

Bee Awards Ceremony

Following the Bee competition and determination of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners for each of the three grade level groups, a BREAK will be announced before the Awards Ceremony.

During the break the MC & Judges will complete the certificates.

AWARDS CEREMONY

Bee participants will be called back from break.

Contestants are called to the front as shown below. The MC awards certificates, with gift cards paper-clipped to those of the top three finishers. A photo of each child accepting his/her award may be taken, and/or group photos may be taken afterward.

ORDER OF AWARDS:

- **Group 1 (Grades 1 & 2)**

“Honorable Mention is awarded to....”

3rd place is awarded to...

2nd place

1st place

- **Group 2 (Grades 3 & 4)**

Honorable Mention

3rd place

2nd place

1st place

- **Group 3 (Grades 5 & 6)**

Honorable Mention

3rd place

2nd place,

1st place

Photos may be taken by friends and family during the Awards Ceremony.

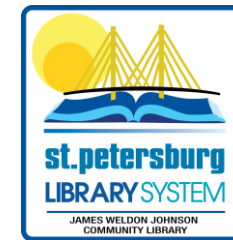


James Weldon Johnson
Community Library

Summer 2017 BEES Study Guide and Rules

Spelling Geography Math

Presented by
The Friends of Johnson Library



Group 2

Grades 3 & 4

The Friends of Johnson Community Library

2017 Bees:

Spelling Bee.....Wednesday, June 28

Geography Bee....Wednesday, July 12

Math Bee.....Wednesday, July 26

- Registration for all Bees begins at 5:30 p.m.
- Competitions begin at 6:15 p.m.
- Students compete in one of three groups:
 Entering grades: 1 & 2
 3 & 4
 5 & 6

**Students and parents can prepare for the Bees
with the Study Guide and Rules handout.**

For more information or to register visit:

Johnson Community Library

**1059 18th Avenue St.
Petersburg FL 33705**

727-893-7113

Bee Competition Rules

ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Registration opens at 5:30pm on Wednesday with the Bee due to start at 6:15pm.

Students will sign in at the registration table and be placed into one of three groups:

- Group 1 (entering grade one or two)
- Group 2 (entering grade three or four)
- Group 3 (entering grade five or six)

The student will receive a card with their group number and registration number. Students are asked to wear their numbers once they receive them (partially to prevent the numbers from being lost or misplaced).

THE COMPETITION

At 6:15, the emcee will begin the competition by calling 'Group 1' (students entering grades one or two) to the front.

Contestants stand across the front, facing the judges, in numerical order. Next they will hear the rules described.

BEE RULES

When your number is called, hold up your sign and step forward to hear your question; you may ask to have the question repeated; you will have 15 seconds to answer. After the judge calls "Time," you will get only one try, and **whatever you say stands**. The judge will either say "Correct" or "Not correct." If you hear "Not Correct," you are eliminated and can have a seat back in the audience. If you hear "Correct," step back in line to stand with your group and wait for your next turn. To win, the last student must correctly answer the question the second-to-the-last student missed.

Beginning with the participant wearing number one, students will be asked questions from the study sheets in random order. MC reads a question from the study sheets; (or may project a question on the screen in random order). MC keeps the flow going by calling the next contestant's number to step forward for his/her question, as the contestants continue to rotate through their turns.

The **third to the last contestant to sit down wins 3rd** place.

When the **next to the last contestant misses**, he/she **does not sit down**.

The same question is given to the final contestant.

If the final contestant, who has not yet missed, answers the same question correctly, he/she takes 1st place, the other contestant takes 2nd place.

(or)

If the final contestant does not correctly answer the same question, **the competition continues** until one misses and the other answers the same question correctly, winning 1st place.

If the MC runs out of questions, the winner will be determined in an abbreviated round.

Winners may advance to compete with the next age group

The same procedure is then repeated for Groups 2 and 3

Math Bee

Wednesday, July 26th

Math Bee Information/Expectations

All **Group 2 students (Grade 3 & 4)** will be quizzed on the following:

- One-digit addition & subtraction
- Two-digit addition & subtraction
- Times tables
- Multiplication
- Division

Additional practice available online at

<https://www.vmathlive.com>

<http://softschools.com/math/games>



Spelling Bee

Wednesday, June 28th

about	ate	boil	caution	couple	dozen	fireman
above	author	borrow	cave	court	drank	fit
account	avenue	bottle	celery	cousin	draw	flock
across	avoid	boy	cellar	cracker	drink	flour
actor	awake	brain	cent	crane	drug	flow
addition	aware	branch	center	crash	dwelt	flower
advice	awhile	brand	central	crawl	early	flute
after	awkward	brass	century	craze	earn	foggy
against	badge	brave	charge	crazy	earthquake	follow
agree	bare	breath	chase	cream	eggnog	forget
ahead	baseball	bridge	cherries	creation	eight	forth
airplane	basic	bring	cherry	cried	elbow	fraction
airport	basket	bringing	chess	crowd	elsewhere	frame
alert	basketball	brought	chest	crush	employ	fray
alike	battle	brush	chili	cure	enjoy	freeze
almost	beast	brushes	chimney	curl	enough	freight
alone	beat	bubble	choose	cut	equal	fried
along	become	bucket	chose	daily	evening	frown
aloud	bedtime	build	churn	dainty	everybody	froze
already	beef	built	chute	daughter	everyone	fulfill
among	beet	burn	circus	daytime	everything	full
amount	beetle	burst	clean	deaf	excuse	funeral
anger	began	bury	close	death	exercise	furniture
angry	beggar	bushy	cloth	decorator	explode	gallery
annoy	begin	butter	clothing	destroy	face	garbage
annual	bench	cactus	coach	device	fall	gate
another	bent	calm	coast	dinner	far	gather
answer	berry	canal	cobweb	direction	fault	geese
apiece	better	cannon	coil	doctor	favor	general
apple	birthday	cannot	collar	doesn't	fearless	genius
argue	blame	can't	come	dollar	feast	gentle
arguing	blank	careless	coming	done	fifth	ghost
arithmetic	bless	carry	continue	donkey	fill	gift
army	board	cast	cough	don't	finger	giraffe
arose	boast	cattle	could	double	fired	glacier

Spelling Words

Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4), page 2

glory	hold	journal	manage	notion	porch
glove	holiday	joy	marble	number	portion
glue	hollow	judge	mare	oatmeal	position
goldfish	honey	juggle	mark	ocean	pound
goose	hope	juice	market	offer	praise
got	hopeless	keep	match	often	pretty
governor	hoping	kept	measles	only	price
grabbed	hot	kidnap	mention	order	prize
grain	huge	kind	middle	own	pure
gravy	hunt	kitchen	midnight	pail	pushes
greet	hurry	lace	milking	pale	queen
grill	hurt	lack	monkey	palm	queer
grind	hydrant	ladybug	month	pancake	quick
grove	icicle	laid	mopped	past	quicksand
grow	ignore	lame	mouse	patch	quiet
growl	image	lamp	mouth	pear	quilt
guess	inches	large	move	pebble	race
guild	include	later	much	people	rainstorm
guilt	income	laugh	munch	pest	ranch
hair	insist	laugh	myself	pick	range
haircut	invest	least	narrate	pillow	ready
half	invite	lecture	narrow	pinch	recover
halfway	island	ledge	nation	pint	regular
hang	isn't	lettuce	naughty	pitch	remain
happen	issue	light	never	plane	remark
hare	its	little	newspaper	playground	remember
hatch	it's	local	nineteen	please	remind
height	itself	long	noise	plight	remove
helpless	ivory	loss	noisy	point	rent
hobbies	jeans	loyal	none	poise	repair
hobby	jellyfish	lung	noontime	poison	report
hoist	join	mailbox	north	popcorn	return

Geography Bee Florida Questions

Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4), page 2

What building, *that you are currently standing in*, is a city library dedicated to the study of African American History and Culture?

James Weldon Johnson Community Library

What library was originally in the Masonic Lodge #109 on 3rd Ave S when it opened in 1947?

James Weldon Johnson Community Library

In what year was the James Weldon Johnson Community Library opened? What other library looks almost exactly like the JWJ Community Library?

JWJ opened in 2002; the South Community Library has an almost identical floorplan.

The James Weldon Johnson Community Library is located in what city?

St. Petersburg, FL

What street in St. Petersburg was renamed for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr?

Ninth Street (9th Street)

What region of St. Petersburg has traditionally been the home of the city's African-American population?

The Southside [also accept Midtown]

Where does much of the city's African-American population live [boundaries by streets and avenues]?

Between 4th Street South and 49th Street South, and between 30th Avenue South and 5th Avenue North.

What library in St. Petersburg near 5th Street N and 3rd Avenue N is more than 100 years old?

Mirror Lake Library (Mirror Lake is also the body of water that borders the Southside)

What Elementary School sits in the "Center" of St. Petersburg African American Community?

Perkins Elementary

Geography Bee Florida Questions

Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4)

During the Paleozoic Era (540-251 million years ago), almost all of the continents were together as one gigantic land mass called Pangea. When Pangea began to rift and break apart during the Mesozoic Era (251-65 million years ago), plate tectonics caused Florida to drift to its current location.

Name one of the continents Florida was located between during Pangea.

North America, South America or Africa.

What region of the United States includes Florida?

The Southeast.

What regions of Florida are at risk if sea levels rise?

Almost all of it! The Panhandle, the entire West Coast and most of the East Coast, Central and South Florida.

What states border Florida to the north?

Georgia or Alabama.

What bodies of water border Florida?

The Atlantic Ocean, the Straits of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico.

What is the highest point in Florida?

Britton Hill (near Lakeland) is the highest point in Florida. It is 345 feet above sea level, and is the lowest high point in the United States (ranking 50th out of 50 among the states).

What county has the second smallest area (square miles) in FL? How many square miles is it?

Pinellas ; 274 square miles

What county is St. Petersburg located in? When was the county founded?

Pinellas; 1912

What Pinellas County city has the largest African-American population?

St. Petersburg, with almost 24% of the city's total population.

Spelling Words Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4), page 3

riddle	slain	stream	thrill	twist	wander
rifle	slate	street	throat	unable	weave
roast	slave	stretch	throne	understand	whatever
rough	sleet	strike	throw	understood	when
royal	sleeve	strong	thrown	underwear	whenever
scale	slept	studies	ticket	unfair	which
scarce	slight	study	time	unhappy	whole
scowl	small	stump	timing	unkind	whose
scrap	smoke	stung	tipped	unknown	width
scrape	soft	sugar	title	unlikely	won't
scratch	someone	sunny	today	unload	wood
scream	somewhere	sure	together	unlock	word
sear	sorry	surely	toils	unlucky	worker
seashore	sought	sweat	tomorrow	untie	worm
season	spelling	sweet	toothbrush	until	worry
serve	spend	swim	toothpaste	unusual	worth
shallow	spent	talk	torch	unwilling	wrench
shave	squirt	target	tough	use	write
sheet	stage	taught	toy	using	wrong
show	station	tear	trace	usual	year
shrimp	statue	tearful	tried	vacation	young
sidewalk	steam	ten	trouble	value	yourself
sideways	stepped	tenth	try	vegetable	zipped
simple	stockings	terrible	turkey	visitor	
six	stole	themselves	turn	vocal	
skate	strange	thirst	turtle	voyage	
skill	stray	thirsty	twig	wander	



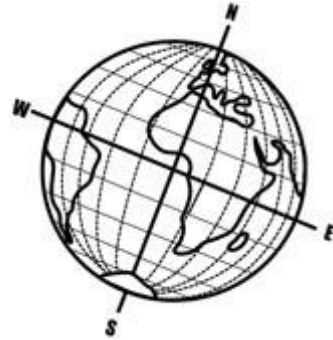
Geography Bee

Wednesday, July 12th

General Knowledge Study Questions

Continents

Africa
Antarctica
Asia
Australia
Europe
North America
South America



Great Lakes of North America

Erie
Huron
Michigan
Ontario
Superior

Five Longest Rivers of the World

Nile (Africa)
Amazon (South America)
Mississippi (United States)
Chang (China)
Yenisei (Russia/China)

Four Major Oceans of the World

Arctic
Atlantic
Indian
Pacific

Three Largest Seas of the World

Mediterranean
Bering
Caribbean

Largest Lake in Florida

Okeechobee

Geographical Terms for Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4), page 3

LEGEND: A key to what the symbols or pictures in a map mean.

MAP: A picture of a place that is usually drawn to scale on a flat surface.

MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE: A climate characterized by moist, mild winters and hot, dry summers.

OCEAN: The salt water surrounding the great land masses, and divided by the land masses into several distinct portions.

PANHANDLE: A narrow projection of a larger territory (such as a state).

PERMAFROST: A permanently frozen layer of soil.

PREVAILING WINDS: The direction from which winds most frequently blow at a specific location.

RESOURCE: Anything that is both naturally occurring and of use to humans.

SEA LEVEL: The ocean surface.

SEISMOGRAPH: A scientific instrument that detects and records vibrations (seismic waves) produced by earthquakes.

SETTLEMENT: A place where people live and form communities.

SINKHOLE: Crater formed when the roof of a cavern collapses, found in areas of limestone rock.

SNOWLINE: The lowest elevation at which snow remains from year to year and does not melt during the summer.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: A map that uses contour lines to represent the three-dimensional features of a landscape on a two-dimensional surface.

TOPOGRAPHY: The physical features of a place; or the study and depiction of physical features, including terrain relief.

TREE RINGS: Concentric rings formed annually as a tree grows.

TROPICS: Technically, the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, characterized by the absence of a cold season. Often used to describe any area possessing what is considered a hot, humid climate.

TUNDRA: A treeless plain characteristic of the arctic and subarctic regions.

VENT: The opening at the Earth's surface through which volcanic materials (lava and gases) erupt; they can be circular (craters) or linear (fissures).

VOLCANO: A vent (opening) in the Earth's surface through which magma erupts; also the landform that is constructed by eruptive material.

WATER POLLUTION: Contamination of water by chemical or biological matter making it unfit for use.

WEATHERING: The breakdown of rocks into smaller rocks, gradually becoming soil.

Geographical Terms for Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4), page 2

ELEVATION: The height of a point on the Earth's surface with regard to sea level.

EQUATOR: An imaginary circle around the Earth halfway between the North and South Pole.

EXTINCT VOLCANO: A volcano that is not expected to erupt again

FAULT: A fracture in the Earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture, showing that movement has occurred.

FAULT ZONE: An area of numerous fractures in the Earth's crust.

GEOSPHERE: The nonliving parts of the Earth, such as the atmosphere

GLACIER: A thick mass of ice resulting from compacted snow that forms when more snow accumulates than melts annually.

GLOBE: A true-to-scale map of the Earth that duplicates its round shape and correctly represents areas, relative size, and shape of physical features, distances, and directions.

GRID: A pattern of lines on a chart or map, such as those representing latitude and longitude, which help determine absolute location.

GULF: A large area of water with a curved coastline, larger than a bay and smaller than a sea.

HAZARDOUS WASTE: Unwanted by-products remaining in the environment and posing an immediate potential hazard to human life.

HEMISPHERE: Half of the Earth, usually thought of as the division of the globe into two equal parts of either north and south or east and west.

ICE AGE: A time of widespread ice and glaciers.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SYSTEM: A U.S. waterway channel, maintained through dredging and sheltered for the most part by a series of linear offshore islands, that extends from New York City to Florida's southern tip, and from Brownsville, Texas, to the eastern end of Florida's panhandle.

ISLAND: Any piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water.

LATITUDE: Imaginary lines that cross the surface of the Earth parallel to the Equator, measuring how far north or south of the Equator a place is located.

LAVA: The term used for magma once it has erupted onto the Earth's surface.

LEEWARD: The side of a land mass sheltered from the wind—the opposite of windward.

Geography Bee

Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4)

U.S. State Capitals

Alabama	<i>Montgomery</i>	Montana	<i>Helena</i>
Alaska	<i>Juneau</i>	Nebraska	<i>Lincoln</i>
Arizona	<i>Phoenix</i>	Nevada	<i>Carson City</i>
		New	
Arkansas	<i>Little Rock</i>	Hampshire	<i>Concord</i>
California	<i>Sacramento</i>	New Jersey	<i>Trenton</i>
Colorado	<i>Denver</i>	New Mexico	<i>Santa Fe</i>
Connecticut	<i>Hartford</i>	New York	<i>Albany</i>
Delaware	<i>Dover</i>	North Carolina	<i>Raleigh</i>
Florida	<i>Tallahassee</i>	North Dakota	<i>Bismarck</i>
Georgia	<i>Atlanta</i>	Ohio	<i>Columbus</i>
Hawaii	<i>Honolulu</i>	Oklahoma	<i>Oklahoma City</i>
Idaho	<i>Boise</i>	Oregon	<i>Salem</i>
Illinois	<i>Springfield</i>	Pennsylvania	<i>Harrisburg</i>
Indiana	<i>Indianapolis</i>	Rhode Island	<i>Providence</i>
Iowa	<i>Des Moines</i>	South Carolina	<i>Columbia</i>
Kansas	<i>Topeka</i>	South Dakota	<i>Pierre</i>
Kentucky	<i>Frankfort</i>	Tennessee	<i>Nashville</i>
Louisiana	<i>Baton Rouge</i>	Texas	<i>Austin</i>
Maine	<i>Augusta</i>	Utah	<i>Salt Lake City</i>
Maryland	<i>Annapolis</i>	Vermont	<i>Montpelier</i>
Massachusetts	<i>Boston</i>	Virginia	<i>Richmond</i>
Michigan	<i>Lansing</i>	Washington	<i>Olympia</i>
Minnesota	<i>St. Paul</i>	West Virginia	<i>Charleston</i>
Mississippi	<i>Jackson</i>	Wisconsin	<i>Madison</i>
Missouri	<i>Jefferson City</i>	Wyoming	<i>Cheyenne</i>

Geography Bee

Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4)

Major World Capitals

Afghanistan	Kabul
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Canberra
Belgium	Brussels
Canada	Ottawa, Ontario
China	Beijing
Cuba	Havana
Egypt	Cairo
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin
India	New Delhi
Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Baghdad
Ireland	Dublin
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Jerusalem
Italy	Rome
Kenya	Nairobi
Libya	Tripoli
Mexico	Mexico City
Peru	Lima
Russia	Moscow
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Spain	Madrid
Thailand	Bangkok
United Kingdom	London
Vietnam	Hanoi



Geographical Terms for Group 2 students (Grades 3 & 4)

Directions: The student hears the definition read aloud, or he/she reads it silently projected on the board. The student then says the term that matches the definition.

ALTITUDE: Height of an object in the atmosphere above sea level.

ATLAS: A bound collection of maps.

ATMOSPHERE: The mixture of gases, aerosols, solid particles, and water vapor that envelops the Earth.

BAY: A 3/4 bowl shaped body of water almost fully enclosed by land yet allowing water to flow.

BEACH: A landform along the shoreline of an ocean, sea, lake, or river with a loose surface of sand, gravel, shingle, pebbles, shells, stones or coral.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: The variety of life forms in an area of the Earth and their interdependence.

BIOSPHERE: Home for all living things.

BIOTA: The animal and plant life of a region considered as a total ecological entity.

CAPE: A headland or promontory of large size extending into a body of water, usually the sea.

CANAL: An artificial navigation channel.

CARTOGRAPHER: A person who draws or makes maps or charts.

CONFLUENCE: The place where two streams flow together to form one larger stream.

CONIFEROUS: Bearing cones; from the conifer family.

CONTINENT: One of the large, continuous areas of the Earth into which the land surface is divided.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE: The line of high ground that separates the oceanic drainage basins of a continent; the river systems of a continent on opposite sides of the line flow toward different oceans.

CRATER: The circular depression containing a volcanic vent.

CRUST: The Earth's outer layer.

DOME: A steep-sided mound that forms when lava is extruded from a volcanic vent.

DORMANT VOLCANO: An active volcano that is in repose but is expected to erupt in the future.