

Earth and Space

What you've learnt already

- That day lengths change during the seasons (Y1)
- That the sun and stars are light sources, but the moon is a reflector (Y3)
- How shadows are formed and changed (Y3)

Choices

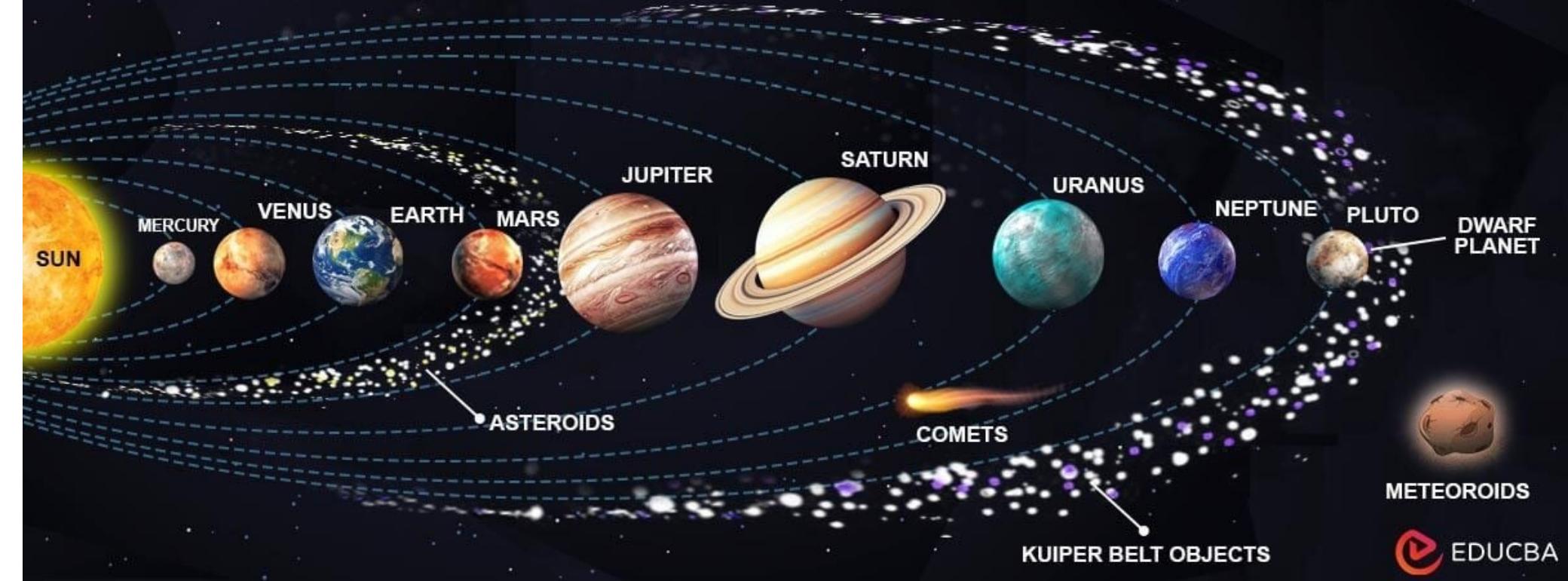
- Pupils to be given chance to use own observational methods to record findings
- Suggest changes to investigations and pattern-seeking in data sets

Key Vocabulary

Axis	An imaginary line that a planet/moon rotates around
Dawn	When light first appears in the sky before sunrise
Dusk	The time after sunset where there is still some light in the sky
Horizon	Where land and sky appear to meet
Moon	A natural satellite that orbits a planet
Orbit	To move in a regular path around another object (verb) The path taken when orbiting (noun)
Planet	A near-spherical body which orbits a star
Rotate	To spin or turn in a circle around an axis
Solar system	Collective term for the sun, the planets that orbit it, and any moons

Diagrams

COMPONENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM



METEOROIDS
EDUCBA

Lesson Sequence

L1	What's in space?
L2	How do the planets move?
L3	How does the position of the sun change in the sky?
L4	What causes day and night?
L5	How does the moon move?
L6	What patterns can we find in data about the planets?

Key Knowledge

- The main bodies that are found in space are the Sun, Moon, Earth and planets.
- They are all spherical.
- The Earth and the other planets all orbit the Sun.
- The time it takes to complete one orbit is called a year.
- The other planets of our solar system also orbit the Sun at different distances and taking different times to complete one orbit.
- The Sun appears to move east to west in an arc across the sky from sunrise to sunset.
- Changes in shadows during the day can be explained by the changes in the position of the Sun.
- The Earth rotates on its axis and this causes day and night, the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky and changes in shadows.
- The Moon orbits the Earth every 28 days and rotates on its axis.