

A Guide to College English Test  
— Band Four —

# 大学英语四级考试 复习指南

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西南师范大学出版社

## 大学英语四级考试复习指南

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西南师范大学出版社出版

(重庆 北碚)

新华书店重庆发行所经销

四川外语学院印刷厂印刷

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开本 850×1168 1/32 印张:10.25 插页:2 字数 355 千

1991 年 4 月第一版 1993 年 7 月第 2 次印刷

印数:6,001—7,800

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ISBN7-5621-0559-6/G·379

定价:5.80 元

## 前 言

根据国家教委颁布的“大学英语教学大纲”的要求,大学本科学生在学完大学英语第四级以后要参加全国统一考试。学生能否顺利通过四级考试的根本途径固然是靠平时的努力和良师的教诲,但在考前组织学生进行扼要复习,做些适应性练习,让学生熟悉考试形式和内容,是有利于学生考出好的成绩的。

本书以国家教委公布的“大学英语四级考试大纲”为编写指导,结合我们多年来在教学过程中辅导学生应考的实际经验和所积累的材料编写的。在编写这本复习教材中我们特别注意了复习内容针对大学英语四级考试大纲的要求,针对多数学生的实际水平,针对学生学习中的难点,针对中国学生学习英语中易犯的错误进行深入浅出地阐述。

本书共分听力理解、阅读理解、词汇、语法结构、综合填空和写作六章。每章都包括复习要点和解题技巧。词汇、语法结构和综合填空等章附有测试练习和答案。此外,书末还附有五份大学英语四级考试模拟试卷及试卷答案和听力理解部分的录音文字稿。为了便于教师教学使用,这五份模拟试卷和听力理解部分的录音文字稿用活页形式另装成一册。

本书每章前的复习要点和解题技巧是本书的特点之一。复习要点简明扼要,重点突出。既全面系统,又不与本科教材内容重复。解题技巧密切结合四级考试的特点和要求进行阐述,有助于考生从容应考,避免可能避免的错误,考出最佳水平。

本书由西南师大外语系赵维藩教授主审,徐炳炆、李德芳主持编写。参加本书编写的有李德芳(第一章)、唐乾义和杨润田(第二章)、吴永修和覃朝宪(第三章)、徐炳炆和翁昌芝(第四章)、杨汉白(第五章)、尹明祥和郭敬谊(第六章)、林秀英(模拟试卷的词汇和语法结构试题)。模拟试卷的其它试题由李德芳、唐乾义、杨润田、徐炳炆、杨汉白、尹明祥和郭敬谊等分工编写。本书由徐炳炆、李德芳负责全书的设计、布局和审阅。

在审稿过程中,西南师大外语系郑家瑞老师和加拿大专家 Marsha Melnik 审阅了听力理解部分的原稿。美国专家 Mary Lilly 审阅了写作部分的英语原稿。谨在此向他们表示衷心感谢。

本书听力理解部分的录音磁带由郑家瑞老师和加拿大专家 Marsha Melnik 录音。录音磁带由西南师大音像出版社制作发行。

本书对准备参加硕士学位研究生考试、EPT 和 TOEFL 考试的人员及其他英语爱好者,也具有参考价值。

编 者

1991年4月于重庆

### 本书主要参考书目

在编写本书的过程中,参阅了下列书籍,并引用了其中的材料。在此谨向各作者表示衷心的感谢。

1. A University Grammar of English —— by Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum
  2. A Comprehensive English Grammar For Foreign students —— by C. E. Eckersley
  3. A Communicative Grammar of English —— by G. Leech and J. Svartvik
  4. A Practical English Grammar for Foreign students —— by A. J. Thomson
  5. A Guide to Patterns and Usage in English —— by A. S. Hornby
  6. The Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English —— by A. S. Hornby
  7. A Dictionary of Modern English Usage —— by H. W. Fowler
  8. 《实用英语语法》——张道真 编
  9. 《实用现代英语语法》——赵珉 主编
  10. 《英语语法手册》——薄冰 赵德鑫 等编
  11. 《英语语法表解》——吕菊林 钟桂芬 编
  12. 《英语选择法 2000 题分类详解》——彭在义 苏玉英 主编
  13. 《英语考试》——陈开山 贾淑琴 编
  14. 《中学生学英语手册》——周国屏 编写
  15. 《大学英语》精、泛、读教材 ——李荫华 张砚庆 等编
  16. 《大学英语》语法与练习 ——杜康正 董眉君 主编
- [注]此外,还参考了国内外许多种杂志和考试题,不一一列举。

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# 第一章 听力理解

## (Listening Comprehension)

听虽然和读一样都是属于信息输入,但读是可控制输入,即使是有时间限制,句子或段落都还可返回去重读;而听则是强迫输入,在听连贯的言语时,快速的语流输入不容你停下来,大学英语四级听力测试中,材料和问题都只听一遍,考生就得在四个选择项目中选出答案。因此,考生平时反复加强训练是很重要的。但是,我们的学生由于缺乏语言环境,训练听力比训练阅读困难。不过,考生若能按四级考题形式编的听力材料反复训练,熟悉题型、要求和难易程度,听力也定会提高的。

本书的五套听力试题就是在仔细阅读了“大学英语教学大纲”,研读了四级考试样题和一至四级听力课本后总结出带有普遍规律的类型而编写出来的。考生若能反复练习,定会获益匪浅。

### 一. 试题形式与要求

大学英语四级考试的听力理解分 A 节(Section A)和 B 节(Section B)两个部分,每节各 10 题。其目的在于测验学生对口头英语的理解程度。

A 节包括十个男女简短会话,会话完毕时,有一问句。会话为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容比较简单。问题一般是 what, where, which, when, why 和 how 等引导的特殊疑问句。这部分的答案往往不能从对话中直接听到,一般要根据材料中的信息进行推论、思考或简单的运算才能得到。因此,要求考生对较短的语言材料有较深的理解。

B 节的 10 个问题分别安排在二至三篇短文之后。每篇有 2—5 道题。短文内容基本上是按大纲要求,选题材熟悉、基本无生词、语速为每分钟 120 词的故事、议论或叙述等材料。短文篇幅一般为 150—200 词。问题形式基本和 A 节一样的特殊疑问句。但问题的答案一般是在材料中直接听到的居多。因此,要求考生要基本理解短文大意并记住其中一些具体事实。

整个听力部分的时间为二十分钟。每个问句后的间隙时间为十五秒左右,考生利用这间隙从四个选择项目中选出一个最佳答案。



## 二. 听力技能的训练

在四级听力的测试中,听力技能主要有三个方面:鉴别语音音素;明确特定成分意思;全面理解。当然,听的过程一般是三方面技能的综合运用。只是在四级听力中,某个题的答案可能侧重考查某一或某两方面的技能。

(一)鉴别语音音素 在选项中有意安排与材料中某个词近音而异义的词就是检查考生能否鉴别这些词的音素差别而含不同意义的能力。

例 1: W: John, you're late for ten minutes.

M: I'm sorry. But I am not late for the film. I washed my car before I came.

Q: What did John do before he came?

A) He washed his cow. B) He watched his cow.

C) He washed his car. D) He watched a film.

这里只要能区别 wash watch 和 car-cow 的音和义就能选出正确答案 C)。其他类似的近音异义词如: bit-beat, boss-bus, lift-gift, write-ride, pen-pain, work-walk, think-sink, light-night, west-waste, brought-bought, hungry-angry, fifty-fifteen, keen-kin-king, lock-knock-rock 等等都可能其中一个出现在材料中而另一个或两个出现在选项中。不过,只要有了一定的词汇量并理解了上下文,这些词是不难鉴别的。

(二). 明确特定成分的意思 这方面包括:

(1)理解某一个词:

例 2: W: I think you'd better go to see your boss before you make the decision.

M: He's the last man I want to see.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) He wants to see his boss last.

B) He's not willing to see his boss.

C) He wants to see his boss at last.

D) His boss wants to see him at last.

这里只有理解了“last”的意思(least willing or desirable)才能选出正确答案 B)。

(2)理解某个短语。这方面特别表现在 A 节中!由于对话是以口语为主的英语。口语中用词常常是以基本单词加上介词或副词构成简单灵活的词组来代替较为正式的、公文式的书面语词汇。

例 3: W: Hello, Henry, I'm surprised to see you here. So, you haven't gone to help John.

M: He turned down all offers of assistance.

Q: What does Henry mean?

A) John refused to offer assistance to others.

B) John was in need of help.

C) John offered help to others.

D) John didn't want help from others.

这里要能选出正确答案 D), 必须知道短语“turn down”的意思(refuse)。下面列举部分其他同样情况的短语:

ring up=telephone	come about=happen
keep on=continue	give up=surrender
make out=understand	leave off=stop
leave out=omit	get through=finish
do away with=end	look down upon=despise
put up with=endure	take notice of=observe

(3) 理解某一句型。如: 虚拟语气句型:

例 4: M: How did you enjoy your holiday in Paris, Jane?

W: I wish I had been to the mountains with you.

Q: What does Jane mean?

A) She enjoyed her holiday in Paris.

B) She regrets having been to Paris.

C) She had been to the mountains with the man.

D) She hopes she will go to the mountains next time.

这里必须理解虚拟语气句型“I wish I had been to the mountains with you”的意思(“要是我和你一起到山里去就好了。”)才能选出正确答案 B)。又如比较级句型:

例 5: W: But you promised to finish within three days.

M: I'm sorry. The work is not so easy as it looks.

Q: What does the man's reply mean?

A) the work is easy.

B) He could finish the work within 3 days.

C) He's sorry to take the work.

D) He didn't expect the work was so difficult.

这里明白比较级句型“The work is not so easy as it looks”的意思(“这工作并不象看起来那么容易。”)就很容易选出正确答案 D)。再如形式否定而意思肯定的句型:

例 6: M: It's much better to wait until tomorrow to go. Don't you agree?

W: I couldn't agree more.

Q: What does the woman think?

A) She does not agree with the man.

B) She thinks that it is better to wait.

C) She thinks that it is better to drive at night.

D) She does not think that the man made a wise decision.

这里要能选出正确答案 B), 必须理解“*I couldn't agree more*”的意思(“太好不过了”或“完全同意”)。总之, 考生应该明白这些词、短语及句型在话语中的交际价值才能选出正确答案。

(三)全面理解 在整个 A、B 节中, 全面理解都很重要。如 A 节中的“*What can be concluded from the conversation?*”, “*What can we learn from the conversation?*”和“*What are they talking about?*”之类的问题都要求考生全面理解并概括对话内容和理解谈话内涵才能选出正确答案。

例 7: M: Like the way you do your hair, dear. It looks so natural and original.

W: Thank you. I'm surprised you noticed my hair do.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

A) The husband seldom noticed his wife's hair style before.

B) The wife is pleased at her husband's remark.

C) The husband hasn't told the truth.

D) The wife just came back from shopping.

这组对话中, 丈夫赞赏妻子的发型, 而妻子对其丈夫注意到这点感到很吃惊, 故推测出她丈夫过去很少注意到这方面, 所以答案应选 A)。

B 节题目虽然主要针对具体事实, 但全面理解短文主题和大意仍是正确解题的关键。如果只支离破碎地记得几个词或句子, 而对全文不知所云, 可能会对该文的几题都选不出正确的答案。因此, 最佳的办法是考生在听短文前快速浏览该文的选项。比如选项中若出现人名、地名等专有名词, 该文可能就是有关这人或地的情况。另外选项中出现频率较高的词可能就是短文谈及的主要对象。总之, 考生应从选项中大体了解短文的性质: 故事、议论还是叙述等。这就有助于从宏观上确定注意范围, 抓住中心思想而全面理解短文。现在我们来分析下面选项:

例 8: 1. A) To bring his readers the saddest news.

B) To bring his readers the most funny news.

C) To bring his readers the latest news.

D) To bring his readers the true news.

2. A) 15      B) 50      C) 16      D) 60

3. A) He learnt that himself by going to the village.

B) His wife told him that.

C) Some newspaper reporters told him that.

D) Some angry telephone callers told him that.

4. A) He apologized for his false report.

B) He wrote that the people who had said there had been no flood were liars.

C) He repeated that there had been a flood.

D) He was proud of being the first newspaper to both report the news and correct the news.

这些选项中,我们看见频率最高的词是“news”, readers 和 He(his, him)。我们可以推测该短文可能是谈提供读者阅读的新闻报导的故事,故事中有一男性人物,这样范围虽然还是大,但就觉得心里有了点谱,听时目的性就强了,下面是原文和问题:

Mr Smith was the owner and editor of a small newspaper. He always tried to bring his readers the latest news.

One day, he received an excited telephone call from someone who claimed that he had just come through a big flood in a village up in the mountains. He described the flood in great detail and said he had seen fifty villagers dead and sixty be sent to hospital. Mr Smith wrote it all down and printed it in his paper that evening. He was delighted to see that no other paper had got hold of the story.

Unfortunately, however, angry telephone calls soon showed that he had been tricked, so in the next day's paper he wrote; "we were the first and only newspaper to report yesterday that the village of Greenbridge had been destroyed by a flood. Today, we are proud to say that we are again the first newspaper to bring our readers the news that yesterday's story was quite false."

The following questions are based on the above passage;

1. What was Mr Smith's aim in his job?
2. How many villagers were said to be dead in the flood?
3. How did Mr Smith discover that he had been cheated?
4. What did Mr Smith print in his newspaper the next day?

### 三. 听力应试注意事项

(一)适应试题形式 考生应该在考试前了解四级考题形式和要求。最好是做一些模拟试题进行自我考前训练,以便了解试题的难易程度和控制好答题时间,作好充分的思想准备和树立顺利完成试题的信心。

(二)注意力高度集中 由于听力的材料和问题都只听一遍,听时一定要思想高度集中,细心倾听,沉着而不慌乱。万一遇到没听懂或没听清而无法选出正确答案时,考生不应停留在此题上苦想;更不要因此思想紧张,手忙脚乱。要稳定情绪,宁可放弃这一题(随便选一个答案),而集中精力听后边的。否则会因一题而造成题题跟不上的结果。

(三)注意信息来源 考生应该控制好答题时间。在听每个对话或短文前

留出少许时间快速浏览完选项,这样就可大概知道信息从何方来,以便有目的地听。如考生若看到下面的选项:

例 9: A) \$ 300、B) \$ 4200、C) \$ 500、D) \$ 450. 这肯定是问“*How much (many)...*?”一类的问题。听力材料为:

M: Our rent is now \$ 600 a month.

W: I know. It's exactly one-third more than it was when we first moved in.

Q: How much rent had been paid first?

又如下面的选项:

例 10: A) At two o'clock. B) At four o'clock.

C) At six o'clock. D) At eight o'clock.

这肯定是问“*When...*”, “*What hour...*?”或“*What time...*?”这类的问题。

听力材料为:

M: Mrs Johnson, you must take these pills every four hours without fail.

W: It's two o'clock now and I just took my first one. I'll follow your instructions carefully so that I can get well soon.

Q: When should the woman take her next pill?

以上两种选项出现在 A 节中,一般都要进行两个或两个以上数字的加减运算才能得到正确答案。因此,考生要特别注意数字的信息和问题的运算要求(主要是加或减),再如出现下面的选项:

例 11: A) At a drug store. B) At a doctor's office.

C) At a doctor's home. D) At a dentist's office.

这肯定是“*Where...*?”一类的问题。在 A 节中是问对话可能发生在什么场所。听力材料为:

W: I need some aspirin, please, and I'd also like to get this prescription filled.

M: Fine, Here's your aspirin. I can have the prescription for you in about ten minutes if you want to wait.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

另外如出现下面选项:

例 12: A) patient-Doctor. B) Waitress-Customer.

C) Wife-Husband. D) Secretary-Boss.

这肯定是问对话两者之间的关系问题。

听力材料为:

W: Would you like to see a menu?

M: No, thank you. I already know what I want to order.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

以上两类选项出现,考生应抓住对话中主要词汇线索。如例 11 中,对话者

一个说要些阿斯匹林并配一付药方,另一个递给阿斯匹林并说如果愿意等的话,十分钟左右即可配好药方。这里只需抓住“aspirin”和“prescription filled”几个词就能知道对话发生在药店(At a drug store)。例 12 中,对话人一个问要不要菜单,另一个说已经知道要点什么菜,这里主要抓住 menu(菜单)和 order(点菜)两个词就知道两者是服务员和顾客关系(waitress-customer)。此外,若选项是以句子形式出现的,主要看主语是什么。如果主语都是“She”或“He”,一般这个“She”或“He”就是对话人之一的女性或男性;或者这个“She”或“He”是对话中提到的女性或男性。如看下面的选项:

例 13: A) She found it interesting. B) She found it boring.

C) She found it informative. D) She found it lengthy.

这里主语都是“she”,考生应特别注意女士的谈话或两人对一个女性的交谈。听力材料为:

M: That was such an interesting movie! I hope you enjoyed it as much as I did.

W: I must admit that I dozed off after the first thirty minutes.

Q: How did the woman feel about the movie?

这里只要听清了女士的话语(半小时以后就打瞌睡了),就能选出正确答案 B)。

以上种种选项如出现在 B 节中,考生应特别留心短文中数字、时间和地点等事实。但值得注意的是文中可能出现两个或两个以上这些事实(如两个数字)。而这节中的答案一般不是这两个数字的运算结果,而是要听懂和记住哪个数字代表哪件事。如例 8 的第 2 题选项全是数字,考生就应特别注意短文中数字的信息。最好是考生在平时训练时就学会用缩写词或自己看得懂的符号做笔记。当然,考试时主要还是靠心记,但若能记下几个关键的信息词,则能帮助回忆短文内容和迅速选出正确答案。如例 8 中若能记下 d50 和 h60,只要考生自己明 d50 代表死亡人数 50, h60 代表送往医院人数 60, 就能迅速选出正确答案 B)。

(四)不留空题 由于四级考试规则中没有扣负分的规定,考生若对某一题没听懂而选不出正确答案时,也不应空着不答,而应随选一项作为机遇答案。

## 第二章 阅读理解

### (Reading Comprehension)

#### 一. 试题形式与要求

“大学英语教学大纲”规定,通过两年基础阶段教学,学生应具有较强的阅读能力;此项能力测试题的分值占四级(六级)考试总分的百分之四十。

此能力体现为:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的细节和事实;
3. 既理解字面的意思,又能根据所读材料进行一定判断和推论;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解能力的基础是掌握“大纲”所规定的语言知识和词语;在此基础上,了解一些阅读知识、掌握常用的阅读技巧和解题方法,具有相关的文化背景知识,便会使你顺利地完阅读理解试题。

阅读考试内容要求在三十五分钟完成。一般是阅读四篇中等难度的短文,约一千个词;题材包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等;体裁为叙述文、说明文、议论文等。每篇短文后面设五个问题,共二十题;要求考生根据短文内容从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。可见,对所读材料的理解,既要求准确,也要求一定速度。

#### 二. 阅读理解解题技巧指导

根据对四级考试样题和近年来硕士研究生入学试卷的分析,阅读理解试题可以归纳为五类:新闻类、语义类、是非类、推断类及主旨类。不同类型的试题需采用不同的阅读技巧、解题步骤和解题方法。现按题型、结合实例分述如下:

##### (一) 新闻类

又叫 5-w 类,要求从文章中获得的信息是一些具体的细节。如:某事于何时、何地发生,为何原因,有何结果或何人所为以及以何种方式等。但并不像新闻报导那样仅限于已经发生的事情。解此类题时可采用查读方法。先从题目和四个选择项中明确所需信息,立即根据线索词语迅速查找有关信息,一找到相关词语就逐一对照四个选择项,确定最佳答案。这类题在阅读理解能力测试中所占比例最大。例如:

When a man is taller and stronger than other men, he is sometimes called a giant. Many people think of Wilt Chamberlain as a giant. He is so tall that he has a special, extra-long bed to sleep in and a special car with enough space for his long legs.

When Wilt played basketball, he was one of the most famous basketball players in the world. It is not unusual for a basketball player to be tall. Basketball is a game for the tall and the strong. But Wilt was more than that. There were other players as big as Wilt, but no one else was so skillful at shooting baskets and jumping up high to get rebounds.

During his playing days, Wilt was paid about \$ 200,000 a year. That was what the President of the United States earned for being President. At that time, it was more than any other athlete in the entire history of sports had ever been paid.

Wilt played for the Los Angeles Lakers team. He helped to make it the best team in the western Division of the National Basketball Association, which is a group of the very finest professional teams in the world.

Wilt owns a beautiful apartment building in Los Angeles, where his mother lives, and another one in New York. He owns racehorses. He wears fine clothes. He owns English Bentley car.

But when Wilt was a little boy he probably didn't dream that he would be famous or rich.

Wilton Numan Chamberlain was born on August 21, 1936 in west Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were William and Olivia Chamberlain. William Chamberlain always had a job, but he did not earn much. He was careful not to waste money. He was raising a large family.

Wilt had five brothers and three sisters. That made nine young mouths for William Chamberlain to feed. Nine boys and girls who needed clothes and playthings.

But somehow there was always enough to eat. Olivia Chamberlain was a good cook. She prepared delicious pot roasts, stews, and rice puddings for her family.

To make extra money, Mrs. Chamberlain took in sewing. Mr. Chamberlain worked overtime at his job.

Wilt's father was able to buy a house. He was able to buy a piano, too. The Chamberlain girls took piano lessons for 50 cents a piece. Wilt did not take lessons, but as he grew older he taught himself how to play the pi-



and a little, and how to strum a guitar.

In the streets near his house Wilt played football and baseball with the other boys.

When Wilt was just seven years old, he took a job. He did not tell his mother or father, but one day his mother found out. She looked out into the street and saw Wilt lifting crates for a milkman.

Mrs. Chamberlan told the milkman that Wilt was only seven. She said he shouldn't be lifting those heavy milk crates. "I thought he was twelve", said the milkman. So Wilt stopped helping the milkman.

1. According to the story, people sometimes call Wilt Chamberlan
  - A) a giant.
  - B) a funny person.
  - C) a good guitar player.
  - D) a big man
2. What team did Wilt play for?
  - A) The Seattle seahwks
  - B) The Philadelphia phillies
  - C) The Los Angeles Lakers
  - D) more than one teams
3. Who else earned as much money doing his job each year as Wilt earned playing basketball?
  - A) The head of the F. B. I.
  - B) The President of the United States
  - C) The plicher for the Dodgers
  - D) The lawyer for Smith's company
4. when he was seven years old Wilt
  - A) took a job.
  - B) shot his first basket.
  - C) took his first piano lesson.
  - D) became a player.
5. Since there were other players as big as Wilt, why do you think he was such a famous basketball player?
  - A) Because he was from Philadelphia
  - B) Because he was so good at the sport
  - C) Because he made so much money
  - D) Because he was stronger than any other player
6. Was Wilt used to being wealthy as a child?
  - A) No, his parents did not have much money.
  - B) Yes, his parents were very wealthy.