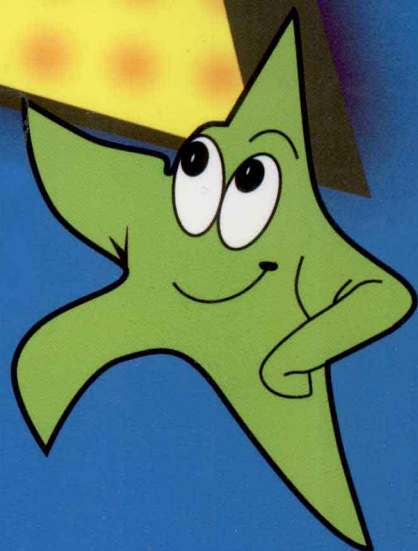


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全国英语等级考试 全真预测试题

第五级

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编



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第一部分

笔 试 部 分

笔试全真预测试题(一)

Section I Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

*Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first answer the questions in your test booklet, not on the ANSWER SHEET. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto **ANSWER SHEET 1**.*

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

*You will hear a monologue about loneliness. As you listen, answer Questions 1 to 10 by circling **True** or **False**. You will hear the conversation **ONLY ONCE**.*

You now have 1 minute to read Questions 1 to 10.

Questions 1 to 10:

1. Psychologists say there are two different kinds of loneliness.	TRUE/FALSE
2. All kinds of loneliness last only a short time.	TRUE/FALSE
3. Temporary loneliness is very serious.	TRUE/FALSE
4. Divorce sometimes causes loneliness.	TRUE/FALSE
5. Loneliness can cause sleeplessness and headache.	TRUE/FALSE
6. Chronic loneliness usually lasts more than two years.	TRUE/FALSE
7. Lonely people have no social contacts.	TRUE/FALSE
8. The loneliest people are over 50 years old.	TRUE/FALSE
9. Habitual loneliness can cause serious illness.	TRUE/FALSE
10. Temporary and situational loneliness are also considered as an unhealthy but normal part of life.	TRUE/FALSE



You now have 20 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1 to 10.

That is the end of Part A.

Part B

You will hear 3 conversations or talks and you must answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear the recording ONLY ONCE.

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the following talk on manufacturing. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 to 14.

11. What role do most people in the manufacturing trades play?
[A] Designers. [B] Supervisors. [C] Assistants. [D] Employees.
12. Which of the following best characterizes the job of a semiskilled worker?
[A] Repetitive. [B] Consistent. [C] Exceptional. [D] Complicated.
13. How are the working conditions for most manufacturing jobs?
[A] Disgraceful. [B] Forceful. [C] Harsh. [D] Monotonous.
14. Who are responsible for planning and directing the manufacturing process?
[A] Scientists and engineers. [B] Management workers.
[C] Technicians. [D] Public relation workers.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11 to 14.

Questions 15 to 17 are based on a talk on student housing. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 15 to 17.

15. Which are not a regular part of the student dorms?
[A] Desks. [B] Suites. [C] Kitchens. [D] Closets.
16. What do the married student apartments not allow?
[A] Children. [B] Cooking. [C] Spouses. [D] Single students.
17. Which of the following is most likely required in Spanish House during some periods?
[A] Spanish nationals. [B] Spanish majors.
[C] Spanish speaking. [D] Spanish cooking.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 15 to 17.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following monologue about rainwater. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 18 to 20.

18. What is the main topic of the talk?
[A] How quartz sand is formed.
[B] How underground water differs.
[C] How rain is formed.



[D]How water tables change.

19. What characteristics of hard water does the speaker mention?

[A]It is undrinkable.

[B]It has minerals in it.

[C]It is slightly colored.

[D]It only tastes horrible.

20. What does the speaker say about quartz?

[A]It usually absorbs mineral impurities.

[B]It is rarely found in sand dunes.

[C]It does not dissolve in water.

[D]It wears away other rocks.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 18 to 20.

That is the end of Part B.

Part C

You will hear an introduction to the organization of Red Cross. As you listen, answer the questions or complete the notes in your test booklet for Questions 21 to 30 by writing NOT MORE THAN THREE words in the space provided on the right. You will hear the introduction TWICE.

You now have 1 minute to read Questions 21 to 30.

21. When was the organization of Red Cross established?	
22. What did several countries take part in in 1864?	
23. What happened to the Geneva Convention in 1949?	
24. How many members did the International Red Cross Society consist of?	
25. What are sent to the family members of both prisoners-of-war and civilians through Red Cross?	
26. What work is the Red Cross also responsible for in time of peace in many countries?	
27. What were the Voluntary Detachments of Men trained for in Britain?	
28. When were the Junior Red Cross Sections first formed?	
29. What did Clara Barton set up during the U. S. Civil War?	
30. When did Miss Barton retire from the leading office of Red Cross in U. S. A. ?	



*You now have 1 minute and 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 21 to 30.
That is the end of Part C.*

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

**THIS IS THE END OF SECTION ONE.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU
ARE TOLD TO.**

Section II Use of English

(15 minutes)

Read the following text and fill each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic (31) _____ in stores, restaurants, and hotels, (32) _____ home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services (33) _____ as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making (34) _____ possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch (35) _____ is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not (36) _____ the horizon—it’s already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for (37) _____ too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than (38) _____ ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and (39) _____ whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods (40) _____ showing which (41) _____ are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or (42) _____ goods to suppliers can then be made. Computers are relied (43) _____ by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to (44) _____ which products to emphasize now, (45) _____ to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods (46) _____ stock, of



raw materials on (47) _____, and even of the production process (48) _____.

Numerous(49) _____ commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of (50) _____.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION TWO.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU
ARE TOLD TO.

Section III Reading Comprehension

(50 minutes)

Part A

Read the following texts and answer the questions which accompany them by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

TEXT 1

While it's true that just about every cell in the body has the instructions to make a complete human, most of those instructions are inactivated, and with good reason. The last thing you want is for your brain cells to start producing stomach acid or your nose to turn into a kidney. The only time cells truly have the potential to turn into any and all body parts is very early in a pregnancy, when so-called stem cells haven't begun to specialize.

Yet this untapped potential could be a terrific boon to medicine. Most diseases involve the death of healthy cells—brain cells in Alzheimer's, cardiac cells in heart disease, pancreatic cells in diabetes, to name a few. If doctors could isolate stem cells, then direct their growth, they might be able to furnish patients with healthy replacement tissue. It was incredibly difficult, but last fall scientists at the University of Wisconsin managed to isolate stem cells and get them to grow into neural, muscle and bone cells. The process still can't be controlled, and may have unforeseen limitations. But if efforts to understand and master stem-cell development prove successful, doctors will have a therapeutic tool of incredible power.

The same applies to cloning, which is really just the other side of the coin. True cloning, as first shown with Dolly the sheep two years ago, involves taking a developed cell and reactivating the genome within, resetting its developmental instructions to a pristine state. Once that happens, the rejuvenated cell can develop into a full-fledged animal, genetically identical to its parent.



For agriculture, in which purely physical characteristics like milk production in a cow or low fat in a hog have real market value, biological carbon copies could become routine within a few years. This past year scientists have done for mice and cows what Ian Wilmut did for Dolly, and other creatures are bound to join the cloned menagerie in the coming year.

Human cloning, on the other hand, may be technically feasible but legally and emotionally more difficult. Still, one day it will happen. The ability to reset body cells to a pristine, undeveloped state could give doctors exactly the same advantages they would get from stem cells: the potential to make healthy body tissues of all sorts, and thus to cure disease. That could prove to be a true “miracle cure”.

51. The passage mainly discusses _____.
[A] the cloning technology [B] types of body cells
[C] stem cells [D] methods of growing body tissues
52. The reason a nose is not likely to turn into a kidney is that _____.
[A] cells in the nose do not contain instructions
[B] a nose does not contain brain cells
[C] instructions in a nose cell are inactivated
[D] the stem cells have not been specialized
53. When stem cells specialize, they _____.
[A] grow into body parts [B] are destroyed
[C] are set back to a pristine state [D] turn nose into kidney
54. The phrase “biological carbon copies” (para. 4) refers to _____.
[A] physical characteristics of real market value
[B] body tissues
[C] cloned animals
[D] stem cells
55. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
[A] Human cloning is a technical impossibility.
[B] Human cloning may cause ethical concerns.
[C] Cloning contributes to understanding of stem cells.
[D] The potential medical values of cloning have been exaggerated.

TEXT 2

Hotels were among the earliest facilities that bound the United States together. They were both creatures and creators of communities, as well as symptoms of the frenetic quest for community. Even in the first part of the nineteenth century, Americans were already forming the habit of gathering from all corners of the nation for both public and private, business and pleasure purposes. Conventions were the new occasions, and hotels were distinctively American facilities making conventions possible. The first national convention of a major party to choose a candidate for President (that of the National Republican Party, which



met on December 12, 1831, and nominated Henry Clay for President) was held in Baltimore, at a hotel that was then reputed to be the best in the country. The presence in Baltimore of Barnum's City Hotel, a six-story building with two hundred apartments, helps explain why many other early national political conventions were held there.

In the longer run, too, American hotels made other national conventions not only possible but pleasant and convivial. The growing custom of regularly assembling from afar the representatives of all kinds of groups—not only for political conventions, but also for commercial, professional, learned, and avocational ones—in turn supported the multiplying hotels. By mid-twentieth century, conventions accounted for over a third of the yearly room occupancy of all hotels in the nation; about eighteen thousand different conventions were held annually with a total attendance of about ten million persons.

Nineteenth-century American hotelkeepers, who were no longer the genial, deferential “hosts” of the eighteenth-century European inn, became leading citizens. Holding a large stake in the community, they exercised power to make it prosper. As owners or managers of the local “palace of the public”, they were makers and shapers of a principal community attraction. Travelers from abroad were mildly shocked by this high social position.

56. The word “bound” in line 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] led [B] protected [C] tied [D] strengthened
57. The National Republican Party is mentioned in line 7 as an example of a group _____.
[A] from Baltimore [B] of learned people
[C] owning a hotel [D] holding a convention
58. The word “assembling” in line 13 is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] announcing [B] motivating [C] gathering [D] contracting
59. It can be inferred from the passage that early hotelkeepers in the United States were _____.
[A] active politicians [B] European immigrants
[C] professional builders [D] influential citizens
60. Which of the following statements about early American hotels is NOT mentioned in the passage?
[A] Travelers from abroad did not enjoy staying in them.
[B] Conventions were held in them.
[C] People used them for both business and pleasure.
[D] They were important to the community.

TEXT 3

The concept of obtaining fresh water from icebergs that are towed to populated regions of the world was once treated as a joke more appropriate to cartoons than real life. But now it is being considered quite seriously by many nations, especially since scientists have warned that the human race will outgrow its fresh water supply faster than it runs out of food.



Glaciers are a possible source of fresh water that have been overlooked until recently. Three quarters of the Earth's fresh water supply is still tied up in glacial ice, a reservoir of untapped fresh water so immense that it could sustain all the rivers of the world for 1, 000 years. Floating on the oceans every year are 7, 659 trillion metric tons of ice encased in 10, 000 icebergs that break away from the polar ice caps, more than ninety percent of them from Antarctica.

Huge glaciers that stretch over the shallow continental shelf give birth to icebergs throughout the year. Icebergs are not like sea ice, which is formed when the sea itself freezes; rather, they are formed entirely on land, breaking off when glaciers spread over the sea. As they drift away from the polar region, icebergs sometimes move mysteriously in a direction opposite to the wind, pulled by subsurface currents. Because they melt more slowly than smaller pieces of ice, icebergs have been known to drift as far north as 35 degrees south of the equator in the Atlantic ocean. To corral them and steer them to parts of the world where they are needed would not be too difficult.

The difficulty arises in other technical matters, such as the prevention of rapid melting in warmer climates and the funneling of fresh water to shore in great volume. But even if the icebergs lost half of their volume in towing, the water they could provide would be far cheaper than that produced by desalination, or removing salt from water.

61. The main idea of the passage is about _____.
[A] the movement of glaciers [B] icebergs as a source of fresh water
[C] future water shortages [D] the future of the world's rivers
62. The word "it" in line 2 refers to _____.
[A] an iceberg that is towed [B] obtaining fresh water from icebergs
[C] the population of arid areas [D] real life
63. According to the author, most of the world's fresh water is to be found in _____.
[A] oceans [B] rivers [C] glaciers [D] reservoirs
64. How are icebergs formed?
[A] They break off from glaciers. [B] Seawater freezes.
[C] Rivers freeze. [D] Small pieces of floating ice converge.
65. The word "desalination" in the last sentence may mean _____.
[A] river freezing [B] iceberg forming
[C] removing salt from water [D] iceberg floating

Part B

In the following article, some paragraphs have been removed. For questions 66 — 70, choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A — F to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There is ONE paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.



Inside a small chamber at a Kent State University laboratory, hamsters sleep, eat, play and rest while fluid flows in and out of tubes threaded through their tiny brains. It took biology professor J. David Glass two years to set up the finicky dialysis system, which measures a key neurotransmitter in the biological clocks of these nocturnal rodents. His payoff came in 1996, when he became the first researcher to measure serotonin levels rising and falling in the biological clock area of the brain during an animal's daily cycle. Serotonin is the "feel good" chemical manipulated by widely prescribed drugs such as Prozac.

66.

D E

Glass's research and that of others could have implications for the millions of people who take common anti-depressants and other drugs that affect serotonin in the brain. It has long been known that the substance is a key player in the biological clock, and that the region has an unusually high concentration of receptors for the neurotransmitter.

67.

A B

Like other animals and even plants, humans have built-in clocks that regulate internal functions on a 24-hour basis. For most mammals, the clocks trigger sleep and waking, as well as metabolism, hormone levels, body temperature and many other changes.

68.

C

Sitting on top of the optic nerve, the clock is heavily influenced by light. But other factors, too, are involved in resetting the mechanism, most notably physical activity and substances like serotonin. Glass and his students found that, when lights in the hamster chamber were switched off, the serotonin levels in the rodents' clock region shot up: hamsters are nocturnal, meaning they rest during the day and are awake at night. But when hamsters in the midst of their sleep cycle were put onto an activity wheel, a significant rise in serotonin levels was measured in those hamsters that woke up enough to exercise.

It has long been known that serotonin is key to body clock function, according to Thomas Wehr, a scientist at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland. Researchers at the Maryland Institute took cells from the clock region of the brain, sprinkled serotonin on them and, by monitoring electrical impulses, watched the cells "reset" themselves.

69.

B

Studies have found that serotonin affects the clock in different ways, depending on the point in the cell's daily cycle that it is administered. Glass recently completed an experiment using marmosets, small monkeys native to Central and South America. Researchers moved a sleeping marmoset to another cage, then monitored it as it scurried around its new environment. After this burst of activity, the marmoset shifted its cycles forward or backward a few hours, and they remained shifted, apparently indefinitely. Cycles were pushed back when the disruption occurred early in the sleep period; they shifted forward when the disruption occurred late in the cycle.

70.

A



- [A] According to Glass, the experiment demonstrates what scientists have known anecdotally for a long time; that exercise, when performed at certain times, shifts our clocks. Exercise has long been recommended to speed recovery from jet lag, for example. That may be because exercise boosts serotonin. Glass found he could mimic the effect of the arousal experiment by injecting a serotonin like drug and believes the findings suggest something similar could be expected in people. "We're getting closer and closer to making the link that humans can adjust their circadian clock through natural means such as exercise," Glass says.
- [B] "There are certain drugs used with humans that have also been squirted on these cells in dishes and have been shown to reset the clock in the dish, so it seems quite possible there are similar effects in humans who take these drugs." Wehr says. Indeed, some people taking anti-depressants do report sleep disorders such as insomnia or daytime drowsiness that could be related to changes in their biological clocks. Human studies have yet to focus on the issue.
- [C] Later scientists wondered about circadian rhythms in humans. They learned that man's biological clock actually keeps time with a day of a little less than 25 hours instead of the 24 hours on a man-made clock.
- [D] Glass's work is part of the fast-growing field of circadian (or daily) rhythm research focused on a region at the base of the brain, the size of a corn kernel, that scientists discovered 25 years ago is the body's timing mechanism.
- [E] Meanwhile, in a larger chamber down the hall, Glass is monitoring tropical monkeys. He has found that exercise and arousal from sleep have major impacts on the biological rhythms of the monkeys, permanently shifting their clocks in the absence of normal daylight and darkness cues.
- [F] This is a particularly exciting time for circadian-rhythm researchers. In recent times, scientists at universities in Illinois, Texas and Japan have found genes involved with the clock, including one that appears to be a basic building block of the mechanism and is common across all species, from fruit flies to humans. Meanwhile, researchers like Glass, whose work has attracted US \$ 1.2 million (9.6 million RMB) in grants from the National Institute of Health, are trying to understand how the clock works.

Part C

Answer questions 71—80 by referring to the synopses of 4 different books on environmental economics in a publisher's brochure. Answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D and mark it on **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

Note: When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. Some choices may be required more than once.

A=BOOK 1 B=BOOK 2 C=BOOK 3 D=BOOK 4

Which book(s) say(s) that...



the climate affects the future sustainable agricultural development?	71. _____
environmental control is related with the national revenues?	72. _____
the environmental problems are not caused overnight?	73. _____
a variety of species are on the decrease?	74. _____
agriculture is also a factor for file degradation of environment?	75. _____
pollution can be controlled by increasing the production cost of polluting goods?	76. _____
The developing world is often regarded as having a high percentage of heavily polluting activities within its industrial sector.	77. _____
substitutions in consumption, emission abatement and exposure avoidance.	78. _____
the degradation of environment causes the change of climate?	79. _____
the approaches to research should be adjusted to the changing situation?	80. _____

A

BOOK 1 The book offers a comprehensive perspective on the consequences and possible policy solutions for climatic change as we move into the twenty-first century. It assesses the impact of potential future global climate change on agriculture and the need to sustain agricultural growth for economic development.

The book begins by examining the role of international research institutions in overcoming environmental constraints on sustainable agricultural growth and economic development. The authors then discuss how agricultural research systems may be restructured to respond to global environmental problems such as climate change and loss of genetic diversity. The discussion then extends to consider environmental accounting and indexing, to illustrate how environmental quality can be included formally in measures of national income, social welfare and sustainability. The third part of the book focuses on the effects of and policy responses to climate change. Chapters in this part examine the effect of climate change on production, trade land use patterns and livelihoods. They consider impacts on the distribution of income between developed and developing countries remain a major economic activity. Authors take on an economy-wide perspective to draw lessons for agriculture, trade, land use and tax policy.

B

BOOK 2 The ozone layer is threatened by chemical emissions, the climate is endangered from fossil fuels and deforestation, and global biodiversity is being lost by reason of thousands of years of habitat conversions. Global environmental problems arise out of the accumulated impacts from many years' and many countries' economic development. In order to address these problems the states of the world must cooperate to manage their development processes together—this is what an international environmental agreement must do. But can



the world's countries cooperate successfully to manage global development? How should they manage it? Who should pay for the process, as well as for the underlying problems?

This book presents an examination of both the problem and the process underlying international environmental lawmaking: the recognition of international interdependence, the negotiation of international agreements and the evolution of international resource management. It examines the general problem of global resource management by means of general principles and case studies and by looking at how and why specific negotiations and agreements have failed to achieve their targets.

The book is designed as an introductory text for those studying global environmental policy making and institution building. It will also be of interest to practitioners and policy makers and scholars in the areas of environmental economics and law.

C

BOOK 3 Industrialization to achieve economic development has resulted in global environmental degradation. While the impacts of industrial activity on the natural environment are a major concern in developed countries, much less is known about these impacts in developing countries. This source book identifies and quantifies the environmental consequences of industrial growth, and provides policy advice, including the use of clean technologies and environmentally sound production techniques, with special reference to the developing world.

The developing world is often seen as having a high percentage of heavily polluting activities within its industrial sector. This, combined with a substantial agricultural sector, which contributes to deforestation, the erosion of the top soil and desertification, has led to extreme pressures on the environment and impoverishes the population by destroying its natural resource base. This crisis suggests that sound industrialization policies are of paramount importance in developing countries' economic development, and calls for the management of natural resources and the adoption of low-waste of environmentally clean technologies.

The authors consider the industrial sector as a pollutant vis-a-vis other sectors of the economy, and then focus on some industry-specific pollutants within the manufacturing sector and some process-specific industrial pollutants. They conclude by reviewing the economic implications of promoting environmentally sound industrial development, specifically addressing the question of the conflict or complementarity which may exist between environmental goods and industrial production.

D

BOOK 4 This is an important book which presents new concepts of the marginal cost of substituting non-pollutive for pollutive goods. Technical in its approach it complements the other literature in the field and will be a significant contribution to the understanding of micro-economic issues in pollution control.

The book focuses on three main concepts: substitutions in consumption, emission abate-