

Second Grade “Insects” Assessment

- 1a. The stiff shell that covers an insect’s body is called an:
- a. outer shell
 - b. exoskeleton
- 1b. The stiff shell that covers and insect’s body is called an:
- a. outer shell
 - b. exoskeleton
 - c. bone shell
- 1c. The stiff shell that covers and insect’s body is called a(n)
_____.
- 2a. Most insects have these distinguishing features:
- a. head, middle, abdomen, six legs, wings and antennae
 - b. head, thorax, abdomen, six legs, wings and antennae
- 2b. Most insects have these distinguishing features:
- a. head, middle, abdomen, six legs, wings and antennae
 - b. head, thorax, abdomen, six legs, wings, and antennae
 - c. top, bottom, middle, six legs, and antennae
- 2c. Describe the distinguishing body part features of an insect and compare them to a spider.

- 3a. There are three kinds of bees in a hive and they are:
- a. guard, worker, queen
 - b. worker, drone, queen
- 3b. There are three types of bees in a hive. Match their job with their name.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| _____ worker bee | a. mates with the queen |
| _____ drone bee | b. collects pollen and makes honey |
| _____ queen bee | c. lays eggs for the hive |
- 3c. There are three types of bees in a hive. What are their names and jobs?
- | Name | Job |
|----------|-------|
| 1. _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ |

4a. Insects will change and grow. When they go through a complete change it is called:
a. migration
b. metamorphosis

4b. Insects will change and grow. When they go through a complete change it is called:
a. migration
b. metamorphosis
c. hibernation

4c. Insects will change and grow. It is called _____ when they go through a complete change.

5a. Some insects will come out of the egg looking like a miniature version of an adult. These insects have to (molt, hatch) many times before they become an adult.

5b. Some insects will come out of the egg looking like a miniature version of an adult. These insects have to (molt their exoskeletons, hatch from eggs, change their body parts) many times before they become an adult.

5c. Some insects will come out of the egg looking like a miniature version of an adult. They will _____ many times before becoming an adult. This process is called a(n) _____.

6a. There are distinct stages of an insects' life. These are called:
a. Egg, larva, pupa, and adult
b. Egg, bug, caterpillar, adult

6b. There are distinct stages of an insects' life. These are called:
a. Egg, larva, pupa, and adult
b. Egg, bug, caterpillar, adult
c. Larva, chrysalis, pupa, caterpillar

6c. List the four stages of an insects life. Draw an example of each stage.

Picture:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

7a. The outside shell of an insect is made up of (rubber, chitin).

7b. The outside shell of an insect is made up of (chitin, skin cells, rubber).

- 7c. The outside shell of an insect is made up of _____.
- 8a. Insects that live and work together in a community are called (friendly, social).
- 8b. Insects that live and work together in a community are called (friendly, social, outcasts).
- 8c. Insects that live and work together in a community are called _____.
- 9a. When bees travel from flower to flower transferring a dusty powder this is called:
a. cultivation
b. pollenization
- 9b. When bees travel from flower to flower transferring a dusty powder this is called:
a. cultivation
b. pollenization
c. hibernation
- 9c. When bees travel from flower to flower transferring a dusty powder this is called _____.
- 10a. Insects that give us honey, eat other bad insects, and decompose material are called:
a. nice insects
b. helpful insects
- 10b. Insects that give us honey, eat other bad insects, and decompose material are called:
a. nice insects
b. helpful insects
c. lazy insects
- 10c. Discuss the differences between helpful and harmful insects.

- 11a. Insects that eat farmer's crops and spread disease are called:
a. monsters insects
b. harmful insects
- 11b. Insects that eat farmer's crops and spread disease are called:
a. monsters insects
b. harmful insects
c. creepy insects
- 11c. Explain how harmful insects are destructive to the environment.

12a. Many insects live their lives on their own, but ants live together and we call them social insects because they live in:

- a. farms
- b. colonies

12b. Many insects live their lives on their own, but ants live together and we call them social insects because they live in:

- a. farms
- b. nests
- c. colonies

12c. Most insects live their lives on their own, but ants live together and we call them _____ insects and they live in _____.

13a. Honeybees and wasps live in:

- a. hives
- b. groups

13b. Honeybees and wasps live in _____.

13c. In a few words, describe how honeybees and wasps live together:

14a. Honeybees have different kinds of workers in their hives and they are:

- a. workers, drones, and a queen
- b. laborers, builders, and a queen

14b. Honeybees have different kinds of workers in their hives and they are:

- a. workers, drones, and a queen
- b. laborers, builders, and a queen
- c. builders, workers, and a king

14c. Name the three types of workers within a honeybee hive:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

15a. Insects that live and work together in a community are called:

- a. social
- b. helpful

15b. Insects that live and work together in a community are called:

- a. social
- b. helpful
- c. polite

15c. Insects that live and work together in a community are called_____.

The following Colorado Model Content Standards are covered in this assessment by the questions indicated:

Questions 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3a, 3b, 3c, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10, 10b, 10c, 11a, 11b, 11c, Standard 3.1 Students know and understand the characteristics of living things, the diversity of life, and how living things interact with each other and with their environment. - classifying a variety of organisms according to selected characteristics

Questions, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a, 7b, 7c, Standard 3.3 Students know and understand how the human body functions, factors that influence its structures and functions, and how these structures and functions compare with those of other organisms. - describing life cycles of selected organisms.

Answer Key

- 1a. b. exoskeleton
1b. b. exoskeleton
1c. exoskeleton
- 2a. b. head, thorax, abdomen, six legs, wings and antennae
2b. b. head, thorax, abdomen, six legs, wings and antennae
2c. Acceptable answers could include:
-An insect has a head, thorax, abdomen, six wings, antennae, and wings on most insects.
-The insect is different from the spider because the spider has three body parts and eight legs.
- 3a. b. worker, drone, queen
3b. Worker bee-b
Drone bee-a
Queen bee-c
3c. Worker bee the female in the hive and collects pollen and makes honey
Drone bee the male in the hive and mates with the queen
Queen bee lays the eggs for the hive
- 4a. b. metamorphosis
4b. b. metamorphosis
4c. metamorphosis
- 5a. molt
5b. molt their exoskeletons
5c. molt, incomplete metamorphosis
- 6a. a. Egg, larva, pupa, and adult
6b. a. Egg, larva, pupa, and adult
6c. egg Student will draw picture
larva
pupa
adult
- 7a. chitin
7b. chitin
7c. chitin
- 8a. social
8b. social
8c. social
- 9a. b. pollenization
9b. b. pollenization

9c. pollenization

10a. b. helpful insects

10b. b. helpful insects

10c. Acceptable answers could include:

-Helpful insects pollinate flowers for the farmers, eat insects that destroy crops and help decompose material that can return to the soil.

11a. b. harmful insects

11b. b. harmful insects

11c. Acceptable answers could include:

-Harmful insects will eat the farmer's crops and spread disease by their sting or bite.

12a. b. colonies

12b. c. colonies

12c. social, colonies

13a. a. hives

13b. hives

13c. Acceptable answers could include:

-Honeybees and wasps live in hives.

14a. a. workers, drones, and a queen

14b. a. workers, drones, and a queen

14c. workers, drones, and a queen

15a. a. social

15b. a. social

15c. social insects