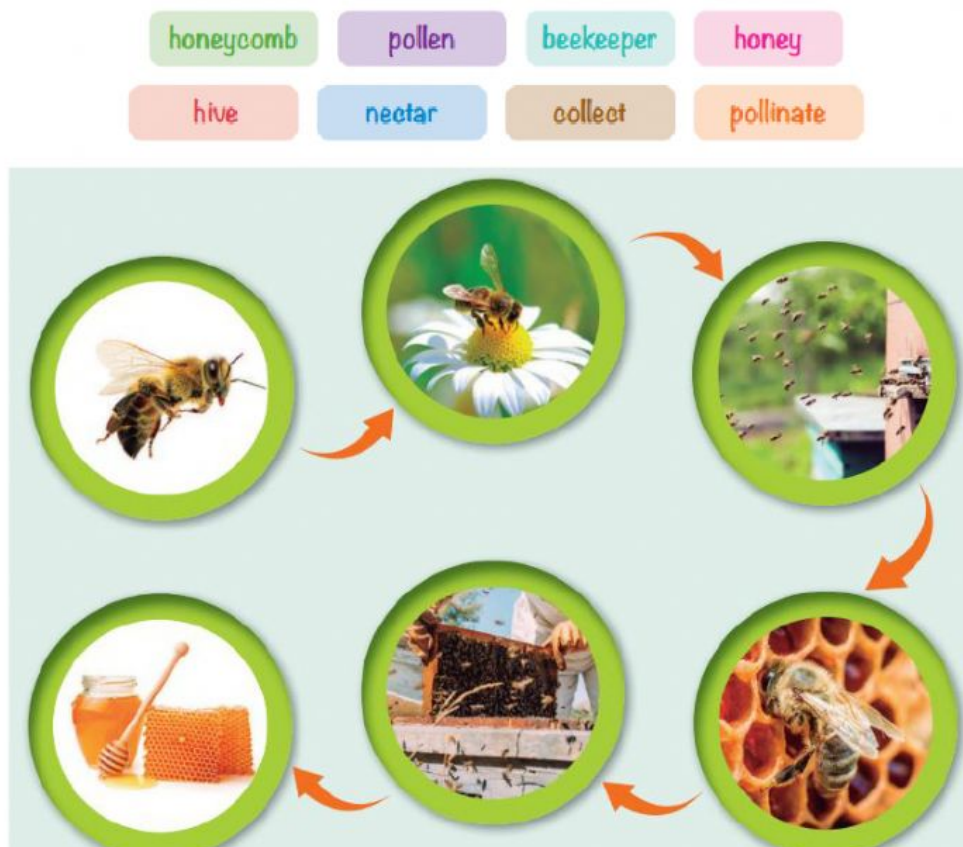


Bees at Risk

1. Think about what you already know about bees and match the words with the pictures.



2. Listen to the recording again. As you listen, take notes in your notebook about the following points:

Bees in the US: _____

Factors affecting bees' health: _____

Measures to provide more food to bees: _____

3. Listen to the first part of the recording and answer these questions.

a. What happened 10 years ago?

b. What does CCD mean?

c. What have countries created since the alarm was first raised?

d. What percentage of bee colonies did the U.S lose over the 2015-16 winter?

e. Is the situation in Canada better or worse than in the U.S.? Why?

f. What percentage has the wild bee diversity in U.S. dropped between 2008 and 2013?

4. Complete the sentences with the words below.

hive - honeycomb - pollen - nectar - pollinate - beekeeper - collect

- a. In spring, _____ may cause severe allergic reactions in a lot of people.
- b. The person who keeps honey bees is called _____.
- c. Bees gather _____ from flowers and transform it into honey in their stomachs.
- d. There are different techniques used to _____ the honey from the frames.
- e. The cells of the _____ are usually hexagonal in form.
- f. Some farmers _____ tomatoes by hand to ensure early fruit on plants.
- g. Bees communicate the location of food by carrying odor samples back to the _____.

5. Read the text and number the paragraphs in the correct order. Then label the paragraph using the words below

Problem - Causes - Solutions

a.

To protect our bees and agriculture, we need to shift from destructive industrial agriculture towards ecological farming. First and important steps are:

1. Ban all bee-harming pesticides.
2. Adopt a bee-action plan.
3. Promote ecological farming.

b.

Since the late 1990s, beekeepers around the world have observed the mysterious and sudden disappearance of bees, and report unusually high rates of decline in honeybee colonies.

c.

Bee-killing pesticides, in particular, pose the most direct risk to pollinators. The main reasons for global bee-decline are linked to industrial agriculture, parasites/pathogens and climate change. The loss of biodiversity due to monocultures and the wide -spread use of bee-killing pesticides are particular threats for honey bees and wild pollinators.