



Science Curriculum Coverage and Progression 2026-2027

EYFS The Natural World

EYFS	Autumn 1 Unit	Autumn 2 Unit	Spring 1 Unit	Spring 2 Unit	Summer 1 Unit	Summer 2 Unit
Early Learning Goal / Unit	2 Weeks CI (Part Time) Myself Family & Friends People Who Help Us Autumn	Bonfire Night and Fireworks Diwali (12 th Nov.) Winter Cultural Week (12 th Dec) (Spain) Christmas	Superheroes Science Week 16 th Jan Chinese New Year (22nd Feb) Spring	Room on the broom The Gruffalo Easter 2nd March World Book Day 31 st March Art Day	Jack and the Beanstalk The Gingerbread Man The Three Little Pigs Barleylands Trip TBA	Minibeasts Pirates and Mermaids Dinosaurs Year One
<u>The Natural World</u>						
Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.						
Knows some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.						
Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.						



KS1 Science Curriculum Coverage and Progression 2026-2027

Year 1	Autumn 1 Unit Animals inc human	Autumn 2 Unit seasonal change	Spring 1 Unit Materials	Spring 2 Unit Light & season	Summer 1 Unit Animals	Summer 2 Unit plants
National Curriculum Objectives / Unit						
▪ asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways						
▪ observing closely, using simple equipment						
▪ performing simple tests						
▪ identifying and classifying						
▪ using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions						
• gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.						
• 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						

• 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						
• 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						
• observe changes across the 4 seasons						
• observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies						
• Introduction to light and dark - relate to seasons -						

Year 2	Autumn 1 Unit Forces	Autumn 2 Unit Animals inc human	Spring 1 Unit Materials	Spring 2 Unit Living things Habitats	Summer 1 Unit Plants	Summer 2 Unit Animals inc humans SRE
National Curriculum Objectives / Unit						
• asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways						
• observing closely, using simple equipment						
• performing simple tests						
• identifying and classifying						
• using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions						
• gathering and recording data to help in answering questions						
• 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						
• 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						
• 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						
• 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						
•						

LKS2 Science Curriculum Coverage and Progression 2026-2027

Year 3	Autumn 1 Unit Animals inc humans	Autumn 2 Unit Light	Spring 1 Unit Forces and magnets	Spring 2 Unit Electricity	Summer 1 Unit Rocks	Summer 2 Unit Plants
National Curriculum Objectives / Unit						
asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them						
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.						
▪ 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.						
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.						
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.						

▪ recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light						
▪ 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 an opaque object						
• find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.						
▪ 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						
• predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.						

Year 4	Autumn 1 Unit Electricity	Autumn 2 Unit Sound	Spring 1 Unit states of matter	Spring 2 Unit animals inc human teeth and digestion Split unit	Summer 1 Unit Food chains	Summer 2 Unit Living things Habitats classification keys
National Curriculum Objectives / Unit						
asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them						
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.						
▪ 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.						
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						
construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.						
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.						
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.						

▪ 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.						



UKS2 Science Curriculum Coverage and Progression 2025-2026

Year 5	Autumn 1 Unit Forces	Autumn 2 Unit Sun, Earth and Moon	Spring 1 * Unit Properties of materials SLG Split unit over 5 and 6	Spring 2 Unit Light	Summer 1 Unit All Living Things	Summer 2 Unit Animals inc human
National Curriculum Objectives / Unit						
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.						
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.						
describe the changes as humans develop to old age.						
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						
give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular						

uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic						
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.						
explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object						
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.						
recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines						

▪ 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						
▪ 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						
• use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.						

Year 6	Autumn 1 Unit Inheritance and evolution	Autumn 2 Unit Inheritance and evolution	Spring 1 * Unit Human Body SRE	Spring 2 Unit Electricity	Summer 1 Unit Materials changes irreversible and reversible Split unit over 5 and 6	Summer 2 Unit Circulatory and digestive system
National Curriculum Objectives / Unit						
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						
Use knowledge of solids liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated including filtering, sieving and evaporating						
know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution						
demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes						
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.						

identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.						
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.						
identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood						
recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function						
describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.						
recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago						

▪ recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents						
• identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.						
▪ associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit						
▪ 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						
• use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.						
▪ recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines						
▪ 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						

▪ 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						
• use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.						