



Science- Earth and Space (Year Five focus).

We will be learning about the Sun and Earth, with a focus on understanding day and night. We will explore the Sun being a star at the centre of our solar system and that it has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (Pluto was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' in 2006). We will investigate a moon as a celestial body that orbits a planet (Earth has one moon; Jupiter has four large moons and numerous smaller ones).



Key Vocabulary to recap	
Sun:	The star at the centre of our Solar System.
Planet:	A celestial body that orbits a star, is round and has cleared smaller objects away from its orbit.
New Key Vocabulary	
Solar System:	A series of planets which orbit a star.
Star:	An astronomical body that produces its own energy.
Rotate	To turn or spin.
Satellite	A smaller body that revolves around a planet.
Centric:	Situated at the centre.

Working Scientifically

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

identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Key reading:



Sticky Knowledge

The sun is a star at the centre of our solar system.

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are the eight planets in our solar system.

A moon is a natural satellite that orbits a planet.

The moon's gravity influences tides.

The Earth completes a rotation or spin on its axis from west to east every 24 hours.

Key Skills

To describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system.

To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.

To describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies.

To use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.

