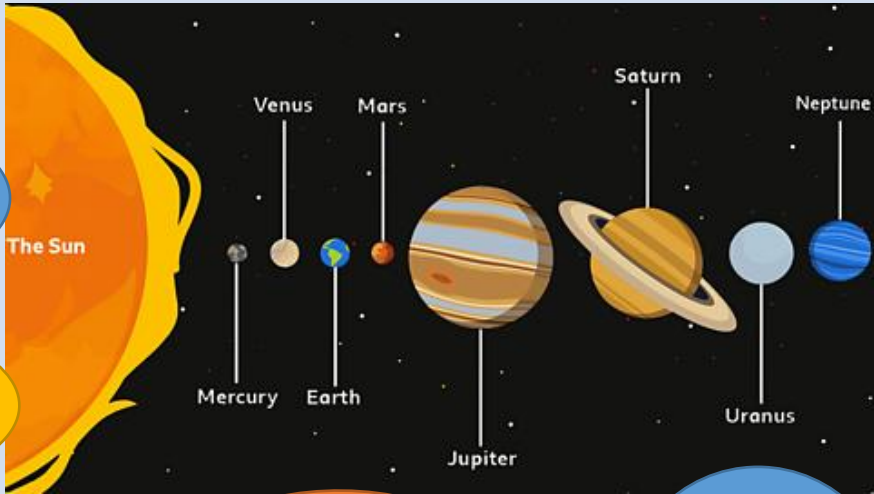
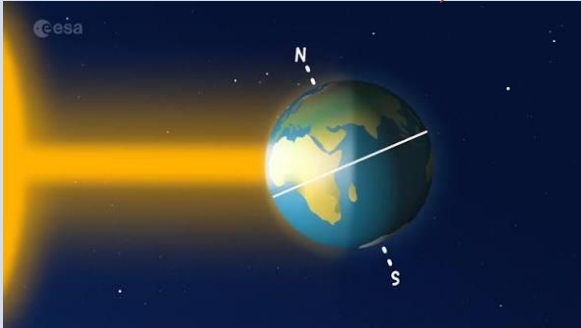
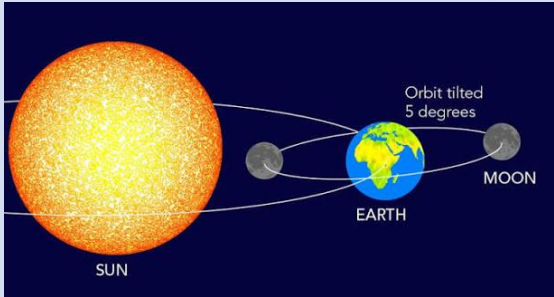
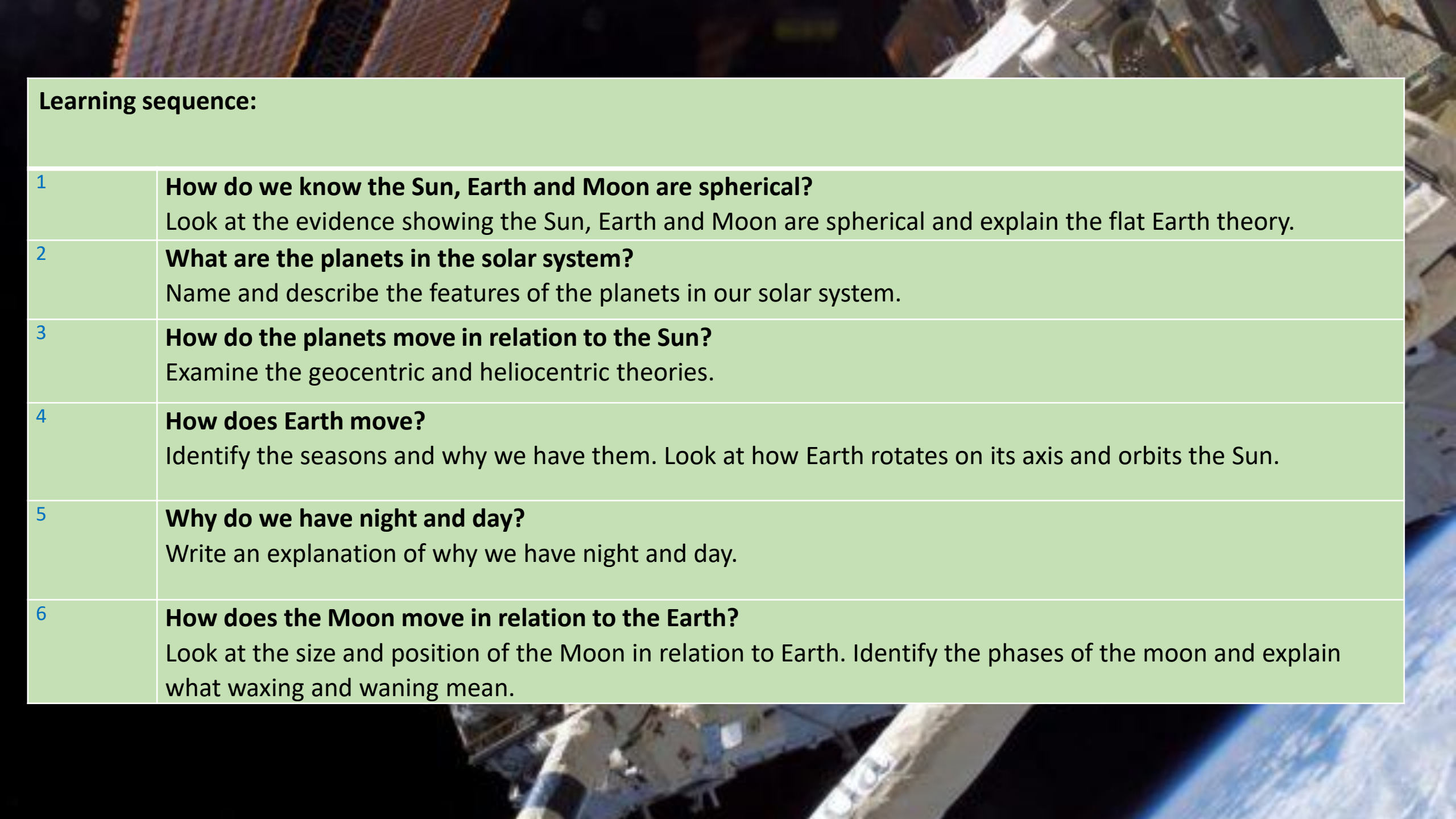


Year 5/6 Science - Earth and Space

National Curriculum	Images and key questions	Vocabulary
Knowledge - 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. 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 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.	 What are the planets in the solar system? How does Earth move? Why do we have night and day? How do we know the Sun, Earth and Moon are spherical? How do the planets move in relation to the Sun? How does the Moon move in relation to the Earth?  	Earth: the planet on which we live. Moon: the natural satellite of the earth, visible at night by reflected light from the sun. Sun: the star at the centre of our Solar System around which the earth orbits. Evidence: the available facts or information indicating whether an idea is true or valid. Spherical: shaped like a sphere. Planet: a celestial body moving in an elliptical orbit round a star. Celestial: positioned in or relating to the sky, or space. Solar System: the collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets. Orbit: the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon. Rotate: to move in a circle round an axis or centre. Axis: an imaginary line about which a body rotates. Phase: a distinct period or stage in a series of events or process. Waxing: the moon stages at any time after a new moon and before a full moon, so called because its illuminated area is increasing. Waning: the moon stages at any time after a full moon and before a new moon, so called because its illuminated area is decreasing. Dwarf planet: a celestial body resembling a small planet but lacking certain technical criteria that are required for.



Learning sequence:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | How do we know the Sun, Earth and Moon are spherical?
Look at the evidence showing the Sun, Earth and Moon are spherical and explain the flat Earth theory. |
| 2 | What are the planets in the solar system?
Name and describe the features of the planets in our solar system. |
| 3 | How do the planets move in relation to the Sun?
Examine the geocentric and heliocentric theories. |
| 4 | How does Earth move?
Identify the seasons and why we have them. Look at how Earth rotates on its axis and orbits the Sun. |
| 5 | Why do we have night and day?
Write an explanation of why we have night and day. |
| 6 | How does the Moon move in relation to the Earth?
Look at the size and position of the Moon in relation to Earth. Identify the phases of the moon and explain what waxing and waning mean. |