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Level 3 – 15th October 2026

Scientists discover secret about a honey bee's stinger

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https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

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Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Scientists from Macquarie University in Australia have made an exciting discovery about honey bees. The scientists found out why a bee's stinger keeps putting venom into a person's skin after it comes off the bee's body. The scientists used high-speed cameras to film the tiny stinger, which is only two millimetres long. The video showed that the stinger works like a pump. It has two small parts that move backwards and forwards. These parts push the stinger deeper into a person's skin to help keep the venom flowing. The lead researcher said the design of the pump was "unique". She hopes her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps that could give medicine to people.

A bee sting can be very painful. Most people have pain, redness and swelling after a sting. However, a sting can be dangerous for people who have allergies. Some people have a serious reaction and go into anaphylactic shock. Their face or throat may swell up, or they may have trouble breathing. If someone is stung, they should remove the stinger as quickly as possible. This will help to stop more venom from entering their body. The person should also wash the area with soap and water. In addition, it is a good idea to put an ice pack over the sting to help reduce pain and swelling. If the person feels unwell, someone should call emergency services immediately.

Sources: https://**phys.org**/news/2026-10-high-video-reveals-honey-bee.html
https://www.**popsci.com**/environment/how-bee-stingers-work-saws-pump-venom/
https://www.**cbc.ca**/news/science/honey-bee-sting-explained-9.7376578

WARM-UPS

1. BEES: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about bees. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

scientists / Australia / discovery / honey bees / venom / skin / pump / medicine / sting / pain / swelling / allergies / anaphylactic shock / breathing / soap / emergency

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. FEED THE BEES: Students A **strongly** believe we should all feed bees every week; Students B **strongly** believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. FLYING INSECTS: What do you know about these insects? What do you want to know about them? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	What I Know	What I Want to Know
Bees		
Wasps		
Hornets		
Winged ants		
Dragonflies		
Butterflies		

5. HONEY: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "honey". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. VENOMOUS BUGS: Rank these with your partner. Put the scariest at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Bees
- Fire ants
- Black widow spiders
- Scorpions
- Giant centipedes
- Hornets
- Tarantulas
- Kissing bugs

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

1.	discovery	a.	Moving in a steady way.
2.	stinger	b.	A poison that some animals, such as bees, put into the body when they sting or bite.
3.	venom	c.	The sharp part of a bee that goes into the skin when it stings.
4.	tiny	d.	A substance used to help people feel better or get well.
5.	flowing	e.	Finding something new that people did not know before.
6.	unique	f.	Very, very small.
7.	medicine	g.	Being the only one of its kind or different from all others.

Paragraph 2

8.	swelling	h.	A very serious reaction to something, such as a bee sting, that can make it hard to breathe and can be deadly.
9.	allergies	i.	Taking air in and sending air out of the lungs.
10.	reaction	j.	The front part of a person's or animal's neck.
11.	anaphylactic shock	k.	A condition in which the body reacts badly to something.
12.	throat	l.	Feeling sick or ill.
13.	breathing	m.	When a part of the body becomes bigger than normal.
14.	unwell	n.	A change in the body because of something that happens to it.

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

1. A honey bee's stinger pumps venom even when it comes off the bee. **T / F**
2. The stinger of a honey bee is two millimetres long. **T / F**
3. The honey bee's stinger has four parts inside it. **T / F**
4. Bee stingers could be used to give medicine to people in the future. **T / F**
5. Bee stings are rarely painful. **T / F**
6. Some people go into anaphylactic shock after a bee sting. **T / F**
7. You should never try to remove the stinger after a bee stings you. **T / F**
8. Ice can help reduce the swelling from a bee sting. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

1. discovery	a. moving
2. keeps	b. similar to
3. like	c. sore
4. flowing	d. pull out
5. medicine	e. finding
6. painful	f. response
7. reaction	g. ill
8. trouble	h. continues to
9. remove	i. drugs
10. unwell	j. problems

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

1. made an exciting discovery	a. have allergies
2. a bee's stinger keeps putting venom	b. backwards and forwards
3. scientists used high-	c. services
4. two small parts that move	d. and swelling
5. help keep the venom	e. into a person's skin
6. Most people have pain, redness	f. flowing
7. dangerous for people who	g. entering their body
8. Their face or	h. about honey bees
9. help to stop more venom from	i. throat may swell up
10. someone should call emergency	j. speed cameras

GAP FILL

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Scientists from Macquarie University in Australia have made an exciting (1) _____ about honey bees. The scientists found out why a bee's stinger keeps putting (2) _____ into a person's skin after it comes off the bee's (3) _____. The scientists used high-speed cameras to (4) _____ the tiny stinger, which is only two millimetres long. The video showed that the stinger works like a (5) _____. It has two small parts that move backwards and (6) _____. These parts push the stinger deeper into a person's skin to help keep the venom flowing. The lead researcher said the (7) _____ of the pump was "unique". She hopes her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps that could give (8) _____ to people.

venom
pump
medicine
body
design
discovery
film
forwards

A bee sting can be very (9) _____. Most people have pain, redness and (10) _____ after a sting. However, a sting can be dangerous for people who have allergies. Some people have a serious reaction and go into anaphylactic (11) _____. Their face or throat may swell up, or they may have trouble (12) _____. If someone is stung, they should (13) _____ the stinger as quickly as possible. This will help to stop more venom from entering their body. The person should also (14) _____ the area with soap and water. In addition, it is a good idea to put an ice (15) _____ over the sting to help reduce pain and swelling. If the person feels (16) _____, someone should call emergency services immediately.

wash
shock
swelling
unwell
breathing
painful
pack
remove

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

1) scientists found out why a bee's stinger keeps putting venom into _____
   a. a person's skin
   b. a person's skinned
   c. a person's skinny
   d. a person's skins
2) used high-speed cameras to film the tiny stinger, which is only _____
   a. two millimetres longs
   b. two millimetres length
   c. two millimetres longing
   d. two millimetres long
3) push the stinger deeper into a person's skin to help keep _____
   a. the venom flowering
   b. the venom flowing
   c. the venom flown
   d. the venom flowed
4) The lead researcher said the design of the _____
   a. pump was uniquely
   b. pump was antique
   c. pump was unique
   d. pump was you nick
5) her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps that could give _____
   a. medicine two people
   b. medicine to people
   c. medicine too people
   d. medicine through people
6) Most people have pain, redness and swelling _____
   a. after a stink
   b. after a stings
   c. after a stung
   d. after a sting
7) However, a sting can be dangerous for people _____
   a. who have allergies
   b. who have allergy
   c. who have allergic
   d. who have allergen
8) Some people have a serious reaction and go _____
   a. into anaphylactic shocking
   b. into anaphylactic shocked
   c. into anaphylactic shocker
   d. into anaphylactic shock
9) This will help to stop more venom from _____
   a. enter in their body
   b. enters their body
   c. entering their body
   d. entered their body
10) put an ice pack over the sting to help reduce _____
   a. painful and swelling
   b. pain and swollen
   c. painful and swell in
   d. pain and swelling

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Scientists from Macquarie University in Australia have made (1) _____ about honey bees. The scientists found out why a bee's stinger keeps (2) _____ a person's skin after it comes off the bee's body. The scientists used high-speed cameras to film (3) _____, which is only two millimetres long. The video showed that the stinger works like a pump. It has two small parts that move (4) _____. These parts push the stinger deeper into a person's skin to help keep (5) _____. The lead researcher said the design of the pump was "unique". She hopes her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps that could give (6) _____.

A bee sting can be very painful. Most people have pain, (7) _____ after a sting. However, a sting can be dangerous for people who have allergies. Some people have a serious reaction and go into anaphylactic shock. Their (8) _____ may swell up, or they may have trouble breathing. If someone is stung, they should remove the stinger as (9) _____. This will help to stop more venom from entering their body. The person should also (10) _____ with soap and water. In addition, it is a good idea to put an ice pack over the sting (11) _____ pain and swelling. If the person feels unwell, someone (12) _____ services immediately.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

1. In which country was the research in the news article conducted?

2. What did scientists use to film a honey bee's stinger?

3. What does a honey bee's stinger work like?

4. What did a researcher say was unique?

5. What did a researcher say her discovery might be used to give people?

6. What might people have after a bee sting besides pain and redness?

7. For whom are bee stings particularly dangerous?

8. What might people have trouble doing if they have anaphylactic shock?

9. What can reduce the pain and swelling of a bee sting?

10. Who should people call if they feel unwell after a bee sting?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

1) In which country was the research in the news article conducted?
a) Australia
b) the USA
c) Argentina
d) Armenia

2) What did scientists use to film a honey bee's stinger?
a) an old iPhone
b) a Polaroid camera
c) high-speed cameras
d) a movie camera

3) What does a honey bee's stinger work like?
a) a syringe
b) a pump
c) a hose pipe
d) an engine

4) What did a researcher say was unique?
a) honey bees
b) the honey bee's venom
c) honey
d) the design of the stinger's pump

5) What did a researcher say her discovery might be used to give people?
a) medicine
b) honey
c) vaccines
d) hope

6) What might people have after a bee sting besides pain and redness?
a) a smell of honey
b) headaches
c) nightmares (bad dreams)
d) swelling

7) For whom are bee stings particularly dangerous?
a) people who hate honey
b) people who have allergies
c) beekeepers
d) people who love honey

8) What might people have trouble doing if they have anaphylactic shock?
a) eating
b) thinking
c) seeing
d) breathing

9) What can reduce the pain and swelling of a bee sting?
a) honey
b) an injection
c) an ice pack
d) hot water

10) Who should people call if they feel unwell after a bee sting?
a) a beekeeper
b) emergency services
c) their best friend
d) a pest control company

ROLE PLAY

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Role A – Giant Hornets

You think giant hornets are the scariest bugs. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their bugs aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): scorpions, giant centipedes or tarantulas.

Role B – Scorpions

You think scorpions are the scariest bugs. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their bugs aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): giant hornets, giant centipedes or tarantulas.

Role C – Giant Centipedes

You think giant centipedes are the scariest bugs. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their bugs aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): scorpions, giant hornets or tarantulas.

Role D – Tarantulas

You think tarantulas are the scariest bugs. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their bugs aren't as scary. Also, tell the others which is the least scary of these (and why): scorpions, giant centipedes or giant hornets.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

1. WORD SEARCH: Look online / in your dictionary to find collocates, information on, synonyms for… the words 'honey' and 'bee'.

honey	**bee**

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning…?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

• exciting • putting • speed • two • parts • lead	• pain • dangerous • go • remove • area • reduce

BEES SURVEY

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Write five GOOD questions about bees in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

BEES DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'honey'?
3. What do you know about honey bees?
4. What do you think of honey?
5. How afraid are you of bees?
6. What are the differences between bees, wasps and hornets?
7. Have you ever been stung by a bee?
8. What do you do when a bee flies near your head?
9. What do you know about honey bees being endangered?
10. How can we help honey bees?

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BEES DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'bee'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What should someone do if they get stung by a bee?
15. Do you have any allergies?
16. What do you know about anaphylactic shock?
17. How important are bees?
18. What would you do if there was a beehive in your garden?
19. What do you think of the hobby of beekeeping?
20. What questions would you like to ask the scientists?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Scientists from Macquarie University in Australia have (1) _____ an exciting discovery about honey bees. The scientists found out (2) _____ a bee's stinger keeps putting venom into a person's skin after it comes (3) _____ the bee's body. The scientists used high-speed cameras to film the tiny stinger, which is only two millimetres long. The video showed that the stinger works (4) _____ a pump. It has two small parts that move backwards and forwards. These parts push the stinger deeper into a person's skin to help keep the venom (5) _____. The lead researcher said the design of the pump was "unique". She hopes her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps that could give (6) _____ to people.

A bee sting can (7) _____ very painful. Most people have pain, redness and swelling after a sting. However, a sting can be dangerous for people who have (8) _____. Some people have a serious reaction and go into anaphylactic shock. Their face or throat may swell (9) _____, or they may have trouble breathing. If someone is stung, they should remove the stinger as quickly as possible. This will help to stop more venom (10) _____ entering their body. The person should also wash the area with soap and water. (11) _____ addition, it is a good idea to put an ice pack over the sting to help reduce pain and swelling. If the person feels unwell, someone should call emergency services (12) _____.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

1.	(a)	gave	(b)	did	(c)	made	(d)	looked
2.	(a)	why	(b)	what	(c)	which	(d)	who
3.	(a)	off	(b)	at	(c)	on	(d)	by
4.	(a)	like	(b)	such	(c)	of	(d)	that
5.	(a)	flown	(b)	flowing	(c)	flew	(d)	flower
6.	(a)	medics	(b)	medicinal	(c)	medic	(d)	medicine
7.	(a)	being	(b)	been	(c)	be	(d)	bee
8.	(a)	allergen	(b)	allergic	(c)	allergy	(d)	allergies
9.	(a)	up	(b)	over	(c)	down	(d)	under
10.	(a)	from	(b)	of	(c)	for	(d)	at
11.	(a)	At	(b)	In	(c)	On	(d)	By
12.	(a)	immediate	(b)	quick	(c)	immediately	(d)	away

SPELLING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Paragraph 1

1. made an exciting cryisevod

2. istesinsct used high-speed cameras

3. move backwards and sworrafd

4. keep the nomev flowing

5. the design of the pump was qnuiue

6. give ieicmden to people

Paragraph 2

7. A bee sting can be very npliauf

8. pain, redness and ligelnsw

9. dangerous for people who have llaseiger

10. people have a serious ociaentr

11. their face or aothtr

12. call eceyrgmen services

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Number these lines in the correct order.

( ) A bee sting can be very painful. Most people have pain, redness and swelling after a sting. However, a sting can

( ) about honey bees. The scientists found out why a bee's stinger keeps putting venom into a person's

( ) and swelling. If the person feels unwell, someone should call emergency services immediately.

( ) be dangerous for people who have allergies. Some people have a serious reaction and go into anaphylactic

( ) entering their body. The person should also wash the area with soap and

( ) her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps that could give medicine to people.

( ) parts that move backwards and forwards. These parts push the stinger deeper into a person's skin to help keep

(***1***) Scientists from Macquarie University in Australia have made an exciting discovery

( ) shock. Their face or throat may swell up, or they may have trouble breathing. If someone is

( ) skin after it comes off the bee's body. The scientists used high-speed cameras to film the

( ) stung, they should remove the stinger as quickly as possible. This will help to stop more venom from

( ) the venom flowing. The lead researcher said the design of the pump was "unique". She hopes

( ) tiny stinger, which is only two millimetres long. The video showed that the stinger works like a pump. It has two small

( ) water. In addition, it is a good idea to put an ice pack over the sting to help reduce pain

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

1. about an bees discovery exciting honey Scientists made .

2. cameras film high-speed Scientists stinger the to used .

3. a deeper into person's Push skin stinger the .

4. design He pump's said unique the was .

5. could give medicine people Tiny pumps that to .

6. be A bee can painful sting very .

7. allergies be can dangerous for people Stings with .

8. as as quickly possible Remove stinger the .

9. body entering Help more from stop their venom .

10. an ice over Put sting the pack .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Scientists from Macquarie University in Australia have made an *excitement / exciting* discovery about honey bees. The scientists found out *what / why* a bee's stinger keeps putting venom into a person's *skin / skinny* after it comes off the bee's body. The scientists used high-speed cameras to *movie / film* the tiny stinger, which is only two millimetres long. The video showed that the stinger works *like / such* a pump. It has two *smell / small* parts that move backwards and forwards. These parts push the stinger deeper *unto / into* a person's skin to help keep the venom *flower / flowing*. The lead researcher said the design *at / of* the pump was "unique". She hopes her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps *that / this* could give medicine to people.

A bee sting can *being / be* very painful. Most people have pain, redness and swelling *after / then* a sting. However, a sting can be dangerous *at / for* people who have allergies. Some people have a serious reaction and *go / take* into anaphylactic shock. Their face or throat may swell *down / up*, or they may have trouble breathing. If someone is stung, they should *removal / remove* the stinger as quickly as possible. This will help to stop more venom *for / from* entering their body. The person should also wash the area with soap and water. *In / On* addition, it is a good idea to put an ice pack over the sting *to / for* help reduce pain and swelling. If the person feels unwell, someone should call emergency services *immediately / quick*.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct. Look up the definition of new words.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Sc__nt_sts fr_m M_cq__r__ _n_v_rs_ty _n __str_l__ h_v_ m_d_ _n _xc_t_ng d_sc_v_ry _b__t h_n_y b__s. Th_ sc__nt_sts f__nd __t why _ b__'s st_ng_r k__ps p_tt_ng v_n_m _nt_ _ p_rs_n's sk_n _ft_r _t c_m_s _ff th_ b__'s b_dy. Th_ sc__nt_sts _s_d h_gh-sp__d c_m_r_s t_ f_lm th_ t_ny st_ng_r, wh_ch _s _nly tw_ m_ll_m_tr_s l_ng. Th_ v_d__ sh_w_d th_t th_ st_ng_r w_rks l_k_ _ p_mp. _t h_s tw_ sm_ll p_rts th_t m_v_ b_ckw_rds _nd f_rw_rds. Th_s_ p_rts p_sh th_ st_ng_r d__p_r _nt_ _ p_rs_n's sk_n t_ h_lp k__p th_ v_n_m fl_w_ng. Th_ l__d r_s__rch_r s__d th_ d_s_gn _f th_ p_mp w_s "_n_q__". Sh_ h_p_s h_r d_sc_v_ry w_ll h_lp c_mp_n__s m_k_ t_ny p_mps th_t c__ld g_v_ m_d_c_n_ t_ p__pl_.

_ b__ st_ng c_n b_ v_ry p__nf_l. M_st p__pl_ h_v_ p__n, r_dn_ss _nd sw_ll_ng _ft_r _ st_ng. H_w_v_r, _ st_ng c_n b_ d_ng_r__s f_r p__pl_ wh_ h_v_ _ll_rg__s. S_m_ p__pl_ h_v_ _ s_r___s r__ct__n _nd g_ _nt_ _n_phyl_ct_c sh_ck. Th__r f_c_ _r thr__t m_y sw_ll _p, _r th_y m_y h_v_ tr__bl_ br__th_ng. _f s_m__n_ _s st_ng, th_y sh__ld r_m_v_ th_ st_ng_r _s q__ckly _s p_ss_bl_. Th_s w_ll h_lp t_ st_p m_r_ v_n_m fr_m _nt_r_ng th__r b_dy. Th_ p_rs_n sh__ld _ls_ w_sh th_ _r__ w_th s__p _nd w_t_r. _n _dd_t__n, _t _s _ g__d _d__ t_ p_t _n _c_ p_ck _v_r th_ st_ng t_ h_lp r_d_c_ p__n _nd sw_ll_ng. _f th_ p_rs_n f__ls _nw_ll, s_m__n_ sh__ld c_ll _m_rg_ncy s_rv_c_s _mm_d__t_ly.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

scientists from macquarie university in australia have made an exciting discovery about honey bees the scientists found out why a bees stinger keeps putting venom into a persons skin after it comes off the bees body the scientists used highspeed cameras to film the tiny stinger which is only two millimetres long the video showed that the stinger works like a pump it has two small parts that move backwards and forwards these parts push the stinger deeper into a persons skin to help keep the venom flowing the lead researcher said the design of the pump was unique she hopes her discovery will help companies make tiny pumps that could give medicine to people

a bee sting can be very painful most people have pain redness and swelling after a sting however a sting can be dangerous for people who have allergies some people have a serious reaction and go into anaphylactic shock their face or throat may swell up or they may have trouble breathing if someone is stung they should remove the stinger as quickly as possible this will help to stop more venom from entering their body the person should also wash the area with soap and water in addition it is a good idea to put an ice pack over the sting to help reduce pain and swelling if the person feels unwell someone should call emergency services immediately

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

ScientistsfromMacquarieUniversityinAustraliahavemadeanexciting discoveryabouthoneybees.Thescientistsfoundoutwhyabee'sstinger keepsputtingvenomintoaperson'sskinafteritcomesoffthebee'sbody. Thescientistsusedhigh-speedcamerastofilmthetinystinger,whichiso nlytwomillimetreslong.Thevideoshowedthatthestingerworkslikeapu mp.Ithastwosmallpartsthatmovebackwardsandforwards.Thesepart spushthestingerdeeperintoaperson'sskintohelpkeepthevenomflowi ng.Theleadresearchersaidthedesignofthepumpwas"unique".Sheho pesherdiscoverywillhelpcompaniesmaketinypumpsthatcouldgivem edicinetopeople.Abeestingcanbeverypainful.Mostpeoplehavepain,r ednessandswellingafterasting.However,astingcanbedangerousforp eoplewhohaveallergies.Somepeoplehaveaseriousreactionandgoint oanaphylacticshock.Theirfaceorthroatmayswellup,ortheymayhavet roublebreathing.Ifsomeoneisstung,theyshouldremovethestingeras quicklyaspossible.Thiswillhelptostopmorevenomfromenteringtheir body.Thepersonshouldalsowashtheareawithsoapandwater.Inadditi on,itisagoodideatoputanicepackoverthestingtohelpreducepainands welling.Ifthepersonfeelsunwell,someoneshouldcallemergencyservi cesimmediately.

FREE WRITING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

Write about **bees** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

ACADEMIC WRITING

From https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2610/261015-honey-bee-stinger.html

We should all help honey bees by leaving food for them. Discuss.

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. BEES: Make a poster about bees. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. FEEDING HONEY BEES: Write a magazine article about all of us feeding honey bees to help them survive. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on bees. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your thoughts on honey bees. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1.	e	2.	c	3.	b	4.	f	5.	a	6.	g	7.	d
8.	m	9.	k	10.	n	11.	h	12.	j	13.	i	14.	l

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

1	T	2	T	3	F	4	F	5	F	6	T	7	F	8	T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. e	2. h	3. b	4. a	5. i
6. c	7. f	8. j	9. d	10. g

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Australia
2. High-speed cameras
3. A pump
4. The design of the stinger's pump
5. Medicine
6. Swelling
7. People who have allergies
8. Breathing
9. An ice pack
10. Emergency services

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1. Scientists made an exciting discovery about honey bees.
2. Scientists used high-speed cameras to film the stinger.
3. Push the stinger deeper into a person's skin.
4. He said the pump's design was unique.
5. Tiny pumps that could give medicine to people.
6. A bee sting can be very painful.
7. Stings can be dangerous for people with allergies.
8. Remove the stinger as quickly as possible.
9. Help stop more venom from entering their body.
10. Put an ice pack over the sting.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a	6.	d	7.	b	8.	d	9.	c	10.	b

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)