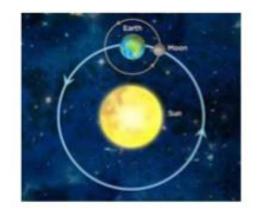


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Earth	Our planet and is the third away from the sun.
Moon	The moon is the only natural satellite of the Earth.
Sun	The central star in our solar system.
Planets	Large round objects, made of rock or gas, that move around the sun.
Orbit	The curved path that an object follows going around a star or a planet.
Star	A huge ball of glowing gas in space.
Rotate	When an object rotates it turns (spins) on its axis.
Solar System	The sun and all the planets that orbit around it.
Celestial Body	A natural object that exists outside the Earth's atmosphere, e.g. stars, planets, asteroids, comets, and meteoroids.

### Scientific Diagrams



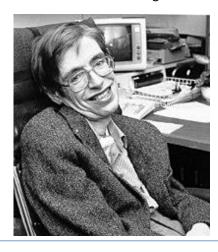


### Sticky Knowledge

- The moon orbits the Earth. It takes about 28 days to complete its orbit.
- The phases of the moon are caused by its orbit around the Earth. As the moon orbits the Earth, we can see a different amount of the moon is lit by the sun from Earth.
- The Earth orbits the Sun. It takes 365% days to complete its orbit around the Sun. This is a year.
- The Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system. There are 8 planets in our solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These all orbit the Sun.

### Scientists Link

### Steven Hawking



#### Lesson 1

Can I understand the solar system?

#### Lesson 4

Can I describe the movement of the Earth and other planets around the Sun?

#### Lesson 2

Can I create a model of the solar system?

## Lesson 5

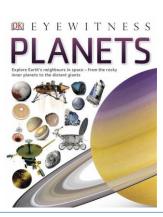
Can I write a Biography about Steven Hawking?

Extended Writing opportunity.

# Lesson 3

Can I understand the phases of the moon?

#### Link to a text



# Key Scientific skills

- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments