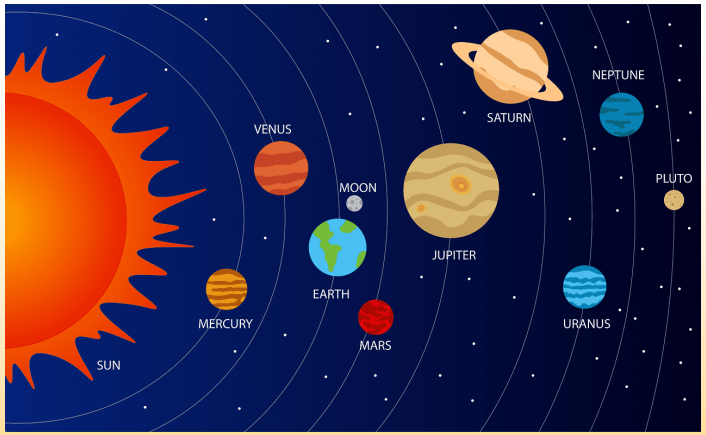
Year 5 Science:
Enquiry question: How does the movement of other planets effect Earth?

Opinion
Fact
Variables
Independent variable
Degree of trust
Dependent variable
Controlled variable
Precision
Classification keys



Significant individuals:

Galileo Galeilei - Galileo Galilei was an Italian scientist who formulated the basic law of falling bodies, which he verified by careful measurements. He constructed a telescope with which he studied lunar craters, and discovered four moons revolving around Jupiter and espoused the Copernican cause.

Nicolaus Copernicus -Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543) was a mathematician and astronomer who proposed that the sun was stationary in the center of the universe and the earth revolved around it.

Scientific enquiry questions:

Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships: identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
Research: Use secondary sources, e.g. internet links to research objects, events and phenomena that cannot be experienced in the classroom, e.g. planetary movements, animals from around the world.
Pattern seeking: Find out about how scientific ideas have changed and developed over time as new evidence is discovered, e.g. ideas about the solar system.
Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships: identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.
Looking for naturally occurring patterns and relationships: identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment.
Systematically investigate the relationship between phenomena, e.g. light and shadows.
Comparative and fair tests: planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary ii. taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate