

1. What happens when a new queen hatches? If the old queen is still alive, then the two queens fight. The winner keeps the hive.
2. What time of year does a new queen hatch?
3. The old queen takes some of the drones and workers to form a new hive somewhere else.
4. Name one reason why bees are important? They make honey for us to use as sweeteners. They pollinate flowers so that their seeds form better. Pollinate fruit trees so that the fruit forms.
5. Name one way that bees help us. They make honey for us to eat. They pollinate fruit and nut trees so that the fruit forms. They make beeswax for us to use.
6. Do almond trees rely completely on bees? Yes!
7. How many eggs can a queen lay each day? Up to 2,000.
8. How many eyes do bees have? They have 2 compound eyes and 3 normal eyes.
9. Why do bees sting? They sting when you threaten to kill them or their hive.
10. How many different kinds of bees are there in the world? Over 20,000!
11. How many grains of pollen can a honey bee carry? Up to 100,000 grains of pollen.
12. What types of bees do you find in a hive? A queen, drones, and worker bees.
13. What shape is the waddle dance? Figure 8
14. Why do bees perform the waddle dance? To tell the other bees where to find pollen, how far away it is, and the quality of the pollen.
15. What happens to the bee after it stings? They usually die within a few minutes.
16. What does the bee release after it has stung an enemy? Pheromones that warn the other bees of danger.
17. How many jobs does a worker bee do in its lifetime? 5
18. For every job that a worker does during its lifetime, you get 1 Honey Money. Forager, nurse, making wax, guard bee, house bee.
19. What does a house bee do? Cleans the cells after they are used.
20. What does a forager bee do? They are the oldest bees and they gather the pollen and nectar.
21. What does the wax bee do? It stores the pollen and nectar brought by the other bees.
22. What does a guard bee do? Guard the hive.

23. What does a nurse bee do? The nurse bee cares for and feeds the brood.
24. What are the stages that a bee goes through? Get 1 Honey per stage. Egg, pupa, larva, adult.
25. Get 1 Honey Money for each honeybee predator you can name. Bears, skunks, wasps, spiders, toads, bee eater birds, and other bees from other hives.
26. Get 1 Honey Money for each beehive part you can name. Supers, frames, roof, inner cover, base, foundation, queen excluder, bottom board, entrance guard, hive top feeder.
27. Get 1 Honey money for each piece of bee equipment you can name. Hive tool, frame perch, frame cleaner, bee brush, smoker, honey extruder.
28. Get 1 Honey Money for each part of the protective clothing you can name. Hood, jacket, hat and veil, coveralls, bee britches, gloves.
29. Get 2 Honey Money for each main body part of a bee you can name. Head, Thorax, Abdomen.
30. What shape is the cell that the bees store honey in? Hexagon
31. Define nectar. Nectar is a sweet liquid that is given off by plants, especially by flowers, and used by bees in making honey.
32. Define pollen. A mass of tiny particles in the anthers of a flower that fertilize the seeds and usually appear as a fine yellow dust.
33. Define colony. A population of plants or animals in a particular place that belong to one species.
34. Define Royal Jelly. A milky yellow syrup that worker bees produce to feed the larva that will become a queen bee.
35. Define cells (as in honey bee cells). A small compartment, cavity, or bounded space where the bees store honey, the queen stores the eggs, or the bees hatch from.
36. Define beehive. The usual above ground nest of bees.
37. Define honey. Thick sugary material prepared by bees from the nectar of flowers and stored by them in honeycomb for food.
38. Define honeycomb. A mass of 6 sided wax cells built by honey bees in their nest to contain young bees and their store of honey.
39. Define beebread. A bitter yellowish-brown pollen mixture stored in honeycomb cells and used with honey by bees for food.
40. Define swarm. A great number of honeybees leaving from a hive with a queen to start a new hive somewhere else. Also a colony of honeybees settled in a hive.

41. How many queens can live in one hive? One.
42. What is the queen bee's main job? To lay eggs.
43. How long does a queen bee live? 3 to 5 years.
44. Define exoskeleton. The waterproof skeleton that insects have on the outside of their bodies.
45. Get 1 Honey Money for each part of the head you can name. Mouth, two antennae, two simple eyes, two compound eyes, proboscis, and mandibles (jaw).
46. Get 1 Honey Money for each part of the thorax you can name. Six legs, two pollen baskets, four wings.
47. What is on the bee's abdomen? It's stinger.
48. Are worker bees male or female? They are all females, but they are sterile (cannot reproduce.)
49. Are drones male or female? They are all male.
50. Which bees secrete beeswax? Only worker bees secrete beeswax.
51. Which adult bee cannot feed itself? The drone cannot feed itself.
52. Which adult bee does not have a stinger? The drone does not have a stinger.
53. Which adult bee is considered lazy? The drone is considered lazy.
54. What is the only job of a drone? To mate with the queen.
55. How long does a drone bee live? About 3 months.
56. How can you tell a drone from another adult bee? Their eyes are huge.
56. What two types of eggs does the queen bee lay? The queen bee lays fertilized eggs which become female bees, and unfertilized eggs which become male bees (or drones).
57. How many days does it take an egg to hatch into a larva? After three days the eggs hatch into larva.
58. Where does the larva grow? It grows in the cell.
59. When is a new queen born? At the end of spring.
60. About how many queen larva are in a hive? About 6.
61. Which direction do worker bees build a comb? From top to bottom.
62. Where are the bees eyes placed? Two on the sides of the head, three on the top of their head in the shape of a triangle.
63. How the honeybee's tongue protected. It has 4 sheaths that cover up most of the tongue.

64. How does a bumblebee help a honeybee? The bumble bee drills a hole in the back of the flower to get the nectar. This allows the honeybee to reach the nectar without getting any pollen.
65. How much honey does a colony of bees eat in one year? Between 120 and 200 pounds of honey.
66. How far would a honeybee have to fly to find enough nectar to make one pound of honey? About 55, 000 miles.
67. How many trips would a honeybee take from the flower to the hive to produce one ounce of honey? About 1,600 trips to the hive and back again.
68. How far will a bee travel from the hive to find food? Honeybees will travel up to 8 miles to find food.
69. How big is the size of a worker bee brain? About the size of the head of a pin.
70. How many flowers would a honeybee have to visit to make one pound of honey? About 2 million flowers.
71. How many flowers does a honeybee visit on a busy day? A honeybee can visit about 2,000 flowers on a busy day!
72. How many insects in the world make food for humans? Only the honeybee.
73. Name the part of the bee's body that is used to suck nectar from flowers. Proboscises.
74. How many stomachs do bees have? Bees have two stomachs-- one used as a regular stomach and one used as the honey stomach which is a holding tank for the nectar.
75. What dance do bees do to tell others that there is food near the hive? A circle dance.
76. Get 1 Honey Money for each message a bee can send with pheromones. ~I live in the same hive as you ~I don't know you ~I'm a worker ~I'm the queen ~Danger! ~Protect the hive!
77. Define propolis. A red or brown resinous substance collected by honeybees from tree buds, used to seal crevices and seal and varnish honeycombs.
78. What is the scientific name for beekeeping? Apiculture.
79. What is the genus for honeybees? Apis.
80. Where is the mandible on a honeybee? On either side of the honeybee's head.
81. What does a honeybee use its mandible for? These jaw-like structures are used to chew honey and pollen, and to knead wax.
82. How many wings does a honeybee have? two sets of flat, thin, membranous wings, strengthened by various veins.
The fore wings are larger than the hind wings.
83. Define honey sac. the stomach-like organ that is connected by a funnel shaped valve to the digestive tract. The nectar stored here will be unloaded into empty hive cells or passed on to house bees for food.

84. Define midgut or ventriculus. the stomach section in the abdomen which digests food.
85. What type of light does the compound eye see? ultraviolet light, which is invisible to the human eye, as well as visible light (except red
86. What color does the honeybee not see with its compound eye? Red.
87. What part of a honeybee detects odors? Its antennae.
88. What part of the honeybee detects movement? The antennae.
89. Where is the honeybee's pollen basket? the outer hind leg that is fringed with long, curved hairs that hold the pollen in place.
90. Define larva. hatched from the egg the queen bee lays, the larva will pupate and eventually turn into an adult insect.
91. What food is fed to the baby queen bee? Royal jelly.
92. How does a worker bee tell the others when she has found a good source of food? She dances
93. How many times can a worker bee sting a mammal? Only once.
94. What type of animal is the honeybee? An insect.
95. Which is larger, a worker bee or a queen bee? A queen bee is the biggest bee in the hive.
96. What are scout bees? Bees that search for food sources.
97. How many days does it take a honeybee egg to hatch? Three days.
98. How did honeybees get to America? The pilgrims brought them.
99. Get 1 Honey Money for each fruit that you can name that relies heavily on honeybees for pollination. Apples, blueberries, cherries, watermelon, cantaloupe, honeydew, pears, plums, (almonds), apricots, avocados, blackberries, cranberries, cucumbers, pears, raspberries, strawberries and watermelons.
100. What type of honey is the most common in the United States-which flower does the honey bee collect the most nectar from? Clover.
101. What does a beekeeper use to calm bees? Smoke.
102. Get 1 Honey Money for each task performed by a worker bee. (hive cleaning, feeding the brood, caring for the queen, feeding the drones, guarding the hive, fanning the nectar, building cells, collecting pollen and nectar)
103. Where in the hive does the queen lay her eggs? In the brood chamber.
104. Why won't a drone help defend the hive? He has no stinger.
104. Where do bees store pollen on their return flight to the hive? In pollen baskets on their hind legs.
105. What determines the color of the honey? The flowers that the bees collect nectar from.
106. Which spends more days in the cell as an immature bee, the worker or the queen? Worker bees take 5 days longer to develop.
107. Why are honeybees called social insects? They live together and have different jobs to keep the hive alive.

108. Why is it a good idea to wash your clothing after you have been stung by a honeybee? Because bees leave behind a smell that attracts other bees and warns of danger.
109. Get 1 Honey Money for each thing a beekeeper must do to keep a hive alive through the winter. Feed the bees and protect the hive.
110. Why can't drones gather their own food? They do not have a long enough proboscis and can therefore not suck nectar
111. Get 1 Honey Money for each product made with beeswax. Lipstick, other cosmetics, shoe polish, floor polish, artists' crayons, buffing wax, you may also find other uses and count them.
112. What did people first keep bees in? In logs or clay pots.
113. Get 1 Honey Money for each thing you can name that attracts bees.
Sweet scents, bright colors and movement
114. Which honeybee has a reusable stinger? Only the queen bee.
115. Why does a worker bee die after it stings a mammal? The worker bee's stinger has barbs that get stuck in the skin of a mammal.
116. What are two characteristics that all insects have? six legs and 3 body sections.
117. Get 1 Honey Money for each thing that you can name that field bees gather.
Pollen, nectar, propolis and water
118. How many trips will a worker bee make in a single day? Ten.
119. Where do bees live? In a hive.
120. What does a bee mix with nectar to make honey? An enzyme.
121. How do bees cool the hive? By fanning their wings at the entrance to increase air flow.
122. How do bees help evaporate water from the hive? By fanning their wings.
123. Why do honeybees make honey? It is what they eat.
124. Who were the first beekeepers? Ancient Egyptians.
125. What did the people in the middle ages use to keep their bees in? A straw skep.
126. How much honey does a worker bee make in its lifetime? About 1/12 teaspoon.
127. Bees were first kept for what reason? Because their wax was highly prized for candles.
128. How many miles must a hive of bees fly (all the worker bees combined) to make an 8 ounce jar of honey? They must fly a combined distance of 55,000 miles.

Bees communicate to one another by dancing, which can be understood in complete darkness.

A queen bee can lay up to 3000 eggs in one day - that's 175-200 thousand annually.

One hive may hold up to 80,000 bees - one queen, a few hundred drone (males), and the rest workers.

When Alexander the Great died, he was carried back to Greece in a golden coffin filled with honey.

One gallon of honey equals the combined flight distance of going to the moon and back.

Bees have a magnetic band around their brains to help them navigate.

The healing use of the products from a honeybee hive is called Apitherapy.