Year 5: Earth and Space

THE SOLAR SYSTEM:





















The Sun

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Jupiter

Jupiter is the fifth planet

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

The Moon

Asteroid

The sun is a star.
A star is an exceptionally
hot ball of gas, originally
made from hydrogen and
helium.

The smallest planet in the Solar System. Length of Day: 58d 15h Length of Year: 88d The second planet from the sun; named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty.

Length of Day: 116d 18h Length of Year: 225d The third planet from the Sun and the only planet known to harbour life and sustain liquid surface water

Length of Day: 24h Length of Year: 365d The fourth planet from the sun and the secondsmallest planet in the Solar System Length of Day: 24h 37m

Length of Year: 687d

from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a gas giant. Length of Day: 9h 56m Length of Year: 12y Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System. Length of Day: 10h 34m Length of Year: 29v

The seventh planet from the Sun. It's named after the Greek god of sky. Length of Day: 17h 14m Length of Year: 84y The eight planet from the Sun and the farthest known solar planet. The fourth largest planet by diameter.

Length of Day: 16h 6m Length of Year: 165y The Earth's only natural satellite. As parts are lit up by the sun, we see it as a different shape during the lunar cycle process.

A minor planet, usually a large piece of rock or ice, in the inner solar system. Size and shapes of asteroids vary significantly.

SATELLITES:

Humans have sent man-made satellites into orbit that assist with telecommunication



WHAT:

Night and day are a result or the Earth rotating on its axis.

The tilt of the Earth towards and away from the Sun's light as the Earth orbits the Sun leads to the seasons as during winter the light is spread over a wider area. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon is between the Sun and the Earth, casting a shadow on the Earth; a lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth is between the Sun and the Moon, casting a shadow on the moon. The universe comprises all matter and space in existence.

A celestial body is a large object in the universe

The universe is utterly vast and that our solar system makes up a tiny fraction of the universe.

ORBITTING:

It was once thought everything orbited the Earth, but that scientists like Copernicus and Gelileo used telescopes and measurement to show that the Earth orbited the Sun.

All planets in the solar system orbit the Sun and that the further away they are from the Sun, the longer their orbit.

KEY VOCABULARY:



ASTEROID: a rock that orbits the Sun in a belt between Mars and Jupiter



AXIS: an imaginary line through the middle of something



CELESTIAL BODY: relating to the sky or outer space



CONSTELLATION: a group of stars forming a recognisable pattern



COMET: a bright object with a long tail that travels around the



ECLIPSE: a blocking of light by a planet or satellite.



GALAXY: an extremely large group of stars and planets. Our galaxy is called the Milky Way



LUNAR: determined by, or resembling the moon.



MOON: the natural satellite of the Earth



ORBIT: the curved path in space that is followed by an object going around a planet, moon, or star.



PLANET: a large round object in space that moves around a star.



ROTATION: the spin of an object about an axis



SATELLITE: an artificial body placed in orbit round the earth or moon or other planet



SOLAR: determined by, or relating to the sun



SOLAR SYSTEM: the Sun and all the planets that go around it



SPHERE: an object that is round in shape like a ball



STAR: a large ball of burning gas in space.



TELECOMMUNICATION: communication over a distance by cable, telephone or broadcasting



TELESCOPE: an optical instrument designed to make distant objects appear nearer.



UNIVERSE: the whole of space an all the stars, planets, and other forms of matter and energy in it



