



Year 5

Autumn Term

## Earth and Space

In this unit, children will learn to describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system. They will use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.

### Key Vocabulary:

Sun -

Moon

Planets

Star

Solar system

Orbit

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Jupiter

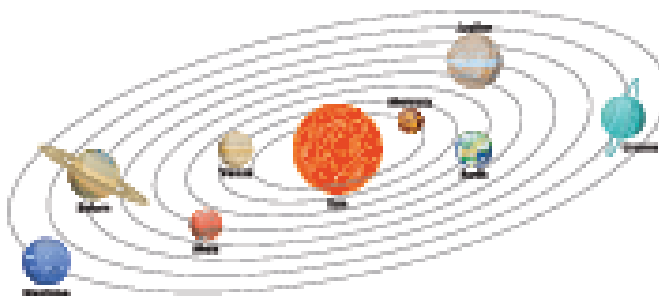
Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

### Key Knowledge:

- ☐ Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth
- ☐ Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies
- ☐ Use a model of the Sun and Earth that enables them to explain day and night.
- ☐ The Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system and that it has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (Pluto was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' in 2006).
- ☐ Understand that a moon is a celestial body that orbits a planet (Earth has one moon; Jupiter has four large moons and numerous smaller ones).



### What came before:

In Year Three, children learnt the difference between light sources and reflective surfaces and objects; that shadows are an area of darkness produced by an object coming between rays of light and a surface; that shadows change depending on the position of the light source.

### What comes next:

In Year Six, children will explore the way that light behaves, such as travelling in straight lines. Learn about light sources, reflection and shadows in more detail through investigations.

### Key Skills:

- Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
- Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.