

Bee Catastrophe! - Big writing frame

Persuasive strategy definitions		
Claim	Your main point – the reason for your argument – the nitty gritty – introduce some pathos	Bee populations are diminishing. This is bad because...
Logos	Using logic, numbers and facts to support your argument – refer to your research	Use your fact sheet
Pathos	Appeal to your readers’ emotions – tug on their heart strings – show some photos	Talk about the effect on other animals in food chains if the bees died out (no fruit for the birds to eat, eventually, little food for humans!).
Ethos	Make yourself seem trustworthy and believable – be persuasive – use appropriate vocabulary	Don’t threaten or abuse your readers
Kairos	Build a sense of urgency for your case – worry your readers – pressure them	Talk about time frames – why does something need to be done NOW?
Research	Use studies and others’ research to convince your readers – graphs and tables etc.	Use the internet, books and papers. Say according to... In a study carried out by...

Persuasive language and vocabulary

Tick off each of these words and phrases as you use them.

The question of whether or not... It is clear that... It is obvious that...
 There can be no doubt that... There is no doubt that...
 If...then... When...then... If we continue to...then...
 ...is necessary because... it is important to realise that...
 There are many reasons why...
 Imagine... Try to put yourself in...position...
 The arguments for...are compelling because...
 There are thought to be...
 ...rely on...for... ...provides...for...
 Many people agree that... Many people believe...
 It is generally believed to be that case that...
 The truth is... The fact is... Actually...
 In conclusion... At the end of the day... So... therefore...

Name	Persuasive Writing	Date
Today’s objectives: An inviting introduction that states main topic <input type="checkbox"/> Details are written in a logical order <input type="checkbox"/> Persuasive language used <input type="checkbox"/> Both sides of the argument presented <input type="checkbox"/> Strong conclusion that reiterates the main point <input type="checkbox"/>		

Fact Sheet - Bees

Watch this [video](#) to start.

Words that are highlighted in yellow are key vocabulary. Use as much key vocabulary as you can. Tick them off as you use them.

- Bees are critical **pollinators**: they **pollinate** 70 of around 100 **crop species** that feed 90% of the world.
- Without bees, our supermarkets would have half the amount of fruit and vegetables.
- Honey bees are responsible for £20 billion a year in crops.
- Without bees, we may lose all the plants that bees pollinate, all of the animals that eat those plants and so on up the **food chain**.
- We are losing bees at an alarming rate. Possible reasons include the loss of **flower meadows**, varroa **mites** that feast on their blood, **climate change**, and use of **pesticides**.
- Two bee species have become **extinct** in the UK since the year 2000
 - Cullem's bumblebee (*Bombus cullumanus*), was last recorded in 1941.
 - The Short-haired bumblebee (*Bombus subterraneus*), was last recorded in 1988.
- Sadly, several other bumblebee species are in trouble, and could become extinct in the UK within a short time. Two species in particular, the Great yellow bumblebee and the Shril carder bee, are now only present in small numbers.

Extension facts:

- In the UK, Changes in **agricultural techniques** have meant that there are far fewer wildflowers in the landscape.
- Flower meadows are important as they supported a much greater **diversity** of **wildlife**.
- However, technology and demand for increased **food production** meant that **traditional agricultural practises** were abandoned in favour of techniques which **increased productivity** but ultimately reduced the abundance of wildflowers in the countryside.

Connectives - tick them off as you use them

although however therefore actually so because
while like nevertheless despite m if as perhaps
when after admittedly basically obviously
presumably clearly personally in general above all
finally furthermore similarly

Bee body facts:

A honey bee is an insect and has a body in three parts, a head, a thorax and an abdomen. It has three pairs of jointed legs, feelers or antennae, and usually two pairs of wings.

In addition it will have:-

- a hard skeleton that is on the outside of its body (with holes for breathing)
- a small size (0.02cm to 11.5cm in length) which allows it to reproduce to easily
- it will hatch from an egg
- it will undergo metamorphosis as it grows (the insect's body changes from an adult form through a major change in its body tissues).

Extra honey bee facts:

1. It has 5 eyes and can see ultra violet light.
2. It uses the sun and other landmarks to find its way.
3. It can dance to show other bees where to find food.
4. It has special 'baskets' made of stiff, curving hairs on its back legs, to carry pollen back to the hive.
5. It has a sting to defend itself - but when it stings a human the bee dies!
6. It is a social insect - it lives in a colony with other honey bees. Each bee works in co-operation with others, for the good of the colony as a whole.
7. It feeds on flowers (nectar and pollen) and pollinates (fertilises) the flowers at the same time.
8. It builds honeycomb nests and makes honey.
9. It survives the winter by eating stored honey and keeping warm with the other bees.

