

Unit: Entomology

Name _____

Lesson 4: Methods of Control

Date _____

Evaluation

Directions: Circle the letter that corresponds to the best answer.

1. What are the four groups of insect control methods?
 - a. Cultural, environmental, physical, and chemical
 - b. Biological, cultural, environmental, and genetic
 - c. Biological, cultural, physical and mechanical, and chemical
 - d. Physical and mechanical, chemical, insecticides, and biological

Correct answer is c.

2. What are the four areas of biological control?
 - a. Natural enemies, resistant varieties, tillage systems, sterilization
 - b. Natural enemies, resistant varieties, crop rotations, sterilization
 - c. Resistant varieties, crop rotations, sanitation, tillage systems
 - d. Organic phosphates, crop rotations, tillage systems, sterilization

Correct answer is b.

3. How is physical and mechanical control different from cultural control?
 - a. Physical and mechanical control uses special machinery or equipment in addition to standard production practices.
 - b. Physical and mechanical control uses special machinery or equipment instead of standard production practices.
 - c. Physical and mechanical control uses special chemicals in addition to standard production practices.
 - d. Physical and mechanical control uses special machinery or equipment in addition to standard chemical control.

Correct answer is a.

4. How can removing weeds and crop residues help control insects?
 - a. Removes a favorable living environment for insects
 - b. Attracts insects that spread to crop plants
 - c. Keeps insects alive between crop plantings
 - d. Provides an underground haven for insects

Correct answer is a.

5. Which of the following does not involve the timing of insect control to reduce insect populations?

- a. Insects can be destroyed before they complete their life cycle.
- b. Insect reproduction can be inhibited or prevented.
- c. Insect food sources can be limited and their numbers reduced.
- d. Insects can be sprayed with insecticides.

Correct answer is d.

6. Which of the following is an advantage of crop rotation?

- a. Changing the host species and environment increases insect population build up.
- b. Involves a higher level of management skills.
- c. Especially effective with insects that are very mobile.
- d. Disrupts the life cycle of the insect.

Correct answer is d.

7. Why is the amount of labor necessary for a particular control method important?

- a. An individual must consider the cost of additional labor.
- b. Control measures may need to be done within a certain amount of time.
- c. Seasonal labor may not be available at the needed time.
- d. All of the above

Correct answer is d.

8. What are the three groups of organic insecticides?

- a. Inorganics, botanicals, and bacterials
- b. Bacterials, organic phosphates, and carbamates
- c. Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organic phosphates, and carbamates
- d. Nicotines, chlordanes, and malathions

Correct answer is c.

9. When are chemical insecticides most likely to be harmful to the environment?

- a. When they are extremely dangerous
- b. When they are not applied properly
- c. When they enter the environment very quickly
- d. When they are persistent and are not very easily broken down in the environment

Correct answer is b.

The rest are essay questions.

Directions: Complete the following short answer question.

10. What are the advantages and limitations of using different control methods together?