



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Poland's Industry Insights

**Directions:** Read the passage about Poland's major industries, then answer the analysis questions.

### Poland's Economic Strengths

Poland's economy includes a mix of traditional and modern industries that support both local communities and international trade. **Agriculture** is one of the country's oldest economic activities. Farmers grow crops such as wheat, potatoes, and apples, and raise livestock across wide, fertile plains. These agricultural regions help Poland supply food to European markets.

Another important industry is **mining**, especially coal mining, which has played a major role in Poland's energy production. Many mining towns grew around coal deposits, shaping the culture and daily life of the region. In the north, the city of **Gdańsk** is famous for its long history of **shipbuilding**, where workers construct large ships and repair vessels that travel across the Baltic Sea. This industry has helped Poland build strong trade connections with other countries.

Poland has also become known for its growing **technology hubs**. Cities like Warsaw, Kraków, and Wrocław attract companies that focus on software, digital design, and engineering. These modern industries bring new jobs and encourage students to develop skills in science and technology. Together, these industries show how Poland blends its history with new opportunities for economic growth.

1. Why is agriculture an important part of Poland's economy?
2. How has mining shaped the communities where it takes place?
3. Why is Gdańsk an important location for shipbuilding?
4. What types of jobs are growing in Poland's technology hubs?
5. How does Poland's mix of traditional and modern industries support its economic growth?