

KEY ENTOMOLOGY EXAM
2019 TARLETON INVITATIONAL

1. Insects that pass through the egg, larva, pupa, and adult stages in their life cycle have _____.
A incomplete metamorphosis
B complete metamorphosis
C no metamorphosis
D gradual metamorphosis
2. In centipedes, the "fangs" are what type of structure?
A mandibles
B modified mouthparts
C maxilla
D modified legs
12. Which of these following components are not part of integrated pest management (IPM)?
A biological control
B application of pesticides based only on calendar dates
C information on the pest's life cycle and habitat
D economic thresholds
19. The majority of native bees nest in what type of habitat?
A soil
B bamboo stems
C trees
D flowering plants
23. The eyes of caterpillars are called _____.
A tegmina
B stemmata
C hamuli
D ocelli
25. What order of insects is generally considered most important from a medical and veterinary standpoint?
A Phthiraptera
B Zoraptera
C Diptera
D Hymenoptera
31. A/an _____ is used by female insects to lay eggs.
A spermatheca
B ovum
C cerci
D ovipositor
45. Most digestion in insects occurs in the:
A hindgut
B midgut
C crop
D foregut
47. If an insect is described as having haustellate mouthparts, it means that the insect consumes _____.
A solid food
B blood only
C liquid food
D grasses only
53. The father of modern taxonomy who created the binomial system of nomenclature was _____.
A Thomas Say
B Charles Darwin
C Carl Linnaeus
D May Berenbaum
60. How many abdominal segments are found in a typical insect?
A more than 15
B 6 to 11
C 12 or 13
D less than 5
75. Which of the following describes the jumping legs of grasshoppers.
A raptorial
B cursorial
C saltatorial
D natatorial

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101. An insect's cuticle is primarily made of _____, which has also been studied for its Medicinal properties.
A melanin
B melatonin
C hemolymph
D chitin
104. What was a major arthropod borne disease that resulted in great losses for Napoleon on his campaign to Russia?
A epidemic typhus fever
B plague
C yellow fever
D malaria
105. The feces of triatomid bugs harbor the causative agent for what disease in humans?
A Pierce's disease
B Malaria
C Chagas disease
D Dengue
113. Which structure is not part of an insect's antenna?
A scape
B coxa
C flagellum
D pedicel
122. Which of these is not a longitudinal wing vein?
A costa
B furca
C cubitus
D radius
134. When and where were the first fire ants discovered in North America?
A Mobile, Alabama in the 1930s
B El Paso, TX in the 1920s
C Russellville, Arkansas in 1970s
D Pensacola, Florida in the 1960s
140. A hearing organ of an insect is the _____.
A labrum
B frons
C vertex
D tympanum
162. The bed bug, *Cimex lectularius*, is an effective vector of what pathogenic microorganism?
A sporidia
B wolbachia
C loa loa
D none
166. What was a major cotton pest that was successfully eradicated in the U.S.?
A lygus bug
B stink bug
C boll weevil
D sunflower head moth
185. What percentage of flowering plants on Earth require insect pollination?
A 95%
B 50%
C 30%
D 75%
214. The abdomen of insects is specialized for:
A feeding and locomotion
B locomotion and reproduction
C digestion and ingestion
D reproduction and digestion
220. You are hired as an extension entomologist for the state of Texas. Your first task in this job is to identify a pest in cotton. You go out to the cotton fields to collect specimens and find that this new pest is tiny (less than 1 mm long), has rasping-sucking mouthparts, and fringed wings. Based on this information this cotton pest is likely a:
A whitefly
B scale
C pirate bug
D thrips
245. The blood of insects is called _____.
A hemolymph
B hemoglobin
C sebum
D hemocyanin