

1. Which of the following economic activities is improperly categorized with its sector?
- a. Primary--farming      c. Secondary---manufacturing      e. Quinary---college presidents  
b. Quaternary---fishing      d. Tertiary---service
2. According to Weber's "Least Cost Theory" model what factor is most important in the location of a manufacturing plant?
- a. Raw Materials      c. Labor      e. Power  
b. Transportation      d. Markets
3. The two most important resources for 20<sup>th</sup> Century industrialization were
- a. Natural Gas and Rubber      c. Iron Ore and Coal      e. Oil and Natural Gas  
b. Limestone and Wood      d. Platinum and Uranium
4. Which of the following is NOT a member of the "Four Tigers"?
- a. South Korea      c. Singapore      e. Hong Kong  
b. Taiwan      d. Japan
5. An example of a "technopole" is the:
- a. Gold Coast      c. Great Lakes      e. Bible Belt  
b. Red River Valley      d. Silicon Valley
6. When a country reaches the "Drive to Maturity" stage in Rostow's Modernization Model the majority of workers would be in what sector of the economy?
- a. Extractive      c. Service      e. Secondary  
b. Primary      d. Quinary
7. Export processing centers located on the U.S. / Mexican border that take advantage of low cost labor are called:
- a. Special Economic Zones      d. Maquiladoras  
b. Development Zones      e. Ecotourism Centers  
c. Supranational Centers
8. Which of the following is an example of a "Basic Economic" occupation?
- a. teacher      c. firefighter      e. mayor of a city  
b. automobile assembler      d. lawyer
9. Which of the following countries has created "Special Economic Zones" to attract investment in Asia?
- a. Japan      c. Indonesia      e. South Korea  
b. China      d. Thailand
10. An example of a "Footloose Industry" would be:
- a. Telecommunications      c. Shoe Manufacturing      e. Steel Industry  
b. Meatpacking Industry      d. Copper Smelting
11. The clustering of industries and firms that depend on each other or are related in some way is called:
- a. Decentralization      c. Balkanization      e. Agglomeration  
b. Intervening Businesses      d. De-agglomeration
12. "Post-Industrial Societies" place a majority of workers in which of the following economic sectors:
- a. extractive activities      d. manufacturing activities  
b. quinary activities      e. service activities  
c. primary activities
13. Which of the following industrial areas is NOT found in Western Europe?
- a. Northern Italy      c. Rhine-Ruhr Valley      e. United Kingdom  
b. Donbas      d. Western Spain
14. When a company uses more than one method of transportation they often locate near:
- a. Raw Materials      c. Hydroelectric Power      e. Markets  
b. Rural Areas      d. Break-of bulk Points
15. For most industrial goods the cheapest type of transportation over short distances is by
- a. river barges      c. railroad      e. truck  
b. air      d. ship
16. With the third largest economy in the world today, this country has very few natural resources but a highly skilled labor force. What country are we describing?
- a. Germany      c. United Kingdom      e. China  
b. South Korea      d. Japan
17. The exploitation by the more developed countries of the world which has created a barrier to economic development is the theme of which developmental model?
- a. Modernization      d. Structuralist  
b. Dependency      e. Liberal  
c. World Systems
18. Which of the following regions of the United States was the economic core of industrial production for the past 100 years?
- a. New England      d. Pacific Coast  
b. Sun Belt      e. North American Manufacturing Belt  
c. Gold Coast
19. Canada's major industrial region is located in:
- a. British Columbia      c. Ontario Peninsula (2 horseshoes)      e. Lake Superior Pla  
b. Nova Scotia(Bay of Fundy)      d. Tar - Sands of Alberta
20. Which of the following is NOT an industrial or manufacturing region in Russia?
- a. Kanto Plain      c. Ural Mountains      e. Volga River Valley  
b. Central Moscow Area      d. Caspian Sea

- \_\_\_\_\_ part of the informal economy of a country?
- a. making computer chips      c. selling real estate      e. the drug trade  
b. maquiladoras      d. gentrification
22. The "Modernization Model" ends with what stage according to Walter Rostow?  
a. Take-Off      c. Mass Consumption      e. Socialism  
b. Neo-Colonialism      d. Total Dependency
23. In regards to geography, peripheral countries tend to be marked by:  
a. formal economies      c. deindustrialization      e. quinary activities  
b. regional disparities      d. excellent situational locations
24. Which of the following is NOT considered part of a country's Human Development Index?  
a. Military Expenditures      c. Education Index      e. Literacy Rate  
b. Life Expectancy Index      d. Dependency Rate
25. Today the differences in per capita income between the More Developed Countries and Less Developed Countries is:  
a. decreasing      c. negligible      e. zero  
b. widening      d. remaining constant
26. In the More Developed Countries the \_\_\_\_\_ sector of the economy is increasing rapidly.  
a. primary      c. tertiary      e. quinary  
b. secondary      d. quaternary
27. Which of the following factors has limited development in Sub-Saharan Africa?  
a. abundant resources      b. monsoon rains      c. caste system  
b. colonial legacies      d. lack of polders
28. Which of the following factors has NOT created gender inequality in the world?  
a. higher salaries than men in MDCs  
b. more managerial positions than men in MDCs  
c. longer life expectancies throughout the world  
d. greater educational opportunities in LDCs  
e. lower incomes for women in LDCs
29. The system of standardized mass production with assembly lines, first employed in the car industry in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century was called:  
a. Automation      c. Computerization      e. Motorization  
b. Transferability      d. Fordism
30. Regionalization whereby specific regions develop economic activities that benefit them the most due to relative location near raw materials or cheap labor is called:  
a. Comparative Advantage      c. Outsourcing      e. Supra-nationalism  
b. Cumulative Causation      d. Break of Bulk Points
31. The increase in time and cost of transportation of goods is called:  
a. location quotient      c. friction of distance      e. central flow time  
b. industrial flow costs      d. cumulative causation costs
32. The buildup of advantages that occur in industrial regions as a result of agglomeration localization of economies is called:  
a. Outsourcing      c. Gentrification      e. Regionalization  
b. Comparative Advantage      d. Cumulative Causation
33. A major characteristic of a tertiary economy is a (an):  
a. increase in manufacturing jobs      d. decrease in service type jobs  
b. increased deindustrialization      e. increase in heavy industrial jobs  
c. decrease in outsourcing
34. Which of the following places has assets of one trillion dollars; 580 banks; 350 insurance companies; and no income tax or sales tax?  
a. Kuwait      b. Hong Kong      c. Taiwan      d. Iraq      e. Cayman Islands
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is an increasingly popular way for developing regions to attract clients that can experience nature or culture in an environmentally sustainable way.  
a. Globalization      c. Cruising      e. Outsourcing  
b. Ecotourism      d. Environmental Determinism
36. The measure used by the U.N. to calculate development in terms of welfare rather than productivity is called the:  
a. Geometric index      c. Sustainable Human Index      e. Globalization  
b. Human Development Index      d. UNICEF Index
37. Which of the following cities is NOT located in the North American Manufacturing Belt?  
a. Detroit, Michigan      c. Cleveland, Ohio      e. Buffalo, New York  
b. Chicago, Illinois      d. Atlanta, Georgia
38. The major industry that was central to the first Industrial Revolution was:  
a. Textiles      c. Weapons      e. Metallurgy  
b. Soaps      d. Steel
39. In which order did the Industrial Revolution diffuse in the following countries?  
a. Japan, U.S., China, Germany      d. South Korea, Japan, Germany, U.S.  
b. U. S. , Japan, Germany, China      e. Germany, U.S., Japan, South Korea  
c. Japan, Germany, France, U.S.
40. If there is great loss of bulk or weight in the manufacturing process a manufacturer will locate near which of the following?  
a. market      c. raw material      e. labor supply  
b. energy supply      d. investors

41. The largest concentration of workers in China today are employed in the:
- a. automotive industry
  - b. electronics industry
  - c. publishing industry
  - d. textile industry
  - e. machine tool industry
42. You are in electronics business in Tokyo. The year is 2020. You need to ship over 10 million of the newest inner planetary space driven I-Phones to New York City. There is no hurry but you want to ship them the cheapest way via the shortest route (fuel is very expensive). Choose your best available option:
- a. over the Pacific Ocean by water and through the Panama Canal
  - b. through the Indian Ocean through the Suez Canal and Atlantic Ocean
  - c. across the Sea of Japan to the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Europe and over the Atlantic Ocean
  - d. over the Pacific Ocean to Seattle and then across the U.S. by railroad
  - e. through the Bering Strait over the North Pole and Arctic Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean
43. Which of the following countries would be considered newly industrialized?
- a. Germany, Japan, France
  - b. U. S. A., United Kingdom, Canada
  - c. Russia, Poland, Italy
  - d. Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia
  - e. Mexico, Brazil, India
44. Industries such as lumber mills, fish canneries and copper refining that are dependent on a single natural resource tend to be located near
- a. consumer and retail locations
  - b. major markets
  - c. natural resource locations
  - d. international airports
  - e. major cities
45. Which of the following concepts is NOT related to "spatial interaction"?
- a. complementarity
  - b. diffusion
  - c. transferability
  - d. concentration
  - e. friction of distance
46. The new international division of labor is characterized by:
- a. an increase in U.S. steel and textile industries
  - b. decentralization of manufacturing in more developed countries
  - c. a decrease in manufacturing in the periphery
  - d. an decrease in international trade
  - e. more jobs for the U. S. labor force
47. In 1920, the U.S. Manufacturing Belt stretched from:
- a. Boston to Denver and Dallas to Atlanta
  - b. Chicago to Seattle and Los Angeles to Baltimore
  - c. Boston to Milwaukee and St. Louis to Baltimore
  - d. New York to Atlanta and Dallas to Minneapolis
  - e. Buffalo to Minneapolis and Dallas to Miami
48. Which of the following transport technology was developed first?
- a. steamboats
  - b. canals
  - c. airplanes
  - d. railroads
  - e. trucks
49. Over the past twenty-five years globalization has resulted in:
- a. a new international division of labor
  - b. increased global trade
  - c. homogenization of consumer markets
  - d. internationalization of finance
  - e. all of the above
50. A sphere of economic influence around cities is known as a(an):
- a. exclusive economic zone
  - b. peripheral region
  - c. hinterland
  - d. economic hearth
  - e. economic external zone

