



Data Collection B

Year 4

Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning

What living things (vertebrates, invertebrates and plants) did we find in our local environment in autumn?

What do animals do in autumn? In autumn, some animals gather food for colder months. Some animals eat more in autumn to increase their body fat for colder months.

Enquiry Question:

What living things do we have in our local environment and how does this change over the year?

In this unit children will:

- Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

Key Learning Steps

1. Data collection B
2. Analyse data

Working Scientifically:

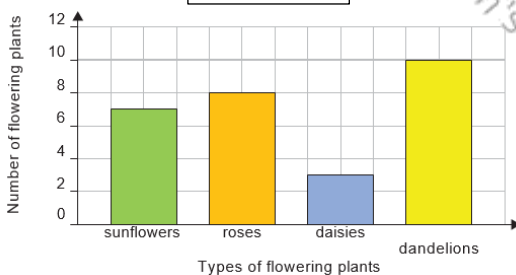
- 4.8 Gather, record and classify data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- 4.9 Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.

Key Vocabulary:

- vertebrate
- invertebrate
- flowering plant
- non-flowering plant
- data
- hibernation

Mathematical Tools:

Bar Chart



Pictogram

Flowering plants	Number seen	Key
sunflowers	●●●●	● = 2 plants
roses	●●●●	
daisies	●●	
dandelions	●●●●●●	

Knowing More, Remembering More

Knowing more in Y4

What do some animals do in spring? Animals that have hibernated come out of hibernation. There are increased numbers of active insects and other invertebrates in the spring.

What happens to some plants in spring? In spring, plants start to grow due to the increase in temperature and the amount of sunlight received throughout the day.