

How Does a Honeybee Make Honey? An Explanation Flowchart

Learning objective: To understand the structural and linguistic features of an explanation text by sequencing the logical steps of a process.

Bea the honeybee has been working hard, but her notes are all jumbled up! Read the steps below and sort them into the correct chronological order to explain how honey is made. Number them from 1 to 6 in the boxes provided to create a logical explanation text. Ensure you use causal conjunctions to connect your steps.

Word bank: nectar · enzymes · evaporation · comb · foraging · colony · process · viscous

- 1. 1. The honeybee leaves the hive to begin foraging for sweet nectar from colourful flowers. (Number this step) (1 mark)**

- 2. 2. Bees store the nectar in their honey stomachs, where natural enzymes begin to break down the complex sugars. (Number this step) (1 mark)**

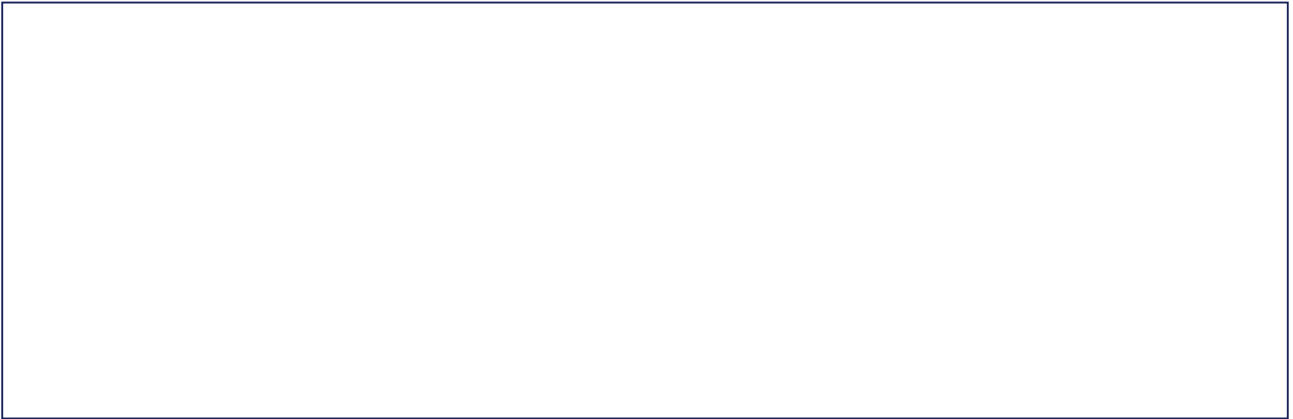
- 3. 3. Upon returning to the colony, the bee passes the nectar to a house bee to continue the digestion process. (Number this step) (1 mark)**

- 4. 4. The nectar is deposited into the hexagonal wax cells of the honeycomb. (Number this step) (1 mark)**

- 5. 5. Bees flap their wings rapidly to create a breeze, which encourages the evaporation of excess water. (Number this step) (1 mark)**

- 6. 6. Once the mixture is thick and viscous, the bees seal the cell with wax to keep the honey fresh. (Number this step) (1 mark)**

Draw: Draw a clear, labelled diagram showing the lifecycle or process of honey production, including at least three scientific labels (e.g., 'nectar', 'honeycomb', 'wings for evaporation').



Extension challenge: Choose one causal conjunction from this list (consequently, therefore, as a result, because) and rewrite step 5 and 6 as a single, complex sentence to explain the relationship between wing-flapping and honey thickness.