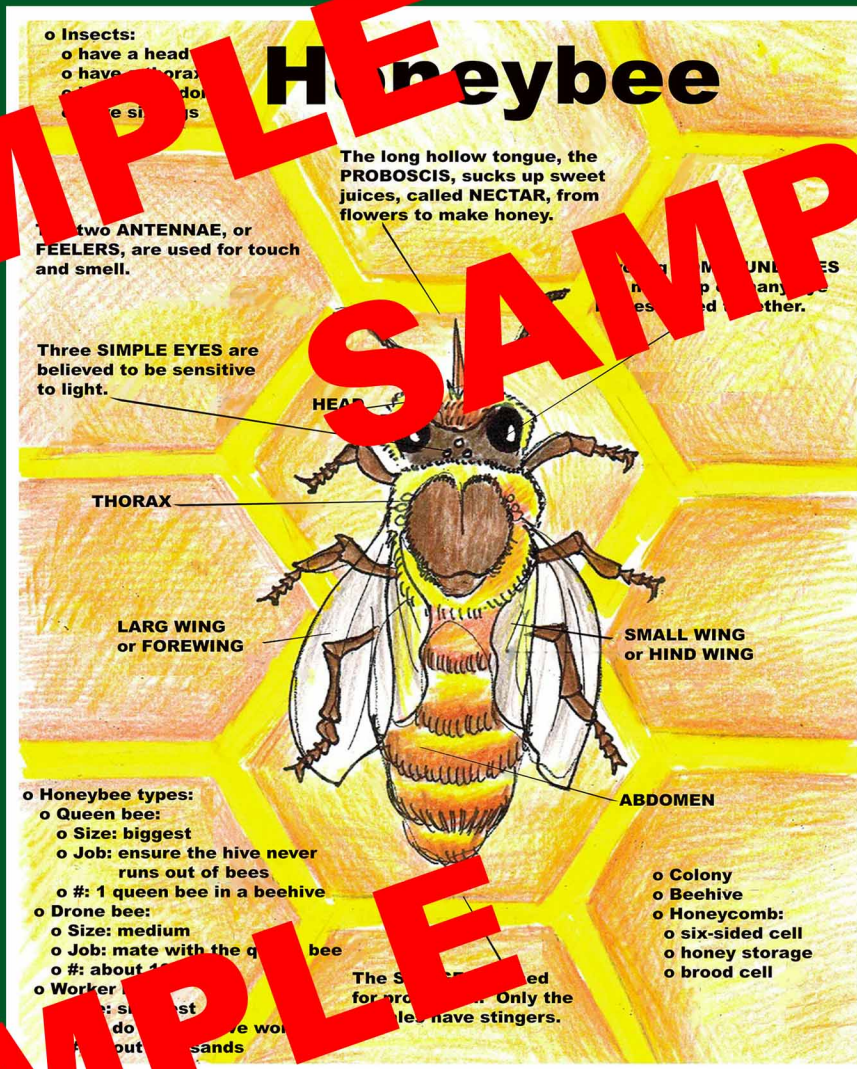


Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

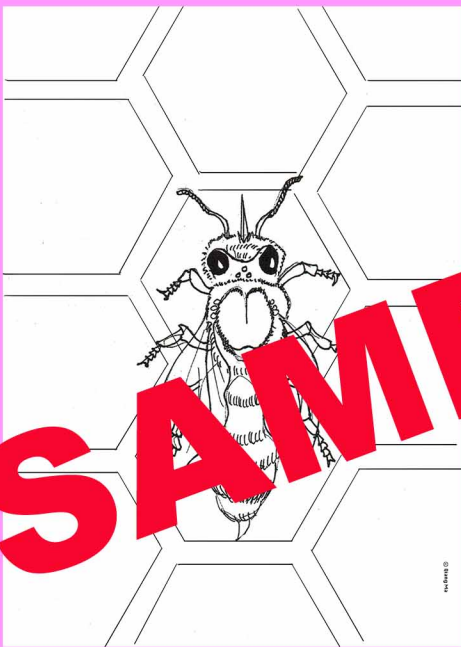
The Honey Makers By Gail Gibbons



Teaching Animal Science through
Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,
Posters, and Reflection

Qiang Ma





Honeybee

- Insects:
 - have a head
 - have a thorax
 - have an abdomen
 - have six legs

The long hollow tongue, the **PROBOSCIS**, sucks up sweet juices, called **NECTAR**, from flowers to make honey.

The two **ANTENNAE**, or **FEELERS**, are used for touch and smell.

Two big **COMPOUND EYES** are made up of many eye lenses joined together.

Three **SIMPLE EYES** are believed to be sensitive to light.

The **LARG WING** or **FOREWING**

The **SMALL WING** or **HIND WING**

Honeybee types:

- Queen bee:**
 - Size: biggest
 - Job: ensure the hive never runs out of bees
 - #: 1 queen bee in a beehive
- Drone bee:**
 - Size: medium
 - Job: mate with the queen bee
 - #: about 100
- Worker bee:**
 - Size: smallest
 - Job: do the beehive work
 - #: about thousands

The **STINGER** is used for protection. Only the females have stingers.

Beehive types:

- Colony
- Beehive
- Honeycomb:
 - six-sided cell
 - honey storage
 - brood cell



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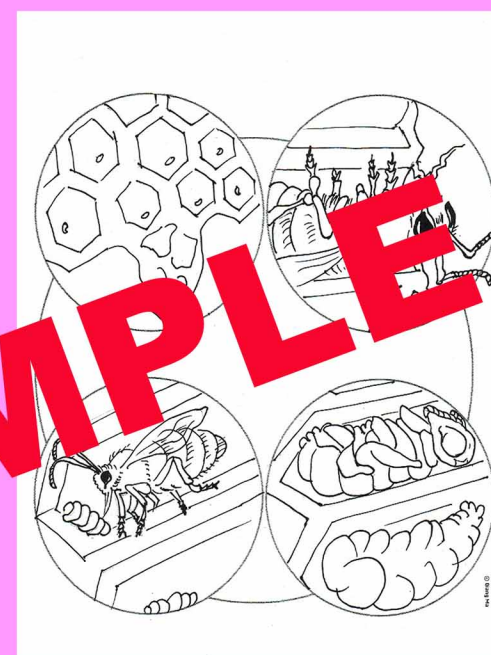
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Honeybee Life Cycle

- Mate with drones
- Lays eggs
- Eggs stored in brood cells

1. Egg

drone brood cell

worker brood cell

2. Larva

worker bee

3. Pupa

worker bee

4. Honeybee

queen brood cell

royal cell

Get out the cell by chewing its way out

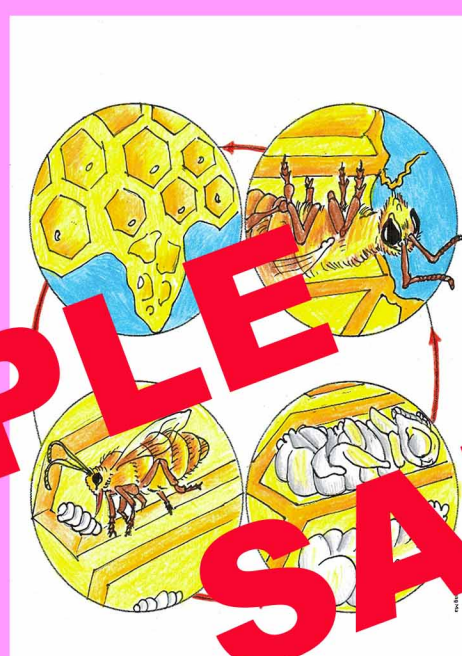
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Cell sealed with wax

Metamorphosis

Hatched

Fed with bee milk, bee bread, or royal jelly



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The Honey Makers Close Reading Org:

Title: _____

Things to remember

- Colors to mark the passage:**
- Highlight the title in yellow.
 - Underline topic sentence in green.
 - Circle the important words in red.
 - Use close reading symbols throughout text.
- CLOSE reading symbols:**
- Check Mark (✓) – understands story
 - Star (*) – something is important
 - Exclamation mark (!) – something new, something that is surprising
 - Question mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it

The main idea of these passages is to _____

What have you learned _____

The Honey Makers Close Reading Organizer

Title: The Honey Makers

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The main idea of these passages is to introduce honeybees.

What have you learned about honeybees?

I learned that only the queen larva is fed with royal jelly.

The Honey Makers (1)

Honeybees are social creatures. They form highly structured group colonies. In a colony, as many as 50,000 or more bees live together and their own special jobs.

Inside their home beehive, the honeybees are building an amazing structure called a honeycomb. It is made up of countless six-sided cells. Many of these wax cells is the food that bees and the people love to eat.

Three different kinds of honeybees live inside all beehives: the queen, the drone bee, and the worker bee. There is one queen, about 100 male and thousands of female worker bees. Like all insects, bees have three parts. There is the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. The queen is the largest of the honeybees, and she can live the longest—from three to five years or more. The queen's job is to lay eggs. She lays about 2,000 eggs a day. The queen lives for about two months, except in some colonies where she lives for years. The queen's job is to lay eggs. She lays about 2,000 eggs a day. The queen lives for about two months, except in some colonies where she lives for years. The queen's job is to lay eggs. She lays about 2,000 eggs a day. The queen lives for about two months, except in some colonies where she lives for years.

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Most cells in the beehive are used for storing honey, but some are used for the queen to lay her eggs. These are called brood cells. In each brood cell, a bee will develop and grow. The largest brood cells are queen brood cells, also called royal cells. Drone brood cells are smaller. Even smaller are the worker brood cells. The eggs in those cells will become worker bees.

✓ ☆ ! ?

Text Dependent Questions (1)

How do cells in a honeycomb look like? What are they used for?	
Explain the queen bee.	
Explain the drone bees.	
Explain worker bees.	

Text Dependent Questions (1)

How do cells in a honeycomb look like? What are they used for?	The cells are the countless six-sided wax cells made up a honeycomb. They are used for storing honey for the queen to lay her eggs.
Explain the queen bee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one queen in a beehive. She is the largest of the honeybees. Her only job is to lay eggs. She never runs out of bees. She mates with her drones and lays 2000 eggs a day.
Explain the drone bees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drone bees live shorter lives. Their only job is to mate with the queen bee.
Explain worker bees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The worker bees are all females. They have shorter lives. They do not lay eggs. They do the work of the beehive.

The Honey Makers (2)

From egg to adult honeybee takes four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and honeybee.

First stage is the egg stage. Most eggs the queen lays are bigger than the period at the end of this sentence. A larva hatches from each one. For the next three days called nurse bees feed the larva beemilk which is a full of nutrition. Then they feed it beebread which is pollen and honey. A queen larva is fed royal jelly through growth. Royal jelly is made the same way as beemilk nutritious.

Second stage is the larva stage. Each larva spins a silky cocoon around itself. Inside the cocoon, a pupa develops. A nurse bee seals the cell with wax.

Third stage is the pupa stage. Little by little, the pupa changes. It begins to look more like an adult insect. This process is called metamorphosis. Queens develop in about 16 days from the time the eggs are laid. The metamorphosis of drones and workers takes about 21 to 24 days.

Fourth stage is the honeybee stage. Finally, after the transformation is complete, an adult bee chews its way out of the brood cell...an adult honeybee.

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Text Dependent Questions (2)

Who feeds the larva? And with what?	
What does a nurse bee do after a larva spins a silky cocoon around itself?	
How long will it take for metamorphosis to happen?	
How does a bee get off its brood cell right after its transformation?	

Text Dependent Questions (2)

Who feeds the larva? And with what?	The worker bees called nurse bees feed the larva beemilk and beebread, but a queen larva is fed royal jelly throughout its growth.
What does a nurse bee do after a larva spins a silky cocoon around itself?	After a larva spins a silky cocoon around itself, a nurse bee seals the cell with wax.
How long will it take for metamorphosis to happen?	Metamorphosis takes about 16 days for a queen bee and 21 to 24 days for drones and workers.
How does a bee get off its brood cell right after its transformation?	The bee will chew its way out of the brood cell.

Vocabulary

colony	
beehive	
honeycomb	
thorax	
abdomen	
drone	

Vocabulary

colony	A bee colony refers to a group of worker bees, drones, and a queen living together in a hive as one social unit.
beehive	A structure in which bees are kept.
honeycomb	A structure of hexagonal cells of wax made by bees to store honey and eggs.
thorax	The part of the body of an insect between the neck and the abdomen.
abdomen	Stomach.
drones	Male bees.

SAMPLE SAMPLE

Getting Started: Honey Maker Close Reading

1. It is suggested to get the following items ready.

Item	Teacher	Student
The Book <i>The Honey Makers</i> by Gail Gibbons	V	
Person and Bee Poster	V	
Poster	V *	
	Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster.	
Info Organizer	V	V
2 Reading Passages	V	V
2 Text Dependent Questions Sets	V	V
Vocabulary	V	V
1 Bee Black Line Drawing Set 1 Bee Life Cycle Black Line Drawing Set	V	
1 Bee Color Drawing Set 1 Bee Life Cycle Color Drawing Set	*	*
	Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster and color it.	Students may create their own posters in groups by using teacher's sample. They are great open house projects.
Teacher Finished Sample Pack 1 Bee Color Drawing with labels 1 Bee Life Cycle Color Drawing with labels 1 Label Poster with Post-it notes • 1 Info Organizer completed • 2 Reading Passages with marks • 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets with answers • 1 Vocab Sheet with answers	*	
	I tried to take as many as possible. I tried to make it as easy as possible. I tried to make it as interesting as possible. I tried to model for your students.	
Sharpie	V	V
Crayon/Markers	V	V
Post-It	*	

V: must, *: optional

2. Read the lesson plan.
3. Look at the finished sample works included.
4. Photocopy 8 page package (1 Empty page, 1 Empty Circle page, 1 Info Organizer, 2 Reading Passages, 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets, 1 Vocab Sheet) for students. Make an extra set for the teacher to use.
5. The lesson is designed as cross-curriculum among FLA, Science/Animal/Insect/Bee, and Fine Arts using close reading and CCSS strategies.

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Credits

I draw all the clipart myself for all the products in my store.

Thank you so much and I hope you enjoy this lesson.

Qiang Ma 

Let children be engaged, challenged, and shine!

*Thank you
for using this lesson!*