Week 4 mark your own work – answers

This week the work was all based on "**Please please the bees**"

Literacy

Literacy 1 -reading comprehension

1. What is the name of the bear? **Benedict**
2. How many jars do the bees make every day? **3 a day**
3. What 4 things does the bear do in his daily routine?
   Practising his violin
   Cooking or baking a honey cake
   Knitting
   Running errands
4. In the story it says,
   "There was no more honey, the bees had gone on strike"
   What does going on strike mean? (You may have to ask some adults in your house to help you with this one)
   People go on strike when they think their bosses are being unfair to them. They are very cross, and they stop working until their boss is kinder and more respectful.
5. Why are the bees cross with the bear?
   Because he has taken lots of honey but not helped them back. He has not looked after the garden or grown flowers for them.
6. What does the bear do to fix the problem?
   He looks after the garden and grows lots of flowers. He learns how to collect honey from the hive.
7. How is everyone feeling at the end of the story?
   Happy

8. What has the bear learnt from this story?
That we should respect each other. They we are better when we work together.

Literacy 2 – similarities and differences

Below are some of my suggestions for the similarities and differences between Benedict and the bees. I am sure that I haven't got all of them, so tick off the ones that match mine and then ask an adult about any others that you have written.

Similarities	Differences
They both like honey	Benedict is big and the bees are small.
They both begin with B	Benedict is learning a musical instrument – the violin.
At the end of the story they both have respect	Benedict knows how to knit
They both like flowers	Benedict knows how to bake
They work together at the end of the story	Benedict can ride a bike and has a trailer
They both have big voices	Benedict can make cups of tea
	Benedict likes drinking tea
	The bees can fly
	The bees have stripes
	The bees can make honey
	The bees work in a team

Literacy 3 – Thank you cards

Success criteria

Tick off all of the things you have included.

A picture of a bee	
Capital letters to start each sentence and full stops to end each sentence.	
Capital letters for names.	
A bee themed sentence (e.g. Bee happy, thank you for bee-ing you)	
Letter writing words – dear/to and from or love from	
Fantastic adjectives	

Literacy 4 – SPAG

Try reading your sentence aloud to make sure you are exclaiming it!

Have you used a capital letter and an exclamation mark?

Does it make sense?

Literacy 5 – Writing

How many of the follow sentences can you tick off?

I have spelt the words I know correctly and sounded out words I was not sure of	
I have used my best handwriting and my letters are all the right shape and size	
I have used joined up handwriting	
I have made sure my sentences make sense	
I have considered what ideas to write about by making a plan before starting to write my story	
I have used adventurous words – words that you don't normally use, these might be words that are new to you	
I have used adjectives (a describing word, e.g. beautiful, happy, colourful)	
I have used nouns (a person, place or object. E.g. the jar, the trees)	

I have used verbs (a doing word, e.g. swimming, watching)	
I have used adverbs (describing an action – e.g. gracefully, slowly)	
I have used conjunctions ((connecting words, e.g. and, because, then)	
I have used the same tense throughout my story	
I have used question marks and exclamation marks correctly	
I have used a range of suffixes, such as -ment, -ness, -ful, -ly, -less	

Maths

Maths 1 – addition and subtraction
1. 34 + 3 = 37
2. 82 + 3 = 85
3. 14 – 3 = 11
4. 12 – 7 = 5
5. 21 + 16 = 37
6. 128 + 4 = 132
7. 34 + 30 = 64
8. 58 – 2 = 56
9. 234 + 15 = 249
10. 58 – 32 = 26

Maths 2 – word problems
Benedict planted 4 purple flowers and 6 daisies. How many flowers did he plant altogether? 10 flowers

The bees made 25 jars of honey, but Benedict ate 3. How many jars of honey are left? 22 jars

There were 20 bees talking when another 17 flew in to join them. How many bees are there now? 37 bees

Benedict had 8 cups, 3 jumpers and 12 cakes. How many things did Benedict have altogether? 23 things

The bees make Benedict 3 jars of honey a day. How many jars of honey is that each week? 3 x 7 = 21 jars of honey
Challenge: How many jars of honey does Benedict eat in 1 year?
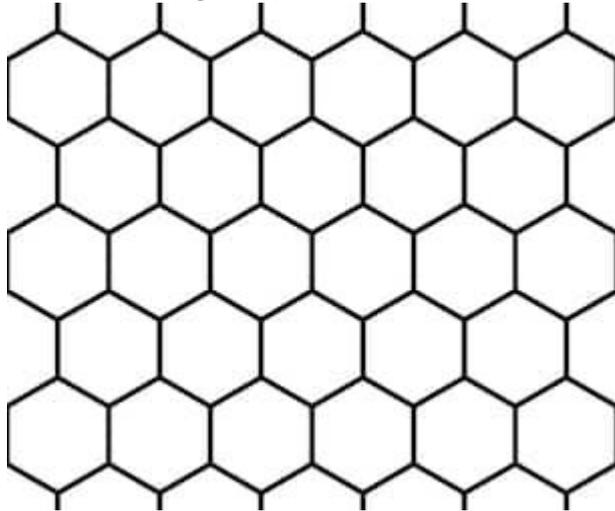3 x 365 = 1095 jars of honey (or 1098 if it was a leap year!)

Maths 3 – shapes
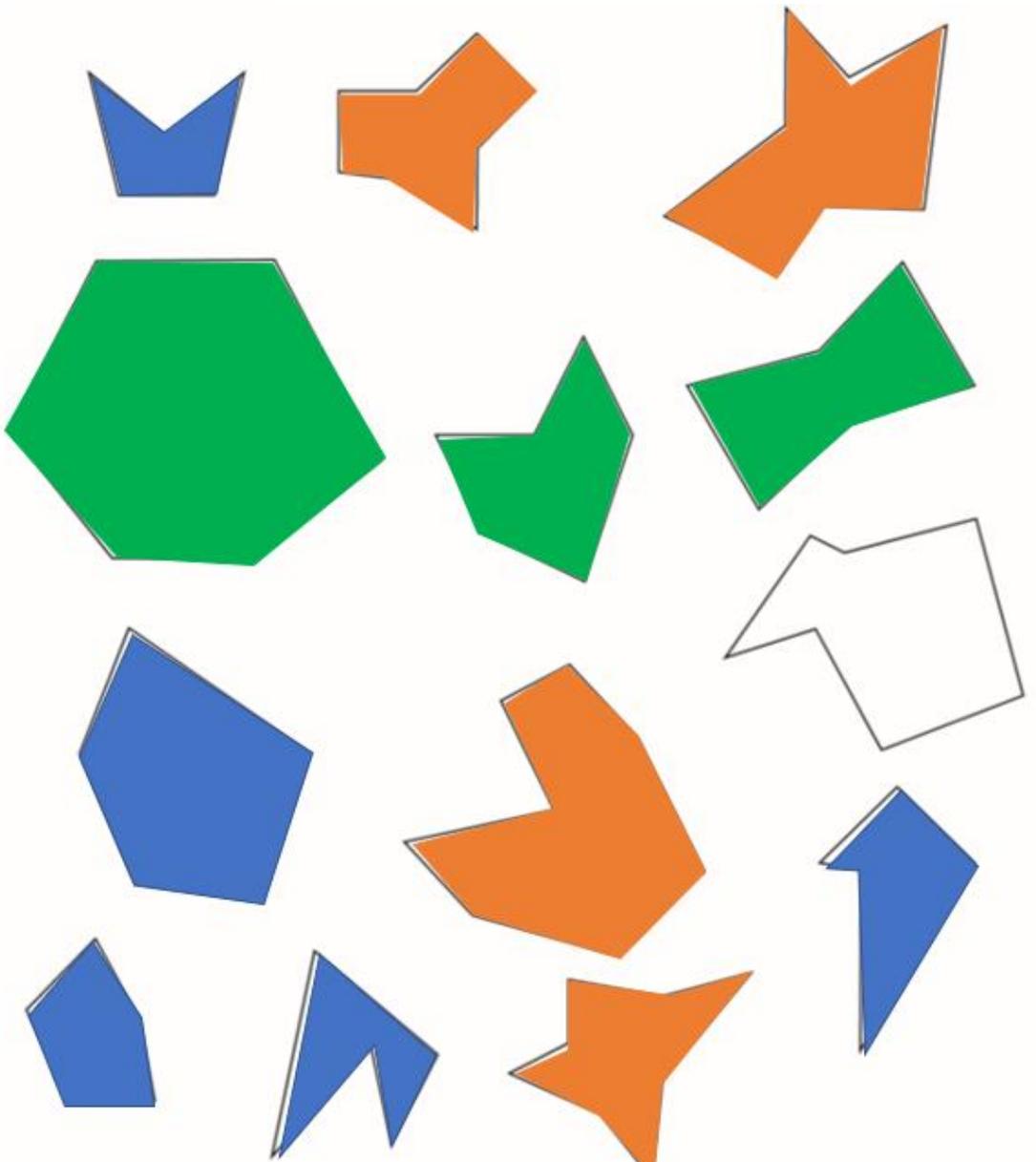
There is one shape left over. It has 7 sides and is a heptagon.
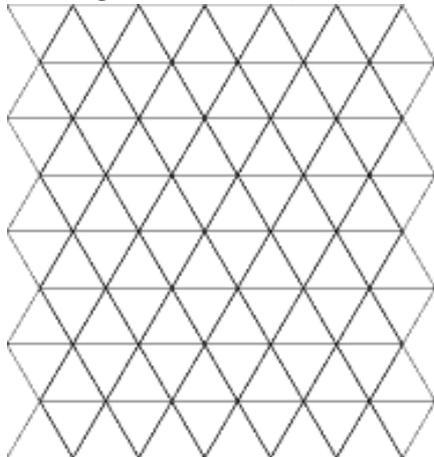
Maths 4 – repeating shape patterns

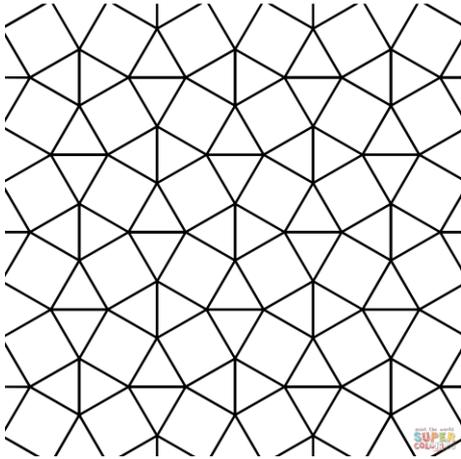Your hexagon pattern should look something like this:
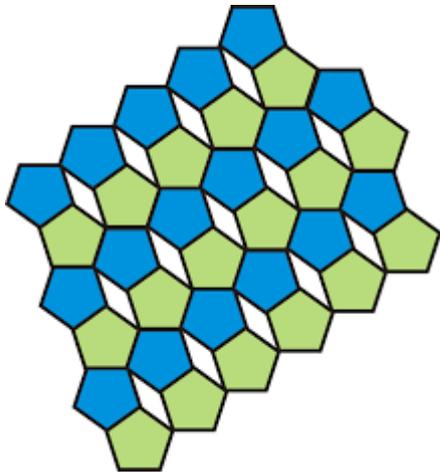

Other shapes:

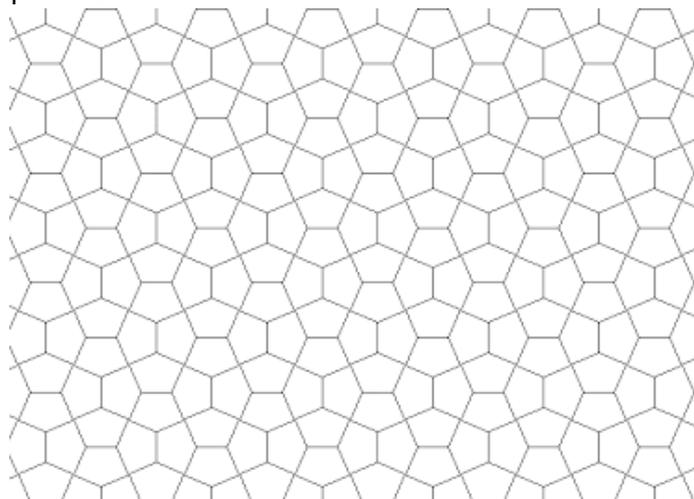Triangles and squares both make repeating patterns with no gaps.
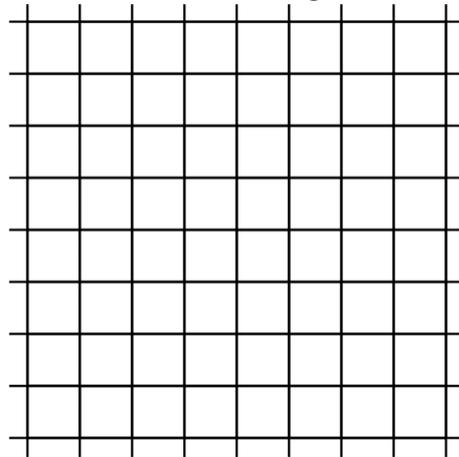
You can also make this interesting pattern by using both sqaures and triangles.

Regular pentagons (where all the sides are the same length and the angles are the same size) do not tessalte.

There are gaps between the shapes. But irregular pentagons do make a pattern

Regular heptagons and octagons do not make a repeating pattern with no gaps, but if you use other shapes you can do it. Here the heptagon is with a pentagon and the octagon is with a square.
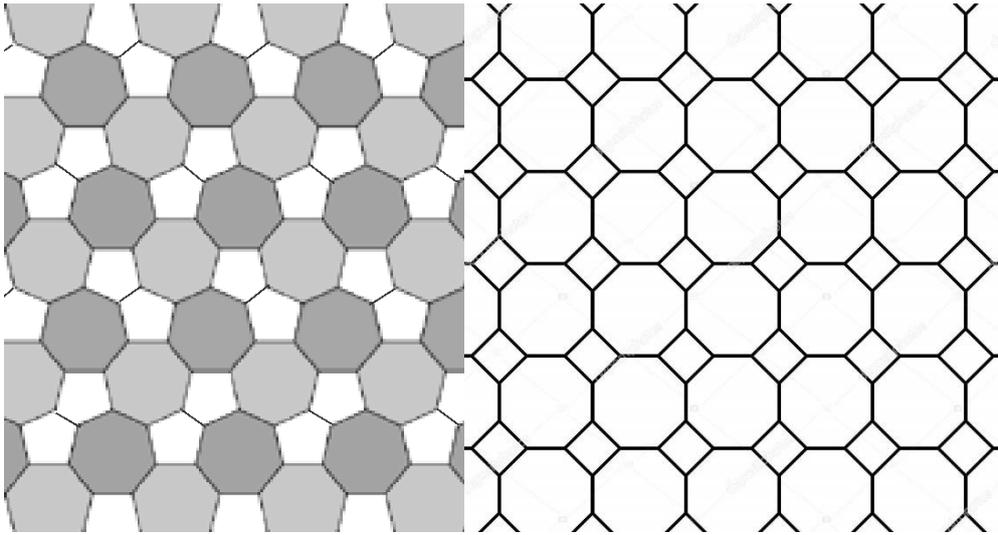
Did you find any other interesting patterns?

Maths 5 – Ladybird puzzle

These are the answers Ms Page found, did I miss any?

4 – 1 x 4 spot
5 – impossible
6 – impossible
7 – 1 x 7 spot
8 – 2 x 4 spot
9 – impossible
10 – impossible
11 – 1 x 4 spot + 1 x 7 spot
12 – 3 x 4 spot
13 - impossible
14 – 2 x 7 spot
15 – 2 x 4 spot + 1 x 7 spot
16 – 4 x 4 spot
17 – impossible
18 – 1 x 4 spot + 2 x 7 spot
19 – 3 x 4 spot + 1 x 7 spot
20 – 5 x 4 spot
21 – 3 x 7 spot
22 – 2 x 4 spot + 2 x 7 spot
23 – 4 x 4 spot + 1 x 7 spot
24 – 6 x 4 spot

25 – 1 x 4 spot + 3 x 7 spot
26 – 3 x 4 spot + 2 x 7 spot
27 – 5 x 4 spot + 1 x 7 spot
28 - 7 x 4 spot **OR** 4 x 7 spot
29 – 2 x 4 spot + 3 x 7 spot
30 – 4 x 4 spot + 2 x 7 spot
31 – 6 x 4 spot + 1 x 7 spot
32 – 8 x 4 spot **OR** 1 x 4 spot + 4 x 7 spot
33 – 3 x 4 spot + 3 x 7 spot
34 – 5 x 4 spot + 2 x 7 spot
35 – 5 x 7 spot **OR** 7 x 4 spot and 1 x 7 spot

Science – labelling a bee.

head   antennae

forewing

thorax

hindwing

leg
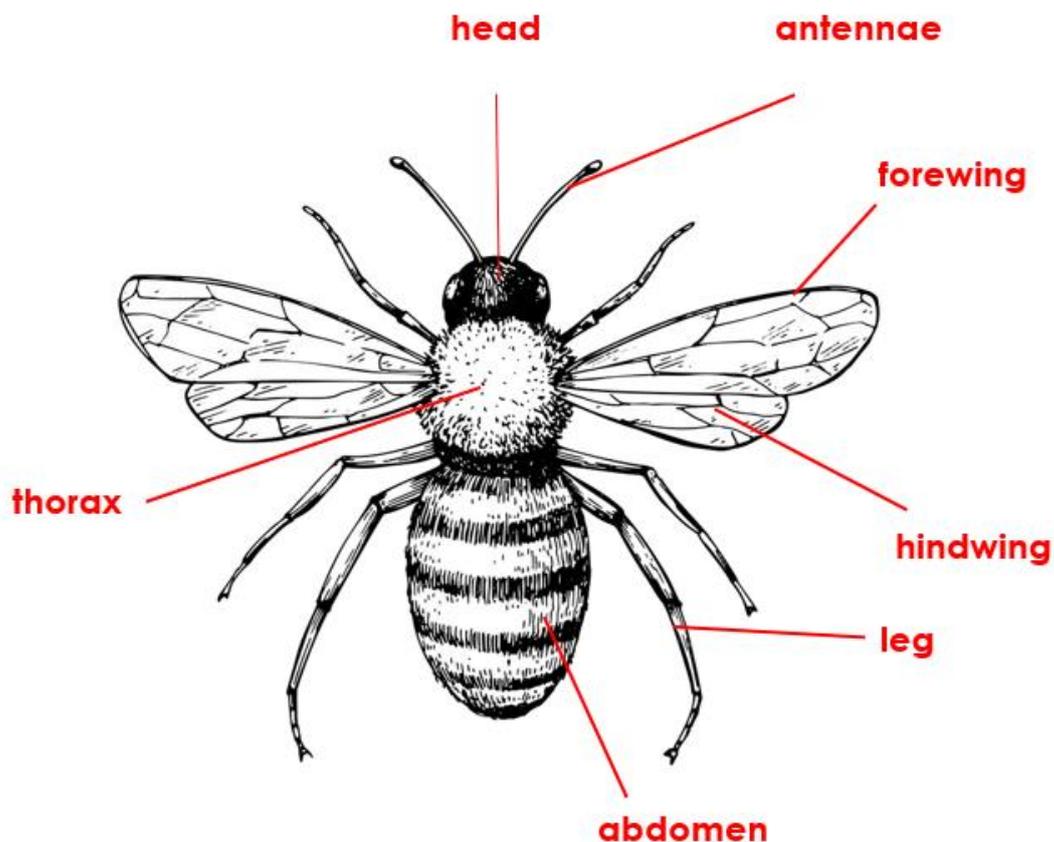
abdomen

Challenge:

If you compared the bee with other insects, you should have found that they all have 6 legs, 4 wings, a head, a thorax and an abdomen. If you compared the bee with other minibeast you would find there are more differences, for example a spider has 8 legs and a worm does not have any.

Creative curriculum – Bee activities

1. About how many species of bee do you think there are in the UK?
   a. 10
   b. 100
   c. 250 – There are more that 250 species of bee. Some are bumblebees, some are honey bees and some are solitary bees.
2. In a foxglove how do you think pollen and nectar are collected by bees?
   a. With long tongues
   b. With long legs
   c. With long tails
3. When a honeybee finds nectar, how does she tell the other bees where it is?
   a. She does a dance – the waggle dance
   b. She draws a map
   c. She sings a song
4. If you add up all the journeys made by the bees needed to produce one jar of honey, how much would it total?
   a. 10 miles
   b. 1000 miles
   c. 40,000 miles – that's nearly twice around the world!
5. If we didn't have bees to pollinate food such as beans for us, what would happen?
   a. We would starve
   b. Healthy food would be much more expensive -farmers would have to pollenate their own plants and this would be expensive.
   c. It would not affect us
6. How does a bumblebee pollinate a tomato flower?
   a. It dips its legs into it

b. Sticks it tongue into it

c. Buzzes against it so that the pollen falls on its tummy – bees usually use their tongues, but with tomato plants they use their tummy's and with thistles they use their legs!

7. Which of these foods does not need bees for pollination?
   a. Beans
   b. Sweetcorn – did you know sweetcorn is really a type of grass?!
   c. Watermelon

8. How do plants use berries to spread their seeds to new places?
   a. They make them tasty, so birds eat them
   b. They shake the berries off
   c. Wait for someone to pick them off and plant them

9. When a bee pollinates a flower, which of these is NOT true
   a. Some flowers grow into berries that birds eat
   b. Some flowers grow into seeds that birds eat
   c. Some flowers grow into caterpillars that birds eat – caterpillars don't grow on plants! They are young butterflies!