

## DOWN AMPNEY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Term 4 Unit Overview: UKS2 Science Earth and Space

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Nat	ional Curriculum Objectives	Substantive knowledge	<u>Vocabulary</u>
*	Describe the movement of the Earth, and other	<ul> <li>Know that the Sun is a star. It is at the centre of our solar</li> </ul>	Earth, Sun, Moon, (Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars,
	planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system	system.	Uranus, Neptune), spherical, solar system, rotates, star, orbit,
*	Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the	There are 8 planets. These travel around the Sun in fixed	planets, horizon, sphere, rotation, atmosphere, axis, phase
	Earth	orbits. Earth takes 365¼ days to complete its orbit around	planets, nonzon, sphere, rotation, atmosphere, axis, phase
*	Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately	the Sun.	
	spherical bodies	The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis every 24 hours. As	Phonics / polysyllabic words
*	Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day	Earth rotates half faces the Sun (day) and half is facing	astronomer
	and night and the apparent movement of the sun	away from the Sun (night).	astronomy
	across the sky.	As the Earth rotates, the Sun appears to move across the	crescent
Wo	rking Scientifically Skills	sky.	
*	reporting and presenting findings from enquiries,	<ul> <li>The Moon orbits the Earth. It takes about 28 days to</li> </ul>	
	including conclusions, causal relationships and	complete its orbit. The Sun, Earth and Moon are	
	explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral	approximately spherical.	
	and written forms such as displays and other	<ul> <li>Time zones across the globe are linked to the rotation of</li> </ul>	Reading support
	presentations	the Earth (Geography).	✤ Word mats
*	identifying scientific evidence that has been used to		<ul> <li>Scaffolded recording / choice of recording</li> </ul>
	support or refute ideas or arguments.		<ul> <li>Pre teaching of vocab</li> </ul>
*	taking measurements, using a range of scientific		U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U
•	equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision,		
	taking repeat readings when appropriate		
Prid	or learning		
	arly Years / KS1 children:	Disciplinary knowledge	Extension deeper thinking
*	Explore the natural world around them. (Reception –	<ul> <li>Use secondary sources to help create a model e.g. role play</li> </ul>	Explore differences between planets
•	Earth and space)	or using balls to show the movement of the Earth around	<ul> <li>Big question - What if there were no Moon? What if the Earth</li> </ul>
*	Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.	the Sun and the Moon around the Earth.	moved closer to the Sun?
Ť	(Reception – Earth and space)	<ul> <li>Use secondary sources to help make a model to show why</li> </ul>	
*	Observe changes across the four seasons. (Y1 -	day and night occur.	Key People
Ť	Seasonal changes)	<ul> <li>Make first-hand observations of how shadows caused by</li> </ul>	Ptolemy
*	Observe and describe weather associated with the	the Sun change through the day.	Brahe
Ī	seasons and how day length varies. (Y1 - Seasonal	<ul> <li>Consider the views of scientists in the past and evidence</li> </ul>	Galileo
	changes)	used to deduce shapes and movements of the Earth, Moon	Kepler
	changes/	and planets before space travel.	Dr Karen Aplin, Space Scientist
		מווע אומווכנג אבוטוב גאמנב נומעבו.	



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Moon, and between Earth and Sun (qualitative only). Sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening • the Moon the world and understand	
strength (g), on Earth g=10 N/kg, different on other planets and stars; gravity forces between Earth and Moon, and between Earth and Sun (qualitative only).the Earth is flat •the Sun is a planet • the Sun rotates around the Earth • the Sun moves across the sky during the day • the Sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening • the MoonCourageAsk our own questions to the world and understance	
<ul> <li>Our Sun as a star, other stars in our galaxy, other galaxies. (KS3)</li> <li>The seasons and the Earth's tilt, day length at different times of year, in different hemispheres. (KS3)</li> <li>The light year as a unit of astronomical distance.</li> <li>Ithe way of the Sun or the Sun moving further away from the Earth.</li> <li>The seasons and the Earth's tilt, day length at different times of year, in different hemispheres. (KS3)</li> <li>The light year as a unit of astronomical distance.</li> <li>The rule of law Understand the importance of safety rules</li> </ul>	even if they differ to our own. search and developments that take ultures, both past and present. coveries have shaped the beliefs, se modern world.