# Where Families Move

How rivers, jobs, and safer ground shape migration

**6.C.3.4** "Examine the impact of geography on migration and population distribution. Define push factors of migration (e.g., instability, conflict, natural disasters) using historic or contemporary examples (e.g., European colonization..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

## 1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Underline two conditions that push people from river communities, and circle three conditions that pull people toward Dhaka. Number two ways geography affects where people live or how they travel.

### Leaving the Riverbank

1 In Bangladesh, many people live near rivers because water helps farmers grow crops and boats carry goods. But rivers can also change course and wear away their banks. When a river takes farmland or a house, a family may have to leave. This loss is a **push factor**, a condition that drives people away from a place. Floods can add to the problem by damaging roads and crops. Geography can make river communities useful places to live and, at times, difficult places to stay.

2 A family whose land is lost might move to Dhaka, Bangladesh's largest city. Jobs in factories and shops can be **pull factors**, conditions that attract people to a place. A relative already in Dhaka may offer a place to stay while newcomers search for work. Schools can also attract families. Rivers and roads link parts of the country to the city, making travel possible. As more people arrive, Dhaka's population grows, and many people live close together. Some neighborhoods face flooding and crowded housing.

3 Not every family heads to Dhaka. Some move to a nearby town on higher ground, where floods may be less damaging. Such a move can keep them closer to old neighbors and farmland, but the town may offer fewer jobs than Dhaka. Others stay in their home area if their land remains safe enough to use. Push and pull factors work together with geography: the risk of losing land affects who leaves, while travel routes, safer ground, and job locations affect where people gather.

## 2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How can a changing river push a family to move?

2. Name two different pull factors that might attract a family to Dhaka.

3. How can rivers and roads affect Dhaka's population?

4. Why might a family choose a nearby town on higher ground instead of Dhaka? What might they give up?

## 3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a family on a dry hillside where a long drought has made farming hard. A coastal town offers fishing work and a cousin who can help them settle. In three or four sentences, explain one push factor, two pull factors, and how geography could affect where people gather.

ANSWER KEY

# Where Families Move

GRADE 6 · 6.C.3.4

## PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two conditions that push people from river communities, and circle three conditions that pull people toward Dhaka. Number two ways geography affects where people live or how they travel. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

## PART 2 · ANSWERS

| # | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | How can a changing river push a family to move? | **A river can wear away its banks and take a family's farmland or house, leaving them with a reason to move.** |
| 2 | Name two different pull factors that might attract a family to Dhaka. | **Accept any two: jobs in factories or shops, a relative who may help them settle, and schools.** |
| 3 | How can rivers and roads affect Dhaka's population? | **They connect other parts of Bangladesh to Dhaka and make travel possible. As people arrive, the city's population grows.** |
| 4 | Why might a family choose a nearby town on higher ground instead of Dhaka? What might they give up? | **Higher ground may face less flood damage and let the family stay closer to old neighbors and farmland. The family might give up access to some jobs available in Dhaka.** |

## PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A long drought makes farming hard on the family's hillside, pushing them to leave. Fishing jobs in the coastal town pull them toward the shore. Their cousin there is another pull factor because the family could get help settling in. People seeking fishing work may gather near the coast, while the dry hillside may lose residents.

For the marking job, accept riverbank loss and flood damage as push factors, and jobs, a relative, and schools as pull factors. Accept any two passage-supported geographic effects, such as river travel routes, safer higher ground, or the loss of usable land.