Topic: Earth & Space	Strand: Physics	Year 5

Working Scientifically					
Plan different types of enquiry	Take measurements with	Record results using diagrams	Use test results to make	Report and present findings	I
to answer questions	increasing <b>accuracy</b>	and tables	further predictions		SI

## What I should already know

- There are four seasons in the year (autumn, winter, spring, summer)
- Shadows are formed when objects block light ٠ from passing through it
- Earth is the planet we live on •

Key Vocabulary		
asteroid	Rocks that <b>orbit</b> the sun	
atmosphere	Layer of gas that surrounds the <b>Earth</b>	
axis	An imaginary line through the middle of the <b>Earth</b>	
comet	Object that <b>orbits</b> the <b>sun</b> . Usually they are made up of dust or ice	
Earth	Planet on which we live	
galaxy	Group of <b>stars</b> , <b>planets</b> , clouds of gas and dust particles. Our <b>galaxy</b> is called the Milky Way	
gravity	Force that pulls objects towards <b>Earth</b> . On a rollercoaster, pulls the carriage faster on the downhill slopes and slows it down on the uphill parts of the ride	
leap year	A year on <b>Earth</b> usually has $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days however, every four years we have a <b>leap year</b> with 366 days. The extra day is 29 <sup>th</sup> February	
meteor	Also known as shooting stars. A flash of light we see when space debris burns as it passes through <b>Earth's</b> atmosphere	
meteorite	Rock or chunk of metal that falls to <b>Earth</b> from space. Most <b>meteorites</b> burn up passing through <b>Earth's</b> atmosphere	

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moon	Rock object which <b>orbits</b> the <b>Earth</b> . It is a
	natural satellite and reflects the light of the
	sun
orbit	Curved path that a star, moon or planet takes in space. The <b>Earth orbits</b> the <b>sun</b> .
planet	Large natural object that orbits a star. There
nanei	are eight planets in our <b>solar system</b> which
	orbit the sun - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars,
	Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus & Neptune
rotates	To turn on an <b>axis</b>
shadow	A <b>dark</b> shape on a surface when something
	stands between the light and the surface
Solar system	The sun and all the planets that orbit the
	sun
space	Area that contains all <b>planets</b> , <b>stars</b> and
•	living things. Outer space goes beyond the
	universe
spherical	Round object shaped like a ball. The Earth is
	shaped like a <b>sphere</b>
star	Large glowing balls of burning gas. The star
	in our solar system and the closest one to
	Earth is the sun
time zone	An area on <b>Earth</b> with a specific time.
	Different areas on <b>Earth</b> have different
	time zones and are ahead of, or behind
	Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Time zones
	exist because the <b>Earth</b> is round.
iniverse	All of space, <b>planets</b> , <b>stars</b> and living things
	that exist

### Useful links

http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/moon/facts.htm https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/zd3fb9g http://www.planetsforkids.org/planet-earth.html https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/menu/earth/

## What I will know by the end of the unit w the **planets** | The **sun** is a large **star** at the

n our <b>Solar</b> ystem orbit he sun and why his causes day night on Earth	centre of our <b>So</b> 8 planets in our (Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, U Pluto is a dwarf <b>p</b> First four planet Four outer <b>plane</b> are made of gas All <b>planets</b> in our path. <b>Earth</b> tak
	of Earth have do
low the <b>moon</b> rbits the Earth	As Earth rotate
	completes a cycle As the <b>moon orb</b> The <b>moon</b> doesn' the position of t
he <b>sun, Earth</b> nd <b>moon</b> are <b>pherical</b> shapes	Ancient Greeks Photographic & v the <b>sun</b> and <b>moor</b>

# Investigate at home..

How does the length of a day differ at different places on Earth? How does the shape of the moon change over the month? Make a sundial to observe how shadows change throughout the day Research how the views of scientists about Earth have changed over the years.

Identify scientific evidence used to support or refute arguments

olar system Solar system -Earth, Mars,

Uranus & Neptune. planet)



ts closest to the **sun** are smaller and rocky. ts further from the sun are much larger and (Jupiter & Saturn) or ice (Uranus & Neptune) r Solar system travel round the sun in a fixed kes 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  days (a year) to complete its **orbit** of the **sun** 



Although the sun appears to move across the sky, it is the **Earth** that rotates on its axis

Because of the **rotation**, different parts aylight at different times. This is why we have

# s, shadows that are formed change in size



The moon orbits the Earth It takes approximately 28 days to orbit the Earth.

Whilst orbiting the Earth, the moon

le of phases. This is called a lunar month oits Earth, it also rotates on its own axis

't change shape, it just appears to because of he **sun** 

discovered that **Earth** was spherical video evidence from **space** shows that **Earth**, n are spheres