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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/453/2021_2022_GRE_E9_98_85_E8_AF_BB_E7_c86_453711.htm Passage 1 结论解释型 (少数民族企业) (This passage was written in 1978.) Recent years have brought minority-owned businesses in the United States unprecedented opportunities as well as new and significant risks. (判断句主题句) Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to ^{*3C}接触不到 the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies. 机会 Now Congress, in apparent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than \$500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record ^{*2B} their efforts to do so on forms filed with the government. Indeed (递进) , some federal and local agencies have gone so far as to set specific percentage goals ^{*2A} ^{*6B} for apportioning parts of public works contracts to minority enterprises. 机会的结果 Corporate response appears to have been substantial. According to figures collected in 1977, the total of corporate contracts with minority businesses rose from \$77 million in 1972 to \$1.1 billion in 1977 ^{*2D} ^{*7E}. The projected total of corporate contracts with minority businesses for the early 1980 ' s is estimated to be over 53 billion per year with no letup ^{*8C} anticipated in the next decade. (出现若干个数字，可以暂时不看) 危险 Promising as it (转折) is for minority businesses, this increased

patronage poses dangers for them, too. First 增长过快, minority firms risk expanding too fast and overextending themselves financially*2E*8E, since (小原因) most are small concerns and, unlike (强对比, 作取非) large businesses, they often need to make substantial investments in new plants, staff, equipment, and the like in order to perform work subcontracted to them. If, thereafter, their subcontracts are for some reason reduced, such firms can face potentially crippling*4A造成重大伤害的 fixed expenses. The world 情况, 局势 of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneurs who get requests for elaborate formal estimates and bids. Both consume valuable time and resources, and a small company's efforts must soon result in orders, or both the morale and the financial health of the business will suffer. (取非) A second 假合资 risk is that White-owned companies may seek to cash in 利用, 钻空子 on the increasing apportionments through formation of joint ventures with minority-owned concerns. Of course (让步), in many instances there are legitimate 合理的, 合法的 reasons for joint ventures. clearly (小原因), White and minority enterprises can team up (team up: v.(使)结成一队, 合作, 协作) to acquire business that neither could acquire alone. But (转折) civil rights groups and minority business owners have complained to Congress about minorities being set up as " fronts*2C*8A前台, 傀儡, 幌子 (a person, group, or thing used to mask the identity or true character or activity of the actual controlling agent) " with White backing, rather than being accepted as full partners in legitimate joint ventures. Third 依赖性, a minority enterprise that

secures the business of one large corporate customer often runs the danger of becoming and remaining dependent. Even in the best of circumstances, fierce competition from larger, more established companies makes it difficult for small concerns to broaden their customer bases. 扩大客户库: when such firms have nearly guaranteed orders from a single corporate benefactor (比喻), they may truly have to struggle against complacency arising from their current success.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to 主题题 (A) present a commonplace idea and its inaccuracies (B) describe a situation (前两段) and its potential drawbacks=dangers, risks (后三段) (C) propose a temporary solution to a problem (D) analyze a frequent source of disagreement (B) (E) explore the implications of a finding

2. The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following questions? 信息题 (无定位) ABC无, D混 (A) What federal agencies have set percentage goals for the use of minority-owned businesses in public works contracts? (B) To which government agencies must businesses awarded federal contracts report their efforts to find minority subcontractors? (C) How widespread is the use of minority-owned concerns as “ fronts ” (D) How many more minority-owned businesses were there in 1977 than in 1972 (E) What is one set of conditions under which a small business might find itself financially overextended

第一个危险: 过分扩张, 增长过快?

3. According to the passage,

civil rights activists (第一段和第四段) maintain that one disadvantage under which minority-owned businesses have traditionally had to labor 遭遇不利条件 , 为之苦恼 (to suffer from some disadvantage or distress “ labor under a delusion ”) is that they have 直接事实题(A) been especially vulnerable to governmental mismanagement of the economy(B) been denied bank loans at rates comparable to those afforded larger competitors(C) not had sufficient*3C opportunity to secure business created by large corporations (第一段) (D) not been able to advertise in those media that reach large numbers of potential customers (C) (E) not had adequate representation in the centers of government power

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