Catton Grove Primary School - Science

Year: 5 Topic: Science Key concepts: Out of this world

Scientist spotlight: Katherine Johnson

One of NASA's human 'computers,' Katherine Johnson performed the complex calculations that enabled humans to successfully achieve space flight.



What you might already know:

- ⇒ That the Moon spins (orbits) around the Earth, and possibly that the Earth orbits the Sun.
- \Rightarrow The names of the planets and perhaps the order of them in our Solar System.
- ⇒ We are in a galaxy called the Milky Way.

Our Learning Objectives:

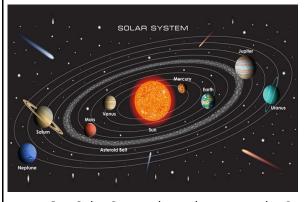
- To learn how the planets in our Solar System are organised.
- To use mathematics to model the dimensions of our Solar System.
- To describe the movement of the Earth and Moon relative to the Sun in our Solar System.
- To describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.

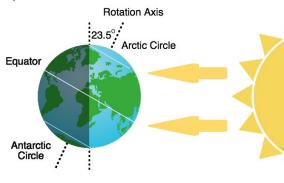
Fun facts!

- * You are travelling on Earth through space at the speed of 107,218 kph.
- * It is impossible to land on Saturn's ring because it consists of millions of pieces of ice, dust and rocks scattered around the planet.
- * You don't feel the Earth spin because you, the atmosphere, skyscrapers, and everything else are spinning along with the Earth at the same constant speed.

Scientific Core Knowledge:

Our Solar System





- Our Solar System has a large star, the Sun, at its centre, and eight planets which orbit the Sun. The planets are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.
- The vast majority of the system's mass is in the Sun, with most of the remaining mass contained in Jupiter.
- The model of the Solar System has been refined over many centuries. **Aristotle** (384 BC–322 BC) proposed the geocentric model, with the Earth at the centre of the universe. **Nicolaus Copernicus** (1473–1543) made accurate observations of the Moon and the planets. **Galileo** (1564–1642) championed the heliocentric model and used telescopes to show that Jupiter had moons.
- The Earth orbits the Sun once every 365¼ days and spins on its axis once a day.
- One full cycle of the Moon's phases is approximately 28 days.

Scientific Vocabulary:

Solar System: a series of planets which orbit a star.

Sun: the star at the centre of our Solar System.

Star: an astronomical body that produces its own energy.

Planet: a celestial body that orbits a star and is round.

Centric: situated at the centre.

Geocentric: with the Earth at the centre.

Heliocentric: with the Sun at the centre.

Timeline: a way of displaying according to the date they occurred.

Night-time: the time when part of the Earth is in darkness.

Daytime: the time when part of the Earth is in daylight.

Orbit: the path of a planet or moon around

Time zone: a geographical region where the same time is set.

Misconceptions: You might think...

- There is only one Solar System
- * That the Earth is at the centre of our Solar System.
- * That there are lots of stars in our solar system.
- That all planets have rocky surfaces.
- * That you need a telescope to see the planets.
- The sun moves around the earth.
- Night-time is caused because the Sun goes behind the Earth.