

Sure... But Is It? Answer Key

Sentence 1: "Bees sleep upside down, hanging from honeycomb cells like bats."

This statement **sounds confident** because it's written like a fun fact - short, specific, and visual. However, it's **false**. Bees don't hang upside down to sleep. They do rest, but they usually cling upright to the inside of their hive or to flowers. The phrasing makes it sound believable because it compares bees to bats, a familiar image that feels "scientific."

Key idea: Confident tone can disguise bad information when it's vivid and specific.

Sentence 2: "Every bee in a hive has a special job, from guarding the entrance to feeding baby bees."

This one is **accurate** and the confidence is justified. It reflects what scientists know about bee colonies - worker bees take on different roles as they age, such as cleaning, nursing, or foraging. The sentence sounds confident *and* is well-supported by evidence.

Key idea: Real confidence usually includes concrete, observable details that can be verified.

Sentence 3: "The queen bee can live up to 50 years if she's never disturbed."

This statement is **completely false**, though it sounds scientific because of the use of numbers and a condition ("if she's never disturbed"). In reality, queen bees live about **2 to 5 years**, depending on species and conditions. The number 50 makes the claim seem precise, but it's not realistic - that kind of exaggerated precision is a common sign of AI overconfidence.

Key idea: Numbers and details can *sound* smart but may be invented.

Sentence 4: "Bees talk to each other through dance movements that show where flowers are."

This one is **true** and well-supported by research. Bees perform a "waggle dance" to communicate the direction and distance of food sources. The confidence here matches the accuracy, and the phrasing is factual without exaggeration.

Key idea: When confidence and clarity line up, it often signals accuracy.