**Review Questions for Unit 6 Test – Release**

1. Critiques of globalization would disagree with which of the following statements?
   1. Globalization has intensified the difference in income between the core and periphery countries.
   2. Globalization has lead to a homogenized consumer market for many parts of the world.
   3. The effects of globalization could have a destabilizing effect upon the governments of many countries.
   4. Globalization often creates tension between the interests of transnational corporations and local communities.
   5. While both the core and periphery world benefit from globalization, the periphery benefits the most.
2. Which of the following does not accurately depict the location characteristics of manufacturing in Russia?
   1. Generally concentrated in the western portions of Russia.
   2. Located along transportation routes, especially railroads.
   3. The Ural Mountains vast amount of natural resources both supply and fill factories with materials necessary to manufacture goods.
   4. The vast amount of fast moving rivers and large population create an agglomeration of industries new Lake Baykal.
   5. A large manufacturing area is concentrated near Moscow because of its market, transportation connections, and its centrality.
3. High-technology corridors have sprung up in the global economic core. The resulting collection of high-tech industries has been called a *technopole* with the best known being California's “Silicon Valley.” A similar concentration has appeared around the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the eastern United States.

A) New York

B) Philadelphia

C) Richmond

D) Boston

50. Technopoles tend to locate near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) raw materials.

B) cheap labor.

C) electricity supplies.

D) centers of research and development (major research universities).

48. The zone of profitability for a business is marked by:

A) low income and low cost.

B) low income and high cost.

C) high income and low cost.

D) high income and high cost.

1. Rostow’s economic development model indicates that before high level economic development can occur,
2. countries must have extensive resources and part of the world’s free market economy.
3. countries must develop industries that are sustainable and do not negatively affect the environment.
4. primary sector employment must decrease and agricultural output increase.
5. countries must receive foreign aid or investment in large quantities in order to achieve large-scale technology transfer.
6. countries must pass through predictable and sequential stages.

6) Given the earlier history of the chemical industry, we can hypothesize that its 20th-century contributions to the textile industry began to include

A) bleaching and processing.

B) dyeing and water purification.

C) food processing and purification.

D) the creation of synthetic fabrics.

E) bleaching and dyeing.

22) The step of the copper production process that involves the crushing and grinding of particles is

A) concentration.

B) refining.

C) mining.

D) smelting.

E) transportation.

27) Proximity to Russian consumers is the most significant industrial asset of which region?

A) Moscow

B) Kuznetsk

C) Urals

D) Volga

E) Kamchatka

31) Beer bottling is an example of a

A) perishable industry.

B) specialized industry.

C) bulk-gaining industry.

D) communications-oriented industry.

E) labor intensive industry.

32) Fabricated metal production is an example of a

A) perishable industry.

B) specialized industry.

C) bulk-gaining industry.

D) communications-oriented industry.

E) labor intensive industry.

36) In addition to integrated mills, about one-fourth of U.S. steel production is now attributed to

A) minimills which utilize scrap metal in many U.S. locations.

B) traditional mills in the South and Southeast.

C) minimills which have revitalized the old steel producing center of Pittsburgh.

D) nuclear-pellet generating plants in the Northeast.

E) scrap metal from materials transported to the United States from China.

39) The U.S. steel industry moved westward in the nineteenth century primarily because of better access to

A) coal.

B) iron ore.

C) labor.

D) transport.

E) markets.

42) In order to become a global industrial power, Japan had to overcome which of the following problems?

A) high labor costs

B) abundant energy sources

C) distance from consumers

D) weak consumer demand

E) proximity to China

45) Containerization was developed to facilitate long-distance transport by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before transferring to trucks and trains.

A) truck

B) train

C) ship

D) airplane

E) rocket

59) In Western Europe, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has experienced the most rapid manufacturing growth since the late twentieth century, especially after joining the European Union.

A) Denmark

B) Germany

C) France

D) Italy

E) Spain

65) Mexico's *maquiladora* plants

A) are distributed evenly across central Mexico.

B) rely on high tariffs that suppress U.S. sales.

C) are using obsolete production processes compared with most U.S. assembly plants.

D) may be taking advantage of lax environmental enforcement.

E) cannot find enough laborers to manufacture products in northern Mexico.

T or F

72) Prior to the Industrial Revolution, cottage industries were most common.

73) The dominant industrial power in the nineteenth century was Great Britain.

74) Wood became the main energy source during the Industrial Revolution due to overuse and depletion of coal reserves.

75) The invention of the steam engine in 1769 by James Watt is considered the most important invention for the development of factories at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

78) Industry is uniformly distributed across Earth.

79) About three-fourths of world industrial production is clustered in three regions.

True

80) The Rhine-Ruhr River valley in Europe is near large deposits of coal.

82) The optimal location for a factory manufacturing a bulk-gaining product is likely to be one that minimizes the cost of transporting the product to the market.

87) The site factor most affecting the relocation of industry in the twenty-first century is labor.

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4) Consumer services include

A) educational, retail, wholesale, social, leisure, and hospitality jobs.

B) educational, retail, wholesale, professional, and financial service jobs.

C) educational, retail, wholesale, and financial service jobs.

D) health and social, professional, and financial service jobs.

E) wholesale, social, leisure, and information service jobs.

10) The area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted is the

A) hinterland.

B) range.

C) threshold.

D) median.

E) meridian

17) The hierarchical listing of settlements by size is known as the

A) primate city.

B) economic base.

C) gravity model.

D) rank-size rule.

E) nesting of settlements.

19) If a country follows the rank-size rule, if the largest city has 1,000,000 inhabitants, how many people live in the fifth largest city?

A) 50,000

B) 100,000

C) 200,000

D) 500,000

E) 5,000,000

20) The minimum number of people needed to support a service is called the

A) hinterland.

B) range.

C) threshold.

D) median.

E) meridian.

24) Central Place Theory predicts larger settlements are

A) more numerous and closer together.

B) more numerous and farther apart.

C) less numerous and farther apart.

D) less numerous and closer together.

E) more numerous.

37) Two major benefits many LDCs offer in terms of global financial services are

A) tax breaks and privacy.

B) command and control centers and low wages.

C) dependent centers and tax breaks.

D) command and control centers and dependent centers.

E) privacy and low wages.

47) Attracting a new basic industry is important to a community, primarily because it

A) changes the community's functional classification.

B) stimulates new nonbasic industries.

C) disrupts the central place hierarchy.

D) changes the nation's rank-size distribution of settlements.

E) replaces obsolete industry.

True or False

79) The threshold of a service is the maximum distance that most of the customers are willing to travel.