

**National Curriculum Statement**

- 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

Key enquiry questions:

- What are the planets in the solar system and their movements?
- Can you observe and identify all the phases in the cycle of the moon?
- Is there a pattern between the size of a planet and the time it takes to travel around the sun?
- How are day and night created?
- How do shadows change throughout the day?



		No. of moons	Length of orbit (Earth days)
1	Mercury	0	88
2	Venus	0	225
3	Earth	1	365.25
4	Mars	2	687
5	Jupiter	79	4 380
6	Saturn	62	10 585
7	Uranus	27	30 660
8	Neptune	14	60 225

Key Vocab:

Planet - An astronomical object that orbits a star and does not emit its own light.

Gravity - The force that attracts an object towards a larger object.

Solar system - A star with objects (such as planets) revolving around it.

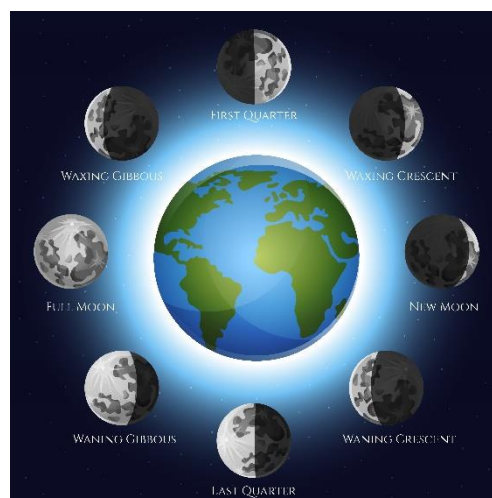
Light-year - The distance light travels in a year (~9.46 trillion km)

Galaxy - An extremely large group of stars and planets extends over many billions of light-years, held together by gravity.

Universe - All of space and everything in it (including stars, planets and galaxies)

Orbit - the rotation that one body in space takes around another when under gravitational influence

Axis - an imaginary line going through a central body that most bodies in space rotate around



I am a scientist as I gather evidence and use research from previous scientists, to make hypotheses and test them through experiments. I discuss results and draw conclusions.

