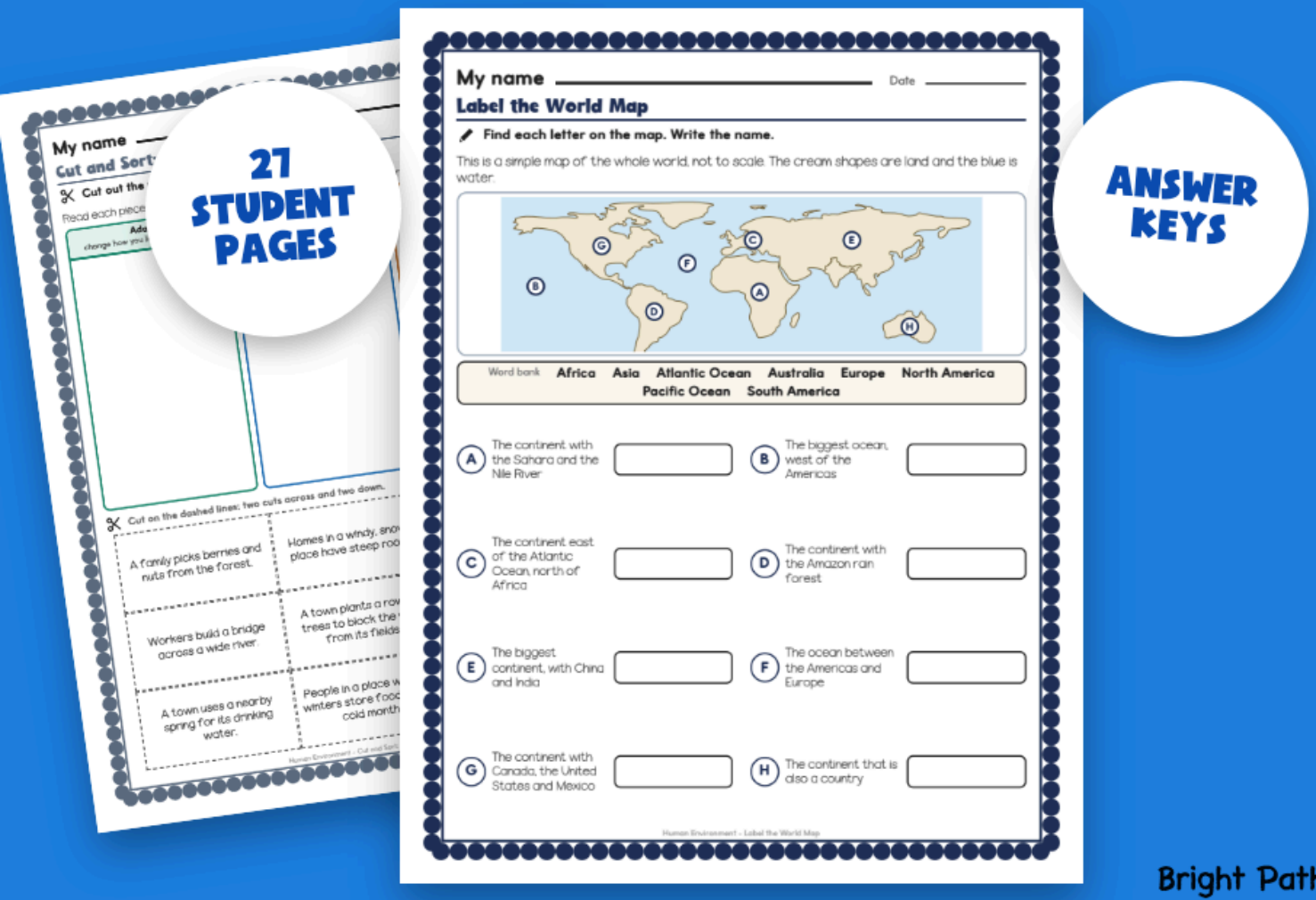
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

ADAPT - MODIFY - DEPEND - GRADES 6-8



27 STUDENT PAGES

ANSWER KEYS

Bright Path Sped

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One classroom license

- This file is for one classroom: one teacher, one group of students.
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This is a fillable PDF

- Open it in a PDF reader (Adobe Acrobat Reader, Preview, or your browser), click into a line or a box, type, and Save As.
- Every name line, answer box, check box and ruled box on the student pages is a type-in field, and so are the tracker and the other record pages. You can also print any page and write by hand. Print the cut pages on plain paper.
- It works offline, with no account needed.

Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart and the cut pieces stay full size. Every map is drawn in plain colors with lettered markers, so a black and white copy still reads.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page before leaving a review. A fix to the file ships as a free update from My Purchases.

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PREVIEW

Teacher Notes

The parts of a student page, the page types in order, and a few teaching notes.

The parts of a page

- **The answer box.** A bordered box. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The check box.** Adapt, modify or depend, benefit or problem, true or false, and the quiz choices.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart, one idea to a line.
- **The map marks.** A lettered circle is a place or feature. A white dot marks the place a reading is about.
- **The three colors.** Green is adapt, blue is modify and orange is depend, on the cycle page, the sort pages and the keys.
- **The cut lines.** Sort: 9 pieces, 3 across by 3 down, each 2.4 by 1.22 inches. Benefit or problem, match and chain: 6 pieces, 3 across by 2 down, each 2.4 by 1.7. Edge to edge, so each cut is one straight line.

Page type	What it looks like	What the student does
Environment Words	1 page, 8 items	Match eight words to their meanings.
Seven readings	7 pages, 35 items	The big idea, a hot desert, changing the land, rivers, cities, forests and a case study.
Two world maps	2 pages, 16 items	Label eight features, then read what people do at eight places.
The cycle	1 page, 3 boxes	Write one real example each for adapt, modify and depend.
Worked Example	1 page, 2 items	Four steps on deciding the word, then a Your Turn.
Sort 1 and 2	2 pages, 16 items	Check the word, then write the word.
Cause and Effect 1 and 2	2 pages, 10 items	Write the effect, then write the cause.
Benefit or Problem; Make Your Case	2 pages, 7 facts	Sort facts, then argue a side with two facts.
Case organizer; Fix It; claim and evidence; quiz; short answer	5 pages, 32 items	Five boxes about the case study, true or false, two reasoning panels, ten choices, five written answers.

Three ways to use the unit

- **A week.** Words and readings, then maps and the cycle, then sorts, then cause and effect and the case study, then the quiz.
- **Stations.** A map, a cut page, a reading and a writing page. Each page stands on its own.
- **A substitute plan.** One reading with its questions, then one cut page. The keys are in the file.

Teaching notes

- Many real examples fit two words. A dam is modifying the river, and the town also depends on its water. Accept either answer when the student gives a reason.
- The examples are general: no single town, year or statistic is claimed. Use your own atlas or textbook for a place you want to go deeper on.
- Make Your Case (page 22) is an opinion page. Accept any side when the student backs it with two facts.
- The map places are about where each example happens, on a simple outline that is not to scale.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Environment Words

Match each word to what it means.

Write the letter of the meaning in the box.

Environment	☐	**A**	the usual weather of a place over many years
Adapt	☐	**B**	to change the land or water to meet a need
Modify	☐	**C**	something that happens because of an action
Depend	☐	**D**	the land, water, weather, plants and animals around us
Resource	☐	**E**	to need something from the environment to live
Climate	☐	**F**	an area with features that set it apart from other areas
Region	☐	**G**	to change how you live so you fit your surroundings
Consequence	☐	**H**	something from nature that people use, like water or wood

Use two of the words in one sentence.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Read: Living in a Hot Desert

Read. Then answer the questions.

A hot desert gets very little rain, and the days can be scorching. People who live in deserts, such as the Sahara in northern Africa, have found ways to adapt. Many families build homes with thick walls and small windows to keep out the heat. People wear long, loose clothes that shade the skin. Many work early in the morning, rest in the hottest hours and go back to work when the air cools. None of these changes the desert. They change how the people live in it.



1. What do people in a desert do to adapt?

☐ **move the sand away** ☐ **change how they live** ☐ **make it rain**

2. Why do the homes have small windows?

☐ **to see farther** ☐ **to let in rain** ☐ **to keep out the heat**

3. Which one is an example of adapting?

☐ **resting in the hottest hours** ☐ **building a dam** ☐ **digging a canal**

4. Does adapting change the desert itself? Explain.

_____

5. Name one way people stay cool.

_____

PREVIEW

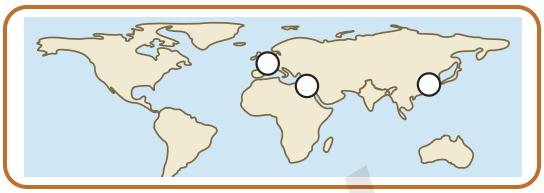
Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Read: Cities Near Rivers

Read. Then answer the questions.

Many large cities began beside rivers. Cairo grew on the Nile, Paris on the Seine and Shanghai near the mouth of the Yangtze. A river gives a city drinking water, and boats can carry people and goods along it. The flat land beside a river is easy to build on. But cities also change the environment. Roads and roofs cover the soil, so rain runs off fast instead of soaking in. Factories and sewers can put waste into the water. Many cities now work to keep their rivers clean.



1. Why did many cities begin beside rivers?

☐ **rivers are warm** ☐ **no other land** ☐ **water and a way to travel**

2. What happens to rain on roads and roofs?

☐ **it runs off fast** ☐ **it soaks into the soil** ☐ **it turns to snow**

3. Which one is a problem a city can cause?

☐ **clean drinking water** ☐ **waste in the water** ☐ **flat land**

4. Name one way a river helps a city.

_____

5. How do cities modify the environment?

_____

PREVIEW

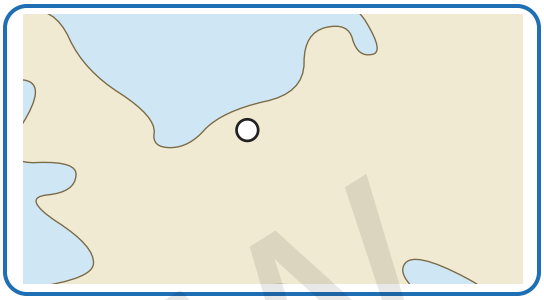
Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Read: Case Study, Land Near the Sea

Read. Then answer the questions.

Much of the Netherlands, a country in western Europe, is low and flat. Some land lies about as low as the sea, and some lies lower. Long ago, floods from the sea and from rivers were a constant danger. People modified their environment. They built walls of earth called dikes along the coast and the rivers. Pumps move extra water off the land, and canals carry it away. Farms and towns use the land that was kept dry. The work is never finished, because dikes must be checked and kept strong. Today the country also leaves room for rivers to spread out safely in a flood.



1. What danger did people face?

☐ **floods from the sea and rivers** ☐ **too little rain** ☐ **long winters**

2. What is a dike?

☐ **a kind of pump** ☐ **a wall of earth that holds back water** ☐ **a flat step on a hill**

3. Is this mostly adapting, modifying or depending?

☐ **adapting** ☐ **depending** ☐ **modifying**

4. What do pumps and canals do?

_____

5. Why is the work never finished?

_____

PREVIEW

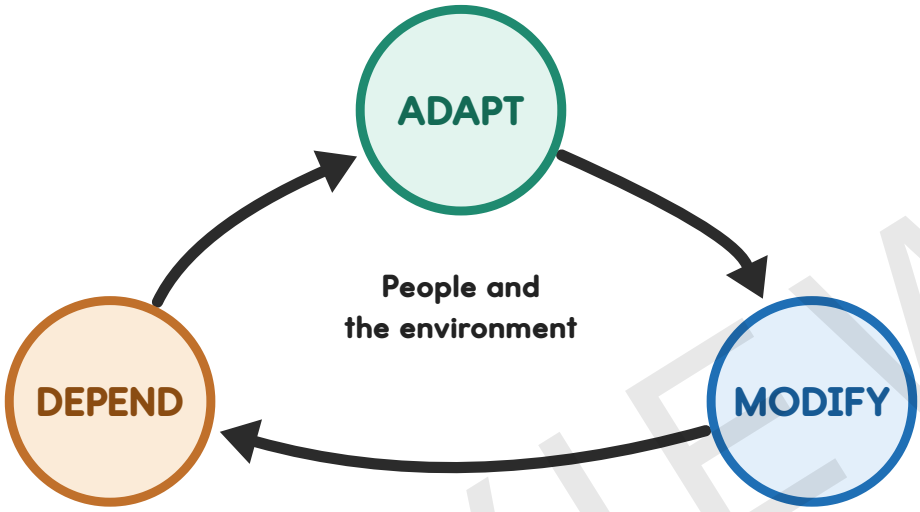
Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Adapt, Modify, Depend: My Examples

Write a real example for each word.

People and the environment work in a cycle. People adapt to a place. They modify it. They depend on it. Write a real example for each word, from a reading or from your own town.



Adapt: change how you live to fit a place

My example

Modify: change the land or water to meet a need

My example

Depend: use what nature gives, like water or wood

My example

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Adapt, Modify or Depend? 1

Check adapt, modify or depend for each one.

Adapt	Modify	Depend
change how you live to fit a place	change the land or water to meet a need	use what nature gives, like water or wood

1. Farmers dig a canal to bring river water to dry fields.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend
2. A family in a very cold place wears thick coats and boots.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend
3. A fishing village catches fish in the ocean for food.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend
4. A town builds a seawall to keep the sea out of its streets.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend
5. Homes in a flood area are built on tall posts.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend
6. A city gets its drinking water from a lake nearby.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend
7. Farmers cut steps into a steep hillside to grow crops.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend
8. People in a hot place work early and rest when the sun is high.
   ☐ adapt ☐ modify ☐ depend

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Cause and Effect 2

Read what happened. Write the cause.

Now go the other way. Read what happened, then say why.

1 **Effect:** The family stays cool inside, even at noon.

What was the cause? _____

2 **Effect:** Low farmland near the sea stays dry.

What was the cause? _____

3 **Effect:** A river runs muddy after a heavy rain.

What was the cause? _____

4 **Effect:** A lake fills up behind a wall.

What was the cause? _____

5 **Effect:** Farmers in a very dry place can grow crops.

What was the cause? _____

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Make Your Case

Choose a side. Back it up with evidence.

This is your opinion. A town on a dry river wants to build a dam. Pick a side and prove it with facts. Look back at the evidence cards on page 21 and the readings.

My claim: the town should ☐ **build the dam** ☐ **not build it** ☐ **build it with changes**

Evidence 1: a fact that supports my claim

Evidence 2: another fact that supports my claim

Reasoning: why do my facts prove my claim?

What would someone on the other side say?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Claim, Evidence, Reasoning

Read the facts. Write your claim, evidence and reasoning.

Adapt or modify?

Farmers in a dry place dig a canal to bring river water to their fields. Are they adapting or modifying the environment?

Claim

Evidence: use facts from the readings

Reasoning: why does the evidence fit the claim?

Was the dam worth it?

A town builds a dam. It gets water in the dry months, but the new lake floods farm land upstream. Was the dam a good choice?

Claim

Evidence: use facts from the readings

Reasoning: why does the evidence fit the claim?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Social

My name _____ Date _____

Short Answer

Answer each question in your own words.

Useful words **environment** **adapt** **modify** **depend** **resource** **consequence** **benefit**

1. Tell how adapt and modify are different. Give one example of each.

2. Name two resources people depend on and tell what each one is used for.

3. Tell how a dam changes the environment. Give one benefit and one problem.

4. Why do cities often grow beside rivers?

5. Think of a place near you. Tell how people adapt, modify or depend there.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Cut and Sort: Benefit or Problem

Cut out the pieces. Paste each one in its box.

A change to the environment can help people or cause a problem. Paste three pieces in each box.

A Benefit it helps people	**A Problem** it harms people or nature

PREVIEW

Cut on the dashed lines: one cut across and two down.

Clearing a slope leaves bare soil that rain washes away.	A dam gives a town power as well as water.	Paving a big area makes rain rush into drains and can cause floods downstream.
A seawall keeps the sea out of a town's streets.	A dam can block fish from swimming up a river.	A terrace lets farmers grow crops on a steep hill.

Answer Key: Words, Maps, Worked Example, Sort 1

Accept a spelling that is close. Many real examples fit two words: accept a second word when the student gives a reason.

Environment Words page 5

Word	Letter
Environment	D
Adapt	G
Modify	B
Depend	E
Resource	H
Climate	A
Region	F
Consequence	C

Label the World Map page 13

Letter	Name
A	Africa
B	Pacific Ocean
C	Europe
D	South America
E	Asia
F	Atlantic Ocean
G	North America
H	Australia

Where in the World? page 14

Letter	Place	Best word
A	West US	modify
B	Nile	depend
C	Arctic Canada	adapt
D	Yunnan	modify
E	Sahara	adapt
F	Central Australia	depend
G	Netherlands	modify
H	Amazon	depend

Worked example and Your Turn

- Worked example: building a dam changes the river, so the word is **modify**.
- Your Turn: homes on tall posts change how people live in a flood area, so the word is **adapt**.

Adapt, Modify or Depend? 1 page 17

#	Answer
1	modify
2	adapt
3	depend
4	modify
5	adapt
6	depend
7	modify
8	adapt

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Case Study, Sort 2, the Cycle

The organizer answers are samples. Accept an answer that says the same thing in a student's own words.

Read: Case Study, Land Near the Sea page 12

#	Answer
1	floods from the sea and rivers
2	a wall of earth that holds back water
3	modifying
4	They move extra water off the land.
5	Dikes must be checked and kept strong.

Adapt, Modify or Depend? 2 page 18

#	Answer
1	depend
2	modify
3	adapt
4	depend
5	modify
6	adapt
7	modify
8	depend

Case Study Organizer: sample answers

- **1. What problem did people face?** Floods from the sea and rivers on low land.
- **2. What did people change?** They built dikes, pumps and canals.
- **3. Is it adapting, modifying or depending?** Modifying (they changed the land and water).
- **4. One benefit of the change** Farms and towns can use land that stays dry.
- **5. One cost or problem** The dikes must be checked and kept strong, and the work is never finished.

What to listen for on the case study

- The problem is floods from the sea and rivers, and the change is on the land and water, so the word is modifying.
- A strong answer names both a benefit (dry land for farms and towns) and a cost (the work never ends).
- Accept an answer that says the same thing in the student's own words.

The cycle page: sample answers

- **Adapt:** wearing thick coats in the cold, or building homes with thick walls in the heat.
- **Modify:** building a dam or a canal, cutting terraces, or clearing a forest.
- **Depend:** using a river for drinking water, or fish from the ocean for food.
- Accept any real example that fits the word.

Using the map on the reading pages

- The white dot shows about where each reading happens, on a simple outline that is not to scale.
- Ask: what does this place look like, and what would people need to do to live there?

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Short Answer, Claims, Make Your Case

Sample answers for pages 27, 25 and 22. Accept any answer that says the same thing, with a fact to back it up.

1. Tell how adapt and modify are different. Give one example of each.

To adapt is to change how you live (thick coats in the cold). To modify is to change the land or water (a dam, a canal). Accept two correct examples.

2. Name two resources people depend on and tell what each one is used for.

Water for drinking and farming, soil for crops, wood for building and fuel, fish for food. Any two with a use.

3. Tell how a dam changes the environment. Give one benefit and one problem.

It holds water in a lake. Benefit: water in the dry months. Problem: the lake can flood land, or block fish. Accept any one of each.

4. Why do cities often grow beside rivers?

A river gives drinking water and a way to travel, and the land beside it is flat.

5. Think of a place near you. Tell how people adapt, modify or depend there.

Answers vary. Accept an example with a reason that names adapting, modifying or depending.

Adapt or modify?

Claim: They are modifying the environment. **Evidence:** They dug a canal, which changes the land and carries water to the fields. **Reasoning:** Digging a canal changes the environment itself, not just how people live in it, so it is modifying.

Was the dam worth it?

Claim: It was a mixed choice. **Evidence:** The dam gave the town water, and the lake flooded farm land upstream. **Reasoning:** A change can help some people and cost others, so a good answer weighs both.

Make Your Case: a model (one of many)

Claim: Build it with changes. **Evidence 1:** A dam gives the town water in the dry months. **Evidence 2:** A dam can flood farm land upstream and block fish. **Reasoning:** The town needs the water, but the problems are real, so it should plan ways to reduce them.

Mistakes to listen for

- Mixing up adapt and modify: adapting changes how people live, modifying changes the land or water.
- Saying a change has only good effects. Most changes help some people or places and cost others.
- Treating one example as true for every place. The examples here are general ideas.

What a strong claim includes

- A claim in one sentence.
- Two facts from the readings.
- A reason that joins them.

PREVIEW

Class Progress Grid

Every student on one grid: items right by page type.

Class or group _____ Month _____

Student	Words, readings (of 43)	Maps, worked (of 18)	Sorts, cause, benefit (of 33)	Case study, fix it (of 11)	Claims, quiz, short (of 21)	Cut pages (of 27)

PREVIEW

How to fill this in

For each column, add up how many items that student has right with no prompt (the tracker rows). One glance across a row shows which kind of work is easiest and which is next.

Grouping for small-group time

Students low on the words and readings need the readings again (pages 6 to 12) and the worked example (page 16). Students low on the sorts need the cycle page (page 15). Students near full marks can move to the case study organizer (page 23), the claim page (page 25) and Make Your Case (page 22).

Maya's Tracker (Invented Student)

Maya T. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 38.

Student: Maya T. (an invented student)

Teacher: Mr. Okafor (invented)

Month: November

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	Environment Words	8	7	11/3	Mixed up modify and adapt
6	Read: People and Their Places	5	5	11/4	-
7	Read: Living in a Hot Desert	5	-	-	-
8	Read: Changing the Land	5	-	-	-
9	Read: Rivers and Rich Soil	5	-	-	-
10	Read: Cities Near Rivers	5	-	-	-
11	Read: Cutting Down Forests	5	-	-	-
12	Read: Case Study, Land Near the Sea	5	-	-	-
13	Label the World Map	8	6	11/6	Swapped the two oceans
14	Where in the World?	8	7	11/9	Marked the Nile as modify
16	Worked Example	2	-	-	-
17	Adapt, Modify or Depend? 1	8	6	11/10	Missed the seawall and the lake
18	Adapt, Modify or Depend? 2	8	-	-	-
19	Cause and Effect 1	5	-	-	-
20	Cause and Effect 2	5	-	-	-
21	Benefit or Problem? Evidence Cards	7	-	-	-
23	Case Study Organizer	5	-	-	-
24	Fix It	6	-	-	-
25	Claim, Evidence, Reasoning	6	-	-	-
26	Quiz	10	-	-	-
27	Short Answer	5	-	-	-
28	Cut and Sort: Adapt, Modify, Depend	9	7	11/12	Two pieces pasted in the wrong box
29	Cut and Sort: Benefit or Problem	6	-	-	-
30	Cut and Match the Place	6	-	-	-
31	Cut and Paste: Follow the Chain	6	-	-	-

How to read it

Maya T. has done **6 of 25** scored pages and got **38 of 46** items right with no prompt. **1** page was all right and **5** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

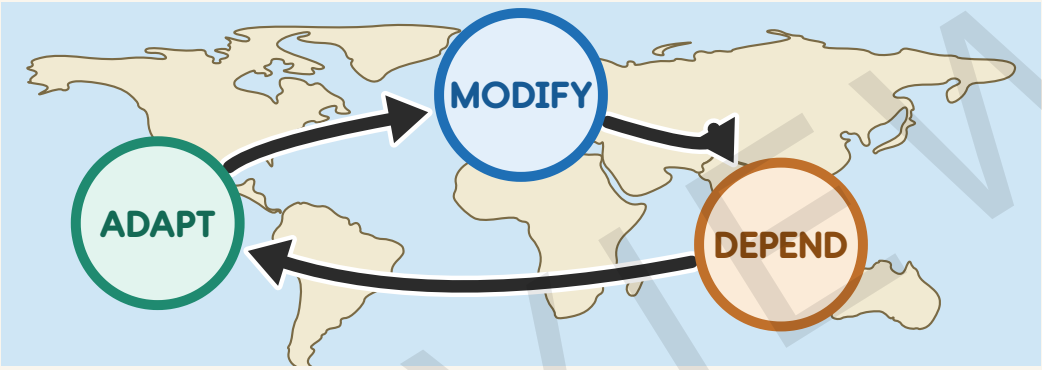
The lowest pages are Label the World Map (6 of 8) and Adapt, Modify or Depend? 1 (6 of 8). That is where the next practice goes. The 19 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.

PREVIEW

Binder Cover

Slide this into the front of a binder. The divider tabs and a spine label to cut out are on the next page (page 45).

Social Studies - Geography



HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

Adapt, Modify, Depend

Adapt	Modify	Depend

Teacher _____

Class or student _____

PREVIEW