



Data Collection C

Year 4

Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning

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.

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 C
2. Analyse data
3. Make conclusions

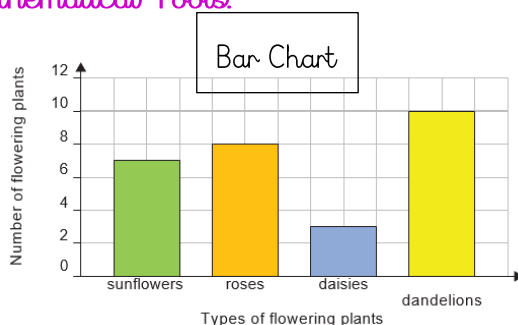
Working Scientifically:

- 4.7 Take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.
- 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.
- 4.10 Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.

Key Vocabulary:

- vertebrate
- invertebrate
- flowering plant
- non-flowering plant
- seasonal change
- increase/ decrease
- conclusion
- compare

Mathematical Tools:



Pictogram

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

Knowing More, Remembering More

Knowing more in Y4

What living things (vertebrates, invertebrates and plants) do we have in our local area and how does this change over the year? The number of living things varies through the year, because of the change in seasons.

How is plant and animal activity different in summer? There is typically more active plant and animal life in summer than in any other season.