



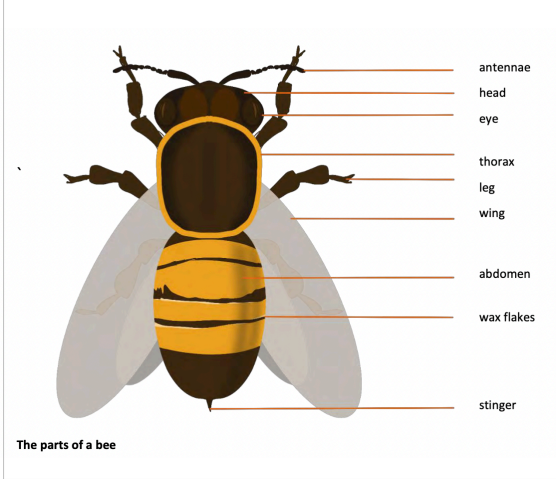
Year 3 - The Bee Project

Working Scientifically

Key vocabulary

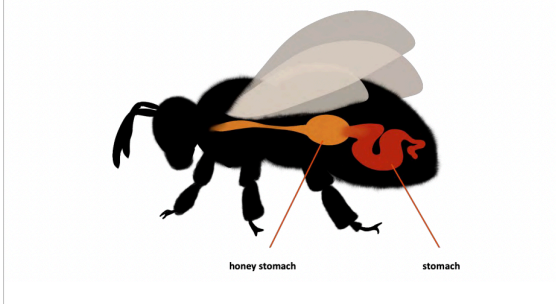
thorax	The middle part of an insects body
abdomen	The lower part of an insects body- contains the honey stomach
antennae	Attached to the head of the insect- picks up information their surroundings, and are used to touch, taste, smell, check the temperature and communicate with other bees.
mandible	Mouthpart of a bee- able to chew
proboscis	Long tongue-like structure, allowing bees to suck up food.
stinger	Attached to the abdomen. Only female bees have a stinger and they lay eggs out of the stinger.
honey bee	A social bee that lives within a colony.
colonies	A special organised structure that has special jobs for different bees- Queen bee, workers bees and drones.
cells	Hexagonal rooms in a beehive, filled with wax and used to store eggs, honey and pollen.
royal jelly	A thick liquid worker bees make and feed to the larvae for the first three days of life. Left over royal jelly is given to the queen to eat.
propolis	A mix of sugary juices collect from plant stems called sap and resins, with beeswax and saliva to make a sticky substance like glue to seal the hive.
sugarbag	A type of tangy and runny honey created by stingless bees from Australia.
beekeepers	Someone who looks after bee colonies and collect honey
waggle dance	A movement from a worker bee to show the colony what she has seen.

Parts of a Bee

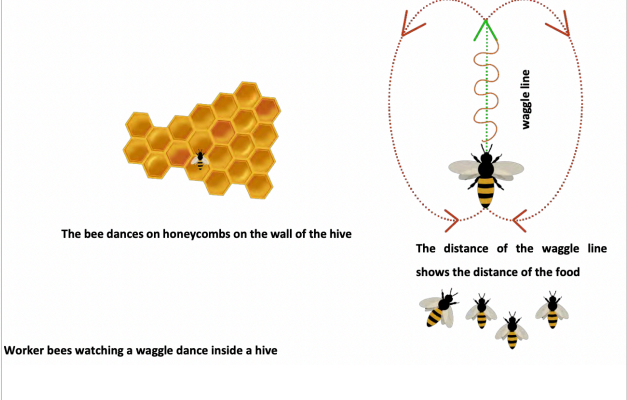


What do needs make?

Plants produce nectar every day as long as they have their flowers opened. Worker bees collect nectar from flowers. Nectar is a sugary juice that bees can suck up using their proboscis. It travels to a special pouch above their stomach called a **honey stomach**. A bee can visit up to one thousand flowers in a day.



Waggle Dance



Worker bees watching a waggle dance inside a hive

The waggle dance below shows the direction of the food

