

Knowledge Organiser - Science (physics) - Year 5- Autumn 2

Space - Out of this World

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STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- The four planets closest to the Sun are terrestrial planets; after the asteroid belt are the gas and ice giants.
 - Before the invention of mechanical clocks, sundials and other shadow clocks were used to tell the time
- The heliocentric model shows that the Sun is at the centre of the Solar System.
- We see different phases of the Moon as it orbits the Earth in a circular path.

Earth is not stationary.. It orbits the Sun and spins on it axis. Orbit duration is dependent on a planet's distance from the sun.

The Earth rotates around its own axis; half of Earth's surface is faces the Sun while the other experiences

KEY VOCABULARY

Orbit	Path followed by a planet (or other body) as it moves around another planet or star.
Terrestrial Planet	The name given to the 4 inner planets - Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars.
Solar System	The name for the Sun and all the planets, dwarf planets, asteroids, meteors and comets that orbit it.
Axis	The (imaginary) line which a planet rotates around and tilts on.
Astronomy	The study of space, planets and the universe as a whole.

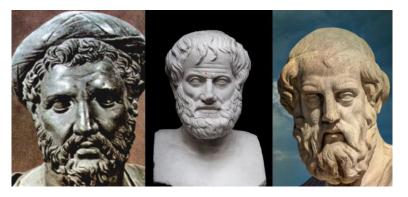
The Solar System



Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune

Copernicus developed the heliocentric theory that the sun was at the centre of the solar system. The planets orbit the sun in a circular pattern. Each planet has its own characteristics and features. The four inner planets are the rocky terrestrial planets. The four outer planets are the gas giants.

Key Scientists: Pythagoras, Aristotle And Plato.



These were amongst the first to discuss the Earth and being Spherical

Earth's movement

The Earth spins on its axis and completes a full rotation every 24 hours. The Earth is constantly rotating and orbiting the Sun - which takes 365 days. As the Earth rotates, it faces towards and away from the Sun. This creates the day and night cycle.



