

# ***The bee who spoke***

Last week wrote in role as Belle.

If you haven't watched me read the story yet on Seesaw, please find the video and watch it!

Watch it, then complete each day's task.



# Monday

LO: use coordinating conjunctions to join clauses.

## Success Criteria

- Know what a clause is
- Know what a conjunction is and what it does.
- Understand what a coordinating conjunction is and use it to join two clauses and make an extended sentence.

# A clause is a group of words

## Examples of clauses

the bee smiled at Belle

the country loved Belle now

Belle could go left

it showed her around the  
forest

the city wasn't jealous

she could go right

# Coordinating Conjunctions

## Coordinating conjunctions

Conjunctions are joining words that link together parts of a sentence. The three main coordinating conjunctions are 'and', 'but' and 'or'.

They can be used to join together two clauses in a sentence. However, the clauses need to make sense on their own. For example:

**I had a terrible cold. I still went to work.**

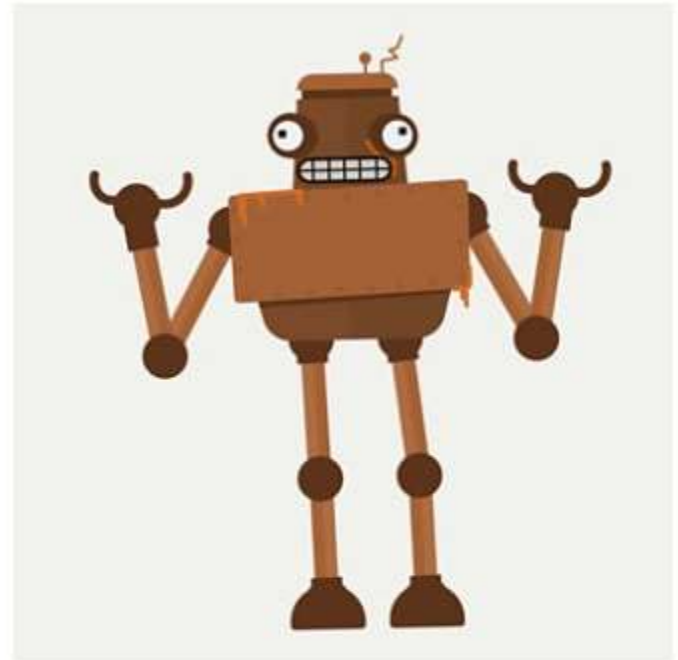
You can add the coordinating conjunction 'but' in between these clauses so the sentence reads:

**I had a terrible cold but I still went to school.**

Remember though, you can often leave out the subject word in the second coordinating clause. For example:

**I had a terrible cold but still went to school.**

In this example you can remove the word 'I' from the second coordinating clause.



I can't say it better than BBC Bitesize so I'll let them explain:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/z9wvqhv>

They have a great game to help you practise

# Examples from our book

## Examples of clauses

The bee smiled at Belle and it showed her around the forest.

The country loved Belle now but the city wasn't jealous.

Belle could go left or she could go right.

# Your task

## Co-ordinating Conjunctions

I can use a co-ordinating conjunction in my writing to join clauses.

I can choose the best conjunction for my sentence.

1. Look at the sentences below. The co-ordinating conjunction is missing. Can you choose the best conjunction to join the clauses? The first one has been done for you.

**and**

**but**

**or**

- a. I wanted to go swimming but the swimming pool was closed.
- b. I fell over \_\_\_\_\_ I bumped my head.
- c. Would you like to go to the park \_\_\_\_\_ would you rather play on your bike?

# **Tuesday**

LO: use coordinating conjunctions to write extended sentences about the bee.

## **Success Criteria**

- Understand what a coordinating conjunction is and use it to join two clauses and make an extended sentence.
- Describe the Bee and what it does using extended sentences.



# Wednesday

LO: find out facts about honey bees and write them down.

## Tasks for today:

- Use the fact-file, books or the internet to find out information about honey bees.
- Write your facts down (we will write a proper fact-file tomorrow)
- Find out the answers to these questions:
  - What habitat do they live in?
  - What do they look like?
  - What type of animal are they (classification)?
  - What do they eat?
  - Why are they important?
  - What threats do they face?
  - What interesting facts can you find?

# All about... Honeybees

Honeybees are flying insects and are related to wasps and ants. They have a smaller and slimmer body than bumblebees.



## Fascinating Facts

Honeybees die after they have stung. Their sting is barbed and sticks into the skin of the person or animal that they have stung.

To pass on information about different flowers and food to each other honeybees use a 'waggle' dance.

Honeybees make honey which animals and humans eat.

## Where Do They Live?

Honeybees can be found living in jungles, woodlands, forests and gardens in many parts of the world, apart from Antarctica where it is too cold for them to survive. They make their own homes where they live called a hive; these can be found in places such as the hollow of a tree. Each hive can contain up to 80,000 bees.

## What Do They Eat?

Honeybees eat pollen and nectar from flowers. Pollen is a fine powder made by plants and used by other plants to make seeds; pollen helps the honeybee to grow. Nectar is a sugary liquid that gives the honeybee energy.

## Staying Safe

Honeybees use their sting to protect them although they are mainly gentle insects and will only attack if threatened. The honeybee has a number of predators including birds, small mammals, reptiles and other insects. Also, larger mammals such as bears destroy the hive of the honeybees so that they can eat the honey inside.

# Thursday and Friday

LO: write our own fact-file about honey bees using extended sentences.

## Tasks for today:

- Use your notes to write a fact-file with:
  - A title
  - Subheadings
  - Interesting facts
  - A diagram – a scientific picture of a honey bee
  - Extended sentences using coordinating conjunctions
- Your subheadings can be these questions:
  - What habitat do they live in?
  - What do they look like?
  - What type of animal are they (classification)?
  - What do they eat?
  - Why are they important?
  - What threats do they face?
  - What interesting facts can you find?

You can do this on paper or the computer!

Send me a picture of your fact-file, or read it out for me!