

St Peter's CE Primary School

Summer 2- Space Topic Overview

Unit Overview:

This topic fills the National Curriculum requirement to learn about space including describing the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system. Describing the movement of the moon relative to the Earth. Describing the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies and that Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006. Using the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. Introducing pupils to a model of the sun and the rotating planets. They should understand that the moon is a celestial body that orbits a planet. Earth has 1 moon; Jupiter has 4 large moons and numerous smaller ones. Pupils should be warned that it's not safe to look directly at the sun even when wearing dark glasses. Pupils understand how the model of our solar system has changed over time; how the geocentric model gave way to the heliocentric model. Pupils should study scientists such as, Ptolemy, Alhazen and Copernicus. Working scientifically can include comparing time of day in different places on Earth, creating simple models of the solar system, constructing simple shadow clocks and sundials, calibrated to show midday and the start and end of the school day; finding out why some people think that structures such as Stonehenge might have been used as astronomical clocks.

Working Scientifically

Alongside electricity and throughout the year, pupils will continue to work scientifically in LKS2 by:

- asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.
- setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

UKS2 by:

- 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 graphs.
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Key Questions:

LKS2

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

- 1. What is the key vocabulary associated with space?
- 2. Why are the Sun, Earth and Moon described as spherical bodies?
- 3. How do the planets, including the Earth, move around the sun in our solar system?
- 4. How does the moon move relative to the Earth?
- 5. Why do we have night and day?
- 6. Why do shadows change?

UKS2

- 1. What is the key vocabulary associated with space?
- 2. What is the force of gravity?
- 3. Why do objects fall to Earth?
- 4. Why do we need light in order to see things?
- 5. What is darkness?

Objectives covered in this unit: Science LKS2 describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar

system describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth

describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies

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

Investigation

How does the angle of the torch affect the shape of the shadow? Light and shadow experiment.

UKS2

explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object

recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light

Investigation

Do heavy objects fall faster? Do larger objects fall faster? Gravity experiment

Geography	N/A
History	N/A
Art	N/A
DT	N/A

Space Key Knowledge

LKS2	Study the solar system, name the planets in order of distance from the sun.				
Why are the Sun,	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zdrrd2p/articles/ztsqj6f				
Earth and Moon	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkbbkgt				
described as					
spherical bodies?	Use this rhyme to help order the planets: My very easy method just speeds up nothing				
	(Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune- Pluto				
	Describe the sun as a star and mention how it is dangerous to look directly at the sun.				
How do the planets,					
including the Earth,	Look at the Milky Way Solar System				
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8aBZZnv6y8 (solar system clip)				

move around the sun					
in our solar system?	Describe the movement of the Earth around the sun.				
	Earth's orbit of the Sun - KS2 Science - BBC Bitesize				
	and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system. Describing the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies as part of this lesson.				
	Pupils need to know that 1 year on Earth is one time around the sun and that there are 365 days in one of our years.				
	Pupils can then compare other planets with Earth to find out how long it takes each planet to travel around the sun. Mars: 687 days is one year				
	 Think about: Does every planet have 365 days in a year? Pupils can compare Earth's rotation and the rotation of Mars. Everything in the Solar System revolves around the Sun. The Sun is a star - a massive ball of hot gas that gives off light and heat. There are eight planets that orbit around the Sun. The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury, and the farthest away is Neptune. The biggest planet is Jupiter, and the smallest planet is Mercury. The Earth is the only planet that we know has creatures living on it. The Earth rotates as it orbits the Sun. It takes one day to complete a rotation. It takes 365 days for the Earth to complete one circuit around the Sun. We call this a year. The Sun is just one of hundreds of billions of stars in the galaxy that we live in, which is called the Milky Way. The whole Universe has at least 100 billion galaxies in it. You are held onto the surface of the Earth by a force called gravity. This is the same force that keeps the Earth and the other planets orbiting around the Sun. Not everything in the Solar system orbits directly around the Sun. The Moon arbits around the Earth				
LKS2	Describing the movement of the moon relative to the Earth and compare the moons on other planets with the Earth's moon				
How does the moon	other planets with the call its moon.				
move relative to the Earth?	Pupils need to know that the moon orbits the Earth as the Earth is orbiting the sun. The part of the moon we see in the sky is the part of the moon reflecting the light of the sun. As the moon orbits the Earth more or less of the sun's light is reflected. This is why sometimes we have a crescent moon, sometimes we have a half moon and sometimes we have a full moon.				
	Mention that the tide rises and falls because of the moon's rotation around the Earth.				
	Pupils compare the number of moons on Earth and Jupiter				
	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z3jd7ty				
LKS2	Using the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.				
night and day?	Earth's orbit of the Sun - KS2 Science - BBC Bitesize				

	Using the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent					
	movement of the sun across the sky. Introducing pupils to a model of the sun and the					
	rotating planets again and how this gives us day and night Pupils learn the basics					
	the Earth is tilted on its axis and this gives us our seasons but not in denth becaus					
	this is covered in KS3					
1462	This is covered in NSS.					
LKSC	Investigation- A shadow experiment to see now shadows change as a light source					
why do shadows	moves and changes angles.					
change?	This is linked to the management of the Double second the sum Durils will compare					
	I his is linked to the movement of the Earth around the sun. Pupils will compare					
	shadows on a clear day outside from morning, midday and at the end of the day. We					
	may make a simple shadow clock or sundial.					
UKS2	Gravity is the name for a force that pulls everything down toward the centre of the					
What is the force	Earth. Gravity also pulls any object with mass toward each other. E.g. the Earth and					
of gravity?	the Moon or the Moon and the Sun. Gravity is normally represented by an arrow on a					
	object pointing downward.					
Why do objects fall						
to Earth?	Introduce Isaac Newton					
	https://www.bba.co.uk/bitagizo/tapicg/zf66fa9/antialog/zabm2k7					
	milps.//www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/21001g0/driticles/2qbmsk/					
	Compare gravity on Earth and the Moon.					
	Explore why were astronaughts able to jump higher on the moon than we can on Earth.					
	Look at the video of Neil Armstrong landing on the moon					
	https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/48789792					
	Investigation					
	Investigation Do heavy objects fall faster? Do larger objects fall faster? Gravity experiment					
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Space Vocabulary



Vocabulary							
Tier 1 (Everyday words)	Spring Week Shadows Seasons Model	Day Summer Light Tide Time	Month Autumn sphere, Sky	Year Winter Night Rocket Movement			
Tier 2 (Subject specific words)	Experiment Investigate Compare	Gravity, Light source	Atmosphere Astronaut	Reclassified Measure Record			
Tier 3 (Unit specific words)	planets sun Orbit solar system Spherical body Celestial body Jupiter	Earth light years rotate geocentric model Mercury Venus Neptune	space Stars axis heliocentric model Mars Uranus Saturn	moon Milky Way Galaxy Pluto Dwarf planet			