

Earth & Space

- **The Solar System** – A collection of the eight planets and their moons, which orbit the Sun.



- **Planets** – Large, natural objects that orbit stars, such as the Sun.



- **Spherical** – Shaped like a sphere.



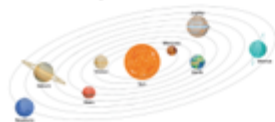
- **Stars** – Large balls of burning gas that release heat and light.
- **Sun** – The star at the centre of our Solar System that releases heat and light.



- **Gravity** – An invisible force that pulls things to the centre of the Earth (or other bodies such as planets or the Sun).



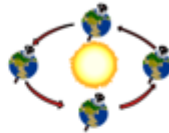
- **Gravitational pull** – The force of attraction towards the centre of a planet or the Sun.



- **Planets** – Large, natural objects that orbit stars such as the Sun.



- **Orbit** – The path an object takes around another object, for example the Earth goes around the Sun.



- **Surface** – The outer layer of something. In terms of space, the land or ground of a planet.



- **Appearance** – The way something looks. In terms of space, how a planet looks, such as its colour and size.



- **Geocentric** – A model that proposed that the Earth was at the centre of the Solar System.



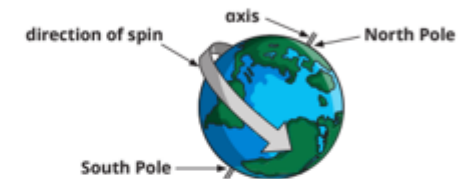
- **Heliocentric** – A model that proposed that the Sun was at the centre of the Solar System.



- **Spherical** – Shaped like a sphere.



- **Axis** – An imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole. The Earth's axis is slightly tilted.
- **Rotation** – The spinning of the Earth around its axis. The Earth rotates once every 24 hours.
- **North Pole** – The northernmost point on the Earth's axis.
- **South Pole** – The southernmost point on the Earth's axis.



- **Night** – When part of the Earth is facing away from the Sun.
- **Day** – When part of the Earth is facing towards the Sun.



- **Satellite** – An object that orbits a planet or a star.
- **Moon** – A natural satellite that orbits the Earth and reflects light from the Sun.

