

NAME _____

DATE _____

Unit 4

EXERCISE 1 COMPLETING DEFINITIONS

On the answer line, write the word from the vocabulary list that best completes each definition.

- 1. Deliberate deception by acting in two different ways concerning the same matter is _____.
- 2. To be simple and innocent or free of craftiness is to be _____.
- 3. An action that is open and observable is _____.
- 4. Being honorable or well thought of is being _____.
- 5. Something that is done in an underhanded way is _____.
- 6. Something that is not real or is adopted in order to deceive is _____.
- 7. To pretend to have a publicly approved attitude is to be _____.
- 8. Someone who is easily fooled is _____.
- 9. To put on a deceptive appearance is to _____.
- 10. Devotion to the truth is _____.

EXERCISE 2 USING WORDS CORRECTLY

Each of the following questions contains an italicized vocabulary word. Decide the answer to the question, and write *Yes* or *No* on the answer line.

- 1. If something is *overt*, is it kept hidden?
- 2. Is an act of *duplicity* free of pretense?
- 3. If you question the *veracity* of a statement, do you question its truthfulness?
- 4. Is a *devious* person honest and straightforward?
- 5. If you *masquerade* as a knight, do you try to look and act like one?
- 6. If one is *gullible*, is one easily fooled?
- 7. If someone is considered *reputable*, is that person well thought of?
- 8. Is a *guileless* individual sly?
- 9. Is something that is not real *fictitious*?
- 10. To be accepted by others, might a *hypocritical* person pretend to be something he or she is not?

EXERCISE 3 CHOOSING THE BEST DEFINITION

For each italicized vocabulary word or phrase in the following sentences, write the letter of the best definition on the answer line.

- 1. In Mark Twain's story "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg," a stranger reveals the *hypocritical* nature of the townspeople.
 a. insincere b. erring c. open d. hollow

2. In Aesop's fable about the fox and the crow, the fox flatters the *gullible* crow into singing so that she will drop her piece of cheese.
 - a. stubborn
 - b. easily stopped
 - c. easily fooled
 - d. untrustworthy
3. In the television program about organized crime, *fictitious* names were used to protect the innocent.
 - a. false
 - b. difficult
 - c. unusual
 - d. special
4. Some people *masquerade as* fierce lions when they are really gentle lambs.
 - a. have the true character of
 - b. put on the deceptive appearance of
 - c. mistakenly identify
 - d. would like to be
5. The *guileless* look on Latham's face was misleading.
 - a. secretive
 - b. surprised
 - c. guilty
 - d. innocent
6. Aunt Katy claims that her children specialize in *overt* acts of mischief.
 - a. terrible
 - b. humorous
 - c. open
 - d. hidden
7. Mrs. Roman fired the employee who was guilty of *duplicity*.
 - a. misconduct
 - b. deception
 - c. arrogance
 - d. foolishness
8. Michael put the first step of his *devious* plan into action.
 - a. cruel
 - b. ugly
 - c. underhanded
 - d. creative
9. Dr. Amy Dwight, a *reputable* zoologist, was named director of the zoo.
 - a. thoughtful
 - b. respected
 - c. previous
 - d. deceptive
10. The editor's dedication to *veracity* made him check each fact in the manuscript.
 - a. accuracy
 - b. numbers
 - c. humor
 - d. writing

USING DIFFERENT FORMS OF WORDS

Decide which form of the vocabulary word in parentheses best completes the sentence. The form given may be correct. Write your answer on the answer line.

1. When asked about the party, John answered _____, not wanting to spoil the surprise. (*devious*)
2. The treasury agent discovered the _____ of the forger. (*guileless*)
3. The _____ of the spy's behavior tricked the surveillance team. (*overt*)
4. Films taken at the track meet proved the _____ of the athlete's story. (*fictitious*)
5. Gene _____ encourages others to contribute to charity but makes no contributions himself. (*hypocritical*)
6. Dina had lied so often that _____ was now very difficult for her. (*veracity*)
7. The diplomat always acted _____. (*reputable*)
8. Kyle _____ as an astronaut on Halloween. (*masquerade*)
9. Maggie's _____ behavior cost her her best friend's trust. (*duplicity*)
10. Nance _____ accepted her friend's story that two major-league baseball teams may occasionally decide not to keep score. (*gullible*)

READING COMPREHENSION

Each numbered sentence in the following passage contains an italicized vocabulary word or related form. After you read the passage, you will complete an exercise.

AN ART HOAX

(1) Regarded as a crook by some and a genius by others, Hans van Meegeren was an obscure Dutch painter who succeeded in fooling *reputable* museum directors, art dealers, critics, and collectors.

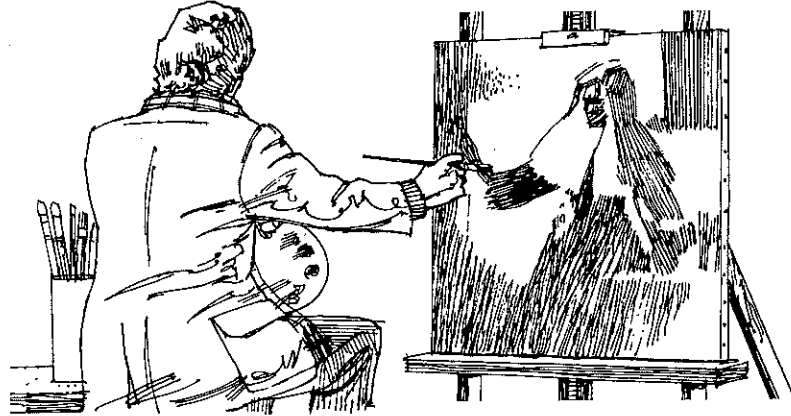
(2) Although van Meegeren is best remembered for his creations of *fictitious* Jan Vermeer paintings, many people believe that he might have achieved fame in his own right if only he had put his efforts into his own artwork.

Hans van Meegeren was born in the Netherlands in 1889. As a young man, he studied art in Delft, the birthplace of Jan Vermeer, a famous seventeenth-century painter. Van Meegeren's early paintings won prizes at several exhibitions. Despite his growing reputation, however, he had difficulty making a living until he discovered that he could do better by painting what the public wanted. Although he would always include in each exhibit a few paintings that represented his best work, these were overlooked.

(3) The critics attacked his superficial work with *overt* hostility.

(4) By 1930 van Meegeren was making a lot of money on his commercialized paintings and his portraits of nobility, but he felt like a *hypocrite*. He wanted critical approval as well as financial success.

(5) One day a friend told van Meegeren how he had taken advantage of a *gullible* art dealer.



(6) The friend had allowed one of his paintings to *masquerade* as a Rembrandt and had made a fantastic sum of money from the forgery. (7) This tale was the trigger for Hans van Meegeren's *devious* plan.

Van Meegeren chose to copy Jan Vermeer because Vermeer, too, had been mistreated by the critics. Van Meegeren spent months practicing Vermeer's techniques. He studied seventeenth-century accounts of the artist to learn what materials Vermeer had used and even developed a procedure to make his forgeries appear 250 years old. (8) Van Meegeren fully absorbed the spirit and style of Vermeer in order to carry out his *duplicious* scheme.

Originally Hans van Meegeren intended to forge only one Vermeer and then admit his hoax. (9) At first he wanted only to teach a lesson to the *guileless* critics who had accused him of a lack of talent and imagination. The

opportunity for financial gain was irresistible, however. Van Meegeren continued to forge Vermeer paintings that were sold for large sums of money.

At the end of World War II, Hans van Meegeren was accused of collaborating with the enemy and arrested for selling a Vermeer to a German officer. He confessed to forgery, a lesser offense than collaboration.

(10) When officials refused to accept the *veracity* of his confession, van Meegeren proved himself by producing another superb Vermeer copy in the presence of the police.

In 1947 Hans van Meegeren was prosecuted for deception and sentenced to one year in prison. He died before he could serve his term. By giving in to the frustration caused by the critics and to his ambitions for money and fame, Hans van Meegeren had betrayed his real talent.

READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Each of the following statements corresponds to a numbered sentence in the passage. Each statement contains a blank and is followed by four answer choices. Decide which choice fits best in the blank. The word or phrase that you choose must express roughly the same meaning as the italicized word in the passage. Write the letter of your choice on the answer line.

1. Hans van Meegeren succeeded in fooling _____ museum directors and critics.
a. knowledgeable c. deserving
b. well-thought-of d. artistic
2. Van Meegeren is remembered for creating _____ Jan Vermeer paintings.
a. beautiful b. exceptional c. legendary d. false
3. The critics attacked van Meegeren's work with _____ hostility.
a. open b. sincere c. careful d. untrained
4. Van Meegeren felt like a(n) _____.
a. success c. unqualified artist
b. failure d. insincere person
5. A friend, who had taken advantage of a(n) _____ art dealer, told van Meegeren about forging artwork.
a. easily fooled b. expert c. guilty d. easily depressed
6. The friend had allowed a painting to _____ a Rembrandt.
a. have critical acclaim as c. have the deceptive appearance of
b. be signed as d. be framed as
7. This tale was the trigger for van Meegeren's _____ plan.
a. final b. underhanded c. outlandish d. gracious
8. Van Meegeren absorbed the style of Vermeer to carry out his _____ plans.
a. artistic c. apparently genuine
b. creative d. deliberately deceptive
9. He wanted to teach the _____ critics a lesson.
a. innocent b. dishonest c. major d. art
10. Officials refused to accept the _____ of his confession.
a. facts b. form c. spirit d. truthfulness

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

Suppose that you are an elementary school aide. The teacher whom you assist has asked you to introduce myths or tall tales to third graders. In addition to reading several stories that you have located in the library, you decide to write an original story. Using five words from this lesson, write a myth or a tall tale about a character who deceives others. Be sure to develop the situation, the reason for the deception, and the effect on others of the character's dishonesty. Underline each vocabulary word that you use.