2025-2026 BEDs Science Curriculum Overview

	Term One	Term Two	Term Three	Term Four	Term Five	Term Six
FS EYFS Understanding the World	**Marvellous me** *What can my body do?* *Exploring our senses, organs and bones. How our bodies are similar and different. *Changes in Autumn – autumn colours, weather, hibernation and what happens during harvest?	**All around the world** *It is dark at night (SK)* *Clocks changing, observing the changes between day and night. *How can we stay safe at night? Bright clothes, torches. *Animals that sleep through the winter. *Investigating temperatures - Melting ice/chocolate	**How things have changed** *Recycling can be used to make models. (SK)* *Recognising and grouping different materials. Recycling materials to make…. sharing examples, pupils investigate how to reuse and recycle hands on. *What is plastic pollution and its impact on our planet? *Experiment – floating and sinking, making kites	**All creatures great and small** *Plants grow in soil. (SK)* *Changes in Spring – plants, animals, weather. *Lifecycles frogs and butterflies. Do we have a lifecycle? Creating a pond, minibeast hunts *Sorting animals – carnivores, herbivores, types of animals. *How do animals survive? David Attenborough	**Once upon a time** *Experiment - Growing beanstalks, what's does my beanstalk need to grow? *Investigating – making a strong and stable bridge. *Building materials – creating a house/home.	**Journeys** *Robots can be controlled. (SK)* *Trains used to be run on steam. (SK)* *Exploring and investigating different ways to travel. *Understanding speed and distance. *Programming ICT toys to move forwards, backwards, left and right. *How wheels move. How do wings fly? *Space - understanding gravity
Y1	**Seasonal Changes** *Four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter. *Autumn weather is getting colder and leaves are changing colour and falling off trees. *Winter weather is much colder and sometimes freezing. There is ice and frost on the ground. Many trees have bare branches. *Spring is the season of growth; spring has lots of showers to help with growth. *More hours of daylight in the summer and less in the winter.	**Animals including Humans** *Senses are how we experience the world around us: sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. *Taste buds allow us to taste sweet, salty, sour and bitter. *Our sense of smell helps us to detect odours. *Animals belong to 5 main groups: fish, amphibian, reptile, bird or mammal. *Carnivores eat meat.	**Animals including Humans** *Omnivores eat plants and animals. *Amphibians live on land and water and lay many eggs. They are cold-blooded and have webbed feet. *Reptiles are cold blooded with skin or scales. *Fish have gills, scales, fins and are cold blooded. *Insects are small animals with a body divided into three parts, six legs and usually two wings.	**Materials** *Materials can be man-made: plastic, glass, metal. *Materials can be found naturally: wood, water, rock. *Materials can have more than one property. *Some materials are more absorbent than others. *Some materials are opaquer than others.	**Materials** *Some fabrics can be stretched more than others. *Some materials are waterproof and others are not waterproof. *Materials can either float or sink. *Magnetic materials can be pulled towards or pushed away by a magnet.	**Plants** *A tree's structure includes the roots, trunk, branches and leaves. *Main parts of a plant are roots, stem, leaves and flowers. *Common plants outside are poppy, daisy, snowdrop, primrose and dandelion. *Common leaves in the UK are oak, beech, rowan and birch. *Deciduous trees shed their leaves every year in Autumn.
Y2	**Living Things and their Habitats** *Things can be alive, dead or have never been alive. *Plants and animals live in habitats to which they are suited. *Habitats provide things animals and plants need to survive: food, water and shelter. *Food chain shows how living things get their food.	**Materials** *Objects are made from different materials. *Materials can be used for more than one thing. *Shapes of objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. *Different materials can be used for the same thing. *John Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre.	**Animals including humans** *Humans are born as a baby and grow into an adult. *Animals grow into adult animals. *Insect's life cycle has four stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. *Animals need water, food, air and shelter to survive. *Basic needs of animals (including humans) are water, food and air.	**Animals including humans** *Heart is a muscle *There are 5 main food groups *Germs (bacteria) can be spread through air, on surfaces and via contact. *Microbes are tiny living things that are all around un but can't be seen by the naked eye. *We can be healthy by taking care of our body and environment.	**Plants** *Main parts of a plant help it to grow and survive. *Life cycle of a plant is from seed to adult plant. *Seeds come in all shapes and sizes. *Different plants and seeds can be found in different natural environment. *A plant needs water, light, the right temperature, air and time to grow.	**Plants** *Seeds and bulbs need water to grow but most do not need light. *Seeds and bulbs have a store of food inside them. *As seeds and bulbs grow, they change *Plants are able to grow in different climates: cold, hot, wet. *There are sycamore, ash and birch trees in the school grounds.

Y3	**Rocks** *There are 3 main types of rock: igneous, Sedimentary and metamorphic. *Anthropic rock is made or modified by humans. *Some rocks are durable, resistant to being broken down or worn away by weather. *Fossils are formed when the remains of plants and animals are preserved in rock. *Soil is made up of tiny pieces of rock, dead plants and animals, air and water.	**Light** *Light is needed to see things and that dark is the absence of light. *Light is reflected or bounces off a surface. *We need to protect our eyes from the sun. *Shadows are formed when an object blocks light from a light source. *Shape of a shadow is the same shape as the object blocking the light.	**Forces and Magnets** *A force is a push or pull that acts on an object causing it to move, stop, speed up, slow down or change direction. *Magnetic force can act without direct contact. *Not all magnets are magnetic. *Magnets have North Poles and South Poles. *Magnets can have different strengths.	**Animals including humans** *Skeleton supports the body, protects organs and enables movement. *Muscles and bones are part of the musculoskeletal system *A hand has 27 bones. *A hand has carpel bones, metacarpals and phalanges. *Endoskeleton is a skeleton that is inside the body of an animal. *Exoskeleton is a hard, protective outer covering that some animals have instead of an internal skeleton.	**Animals including humans** *Our body protects our organs as well as our skeletons. *Muscles are attached to the skeleton to help us move. *Humans need a balanced diet to stay healthy. *Some foods have more nutritional value than others. *A healthy balanced meal contains foods from all the food groups.	**Plants** *Each part of a plant has a job to do – there is a relationship between structure and function. *Plants can make their own food. *Water is transported through a flower. *Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the male part of the plant to the female part. *Seeds can be dispersed in different ways.
Y4	**Animals including Humans** *The digestive system is the body's way of breaking down food into nutrients the body can use. *There are 4 different types of teeth. Animals have different types of teeth adapted to their diet. *Living things depend on each other for food – energy flows from one organism to another. *Producers, predators and prey are all parts of a food chain.	**Sound** *Sounds are made when objects vibrate. *Vibrations are from sounds travelling through a medium to the ear. *Smaller, shorter, thinner, tighter and denser objects make more high pitched sounds. *Larger, longer, thicker, looser and less-dense objects make more low pitched sounds. *Sound waves spread out from a source in all directions. *The bigger the vibration the louder the sound is.	**States of Matter** *The three stats of matter are solids, liquids and gases. *Solids have a fixed shape. Liquids have a fixed volume. *Gases have neither a fixed shape or volume. *Particles move when in different states. *Temperature affects the rate of evaporation. *Water cycle is the continuous movement of water.	**Electricity** *Electrical appliances are powered by mains or batteries. *Circuit must be complete for it to work. *Metals are good conductors. *A switch can be used to control a circuit. *A circuit contains different components.	**Smashing Stereotypes in Science** *Scientists are diverse people who come from a diverse range of backgrounds. *Morgan patented his three-light traffic system. *Kwolek, invented the material, Kevlar. *Stephen Hawking developed theories about black holes and helped millions of people to understand difficult scientific concepts. *Sindi created devices to diagnose disease.	**Living Things and their Habitats** *Animals and plants can be classified in different ways. *Classification keys can be used to Identify and group living things. *Living things have key features that help identify them. *The local habitat changes over the year. *Some animals are endangered due to the impact of humans on their environment.
Y5	**Forces** *Gravity is a type of force. *Gravitational pull on the moon is different to that on Earth. *Air and water resistance are types of friction that slow down moving objects. *Friction can cause objects to slow down and stop, it can also generate heat. *Some mechanisms allow a smaller force to have a great effect.	**Properties of Materials** *Materials can be separated by evaporation, filtering or sieving. *Materials can dissolve in a liquid to make a solution. *Materials from solutions can be recovered through evaporation, filtering or sieving. *Irreversible change can't be undone or reversed to its original state. *Materials can be identified based on their physical properties.	**Space** *Eight planets orbit the sun. *Earth moves in two ways, through rotation and revolution. *Moon orbits the earth in an elliptical path. *Earth is rotating on its own axis – once every 24 hours. *Meteorites create craters on the moon.	**Living Things and their Habitats** *An amphibian life cycle involves four main stages. *Insects can undergo a complete metamorphosis or an incomplete metamorphosis. *Reproduction is the process of living things creating new individuals. *Fertilization happens when pollen reaches the stigma, travelling down the style to the ovary. *Gestation period is the time it takes for a mammal to develop inside a mother's body.	**Animals including Humans** *Bigger animals tend to have longer gestation periods. *Foetus development is monitored to detect abnormal growth and potential diseases or defects. *Stages of human development are infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood. *Puberty is when a child's body begins to develop and change as they become an adult. *Mental health can be looked after by: eating well, drinking water, talking to people and sleeping well.	**Super Scientists** *Newton discovered gravity, calculus and the three laws of motion. *Galileo Galilei investigated pendulums using them in clocks to measure time. *Jane Goodall was an English conservationist who studied chimpanzees. *Tim Peake was the first official ESA British astronaut to walk in space. *Helen Sharman was the first British person in Space and to visit the Mir Space station.

	Animals including Humans	Evolution and Inheritance	Electricity	Light	Living Things and their Habitats	Super Scientists
Y6	*Circulatory system transports oxygen, nutrients and water to the rest of the body. *Veins and arteries transport blood around the body. *Blood is made up of white blood cells, red blood cells, plasma and platelets. *Fatty rich foods can clog arteries and veins, preventing blood from delivering what is needed. *Smoking can adversely affect our heart and circulatory system.	*Fossils tell us about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago. *Offspring can vary from each other and are not identical to their parents. *Variation in offspring over time can make animals and plants more or less able to survive in particular environments. *If an environment changes, living things that are best suited survive and reproduce. These characteristics are passed onto their offspring. *Over time, a species will change or a new species may be created.	*A circuit should include a power source, conductors and a load. *In a series circuit its more difficult for current to flow through component. *Anodes and cathodes support electrical conduction. *Voltage is a measure of the 'push' that drives electric current around a circuit. *Brightness of a bulb is affected by the voltage of the power source.	*Light travels in straight lines from sources. *Light hitting an object, is reflected and enters our eye. *Human eyes have different parts that work together to enable vision. *Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. *We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then our eyes.	*Vertebrates are classified as mammals, fish, reptiles, birds and amphibians *Minibeast are small creatures without backbones who play a vital role in the ecosystem. *The Seven Level of Linnaeus' System was created by Carl Linnaeus. *Animals adapt to their environment through physical and behavioural changes. *Species are groups of living things that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring.	*Carl Linnaeus was a botanist who first classified living things into two main kingdoms: plants and animals. *Aristotle was the first person to try and classify living things into groups. *Libbie Hyman was a zoologist who worked on the classification of invertebrates. *Charles Darwin was a naturalist, geologist and biologist who contributed to the science of evolution. *Mary Leakey was a paleoanthropologist who develop a system to classify stone tools found at Olduvai.