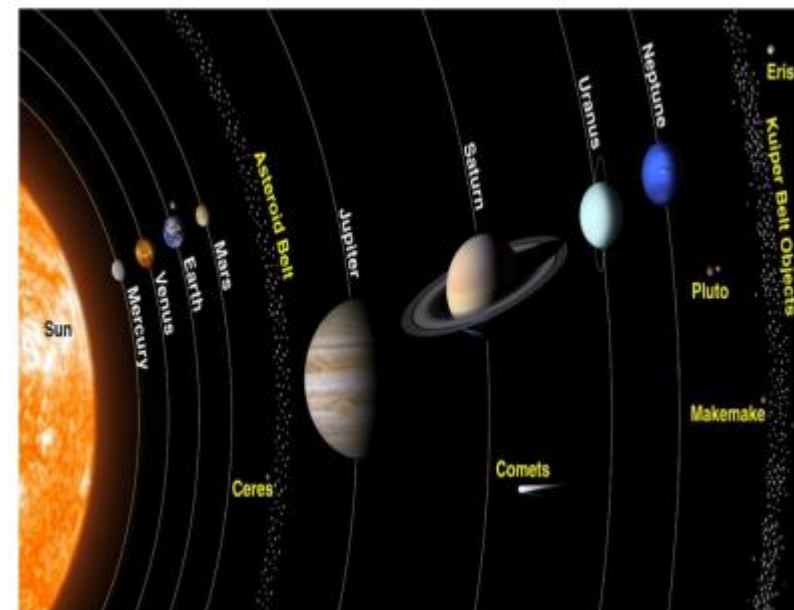


Science Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – Earth and Space



Key vocabulary	
Celestial	Positioned in or relating to the sky, or outer space as observed in astronomy
Geocentric	Where people believed the earth was at the centre of the solar system
Galaxy	An extremely large group of stars and planets held together by gravity
Gravity	The force that attracts an object towards a larger object
Heliocentric	Representing the sun as the centre of the solar system, the modern view of the solar system
Moon	A natural satellite of any planet
Orbit	The curved path of a planet around the sun due to the attraction of gravity
Planet	A celestial body moving in orbit round a star
Solar system	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun
Star	A burning mass of gas that makes heat and light energy
Universe	All of space and everything in it (stars, planets and galaxies)

In medieval times it was believed that the **Earth** was **flat**; now we know it is approximately **spherical**. **Aristotle** believed that the Earth was at the centre of the solar system in what is called the **geocentric** model. **Galileo** believed that the Sun was at the centre of the universe in what is called the **heliocentric** model.

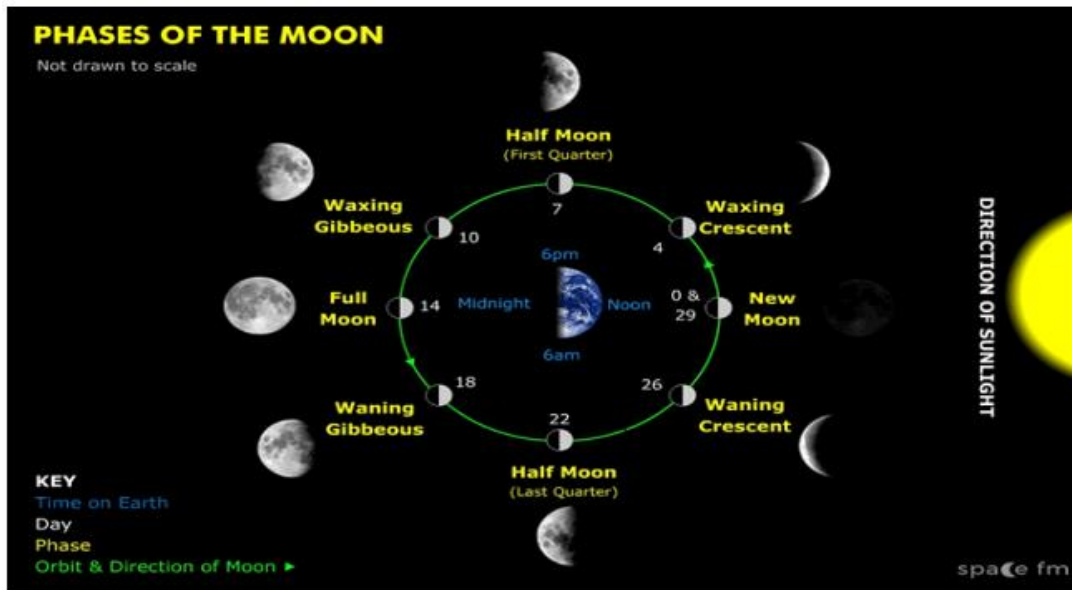


In space, planet **Earth** - the planet inhabited by humans - alongside other planets, stars, moons, asteroids and other objects form our **Solar System**.

Inside the Solar System, Earth and seven other planets **orbit** the **Sun** due to its **gravitational pull**. The sun is the biggest star in our Solar System. As Earth orbits the Sun, the Moon also orbits Earth.

It takes Earth **362.25 days** to complete its orbit around the Sun, therefore every four years we have an extra day in February, we call this a **leap year**.

As the Earth orbits the Sun, it **rotates**. The half of the Earth facing the Sun will experience **day** whilst the part facing away will experience **night**. The sun does not move, but it is the Earth's movement that makes the Sun appear to rise in the morning from the east and set in the evening in the west.

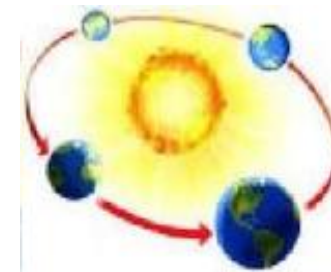


The **Moon** takes **28 days** to orbit the Earth. We call this the **lunar month**. The Moon is not a light source and simply **reflects** the light from the Sun. The Moon also does not change shape, instead we see different amounts of the Moon's surface depending on its position in relation to the Earth and Sun. These changes in the amount we can see are called the **phases of the Moon**.

During each **lunar month**, the Moon starts off unilluminated, this is called a **New Moon**. As more of the Moon becomes illuminated, it becomes a **Full Moon** and then back to unilluminated again. This process is continuous. **Waxing** occurs after a New Moon and before a Full Moon as more of the Moon illuminates. **Waning** occurs after a Full Moon and before a New Moon as less of the Moon is illuminated.

Assessment

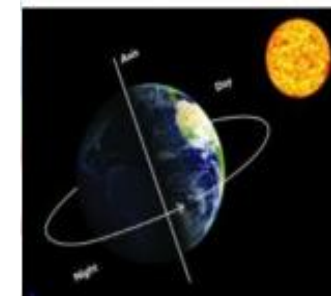
- To investigate how the Sun and the planets make up our solar system
- To describe the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun in the solar system
- To describe the movement of other planets relative to the Sun in the solar system
- To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth
- To observe and describe the phases of the Moon
- To understand that the Sun, Earth and Moon are approximately spherical bodies
- To use the idea of Earth's rotation to explain day and night
- To use the idea of Earth's rotation to explain the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky



The Earth orbiting the Sun, which takes one year.



The Moon orbiting the Earth, which takes about 28 days.



The Earth spinning on its axis, which takes 24 hours.