

The Bodwad Sarvajanic Co-Op, Education Society Ltd., Bodwad

Arts, Commerce and Science College Bodwad.**Question Bank. (MCQ) (2021-22)****S.Y. B.Sc. ZOO – 304 SEC I Apiculture**

ZOO – 304 SEC I :Apiculture		
Q.No.	Multiple Choice Question	Ans
1.	Rearing of honey bee is called A) Sericulture B) Lac culture C) Vermiculture D) Apiculture	D
2.	The process of rearing honeybee artificially for the production of Honey and Bee products is called as ----- A) Horticulture B) Apiculture C) Sericulture D) pisciculture	B
3.	In Maharashtra board is engaged in research and extension of bee keeping A) KVI B) CBI C) AGI D) KVIC	D
4.	The primary objective of beekeeping is to increase A) Propagation B) Honey extraction C) Crop production D) Wax production	C
5.	The honey bees are belonging to phylum----- A) Mollusca B) Annelida C) Arthropoda D) Echinodermata	C
6.	The honey bees are belonging to class----- A) Hymenoptera B) Insecta C) Arthropoda D) Aves	B
7.	The honey bees are belong to order----- A) Hymenoptera B) Insecta C) Arthropoda D) Aves	A
8.	----- species of honeybee is more medicinal importance A) Apis mellifera B) Apis dorsata C) Apis cerana indica D) Apis florae	C
9.	----- is commonly known as Giant bee A) Apis mellifera B) Apis dorsata	B

	C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	
10.	----- is commonly known as ferocious bee A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	B
11.	----- is commonly known as European bee A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	A
12.	----- is commonly known as little bee A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	D
13.	Due to its ferocious nature -----, this bee species is not domesticated. A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	B
14.	----- is an Indian bee species is popularly domesticated in India. A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	C
15.	Species construct hive in bushes is----- A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	D
16.	Species construct hive on tall plants, building is----- A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	B
17.	----- bee is the smallest honeybee. A) <i>Apis mellifera</i> B) <i>Apis dorsata</i> C) <i>Apis cerana indica</i> D) <i>Apis florae</i>	D
18.	Body of honey bee is divided into ----- regions A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4	C
19.	Thorax of honey bee is divided into ----- regions A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4	C

20.	Head of Honey bee bears a pair of----- antennae. A) Filiform B) Thoracic C) Four D) Genuiculate	D
21.	The pollen basket is present on ----- leg. A) Prothoracic B) Mesothoracic C) Metathoracic D) All	C
22.	Head bears .....ocelli (simple eyes) on top portion which perceive degree of light. A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1	B
23.	Mouth parts of worker bees are modified for..... A) sucking and lapping B) Biting and Chewing C) Grasping D) Biting	A
24.	Prothoracic legs serve as..... A) Collecting Honey B) antenna cleaner C) Digging D) brushes for cleaning	B
25.	On ----- legs, bushy tarsi serve as brushes for cleaning of thorax A) Prothoracic B) Mesothoracic C) Metathoracic D) All	C
26.	Series of upturned hooks are present on front margin of each hind wing called..... A) Spur B) Spines C) Spatula D) Hamuli	D
27.	In adult workers abdomen appears ----- segmented. A) 8 B) 6 C) 4 D) 2	B
28.	Abdomen of honey bee bears A) sting B) wax glands C) scent glands D) All of these	D
29.	In workers egg laying apparatus is modified into..... A) Sting B) ovipositor C) Scent glands D) All of these	A
30.	In Queen bee egg laying apparatus is called..... A) Sting B) ovipositor C) Scent glands D) All of these	B

40.	..... bee is called as nurse bee. A) Worker B) Queen C) Drone D) All	A
41.	The unfertilized eggs are laid in A) Queen cell B) Drone cell C) Worker cell D) Honey cell	C
42.	The location of drone's pupal eye is..... A) Far apart B) Nearer C) Laterally D) Ventrally	B
43.	Worker bees eye are A) Far apart B) Nearer C) Laterally D) Ventrally	A
44.	The colony of honey bees is..... A) Monomorphic B) Polymorphic C) Dimorphic D) All three	B
45.	----- bee provides the cohesive force to the colony A) Worker B) Drone C) Queen D) All	C
46.	Life span of drone is ----- A) Two to four weeks B) Twelve to Sixteen weeks C) Seven to nine weeks D) Six to seven years	B
47.	Life span of Queen is ----- A) Two to four weeks B) Twelve to Sixteen weeks C) Seven to nine weeks D) Three to five years	D
48.	1)----- invented the bee language. A) Aristotle B) Mendel C) Karl von Frisch D) Fleming	C
49.	When conditions in hive are optimum, then bees perform ----- dance. A) Circular dance B) Wriggle dance C) DVAV D) Alarm dance	C

50.	3) When colony is in danger worker bee performs..... A) Circular dance B) wriggle dance C) DVAV D) Alarm dance	D
51.	Queen cell shape is A) Hexagonal B) Pentagonal C) Octagonal D) Dome	D
52.	..... is important in the recognition of worker, drone larvae and pupae. A) Brood pheromone B) Queen Trial pheromone C) Queen Bee substance D) Alarm pheromones	A
53.	.....dance is performed if food source is nearby. A) Round B) DVAV C) Alarm D) None	A
54.	.....dance is performed if food source is more than 100 meter. A) Round B) Cleaning C) Alarm D) Wag tail	D
55.	The modern hive has been designed on the bases of principle of bee space is..... A) Langstroth B) ISI C) Newton D) None	A
56.	The period denoting the blossom of flower..... A) Numerical calendar B) Floral calendar C) Periodic calendar D) alphabetical calendar	B
57.	Time spent per flower is called..... A) Foraging B) Seating speed C) Flowering rate D) Flowering speed	A
58.	Number of flower visited per minute is called as..... A) Foraging rate B) Seating speed C) Flowering rate D) Flowering speed	A
59.	The rich source of proteins, minerals and amino acids is..... A) Royal jelly B) Honey C) Wax D) Propolis	A
60.	Arthritis and rheumatics pains can be treated with..... A) Royal jelly B) Honey C) Bee venom D) Propolis	D

61.	Royal jelly is rich in..... vitamins A) vit-A B) vit-B C) vit-C D) vit-D	B
62.	.....is the resinous material collected from trees A) Royal jelly B) Honey C) Propolis D) Venom	C
63.	.....enzyme convert sucrose into glucose in honey A) Endonuclease B) Ribonuclease C) Invertase D) Lipases	C
64.	Aspergillus flavus causes..... A) Chalk brood disease B) Stone brood disease C) Sac brood disease D) All three	B
65.	Nosema disease is caused by..... A) Aspergillus flavus B) Nosema apis C) Pericystis apis D) All	B
66.	Chalk brood diseases is caused by..... A) Aspergillus flavus B) Nosema apis C) Pericystis apis D) All	C
67.	Stone brood disease is caused by A) Aspergillus flavus B) Nosema apis C) Pericystis apis D) All	A
68.	The American Foul Brood disease is caused by ---- A) Aspergillus flavus B) Rosema apis C) Pericostis apis D) Paenibacillus larvae	D
69.	Brood chamber of hive is used for..... A) Honey B) Eggs C) Larvae D) Both C and D	D
70.	.....is used for preventing bee stings on face and neck. A) Bee veil B) Uncapping knife C) Smoker D) Hive tool	A
71.	..... is used to calm down the bees while opening the hive. A) Bee veil B) Uncapping knife C) Smoker D) Hive tool	B
72.	-----is used to calm down the bees while opening the hive. A) Bee veil B) Uncapping knife C) Smoker D) Hive tool	C

73.	An iron strip used for opening of hive and its cleaning is ----- A) Bee veil B) Uncapping knife C) Smoker D) Hive tool	D
74.	A spring like structure for protecting queen cells. A) Queen cell protector B) Uncapping knife C) Smoker D) Hive tool	A
75.	.....is used to brush the bees from frames. A) Queen cell protector B) Uncapping knife C) Bee brush D) Hive tool	C
76.	.....is used during honey flow season to restrict queen to brood chamber and thereby preventing egg laying in the super. A) Queen cell protector B) Uncapping knife C) Queen Excluder D) Hive tool	C
77.	.....is a machine to centrifuge out the honey from uncapped frames. A) Queen cell protector B) Honey Extractor C) Queen Excluder D) Hive tool	B
78.	.....catch the bees at hive entrance and kill them. A) Wasps B) Wax moths C) Mites D) Bee louse	A
79.	.....larvae tunnel through the mid ribs of the comb and there is presence of small mass of minute wax particles outside the tunnels. A) Wasps B) Wax moths C) Mites D) Bee louse	B
80.	.... are ectoparasites feed only on bee brood. A) Wasps B) Wax moths C) Mites D) Bee louse	C
81.	Wingless fly..... found on thorax of bee and feeds on available nourishment. A) Wasps B) Wax moths C) Mites D) Bee louse	D
82.	Bird, bee eater, Meropsorientalis and king crow, Dicrurus sp. eat bees while they are flying are common A) Parasites B) Bee enemies C) Bee friends D) None of these	B
83.	Male honey bee derived from unfertilized egg is A) Worker B) Drone C) Queen D) All	B

84.	<p>Young queen goes out of the colony for mating with drones and these flight is called.....</p> <p>A) Nuptial flight B) Marriage flight</p> <p>C) Mating flight D) All of these</p>	D
85.	<p>4 to 6 day old workers making flights around the hive for getting layout of the hive is called</p> <p>A) Nuptial flight B) Marriage flight</p> <p>C) Orientation flight D) Mating flight</p>	C
86.	<p>..... is the chamber where bees store surplus honey.</p> <p>A) Stoney chamber B) Super chamber</p> <p>C) Brood chamber D) Lower chamber</p>	B
87.	<p>What is varroa?</p> <p>A) a fungus B) a bacterium</p> <p>C) an insect D) an arachnid mite</p>	D
88.	<p>Where are the most varroa usually found?</p> <p>A) in the cells of developing workers</p> <p>B) in the cells of developing queens</p> <p>C) in the cells of developing drones</p> <p>D) on the adult bee</p>	C
89.	<p>Where is the surplus honey stored in the bee colony?</p> <p>A) under the offspring or brood nest</p> <p>B) above the brood nest</p> <p>C) in the brood nest</p> <p>D) in front of the brood nest</p>	B
90.	<p>What does the bee use to orientate itself when flying during overcast weather without sunshine?</p> <p>A) 3 simple eyes B) the 2 compound eyes</p> <p>C) antennae D) legs</p>	B

<p>91.</p>	<p>Amongst honey bees, the workers are:..... A) Female B) Male C) Both females and males D) Hermaphrodite</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>92.</p>	<p>The honey bee is of greatest use to mankind as:..... A) It is of medicinal benefits B) Helps in cross-pollination C) We get honey from them D) None of these</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>93.</p>	<p>Nature of honey is A) Acidic B) Alkaline C) Neutral D) Turns basic after a few days</p>	<p>A</p>
<p>94.</p>	<p>Honey is..... A) Nectar of a flower B) Nectar stored in the honey sac C) Nectar mixed with saliva and stored in the honey sac D) Nectar and water sucked by honey bee</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>95.</p>	<p>The bee carries the pollen back to its colony on:..... A) Its body B) Its middle legs C) Its front legs D) Its rear legs</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>96.</p>	<p>The chief constituent of honey is A) Disaccharides B) Monosaccharide C) Polysaccharides D) Fats</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>97.</p>	<p>The development of a male bee (drone) takes how long? A) 16 days B) 19 days C) 22 days D) 24 days</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>98.</p>	<p>In honey bee royal jelly is secreted from..... A) Pharyngeal gland B) Wax gland C) Crop gland D) Salivary gland</p>	<p>A</p>

99.	Drones are produced from..... A) Fertilized Eggs C) Larvae feed on royal jelly	B) Unfertilized Eggs D) All Eggs	B
100.	In which bee wax glands are found. A) Worker C) Queen	B) Drone D) All	A
101.	Number of queens in a hive is usually..... A) 1 B) 10 C) 2 D) 2000		A
102.	Queen bee is specified for..... A) Egg laying C) Hive making	B) Administration D) Hive Cleaning	A

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