



Year 6 National Parks – Peak District

End Point Assessment
To explain the historical significance of National Parks, including key events and figures, demonstrating an understanding of their importance in conservation efforts.
To name and locate the National Parks in UK
To create an informative poster showcasing the unique geological, ecological, and cultural features of a chosen National Park, explaining why these features make it special.
To conduct an interview with a park ranger or local resident from a National Park, and present a report summarising their roles, responsibilities, and perspectives on conservation and management issues within the park.
To research and deliver a presentation on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of tourism on Peak District
To recognise the importance of sustainable tourism practices in minimising environmental degradation and preserving natural resources.
To identify common challenges and conflicts faced by national parks, such as habitat loss, pollution, and land use conflicts.
Skills
Use maps to locate the first established National Parks and trace their development over time.
Use GIS tools to map tourist routes, infrastructure, and areas of ecological sensitivity within National Parks.
Relate angles and degrees to points of the compass
Ask geographical questions. E.g. What is this landscape like? How is it changing? What patterns can be seen/how has the pattern changed?
Draw a map that shows appropriate distance between places or features based on a given scale

Vocabulary	
Biodiversity	All the different types of plants, animals, and tiny creatures that live in one place, like a forest or a pond.
Conservation	Taking care of nature and making sure animals, plants, and their homes stay safe and healthy.
Cultural Heritage	Cultural heritage is everything that tells us about the traditions, stories, and special things that make a place or a group of people unique.
Legislation	Rules made by the government to protect nature, wildlife, and historical places, like laws to keep them safe.
National Park	It is a special area of land that's protected by the government so that plants, animals, and beautiful landscapes can be looked after and enjoyed by everyone.
Preservation	Preservation involves maintaining or safeguarding natural or cultural resources in their original state
Sustainable living	Sustainable living involves adopting practices and lifestyles that meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
Tourism	Travel and exploration of destinations for leisure, recreation, cultural exchange, and education
UNESCO World Heritage Site	A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a very special place that's been chosen because it's important to the whole world. It might be because of its history, its natural beauty, or its cultural significance.

Sustainability	Economic Activities Tourism	United Kingdom	Land Use	Geographical Regions	Maps Compass	Fieldwork
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Year 6 Brazil



End Point Assessment
To know the location of Brazil
To locate and label the capital city, bordering countries and surrounding ocean
To describe some of the natural features and landscape of Brazil
To explain what urbanisation means
To describe some push-pull factors for people to leave a rural area and move to an urban area in Brazil
To compare and contrast the different areas of a given locality in Brazil
To identify some of the popular tourist attractions in Rio de Janeiro
To have an increased understanding of Brazilian culture
To investigate Brazil's weather and climate
Skills
Use 8 figure compass directions when describing and comparing places and landscapes on a variety of scales
Use 6 figure grid references accurately by giving and finding the location of a place or feature
Make geographical conclusions based on analysis of a landscape using maps and aerial photographs

Vocabulary	
Brasilia	The capital city of Brazil, known for its modernist architecture and urban planning.
Caatinga	A type of vegetation unique to Brazil, characterized by thorny trees and shrubs adapted to arid conditions.
Eastings	Coordinates on a map indicating the east-west position, usually measured in meters or kilometres.
Favela	A Brazilian Portuguese term for a slum, typically found in urban areas, especially in Rio de Janeiro.
Grid reference	A set of coordinates used to pinpoint a specific location on a map
Northings	Coordinates on a map indicating the north-south position
Pampas	Vast grasslands in South America, particularly in Argentina and Uruguay, known for its fertile soil and rich biodiversity.
Pantanal	The world's largest tropical wetland area, located primarily in Brazil, known for its diverse ecosystem and wildlife.
Population	The total number of inhabitants living in a specific area or region
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth that lies south of the equator.
Trade	The exchange of goods and services between individuals, companies, or countries, typically involving buying and selling.
Tropical forest	A dense forest found in tropical regions, characterized by high levels of biodiversity and warm temperatures
4-figure grid reference	A coordinate system used in mapping that provides a less precise location than a 6-figure grid reference
6-figure grid reference	A more precise coordinate system used in mapping, providing a location accurate to within a hundred meters or less

South America Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Urbanisation	Trade	Time Zones	Weather Climate	Maps Grid reference
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Year 6 The Amazon Rainforest



End Point Assessment

To explain what a rainforest is, describe the distribution of tropical and temperate rainforests, and make comparisons between these two rainforest types

To locate the Amazon rainforest on a world map and describe some of its geographical characteristics.

To know the different layers of a rainforest

To use geographical and scientific vocabulary to describe key features of the rainforest.

To list some tropical rainforest food products, describe the climatic conditions that are necessary to grow them, and explain how and why these products are exported around the world.

To describe how Brazil nuts are grown, harvested, and exported, and threats to their production and trade.

To compare different types of settlement and traditional lifestyles of indigenous peoples living in the Amazon rainforest.

To explain factors which inform the deforestation debate and recognise that some people have more opportunity than others to influence decision making.

To explain why rainforests are important, identify some of the threats to rainforests, and describe some ways in which people are taking action to protect rainforests.

Vocabulary

Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal species within an ecosystem, such as the Amazon Rainforest, which is known for its incredibly rich biodiversity.
Canopy	The uppermost layer of vegetation in a forest, particularly dense in the Amazon Rainforest, where trees form a continuous cover.
Deforestation	The clearing or removal of trees and vegetation from a forested area, often for agricultural or commercial purposes, which is a significant issue facing the Amazon Rainforest.
Ecosystem	A community of living organisms and their interactions with each other and their environment, such as the complex ecosystem found within the Amazon Rainforest.
Indigenous	Native or originating from a particular region or environment, often referring to the indigenous peoples who have inhabited and relied upon the Amazon Rainforest for centuries.
Conservation	The protection and preservation of natural resources, habitats, and ecosystems, including efforts to conserve the biodiversity of the Amazon Rainforest.
Canopy layer	The top layer of the rainforest formed by the branches and leaves of trees, where much of the rainforest's plant and animal life is found.
Endangered species	Species of plants or animals that are at risk of extinction, such as many species found in the Amazon Rainforest due to habitat loss and other threats.
Rainforest	A dense forest characterized by high levels of rainfall and biodiversity, such as the Amazon Rainforest, the largest tropical rainforest in the world.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that flows into a larger river, such as the numerous tributaries that feed into the Amazon River, the largest river in the world by discharge volume.
Sustainable	Able to be maintained or continued over the long term without depleting natural resources or causing harm to the environment, a key concept in managing the Amazon Rainforest and its resources.

The Amazon Rainforest	Biomes	Vegetation Belt	Sustainability	Deforestation	Maps Photographs
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Year 6 Sustainability and Plastic Waste



End Point Assessment
I can explain what is plastic and its origins
I can explore the uses of plastic and the problems it can create
I can explore ways of reducing plastic waste at home, at school and in general
I can justify the chosen strategies for reducing plastic waste based on their effectiveness and feasibility
I can develop a comprehensive action plan for reducing plastic waste in school, including specific actions, timelines, and responsible parties.
I can justify the chosen strategies for reducing plastic waste based on their effectiveness and feasibility
I can understand that what happens in the United Kingdom can impact other places.
Skills Fieldwork
I can plan a geographical enquiry using fieldwork and observational skills.
I can collect data using a range of equipment.
I can record and present data in a variety of ways.
I can analyse data and explain what I have learnt.
I can ask geographical questions

Vocabulary	
Audit	An official inspection or examination of accounts or financial records to verify accuracy and compliance with regulations.
Biodegradable	Capable of being decomposed naturally by bacteria or other living organisms, thus avoiding pollution.
Carbon emissions	The release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, primarily from human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation.
Database	A structured set of data stored electronically in a computer system, organized for quick search and retrieval.
Durability	The ability of something to withstand wear, pressure, or damage over time, often related to the lifespan or longevity of a product or material.
Extracted	Removed or taken out, often referring to the process of obtaining a substance or resource from its natural source.
Innovative	Introducing new ideas, methods, or technologies, often resulting in improvements or advancements in various fields.
Microplastics	Tiny particles of plastic less than 5mm in size, often resulting from the breakdown of larger plastic items or products.
Pelletised	Processed or formed into small pellets or granules, often referring to materials such as plastics or wood for ease of handling or transport.
Putrid	Decomposed and emitting a foul odour, typically due to the presence of rotting organic matter.
Raw materials	Basic materials or substances used in the production of goods or products, typically obtained from natural resources.
Refinery	A facility or plant where crude oil or other raw materials are processed and refined into usable products such as gasoline, diesel, and various chemicals.

Economic Activity	Plastic Pollution Waste	Sustainable Development	Environmental Impact	Enquiry	Fieldwork
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