

Name: _____ Date: _____

People and Planets: 3rd Grade Pros Pivot and Protect

Evaluate how terraced farms in Peru and stilt houses in Vietnam solve environmental challenges through clever modification and adaptation strategies.

1. In the steep Andes Mountains of Peru, farmers carve giant 'steps' called terraces into the hillsides. Why is this modification considered a high-level solution for survival?

- A. It makes the mountain look like a beautiful piece of art.
- B. It stops soil from washing away and creates flat land for crops.
- C. It helps the farmers build taller houses closer to the clouds.
- D. It allows farmers to slide down the mountain faster.

2. Building a bridge over a river to connect two cities is an example of humans adapting to the environment.

- A. True
- B. False

3. In the Mekong Delta of Vietnam, people build their homes on tall wooden poles called stilts. This is an example of _____ because they changed their housing to survive seasonal floods.

- A. Modification
- B. Pollution
- C. Adaptation
- D. Destruction

4. Which of these scenarios shows a human DEPENDENCE on the environment that could be risky if the environment changes?

- A. A city building a park with plastic grass.
- B. A community relying entirely on a local river for its only drinking water.
- C. A student using a tablet to read a social studies book.
- D. A person wearing a heavy coat during a snowy winter day.

5. When people in California use 'desalination' plants to turn salty ocean water into fresh drinking water, they are _____ the environment to meet their needs.

- A. Modifying
- B. Ignoring
- C. Destroying
- D. Adapting

6. Planting a 'Green Roof' (a roof covered in living plants) in a big city is a modification that has a positive consequence.

- A. True

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B. False

7. Imagine a town builds a large dam to create electricity. Which of these is a likely UNINTENDED consequence for the people living downstream?

- A. The people downstream will have more fish to eat.
- B. The river water might slow down or dry up, affecting their farms.
- C. The weather will immediately become much hotter.
- D. The houses downstream will turn into gold.

8. In the Great Plains of the USA, farmers in the 1930s removed too many native grasses. When a drought hit, the soil blew away. This event was called the _____.

- A. Snow Storm
- B. Great Flood
- C. Dust Bowl
- D. Wind Windy

9. If you move to a very sun-soaked desert like Arizona and decide to sleep during the hot day and do your work in the cool evening, what are you doing?

- A. You are modifying the desert landscape.
- B. You are depending on the desert's heat.
- C. You are adapting your behavior to the environment.
- D. You are making the desert produce more water.

10. A negative consequence of human-environment interaction is always someone's fault and can never be fixed.

- A. True
- B. False