**Chapter 32: Sections 2-5 Questions**

Section 2 - Designing a Global Sneaker

1. List each country involved in this step of producing a global sneaker.
2. List three ways the design of sneakers has changed since the 1950s.

Section 3 - Locating Global Sneaker Materials

1. List each country involved in this step of producing a global sneaker.
2. What are the three parts of the sneaker? What materials is each part made of? The complex upper, the squishy midsole, and the tough outer sole. The materials come from the United States, Venezuela, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.
3. List a reason each sneaker material might come from the locations listed.
   1. leather from Texas and Venezuela: Leather comes from cows so they could have a lot of cows.
   2. foam padding from Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia probably has a lot of oil reserves.
   3. synthetic rubber from Taiwan: Tropical countries probably have a lot of rubber.

Section 4 - Manufacturing the Global Sneaker

1. List each country involved in this step of producing a global sneaker. The United States, Britain, and Germany.
2. Where were sneakers manufactured until the 1960s? What changes occurred in the 1970s that caused sneaker companies to no longer make shoes at home? United States, England, and Germany. It is because sneakers were becoming more complicated, they needed more labor, and it became very expensive to make the shoes.
3. List three reasons sneaker companies moved their production offshore to Asian countries. They don’t have enough materials as they used to, the labor cost resulted in less profit for shoe manufacturing companies, and the wages were rising significantly.

Section 5 - Distributing the Global Sneaker

1. What three modes of transportation are used to move sneakers from Asia to stores in the United States? How is each mode used? Three modes of transportation are ships, trucks, and trains. The ships are used to transport the sneakers in large weatherproof steel boxes in the least expensive way possible but it takes two week or a month to get the stuff. Trains and trucks take about one week or longer to get the sneakers to their destination but trains can take up more space than trucks because trucks can only take up so much.
2. What are three advantages of using freight containers to transport products? They are weatherproof so they are protected from the weather, they are large so they can fit a lot of shoes in the box, and they are steel so the shoes can’t get out.