Year 5

Earth and Space

Statutory Requirements:

- 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 degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations

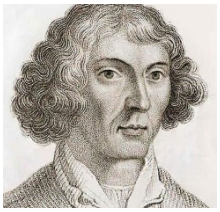
Key Knowledge:

- The planets of our solar system are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.
- The Sun, Moon, Earth and other planets are approximately spherical (ball shaped).
- The planets orbit, move around, the Sun.
- The moon orbits the Earth.
- The earth rotates/spins on an axis. The side facing the sun is in daytime, the side facing away from the sun is in night-time.

Key Vocabulary:

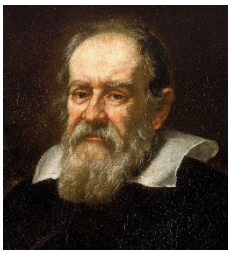
- Solar System
- Planet
- Mercury
- Venus
- Earth
- Mars
- Jupiter
- Saturn
- Uranus
- Neptune
- Star
- Sun
- Moon
- Satellite
- Spherical
- Rotation
- Spin
- Axis
- Orbit
- Daytime
- Night-time
- Galaxy
- Universe

Key Scientists:



Classic
Nicolas Copernicus (1473 – 1543)
Discovered that the earth spun on an axis and orbited the sun.

Classic
Galileo Galilei (1564 – 1642)
Discovered four moons of Jupiter. First person to study the skies with a telescope.



Contemporary
Stephen Hawking (1942 – 2018)
English cosmologist and author famous for work on black hole theory.

Contemporary
Helen Margolis (???? –)
Uses lasers and satellites to make time more accurate.