National curriculum objectives	HEP science lesson titles	•	Coherence:
Pupils should be taught to:	1. Do objects move in space?	•	Literacy:
 describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system 	2. Why do we have day and night?	•	Etymology, phonetic spelling,
• describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth	3. Does the Moon change shape?		comprehension, DARTs
 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 Misconceptions: The Earth is at the centre of the solar system The Earth is flat There is no gravity in space The Sun is not a star Objects in space do not move Orbits are circular Ours is the only galaxy Night-time happens because the Sun moves down The Moon changes shape 	4. Can we use celestial objects to tell the time?5. What is the Geocentric Model of the solar system?6. What is the Heliocentric Model of the solar system?	 Key vocabulary: Asteroid, celestia bodies, comet elliptical, galaxy, orbit sphere, universe, axis rotation, crescent phase, satellite Geocentric, 	
	Working scientifically Scientific enquiry skills used:	•	Heliocentric Maths: Constructing and interpreting tables, data analysis,
	Key scientists and inventors: Ptolemy, Alhazen, Nicolaus Copernicus, Tycho Braye, Johannes Kepler, Galileo Galilei, James Webb, Edwin Hubble	•	 extrapolation, History: History of space exploration Art: Visual representations
	Careers: Astronomer, Scholar		of the solar system and lunar month
Builds on:	Future learning:	•	Further reading:
Year 3: Light, Forces and magnets Year 4: States of matter, Sound	Year 6: Light		

Year 5: Forces	KS3: Earth and atmosphere, Forces and	The Planets and Our
	waves	Solar System, Maria
		<u>Yiangou</u>
		Solar System Book for 10 - 11 Year Olds, Raymond Cooper