Science Knowledge Organiser—Term 5 Out of this World

Key Content

Identify the planets and the order within the Solar System.	To identify the movement of the Sun and the Moon.	How does day and night occur?	Create a factfile for a planet.

Key Vocabulary

Asteroid – A small rocky body orbiting the sun

Axis – An imaginary line about which a body rotates

Celestial – Positioned in or relating to the sky, or outer space as observed in the astronomy

Day – A twenty-four hour period, from one midnight to the next, corresponding to a rotation of the earth on its axis

Dwarf planet – A celestial body resembling a small planet but lacking certain technical criteria to be classed as a planet e.g. Pluto

Geocentric – Where people believed the earth was at the centre of the solar system

Heliocentric – Representing the sun as the centre of the solar system, the modern view of the solar system

Moon – A natural satellite of any planet

Night – The period from sunset to sunrise in each twenty-four hours

Orbit – The regularly repeated oval course of a celestial object around a star or planet

Planet – A celestial body moving in orbit round a star

Rotation – The action of rotating about an axis or centre

Knowledge

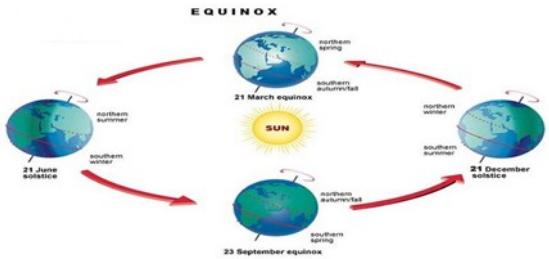
Solar system – The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun

Star – A fixed luminous point in the night sky which is a large, remote body like the sun

Sun – The star round which planets orbit

Earth orbits the Sun, it is also rotating on its own axis. It takes 24 hours, or 1 day to complete one full rotation. This means that the portion of Earth facing the Sun (daytime) is constantly changing.

The Earth's tilt creates the Seasons.



Key Activities

Activities we will complete:

To describe the movements of the Sun, Earth and Moon
What is at the centre of our Solar System?
The movement of the sun and the moon.
Copernicus and Galileo.
What is a time zone?
Explaining day and night.
Biscuit moons.
Research a planet.