| Exploring Our Solar System \& Beyond |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Sun | the star which the planets in our solar system orbit |
| 2 | Order of the <br> planets | Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, <br> Uranus, Neptune |
| 3 | Satellite | an object which orbits another object |
| 4 | Orbit | the curved path of a celestial body or spacecraft <br> around a star, planet or moon |
| 5 | Moon | a mass of rock which orbits a planet; a natural <br> satellite |
| 6 | Artificial satellite | a man-made piece of equipment which orbits a <br> planet |
| 7 | Planet | orbits the sun, big enough to clear its orbit, and <br> roughly spherical in shape. |
| 8 | Dwarf planet | orbits the sun, but not big enough to clear its orbit |
| 9 | Space probe | an uncrewed spacecraft travelling through space <br> to collect scientific data |
| 10 | Meteor | a small object from outer space which enters the <br> Earth's atmosphere |
| 11 | Asteroid | a small rocky object orbiting the sun |
| 12 | Axis | the imaginary line around which an object rotates <br> (spins) |
| 13 | Galaxy | a system of millions or billions of stars and dust, <br> held together by gravity |
| Forces in Space | the force which attracts any objects with mass |  |
| 14 | Gravity | the total matter an object is made of |
| 15 | Mass | the size of force acting on an object due to gravity |
| 16 | Weight | a symbol used to show the size and direction a <br> force is acting in |
| 17 | Force arrow | a force which acts on an object moving in a circular <br> path. It directs the object towards the centre of <br> the circle. |
| 18 | Centripetal force |  |
| 19 | Gravitational Field | the size of the gravitational force a planet exerts |


| Days \& Seasons |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 20 | Tilt of the Earth | $23.5^{\circ}$ |  |
| 21 | Time for Earth to <br> rotate once | 24 hours |  |
| 22 | Time for Earth to <br> orbit the sun | 365.25 days |  |
| 23 | Hemisphere | either the top half (Northern) or bottom half <br> (Southern) of the Earth |  |
| 24 | Season | each of the four divisions of the year; marked by <br> different weather patterns and day lengths |  |
| Eclipses | an eclipse where the sun is obscured by the moon |  |  |
| 25 | Solar eclipse | an eclipse where the moon appears darkened as it <br> passes into the Earth's shadow |  |
| 26 | Lunar eclipse |  |  |
| Telescopes | Heliocentric theory | the idea that the planets in our solar system orbit the <br> sun |  |
| 27 | Geocentric theory | the idea that the planets and the sun orbit the Earth |  |
| 28 | an instrument designed to make distant objects appear <br> nearer |  |  |
| 29 | Telescope | founder of Heliocentric theory and inventor of the <br> telescope |  |
| 31 | Galileo |  |  |


| Measurement Words \& Equations for Space |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 32 | Distance | the length of space between two <br> points | Metres (m) |
| 33 | Diameter | a straight line from one side of a circle (or sphere) to <br> the other |  |
| 34 | Day | length of time a planet takes to spin on its axis once |  |
| 35 | Year | length of time a planet takes to orbit the sun |  |
| 36 | Light year | the distance light can travel in one Earth year |  |
| 37 | Calculate Weight | Weight = Mass x Gravitational Field <br> $(\mathrm{N})=(\mathrm{Kg}) \mathrm{x} \quad(\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{Kg})$ |  |
| 38 | Gravitational Field <br> on Earth | $10 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{Kg}$ |  |

