What should I already know?

- How to ask simple scientific questions.
- recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light
- notice that light is reflected from surfaces
- recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes
- recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object
- find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.
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Knowledge

- Describe the movement of the Earth, and 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 movement of the sun across the sky.

Year 5– Autumn 1 Term – Earth and Space (Science)

Intention: In Science, I will be…

Scientific Skills

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Vocabulary

Earth	Planets
Sun	Solar System
Moon	Celestial Body
Sphere	Spherical
Rotate	Rotation
Spin	Night
Day	Mercury
Venus	Mars
Jupiter	Saturn
Uranus	Neptune
Pluto	'Dwarf' Planet
Orbit	Revolve
Geocentric Model	Heliocentric Model
Sundial	Astronomical Clocks