Fill in the bubble beside the best answer to each question.

1. How do scientists think people first migrated to the Americas?
   ○ A. They walked from Asia across the Beringia land bridge.
   ○ B. They sailed from Polynesia in large canoes.
   ○ C. They paddled across the Bering Strait from Siberia in kayaks.
   ○ D. They rowed from Iceland in sturdy wooden boats.

2. To survive in different areas, native peoples had to learn to
   ○ A. develop their own religions.
   ○ B. build houses out of wood.
   ○ C. adapt to their environment.
   ○ D. speak the same language.

3. Native Americans living on the Northwest Coast got most of their food from
   ○ A. buffalo herds.
   ○ B. desert plants.
   ○ C. their own farms.
   ○ D. rivers and the sea.

4. Native Americans of the Great Basin lived in a region offering
   ○ A. lots of camas and salmon.
   ○ B. limited food and water.
   ○ C. large supplies of acorns.
   ○ D. crops of corn, beans, and squash.

5. Native Americans of the Southwest adapted to a desert climate by building
   ○ A. thick-walled adobe houses.
   ○ B. wooden houses out of cedar logs.
   ○ C. movable tipis made of buffalo skins.
   ○ D. homes clustered around mounds.

6. The buffalo provided food, clothing, tools, and shelter for Native Americans of the
   ○ A. Northwest Coast.
   ○ B. Eastern Woodlands.
   ○ C. Plateau Region.
   ○ D. Great Plains.

7. Among the Iroquois-speaking people of the Eastern Woodlands, women were responsible for
   ○ A. clearing the forest for farms.
   ○ B. building longhouses for shelter.
   ○ C. planting and harvesting crops.
   ○ D. trading with nearby villages.

8. Native Americans in the Southeast built
   ○ A. adobe villages on top of flat desert mesas.
   ○ B. towns clustered around large earthen mounds.
   ○ C. villages of longhouses in the forest near streams.
   ○ D. underground pit houses beside major rivers.