|  | Key vocabulary | Does the sun move across the sky? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sun | The huge star that Earth and the other planets in our Solar System orbit around. |  |
| Moon | A natural satellite which orbits Earth and other planets. |  |
| Mercury | Mercury is the smallest and innermost planet in the Solar System. Its orbit around the Sun takes 87.97 days. |  |
| Venus | Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. Hottest in Solar System. | N0, |
| Earth | The third planet from the Sun. The planet on which we live. |  |
| Mars | Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System. Sometimes called 'The Red Planet' |  |
| Jupiter | Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It also has the most moons orbiting it. | It appears |
| Saturn | Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter. It has a ring-system around it. | to us that the Sun moves across the sky during the day but the Sun |
| Uranus | Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. It is known, with Neptune, as an 'Ice Giant' It seems to have no storms or clouds. | does not move at all. It seems to us that the Sun moves because of the |
| Neptune | Neptune is the eighth and farthest known planet from the Sun and it takes 164.8 Earth Years to orbit the Sun just once. | movements of Earth. |
| Solar system | The Solar System is the gravitationally bound system of the Sun and the objects that orbit it, either directly or indirectly. | Nicolaus Copernicus |
| Spherical | A round 3D shape in the shape of a ball. | The work and ideas of many |
| star | A giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity | astronomers (such as |
| rotate | To spin. E.g. Earth rotates on its own axis. | Copernicus and Kepler) |
| orbit | To move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object. | combined over many years before the idea of the heliocentric model |
| planet | A large object, round or nearly round, that orbits a star. | was developed. Galileo's work on |
| axis | An imaginary line that a body rotates around. E.g. Earth's axis (imaginary line) runs from the North to the South Pole. | understand how planets stayed in orbit. |



Forest Academy upper Key Stage 2: Science Knowledge Organiser: Space


