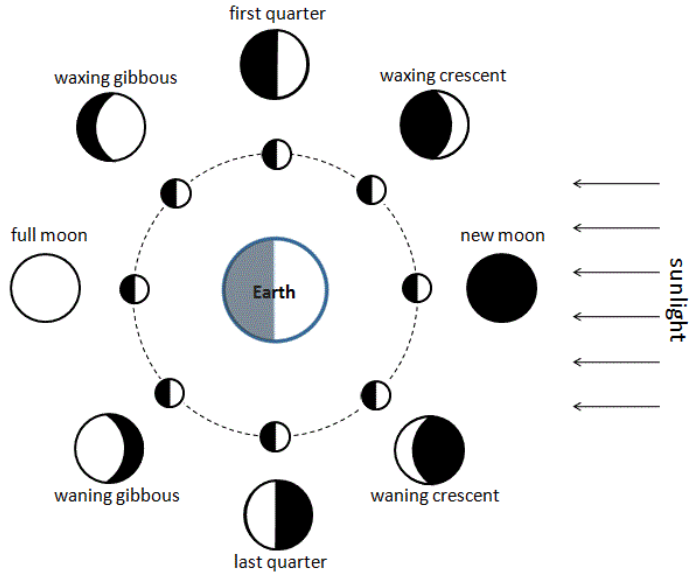
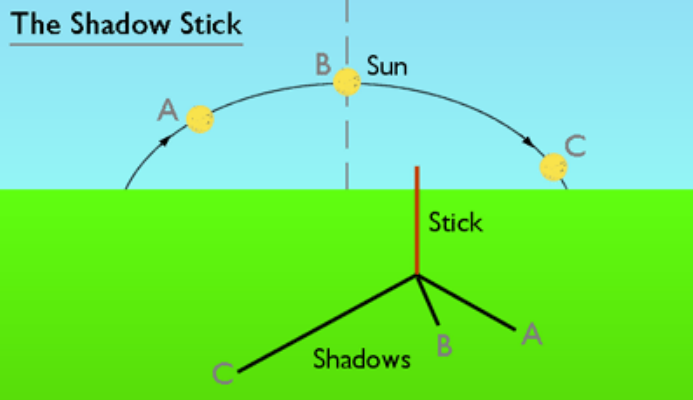
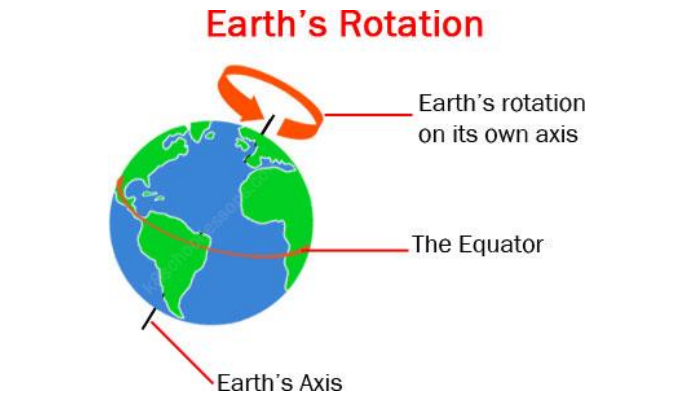
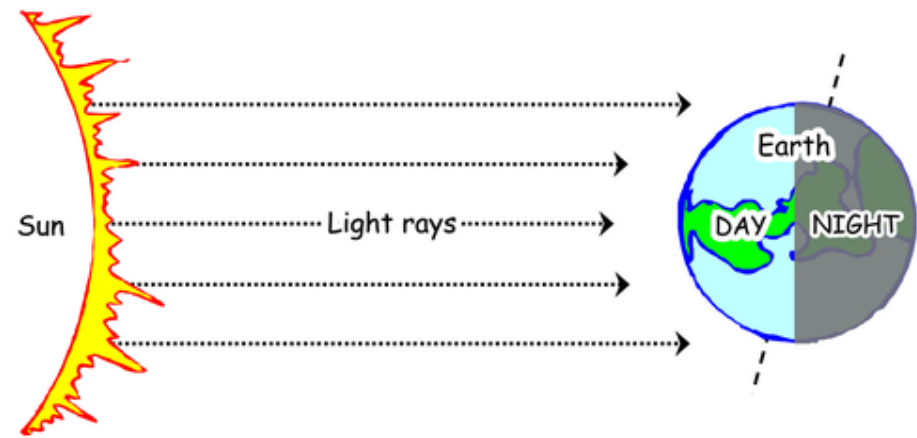
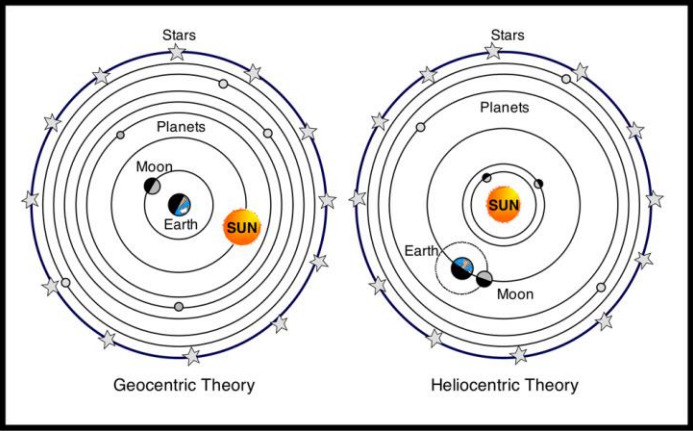
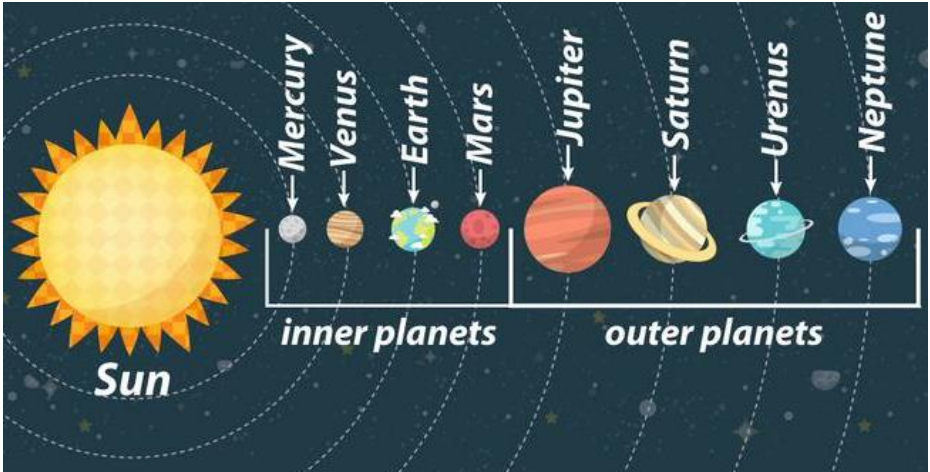


By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...

- How do the planets move in relation to the Sun?
- How does the Moon move in relation to the Earth?
- Why do we have day and night?

Vocabulary	Definition
day	the twenty-four hour period that it takes for the Earth to rotate on its axis
Earth	the planet on which we live
Moon	the natural satellite that orbits the Earth
orbit	the curved path in which a planet, satellite or spacecraft moves around something else
planet	a large body in outer space that circles around the Sun or another star
rotate	to turn around on an axis
solar system	our Sun, its eight planets and their moons
spherical	having, or nearly having, the shape of a sphere (rounded, globular)
Sun	the star in the middle of our solar system
star	a huge, glowing ball of gas that is visible in the night sky (our star, the Sun, is visible during the day)



Investigate!

- Use secondary sources to help create a model (eg role play or using balls) to show the movements of the Earth around the Sun and the Moon around the Earth
- Use secondary sources to help make a model to show why day and night occur
- Make first-hand observations of how shadows caused by the sun change through the day

- Make a sundial
- Research time zones
- Consider the views of scientists in the past and evidence used to deduce shapes and movements of the Earth, the Moon and planets before space travel