**Space Revision Sheet**

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| Label a diagram with the Earth’s axis (tilted), the equator, North and South pole, Northern and Southern hemispheres. |
| Recall that the Earth spins once around its axis every 24 hours and this is called a day. |
| Describe how the rotation of the Earth causes day and night. |
| Explain why the Sun appears to rise in the East and set in the West. |
| Recall that the Earth is a planet that orbits around the Sun. |
| Recall that the force of gravity from the Sun keeps the Earth in orbit. |
| Recall that a force of gravity exists between all objects but is larger the larger the object and the closer the object is. |
| Recall that one year is the time it takes for the Earth to make one orbit around the Sun. |
| Explain how the Earth’s tilt and its orbit around the Sun cause the seasons. |
| Describe what a satellite is. |
| Recall that the moon is a natural satellite of the Earth. |
| Describe what causes the phases of the moon. |
| Predict the appearance of the moon at different positions around the Earth. |
| Predict the position around the Earth when given the appearance of the moon. |
| Describe a solar and lunar eclipse and explain what causes them. |
| Describe the solar system. |
| Describe what a planet is. |
| Recall the order and relative sizes of the planets in the solar system. |
| Recall that Pluto is no longer called a planet but is now called a dwarf planet. |
| Recall that the Sun is a star and appears larger than other stars because it is much closer. |
| Recall that all stars give out heat and light because of chemical reactions inside of them. |
| Describe what a galaxy is. |
| Recall that our Sun is only one star in the Milky Way galaxy. |
| Describe our place in the universe. |
| Extension - Describe the life cycle of stars close the size of the Sun. |
| Extension - Describe the life cycle of stars that are much larger than the Sun. |

**Space Vocabulary Sheet**

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| Earth | The planet that we live on and the only planet we have studied that contains living things. |
| Axis | The imaginary line going through the centre of the Earth, around which the Earth is tilted at an angle. |
| Equator | The imaginary line going around the middle of the Earth that divides the Earth into the North and South hemispheres. |
| Hemisphere | Different halves of the Earth, Northern and Southern hemispheres. |
| Day | Time it takes for a planet to make one full rotation around its axis (24 hours on Earth). |
| Day time | Time period when your location is facing towards the Sun. |
| Night time | Time period when your location is facing away from the Sun and it is dark. |
| Orbit | Travelling around an object in a circular path. |
| Sun | The star closest to us around which the Earth orbits. |
| Year | Time it takes for a planet to make one full orbit around the sun, (365 ¼ days on Earth). |
| Gravity | The force between two objects with mass and is the force that holds the planets in orbit around the Sun and holds the Moon in orbit around the Earth. |
| Seasons | Differences in climate at different times of year which is caused by whether your hemisphere of the Earth is tilted towards or away from the Sun. |
| Summer | Season with warmer temperatures and longer days when your hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun. |
| Winter | Season with colder temperatures and shorter days when your hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun. |
| Leap Year | A calendar year with an extra day (February 29th) that happens every four years to make the calendar year match up with the scientific year. |
| Satellite | An object that orbits around another object. |
| Moon | A natural satellite of the Earth. |
| Planet | A large object that orbits around the Sun. |
| Solar System | The Sun and all the planets that orbit around the Sun. |
| Star | A giant ball of hot gases that gives out large amounts of heat and light. |
| Galaxy | A large group of stars. |
| Universe | Everything, all matter that exists. |
| Nebula | A cloud of dust and gas. |
| Supernova | An exploding star. |