1. According to Alfred Weber's theory of industrial location, three factors determine the location of a manufacturing plant: the location of raw materials, the location of the market, and transportation costs.

A. Using an example of a specific industry other than the one portrayed on the map above, explain under what conditions an industry would locate near the market.

B. Using an example of a specific industry other than the one portrayed on the map above, explain under what conditions an industry would locate near raw materials.

C. Using the map above and Weberian theory, explain the geography of ethanol plants in the United States.

3. Economic restructuring is transforming the world economy.

A. Define and discuss the key features of the new international division of labor (also known as global division of labor).

B. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of the United States.

C. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of developing countries such as Mexico, China, and India.
Industrial location models are used to explain geographic patterns of economic activity. The maps above show automobile factories built before and after 1986 in the United States.

A. Identify TWO changes in the geography of automobile factory construction shown by the maps.

B. Identify and explain TWO factors related to industrial location that may have contributed to the changes.
Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asia

Use support for your answers with examples from any of the following regions:

- Social and class structures
- Cultural differences
- Colonial transportation networks
- A country's role in the world economy

Explain the usefulness of the model in understanding contemporary social and economic change. With reference to any three of the following stages of economic development:

- Stage 5: High mass consumption
- Stage 4: Drive to maturity
- Stage 3: Takeoff
- Stage 2: Preconditions to takeoff
- Stage 1: Traditional

According to the Kowloy model, countries move through the following five stages: