

Tóm lược (Summary)

Anna is afraid of bees. Her friend Kaveh tells her to talk with Caroline, a beekeeper and bee educator. Will Anna fight her fear and learn to love bees?

Anna rất sợ ong. Bạn cô là Kaveh bảo cô đi nói chuyện với Caroline, một người nuôi ong kiêm nhà giáo dục về ong. Liệu Anna có dám vượt qua bản thân và học cách yêu ong được không nhỉ?

Hội thoại (Conversation)

Anna: Wow. Did you know that **bees** are dying?

Kaveh: That is bad news. If all the bees died, there would be no food. Bees are very important.

(buzz sound)

Anna: Yes, they are. Speaking of bees, one of our little friends is here now.

Kaveh: You know, Anna, if you **ignore** it, it will fly away. But if you **swat** it, it might **sting** you.

Anna: I'll ignore it. I can ignore it. See, I'm ignoring it. (*she is swatting at the bee*)

Kaveh: Anna, are you afraid of bees?

Anna: What makes you say that?

Kaveh: Anna, you should call my friend, Caroline. She is a beekeeper and a bee educator. **If you talk to her, she'll probably help you get over your fear of bees.**

Anna: I am not afraid of bees.

Kaveh: Here's her card.

Anna: Ahhh!

Prof. Bot: In this lesson, you can learn about conditionals. They have "if" and "will" or "would." There are two kinds of conditional sentences in this lesson.

Type 1 conditionals have a real event, and a result that probably will happen. Chances are good. Here is the pattern:

If + present tense verb ... will + future tense verb.

Kaveh uses this when he says: **"If you ignore it, it will fly away."**

Type 2 conditionals have a possible event and a result that may or may *not* happen. We don't know. Here is the pattern:

If + past tense verb ...would + infinitive verb.

Kaveh uses this pattern when he says, **"If all the bees died, there would be no food."**

Look for the "if" in a sentence to find more conditionals in today's lesson. I'll color them, too!

Anna: I think I'm at the wrong address. This does not look like a place where bees are kept. (*knocks on door*)

Anna: Oh, sorry to bother you. I'm looking for beekeeper Caroline. I'm here to take her "Learn to Love Bees!" class.

Caroline: You're in the right place! I'm Caroline!

Anna: Oh, nice to meet you! Um, Caroline, I thought this class used real bees and real **hives**.

Caroline: It does! **If you look in my backyard, you will see my bees! I'm a home beekeeper!**

Anna: What? You live with bees? That is really amazing! And at the same time really scary.

Caroline: It's not scary. **If you come, I'll show you.**

Anna: Caroline, how many bees are in that hive?

Caroline: About thirty thousand (30,000) in each.

Anna: What? That's amazing! But, aren't you afraid that they are gonna come out and kill you?

Caroline: No, not at all, Anna. Even my children help me. Tell me, why are you afraid of bees?

Anna: I don't know. Well, when I was a little girl my mom **ran out of honey**. And I really wanted honey for my pancakes. So, I climbed high into a tree and hit a beehive with a stick ... several times. Then I reached inside with my **bare** hands to pull the honey out. That's when I got stung ... a lot.

Anna: **Caroline, if you hit a beehive with a stick and reach inside, you might get stung.**

Caroline: No, Anna. *If you do those things, you **will** get stung.*

Anna: Yes. I did.

Caroline: And you know that it was your **fault** you got stung, don't you?

Anna: Yes. I did.

Caroline: Bees know your feelings. *And if you stay **calm**, the bees will be calm. If you're nervous, the bees will be nervous. And if bees are nervous, they may sting. So, please be calm.*

Anna: I will be calm. I am calm. Okay, I'm ready. I'm ready

Caroline: Great. Let's get our equipment on.

Anna: Wait! Wait! I'm not ready! I'm nervous! Give me a minute to be calm.

Prof. Bot: Are you ready for one more conditional sentence?

If you are not afraid, you will join us next time to learn more about bees!

Từ ngữ mới (New Words)

attack - *v.* to try to hurt, injure, or destroy (something or someone)

backyard - *n.* an area of grass behind someone's house

bare - *adj.* not covered by clothing, shoes or a hat

bee - *n.* a black and yellow flying insect that can sting and that is often kept in hives for the honey that it produces

beekeeper - *n.* a person who raises bees

calm - *adj.* not angry, upset, or excited

fault - *n.* responsibility for a problem, mistake, or bad situation

hive - *n.* a nest for bees

honey - *n.* a thick, sweet substance made by bees

ignore - *v.* to refuse to show that you hear or see (something or someone)

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

probably - *adv.* very likely or almost certainly

run out of (something) - *phrasal verb* to use up the available supply of (something)

sting - *v. of an insect, plant, or animal* - to hurt (someone) by piercing the skin with a sharp, pointed part that usually contains poison

swat - *v.* to hit (someone or something) with a quick motion

Sách lược học tập (Learning Strategy)

The learning strategy for this lesson is *Sequence*. That means to look for the order of events in what you are learning. For example, we use a *sequence* when we write about a process, like how to make a pizza: "first, you mix the dough, next, you make the sauce..."

In this lesson, Anna thinks about the *sequence* of her experience with a beehive as a child. First, she hit the hive with a stick. Next, the bees came out and stung her. They were angry. Thinking about that sequence will make Anna more careful about hitting a beehive with a stick in the future! Caroline agrees: "If you do those things, you will get stung."

How about you? How do you *sequence* when you are learning English? Do you start with easier patterns and move on to the harder ones? Write to us in the Comments section or [send us an email](#).