In this set of materials, the reading passage and the lecture present two contradict views on the possibility of the existence of bees in 200 million years ago. While the passage counters the evidence, the professor lists the reasons to support the idea and believes that the reasons for refusing this idea are not convincing.

First, the reading passage asserts that there are no fossils of bees which have aged about 200 million years. However, the lecturer refuses this idea, mentioning that there were no trees producing resin at those ages. Resin is a sticky liquid producing by trees which were rare 200 million years ago. Resin preserved bees as a fossil. So, it can be inferred that bees probably existed over 200 million years ago and just because of lack of resin, no fossils remain.

Moreover, the reading passage challenges the presence of bees in 200 million years ago because of the absence of flowering plants. On the other hand, the professor states that although bees have a close relationship with flowering plants today, it is possible that there were bees feeding non- flowering plants like a fern and pine trees in 200 million years ago. Later, with the evolution of plants, bees began to feed flowering plants and their relationship remains until know. In fact, it is possible that bees existed and feed other kinds of plants.

Finally, the author holds the view that the fossilized bees nest are not similar to those made by modern bees. But, the speaker repudiates this idea, mentioning that there is chemical evidence that supports bees might build the fossilized chambers, not the other kinds of insects. Modern bees make their chamber nest water-proof through the special chemical. When the chemicals in the fossilized chambers are analyzed, this was found out that chemicals in the fossilized chamber are similar to those in the modern ones. As a result, the structures found in Arizona might be built by bees.