

Complete the text with one word that best fits the gaps.

AGRICULTURE, FISHING, AND FORESTRY

Agriculture accounts _____ only about 1 % of the GDP and employs less _____ 2 percent of the labour force. Nevertheless, because of mechanization and a high level of efficiency, the country produces about 60 % of _____ food it needs. The _____ important *crops* are wheat, barley, sugar beets, potatoes, and rapeseed. The main *livestock* _____ cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. The waters surrounding the British Isles are rich fishing grounds, and the UK is one _____ Europe's leading fishing countries. However, the industry _____ been in long-term decline. The United Kingdom's *fishing* industry now supplies only half the country's total demand. The most important catches include mackerel, herring, haddock, and cod, as well _____ shellfish, including lobsters, crabs, and oysters. Fish farming, mainly of salmon, is especially common in Scotland.

Complete the text with a suitable words given. Two word are extra.

INDUSTRY

Industry, including *mining*, _____, *and construction*, employs about 20% of the labour _____ and accounts for 21% of the GDP.

The United Kingdom has limited supplies of economically valuable _____. Tin and iron ore deposits, once central to the economy, have _____ exhausted or uneconomical.

Non-metallic minerals produced in the country _____ sand and gravel, limestone, dolomite, igneous rock, sandstone, salt, chalk, china clay (kaolin), and gypsum.

By contrast, the United Kingdom has *large energy* _____ —including *oil, natural gas, and coal*. Offshore oil production in the North Sea, began in 1975, has made the UK one of the world's largest _____ producers. *Offshore* natural *gas* production began in 1967.

Together, oil and natural gas account for about 30% of the country's energy _____.

The coal industry began a steady decline in the 1950s that worsened with pit closures in the

1980s. Nevertheless, **coal** remains the country's third most _____ source of energy, particularly for electricity generation.

The United Kingdom's most important **manufacturing** _____ are engineering; food, beverages, (Cadbury, Kit Kat, Glen Fiddich) and tobacco; (Pall Mall, Dunhill), chemicals; paper, printing, and publishing; textiles, clothing (Burberry), footwear, and leather.

The fastest-growing _____ have been chemicals and electrical engineering.

Within the chemical industry, **pharmaceuticals** (Astra Zeneca, Bayer, and GlaxoSmithKline) and specialty _____ have shown the largest increases. Within the engineering industry, electrical and instrument engineering and transport engineering—including **motor vehicles** (Bentley, Rolls Royce, Mini) and **aerospace equipment**—have grown faster _____ mechanical engineering and metal goods, and electronic products have shown the fastest growth.

FORCE **THAN** **INDUSTRIES** **RESOURCES** **PRODUCTS**
THEN **BECOME** **OIL** **SECTORS** **IMPORTANT**
MANUFACTURING **CONSTRUCTION** **INCLUDE** **CONSUMPTION**
MINERALS **SERVICES**

Complete the text with the appropriate form of the words given in capitals.

Service industries now dominate the economy, _____ **PROVIDE**

78% of the GDP and 80% of total _____. The service **EMPLOY**

sector includes: *finance, real estate, international trade,*

retail trade, and tourism. The UK is a *world* _____ *centre.* **FINANCE**

London (the City of London) has more foreign banks than any

other city in the world as well as the world's largest _____ market. **INSURE**

Trade has long been a key to the United Kingdom's economy.

The main British *exports* include _____, automobiles and **MACHINE**

other transport equipment, electrical and electronic equipment

(including computers), chemicals, and oil. Services, _____ **PARTICULAR**

financial services, are another major export. The country *imports* food,

machinery, and transport equipment. More than half of the country's

trade is with _____ partners, though in the early 21st century **EUROPE**

the United States remained the United Kingdom's single largest

export market and its second largest supplier of imports (after Germany).

The United Kingdom's historic castles, museums, theatres, and other

_____ treasures make *tourism* a leading industry. **CULTURE**

Other important service industries include *hotels and catering,*

air travel and other leisure-related activities, and _____ **DISTRIBUTE**

(particularly *retailing* – e.g.: Tesco, Marks&Spencer, Debenhams).

Especially rapid _____ has occurred in other business-support **GROW**

services, including computing systems and software,

_____ consultancy, advertising, and market research.

MANAGE