

Pre-teaching/vocabulary. Work with new word! Match the columns.

Honeycomb	third stage of the life cycle of bees, in which a larva develops into an adult insect
Apiary	The sweet juice produced by flowers, gathered by bees and turned into honey
Pollen	a place where bees are kept. A collection of beehives.
Nectar	small spore from a plant that appear as dust and are necessary for plant reproduction.
Pupa	bees home-where it lives with other bees and produces honey
Hive	area where honey is stored, also called cells


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Beekeeping in Kazakhstan

I can understand an explanation about beekeeping.


1 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Look at the photos and answer the questions.


- 1 What are the bees doing in the two photos?
- 2 Do you know how honey is made?

2  **1.12** Listen to the presentation about bees and compare your ideas from exercise 1.

Listening Strategy

Remember that spoken English can sound quite different from written language. In fast speech, fluent speakers often shorten or omit certain elements. It is possible to train yourself to understand fast speech. You do not need to imitate fast speakers, but focus on trying to understand what they are talking about.

3  **1.13** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen and write down the sentences you hear.

4  **1.13** Read the Learn this! box. Listen again and repeat the examples.

LEARN THIS! Features of fast speech

1 Consonants are sometimes inserted between



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1.14

Listen to an interview about beekeeping in Kazakhstan. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 People brought the first beehives into Kazakhstan from _____ in _____.
- 2 Soon every _____ kept bees and _____ of tonnes of honey were produced.
- 3 People used less honey when _____ became cheaper to buy.
- 4 In East Kazakhstan, farmers grow _____ on 400,000 hectares of land.
- 5 Rebecca met with agricultural _____ and had discussions about how to promote _____.
- 6 In _____, honey from Kazakhstan has a very good _____.