

Bees – Key vocab

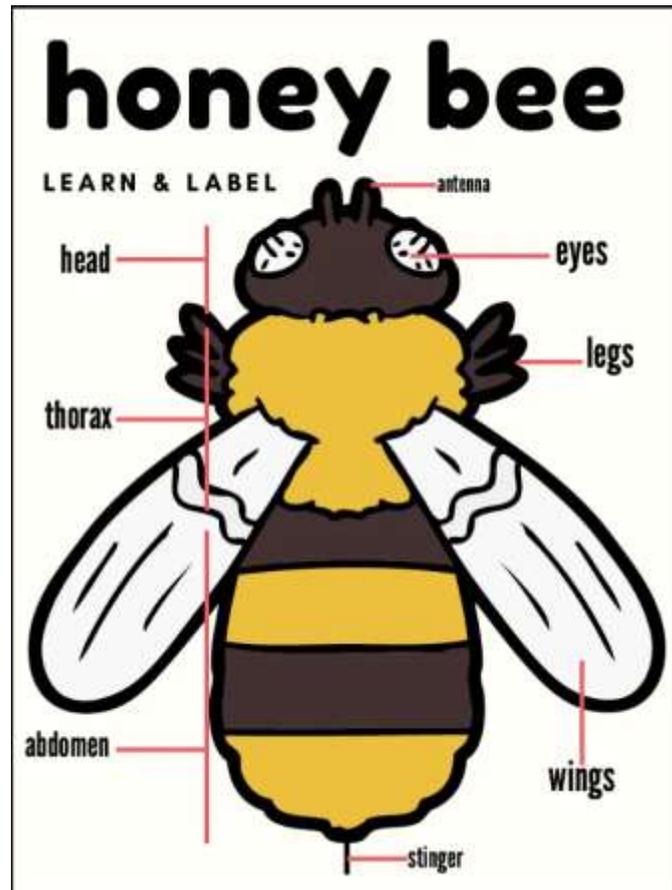
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings. Examples include flies, crickets, mosquitoes, beetles, butterflies, and bees.
Arachnid	A small animal with two body parts and 8 legs, examples include spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
Leg	A limb that an animal stands or walks on.
Head	One of the three main parts of the insect that contains the brain, mouth opening and the eyes.
Thorax	The middle of the three main part of an insect that has its legs and wings.
Abdomen	One of the three main parts of an insect that contains its heart and digestive organs.
Antenna/e	What insects use to smell.
Pollinate	To transfer pollen grains from one plant to another, so that the plant can make seeds.
Pesticides	A substance used for destroying insects harmful to farmers' crops.
Disease	Something that causes illness.

It's a Bug's Life!

Unifying Question:
Why are bees so important?

Science - Habitats

Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal or plant. A habitat provides all the things that plants and animals need to survive such as shelter, food and water. Examples of habitats: desert, ocean, woodland and polar regions.
Microhabitat	A very small habitat within a larger habitat. Examples of microhabitats: under logs, pile of leaves, under rocks and on the bark of a tree.
Suited/ Adapted	Plants and animals live in habitats to which they are suited. For example, a worm is suited/ adapted to live underground because: It has a streamlined body to move easily through the soil. It has tiny hairs attached to their body to help them grip. It is made up of muscles and no bones which helps movement.



Bees – Key Information

Why are bees important:	Pollinate fruit and veg, create wildflowers, make honey.
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How bees are in danger:	Pesticides, Loss of habitat, Disease, Loss of wildflowers.
How to help bees:	More hives, buy local honey, Plant wildflowers, don't use pesticides.

Science - Living/Life Processes	
Living	Living things have certain characteristics. They breathe, eat, reproduce, grow, move and get rid of waste.
Non-living	Something that is no longer living (e.g. fallen leaves were once part of a living tree).
Never been alive	Something that had never been able to breathe, eat, reproduce, grow or get rid of waste (e.g. rock, metal).
There are seven key characteristics of living things called life processes (MRS NERG):	
Movement	Being able to choose move, not just being blown by the wind or carried by a tide.
Respiration	Taking in gases from air to stay alive.
Sensitivity	Being able to sense the surrounding environment.
Nutrition	Taking in nutrients from food or the soil to stay alive and grow.
Excretion	Getting rid of substances that aren't needed or harmful , in plants this is gas, for animals; peeing and pooing – everything poos, even the Queen.
Reproduction	Have babies or producing seeds for new plants.
Growth	Getting bigger.

Science and Computing	
Sort	To divide a large group into smaller groups because of a common feature or behaviour.
Classify	To decide which group or groups something belongs to.
Group	A set of creatures that have similar features or behaviour.
Data	Pieces of information collected together for analysis.
Chart	A visual way of displaying data.

Computing	
Computer	An electronic device for storing and processing information.
Networking	The linking of computers to allow them to operate with each other.
Internet	A global computer network providing different information and ways to communicate.
Email	Message sent from one computer to another.
Algorithm	A set of guidelines that describes how to perform a task.

Art	
Sketching	Make a rough drawing of objects or a landscape.

Drawing	A picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint.
Shading	Using a pencil to add shadow or darkness. Need to press hard or light to effect shade.
Oil pastels	A painting and drawing medium, like wax crayons
Blend pastels	Start with the lightest colour and gradually build the layers of oil pastels to mix with the dark shadings of the darker colours.
Colour mixing	Colours can be mixed to make a new colour.