

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.

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|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 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