The Tim Peake Primary Project

Resources to support the teaching of space from EYFS to KS2

25, 26 November 20154.30pm – 6pm





Tim Peake's Mission to the ISS

LINK



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01. The scale of the Solar System 1 (distance)



Planet	Distance from the Sun (20m string)	Distance from the Sun (10m string)	Distance from the Sun (5m string)		
Mercury	27cm	13cm	7cm		
Venus	47cm	23cm	12cm		
Earth	67cm	33cm	17cm		
Mars	1m	50cm	25cm		
Jupiter	3.47m	1.73m	87cm		
Saturn	6.33m	3.17m	1.58m		
Uranus	12.67m	6.33m	3.17m		
Neptune	20m	10m	5m		





02. The scale of the Solar System 2 (size)



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	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1			
1	Solar Sy	stem Scale										
2	Distance between planet orbits						Diameters based on		Diameters based or			
3					Solar System Model Leng	gth (m)	Sun Size (cm)		Earth Size (cm)			
4					100		100		1			
5												
6	Solar Object	Solar Distance (km)	Solar Distance (au	ı) Diameter (km)	Model Distance (m	1)	Model Diameter (cm)		Model Diameter (cm			
7	The Sun		0.00	1,391,000	0.00		100.00		109.23			
8	Mercury	59,133,491	0.40	4,879	1.31		0.35		0.38			
9	Venus	108,211,410	0.72	12,104	2.41		0.87		0.95			
10	Earth	149,598,023	1.00	12,735	3.33		0.92		1.00			
11	Mars	228,931,109	1.53	6,771	5.09		0.49		0.53			
12	Jupiter	779,323,489	5.21	138,350	17.32		9.95		10.86			
13	Saturn	1,428,817,200	9.55	114,630	31.76		8.24		9.00			
14	Uranus	2,874,165,879	19.21	50,532	63.89		3.63		3.97			
15	Neptune	4,498,418,710	30.07	49,105	100.00		3.53		3.86			
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												







03. The scale of the Solar System 3 (size and distance) LINK



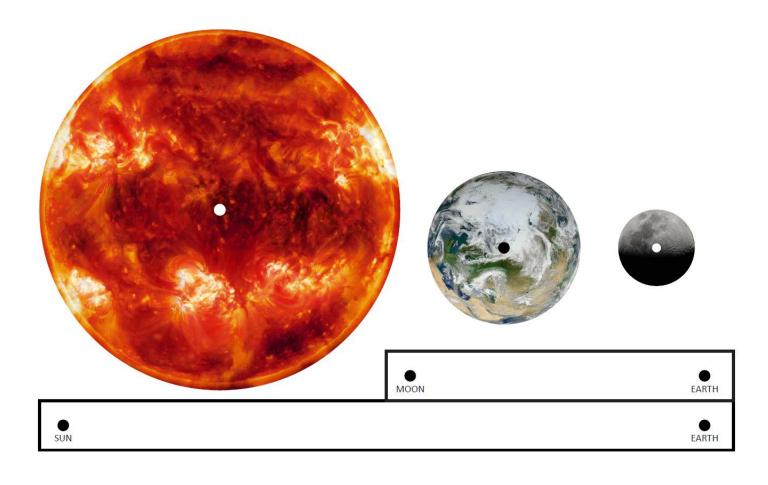
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04. Modelling the Earth, Sun and Moon LINK



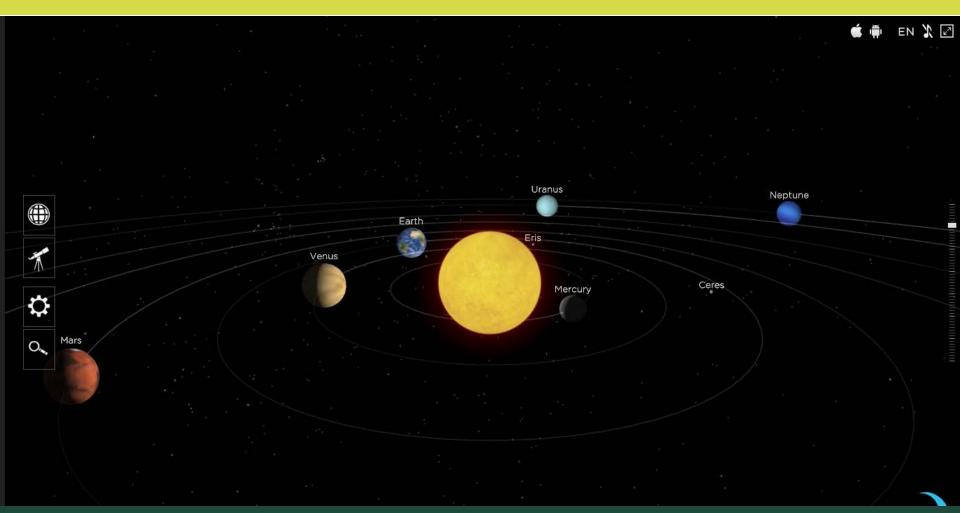






05. The Solar System Scope





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Action planning activities 01 - 05

01. The scale of the Solar
System 1 (distance)
02. The scale of the Solar
System 2
03. The scale of the Solar
System 3 (size and distance)
04. Modelling the Earth, Sun and Moon
05. The Solar System Scope





06. Astronauts on Twitter

LINK

@Cmdr_Hadfield

@StationCDRKelly

@Astro_Wheels

@AstroSamantha

@astro_Pettit

@TheRealBuzz

@Aki_Hoshide

@RichardGarriott

@astro_timpeake

@Astro_Suni





07. The International Space Station (video feed) LINK LINK



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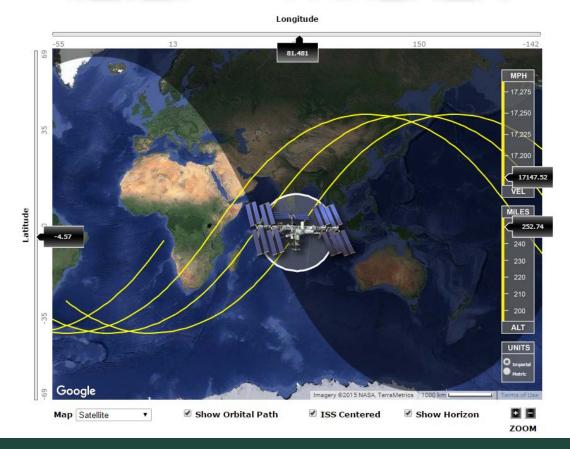




08. The International Space Station (tracker)













09. The Earth and the ISS

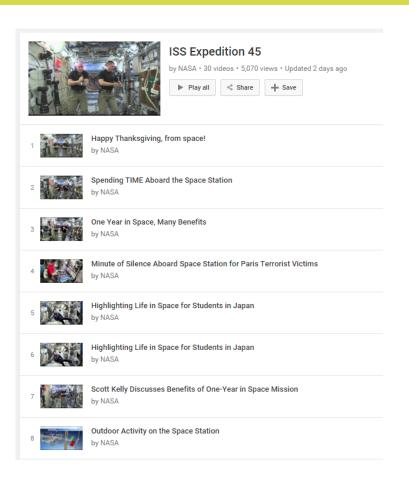


Earth diameter (cm) \times 0.032 = Height of ISS above Earth





10. NASA and ESA videos of the ISS <u>LINK</u> <u>LINK</u>



Playlists by European Space Agency, ESA



14 videos



#spacerocks: messages for Tim Updated yesterday

Telerobotics and haptics

LISA Pathfinder Updated today





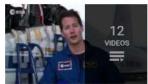


Sentinel-2

Proxima mission / Thomas Pesquet

Once Upon a Time... - Rosetta cartoons (English)
Updated 7 days ago

Astronauts / Human spaceflight







Principia mission / Tim Peake by European Space Agency, ESA ☑ Updated yesterday



iriss mission / Andreas Mogensen by European Space Agency, ESA







Action planning activities 06 - 10

06. Astronauts on Twitter

07. The International Space

Station (video feed)

08. The International Space

Station (tracker)

09. The Earth and the ISS

10. NASA and ESA websites





11. The phases of the Moon



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12. Lunar Diaries

<u>LINK</u>

Your Lunar Diary

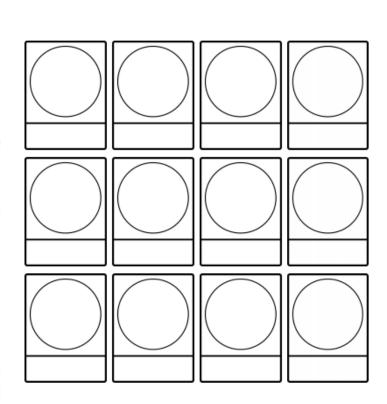
The moon is a natural satellite which orbits (spins around) the Earth. The shape we see is a result of the position of the moon relative to the sun. We see the brightly-lit part of the moon where light from the sun falls upon it. For more details, check out our website.

Unlike the sun, the moon is not dangerous to look at. Try using a pair of binoculars to take a closer look. You'll be able to see ancient craters from meteors that have hit the moon's surface over billions of years.

In 1969, the moon was visited by astronauts for the first time. Since then, a total of 12 astronauts have walked on the surface of the moon. 6 of them drove lunar vehicles!

Parents

The space sector is growing rapidly in the UK, with the Government planning major expansion from now until 2030. Careers in space include: aerospace engineering, the satellite industry, astrophysics, space programme development, astrobiology, geology, research, manufacturing spacecraft and satellite components, as well as working within data analysis





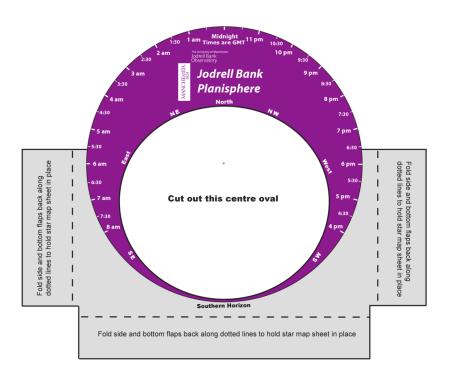


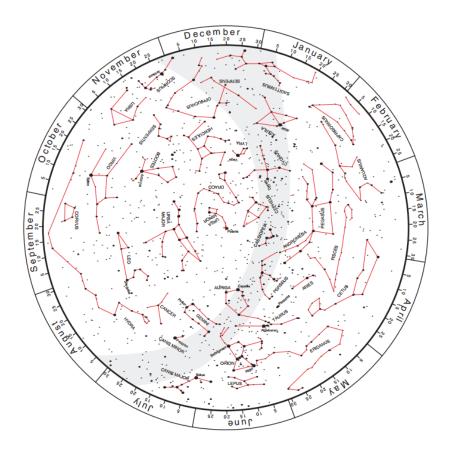




13. Planispheres

LINK



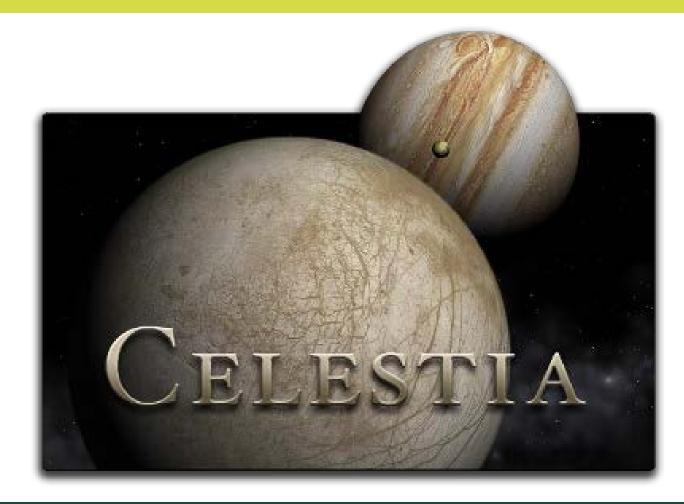






14. Celestia

LINK

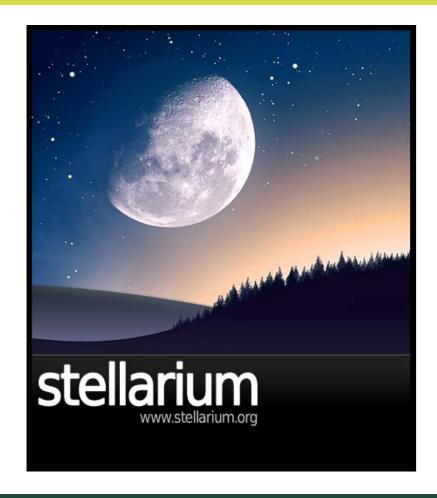








15. Stellarium <u>LINK</u>







Action planning activities 11 - 15

- 11. The phases of the Moon
- 12. Lunar Diaries
- 13. Planispheres
- 14. Celestia
- 15. Stellarium







16. Space Scoop



A Monster in the Middle

23 November 2015

The Universe is mostly just empty space. The nearest star to our Solar System is 40 trillion kilometres away (that's 40 million, million!). Aboard the fastest rocket we have today, it would take almost 80,000 years to travel there. To reach distant stars and galaxies it would take many millions of years longer.

This pretty much rules out space travel as a way to study cosmic objects. So, how can we study the stars?

.. With telescopes, of course! Telescopes are the only tools we have to study the

However, some night sky investigations need many months of observing. Imagine sitting looking through a telescope for day after day, month after month -- it would be beyond boring. Instead, clever scientists at LCOGT came up with a better ontion - robotic telescopes.

- > Zombie Stars and the Fate of the Solar System
- > Our Galaxy Is Young At Heart
- > Sibling Stars in a Crushing Hug

Images



A Monster in the Middle

Printer-friendly

PDF file

1.0 MB



Our Galaxy Is Young At Heart

2 November 2015

If you stand in a very dark spot on a moonless night, you might see a faint fuzzy glow stretching across the sky, with a glowing milky-white bulge. This is our Galaxy, the Milky Way. The ancient Greeks called this "galaxias kyklos" meaning "milky circle." This is where we get the term "galaxy" and also the name of our galaxy, the "Milky Way." But what is the glowing bulge at its centre?

For a long time it was thought to be a fuzzy cosmic cloud, but one day a man named Galileo Galilei pointed his newly built telescope at it. He was astonished to see that it is actually made up of millions of stars! They are squashed so tightly together that our naked eyes can't see them as individuals; instead they blend together to create a glowing sphere.

More news:

- > A Monster in the Middle
- > Zombie Stars and the Fate of the Solar System
- > Sibling Stars in a Crushing Hug

Images



Our Galaxy Is Young At Heart

Printer-friendly PDF file

1003.4 KB

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17. Galaxy inspired art





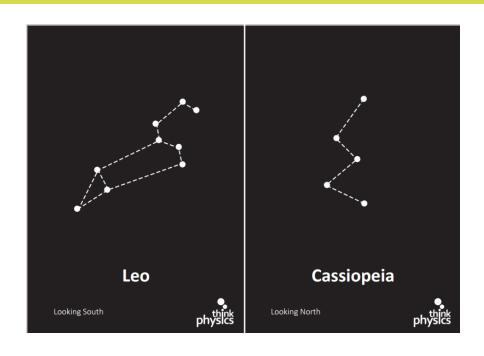


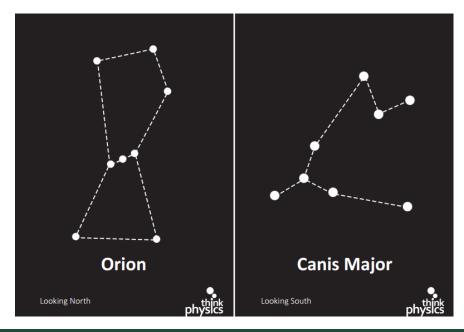




18. Constellation sewing cards

LINK











19. Space craft junk modelling

LINK

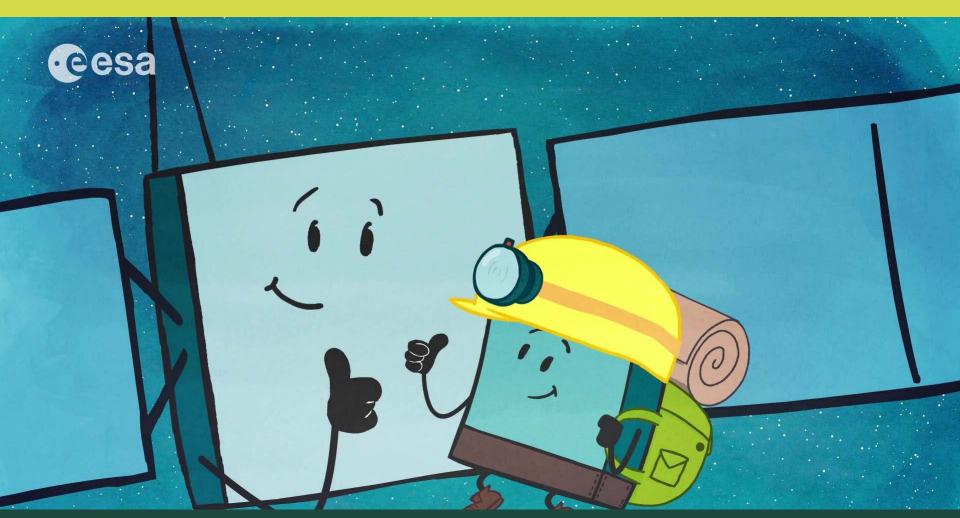






20. Rosetta, Philae and comet 67p

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Action planning activities 16 - 20

- 16. Space Scoop
- 17. Galaxy inspired art
- 18. Constellation sewing cards
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Think Physics

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