In this set of material, the reading passage utilizes three reasons to arrive the conclusion that skeptics doubt that the fossil structures found in the state of Arizona were created by bees 200 million years ago. However, this is opposed by the professor since she states that it is perfectly possible that those structures whose fossils have been found were made by bees as their nests. She refutes each of the reasons.

The first point stated in the reading and then opposed in the lecture is the existence fossils of actual bees. The reading claims that no fossil remains of bees have ever been found that date to 200 million years ago. However, the professor cast doubt on this point mentioning that it is true that no fossil remnants from that time have been found, but that is because they could not be preserved. She adds that there is some sticky substance produced by trees called "resin" which can well preserve bee fossils. However, this substance was pretty rare 200 million years ago. Therefore, lack of fossil remains of bees does not mean that they did not exist 200 million years ago. They may have existed but there was not anything to preserve their fossil.

Secondly, according to the reading passage, there were not any flowering plants on which bees feed 200 million years ago. On the contrary, the professor contends that it is true that no flowering plants grew on earth in that time, but it is quite possible that bees fed on non-flowering plants such as ferns and pine trees and then when flowering plants evolved, they adapted themselves to them and this mutual relationship may have remained stable for such a long time.

Lastly, the article contends that there is some structural deficiency in the fossils such as the lack of caps. However, the professor claims that there is other chemical evidence that proves they are remains of bees' nests. For example, there are some chemical compositions in the fossil remains that made by nests waterproof and protected them against water. Interestingly, there are same chemicals used by modern bees which makes them waterproof. This indicates that these fossil remains are the structures of nests.