

Tóm lược (Summary)

Last time, Anna went to visit a home beekeeper. She was nervous. Does Anna go into the hive? Or will she continue to live in fear of bees?

Lần trước, Anna đã tới thăm một trại nuôi ong. Cô ấy đã rất lo lắng. Liệu cô ấy có dám đi gần tới đàn ong không? Hay liệu cô ấy sẽ tiếp tục sống trong nỗi sợ hãi ong?

Hội thoại (Conversation)

(blue font shows conditional sentences)

Prof. Bot: We are back with Anna and Caroline and the bees. Last time, Anna was afraid. (Anna: I'm not afraid of bees!) But Caroline is helping her to stay safe. Look at sentences that start with "If" to find more conditional sentences. Remember, Type 1 conditionals use the present tense and "will," and Type 2 use the past tense and "would." Now, let's find out what happens with Anna and the bees.

Caroline: I have a feeling that your fear of bees will be gone soon. There are things beekeepers do to protect ourselves. For example, we wear **protective** clothing. This is a beekeeper's **veil**, suit and gloves. There are other things we can do, too. *If I use a **smoker**, the bees will stay calm.*

Anna: Let's use smoke ... lots of smoke.

Caroline: Okay, Anna, that's enough smoke. Another thing you can do is stay calm. Okay. When I **lift** the **frame**, you will see the bees.

Anna: I'm ready. Let's do this thing!

Caroline: Okay, let's put on our protective clothing.

Caroline: I will carefully take out a frame. This is where the bees live. There are worker bees, drone bees and the queen bee. The bees have different jobs. The queen bee lays the eggs. The worker bees collect **nectar** and **pollen** from **flowers** and bring it back to the hive. Then they make honey! Now, you hold the frame. There are the bees.

Anna: There are so many! And they are so busy! Now I know why we say, “busy as a bee!”

Caroline: Good job, Anna.

Anna: Caroline, bees are beautiful and important. *If I wanted to help the bees, what would I do?*

Caroline: Great question. You can plant **native** flowers that bees like. Here’s a book to help you know which ones to plant.

Anna: It’s a beautiful book. And look, it tells you which bees like which types of flowers.

Caroline: It also tells you how the flowers **affect** the **flavor** of the honey.

Anna: Flowers make a big **difference** to bees. *If they don’t eat, they won’t live.*

Caroline: Buying **local** honey also helps the bees. *If you want to help bees, do those two things.*

Prof Bot: I learned a lot about bees. *Hey, if I worked with bees, I would not need protective clothing!* Guess what? That was a Type 2 conditional. And I heard a Type 1 conditional, too. (Anna: *If they don’t eat, they won’t live.*)

Anna: Thanks for the book, Caroline, and the bee puppet and for teaching me about bees. Look ... I'm not scared.

Caroline: Good job, Anna. [If you ever want to see the bees again, I'll be here!](#) You have my business card. I'll let you see yourself out.

Anna: Thanks! Bye! I will plant tons of flowers!

Bees: Thanks, Anna. (*bees spell out the words*)

Anna: Sure thing, bees! Oh, and I'm sorry about hitting that hive when I was a little girl.

Bees: We love you, Anna. (*bees make a heart sign.*)

Anna: Take care, bees! (*to herself*) Which way is the Metro?

Bees: That way. (*they draw an arrow*)

Anna: Thanks!

Prof. Bot: [So, if I you want to learn more about bees, visit your local beekeeper like Anna did.](#) Maybe you can try some local honey, too.

Now it's your turn. Practice making conditional sentences. [If you practice, you will become better at them.](#) That's type 1!

Từ ngữ mới (New Words)

affect - *v.* to act on (someone or something) and cause a change

difference - *n.* the quality that makes one person or thing unlike another

flavor - *n.* the quality of something that you can taste

flower the part of a plant that is often brightly colored, that usually lasts a short time, and from which the seed or fruit develops

frame - *n.* an open structure that holds something

lift - *v.* to move (something or someone) to a higher position (raise)

local - *adj.* relating to or occurring in a particular area, city, or town

native - *adj.* produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular region

nectar - *n.* a sweet liquid produced by plants and used by bees in making honey

pollen - *n.* the very fine usually yellow dust that is produced by a plant and that is carried to other plants of the same kind usually by wind or insects so that the plants can produce seeds

protective - *adj.* used to protect someone or something : giving or meant to give protection

smoker - *n.* a piece of equipment used for making smoke

veil - *n.* something that covers or hides something else

Sách lược học tập (Learning Strategy)

The learning strategy for this lesson is *Make Predictions*. That means to make a guess about what will happen. When you are reading a story in English, if you look at the title and the pictures, you can sometimes guess what the story will be about. *Predicting* helps you get ready to learn new things, based on things you already understand.

In this lesson, Caroline says, "I have a feeling that your fear of bees will be gone soon." She is *predicting* that Anna will stop being afraid of bees. She can guess that because she has taught other people who feared bees. When they learned about bees, they were not afraid.

You can *predict* in other subjects, too, like science. In science class, they call it *making a hypothesis*. How about you? How do you *make predictions* when you are learning English? Write to us in the Comments section or [send us an email](#).