

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

- **Group 4 (Grades 7 & 8)**

Honorable Mention

3rd place

2nd place,

1st place



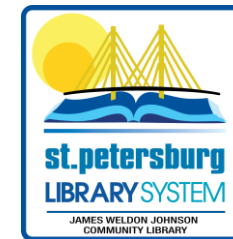
Photos may be taken by friends and family during the Awards Ceremony.

James Weldon Johnson
Community Library

Summer 2024 BEES Study Guide and Rules

Spelling Geography Math

Presented by
The Friends of the
Johnson Branch Library



Group 3

Grades 5 & 6

The Friends of the Johnson

Branch Library

2024 Bees:

Spelling Bee, Geography, & Math Bees....Tuesday, July 18

- Registration for all Bees begins at 5:30 p.m.
- Competitions begin at 6:00 p.m.
- Students compete in one of three groups:

Entering grades: 1 & 2
3 & 4
5 & 6
7 & 8

**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 with the Bee due to start at 6:00pm.

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 6:00, 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.

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 17

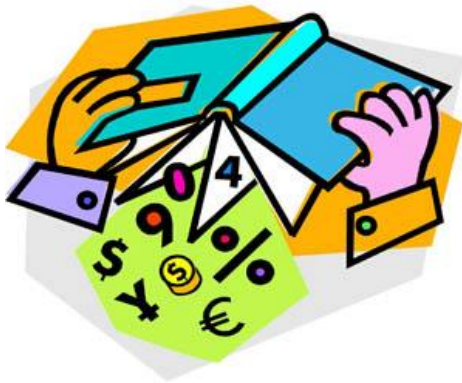
Math Bee Information/Expectations

All **Group 3 students (Grade 5 & 6)** will be quizzed on the following:

- One-digit addition & subtraction
- Two-digit addition & subtraction
- Times tables
- Multiplication
- Division
- Square roots
- Pre-algebra

Additional practice available online at

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



Spelling Bee

Wednesday, July 17

Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6)

able	appoint	border	coarse	customer
abolish	appreciate	boundary	coffee	cycle
absence	approval	breakfast	cohort	damage
absolute	approve	breathe	colander	daylight
accident	arise	brightly	cologne	debris
achieve	ascend	burglar	colony	decade
acoustics	associate	button	comical	decay
action	athlete	buyer	coming	decide
activity	attack	cabbage	common	defeat
adequate	attend	cabinet	competition	defender
adjective	attorney	cable	concern	define
admissible	audible	cafeteria	condition	delicate
adopt	autumn	calculator	confirm	delight
advantage	awful	calendar	conscience	delivery
adventure	awkward	calligraphy	conscious	deny
adverb	bachelor	camouflage	constant	deposit
advertisement	baker	capital	construct	descent
advisor	banjo	caption	contemporary	desecration
aftermath	banker	carburetor	contrary	desert
afternoon	barbecue	carpenter	copier	desire
afterthought	baritone	ceiling	covet	dessert
ailment	basin	cement	creator	destination
alchemy	bauble	cemetery	creature	detach
algebra	beginner	centigram	creditor	detail
aluminum	believe	channel	crept	detrimental
ancient	belittle	character	crouton	devotion
anoint	blanket	circle	crutch	directory
apartment	blonde	civilian	crystal	dirty
apparel	blouse	climb	crystallize	disappear
appear	bomb	clinch	currency	disapprove
appliance	bonnet	clothe	curtain	discover

Spelling Words

Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6), page 2

discuss	extravagant	heavily	laborer	narrative
disguise	facility	helmet	lacquer	nature
dishonest	factual	holy	lamb	necessary
dismiss	famous	honorary	language	neither
display	fasten	hoping	larynx	nickel
distance	faucet	household	lawyer	notify
disuse	feasible	idea	leather	obedience
division	feather	illustration	level	oblige
dominant	fertile	imaginary	limestone	operation
dormitory	fiction	imbalance	linen	option
duet	financial	imitate	locket	orchid
eager	flourish	immigrant	lumber	outfit
earnest	foolish	immovable	magic	overrule
echo	forever	immune	manageable	owner
edible	fortress	impatient	management	packet
education	fragile	import	manila	paradoxical
efficient	friction	impossible	manufacturer	pardon
eighth	frugal	impress	mayor	partner
election	fruit	increase	meanwhile	passenger
empty	fuel	industry	medallion	pastime
encourage	fundamental	infinite	medicinal	pavilion
enormous	furios	innocent	medicine	perfect
enterprise	galley	inquire	melon	perforated
entertain	ghetto	instead	memorable	perhaps
equal	giant	introduce	mention	periodical
escapade	government	invention	mercury	perish
establish	grateful	irresistible	metal	personal
exactly	group	janitor	meter	petition
excel	guard	jealous	mightily	pickle
except	guardian	jeopardy	minister	picture
exchange	guest	judgment	mitten	plantation
exert	guide	junior	money	plastic
exhale	guitar	kindness	monotonous	pleasure
exhibit	halo	kitten	motor	pocket
exist	handle	knack	mountain	poem
expert	health	knead	music	police
extra	heart	knives	naïve	political

Geography Bee Florida Questions

Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6)

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.

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.

What city library is 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; 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. Pete 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)

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

Geographical Terms for Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6), page 4

- PRECAMBRIAN ROCK:** The oldest rocks, generally more than 600 million years old.
- PREVAILING WINDS:** The direction from which winds most frequently blow at a specific location.
- PRIMARY PRODUCT:** A product important as a raw material in developed economies.
- RESOURCE:** Anything that is both naturally occurring and of use to humans.
- RIA:** A drowned river valley that remains open to the sea.
- SCALE:** The proportional relationship between a linear measurement on a map and the distance it represents on the Earth's surface.
- SEA LEVEL:** The ocean surface.
- SETTLEMENT:** A place where people live and form communities.
- SINKHOLE:** Crater formed when the roof of a cavern collapses, usually found in areas of limestone rock.
- SMOG:** Mixture of particulate matter and chemical pollutants in the lower atmosphere, usually over urban areas.
- SNOWLINE:** The lowest elevation at which snow remains from year to year and does not melt during the summer.
- SOLUBLE:** Capable of being dissolved; in this case, the characteristic of soil minerals that leads them to be carried away in solution by water.
- 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 LINE:** Either the latitudinal or the elevational limit of normal tree growth. Beyond this limit, closer to the poles or at higher or lower elevations, climatic conditions are too severe for such growth.
- 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.
- WINDWARD:** The side of a land mass facing the direction from which the wind is blowing—the opposite of leeward.
- WATER POLLUTION:** Contamination of water by chemical or biological constituents that make it unfit for use.

Spelling Words Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6), page 3

pollution	railway	service	surgery	useful
popular	reason	shoulder	survey	vacant
positive	receive	significance	sweater	vain
possible	recess	silhouette	swift	valiant
poultry	recitation	similar	switch	vary
precious	record	simplicity	taunt	vehicle
predict	reduce	skillet	teachable	veil
prefer	reduction	sleight	technical	vein
preference	reign	sleuth	televise	venom
preferred	release	socket	temper	verbal
prejudice	rely	solo	testimonial	verify
prepay	reply	solve	texture	victory
preschool	requirement	somersault	theater	violence
private	research	soprano	their	visual
proceed	resist	soup	there	volcano
produce	resource	source	they're	voluntary
professor	retrieve	speedy	though	wealth
profit	reward	square	thread	weather
prominent	route	squirrel	tidal	weevil
promise	sable	staff	total	weird
pronounce	salmon	steady	touch	wholesale
propel	saucer	stolen	toward	wilderness
property	saucy	stranger	treachery	windy
protect	scene	stroll	treatment	wit
provide	scent	subdue	triple	women
punish	sculptor	subject	trousers	wren
pursue	section	submarine	territory	wring
quartet	senator	suit	tuxedo	wrist
quiver	sentence	supply	unaware	writher
raccoon	serious	supporter	unnecessary	zero



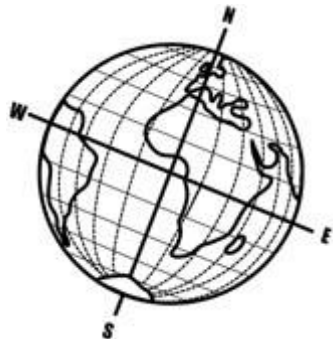
Geography Bee

Wednesday, July 17

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 5 & 6), page 3

ICE AGE: A time of widespread glaciation.

IGNEOUS ROCK: Rock formed when molten (melted) materials harden.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SYSTEM: A US waterway channel, maintained through dredging and sheltered mainly by linear offshore islands, that extends from New York to Florida's southern tip and from Brownsville, TX, to eastern end of Florida's panhandle.

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

LACUSTRINE PLAIN: A nearly level land area that was formed as a lakebed.

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.

LEACHING: A process of soil nutrient removal through the erosive movement and chemical action of water.

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

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

LITHOSPHERE: The Earth's hard outermost shell, it comprises the crust and the upper part of the mantle.

LONGITUDE: Imaginary lines that cross the surface of the Earth running from north to south, measuring how far east or west of the prime meridian a place is located.

MANTLE: A zone in the Earth's interior between the crust and the core that is 2,900 kilometers (1,800 mi) thick.

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.

MESA: An isolated, relatively flat-topped natural elevation usually more extensive than a butte and less extensive than a plateau.

METAMORPHIC ROCK: Rock that has been physically altered by heat and/or pressure.

MORAINE: The rocks and soil carried and deposited by a glacier, forms at the end of a glacier when the ice is melting.

MUDFLOW: A flowing mixture of water and debris that forms on the slopes of a volcano, sometimes called a debris flow.

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

OUTWASH: Rocky and sandy surface material deposited by meltwater that flowed from a glacier.

PALISADES: A line of bold cliffs.

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

PERMAFROST: A permanently frozen layer of soil.

PHYSIOGRAPHY: Physical geography.

Geographical Terms for Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6), page 2

DECIDUOUS FOREST: Forests in which the trees lose their leaves each year.

DELTA: A land form at the mouth of a river where the mainstream splits up into several distributaries. It is formed from the deposition of the sediment carried by the river as the flow leaves the mouth of the river.

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

DORMANT VOLCANO: Active volcano in repose but expected to erupt in the future.

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

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

ESTUARY: The broad lower course of a river that is encroached on by the sea and affected by the tides.

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

FALLOW: Agricultural land that is plowed or tilled but left unseeded during a growing season, usually to conserve moisture.

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.

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

FJORD: A long, narrow inlet with steep sides or cliffs, created by glacial erosion.

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

GLACIAL TILL: The mass of rocks and finely ground material carried by a glacier, then deposited when the ice melted.

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 that lies within a curved coastline, usually larger than a bay and smaller than a sea.

HARMONIC TREMOR: Continuous rhythmic earthquakes in the Earth's upper lithosphere that can be detected by seismographs and often precede or accompany volcanic eruptions.

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.

HYDROGRAPHY: The study of the surface waters of the Earth.

Geography Bee

Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6)

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 3 students (Grades 5 & 6)

World Capitals

Afghanistan	Kabul	Liberia	Monrovia
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Libya	Tripoli
Australia	Canberra	Mexico	Mexico City
Austria	Vienna	Netherlands	Amsterdam
Bahamas	Nassau	New Zealand	Wellington
Belgium	Brussels	Norway	Oslo
Brazil	Brasilia	Pakistan	Islamabad
Bulgaria	Sofia	Peru	Lima
Canada	Ottawa, Ontario	Poland	Warsaw
Chile	Santiago	Portugal	Lisbon
China	Beijing	Romania	Bucharest
Cuba	Havana	Moscow	Russia
Denmark	Copenhagen	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Egypt	Cairo	Serbia	Belgrade
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Somalia	Mogadishu
France	Paris	South Africa	Pretoria
Germany	Berlin	Spain	Madrid
Greece	Athens	Sudan	Khartoum
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Sweden	Stockholm
Hungary	Budapest	Switzerland	Bern
India	New Delhi	Thailand	Bangkok
Indonesia	Jakarta	Uganda	Kampala
Iran	Tehran	United Kingdom	London
Iraq	Baghdad	Venezuela	Caracas
Ireland	Dublin	Vietnam	Hanoi
Israel	Jerusalem		
Italy	Rome		
Jamaica	Kingston		
Kenya	Nairobi		
Korea, South	Seoul		



Geographical Terms for Group 3 students (Grades 5 & 6)

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.

ACID RAIN: Rain that has become more acidic than normal (a pH below 5.0) as certain oxides present as airborne pollutants are absorbed by the water droplets.

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

ASH: Fragments less than (about 1/8 inch) in diameter of lava or rock blasted into the air by volcanic explosions.

ATLAS: A bound collection of maps.

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

BADLANDS: Very irregular topography resulting from wind and water erosion of sedimentary rock.

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.

BEDROCK: The solid rock that underlies all soil or other loose material; the rock material that breaks down eventually to form soil.

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

BIOSPHERE: The realm of 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.

CAPROCK: A stratum of erosion-resistant sedimentary rock (usually limestone) found in arid areas. It forms the top layer of most mesas and buttes.

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 large, continuous areas of the Earth into which 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 a continental divide flow toward different oceans.

CONTOUR LINES: Parallel lines used on topographic maps to show the shape and elevation of the land.

CRATER: The circular depression containing a volcanic vent.

CRUST: The Earth's outermost layer.