

When you see a cockroach or a bed bug your first reaction is one of disgust, and that is immediately followed by a desire to exterminate the offensive creature. Later, in the garden, you see a butterfly or a dragonfly, and you are filled with admiration as its beauty and grace.

Man's feelings towards insects are ambivalent. He realizes that some of them, for example flies and cockroaches are threats to health. Mosquitoes and tsetse flies have in the past sapped the vitality of entire tribes or nations. Other insects are destructive and cause enormous losses. Such are locusts, which can wipe out whole areas of crops in minutes; and termites, whose often insidious ravages, unless checked at an early stage, can end in the destruction of entire rows of houses.

Yet men's ways of living may undergo radical changes if certain species of insects were to become extinct. Bees, for example, pollinate the flowers of many plants which are food sources. In the past, honey was the only sweetening agent known to man in

some remote parts of the world. Ants, although they bite and contaminate man's food, are useful scavengers which consume waste material that would otherwise pollute the environment.

Entomologists who have studied insect fossils believe them to have inhabited the earth for nearly 400 million years. Insects live in large numbers almost everywhere in the world, from the hottest deserts and the deepest caves to the peaks of high mountains and even the snows of the polar caps.

Some insect communities are complex in organization, prompting men to believe that they possess an ordered intelligence. But such organized behaviour is clearly not due to developed brains. If we have to compare them to humans, bee and ant groups behave like extreme totalitarian societies. Each bee or ant seems to have a determined role to play instinctively and does so, without deviation.

The word "instinct" is often applied to insect behaviour. But some insect behaviour appears so clever that one tends to think that some sort of intelligence is at work. For example, the worker bee, upon returning to the hive after having found a new source of nectar, communicates his discovery by a kind of dance which tells other worker bees the direction and distance away of the nectar.

(383 words)

~~Title:~~

write one title at the top rest in the suggested titles at the end

- 1) Importance of insects ✓
- 2) ~~Impact of insects on human beings.~~

~~Precis:~~

it is used for non living beings

he she for living it for non living human being k leay it use nae hoga

When human being see ~~it~~ certain insects like cockroach or a bed bug, ~~its~~ immediate reaction is ~~unpleasant~~, that it wants to get rid of that creature. On the contrary, if ~~it~~ sees the insects like butterfly or a dragonfly ~~it~~ has the feelings for admiration. Man's behavior is selective in case of insects. ~~It~~ categorizes some insects as threat to health and agriculture. Still, men's behavior can change significantly if ~~some~~ species of insects like bees become extinct. Bees are very important source of pollination. ~~Honey used to be vital ingredient for sweetening.~~ Ants are beneficial for consumption of waste materials which pollute environment. Insects have broad habitat across the world, from ~~deserts~~ to mountains and polar caps. Some insects are so organized in their nature ~~that one tends to think that brains are involved.~~

last sentence has no clear meaning

~~Original word~~
Count: 383

~~Word count:~~
135

main idea is picked and discussed
but the content is unclear
need improvement in basic grammar
over all it is average and has alot of room for improvement
6/20
not satisfactory