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

**anarchy**

*n.* 1. Total absence of government.

Government officials fled, leaving the country in a state of **anarchy**.

2. Lack of order; total confusion.

After the Iraq War ended in 2011, the country was in a state of **anarchy** with no established law enforcement in place.

*Talk to your partner about problems that might lead to anarchy in the classroom.*

**apprehend**

*v.* 1. To seize; to arrest.

John Brown was **apprehended** when he tried to confiscate weapons at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, in 1859.

2. To grasp the meaning of; to understand.

When Celia talked about her lost dreams of being a dancer, we immediately **apprehended** how upset she was.

*Discuss with your partner how you can help each other apprehend new vocabulary words.*

**arraign**

*v.* To bring before a court to face charges.

The man who vandalized the artwork has been **arraigned** and will soon go to trial for his actions.

**assimilate**

*v.* 1. To absorb into a population.

By the second generation, the immigrants had been **assimilated** into Canadian society.

2. To take in a part and absorb into the whole.

The students **assimilated** the new information, then began to apply it.

*Share with your partner the way you are most able to assimilate information, for example by listening or by reading.*

**bizarre**

*adj.* Strikingly out of the ordinary; peculiar.

The terrifying clown mask, resting in a bed of violets near the side of the road, created a **bizarre** image.
calamity  

\[ \text{ka lam' a té} \]

\textit{n.} An event that causes great suffering and harm; a disaster.

The train engineer averted a \textit{calamity} by slamming on the brakes as soon as she saw the car stalled on the tracks.

\textit{calamitous \ adj.} Disastrous.

Filling in these wetlands to build a mall has been \textit{calamitous} for the songbirds that migrated here each year.

---

\text{Tell your partner what calamitous event, such as a tornado or earthquake, you would be most afraid of and why.}

---

conspire  

\[ \text{kən spər' \ v.} \]

1. To plan together secretly to do something wrong or illegal.

The high school students had \textit{conspired} to cut school, but their parents learned of their plan.

2. To join or act together.

The beautiful weather, good friends, and delicious food \textit{conspired} to make the weekend at the beach one I will always remember.

\textit{conspiracy \ n.} (\text{kən spər' ə sē}) A joining with others to plan or carry out unlawful acts.

The \textit{conspiracy} of the German officers to kill Hitler failed on July 20, 1944.

---

dissension  

\[ \text{di sen' ən} \]

\textit{n.} A difference of opinion; disagreement.

Because there was so much \textit{dissension} at the student council meeting about the plans for the school dance, there is still no date or theme chosen.

---

\text{Chat with your partner about how to handle dissension during a group project.}

---

elapse  

\[ \text{ə ləps' \ v.} \]

To pass or slip by (used with time).

Five years \textit{elapsed} before they saw their cousins again.

---

imminent  

\[ \text{im' ə nənt} \]

\textit{adj.} About to happen; likely to occur in the very near future.

The clouds rolling in made rain seem \textit{imminent}.

---

interrogate  

\[ \text{in ter' ə gət' \ v.} \]

To ask questions of, especially in a thorough or formal manner.

The assistant principal will \textit{interrogate} the students involved in the fight to learn what might have caused it.

\textit{interrogation \ n.} The act of questioning.

“This feels like an \textit{interrogation}!” Ezekiel said to his parents when they questioned him about where he had been all evening.

---

\text{Share with your partner a time when you interrogated your friends to find out what they really thought about something.}

---

lionize  

\[ \text{lī' ə niz' \ v.} \]

To treat as a celebrity.

After he won the national chess championship, Kwame was \textit{lionized} by his classmates.
meticulous
adj. Extremely careful; attentive to small details. All the parachutists gave their gear a meticulous final check before leaping from the plane.

shackle
n. 1. A ring or band put around the arm or leg to prevent free movement. The pirates’ captives were crammed into ships where they sat in shackles for the duration of the voyage.
2. Something that prevents free action.
   Kevin hoped he could throw off the shackles of poor study habits when he left for college.
v. To prevent freedom of action.
   High school dropouts often find that their lack of education shackles them to low-paying jobs.

Discuss with your partner how the expectations of your family might shackle you.

swelter
v. To suffer from or to be overcome by great heat.
   We sweltered in the hot sun because there was no shade in the field where we were playing soccer.
sweltering adj. Very hot and humid; uncomfortable because of extremely hot weather.
   Going for a swim is the best way to cool down on a sweltering July day.

6A
Using Words in Context
Read the following sentences. If the word in bold is used correctly, write C on the line. If the word is used incorrectly, write I on the line.

1. (a) The day after Labor Day apprehended the start of school. ___
   (b) To apprehend the meaning of the book, I talked about it with my teacher. ___
   (c) The burglar was apprehended and taken to jail. ___
   (d) We walked outside but were apprehended by bitter cold. ___

2. (a) To get the vitamin D we need, we assimilate it through the skin from the sun. ___
   (b) One species of penguins assimilated into another species. ___
   (c) I assimilated my arms and stretched before I stood up. ___
   (d) I was able to assimilate what the teacher was saying even though I was exhausted. ___
Determining Meanings

Circle the letter next to each answer choice that correctly completes the sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Anarchy
   (a) reigned when the king was overthrown.
   (b) is the study of politics and government.
   (c) needs medical attention right away.
   (d) occurs when the government loses control.

2. To be arraigned
   (a) is to be attired in the finest garments.
   (b) of cheating just because I got a perfect score on the test is unfair.
   (c) is not the same thing as being convicted.
   (d) on charges is a very serious matter.

3. Bizarre
   (a) names like the Sisterhood of Flying Pigs were proposed for the club.
   (b) suggestions that the Earth and Moon would soon collide were common a century ago.
   (c) scenes of being abducted by aliens comprised most of Leo's dreams.
   (d) sheets of paper had been deliberately left blank.

4. A year elapsed
   (a) into a series of moments that I can never forget.
   (b) with no word from my oldest cousin as to her whereabouts.
   (c) before I was brave enough to swim in the ocean again.
   (d) before I saw Julio again.

5. The imminent
   (a) birth of the new prince was all over the news.
   (b) return of the eagles had birdwatchers very excited.
   (c) feature of Rio de Janeiro is Sugarloaf Mountain.
   (d) arrival of spring is signaled by the first daffodils.

6. The interrogation
   (a) of farmland has resulted in profuse crops the last four years.
   (b) of golf courses during the drought has been banned.
   (c) revealed nothing the detectives did not already know.
   (d) of the witness is scheduled for tomorrow.
7. To **lionize**
   (a) the quarterback makes us forget he is only human.
   (b) a person as a liar is unfair unless backed up by evidence.
   (c) a wild animal is abhorrent and should be banned.
   (d) those who have had a significant positive impact on the world is natural.

8. **Sweetering**
   (a) their way across ice would be hard work.
   (b) in the hot sun on our hike increased our risk of dehydration.
   (c) temperatures have persisted all summer.
   (d) people of their money is a crime.

---

**6D Completing Sentences**

**Complete the sentences to demonstrate your knowledge of the words in bold.**

1. If you are **shackled** by something, that means

2. Doctors are often **lionized** because

3. An **imminent** disaster in Alaska might be

4. To **apprehend** what someone is saying, you need to

5. If a group of people **assimilates**, that means

6. The most **bizarre** thing I can imagine is

7. It would be **calamitous** if

8. **Dissension** occurs when

9. It’s important to be **meticulous** when

10. The place where someone is **arraigned** is
The Bounty, Part Two

After Captain Bligh and the eighteen members of his crew who remained loyal to him were set adrift in an open boat, they understood clearly that the chance of their surviving to report the calamity was slim. Nevertheless, Bligh wasted no time in raising the sail and ordering the men to start rowing. He also began a journal, in which he meticulously recorded everything that happened.

The greatest hazard they faced was the weather. In stormy seas the overcrowded twenty-three-foot boat was tossed so mercilessly that drowning seemed imminent. One storm, which lasted two weeks, kept the men thoroughly soaked the entire time. On other days, the sweltering heat of the tropical sun left them too exhausted to row. They stayed alive by collecting rainwater and by stopping at tiny, uninhabited islands to gather fruit and oysters. In this way they added to the meager supply of food and water they had been given when they were set adrift.

At last, weak and barely alive, they reached Timor, north of Australia, where they were received by the Dutch governor of the island. Their ordeal had lasted forty-one days. Another ten weeks elapsed before Captain Bligh was well enough to leave for England. When he arrived there in March 1790, he was lionized by the public for his amazing feat of crossing almost four thousand miles of uncharted ocean in an open boat. Nevertheless, losing one’s ship as the result of a mutiny was a serious matter that required investigation. Bligh defended his actions well before the court of inquiry, which was conducted by the navy. They ruled that he was not responsible for the loss of his ship.

The British government took a quite different view of the mutineers, however. Having learned that some of the former crew members of the Bounty were on Tahiti, the navy sent an armed ship, the Pandora, to bring them to justice. When the ship arrived in March 1791, the officers found that many of the mutineers had married Tahitian women and were beginning to assimilate into the life of the island. All the men were quickly apprehended and taken aboard the Pandora, where they were interrogated by the captain. They told him that Fletcher Christian, with eight crew members, had sailed away to an unknown destination after a brief stay on Tahiti.
With the captured mutineers on board, the *Pandora* set sail for England. On the return voyage, however, four of the prisoners drowned when the ship sank in a storm. They had been kept *shackled* below decks, with the captain refusing to release them until the last moment before the ship went down. Of those remaining, six were *arraigned* when they eventually reached England. At the trial that followed, three were found guilty and hanged for *conspiring* to take over the *Bounty* by force. The others were set free.

And yet the story does not end there. In 1808, an American seal-hunting ship called the *Topaz* dropped anchor off what was believed to be an uninhabited island thirteen hundred miles southeast of Tahiti. A party sent ashore to explore discovered a man there named Alexander Smith. He had been one of the mutineers on the *Bounty*, and he had a *bizarre* tale to tell the American sailors.

Twenty years before, he said, Fletcher Christian had sailed to this speck of land, known today as Pitcairn Island, accompanied by eight of his fellow mutineers and eighteen Tahitians. After the *Bounty* had burned and sunk, the men and women began their new life on the island. But *dissension* soon developed when the sailors tried to force the Tahitians to become their servants. Quarrels led to violence and eventually to murder. The society they had established collapsed into *anarchy*. Within ten years of the *Bounty*’s arrival at the island, Alexander Smith was the only one of the men left alive. Today, his descendants still live on Pitcairn Island.

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 wasn’t Captain Bligh ever *arraigned*?

2. In what ways did the tropical sun create problems for the men in the open boat?

3. Why would the navy have wanted to *interrogate* Bligh once he had returned to England?
4. How do we know what happened to Bligh and his crew after they were set adrift?

5. How does the passage make clear that Bligh and his men did not believe their rescue was imminent?

6. Why do you think there was no anarchy on the overcrowded open boat?

7. Why might the sailors from the Topaz have doubted Alexander Smith's story?

8. Why do you think Christian left Tahiti in the Bounty?

9. Why was Captain Bligh lionized by the English public?

10. Describe the relations among the residents of Pitcairn island.

11. What calamity befell the Pandora?

12. How do you know the mutineers were trying to become assimilated into Tahitian society?

13. What restrictions did the prisoners on the Pandora experience?
14. Following his return to Tahiti, how much time passed before Christian again sailed away?

15. What was the nature of the conspiracy for which three of the sailors were hanged?

Fun & Fascinating FACTS

- The Latin verb *prehendere* means "to grasp" or "to seize" and forms the root of the verb *apprehend*. Other words formed from this root include *comprehend*, "to understand; to grasp what is being explained" (You seem unable to *comprehend* the seriousness of what you have done.); *prehensile*, "able to grip" (A monkey's *prehensile* tail acts as a fifth limb.); *apprehensive*, "concerned" or "afraid" (An *apprehensive* person is gripped by a feeling of nervousness.).
6

**Vocabulary Extension**

**apprehend**

*verb* 1. To understand.
2. To catch someone; to arrest.

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**Academic Context**

Some scientific concepts might be difficult to **apprehend** at first, but after the concept is illustrated in an experiment, it will be easier to understand.

**Context Clues**

These sentences give clues to the meaning of **apprehend**.

*The hacker was an expert at covering her tracks, but the FBI was finally able to **apprehend** her when a clue led them to her location.*

*The officer **apprehended** the driver of the speeding vehicle.*

---

**Discussion & Writing Prompt**

Describe something you have had trouble **apprehending** at school. Have you had success figuring it out? Explain.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
2. Write 2–4 sentences.

**2 min.**

**3 min.**

Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

Be ready to share what you have written.