

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

The Economy of the USA

The USA has _____ largest and most technically powerful economy in the world, representing 24% of nominal global GDP, 17% of gross world product (GWP). With less _____ 5 percent of the world's population, the United States produces about one-fifth _____ the world's economic output.

Its exports represent more than one-tenth of the world total. The United States also influences the economies of the rest of the world _____ it is a significant source of investment capital. Direct investment abroad by U.S. firms is _____ major factor in the economic well-being of Canada, Mexico, China, and many countries _____ Latin America, Europe, and Asia.

For the most part, the US government plays only a small direct _____ in running the country's economic enterprises. (The founders of the US stressed economic freedom)

Businesses are free _____ hire or fire employees and open or close operations. Unlike the situation in many other countries, new products and innovative practices can _____ introduced with minimal bureaucratic delays.

1. It is a market-oriented economy, which means that

- private individuals and business firms _____ most of the decisions
- the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services in the private marketplace.

2. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than _____ counterparts in Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, make people redundant, and develop new products.

Americans believe, supply and demand determine the prices of goods and services. Prices, in turn, tell businesses _____ to produce; if people want more of a particular goods than the economy is producing, the price of the goods rises. If people want _____ of the goods,

prices fall and less competitive producers either go _____ of business or start producing different goods. Such a system _____ called a market-oriented economy.

The government, however, regulates various aspects _____ all U.S. industries. Federal agencies oversee e.g: worker safety and work conditions, air and water pollution, food and prescription drug safety, and transportation safety.

The basic ingredients of the US Economy:

1. natural resources
 - a. rich in mineral resources
 - b. rich in fertile farm soil
 - c. blessed with a moderate climate
 - d. has extensive coastlines (Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Gulf of Mexico)
 - e. the rivers in the continent + the Great Lakes → provide shipping access
2. labour → converts natural resources into goods (number+productivity, quality, mobility)

Since the colonization the USA _____ experienced steady growth in the labour force. (as immigrants have arrived continuously) The economy grew fast enough to absorb even more newcomers. The quality of the labour force has become more important, so the USA have laid strong emphasis _____ education. Labour mobility has been important to the capacity of the US economy to adapt to changing conditions.

Complete the text with the given words. There are two extra words that you do not need to use.

responsible borrows ways cost laws loans
earthquakes services pollution benefits influence include

However, there are limits of free enterprise. Some _____ are better performed by public rather than private enterprise. For example in the United States, government is _____ for the administration of justice and the road system. There are still some government-owned companies. These _____ the U.S. Postal Service, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Amtrak.

The federal government also influences economic activity in other _____. As a purchaser of goods, it exerts considerable _____ on certain sectors of the economy—most notably in the defence and aerospace industries. It also implements antitrust _____ to prevent companies from colluding on prices or monopolizing market shares and regulates private industry to limit air and water _____.

The government provides welfare and unemployment _____ to people who cannot support themselves, pays much of the _____ of medical care for the aged and those who live in poverty and provides low-cost _____ to people who suffer losses as a result of natural disasters.

Complete the text with the right form of the words in capitals

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING

Despite the enormous _____ of US agriculture, the combined outputs of agriculture, forestry, and fishing contribute to only a small percentage of GDP.

Among the most important crops are corn (maize), soybeans, wheat, cotton, grapes, and potatoes. About 47 percent of the total land area of the country is devoted to _____ .

Tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar-cane, soybean and peanut is produced in the South while California is noted for its

_____, citrus groves, and truck gardens. The Midwest is the centre of corn and wheat farming and the South-western and Rocky Mountain states _____ large herds of livestock.

The US is the world's _____ producer of GM crops.

The United States is the world's major producer of timber.

Most of the forestland is located in the West (including Alaska) and more than four-fifths of the trees _____ are softwoods such as Douglas fir and southern pine. The major hardwood is oak.

The US also ranks among the world's largest producers of _____

and non-edible fish products. Alaska is the leading state and

Louisiana has a large catch (chiefly shellfish). Massachusetts and Maine are also important fishing centres, their traditional fishing grounds are in danger of _____ .

PRODUCTION

FARM

VINE

SUPPORTIVE

LEAD

HARVEST

EAT

DEplete