



Planets	An astronomical object that orbits a star and does not shine with its own light, especially one of those orbiting the Sun in the solar system.
Sun	The star at the centre of our solar system around which Earth and the eight other planets orbit.
Moon	Earth's only natural satellite. It is the astronomical body nearest to Earth, except for some artificial satellites and occasional meteors.
Earth	The third planet in order from the Sun. Surrounded by an atmosphere composed primarily of nitrogen and oxygen, it is the only planet in the universe known to support life.
Spherical	Shaped like a sphere (round).
Orbit	The path that an astronomical object such as a planet, moon, or satellite follows around a larger astronomical object such as the Sun.
Rotate	To turn like a wheel around an axis or a fixed point, or make something turn around an axis or a fixed point.
Seasons	A traditional division of the year based on distinctive weather conditions. In temperate regions, there are four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, while in tropical countries there are often only two, a dry season and a rainy season.
Axis	An imaginary straight line around which an object such as Earth rotates.
Crescent	The Moon or a planet before and after it is full, when it has less than half its disc illuminated.
Waxing	To show a gradually increasing illuminated surface, as does the Moon between its new and full phases.
Waning	To show a decreasing illuminated surface between a full moon and new moon.
Gibbous	Describes the Moon or a planet before and after it is full, when it has more than half its disc illuminated.
New Moon	The Moon at the beginning of its cycle, when it is invisible from Earth or when only a narrow crescent on the right-hand side of its surface as seen from Earth is visible.
Half Moon	The Moon when only half its face is illuminated during the first or last quarter.
Full Moon	The phase of the Moon when its surface as seen from Earth is fully illuminated by the Sun.
Eclipse	The partial or complete hiding from view of an astronomical object, e.g. the Sun or Moon, when another astronomical object comes between it and the observer.

- National Curriculum expectations:**
Earth and space
- 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

Key people:



Nicolaus Copernicus

Galileo Galilei



Useful websites: www.space-facts.com
www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/science/space, www.bbc.co.uk/education/topics/zkbbkqt.