

HOCPP 1127

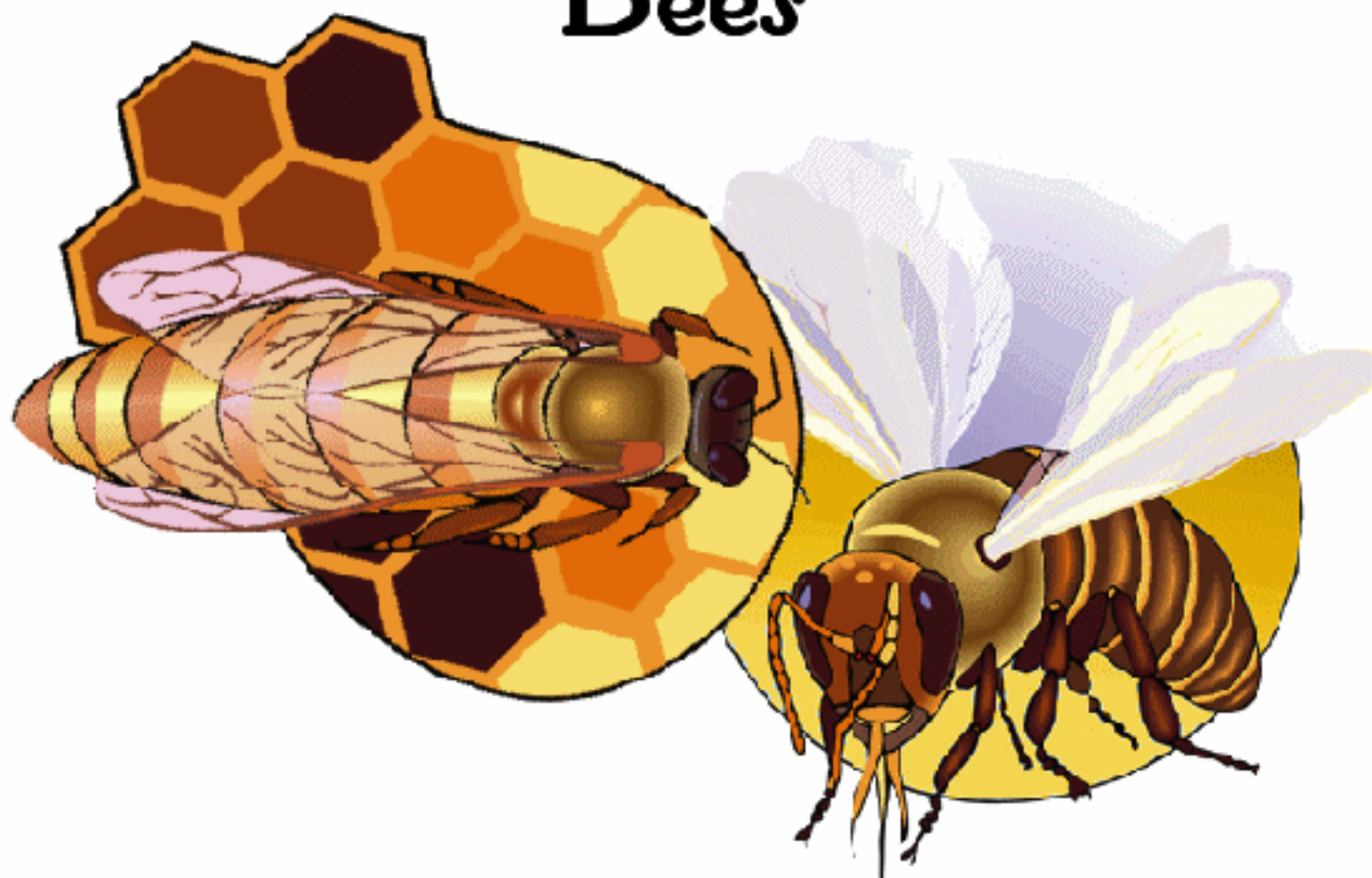
In The Hands of A Child

Elementary



Project Pack

Bees



A Ready-to-Assemble
Hands-On Mini Unit
Including Reproducibles

Bees

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Research Guide written by Katie Kubesh
Activities written by Niki McNeil
Graphics and Editing by Kimm Bellotto

From the time we first began using Project Packs we fell in love with them. We knew that this type of hands-on learning experience was just the thing that was needed to make boring academics not only educational but, fun and exciting too!

To help get you started we have included some of the questions we receive about Project Packs.

What is a Project Pack?

A Project Pack is simply a great way of compiling key points from your studies into one spot that can easily be stored and available to be reviewed at any time

How does this help me? and Why is this a better way for learning?

The number one reason is the students will retain the information covered so much faster. Children learn by doing. Project Packs put learning into their hands!

Another reason is it is a convenient way to store those wonderful projects. Students can go back and review them at any time and your schoolroom or refrigerator is not cluttered with bits and pieces of their projects.

And the final reason is they are great and the possibilities are endless! There are no age limits and no subject lines that cannot be worked into a Project Pack. We will be adding many units to help you in the education of your students.

How do I make a Project Pack?

A Project Pack is simply a file folder refolded into a shutter style book. Open it flat and then fold the sides into the middle creasing neatly and there you have it.

For a more colorful and eye-appealing Project Pack it is suggested that some of your Reproducibles be printed out on colored multi-purpose paper.

What supplies do I need?

You will want to have file folders, paper of different colors and weights, your students' favorite coloring tools, tape, glue, scissors, and a stapler.

Adapting a Project Pack to Fit the Needs of Your Student

Adapting a Project or Research Pack is key to ensuring that you provide the best lesson for your student. At first glance, some might just skip over an activity because they feel it is too easy or too difficult for their student. We want you to use all the activities we provide...they are easily adaptable!

For example, if you have a PK-3 student the vocabulary activities might be difficult for him or her to complete. Here are some tips to help you adapt the activities that require your student to write:

1. Have your student dictate vocabulary words and their meanings as you write them.
2. Have your child draw a picture instead of writing.
3. You write the word or sentence first so your student can see how it is written.
4. Practice. Practice. Practice. In the car, on a walk, in the shopping cart! Practice saying the vocabulary words and what they mean. Before you know it your preschooler will be telling others what those words mean!
5. Contact us. We would be happy to give you ideas for adapting specific units to a grade level.

On the other hand, some of the activities may seem too easy for your student. Does your 5th grade level student want to learn about butterflies, but the Project Pack seems too easy? Try it anyway; just change things up a bit to suit that grade level. Here are some tips to help you adapt the activities to make them a little more difficult.

1. In addition to writing down vocabulary words and their meanings, ask your student to use the word in a sentence; either verbally or written.
2. Give your student 1 hour (or other reasonable time frame) to research the topic on their own; either online or at the library. Give your student a set of questions or see what he/she can find without your guidance.
3. Encourage your student to expand on the topic or choose a related topic to learn about.
4. Take a look at some of our preschool units...there is lots of clipart related to each topic. Have your older student cut these out and write a story or play about the pictures or perform a play.
5. Contact us. We would be happy to give you ideas for adapting specific units to a grade level.

These are just a few ways you can adapt a Project Pack to meet the needs of your student. Let your student be the judge if something is too easy or too difficult...you just might be surprised!

The Website links we have included in our guides are references we found that contain relevant information. However, the sites are not owned or maintained by In the Hands of a Child. The content may have changed or become a “dead” link. If you find the site contains inappropriate material or is no longer a site, please let us know!

Bees

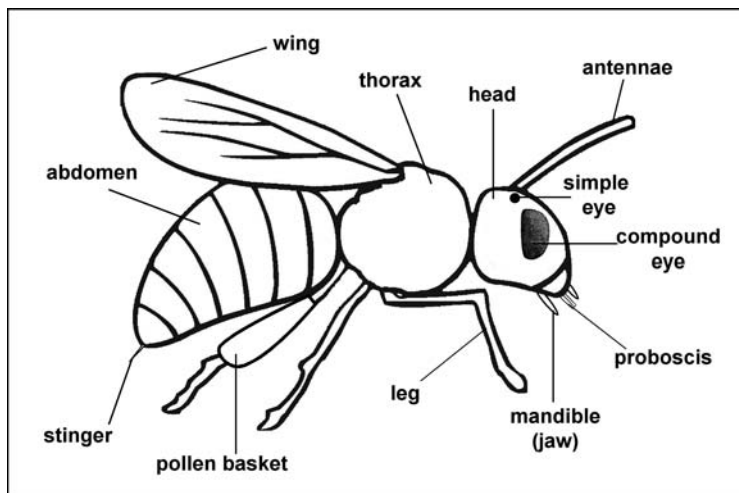


Buzz! Buzz! Buzz! What is yellow and black, has six legs, two compound eyes, and can sting you if you make it angry? A bee! Bees are fascinating creatures, they live in colonies where each bee has a specific job and some bees make a wonderful, sweet treat that many people like to eat...honey!

Anatomy

There are more than 20,000 different kinds of bees, including the honeybee, bumblebee, carpenter bee, and orchid bee. Bees have three main body parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen.

- **Head:** mouth, two antennae, two simple eyes, two compound eyes that can see movements; direct flights, and distinguish colors of flowers, proboscis and mandibles (jaw)
- **Thorax:** six legs, two pollen baskets and four wings
- **Abdomen:** stinger



Bees, like other insects, have a hard exoskeleton. The exoskeleton is a waterproof skeleton that insects wear on the outside of their bodies. The bee's muscles are attached to the exoskeleton just like the muscles in your body are attached to your skeleton. When a muscle moves, the exoskeleton moves.

Social Insects

Bees are **social** insects. They live in a community and each bee in that community has a specific job that is necessary for the survival of the entire **colony**. There are three types of bees in a colony, queen, worker bees, and drones.

- **Queen Bees:** There is only one queen bee in each colony. The queen is the only female bee who can lay eggs. She never leaves the **hive** and she dedicates herself completely to laying eggs. A queen bee will lay up to 2,000 eggs a day. A queen bee usually lives for 3-5 years. The queen

Bee Activities

1. Vocabulary
2. Label the anatomy of a bee
3. What are the three types of bees in any colony? Describe each.
4. Why does a bee sting?
5. What are the responsibilities of the different worker bees? Describe each.
6. Describe the life cycle of a bee.
7. Describe the beehive.
8. What are the predators of a bee?
9. How do bees communicate?
10. Describe the pollination process.
11. Why are bees important?

Activity 2:

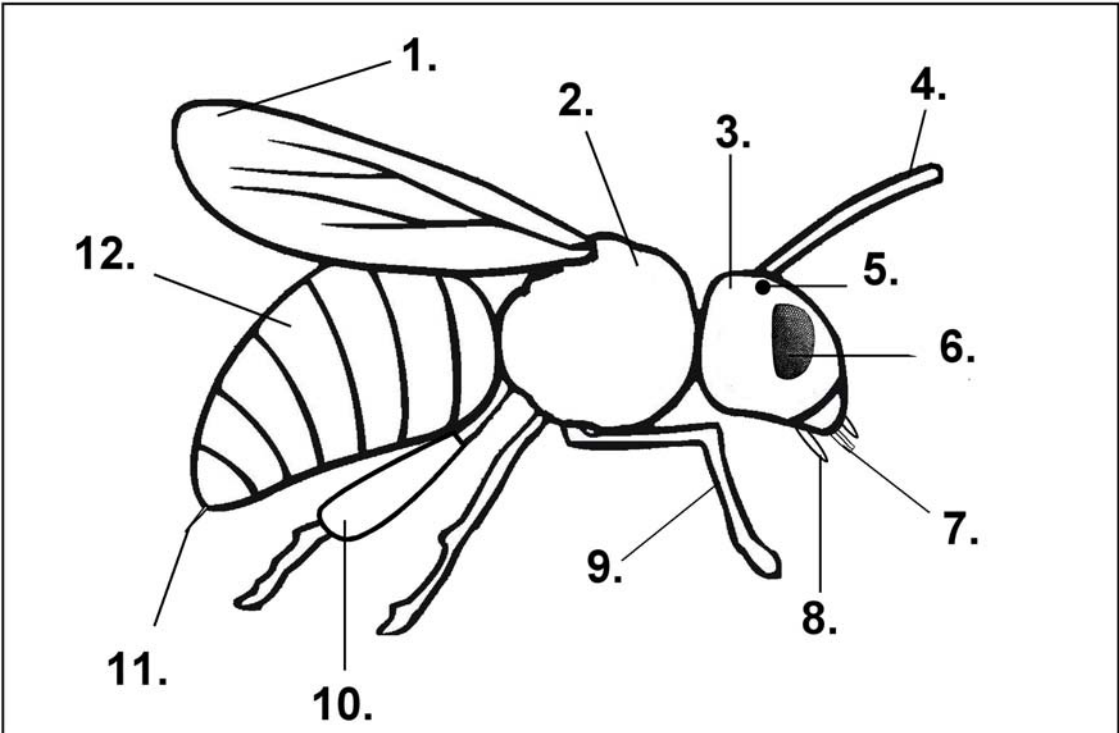
Label the anatomy of a bee

- Cut out the graphic that follows
- Label the parts of the bee
- Cut out the title block
- Fold the anatomy graphic in half
- Glue the title block to the top



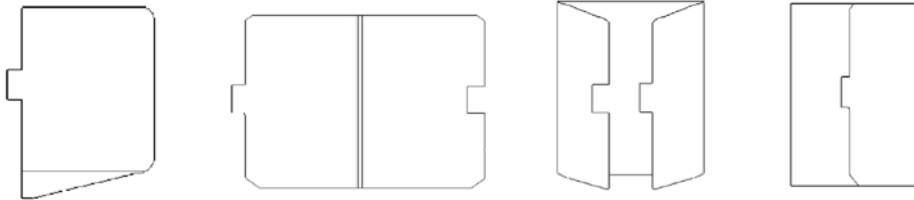
Anatomy of a Bee





1. _____	7. _____
2. _____	8. _____
3. _____	9. _____
4. _____	10. _____
5. _____	11. _____
6. _____	12. _____

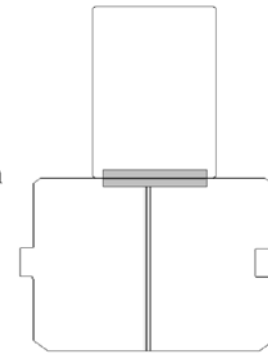
Instructions to Re-fold a Folder



Normal Fold:

Open folder flat

Fold both the right and left edge to the center crease creating a shutter
Cut a folder in half OR use a piece of cardstock to form your extension
Lay the extension in the center of the shutter fold folder
Attach at the top end using clear packing tape



Double Folder:

Open folder flat

Fold both the right and left edge in toward the center crease creating a shutter

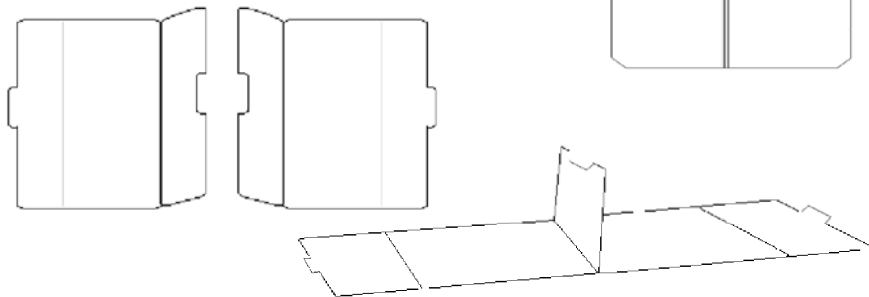
Do this again with a second folder

Set both folders side by side with their shutters opened (pointing straight up not flat)

In the center where the two folders meet glue the outer flaps of each shutter together connecting the two folders

Fold both shutters closed and flip over and close

The back of one of the folders becomes your cover



***You can add extensions to a double folder using the same method as for a single folder.