Many Ways to Belong

Compare languages, homelands, and ways of sharing knowledge

6.C.3.2.C "Compare major cultural groups of the Western Hemisphere (e.g., American Indian, Indigenous peoples of Canada and Amazonia, French-speaking Canadians, Hispanic Latin America)."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Number the four groups or places as you find them in the passage. Underline one detail that shows how two are alike, then circle a detail that shows how those same two differ.

Different Places, Shared Connections

1 In the Western Hemisphere, cultural groups share ways of life, but no group has just one story. Inuit communities live across northern Canada, where many people use Inuktut languages. Some Inuit hunters travel on sea ice to find seals, while families also buy food in stores. Far south, Kayapó communities live in Brazil's Amazon region. Many Kayapó people speak a Kayapó language and use forest knowledge when fishing and gathering food. Both groups have strong ties to their homelands, yet ice and forest shape different daily activities.

2 In Quebec, a province of Canada, many French-speaking Canadians use French at school, at work, and in government. French is Quebec's only official language, but residents speak many other languages too. In Mexico, many people speak Spanish, a language brought by Spanish colonizers. Mexico is part of Hispanic Latin America, a broad region with many cultures, including Indigenous communities with their own languages. Both Quebec and Mexico show how a widely used language can connect people. Neither place has only one language or one way of life.

3 Language is only one way to compare these communities. Inuit and Kayapó people also work to protect knowledge of their lands, although their environments are very different. Some Inuit organizations teach young people about sea ice, and some Kayapó communities teach young people about forest plants. In Quebec, French-language schools help students use French; in Mexico, Spanish-language schools are common, while some schools also teach Indigenous languages. These examples show ways communities pass on knowledge, shaped by what matters in each place.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How are Inuit and Kayapó communities alike in their connections to land, and how do their environments differ?

2. Compare the languages widely used in Quebec and Mexico. Give one similarity and one difference.

3. How do some Inuit and Kayapó communities each teach young people about their environments?

4. What details about Quebec and Mexico show that neither place has just one language?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose one group from the first paragraph and one place from the second paragraph. Write three sentences comparing how they pass on knowledge or language: give one similarity, one difference, and a careful statement that does not claim everyone does the same thing.

ANSWER KEY

Many Ways to Belong

GRADE 6 · 6.C.3.2.C

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Number the four groups or places as you find them in the passage. Underline one detail that shows how two are alike, then circle a detail that shows how those same two differ. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How are Inuit and Kayapó communities alike in their connections to land, and how do their environments differ?	**Both have strong ties to their homelands. Inuit communities live near sea ice, while Kayapó communities live in the Amazon forest.**
2	Compare the languages widely used in Quebec and Mexico. Give one similarity and one difference.	**A widely used language helps connect people in each place. French is widely used in Quebec, while Spanish is widely used in Mexico.**
3	How do some Inuit and Kayapó communities each teach young people about their environments?	**Some Inuit organizations teach about sea ice, while some Kayapó communities teach about forest plants.**
4	What details about Quebec and Mexico show that neither place has just one language?	**Quebec residents speak languages besides French. Mexico has Indigenous communities with their own languages, and some schools teach those languages.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Some Inuit organizations and French-language schools in Quebec both help young people learn. The Inuit example teaches about sea ice, while the Quebec example helps students use French. These are examples, not descriptions of what every Inuit person or Quebec resident learns.

Accept other passage-supported comparisons that name a similarity and a difference. For the open task, look for a three-sentence response that compares a group from paragraph one with a place from paragraph two without making claims about everyone.