

Why People Move

Trace how place, opportunity, and movement shape populations.

SS.7.G.4 "Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline details that explain where people cluster, circle push and pull factors, and number two effects of migration on places.

People and Place in Bangladesh

- ① Population distribution means where people live. In Bangladesh, many people live on the flat, fertile delta formed by the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. The soil and water support rice farming and fishing. Far fewer people live in the Sundarbans, where mangrove forests and tigers limit settlement, or in the steep Chittagong Hill Tracts. This uneven pattern shows how landforms, resources, and safety can affect where populations cluster. Cities also attract residents because services and work are easier to reach.
- ② Migration occurs when people move from one place to another, either within a country or across a border. In Bangladesh, some families leave rural villages for Dhaka, the capital. Flooding, river erosion, and limited local jobs can push people to consider leaving. Factory work, colleges, hospitals, and other services can pull them toward the city. A move may be temporary, seasonal, or permanent. Migrants often choose places where relatives or friends already live, because those contacts can help them find housing and work.
- ③ Migration changes both the place people leave and the place they enter. Many migrants are working-age adults seeking income, although whole families may move. In a village, fewer working-age residents may remain for farm work. In Dhaka, new residents add workers, customers, languages, and ideas, but rapid growth can also strain housing, roads, water systems, and schools. Government planners study population size, age, jobs, and movement so they can prepare services where people are likely to live.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What two physical features help explain why many people live in Bangladesh's delta?

2 Name one push factor and two pull factors that can lead people to move from a rural village to Dhaka.

3 How can relatives or friends affect a migrant's choice of destination?

4 Describe one effect migration can have on a village and one effect it can have on Dhaka.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write four sentences about people moving from one community to another. Include a characteristic that affects where people live, one push factor, one pull factor, and one effect on each community.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline details that explain where people cluster, circle push and pull factors, and number two effects of migration on places. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What two physical features help explain why many people live in Bangladesh's delta?	The delta is flat and fertile, and its soil and water support rice farming and fishing.
2	Name one push factor and two pull factors that can lead people to move from a rural village to Dhaka.	Possible push factors include flooding, river erosion, or limited local jobs. Possible pull factors include factory work, colleges, hospitals, or other services.
3	How can relatives or friends affect a migrant's choice of destination?	Relatives or friends can help migrants find housing and work in a place where they already live.
4	Describe one effect migration can have on a village and one effect it can have on Dhaka.	A village may have fewer working-age residents for farm work. Dhaka can gain workers and customers, but rapid growth can strain housing, roads, water systems, and schools.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Families from the dry village of Sanora move to the nearby city of Luma. Repeated water shortages and few jobs push them to leave, while a hospital and construction jobs pull them to Luma. Luma has a river and paved roads, so its population is already more concentrated than Sanora's. The city needs more housing, and the village has fewer workers for local farms.

Accept equivalent details from the passage for the short answers. For the open response, accept any logical scenario that clearly includes distribution, a push factor, a pull factor, and effects on both the origin and destination.