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https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/108/2021\_2022\_2007\_E5\_B9\_ B4\_E5\_BA\_A6\_c70\_108438.htm The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying:"Wont the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?" Theres no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy. I believe that the most important forces behind the massive Mamp. A wave is \_\_\_\_\_. [A] the greater customer demands [B] a surplus supply for the market [C] a growing productivity [D] the increase of the worlds wealth A. B. C. D. 3. From paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_. [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers [B ] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs

[C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous [D] the
Stanard Oil trust might have threatened competition A. B. C. D. 4.
Toward the new business wave, the writers attitude can be said to be
[A] optimistic [B] objective [C] pessimistic
[D] biased A. B. C. D. 题号正确答案1C 2A 3D 4B 100Test 下载
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