



## **LEARNING ACTIVITIES**

### **'MORE THAN ONE FRIEND'**

#### **Key Learning Objectives:**

##### **1. Citizenship**

- To recognise, name and deal with their feelings in a positive way.
- To realise that people and other living things have needs, and that they have responsibilities to meet them
- To recognise how their behaviour affects other people
- To know that families and friends should care for one another.

##### **2. Other Subjects**

- To know that animals move, feed, grow, use their senses and reproduce. (Sci 2.1c)
- To explore and describe the way some everyday materials change when they are heated or cooled (Sci 3 2b)
  
- To observe, handle and describe common 2-D shapes (Ma3 2b)
- To create 2-D shapes (Ma3 2c)

#### **Key Vocabulary:**

inseparable  
pollination  
loyalty  
jealousy

#### **Slide 4:**

Bees play an important role in the life of flowering plants. All fruits start out as flowers, but they don't turn into fruits unless they are pollinated. If we did not have bees, flowers wouldn't get pollinated and there would be no fruit.

Bees always go to flowers to get nectar to make honey. When the bees are on the flowers, pollen brushes up on them and sticks to them. Then, they fly to another plant and the process happens again. Only this time, some pollen from the first flower drops on to the pistil (female part) of the second flower. The pollen goes into the ovary where the ovules are stored, and fertilizes them. Soon the pistil grows into a pod or fruit.

#### **Slide 5**

Honey bees are protected from a large number of insect enemies because they sting and are distasteful. Insect-eating birds soon learn to associate distastefulness with the size, form and colour of bees, and consequently leave them alone.

#### **Slide 15**

Bees are **social** insects. They work together, communicating with each other using two alternative dances. The first is the round dance, which they perform if the food is close by. The bee will dance round in circles for several seconds, sometimes as long as a minute. This dance means that the food's right outside, just go and look.

If the food is further away, the dance develops into a waggle dance, which indicates the distance and direction of the food. The bee communicates the distance of the food by the number of times it waggles its abdomen back and forth.

As it's pitch dark inside a normal hive, bees not only dance - they make sounds with their wings. Bees hear through organs in their antennae. Because they have a right antenna and a left antenna, they can sense the differences in where the dancing bee is.

### **Key Questions:**

Why was Anna attracted to Stripey as a friend?

Why did Digby try to act like a bee?

Why did Anna and Stripey laugh at Digby and call him names?

What made Anna realise how important Digby was to her, at the end of the story?

Can you have more than one best friend?

### **Discussion points:**

Introduce the concepts of loyalty and jealousy

### **Activity 1**

Circle time:

A friend is someone who .....

Make a class book with each child's ideas about friendship (picture with caption) on a separate page. Share it with other classes.

## **Activity 2 (slide 10)**

Show the children how hexagons fit together (tessellate).  
Invite them to make patterns incorporating hexagons  
using triangles (as below)



