


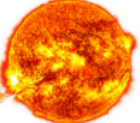





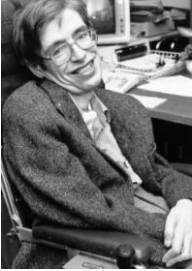
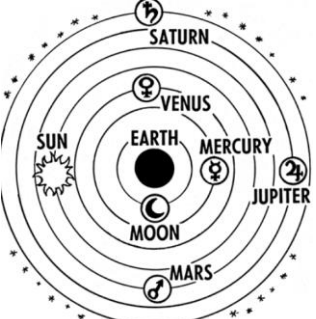
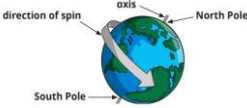
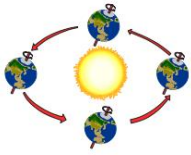

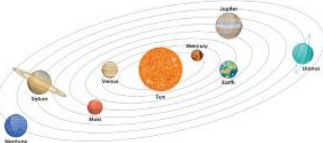
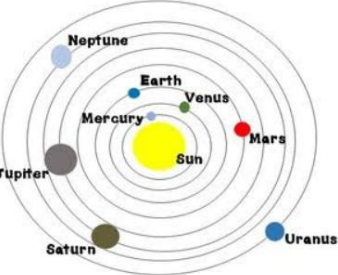


**What we already know:**

- We have four seasons (autumn, winter, spring and summer).
- The Sun is a source of light, but the Moon is not.
- Know that a **shadow** is caused when an object blocks light from passing through it.
- To know the history of space travel.

The properties of a **sphere**.

**What's next?**

The sun is a natural light source (**Year 6**)  
 The Sun can be used to create electricity by transferring through solar panels (**Year 6**)

The solar system	The Planets	The solar system- Ideas over time	The Earth	Vocab
<p>The Sun, Earth, Moon, and other planets are approximately spherical bodies.</p> <p>The Solar System is a collection of planets, moons, and the Sun.</p>  <p>The Sun is a star which releases heat and light.</p>  <p>The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System.</p> 	<p>There are eight planets that orbit the Sun.</p>  <p>Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars all have solid surfaces.</p>  <p>Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have gas surfaces.</p>  <p>Pluto is considered a dwarf planet.</p> 	<p>Different scientists and mathematicians have contributed to our understanding of the Solar System over time.</p>  <p>It was initially thought that the Earth was at the centre of the Solar System.</p> 	<p>The Earth's axis is an imaginary line (that is slightly tilted) that runs from the North to the South Pole.</p>  <p>The Earth rotates once around its axis in a 24-hour period.</p> <p>Earth is the only known planet to support plant and animal life.</p> <p>The four seasons occur on planet Earth because the Earth's axis is tilted.</p> 	<p><b>Tier One</b></p> <p>Sun Planet Moon Space</p>
<p><b>Modelling/ Motion of the earth and planets</b></p>				<p><b>Tier Two</b></p>
<p>Scientific models are physical representations of ideas or processes.</p> <p>Models can be created in different ways to represent the Solar System and planets.</p>  <p>The Sun is the largest object in the Solar System and has the greatest gravitational pull. This keeps all the planets in orbit around the Sun.</p> <p>The Earth takes 365 days, or one year, to complete one full orbit.</p> <p>Other planets take different amounts of time to complete a full orbit around the Sun. This is relative to their distance from the Sun.</p> 	<p>Through scientific advances, we now know that the Sun is at the centre of the Solar System.</p> 	<p><b>The moon/ Night and Day</b></p> <p>The Earth has one Moon, and it takes approximately 27 days for the Moon to orbit the Earth.</p>  <p>Without the Earth's gravitational pull, the Moon would float into space.</p> <p>When part of the Earth faces the Sun, it is day. When part of the Earth faces away from the Sun, it is night.</p> 	<p><b>The Solar System</b> – A collection of the eight planets and their moons, which orbit the Sun.</p> <p><b>Orbit</b> – The path an object takes around another object, for example the Earth goes around the Sun.</p> <p><b>Model</b> – A physical representation of an idea or process.</p> <p><b>Gravitational pull</b> – The force of attraction towards the centre of a planet or the Sun.</p> <p><b>Spherical</b> – Shaped like a sphere.</p> <p><b>Axis</b> – An imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole. The Earth's axis is slightly tilted.</p> <p><b>Rotation</b> – The spinning of the Earth around its axis. The Earth rotates once every 24 hours.</p> <p><b>Satellite</b> – An object that orbits a planet or a star.</p>	
				<p><b>Tier Three</b></p>
				<p>Geocentric</p> <p>Heliocentric</p>

