Name : _____ Date : _____

PAPILUMO | 4th Grade · Answer key

Informational Text Features: Headings & Diagram

Read the article, inspect the diagram and glossary, then answer all five questions using text evidence.



Hello, I am Plume the Naturalist Owl! Use headings, diagrams, captions, and the glossary to unlock nonfiction facts quickly.

Text Feature Key

- **Headings:** split topics into clear sections
- **Diagram + caption:** show labeled visual facts
- **Glossary:** defines key science words

How Honeybees Build a Hive

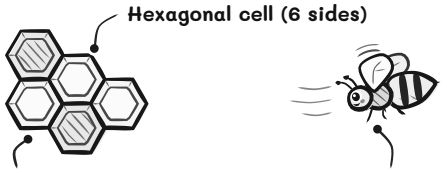
Inside the Wax Comb

Inside a busy hive, worker bees make tiny wax flakes on their bodies and shape them into sturdy storage rooms. Each wax cell is a neat hexagon with six equal sides. **Because hexagons fit tightly side by side without leaving wasted gaps, the bees save precious wax** while building strong walls for eggs and food.

From Nectar to Honey

Forager bees sip sweet nectar from flowers and carry it back to the hive. There, they place droplets into open cells and **fan their wings rapidly so extra water can evaporate into the air.** Once the nectar thickens into golden honey, workers seal each full cell with a clean wax cap for winter.

Hive Comb Cross-Section



Caption: Six-sided wax cells lock tightly together while a worker bee fans the open honey.

Mini-Glossary

- **nectar:** a sweet liquid made inside flowers that attracts insects.
- **hexagon:** a closed flat shape with exactly six straight sides.
- **evaporate:** to slowly change from a liquid into an invisible gas in the air.

1–5 Text-Feature & Evidence Questions

1. Which heading would you look under to learn how flower liquid becomes honey? Headings

Under the heading "From Nectar to Honey."

2. According to the diagram and caption, how many sides does one cell have and what is the bee doing? Diagram & Caption

One cell has six sides (a hexagon), and the worker bee is fanning the honey.

3. Based on the glossary, what happens to extra water when it evaporates from the nectar? Glossary

It slowly changes from a liquid into an invisible gas in the air.

4. Why is a hexagon a smart shape for building the wax comb? Use evidence from the text. Text Evidence

Hexagons fit tightly without wasted gaps, so bees save precious wax and build strong walls.

5. How do worker bees finish and protect the honey once it turns thick and golden? Text Evidence

They seal each full cell with a clean wax cap to store the honey for winter.

Plume's tip: check the headings first to find where an answer hides, and verify key words in the glossary!