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| Stories |
| Bee bag |
| Broad-bodied chaser |
| Bees in winter |
| Bee visits |
| Give a bee a drink |
| Great parents |
| Deadheading |
| Football fruit |

1. What is the sac on the back leg of the bee full of?
2. Where does this dragonfly live?
3. What does it feed on?
4. Where do honeybees go when winter comes?
5. What do they do to keep warm?
6. Why does a bumblebee stick its tongue in a flower?
7. Why does it need to visit thousands of flowers?
8. What are the pebbles for when you leave a bowl of water out for bees?
9. Which parent looks after robin chicks till they are ready to fly?
10. What are flowers for if you’re a plant?
11. When does a plant stop flowering?
12. There is good what on the slopes of a volcano?
13. Why is that?
14. Do you think living on the slopes of a volcano would be worth the risk, if you could grow all the lovely fruit and vegetables that Suzie does?

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| Stories |
| Birds |
| Big snail |
| Caring science |
| Are they alive? |
| At its simplest |
| Living things multiply |
| Kittens and frogs |

1. Name two habitats mentioned by David, where birds are found.
2. What is David’s main message in this extract?
3. Where does the land snail live?
4. What does he use his tentacles for?
5. What animal did Jane Goodall study?
6. What did she feel for them?
7. What are your own two favourite living things?
8. What are all living things made of?
9. What do you see a living cell do, if you watch it for a while?
10. That is what at its simplest?
11. What is one of the big differences between living and non-living things?
12. What is the scientific word for what living things do when they multiply?
13. Why was Eileen walking in her garden, wearing pyjamas, at four in the morning?
14. How do wild types of cat, such as lions, tigers, leopards, etc., get their food?
15. Playing and chasing things is training for what, in young cats?

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| Stories |
| Why so tame? |
| Autumn equinox |
| Life got interesting |
| Tulips, tubers and tatties |

1. Where do robins live in the wild?
2. What behaviour there helps them find food?
3. So why do robins now follow humans around in a garden?
4. Delete autumn equinox from the anthology
5. What began to appear and made life on Earth more interesting?
6. What one word used later in the story means the same as “living things made of more than one cell”?
7. Give three examples of living things made of more than one cell.
8. How much of life on Earth is living things made of just one cell?
9. What is the total mass of all human beings on Earth?
10. If you grow a tulip from a bulb and wait till next spring what will you get?
11. In what way are tulip bulbs like onions?
12. Potatoes are not called bulbs; they’re called ------.
13. But tubers and bulbs work the ---- way.
14. With bulbs and tubers you get lots of --------- from just one parent.

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| Stories |
| Pollination (part 1) |
| Pollination (part 2) |

1. What is the yellow stuff called that’s stuck to the bee’s body?
2. What two substances do bees collect from flowers?
3. Where does the bees carry the nectar?
4. What is honey?
5. What does pollen contain?
6. What is the job of a flower’s petals?
7. Which parts do the real work of a flower?
8. What is that work?
9. The male parts of a flower produce the ------.
10. Why does a bee stick her head right down to the base of a flower?
11. What do her body and legs rub against?
12. What is it from the flower that sticks to the bee?
13. What happens to any bit of pollen on a bee that touches the female part of a flower?

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| Stories |
| Pollination (part 3) |
| One becomes two |
| The bluebells, the birdsand the bees |

1. What does the female part of a flower have inside it?
2. What does a bee looking for nectar often do in a flower?
3. What does the plant not want its own pollen to do?
4. What is the point of sexual reproduction?
5. A plant doesn’t want its pollen to fertilise its own egg because then its offspring would only have --- parent.
6. What happens first if the pollen is from a different plant?
7. What happens after the sperm has fertilised the egg?
8. For how long after it formed was planet Earth lifeless?
9. How many cells had the first lifeforms?
10. How many cells does each bacterium have?
11. Name one other large group of living things that are single-celled.
12. How do single-celled organisms reproduce?
13. What do animals have that is similar to a seed in plants?
14. How many parents are needed to make a fertilised egg?
15. What two parts, from a male and a female, come together to make a fertilised egg?

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| Stories |
| Splitting up is easy |
| How to vegetate |
| Asexual animals |

1. What do all living things do?
2. How many parents are there in sexual reproduction?
3. How many parents are there in asexual reproduction? (Small difference in the word, big difference in the biology.)
4. What are two advantages of asexual reproduction?
5. The picture shows a type of asexual reproduction - there’s only one parent. A gardener would call it “taking --------".
6. What do all forms of asexual reproduction have in common?
7. What are runners in a plant?
8. A runner produces a separate plant that is biologically --------- to its parent.
9. What is the common plant that puts out runners?
10. Name three kinds of animal that makes new life from just one parent.
11. Name two types of vertebrate in which reproduction with just one parent has been seen.
12. Why is asexual reproduction the only way that can work with whiptail lizards?

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| Stories |
| Sparrow tree |
| Sparrow tree (part 2) |
| Bananas in big trouble |
| Bonobo society |

1. Why don’t I want to cut my willow tree?
2. What kind of birds are sparrows?
3. What do my young sparrows do, almost as soon as they learn to fly?
4. What do you have to be quick to spot happening in the birch tree?
5. What takes much longer than the mating itself?
6. What does the female bird do with the sperm, once it’s inside her?
7. What’s the main thing that has to happen to an egg, after a female bird has used the sperm from mating to fertilise it?
8. `Which parent looks after the egg until it hatches in sparrows?
9. What is one big advantage of reproduction from two parents?
10. What did supermarkets decide about bananas?
11. Without seeds what can banana plants not do?
12. And that means the banana plants are unable to ----- to changing conditions.
13. So what happens if a disease appears that attacks and kills the banana plant?
14. What are the two diseases that are killing banana plants all over the world?
15. What is rare in bonobo society?
16. Who is at the heart of bonobo society?