

2014 B/C Entomology Practice Test

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Names: _____

For questions 1-3, refer to *Figure 1*.

1) Identify the order, family, and common name of the specimen.



Figure 1

2) Is this specimen male or female? How can you tell?

3) What is the purpose of the waggle dance that this specimen performs?

For questions 4-5, refer to *Figure 2*.

4) Identify the order, family and common name of the specimen.



Figure 2

5) What is its health impact on humans, the environment, and the world?

For questions 6-7, refer to *Figure 3*

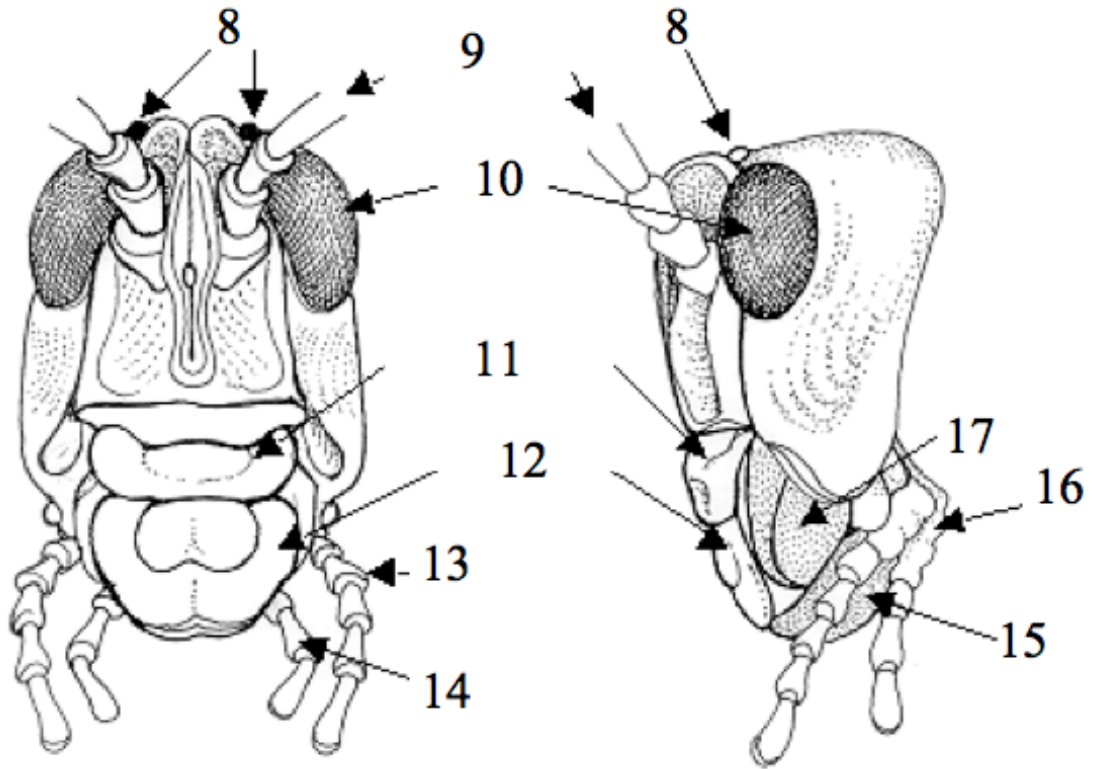
6) Identify the order and common name of the specimen.



Figure 3

7) What occurs in some species of this specimen once the male and the female copulate?

For questions 8-17, label the insect mouthparts.



- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____
- 14) _____
- 15) _____
- 16) _____
- 17) _____

For questions 18-26, identify the order, family, and common name of the specimens below. If there is no family, leave the third line blank.

18) _____



19) _____



20) _____



21) _____



22) _____



23) _____



24) _____



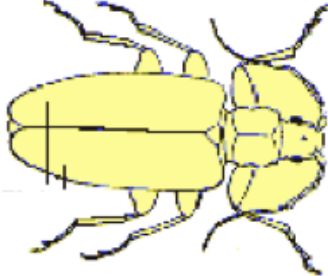
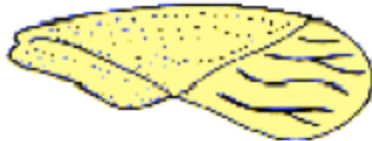
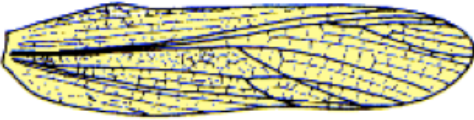

25) _____

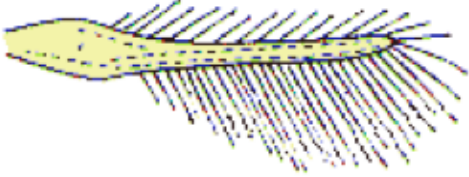
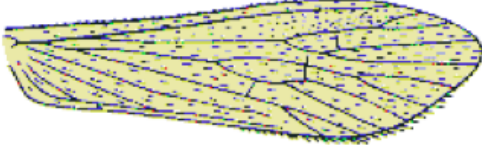

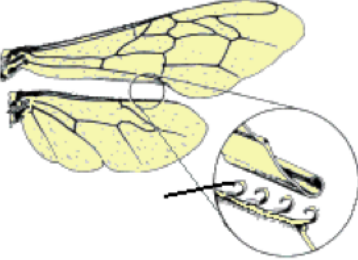
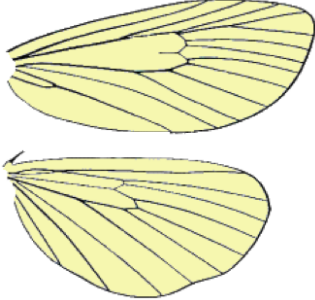


26) _____



For questions 27-35, identify the wing adaptation and modification described.

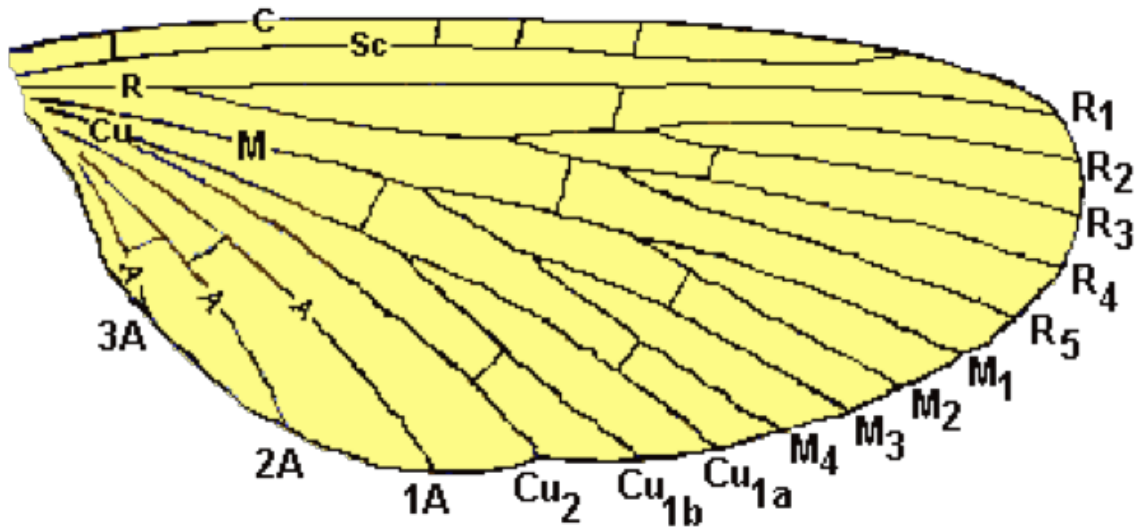
Characteristic	Appearance	Order(s)
27) _____ hard, sclerotized front wings that serve as protective covers for membranous hind wings		Coleoptera and Dermaptera
28) _____ front wings that are leathery or parchment-like at the base and membranous near the tip		Hemiptera
29) _____ front wings that are completely leathery or parchment-like in texture		Orthoptera, Blattodea, and Mantodea
30) _____ small, club-like hind wings that serve as gyroscopic stabilizers during flight		Diptera

<p>31)</p> <hr/> <p>slender front and hind wings with long fringes of hair</p>		<p>Thysanoptera</p>
<p>32)</p> <hr/> <p>front and hind wings clothed with setae</p>		<p>Trichoptera</p>
<p>33)</p> <hr/> <p>front and hind wings covered with flattened setae (scales)</p>		<p>Lepidoptera</p>
<p>34)</p> <hr/> <p>tiny hooks on hind wing that hold front and hind wings together</p>		<p>Hymenoptera</p>
<p>35)</p> <hr/> <p>Bristle near base of hind wing that holds front and hind wings together</p>		<p>Lepidoptera</p>

36) What are the three segments of the thorax?

37) What are the three major body parts of an insect?

For questions 38-43, name the missing parts of general venation.



38) _____ (C) -- the leading edge of the wing

39) _____ (Sc) -- second longitudinal vein (behind the costa), typically unbranched

40) _____ (R) -- third longitudinal vein, one to five branches reach the wing margin

41) _____ (M) -- fourth longitudinal vein, one to four branches reach the wing margin

42) _____ (Cu) -- fifth longitudinal vein, one to three branches reach the wing margin

43) _____ (A1, A2, A3) -- unbranched veins behind the (Cu)

44) Construct a dichotomous key (next page) for the following six insects using their family names (Figure 4-9).



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

Dichotomous Key

1a. _____

1b. _____

2a. _____

2b. _____

3a. _____

3b. _____

4a. _____

4b. _____

5a. _____

5b. _____
