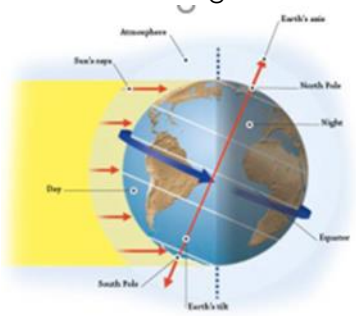
Year 5: Out of this World

Subject Specific Vocabulary

planet	A celestial body that orbits a star, is spherical and has cleared smaller objects away from its orbit.
star	An astronomical body that produces its own energy.
solar system	A series of planets that orbit a star.
sun	The star at the centre of our solar system.
orbit	The path of a planet or moon around another celestial object.
geocentric	Earth centred – the Earth is at the centre of the Solar System.
heliocentric	Sun centred – the Sun is at the centre of the Solar System.
daytime	The time when part of the Earth is in daylight.
night-time	The time when part of the Earth is in darkness.
time zone	A geographical region where the same time is set.

Working Scientifically

- ❑ Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- ❑ Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.
- ❑ Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.
- ❑ Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
- ❑ Report and present 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.
- ❑ Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.



By the end of this unit, I will know:

- Our Solar System has a large star, the Sun, at its centre and eight planets and their moons, which orbit it.
- The planets in order from the Sun are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
- The model of the Solar System has been refined over many centuries from a geocentric model with the Earth at the centre, to a heliocentric model with the sun in the centre.
- Earth orbits the Sun once every 365 1/4 days and spins on its axis once a day.
- Earth spins and causes night and day. The part of the Earth that faces the Sun is in daylight and the part that is not facing the Sun is in darkness.
- The Moon orbits the Earth. One full cycle of the Moon's phases is approximately 28 days.

Our famous scientist for the term is:
Sara Seager