## Key Vocabulary

$\left.$| I | Core | The innermost layer of the Earth, which <br> extends about halfway from the centre <br> of the Earth to the surface. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Crust | The rocky outer layer of the Earth. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Mantle | The layer of Earth that is below the crust. <br> It is solid but can flow very slowly. |
| 4 | Rock Cycle | Sequence of processes where rocks <br> change from one type to another, over a <br> timescale of millions of years. |
| 5 | Orbit | Path taken by one object moving around <br> another larger object, such as a satellite <br> around the Earth. Earth completes one <br> orbit of the Sun every year |
| 7 | Milky Way | Galaxy containing our Sun, Solar System, <br> and billions of other stars and planets |
| 8 | Natural <br> satellite | A moon in orbit around a planet. <br> 9 Night | | The period on one section of the Earth, |
| :--- |
| or other planet, when it is facing away |
| from the Sun. | \right\rvert\,

## The solar system

1 Our solar system consists of eight planets which orbit the Sun, four inner and
1 four outer planet. The inner planets (small and rocky) are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. The outer planets (gas giants) are Jupiter Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Between the inner and outer planets, between Mars and Jupiter there is the asteroid belt.

| 2 | The planets all orbit the sun, but the path of their orbits are all slightly <br> different. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | A galaxy is a collection of stars, our galaxy is known as the Milky way. Stars <br> produces their own light. Planets are large objects which do not produce |

3 produces their own light. Planets are large objects which do not produce their own light but orbit stars.

