

Ready to Learn
About.....

Bees!



How to Use this Unit:

*Pages 3 through 6 could be shown on a smart board or printed and displayed on the board for students to see as you begin the unit. They provide a brief introduction to vocabulary words used in this unit.

*Page 7 students can fill out the "I Wonder..." page about bees before they begin reading about them. See page 9 for another before reading sheet.

*Page 8 is a label the bee page.

*Page 9 is a before and after reading sheet.

*Page 10 is a Can, Have, Are sheet for bees.

*Page 11 is an opinion writing about bees.

*Pages 12-13 are a writing prompt about a bee. (Complete after reading the passages.)

*Page 14 is an adjective page.

*Page 15-26 are nonfiction passages and comprehension/text evidence questions about bees.

*Page 27 is a True/False out and paste.

*Page 28 "Text Evidence Writing Prompt".

*Pages 29-30 provide students the opportunity to record the new information they learned and write about bees.

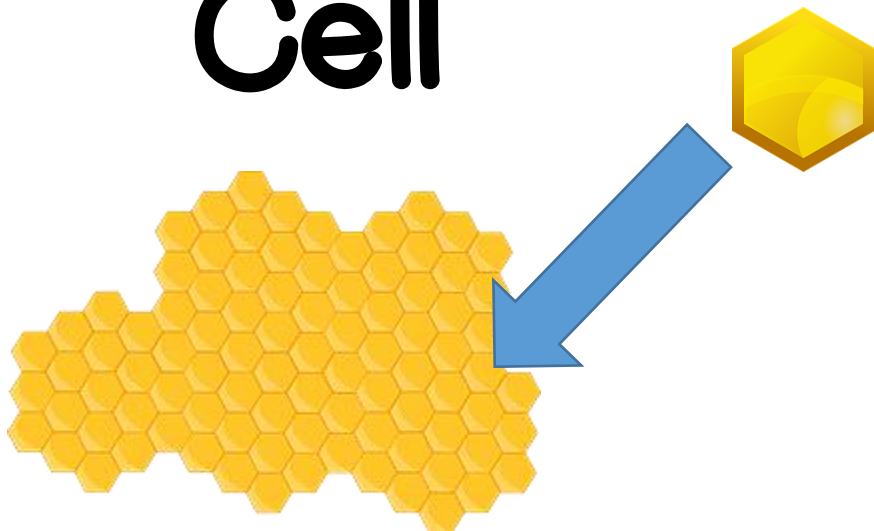
*Page 31-32 Bee observation cards and recording sheet. Students can complete this activity in small groups. Just print 1 set of cards per group for students to pass around and share. Students can then complete the observation sheet.

Hive



a place where bees live

Cell



***one part of the honeycomb that has
6 sides***

Guard



to protect from harm

Nectar



a sugary fluid found in plants

Metamorphosis



going through a complete change

Swarm



a group of bees flying together

Pollen



a powdery yellow part inside a flower

Honeycomb



a group of hexagonal cells found in a hive

Name _____



I Wonder.....



#1 I wonder if bees eat...



#2 I wonder if bees live...

#3 I wonder if bees can...

Name _____

My Bee Knowledge

Directions: Complete the questions before and after reading by writing yes or no in the box. See how much you learn from the passages about bees.

1. Bees live in small groups of only 10-12.

2. All bees can sting.

3. Bees have five types of eyes.

4. Bees "talk" to each other.

5. A hive has many queens.

6. Worker bees bring food to the hive.

7. Male bees protect the hive.

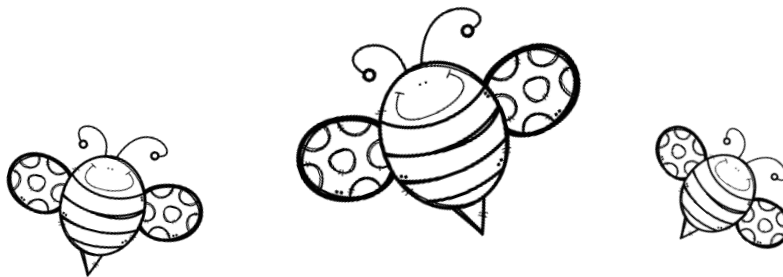
8. Bees carry pollen from flower to flower.

9. Bees have two pairs of wings.

10. Bees are not insects.

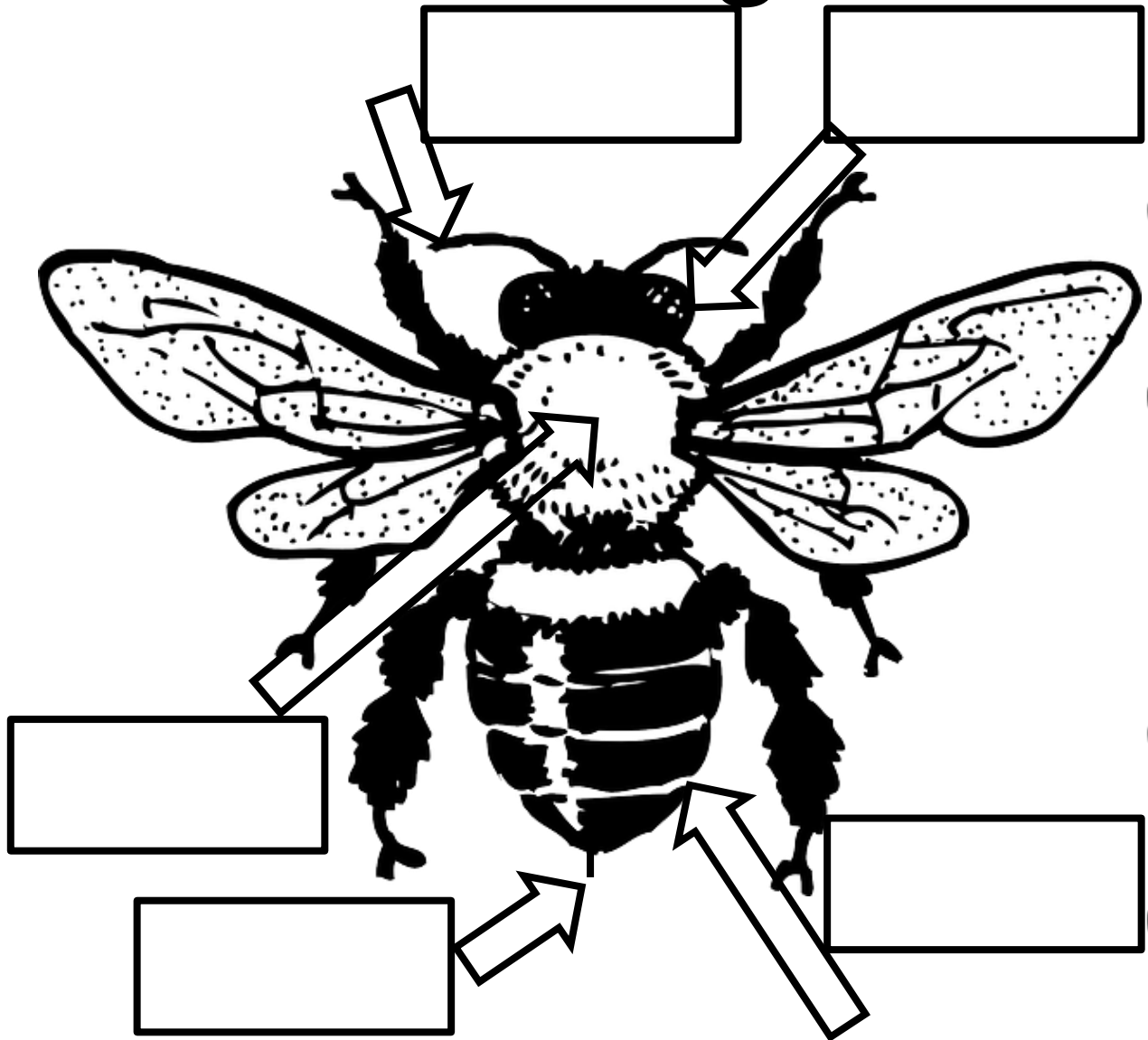
Before Reading After Reading

Before Reading	After Reading



Name _____

Label the Honey Bee



Write the following words in the blanks:

Head

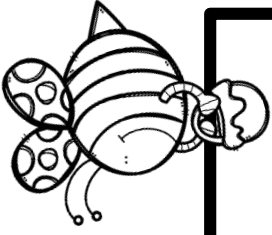
Abdomen

Thorax

Stinger

Antenna

Bees



Are

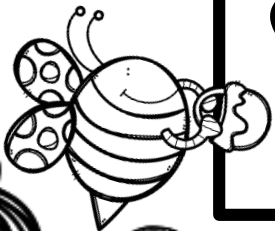
Handwriting practice lines for the word 'Are'. The box contains seven vertical lines for tracing or independent writing.

Have

Handwriting practice lines for the word 'Have'. The box contains seven vertical lines for tracing or independent writing.

Can

Handwriting practice lines for the word 'Can'. The box contains seven vertical lines for tracing or independent writing.



Name _____



Bee Opinion Writing



I like or dislike bees.
(circle one)

Reason #1

Reason #2

I _____ bees because _____

Name _____



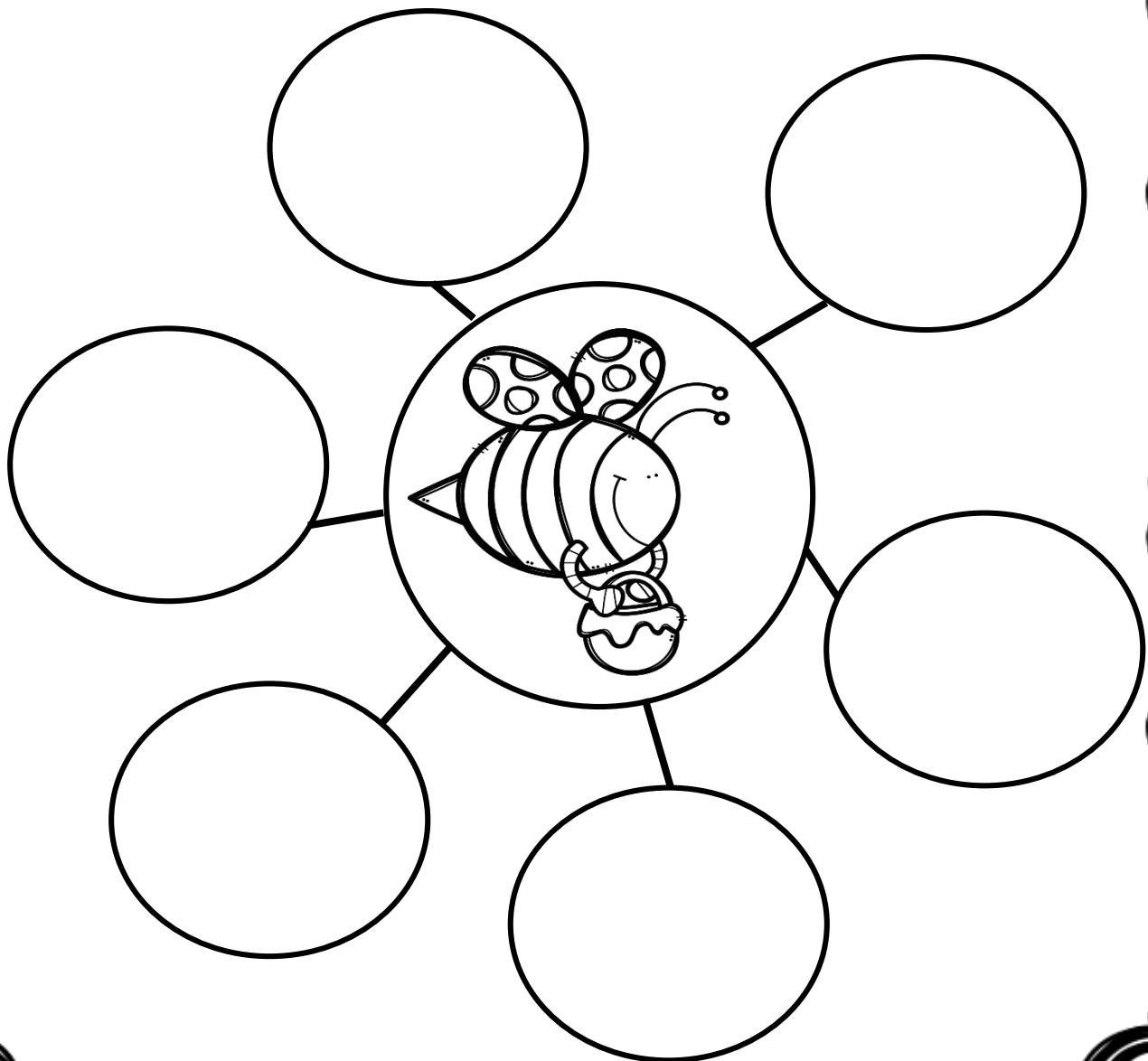
If I Were a Bee.....

Directions: Pretend you are a bee for a day. Would you be a worker bee, drone bee, or a queen bee? How would you spend your day as that kind of bee. Use good details in your story to support your answer. Use what you learned about these bees to help you.

Name _____

Bee Adjectives

Directions: Fill in the bubbles with as many adjectives as you can about bees. Hint: remember adjectives are describing words.





Busy Bodies

Head

Abdomen

Thorax

A honey bee's body is a lot like many other insects. The body has three main parts. It has a head, thorax, and abdomen.

The head of a bee is where the eyes are found. Eyes are very important to bees. The eyes help them find the nectar and pollen they need to live. Bees have five types of eyes. This helps them see movement all around them. On the head, you will also find the antennae and a proboscis. The proboscis is like a straw that slurps up nectar.

The thorax is the middle part of the bee. There are two pairs of wings used for flying. There are also 6 legs. There are special hairs on the legs for collecting pollen.

The abdomen has the stinger. The stinger has a barb or sharp point. When the stinger gets stuck, it pulls it out and the bee dies.

Name: _____



Busy Bodies

Directions: Use evidence from the text and what you already know to help you answer the questions. Use a crayon to highlight the answers in the text when possible.

1. How is a bee like other insects?

2. What are two things you would find on a bee's head?

3. What causes a bee to die?

4. Label the parts of the bee.





“Bee”ing Social

Social

Survive

Colony

Bees are social insects. They live with many other bees in the hive. They live and work together to stay alive. There could be as many as 80,000 bees in a hive. That is a lot of bees! All the bees make up a colony.

There are three kinds of bees that live in the hive. There are drone bees, worker bees, and queen bees. All three kinds must work together to stay alive. A bee cannot survive all by itself.

Bees must work together to meet their needs. The worker bees gather pollen and nectar and bring it back to the hive. The queen and the drones need this food to survive. They do not go out and get their own food.

Bees do not like to be too crowded. If the hive gets too many bees, part of the colony leaves to start a new one.

Name: _____



“Bee”ing Social

Directions: Use evidence from the text and what you already know to help you answer the questions. Use a crayon to highlight the answers in the text when possible.

1. How does a queen bee help the hive?

2. What would happen if there weren't any worker bees?

3. How does a hive keep from getting too crowded?

4. Name the three kinds of bees.

Busy Bees



Worker

Drone

Queen

Honey bees are very busy each day. They have lots of jobs to do! There are three kinds of bees that live in a hive. There are worker bees, drone bees, and queen bees.

The worker bees have lots of jobs to do. They are all girls! They are small and mighty. They collect food and pollen, care for babies, protect the hive, and make the comb.

The drone bees are all boys. They only have one job. They help the queen make the eggs. They do not help with any other chores!

The queen bee is the biggest bee in the hive. There will only be one queen in each hive. She has one major job. She has to make more bees to keep the hive going. She can lay 1,500 eggs each day! She lives longer than all the other bees. The other bees help take care of her needs every day.

Name: _____



Busy Bees

Directions: Use evidence from the text and what you already know to help you answer the questions. Use a crayon to highlight the answers in the text when possible.

1. What kind of bees are all girls?

2. How do the drone bees help the colony?

3. Who is the biggest bee in the hive?

4. Label the three kinds of bees.



Thrive in the Hive



Hive

Larvae

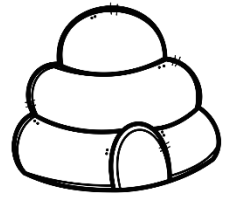
Honeycomb

Life inside a hive is a very busy place. If you could see inside a hive you would see some hard working bees. Bees are busy making a honeycomb, caring for larvae, making honey, and helping the queen.

Worker bees must help make a honeycomb. Each wax cell in a honeycomb has six sides. A six sided shape is called a hexagon. Lots of hexagons put together make up the comb. The queen bee lays an egg inside of the cells. Worker bees will help take care of the larvae or baby bees. The wax cells are also used for making and holding honey.

The queen has one big job of laying eggs. She needs help from the other bees to help feed her. She needs them to bring her food so she can keep laying eggs. She will lay eggs day and night in the warm spring months.

Name: _____



Thrive in the Hive

Directions: Use evidence from the text and what you already know to help you answer the questions. Use a crayon to highlight the answers in the text when possible.

1. Describe what a cell looks like in a honeycomb.

2. Where would you look to find bee eggs?

3. When will the queen lay eggs?

4. Draw a honeycomb.

Powerful Pollinators



Nectar

Pollen

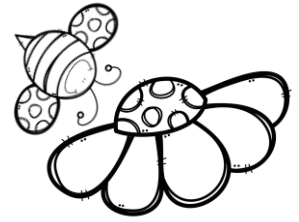
Pollination

Worker bees spend lots of time going from flower to flower gathering pollen and nectar. Pollen is the tiny yellow grains found inside of a flower. Nectar is a sugary liquid found inside of a flower.

Bees gather pollen and carry it from flower to flower. They have lots of hairs all over their bodies. The pollen sticks to the tiny hairs. As the bee lands on other flowers some of the pollen gets left in the flower. This helps pollinate the flower. Pollination is needed to grow fruits and vegetables. The more times a bee visits a flower, the better chance it will have to grow fruit.

Bees bring nectar back to the hive. The nectar is stored in one of the wax cells. The worker bees get busy flapping their wings to dry up the extra water in the nectar. Something sweet and sticky gets left behind. This is called honey. A hive can make up 50-200 pounds of honey each year!

Name: _____



Powerful Pollinators

Directions: Use evidence from the text and what you already know to help you answer the questions. Use a crayon to highlight the answers in the text when possible.

1. What is pollen and where would you find it?

2. How are the tiny hairs helpful to the bees?

3. Why is pollination important?

4. Draw a picture of a bee gathering nectar.

Buzz, Buzz



Waggle Dance

Round Dance

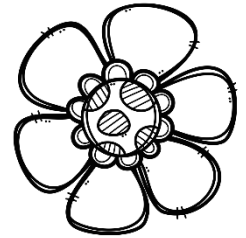
Direction

Bees need to “talk” to one another. They can tell other bees where to find nectar. They do not talk like people do. They do a dance to “talk” to other bees. They have two kinds of dances. They do a round dance and a waggle dance.

Bees do the round dance to tell another bee that pollen or nectar are close to the hive. A worker bee will find a good source of food and come back to the hive. The bee will do a dance on the honeycomb that tells the other bees what direction to go. This will help the bees gather nectar and pollen quicker.

When the pollen or nectar is not close to the hive, a bee will do a waggle dance. The bee will wiggle its body and buzz its wings to tell other bees where to go. It will wiggle its body in the direction the other bees need to fly.

Name: _____



Buzz, Buzz

Directions: Use evidence from the text and what you already know to help you answer the questions. Use a crayon to highlight the answers in the text when possible.

1. How is bees "talk" different than the way we talk?

2. When does a bee do a round dance?

3. How does a bee move its body in a waggle dance?

4. Why is it important for bees to "talk" to each other?

Name _____

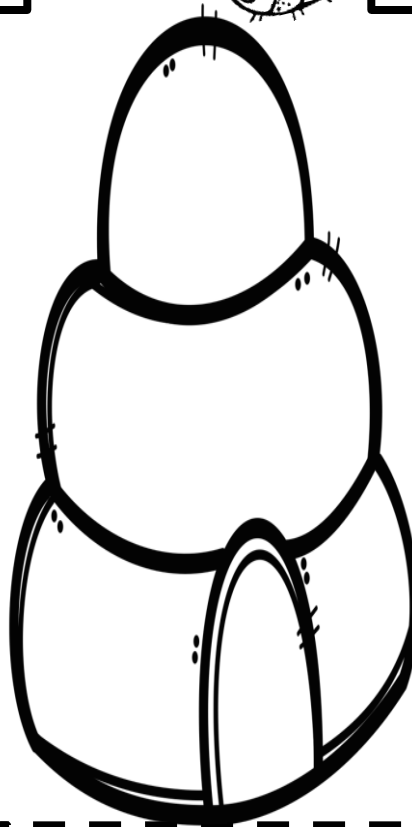
Bee True and False

Directions: Cut out the pieces below and glue them under the correct category. Hint: True means it is right and false means it is wrong.

True



False



Bees do not need other bees to live.

The worker bee is the largest bee.

Bees "talk" to each other.

Drones are all boys.

Worker bees are boys and girls.

Drone bees search for nectar.

Name _____

Written Response to Text

Bees



*Use what you know and evidence from the text to describe why it is important to have bees around.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed middle line.

My Bee Facts



Name: _____

Fact #1

Fact #2

Fact #3

Name: _____

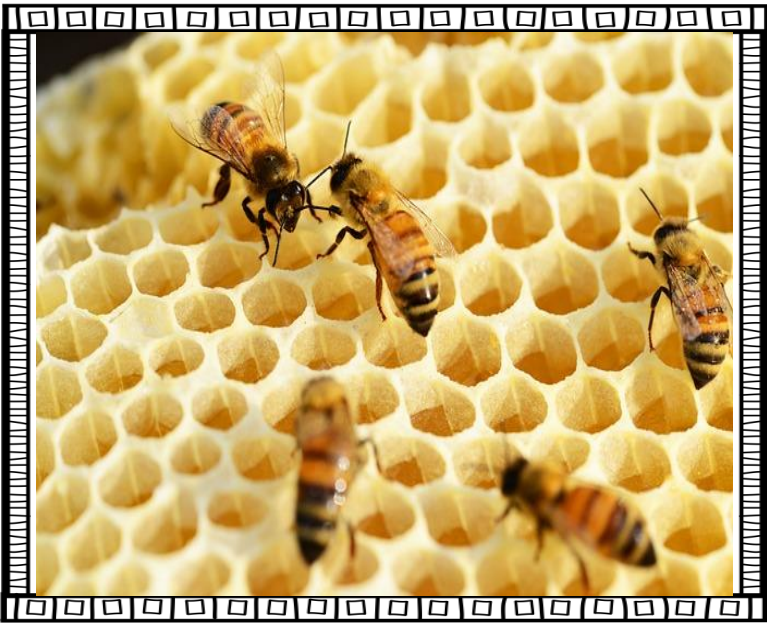
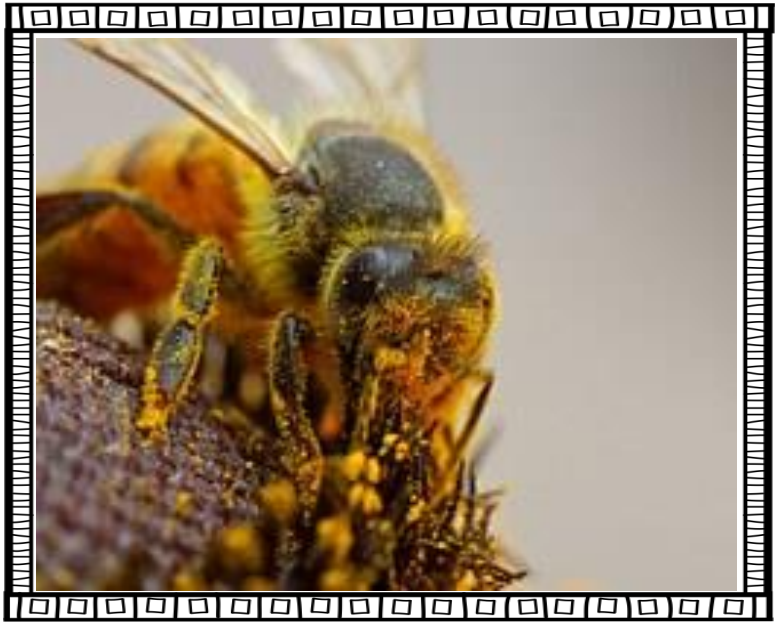
My Bee Knowledge



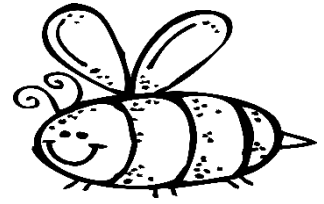
Draw a picture and write about the things you have learned about bees.



Bee Observation Cards



Bee Observation Notes



Name: _____

Directions: Look closely at the bee cards and write down your observations.

Things I noticed about the body....	Things I noticed about the head....
Things I noticed about the wings....	Other things I noticed.....

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