

People on the Move

How population patterns and migration shape places

SS.8.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 show where people are concentrated or sparse, circle each push or pull factor for migration, and number two effects of migration on a place.

Growth in Dhaka

- ① In many countries, people are not spread evenly across the land. They often cluster where water, jobs, transportation, and services are available. In Bangladesh, the capital city of Dhaka has grown rapidly because it offers factories, schools, hospitals, and government offices. Meanwhile, many rural areas have lower population density. Families there may depend on farming, fishing, or small local businesses. This uneven distribution affects housing, travel, and access to resources for people across the country every day.
- ② Migration is movement from one place to another, either within a country or across borders. A young adult from a Bangladeshi village might move to Dhaka to earn wages in a garment factory. This is an internal migration. Flooding or limited farmland can push people away from a rural area, while steady work and education can pull them toward a city. Migrants may send money home, helping relatives pay for food, repairs, or school costs.
- ③ Rapid growth can change a city's population characteristics, including age, occupations, languages, and household size. Dhaka attracts many working-age adults, so some neighborhoods have large numbers of young workers renting small rooms near factories. When newcomers arrive faster than housing and water systems expand, crowded neighborhoods can develop. City leaders must plan for buses, safe water, schools, and jobs. Migration can create opportunities, but it can also place pressure on services in the growing city.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 How is population distribution different in Dhaka and in many rural areas of Bangladesh?

2 Is the move from a Bangladeshi village to Dhaka internal or international migration? Use passage evidence to explain.

3 Name one push factor and one pull factor that could lead someone to move from a rural area to Dhaka.

4 Identify one population characteristic of fast-growing Dhaka and one challenge city leaders must address.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Invent a rural place and a nearby city. Write exactly four sentences that explain how people are distributed, name one push factor and one pull factor, and describe one population characteristic or service challenge caused by migration.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline details that show where people are concentrated or sparse, circle each push or pull factor for migration, and number two effects of migration on a place. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How is population distribution different in Dhaka and in many rural areas of Bangladesh?	Dhaka has a rapidly growing, concentrated population, while many rural areas have lower population density.
2	Is the move from a Bangladeshi village to Dhaka internal or international migration? Use passage evidence to explain.	It is internal migration because the person moves from a village to Dhaka, both places within Bangladesh.
3	Name one push factor and one pull factor that could lead someone to move from a rural area to Dhaka.	A push factor is flooding or limited farmland. A pull factor is steady work, education, or factory wages in Dhaka.
4	Identify one population characteristic of fast-growing Dhaka and one challenge city leaders must address.	Dhaka has many working-age adults and young workers. Leaders must address needs such as housing, water, buses, schools, or jobs.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Most people in Riverbend live near the train station and market, while the hill farms have few residents. Poor soil pushes some hill farmers to leave. Jobs at Riverbend's food-processing plant pull them to town. As more young adults rent apartments near the plant, the town needs more buses and affordable housing.

Accept equivalent details from the passage for distribution, migration factors, characteristics, and service needs. For the open response, accept varied realistic places and examples if all four required ideas appear in exactly four sentences.