

5.2 Settlement Patterns and Survey Methods

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS dispersed 分散型 • clustered 集聚型 • long-lot 长条地块 • linear 线型
• metes-and-bounds 界标法

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on rural **settlement patterns** 聚落格局 and survey methods.

You must be able to:

- distinguish **clustered** 集聚型, **dispersed** 分散型, and **linear** 线型 settlement
- describe **metes-and-bounds** 界标法, **township-and-range** 镇区法, and **long-lot** 长条地块 survey systems
- link a survey system to the landscape it creates
- identify a pattern from a description

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Settlement patterns

Clustered settlements group houses close together; **dispersed** spread them out; **linear** line them along a road or river.

■ Survey systems

Metes-and-bounds uses natural features and descriptions (irregular plots). **Township-and-range** uses a grid of squares. **Long-lot** divides land into narrow strips reaching a river or road.

■ Landscape imprint

Each survey system leaves a distinct **cultural landscape** — irregular fields, a rigid grid, or narrow riverfront strips.

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between clustered and dispersed settlement. [2]

2.2 Describe the long-lot survey system. [2]

2.3 A region is divided into a rigid grid of square parcels.

(a) Name this survey system. [1]

(b) Name the settlement pattern where farms are spread evenly across it. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Houses strung out along a river form a [1]

- **A** clustered settlement
- **B** linear settlement
- **C** dispersed settlement
- **D** primate city

3.2 A survey system using landmarks and verbal descriptions, giving irregular plots, is[1]

- **A** township-and-range
- **B** metes-and-bounds
- **C** long-lot
- **D** the gravity model

3.3 Narrow farm strips each touch a river for water and transport.

(a) Name this survey system. [1]

(b) Explain one advantage it gave farmers. [1]

Solutions

2.1 clustered = houses grouped close together; dispersed = houses spread far apart.

2.2 land divided into long narrow strips each with access to a river or road.

2.3 (a) township-and-range. (b) dispersed.

3.1 B. houses along a line (river/road) = linear settlement.

3.2 B. landmark-based, irregular plots = metes-and-bounds.

3.3 (a) long-lot. (b) each farm had river access for water and shipping goods.