Relationships and Sex Education in Science

Year Group Overview

The table below outlines the coverage of RSE elements within the Science curriculum for each year group. Although, EYFS does not have a specific Science curriculum, RSE objectives will be taught through the Early Years Statutory Framework and will include teaching around personal, social, emotional development, understanding the world, communication and language and physical development.

Year Group	RSE in Science
EYFS	• Know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families • Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes
Year 1	• Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants (explore and answer questions about plants growing in their habitat. Observe the growth of flowers) • Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body (including head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears eyes, hair, mouth, teeth)
Year 2	• Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults (introduction to the process of reproduction and growth in animals e.g. egg, chick, chicken, not how reproduction occurs)
Year 3	• Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal (focus on the role of the flower for reproduction)
Year 4	• Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways (including flowering plants and non-flowering plants)
Year 5	• Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird (including the sexual reproduction in animals not humans) • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals (including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants) • Describe the changes as humans develop to old age (including the changes experienced during puberty)
Year 6	• Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents (introducing the idea that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring)