



St Ursula's Catholic Primary School

Science National Curriculum Targets 2020-21

Nursery	EYFS Learning Outcomes
Autumn Term 1	<p data-bbox="521 523 909 563"><u>Understanding The World</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 611 898 651">30 – 50 months (All year):</p> <ul data-bbox="573 703 2018 1018" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="573 703 2018 786">▪ Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.<li data-bbox="573 794 2018 877">▪ Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.<li data-bbox="573 885 1391 925">▪ Talks about why things happen and how things work.<li data-bbox="573 933 1648 973">▪ Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.<li data-bbox="573 981 1525 1018">▪ Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.
Autumn Term 2	
Spring Term 1	
Spring Term 2	
Summer Term 1	
Summer Term 2	

Reception	EYFS Learning Outcomes
Autumn Term 1	<p data-bbox="521 359 900 395"><u>Understanding The World</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 451 784 488">40 – 60+ months:</p> <ul data-bbox="571 499 1496 536" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="571 499 1496 536">▪ Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.
Autumn Term 2	
Spring Term 1	
Spring Term 2	<p data-bbox="521 683 775 719"><u>40 – 60+ months</u></p> <ul data-bbox="571 730 1496 767" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="571 730 1496 767">▪ Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change. <p data-bbox="521 823 813 860"><u>Early Learning Goal:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="571 871 2011 1136" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="571 871 2011 951">▪ Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. <li data-bbox="571 962 2011 1042">▪ They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. <li data-bbox="571 1053 2011 1136">▪ They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.
Summer Term 1	<p data-bbox="521 1152 804 1189"><u>Early Learning Goal</u></p> <ul data-bbox="571 1200 2011 1465" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="571 1200 2011 1279">▪ Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. <li data-bbox="571 1291 2011 1370">▪ They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. <li data-bbox="571 1382 2011 1465">▪ They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.
Summer Term 2	

Year 1	National Curriculum targets
Autumn Term 1	<p><u>Everyday Materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. ▪ Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. ▪ Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. ▪ Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.
Autumn Term 2	<p><u>Seasonal Changes: Autumn and Winter</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observe changes across the four seasons. ▪ Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
Spring Term 1	<p><u>Animals, Including Humans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. ▪ Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. ▪ Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets). ▪ Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
Spring Term 2	<p><u>Seasonal Changes: Spring and Summer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observe changes across the four seasons. ▪ Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
Summer Term 1	<p><u>Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. ▪ Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

Summer Term 2

Scientists and Inventors

Children will be studying the following units, as well as inventors and scientists linked to each topic:

Plants

- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.

Everyday Materials

- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Animals, Including Humans

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Throughout the year

Working Scientifically:

- Observing closely, using simple equipment.
- Performing simple tests.
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.
- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.
- Identifying and classifying.

Year 2	National Curriculum targets
Autumn Term 1	<p><u>Living Things and their Habitats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. ▪ Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. ▪ Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. ▪ Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.
Autumn Term 2	<p><u>Uses of Everyday Materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. ▪ Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
Spring Term 1	<p><u>The Environment</u></p> <p>Children complete a 6 week environment topic focused on the Eco-School programme. Work produced is used as evidence for the school's Green Flag renewal.</p>
Spring Term 2	<p><u>Animals, Including Humans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. ▪ Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). ▪ Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
Summer Term 1	<p><u>Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. ▪ Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

	<p><u>Uses of Everyday Materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
<p>Summer Term 2</p>	<p><u>Scientists and Inventors</u> Children will be studying the following units, as well as inventors and scientists linked to each topic:</p> <p><u>Living Things and their Habitats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. <p><u>Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. <p><u>Animals, Including Humans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. <p><u>Uses of Everyday Materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
<p>Throughout the year</p>	<p><u>Working Scientifically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways. Identifying and classifying. Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. Observing closely, using simple equipment. Performing simple tests.

Year 3	National Curriculum targets
Autumn Term 1	<p><u>Animals, Including Humans – The Human Body (Skeleton and Muscles)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. ▪ Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
Autumn Term 2	<p><u>Rocks and Soils</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. ▪ Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. ▪ Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
Spring Term 1	<p><u>Light and Dark</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. ▪ Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows changes. ▪ Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. ▪ Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. ▪ Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.
Spring Term 2	<p><u>Magnets and Forces</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compare how things move on different surfaces. ▪ Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. ▪ Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. ▪ Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. ▪ Describe magnets as having two poles.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.
<p>Summer Term 1</p>	<p><u>Plants – How Plants Grow</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. ▪ Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant. ▪ Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. ▪ Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
<p>Summer Term 2</p>	<p><u>Environmental Topic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children complete a 6 week environment topic focused on the Eco-School programme. Work produced is used as evidence for the school's Green Flag renewal.
<p>Throughout the year</p>	<p><u>Working Scientifically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. ▪ Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. ▪ Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. ▪ Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. ▪ Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. ▪ Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions. ▪ Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. ▪ Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Year 4	National Curriculum targets
Autumn Term 1	<p><u>Animals, Including Humans - The Human Body (Teeth and Digestion)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. ▪ Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. ▪ To construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.
Autumn Term 2	<p><u>States of Matter</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. ▪ Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C). ▪ Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.
Spring Term 1	<p><u>Sound</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. ▪ Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. ▪ Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. ▪ Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. ▪ Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.
Spring Term 2	<p><u>Electricity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify common appliances that run on electricity. ▪ Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. ▪ Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery. ▪ Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. ▪ Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

Summer Term 1

Living Things and their Habitats - Classification

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.
- Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Summer Term 2

Environmental Topic

Children complete a 6 week environment topic focused on the Eco-School programme. Work produced is used as evidence for the school's Green Flag renewal.

Throughout the year

Working Scientifically

- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
- Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
- Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Year 5	National Curriculum targets
Autumn Term 1	<p><u>Animals, Including Humans – The Human Body (The Heart, Lungs and other Major Organs)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. ▪ Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. ▪ Describe the effect that exercise has upon the heart and lungs. ▪ Identify how and why our bodies digest food.
Autumn Term 2	<p><u>Properties and Changes of Materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. ▪ Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. ▪ Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. ▪ Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. ▪ Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda. ▪ Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.
Spring Term 1	<p><u>Earth and Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system. ▪ Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. ▪ Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies. ▪ Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.
Spring Term 2	<p><u>Forces</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces. ▪ Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
<p style="text-align: center;">Summer Term 1</p>	<p><u>Living Things and their Habitats - Life Cycles of Animals and Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. ▪ Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
<p style="text-align: center;">Summer Term 2</p>	<p><u>Environmental Topic</u></p> <p>Children complete a 6 week environment topic focused on the Eco-School programme. Work produced is used as evidence for the school's Green Flag renewal.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Throughout the year</p>	<p><u>Working Scientifically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. ▪ Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. ▪ Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. ▪ Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. ▪ Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations. ▪ Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Year 6	National Curriculum targets
Autumn Term 1	<p data-bbox="521 172 1912 256"><u>Animal, Including Humans – The Human Body (Keeping Healthy: Dangers of Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking)</u></p> <ul data-bbox="573 268 1924 392" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="573 268 1924 304">▪ Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. <li data-bbox="573 312 1924 392">▪ Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.
Autumn Term 2	<p data-bbox="521 408 896 448"><u>Evolution and Inheritance</u></p> <ul data-bbox="573 459 2002 722" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="573 459 2002 544">▪ Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. <li data-bbox="573 552 2002 636">▪ Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. <li data-bbox="573 644 2002 722">▪ Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.
Spring Term 1	<p data-bbox="521 738 600 778"><u>Light</u></p> <ul data-bbox="573 790 1991 1099" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="573 790 1391 826">▪ Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines. <li data-bbox="573 834 1991 919">▪ Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. <li data-bbox="573 927 1991 1011">▪ Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes. <li data-bbox="573 1019 1991 1099">▪ Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.
Spring Term 2	<p data-bbox="521 1117 663 1157"><u>Electricity</u></p> <ul data-bbox="573 1168 1991 1385" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="573 1168 1991 1252">▪ Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. <li data-bbox="573 1260 1991 1345">▪ Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. <li data-bbox="573 1353 1666 1385">▪ Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

<p>Summer Term 1</p>	<p><u>Living Things and their Habitats – Micro-organisms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals. ▪ Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
<p>Summer Term 2</p>	<p><u>Environmental Topic</u></p> <p>Children complete a 6 week environment topic focused on the Eco-School programme. Work produced is used as evidence for the school's Green Flag renewal.</p>
<p>Throughout the year</p>	<p><u>Working Scientifically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. ▪ Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate. ▪ Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. ▪ Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. ▪ Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations. ▪ Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.