Knowsley Junior School

Earth and Space
Year 5

Learning outcomes with context

- To describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system
- To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth
- To describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies
- To use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky
- To understand that the Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system and that it has eight planets
- To understand that a moon is a celestial body that orbits a planet
- To explore Brian Cox and Isaac Newton's contribution to science

Learning outcomes without context

- To identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
- To explore and talk about their ideas; asking their own questions about scientific phenomena; and analysing functions, relationships and interactions more systematically
- To recognise that scientific ideas change and develop over time
- To read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly

Key vocabulary children should know by the end of the topic

Orbit	The curved path of a planet or moon round a star or other planet.
Planet	A body that orbits the Sun.
Solar system	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit around the Sun.
Rotate	To move in a circle round an axis or centre.
Axis	An imaginary line about which a planet rotates.
Universe	All existing matter at least 10 billion light year wide, containing a vast number of galaxies.
Sphere	A round, solid figure.
Satellite	A celestial body orbiting the earth or another planet.
Seasons	The four divisions of the year marked by particular weather patterns and daylight resulting from earths changing position.
Moon phase	The shape of the directly sunlit portion of the Moon as viewed from Earth