

**Complete the text with one suitable word.**

## RESOURCES AND POWER

The United States is one of the world's leading producers \_\_\_\_\_ energy. It \_\_\_\_\_ been the world's biggest consumer of energy, until it was passed \_\_\_\_\_ China in the early 21st century.

With major producing fields in Alaska, California, the Gulf of Mexico, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, the US is \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's leading producers of refined petroleum and has important reserves of natural gas.

The United States is also among the world's coal exporters. Recoverable coal deposits \_\_\_\_\_ concentrated largely in the Appalachian Mountains and in Wyoming, but Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio also produce coal. Pennsylvania produces the country's only anthracite.

Iron ore is mined predominantly \_\_\_\_\_ Minnesota and Michigan. Copper production is concentrated in the mountainous western states of Arizona, Utah, Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico, but zinc, lead, gold and silver is also mined in \_\_\_\_\_ US.

Petroleum and gas are the main sources of energy in the US. Coal-burning plants provide 15% of the country's power, nuclear generators contribute 9%, and renewable sources of energy constitute one-tenth.

Hydroelectric resources are heavily concentrated in the Pacific and Mountain regions.

**Complete the text with the right form of the words given in capitals.**

## MANUFACTURING

Since the mid-20th century, services (such as health care, \_\_\_\_\_, and finance) have grown faster than any other sector of the economy.

**ENTERTAIN**

However, \_\_\_\_\_ economic productivity occurs in a wide range of industries. The manufacture of transportation \_\_\_\_\_ (including motor vehicles, aircraft, and space equipment) is a leading sector. Computer and telecommunications firms (including software and hardware) remain strong. Other important sectors include drug manufacturing and biotechnology, food products, chemicals, \_\_\_\_\_ and nonelectrical machinery and energy.

**SIGNIFY**

**EQUIP**

**ELECTRICITY**

The traditional \_\_\_\_\_ and manufacturing

**INDUSTRY**

heartland of the US is the Midwest region of the Great Lakes, southern Michigan (vehicles: e.g.: General Motors, Detroit; Ford, Dearborn; Chrysler, Auburn Hills), northern Ohio and Pennsylvania around Pittsburgh.

However, other industrial regions have \_\_\_\_\_ in the Northeast

**GROW**

(computers: IBM, New York; oil-refining: Exxon, New York;

electronics: General Electric, Connecticut), Northwest

(aerospace and \_\_\_\_\_ : Boeing, Seattle) and Southwest

**DEFEND**

(IT: Apple Inc., Google, Silicon Valley, California).

These mostly specialize in high-technology and computer

manufactures. Other fast-growing industrial regions are

the Southeast and Texas, where steel, chemical and high-technology

industries have developed.

**COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH ONE OF THE GIVEN WORDS. THERE ARE TWO EXTRA WORDS THAT YOU DO NOT NEED TO USE.**

**LARGE    ITSELF    MUST    LEADING    THAT    UPON    MAY  
THEMSELVES    PROCESSING**

### **SERVICE INDUSTRIES**

Service industries are now the \_\_\_\_\_ economic sector. They vary in size from small firms to \_\_\_\_\_ corporations and have developed nationwide, but particularly in the Northeast. They include government services, business and health, banking, finance consultancy, computer and data \_\_\_\_\_, hotels, restaurants, leisure activities, trade, personal services (including child day-care) and communications.

It is argued \_\_\_\_\_ the service sector is financed by and dependent \_\_\_\_\_ the consumer wealth and profits generated by technical advances in agriculture and manufacturing. The open question is whether the service sector can sustain \_\_\_\_\_ and grow at a time when the industrial sector \_\_\_\_\_ decline.

