the land he wanted to occupy.

7. The woman had the first faint suggestion she had won the election when reporters arrived.

8. I hope you are not a person for whom an imagined slight continues to irritate just as much as a real one.

9. The group's dancing was so lacking in enthusiasm that they looked bored.

10. Before mountaineers can start out on an expedition, they need supplies.
1. Which of the following indicates a slovenly person?
   (a) polished shoes
   (b) long hair
   (c) dirty fingernails
   (d) patched jeans

2. Which of the following might deserve a rebuke?
   (a) breaking a rule
   (b) showing negligence
   (c) saving a child's life
   (d) getting an A on a test

3. Which of the following might rankle?
   (a) a deliberate insult
   (b) a false accusation
   (c) an unexpected rebuff
   (d) an affable remark

4. Which of the following could be confiscated?
   (a) a warm smile
   (b) a sum of money
   (c) a helpful attitude
   (d) a firm promise

5. Which of the following might a lackadaisical student do?
   (a) ask for extra homework
   (b) get straight A's
   (c) pay close attention
   (d) daydream in class

6. Which of the following would a conscientious bike rider do?
   (a) signal before making a turn
   (b) stay alert
   (c) wear a helmet
   (d) ignore stop signs

7. Which of the following suggests serenity?
   (a) a basketball game
   (b) a sunset
   (c) a sleeping baby
   (d) a carnival ride

8. Which of the following can a person pilfer?
   (a) a diamond ring
   (b) a car
   (c) a candy bar
   (d) a sneeze
Word Study: Word Parts

Complete each sentence. Each answer is a word from this or an earlier lesson.

1. The prefix re- means "back." It combines with the Latin verb salire (to leap) to form the English word ___________________ (able to spring back).

2. The prefix re- also means "again." It combines with the Latin verb currere (to run) to form the English word ___________________ (to happen again).

3. The prefix de- means "remove." It combines with the Greek word hydr (water) to form the English word ___________________ (to remove water from).

4. The prefix an- means "without." It combines with the Greek word onuma (name) to form the English word ___________________ (of an unknown name).

5. The Greek word pseudes means "false." Combined with the Greek word for "name," it forms the English word ___________________ (a fictitious or pen name).

6. Two Greek words, anthos, meaning "flower," and legein, meaning "to gather," combine to form the English word ___________________ (a collection of various writings).

7. The prefix in- means "in" or "into." It changes to im- when it combines with the Latin verb pellare (to drive) to form the English word ___________________ (to drive forward).
The Bounty, Part One

When the captain of His Majesty's ship *Bounty* spoke to the men on watch a little after midnight, everything seemed normal. Three weeks before, on April 4, 1789, Captain Bligh and his crew had embarked for the West Indies from the tropical South Pacific island of Tahiti. For six months, they had collected breadfruit plants, which grew in profusion on Tahiti. The purpose of the voyage was to transport over a thousand of these plants, already carefully stowed on board, to the West Indies. They were to be grown as a food crop on the large plantations there.

Captain Bligh probably should have realized that not all was as serene as it seemed. He knew that his men had been loath to leave the pleasant island life to return to the more rigid structure of life aboard ship. He had, in fact, been dissatisfied with the slovenly habits they had developed while the *Bounty* had lain at anchor. Some of the crew failed to care properly for the sails. Others had pilfered from the ship because no one was keeping proper watches.

Furthermore, Captain Bligh seemed to have lost confidence in his chief mate, Fletcher Christian. It had been Christian's lackadaisical attitude, Bligh believed, that had resulted in the sailors' neglecting their duties on Tahiti. Bligh had rebuked Christian for failing to supervise the men properly. If this had rankled the chief mate, Bligh had not perceived any change in him when the two had dined together.

Despite these annoyances, Bligh's mood was calm when he returned to his cabin. He had no inkling of what was about to happen as, rocked by the gentle motion of the ship, he fell asleep. Had he been prudent, he might have posted a guard outside his cabin. As it was, its door was not even locked. Shortly before dawn, the captain was awakened abruptly. Fletcher Christian, accompanied by several crew members, burst in and informed him that they had taken over the ship. They had confiscated all the weapons on board. They had also locked up the eighteen crew members who remained loyal to the captain.

Bligh warned those who held him prisoner that for this audacious act they would all be hanged. His warning, however, had no effect. Later that morning, he and the loyal crew members were pushed into an open boat. They were permitted to take some weapons with them and were given a small quantity of
food and water. Bligh watched helplessly as Christian and the remaining crew members on board sailed off in the *Bounty*. He and the other passengers were left in the tiny boat to their fate in the middle of the vast ocean.

Three movies have been made of the *mutiny* that took place on the *Bounty* on the morning of April 28, 1789. All three *depict* Captain Bligh as a cruel man who treated his crew badly and was himself responsible for what happened. However, by using information in court documents, letters, and diaries written by people who participated in the events, several historians argue that Bligh was a *conscientious* naval officer. He was no stricter than other sea captains of the time. While he had ordered several men flogged twelve or even twenty-four lashes for being disobedient, this was the usual punishment at that time in the British navy for quite minor offenses. To this day, there is no unanimous explanation for this event that changed the lives of these men forever.

Answer each of the following questions with 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. Why do you think there was such a serious punishment for *mutiny*?

2. Why would it be inaccurate to describe Fletcher Christian as a *conscientious* first mate?

3. What are two examples from the passage that illustrate the crew’s *slovenly* performance?

4. Why was Christian *rebuked* for his supervision of the men on Tahiti?

5. What is the meaning of *embarked* as it is used in the passage?
6. What kinds of things do you think the men could have pilfered from the ship?

7. Why was Tahiti a good place to gather breadfruit plants?

8. What was it about Christian that made Bligh lose confidence in him?

9. Why would it be inaccurate to say that the men who took over the ship were acting in a prudent manner?

10. Was Bligh rankled by his men's behavior as he went to sleep on April 27, 1789? Explain.

11. Why is it likely that Captain Bligh did not feel serene as he watched the Bounty sail away?

12. How did Fletcher Christian make sure that none of the crew would resist his takeover?

13. How do we know that no one warned the captain of possible trouble?

14. What is the meaning of audacious as it is used in the passage?
15. Why do you think Captain Bligh is **depicted** as cruel in the movies about this event?

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**Fun & Fascinating FACTS**

- The word **lackadaisical** has an interesting history. In the eighteenth century, a person might have expressed regret for a failure to act properly by saying, “Alack the day.” Translated into modern English, it means, “I’m sorry that day happened.” The expression shortened to “lackaday,” and a person who used it frequently was described as **lackadaisical**.

  *Lax* is a separate word, meaning “not strict or demanding.” (Accidents occurred because of the *lax* safety rules at the plant.) Don’t substitute **laxadaisical**, which is not in any dictionary, for **lackadaisical**.

- In early Roman times, tax collectors working for the state put the money they collected in baskets woven from rushes. The Latin name for this basket was **fiscus**. **Fiscal**, which means “having to do with money collected and spent by the state,” is formed from **fiscus**. So is the word **confiscate**. The state has the power to seize, by force if necessary, money owed to it by its citizens.
**Vocabulary Extension**

**depict**
verb  To give a picture of or to describe in words.

*The artist depicted the man as sad and serious in his painting.*

**Academic Context**
When writing a narrative, it is important to **depict** the character and the setting so readers can clearly picture them in their minds.

**Context Clues**
These sentences give clues to the meaning of **depict**.

*The author depicts the main character as depressed and moody.*

*The cartoonist depicted the puppy as having a long tongue and floppy ears.*

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**
How would you **depict** a villain in a story you wrote?

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.

   Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

   ![Note-taking space]

2. Write 2–4 sentences.

   Be ready to share what you have written.

   ![Writing space]