

Key Vocabulary

Sun	A huge star that Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit around.
star	A giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity.
moon	A natural satellite which orbits Earth or other planets .
planet	A large object, round or nearly round, that orbits a star .
sphere	A round 3D shape in the shape of a ball.
spherical bodies	Astronomical objects shapes like spheres .
satellite	Any object or body in space that orbits something else, for example: the Moon is a satellite of Earth.

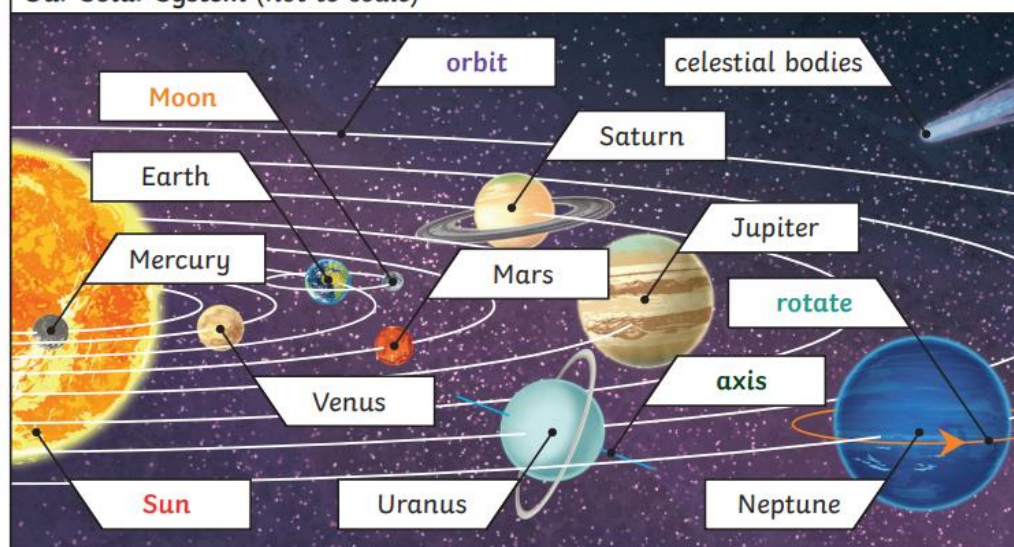
Pluto used to be considered a **planet** but was reclassified as a dwarf **planet** in 2006.



Key Knowledge

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky **planets**. They are mostly made up of metal and rock. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are mostly made up of gases (helium and hydrogen) although they do have cores made up of rock and metal.

Our Solar System (not to scale)



The **Moon** **orbits** Earth in an oval-shaped path while spinning on its **axis**. At various times in a month, the **Moon** appears to be different shapes. This is because as the **Moon** **rotates** round Earth, the **Sun** lights up different parts of it.

Disciplinary Skills

Maths: Measures: To know how to estimate, compare and calculate different measures

Maths: Statistics: To know how to interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs

Observing Patterns: To know how to make systematic and careful observations.

Control of Variables: With support, to know how to set up comparative and fair tests. To begin to know how to explain which variables need to be controlled.

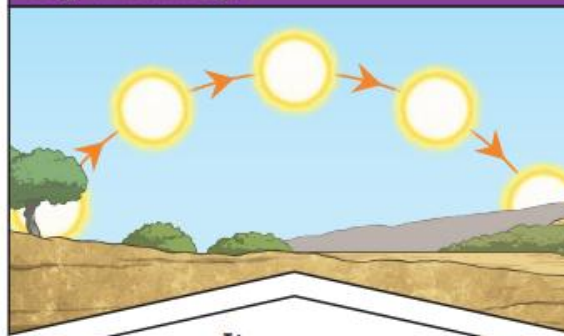
Researching (Using secondary sources): To know which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact.

Drawing Conclusions: To know how to use their results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests with support.

Key Vocabulary

orbit	To move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object.
rotate	To spin. E.g. Earth rotates on its own axis .
axis	An imaginary line that a body rotates around. E.g. Earth's axis (imaginary line) runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.
geocentric model	A belief people used to have that other planets and the Sun orbited around Earth.
heliocentric model	The structure of the Solar System where the planets orbit around the Sun .
astronomer	Someone who studies or is an expert in astronomy (space science).

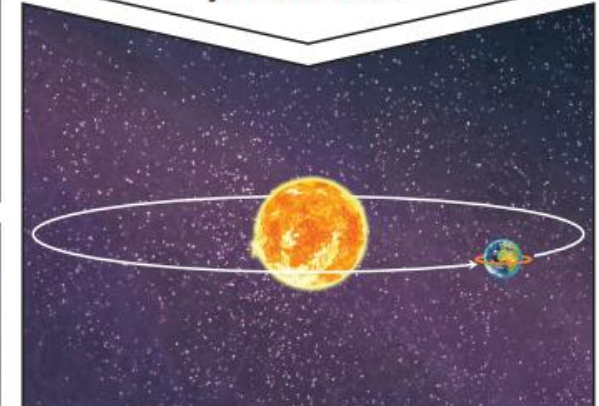
Key Knowledge



It appears to us that the **Sun** moves across the sky during the day but the **Sun** does not move at all. It seems to us that the **Sun** moves because of the movements of Earth.

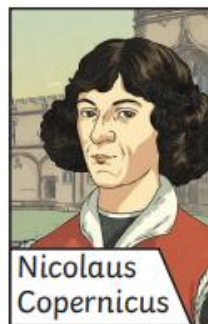
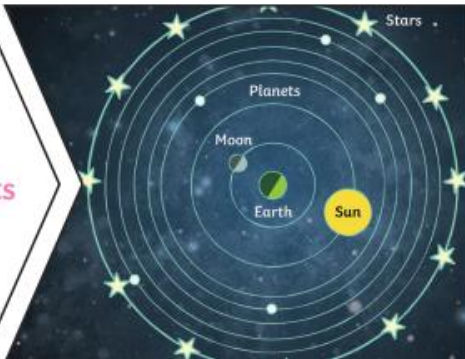


Earth **rotates** (spins) on its **axis**. It does a full **rotation** once in every 24 hours. At the same time that Earth is **rotating**, it is also **orbiting** (revolving) around the **Sun**. It takes a little more than 365 days to **orbit** the **Sun**. Daytime occurs when the side of Earth is facing towards the **Sun**. Night occurs when the side of Earth is facing away from the **Sun**.



Geocentric model

Years ago people believed that **planets** moved around the Earth.



Nicolaus Copernicus

The work and ideas of many **astronomers** (such as Copernicus and Kepler) combined over many years before the idea of the **heliocentric model** was developed. Galileo's work on gravity allowed **astronomers** to understand how **planets** stayed in **orbit**.

