

Unit: Entomology

Name _____

Lesson 3: Insect Identification

Date _____

Evaluation

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

1. What body features do all insects have in common?
 - a. Three body regions, six legs, wings
 - b. Hardened body regions, antennae, compound eyes
 - c. Three body regions, antennae, six legs
 - d. Hardened skeleton, antennae, wings
2. What are the three main parts of an insect?
 - a. Head, thorax, six legs
 - b. Head, antennae, and abdomen
 - c. Head, six legs, abdomen
 - d. Head, thorax, abdomen
3. Where are the legs of an insect attached?
 - a. The head and thorax
 - b. The thorax and abdomen
 - c. The abdomen
 - d. The thorax
4. What are two types of insect mouth parts?
 - a. Chewing and sucking
 - b. Sucking and slurping
 - c. Grinding and tearing
 - d. Tearing and siphon
5. Which two phases is an insect between when it makes a cocoon?
 - a. Nymph and adult
 - b. Pupa and adult
 - c. Larva and pupa
 - d. Nymph and pupa

6. In which stage are insects identified by instars and molting?
- Immatures
 - Embryos
 - Adults
 - Molters
7. What is molting?
- The stage when an insect begins its life as an adult
 - The stage when an insect emerges from the egg to become an embryo
 - The shedding of the hard, outer layer of skin between instars
 - The shedding of the soft, inner layer of skin between instars
8. How many insect orders are presently identified?
- 32
 - 29
 - 26
 - 24
9. What are the two parts of the scientific name of an insect?
- Order and family name
 - Genus and species name
 - First and last name
 - Incomplete and complete name
10. Why is an insect field guide used for insect identification?
- Nobody can memorize all the information on insect classification.
 - You may not have a good insect collection handy.
 - Insect classification varies among entomologists.
 - They usually have simple descriptions and no pictures of an insect.