Colegio Santa María de Santiago
Inglés 2021

Bees at Risk

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

honeycomb | pollen | beekeeper | honey
hive | nectar | collect | pollinate

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.

Taken and adapted from: http://sos-bees.org/