MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Between 1950 and 2009 the northeastern United States region lost ________ jobs, while the South and West gained ________ jobs.
   A) 6 million; 2 million       B) 2 million; 6 million
   C) 8 million; 10 million     D) 10 million; 8 million

2) Western Europe's principal industrial areas include all but which of the following?
   A) Northern Italy
   B) United Kingdom
   C) the Mid-Rhine
   D) the Rhine-Rhur valley
   E) Portugal and western Spain

3) What two location factors influence industries to remain in the northeastern United States and northeastern Europe?
   A) global communications and fluid capital
   B) availability of raw materials and cheap energy
   C) skilled labor and rapid delivery to market
   D) fluid capital and advantageous tariffs
   E) cheap labor and high consumer demand

4) Industrial areas outside North America and Europe have become increasingly important in recent years primarily because of
   A) access to markets.
   B) fluid capital.
   C) site factors.
   D) break-of-bulk points.
   E) access to raw materials.

5) Prior to the Industrial Revolution, industry was
   A) dispersed.
   B) concentrated.
   C) located in colonies.
   D) randomly distributed.
   E) clustered.

6) The cottage industry system involved manufacturing
   A) cheeses and pastries.
   B) of hand-made luxury goods.
   C) of steam engines.
   D) in small factories.
   E) in the home.

7) In order to become a major industrial power, Japan had to overcome which of the following problems?
   A) weak consumer demand
   B) high labor costs
   C) abundant energy sources
   D) distance from consumers
8) Beer bottling is an example of a 
   A) bulk-gaining industry. 
   B) perishable industry. 
   C) labor intensive industry. 
   D) communications-oriented industry. 
   E) specialized industry. 

9) Situation costs are critical to a firm that wishes to 
   A) minimize transport costs. 
   B) identify unique characteristics of a particular location. 
   C) minimize production costs inside the plant. 
   D) avoid labor unions. 
   E) find an ideal climate. 

10) Mexico's maquiladora plants have an advantage of proximity to U.S. markets 
    A) because they are distributed across central Mexico. 
    B) but are using obsolete production processes. 
    C) but high tariffs suppress U.S. sales. 
    D) but are a bit too far from most U.S. manufacturing facilities for just-in-time delivery. 
    E) all of the above 

11) A copper concentration mill tends to locate near a copper mine because it is a 
    A) bulk-gaining industry. 
    B) specialized manufacturer. 
    C) bulk-reducing industry. 
    D) fabrication concentration point. 
    E) perishable industry. 

12) The shift in steel production locations in the United States from the mid-nineteenth century until 
    the mid-twentieth century can best be described as 
    A) starting in the Midwest and then migrating towards Pittsburgh before ending up on the 
       East and West coast. 
    B) starting on the East and West coast and then migrating towards Pittsburgh before ending 
       in the Midwest. 
    C) starting in the Pittsburgh area and then migrating towards the Midwest before ending up 
       on the East and West coast. 
    D) starting in the Pittsburgh area and then migrating towards the East and West coast before 
       moving overseas. 

13) Significant site factors include all but which of the following? 
    A) labor 
    B) transportation 
    C) land 
    D) capital 
    E) C and D 

14) The U.S. government distinguishes between foreign and domestic cars 
    A) for the U.S. Department of Treasury Customs Service to set tariffs. 
    B) for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to measure fuel efficiency. 
    C) for informing customers under the American Automobile Labeling Act.
D) all of the above
E) none of the above

15) Which production is more likely to be located in more developed countries?  
   A) fabric  
   B) cotton yarn  
   C) women's blouses  
   D) A and B.  
   E) All are equally likely.

16) The Industrial Revolution began in  
   A) the late 1500s.  
   B) the late 1800s.  
   C) the late 1600s.  
   D) the late 1700s.  
   E) the late 1900s.

17) Because the motor vehicle assembly industry is typically described as a bulk-gaining industry, Honda's most important factor when selecting a location for a new assembly plant in the United States was  
   A) minimizing the cost of shipping finished vehicles to its customers.  
   B) minimizing the cost of shipping inputs.  
   C) the location of railroads.  
   D) maximizing delivery time to customers.  
   E) the location of highways.

18) Canada's most important industrial area is  
   A) the northern shore of Lake Superior.  
   B) the sea ports of Nova Scotia.  
   C) the St. Lawrence Valley and Ontario Peninsula.  
   D) along the U.S. border in Saskatchewan.  
   E) Vancouver, British Columbia.

19) The main source of power for steam engines and blast ovens is produced from  
   A) iron ore.  
   B) biomass fuels.  
   C) wood.  
   D) coal.  
   E) dross.

20) Approximately three-fourths of the world's industrial production is concentrated in four regions. Which of the following is not one of these four regions?  
   A) Eastern South America  
   B) Northwestern Europe  
   C) Eastern Europe  
   D) Eastern North America  
   E) East Asia

21) The most important transportation improvement in the eighteenth century was the  
   A) canal.  
   B) railroad.  
   C) automobile.
D) horse collar.
E) steam engine.

22) The United Kingdom expanded industrial production in the late twentieth century
A) with cheap immigrant labor from former colonies.
B) with high-tech industries to serve the European market.
C) in northwestern rural sites.
D) with former colonial members of the Commonwealth.
E) in textiles and steel production.

23) Central Europe offers an attractive combination of important site and situation factors:
A) less skilled but cheaper labor than Western Europe.
B) proximity to markets.
C) more expensive but more skilled labor than Asia and Latin America.
D) A and B.
E) all of the above.

24) What mining region has the most varied mineral deposits of the world, with over 1,000 minerals?
A) South Africa and Angola
B) the mountains of central Thailand
C) the Tibetan plateau
D) the Ural mountains
E) the Chilean Andes

25) The major contribution made by the chemical industry to the textile industry was
A) bleaching.
B) food processing.
C) dyeing.
D) A and B.
E) all of the above.

26) Eastern North America was the continent’s manufacturing center in part because it had access to the continent’s
A) best-maintained transportation systems.
B) largest markets.
C) most advantageous climate.
D) most extensive sources of essential raw materials.
E) all of the above.

27) Steel production has declined during 1980–2008 most rapidly in
A) the United States.
B) Russia.
C) Japan.
D) Europe.

28) The average wage in MDCs compared to the average wage in LDCS is about
A) four times larger.
B) two times larger.
C) six times larger.
D) the same.
E) three times larger.

29) In Russia, the Soviet government promoted new manufacturing regions
A) at ports on the Barents Sea.
B) at ports on the Caspian Sea.
C) in the Urals and Kuznetsk.
D) in Moscow and St. Petersburg.
E) all of the above

30) Proximity to European consumers is the most significant industrial asset of which region?  
A) Mid-Rhine  
B) Portugal and western Spain  
C) Northern Italy  
D) Rhine-Ruhr  
E) Great Britain

31) Minimills are more likely than integrated steel mills to select locations because of access to  
A) markets.  
B) labor.  
C) raw materials.  
D) fluid capital.  
E) government subsidies.

32) Both Europe and the United States have seen interregional shifts of manufacturing, but one  
difference is  
A) in the United States, government policies have encouraged relocation.  
B) movement to the west in Europe and to the east in the United States.  
C) concentration in Europe and diffusion in the United States.  
D) concentration in the United States and diffusion in Europe.  
E) in Europe, government policies have encouraged relocation.

33) The Industrial Revolution can be explained by a gradual diffusion of ______ inventions.  
A) economic  
B) none of the above  
C) social  
D) political  
E) all of the above

34) A main benefit for manufacturers of just-in-time delivery is  
A) that it reduces the money a manufacturer uses for wasteful inventory.  
B) that it improves delivery time to the customer  
C) that it allows the manufacturer to reduce factory size  
D) A and B  
E) A and C

35) The new international division of labor reflects the growing importance of  
A) new infrastructure.  
B) vertical integration.  
C) access to raw materials.  
D) outsourcing.  
E) just-in-time inventory management.

36) The Industrial Revolution began in  
A) Japan.  
B) Great Britain.
C) the Fertile Crescent.
D) Russia.
E) the United States.

37) Which of these industries is most dependent on low-cost labor?
A) textile
B) electronics
C) steel
D) automotive
E) fabricated machinery

38) The U.S. steel industry moved westward in the nineteenth century primarily because of better access to
A) markets
B) transport.
C) labor.
D) coal.
E) iron ore.

39) The Italian Po river basin
A) has inexpensive hydroelectricity.
B) is Southern Europe's oldest and most important industrial area.
C) has a key asset in cheaper labor compared to Europe's other industrial regions.
D) contains two-thirds of the country's industry.
E) has all the above characteristics.

40) Compared to other industries, aluminum manufacturers are more likely to locate near sources of
A) low-cost energy.
B) fluid capital.
C) low-cost labor.
D) aluminum oxide.
E) low-cost land.

41) The U.S. Gulf Coast has become an important industrial area because of
A) access to fluid capital.
B) seafood processing.
C) just-in-time inventory management.
D) access to oil and natural gas.
E) proximity to markets.

42) Metal fabrication plants are an example of a bulk-gaining industry because
A) the mills are near the mines.
B) parts suppliers package shipments in bulk containers.
C) parts suppliers supply components with just-in-time management.
D) separate parts are combined to make more complex and massive products.
E) refineries import most material from other countries.

43) After the Northeast, the second largest industrial region in the United States is
A) Southeastern Ontario
B) the Middle Atlantic.
C) Pittsburgh-Lake Erie.
D) Southern California.
E) the Western Great Lakes.

44) A company which uses more than one mode of transport will often locate near
A) consumers.
B) suburbs.
C) break-of-bulk points.
D) abundant energy supply.
E) raw materials.

45) Producers of automobiles select locations primarily because of access to
   A) markets.
   B) raw materials.
   C) government subsidies.
   D) labor.
   E) fluid capital.

46) Today, the most significant industrial asset of the Western Great Lakes region is its
   A) proximity to essential raw materials.
   B) cheap migrant labor.
   C) access to the nation's transportation network.
   D) skilled but expensive labor force.
   E) large market area.

47) New U.S. automobile assembly plants have been built in the
   A) West, to minimize access to Japan.
   B) Southeast to avoid winter production cost.
   C) Midwest, to minimize national distribution costs.
   D) Northeast, to minimize access to the largest market.
   E) Sunbelt, to minimize labor costs.

48) Among the surviving steel plants in the United States, production concentrated in the southern
    Lake Michigan area has increased its share of national production, primarily because of access to
   A) markets.
   B) government subsidies.
   C) cheap labor.
   D) fluid capital.
   E) raw materials.

49) What Western European country has experienced the most rapid manufacturing growth since
    the late twentieth century?
   A) Spain  B) France  C) Italy  D) Germany  E) Denmark

50) Outside of the three main regions where industry is concentrated (Europe, North America, and
    East Asia), the next two largest industrial producing countries are
   A) Brazil and Peru.
   B) Pakistan and Brazil.
   C) South Africa and India.
   D) India and Pakistan.
   E) none of the above
1) A
2) E
3) C
4) C
5) A
6) E
7) D
8) A
9) A
10) D
11) C
12) C
13) B
14) D
15) C
16) D
17) A
18) C
19) D
20) A
21) A
22) B
23) E
24) D
25) D
26) B
27) A
28) A
29) C
30) A
31) A
32) E
33) E
34) E
35) D
36) B
37) A
38) E
39) E
40) A
41) D
42) D
43) D
44) C
45) A
46) C
47) C
48) A
49) A
50) E