



征服 conquer

主编/左金梅/李旭奎

△ 新视角 △ 新思维 △ 新体例 △ 新题型

英语专业八级测试 一本通

世界图书出版公司

征服英语专业八级 测试一本通

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世界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

征服英语专业八级测试一本通/左金梅编著. - 西安:
世界图书出版西安公司, 2004.6
ISBN 7-5062-6762-4

I. 征... II. 左... III. ①英语-高等学校-水平
考试-解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 044014 号

征服英语专业八级测试一本通

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出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司
地 址 西安市南大街 17 号 邮 编 710001
电 话 029-87279676 87233647 87214941(发行部)
电 话 029-87235105(总编室)
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经 销 各地新华书店
印 刷 西安建筑科技大学印刷厂印刷
开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 20.375
字 数 350 千字

版 次 2004 年 7 月第 1 版 2004 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-5062-6762-4/H·559
定 价 25.00 元

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前 言

英语专业八级考试说明:

全国高等院校英语专业高年级阶段考试(TEM8)是由高等院校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。随着整个社会英语水平的提高,该项考试涉及参加人员的面也越来越广,过去只有英语专业全日制本科生可参加此项考试,现在,通过大学英语优秀的各类人员均可报考。

TEM8 考试在每年的三月中旬左右举行,考试内容包括五部分,在上、下午进行。上午考第一、二、三部分,时间为 95 分钟;下午考第四、五部分,时间是 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力理解:时间 40 分钟。包括 Section A、B、C、D 四项,共 25 道题,占总分比重的 25%。Section A 是讲话或报告(Talk); Section B 是对话或采访(Conversation or Interview); Section C 是新闻报道(News Broadcasts),主要是 VOA 或 BBC 节目中有关政治、经济、文化教育和科技方面的记者现场报道; Section D 是笔记与填空(Note-taking and Gap-filling),该项是一个 700 词左右的讲座,要求考生边听边做笔记,然后完成以讲座内容为基础的 10 个填空题,所填的词可是讲座里出现的词,也可是与讲座内容相关的同意词。

第二部分 改错:时间 15 分钟。共 10 道题,占总分比重的 10%。本题是一篇 200 词左右的短文,文中有 10 行标有题号,10 行中均含有一个语误。要求考生判别错误,并根据“增添”、“删去”或“改词”三种方法中的一种,改正语误。

第三部分 阅读理解:时间 40 分钟。共 25 道题,占总分比重的 25%。包括 Section A、B 两项。Section A 是常速阅读,由若干篇短文组成(通常是四到五篇),其后有选择题 15 道,要求考生根据短文的内容、隐含意义及文体特征在 30 分钟内完成试题。Section B 是快速阅读,也由若干篇短文组成(通常是六到七篇),其后有选择题 10 道,要求考生运用快读和跳读的技巧根据短文的内容在 10 分钟内完成试题。

第四部分 翻译：时间 60 分钟。占总分比重的 20%。要求考生完成汉译英和英译汉各一段短文的翻译，英语和汉语短文的长度均为 150 字左右。

第五部分 写作：时间 60 分钟。占总分比重的 20%。要求考生在规定的时间内根据提示写出 300 字左右的文章。文章要求做到观点清楚、例证充分、结构严谨、层次分明、合乎逻辑、语言得体、无大的语法错误。

本书的主要内容与特点：

全书分三大部分。第一部分是单项指导及训练，包括听力、校对改错、阅读理解、翻译和写作五个章节，每章节覆盖测试要求、题型分析、应试技巧、练习等内容。校对改错一章里收集了本人在英语基础课教学中所发现的学生在英语学习过程中常犯的错误，共 276 条，并附有答案和注释。翻译一章包括各种不同类型和内容的汉译英和英译汉短文各 12 篇，并附有参考译文。写作一章里包括涉及各种题材的例文 20 篇。第二部分是真题解析，收集了最近历年的七套真题，并附有答案和详细注释。第三部分是真题听力部分的录音稿。

本书针对性、实用性强。不仅可用于准备英语专业八级考试，也可供大学生、研究生以及社会上中、高级英语自学者学习参考之用。

目 录

第一部分 TEM8 单项考试指导与训练	1
第一章 听力理解	1
一、测试要求	1
二、题型分析	1
三、应试技巧	2
四、听力练习	4
答案及听音稿	10
第二章 校对改错	22
一、测试要求	22
二、题型分析	22
三、应试技巧	23
四、常见错误改错练习	24
答案与注释	33
第三章 阅读理解	43
一、测试要求	43
二、题型分析	43
三、应试技巧	44
四、阅读理解练习	45
答案与注释	74
第四章 翻译	77
一、测试要求	77
二、题型分析	77
三、应试技巧	77
四、翻译练习	78
参考译文	86
第五章 写作	95
一、测试要求	95
二、题型分析	95

三、应试技巧	95
四、写作范文	96

第二部分 TEM8 历年真题解析	112
题一(TEM8—1998)	112
答案与注释	132
题二(TEM8—1999)	136
答案与注释	157
题三(TEM8—2000)	160
答案与注释	179
题四(TEM8—2001)	183
答案与注释	203
题五(TEM8—2002)	207
答案与注释	228
题六(TEM8—2003)	232
答案与注释	250
题七(TEM8—2004)	254
答案与注释	276

第三部分 录音稿	278
题一(TEM8—1998)	278
题二(TEM8—1999)	284
题三(TEM8—2000)	289
题四(TEM8—2001)	295
题五(TEM8—2002)	302
题六(TEM8—2003)	309
题七(TEM8—2004)	315



第一部分 TEM8 单项考试指导与训练

第一章 听力理解

一、测试要求

- (1)能听懂交际场合中的各种英语会话和讲话。
- (2)能听懂 VOA 或 BBC 节目里有关政治、经济、文化教育、科技等方面的记者现场报道。
- (3)能听懂有关政治、经济、历史、文化教育、语言文学、科普方面的一般讲座。
- (4)能听懂同样题材的电视时事短片及电视短剧。

二、题型分析

听力理解包括四个项目:Section A, Section B, Section C 与 Section D。前三项,考试时间共计 15 分钟,各项由五道题组成,每道选择题后有 15 秒钟间隙。要求考生从试卷所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

I. Section A Talk (讲话或报告)

讲话或报告是人们日常生活、工作、学习中用来表达思想观点、传递信息的重要方式。从主题上,它涉及的面很广,包括政治、经济、历史、文化教育、语言文学、科普等各个领域。从语言特点上,它可分为正式的讲座与非正式的讲话。正式的讲座一般有一份书面讲稿,结构、措词都比较严谨,语速较快,要求考生有一定的词汇量。非正式的讲话,一般是即兴的,语言显得不太规范,往往还会夹杂着一些停顿、重复、解释、更正等现象,语速不太快,讲话人使用的词语也较简单一些。但由于讲话人不时地会脱口而出某些词语和不断的停顿、重复,讲话的结构显得有点零乱,考生可能会感到不容易抓住上下文的关联,这就要求考生不要紧张,冷静地听讲话人提示语(如 I mean..., that is to say..., for example)后的进一步说明和解释,对下文的内容做出合乎逻辑的推测。

II. Section B Conversation or Interview(会话或采访)

在近几年的八级考试中,会话是两个对话者之间就某个问题或话题进行的问答,它涉及的内容非常广泛,不仅有生活、工作、学习方面的,也有时事、风土人情、社会焦点方面的,要求考生不仅有较大的词汇量,还要有一定的知识面。

采访也是一种对话形式,它针对的多是与被采访者个人工作、学习、生活有关的问题,较具体一些。

III. Section C News Broadcast(新闻报道)

新闻报道选自 VOA 和 BBC,共有三条新闻,题材广泛,内容几乎覆盖现实生活的





各个方面,词汇相当丰富,特别是会出现一些在当前国际上有影响的人名、地名和组织名称,也会有一些新词语。这要求考生在考前要熟悉一些新闻用语和词汇。

IV. Section D Note-taking and Gap-filling(笔记与填空)

笔记与填空是由一篇 700 字左右的讲座文稿组成,要求考生在听的同时做笔记,然后完成一个以该讲座为基础的填空题。该部分录音通常具有较强的逻辑性,从几个方面论证或叙述一个问题。考生须填空的词是基于整个问题要点及其重要细节的词。另外,用于填空的词不一定非得是录音中出现的词,凡是在语意上与原文一致且语法上与填空短文相适应的单词均可。该项要求考生有做听力笔记的综合技巧。

三、应试技巧

听力理解能力是一种综合能力,它涉及到语音、词汇、语法以及一些非语言方面的知识,任何一方面的不足都可能会给听音和理解增添难度,扎实的语言基础是提高听力理解能力的前提,应试技巧则是做好听力理解题的辅助手段。所以,这里要谈的技巧是以平时坚实的语言训练为基础的。听力应试技巧应包括考前练习和考场发挥两方面。

I. 考前练习技巧

1、培养用英语思维的习惯

许多学生在听力理解过程中仍有依赖母语的习惯,当听到英语时,会先在大脑中复述一次,再将复述的句子译成汉语。这种做法是绝对不可取的。因为在英语八年级考试中,考生一方面要听语速很快的录音(录音的语速每分钟为 160—180 个单词),而且只听一遍,另一方面要在听力测试的每个提问后十几秒钟的时间内,进行综合分析,从四个选项中做出正确判断。若按照从英语到英语的复述、再到译成中文,时间是绝对不允许的。因此,在练习听力的时候尽量避免将每个单词和句子翻译成汉语。要克服这种心译现象,必须进行大量的听力练习,克制自己不去翻译,逐渐适应英语的语流和习惯表达方式,从而形成条件反射,对英语做出快速反应,养成从英语到英语的思维习惯。

2、以读助听

读不懂的东西一般听不懂,我们应通过读来帮助听。英语八级的听音材料一般选自口语性较强、反映现代生活的英语资料。因此,在练习听力的初级阶段,应多读一些大众媒介英语,熟悉一下报刊、杂志、电影、电视里的语言风格和与现代生活有关的内容。特别是在练习听新闻之前,读一些报纸、刊物,从中积累一些新闻用语,像一些政府部门和国际组织的名称如 NATO(北大西洋公约组织)、OPEC(石油输出国组织)、UNCTAD(联合国贸易和发展会议)、UNESCO(联合国教科文组织);和一些关于政治、经济、科技方面较生疏的单词如 surveillance(监控)、quell(平息)、Pentium processor(奔腾处理器)。

3、精听与泛听相结合

在练习听力时,我们应把精听与泛听有机地结合起来。英语八级的听力试题大体分为局部理解和通篇理解,前者属于精听的范畴,后者是我们泛听的目的。精听的



目的在于从 what, who, where, when, why 和 how 等角度入手, 弄清与之有关的所有问题, 即有关细节问题。在练习时, 应对同一段内容听若干次, 力求逐字、逐句的听懂, 对实在听不懂的单词和句子, 可参阅听力文字稿(选择听力练习的材料最好带有文字稿), 以避免下一次遇到同样的东西再卡住。这样反复的听, 不仅有助于增加记忆的持续时间, 还能逐渐地培养对英语语音、语调的习惯。在精听的同时, 还要注意广泛地听不同内容的听音资料, 以增加听各种不同声音、口音、及语速的经验, 这样的泛听, 不需要把注意力集中在词、句和具体的细节上, 抓住中心意思就行。

4、做笔记

做笔记是提高听力理解的一个有效途径, 在听较长的听音材料时, 用缩写或自己能看懂的点、线或其它符号对数字、地名、人名或其它关键词语做些快速记录, 这样的练习有助于贮存记忆, 训练抓住关键词、关键句和中心思想, 对做好八级听力的第四部分很有帮助。TEM8 听力的第四部分是将听力和做笔记相结合的填空题, 目的是考察学生对一讲座内容的理解和做笔记的能力, 针对此题, 我们平时训练时可选择一些就某一问题进行探讨、有一定深度的录音材料, 一边听一边就重要的词和内容做笔记, 然后根据笔记写出一篇摘要, 能做到这一点, 在考试中就会得心应手。

II. 考场发挥技巧

1、听前预览

TEM8 的听力考试前在试卷和磁带上有一段相同的指令, 要求考生如何答题。因历年八级考试这部分的指令都基本相同, 考生在考试前练习时就应该对此熟悉, 这样, 在考场上, 可利用指令这段时间快速预览以下该部分的几个问题和书面选择项, 对提出的问题类型要有心理准备, 迅速确定是时间类、地点类、事实类、推理类、是非类的题目类型, 对可能涉及的内容做出粗略的预测和推断, 使自己的思想介入到要听的内容中去, 争取主动, 避免听了几句还不明白讲话者在谈论什么的被动局面。例如看到下面一题时, 我们即可知道所要听的录音内容与城市的汽车污染有关系。

The speaker thinks that

- A. car causes pollution only in some cities.
- B. 60% of the cities are affected by car pollution.
- C. car is the main contributing factor in polluting air.
- D. 90% of the city residents suffer from car pollution.

一旦获悉即将听的一篇材料是与城市的汽车污染有关的信息, 大脑很快就会联想到已储存的有关此方面的知识, 这样就使思维从容不迫地进入状态, 以免在听时遇到卡壳就不知所措。

2、听时集中精力

TEM8 的听力只放一遍, 所以, 听时要排除外界的各种干扰, 全神贯注, 注意力高度集中, 既要捕捉重要信息, 还要尽可能多地记忆细节内容。例如, 在听第一部分的讲话时, 一定要仔细听清并快速将讲话人在开场白中介绍的主题记录下来, 然后顺着这一主题的思路听下去, 从讲话的字里行间寻找与该主题有关的信息。听时思想要





集中,但情绪不可过度紧张,遇到听不懂的词,不要慌乱,更不能停顿下来去回想,一两个词不会影响对整个段落的理解,要保持稳定的心态,集中精力听下去。一旦卡壳停顿,会引起连锁反应,结果什么也听不懂。遇到不会做的题,不要反复思考,应立即放弃,抓紧时间去应付下一道题。

3、听后整理

听完录音后要迅速回忆和整理所听懂的内容,并根据书面问题选项用归纳、排除、推理等方法选择、检查或补漏答案。在坚持答案与听力原文内容一致的原则下,对拿不准的题也可根据常识做出推测。在听完第四部分的笔记与填空后,根据自己的笔记来完成书面填空题,在没有捕捉到的信息空里,可根据上下文的意思,填上一个在语法和语义上与原文内容一致的词来。这里要特别注意词性,该填动词的地方不能填上一个形容词,等等。

四、听力练习

(1)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (TEM8—1996)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

SECTION A TALK

Questions 1 to 5 refer to the talk in this section. At the end of the talk you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions. Now listen to the talk.

1. The speaker thinks that
 - A. car causes pollution only in some cities.
 - B. 60% of the cities are affected by car pollution.
 - C. 90% of the city residents suffer from car pollution.
 - D. car is the main contributing factor in polluting air.
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of car pollution?
 - A. Car tyres.
 - B. Car engines.
 - C. Car horns.
 - D. Car brakes.
3. Which of the following is NOT cited as a means to reduce the number of cars?
 - A. To pass laws to control the use of cars.
 - B. To improve public transport systems.
 - C. To increase car tax and car price.
 - D. To construct effective subway systems.
4. One of the mechanical solutions to car pollution is
 - A. to change the chemical structure of fuel.





- B. to improve the exhaust pipe.
 - C. to experiment with new engines.
 - D. to monitor the amount of chemicals.
5. According to the speaker, a sensible way to solve car pollution is that we should
- A. focus on one method only.
 - B. explore some other alternatives.
 - C. improve one of the four methods.
 - D. integrate all of the four methods.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

Questions 6 to 10 are based on an interview with an architect. At the end of the interview you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions. Now listen to the interview.

6. The interviewee's first job was with
- A. a newspaper.
 - B. the government
 - C. a construction firm.
 - D. a private company.
7. The interviewee is not self-employed mainly because
- A. his wife likes him to work for a firm.
 - B. he prefers working for the government.
 - C. self-employed work is very demanding.
 - D. self-employed work is sometimes insecure.
8. To study architecture in a university one must
- A. be interested in arts.
 - B. study pure science first.
 - C. get good exam results.
 - D. be good at drawing.
9. On the subject of drawing the interviewee says that
- A. technically speaking artists draw very well.
 - B. an artist's drawing differs little from an architect's.
 - C. precision is a vital skill for the architect.
 - D. architects must be natural artists.
10. The interviewee says that the job of an architect is
- A. more theoretical than practical.
 - B. to produce sturdy, well-designed buildings.
 - C. more practical than theoretical.
 - D. to produce attractive, interesting buildings.





SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 11 & 12 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

11. The man was convicted for
A. dishonesty. B. manslaughter.
C. murder. D. having a gun.
12. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Mark Eastwood had a license for a revolver.
B. Mark Eastwood loved to go to noisy parties.
C. Mark Eastwood smashed the window of a house.
D. Mark Eastwood had a record.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 45 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

13. How many missing American servicemen have been positively confirmed dead in Vietnam so far?
A. 67. B. 280. C. 84. D. 1648.
14. According to the search operation commander, the recovery of the missing Americans is slowed down because
A. the weather conditions are unfavourable.
B. the necessary documents are unavailable.
C. the sites are inaccessible.
D. some local people are greedy.
15. According to the news, Vietnam may be willing to help America mainly because of
A. its changed policy towards America.
B. recent international pressure.
C. its desire to have the US trade embargo lifted.
D. the impending visit by a senior US military officer.

SECTION D NOTE-TAKING & GAP-FILLING

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While listening to the lecture, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a 15-minute gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. Use the blank paper for note-taking.

Fill in each of the gaps with ONE suitable word. You may refer to your notes. Make sure the word you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable.



LAND USE

A problem related to the competition for land use is whether crops should be used to produce food or fuel. (1) _____ (1) _____
will be examined in this respect. Firstly, the problem should be viewed in its (2) _____ perspective. When oil prices rose sharply in the 1970s, countries had to look for alternatives to solve the resulting crisis. (2) _____

In developing countries, one of the possible answers to it is to produce alcohol from (3) _____ material. This has led to a lot of research in this area particularly in the use of (4) _____. (3) _____ (4) _____

The use of this material resulted from two economic reasons: a (5) _____ in its price and low (6) _____ costs. (5) _____ (6) _____

There are other starchy plants that can be used to produce alcohol, Like the sweet (7) _____ or other cassava plants in tropical regions, and (8) _____ and sugar-beet in non-tropical regions. (7) _____ (8) _____

The problem with these plants is that they are also the people's staple food in many poor countries.

Therefore, farmers there are faced with a choice : crops for food or for fuel. And farmers naturally go for what is more (9) _____. (9) _____

As a result, the problems involved are economic in nature, rather than technological. This is my second area under consideration. Finally, there have already been practical applications of using alcohol for fuel. Basically, they come in two forms of use: pure alcohol as is the case in (10) _____, and a combination of alcohol and gasoline known as gasohol (10) _____ in Germany.

(2)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (TEM8 - 1997)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response for each question.

SECTION A TALK

Questions 1 to 5 refer to the talk in this section. At the end of the talk you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions. Now listen to the talk.

1. In the Black Forest, the acid rain is said to attack all EXCEPT





- A. firs. B. metals. C. leaves. D. soil.
2. The percentage of fir dying in the Black Forest is
A. 41%. B. 43%. C. 26%. D. 76%.
3. Germany is tackling part of the problem by introducing
A. new car designing schemes.
B. new car production lines.
C. a new type of smoke stacks.
D. new car safety standards.
4. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT ?
A. Germany is likely to succeed in persuading her neighbours to reduce acid rain.
B. The disastrous effects of acid rain are not confined to one area.
C. German tourists are allowed to drive across their neighbours' borders.
D. Germany's neighbours are in favour of the use of lead-free petrol.
5. On the issue of future solution of acid rain, the speaker's tone is that of
A. warning. B. pessimism. C. indifference. D. optimism.

SECTION B INTERVIEW

Questions 6 to 10 are based on an interview. At the end of the interview you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following questions. Now listen to the interview.

6. What subject is Mr. Pitt good at?
A. Art. B. French C. German D. Chemistry
7. What does Mr. Pitt NOT do in his spare time?
A. Doing a bit of acting and photography.
B. Going to concerts frequently.
C. Playing traditional jazz and folk music.
D. Travelling in Europe by hitch-hiking.
8. When asked what a manager's role is, Mr. Pitt sounds
A. confident. B. hesitant. C. resolute. D. doubtful.
9. What does Mr. Pitt say he would like to be?
A. An export salesman working overseas.
B. An accountant working in the company.
C. A production manager in a branch.
D. A policy maker in the company.
10. Which of the following statements about the management trainee scheme is TRUE ?
A. Trainees are required to sign contracts initially.
B. Trainees' performance is evaluated when necessary.
C. Trainees' starting salary is 870 pounds.

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11. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- Question 12 is based on the following news . At the end of the news item , you will be given 15 seconds to answer the question . Now listen to the news .

- A. were attacked at refugee camps.
- B. were angry at delays in departure.
- C. attacked Cuban refugee camps last week.
- D. will be increased to 2,000.

13. Which of the following statements is CORRECT? U. S. lawmakers

- Questions 14 & 15 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the questions. Now listen to the news.

- A. the U.N.
B. the Red Cross.
C. the Defence Minister.
D. the Swedish Government.

- A. noncommittal. B. resolute. C. unsupportive. D. wavering.

In this section you will hear a mini-lecture. You will hear the lecture ONCE ONLY. While lis-





tening to the lecture, take notes on the important points. Your notes will not be marked, but you will need them to complete a 15-minute gap-filling task after the mini-lecture. Use the blank paper for note-taking.

Fill in each of the gaps with ONE word. You may refer to your notes. Make sure the word you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable.

In business, many places adopt a credit system, which dates back to ancient times. At present, purchases can be made by using credit cards.

They fall into two categories: one has (1) use, while the other (1) _____ is accepted almost everywhere. The application for the use of the latter one must be made at a (2) _____. Once the customer starts using (2) _____ the card, he will be provided with a monthly statement of (3) _____ (3) _____ by the credit company. He is required to pay one quarter to half of his credit (4) _____ every month. (4) _____

Advantages. 1. With a card, it is not (5) _____ to save up money before (5) _____ an actual purchase. 2. If the card is lost, its owner is protected. 3. A (6) _____ and complete list of purchase received from the credit (6) _____ company helps the owner to remember the time and (7) _____ (7) _____ of his purchase. 4. The cards are accepted in a(n) (8) _____ (8) _____ by professional people like dentists, etc.

Major disadvantage. The card owner is tempted to (9) _____ his money. (9) _____ If this is the case, it will become increasingly difficult for the user to keep up with the required (10) _____, which will result in the credit card (10) _____ being cancelled by the credit company.

答案及听音稿

(1)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (TEM8 - 1996)

SECTION A

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

SECTION B

6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. B

SECTION C

11. B 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. C

SECTION D

1. Three/3 2. historical 3. plant /agricultural 4. sugar