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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/126/2021_2022_GMAT_E9_9 8_85_E8_AF_BB_c89_126492.htm Passage 1Recent years have brought minority-owned businesses in the United States unprecedented opportunitias well as new and significant risks. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of (5) the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing hemselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are gener- ated by large companies. Now Congress, in appar- (10) ent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than \$500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record their efforts to do so on forms filed with the government. Indeed, some federal and local agen- (15) cies have gone so far as to set specific percentage goals for apportioning parts of public works con-tracts to minority enterprises. Corporate response appears to have been sub-stantial. According to figures collected in 1977, (20) the total of corporate contracts with minority busi-nesses rose from \$77 million in 1972 to \$1. Ibillion in 1977. 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 (25) letup anticipated in the next decade. Promising as it is for minority businesses, this increased patronage poses dangers for them, too. First, minority firms risk expanding too fast and overextending themselves financially, since most (30) are small concerns and, unlike 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, there- after, their subcontracts are for some reason (35) reduced, such firms can face potentially crippling fixed expenses. The world of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneurs 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直 接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com