

## Title: Types of Insects

There are different types of insects. Humans show an ambivalent attitude towards them. Some insects like cockroaches and bed bugs are disgusting while others are admired like butterflies and dragonflies because of their mesmerizing beauties. Similarly, some insects like those of mosquitoes are dreadful for humans' health as they have ability to wipe out the entire nations. whereas, some are destructive in nature i.e., Termites. Likewise, some insects are more useful for humans' survival like those of honey bees and ants. The former is responsible for food production

and the latter is for the protection of environment.

Entomologists studied various types of insects living in different parts of the world. Furthermore, some insects' behaviors are compared with human intelligence.

because of their organized living style. However, the communication style of worker bees are usually compared to their instinctiveness.

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collectively.

**PRÉCIS:**

Advancement in science and technology, psychology and economics have caused more harms than benefits to human relations in the world. Darwin's "survival of the fittest" hinged solely upon the physical force. The psychologists overemphasized the psyche. No attempt had been made to correlate these two concepts. Resultantly, they gave birth to a civilization whose be all and end all was economics and unchecked materialism at the cost of culture and human welfare/values. The introduction of the new element of craft and guns generated capitalism and communism. These forces hampered evolutionary process of culture. Technological and cultural development did not march currently. Technological advancement made man powerful but culturally he lagged behind. The two world wars gave new orientations to the scientific knowledge which continued to produce terror and fear for the mankind. This irrational attitude has serious repercussions for the humanity.

**Title: Ignorance of Cultural Evolution and Its Repercussions.**

**Précis 28: CSS 1995**

**Q.2: Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)**

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 testes fillies 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 and 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.

The Study of Insects or Types of Insects

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