

**TSSM**<sup>TM</sup>  
Creating VCE Success

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**Geography**  
**Teach Yourself Series**  
**Topic 2: The Process of Land Use**

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# The Processes of Land Use

## An Introduction to Processes

### As it appears in Unit 3

A process is a series of ongoing actions or steps which lead to the preservation, change, or development of phenomena. Cause-and-effect relationships between things are established by particular processes. For example, a social factor such as population growth causes the process of urban development which has an effect on the environment. These processes can operate at a variety of scales within and between places. Impacts on or alterations to processes can result from their complex interrelationships with each other, and changes in land use. Human activity can influence the rates and distributions of processes.

### Review Questions

1.

a. What are processes for land use change?

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b. Erosion is a natural process which can be sped up by human activity. Explain how the process of cutting down forests in order to use the land for other purposes impacts on erosion.

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2.

a. What is the process of globalisation?

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b. How does it change the way land is used? What are the advantages and disadvantages?

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## Solutions to Review Questions

1.

- a. *A process is a series of ongoing actions or steps which lead to the preservation, change, or development of phenomena.*
- b. *Erosion is a natural process in which the earth is worn away, often by water, wind, or ice. However, human activity can speed up this process. When forests are cut down the soil washes or blows away more easily. Therefore, landslides are more common, and water rushes over exposed soil rather than soaking into it, causing flooding.*

2.

- a. *The process of globalisation involves the enhanced interconnectedness of the world by way of increased trade and cultural exchange. The process of globalisation has been occurring for hundreds of years, but the speed has rapidly increased in the last half-century.*
- b. *Globalisation means cities are striving to become attractive centres of global production, trade and development. A change in land use is occurring as cities establish efficient urban services and infrastructure, economical spatial structures, healthy environments, and affordable housing. An advantage of the process is the change of land use from agricultural to non-agricultural purposes as it increases employment wages and improves living conditions. A disadvantage of globalisation is the closure of plants resulting in unemployment or reduced incomes and thus worsened living conditions.*

3.

- a. *Density: High-density centres connected by high- to medium-density transport routes to medium- to low-density suburbs.*
- b. *Connectivity: Developmental focus on transport hubs (eg. rail interchanges) to ensure many options are available for transport and movement.*
- c. *Adaptability: The maintenance of functionality while accepting change.*
- d. *Mixed Land Uses: An area should have multiple functions, such as residential, commercial and recreational facilities operating on a consistent basis.*
- e. *Local Character: The maintenance of the historic attractiveness of an area.*
- f. *High-Quality Public Realm: Sun- and weather-protected street frontages which are active and safe.*

4. *There are several ways population movement can influence the distribution of disease transmission:*

- *Migration and travel between malarious and non-malarious regions can spread the distribution of the mosquitoes.*
- *Two ethnic groups residing on the border means two different health care systems with little agreement on protocol or strategy.*
- *The Thailand-Myanmar border is home to ethnic militias and rebel groups (a result of over half a century of conflict in Myanmar) who don't have access to government-based health services.*

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