St Mark's CE Primary School Science Curriculum Map: Earth and Space



Year	National Curriculum	Sticky Knowledge	Vocab
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5	How does electricity power our world? (Autumn 2)		
	 Describe the movement of the Earth, and the other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system Describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movements of the sun across the sky. 	 As Earth orbits the Sun, it also spins on its axis. It takes Earth a day (24 hours) to complete a full spin. During the day, the Sun appears to move through the sky. However, this is due to the Earth rotating and not the Sun moving. Earth rotates to the east or, if viewed from above the North Pole, it rotates anticlockwise, which means the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. As the Earth rotates, different parts of it face the Sun, which brings what we call daytime. The part facing away is in shadow, which is night time. When it is daytime in one location, it is night time on the other side of the world. The Solar System is made up of the Sun and everything that orbits around it. There are eight planets in our Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Earth orbits the Sun and a year (365.25 days) is the length of time it takes for Earth to complete a full orbit. The Moon orbits Earth, completing a full orbit every month. The Sun, Earth, Moon and the planets in our solar system are roughly spherical. All planets are spherical because their mass is so large that they have their own force of gravity. This force of gravity pulls all of a planet's material towards its centre, which compresses it into the most compact shape a sphere. 	Earth Sun Moon Sphere Spherical Evidence Solar System Milky Way Orbit Rotate Axis Year Spin Rise Set East West Satellite New moon Full moon Half moon Crescent Gibbous Waxing Waning Shadow