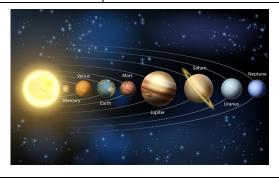
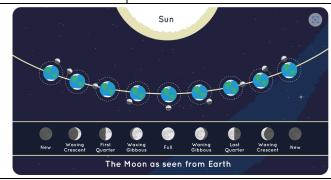


Science		Year 5	
Focus: Earth and Space Age related scientific vocabulary Key vocabulary			
Orbit	The path that an astronomical object (planet, moon or satellite) follows around a larger astronomical object.	Full/Half moon	The Moon when fully/half of its face is illuminated during the first or last quarter.
Axis	An imaginary straight line around which an object such as the Earth rotates.	Waxing	To show an increasing illuminated surface—the Moon between its new and full phases.
Sun	The star at the centre of our solar system around which Earth and seven other planets orbit. It has a diameter of 865,000 miles (1,392,000 km).	Waning	To show a decreasing illuminated surface between a full moon and new moon.
Moon	The natural satellite of the earth, visible (chiefly at night) by reflected light from the sun.	Gibbous	Describes the Moon before and after it is full, when it has more than half its disc illuminated.





Key Knowledge

- The Earth is one of eight planets that orbit the Sun.
- ⇒ It takes 365 days/ year to do this.
- The solar system is also home to lots of asteroids, moons, and dwarf planets such as Pluto.
- The planets are called Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune
- ⇒ The mnemonic 'My Very Educated Mum Just Served Us Noodles' can help us to remember the order of the planets from the Sun.
- ⇒ The planets are spherical in shape.
- The Earth spins on its axis in an anti-clockwise direction as it orbits the Sun.
- ⇒ Because the Earth orbits the Sun we have different seasons and the further away from the Sun it is the colder it is.
- ⇒ The rotation of the Earth causes day and night. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.
- The moon does not have its own light, but it reflects sunlight. During the day it can also be seen. The Moon takes almost 28 days to go around the Earth
- The Moon has different phases (or lunar phases). The lunar phases are the various ways in which the face of the moon is illuminated by the Sun.