

FOR 100 Worksheet: Chapter 8 – Entomology

1. **T F** The three body regions of an insect are the head, thorax, and abdomen.
2. **T F** Insect antennae help insects smell.
3. **T F** The morphology of an insect's eyes, legs, and antennae provides clues as to how the insect "makes a living."
4. **T F** Insects are relatively inactive during winter because they are cold-blooded.
5. **T F** Complete metamorphosis is characterized by passage through egg, nymph, and adult stages.
6. **T F** Incomplete metamorphosis is characterized by passage through egg, nymph, and adult stages.
7. **T F** In forest ecosystems some insects are components of the food chain.
8. **T F** In forest ecosystems some insects are pollinators.
9. **T F** In forest ecosystems some insects serve as natural enemies.
10. **T F** In forest ecosystems some insects serve as vectors.
11. **T F** In forest ecosystems some insects are decomposers.
12. **T F** In forest ecosystems some insects are herbivores.
13. **T F** Insects that feed on only one species of host plant are called monophagous.
14. **T F** Polyphagous insects have a wide host range, feeding on many host plants (sometimes on hundreds of species).
15. **T F** An insect "guild" is a group of species that use a resource in a similar way, e.g. root feeders.
16. **T F** Exotic invasive insect species were highly destructive in the 20th century, but new forestry technology and customs crackdowns have largely eliminated the threat.