

Important MCQs on Beneficial Insects (Apiculture, Sericulture and Lac culture)

1. Name the species of honey bees that are not fully domesticated.

- a) Rock bee
- b) Indian bee
- c) Little bee
- d) Both a & c**

2. Name the species of honey bees that are fully domesticated.

- a) Indian bee
- b) Italian bee
- c) Little bee
- d) Both a & b**

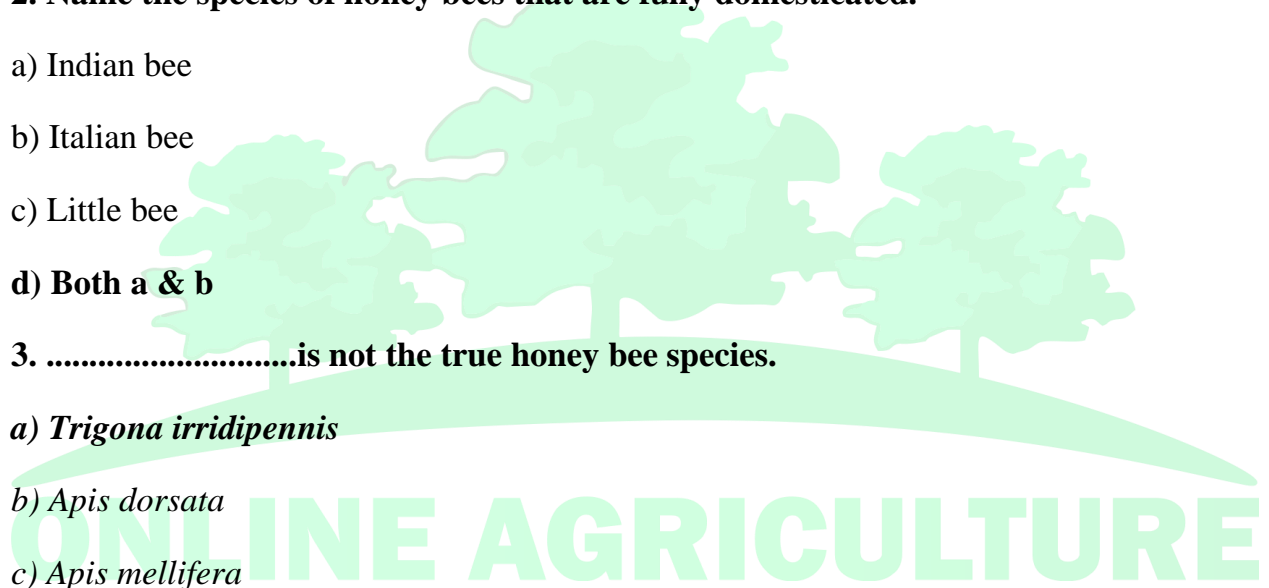
3.is not the true honey bee species.

- a) *Trigona irridipennis***
- b) *Apis dorsata*
- c) *Apis mellifera*

d) None of these

4. The unfertilized eggs of honey bees emerge into.....; whereas fertilize eggs emerge into.....

- a) Drones & Queen
- b) Drones & Workers
- c) Workers & Queen
- d) Both a & b**





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5. Name the substance on which the workers when fed develop into queens.

- a) Bee-Bread
- b) Royal Jelly**
- c) Propolis
- d) Bot a & c

6. What is the total lifespan of a worker bee in a colony?

- a) 4 Weeks
- b) 8 Weeks
- c) 6 Weeks**
- d) 10 Weeks

7. When the egg-laying capacity of the old queen is lost or it suddenly dies, a new and young vigorous queen takes the position of the old queen in a colony known as

- a) Absconding
- b) Swarming
- c) Supersedure**
- d) None of these

8. Name the phenomenon when the migration of the complete colony from one place to another place due to some unfavorable climatic conditions.

- a) Absconding**
- b) Swarming
- c) Supersedure

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d) None of these

9. The process of leaving off the colony by the queen colony with some of the worker bees to establish a colony at the newer place is termed as

a) Absconding

b) Swarming

c) Supersedure

d) None of these

10. Name the part of the mouth of worker bees that performs the function of pollen ingestion and molding.

a) Labium

b) Labrum

c) Maxillae

d) Mandibles

11. The part of the mouth of the worker bee which is useful to lick the nectar.

a) Galea

b) Lacinia

c) Glossa

d) Paraglossa

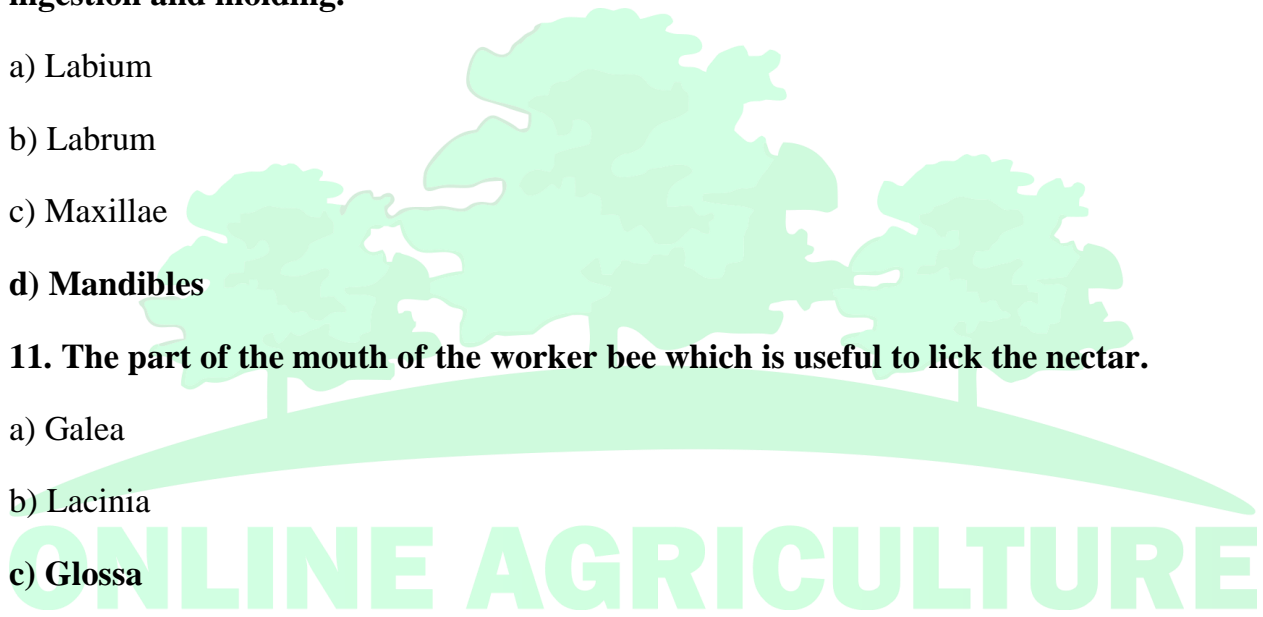
12. The antenna cleaner and pollen basket are present in.....and.....legs respectively.

a) Middle & Hind Legs

b) Hind & Fore Legs

c) Fore & Middle legs

d) Fore & Hind Legs





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13. The segments of the abdomen from 4th to 7th in worker bees consist of 4 pairs of

- a) Wax Glands
- b) Mandibular glands
- c) Acid glands
- d) Pharyngeal glands

14. In honeybees, the queen substance is secreted by glands

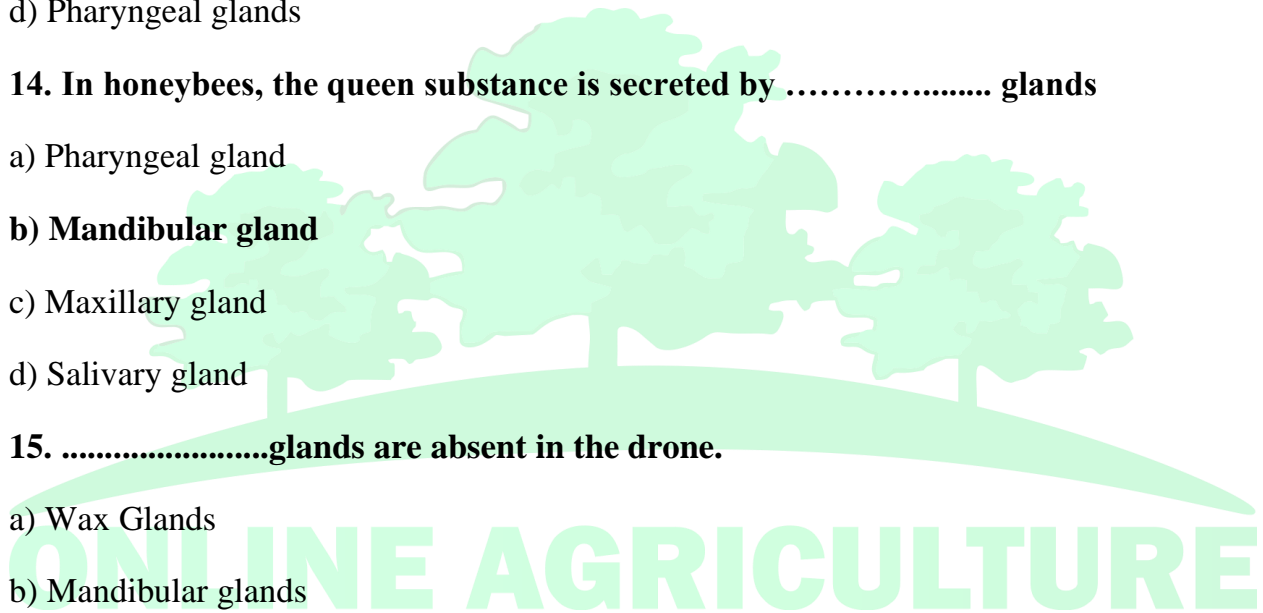
- a) Pharyngeal gland
- b) Mandibular gland
- c) Maxillary gland
- d) Salivary gland

15.glands are absent in the drone.

- a) Wax Glands
- b) Mandibular glands
- c) Pharyngeal glands
- d) All of these

16. The softening of wax in workers bees is a function of

- a) Wax Glands
- b) Mandibular glands
- c) Acid glands
- d) Pharyngeal glands



17. Royal jelly/Bee milk is the secretion of.....

- a) Wax Glands
- b) Mandibular glands
- c) Acid glands
- d) Pharyngeal glands**

18. In a hive, when the cells are capped with a flat cap and convex with a central hole indicates the presence of and casts, respectively.

- a) Drones & Queen
- b) Drones & Workers
- c) Workers & Queen
- d) Workers & Drones**



19.is the exotic bee.

- a) *Apis florea*
- b) *Apis dorsata*
- c) *Apis mellifera***
- d) *Trigona*

20.is the darling of the beekeeping industry the world over.

- a) *Apis florea*
- b) *Apis dorsata*
- c) *Apis mellifera***
- d) *Apsi cerena*

21. A bee colony is called weak or strong according to the number of.....
bees it has.

- a) Drones
- b) Workers**
- c) Queen
- d) Drones & Queen

22. Isle of Wight disease of bee caused by.....

- a) Mites**
- b) Protozoa
- c) Virus
- d) Bacteria

23. disease occurs due to adverse environmental conditions in a
bee's colony.

- a) Thai Sacbrood
- b) Stone brood
- c) foulbrood
- d) Colony collapse disease**

24. Central Bee Research & Training Institute (CBRTI) located at.....

- a) Pune**
- b) Mumbai
- c) Delhi
- d) Kolkata

25. The silkworms which belong to the family Saturniidae.....

- a) Eri silkworm
- b) Tasar silkworm



- c) Muga silkworm
- d) All of these



26. The brown coloured silk is produced by.....

- a) Eri silkworm
- b) Tasar silkworm
- c) Muga silkworm
- d) Mulberry silkworm

27. Name the species of silkworm that is semi-domesticated in nature.....

- a) Eri silkworm
- b) Tasar silkworm
- c) Muga silkworm
- d) Mulberry silkworm

28. Muga silkworm belongs to the native place of

- a) Karnataka
- b) Zarkhand
- c) Assam
- d) Orrisa

29. Name the species of silkworm where the cocoons cannot be reeled as that of mulberry cocoons.

- a) Eri silkworm
- b) Tasar silkworm

- c) Muga silkworm
- d) None of these

30. Central Silk Board, Bangalore (CSB) located at

- a) Bangalore**
- b) Chennai
- c) Mysore
- d) New Delhi

31. Central Sericulture Research & Training Institute (CSRTI) located at

- a) Bangalore
- b) Chennai
- c) Mysore**
- d) New Delhi

32. The host of the Tasar silkworm is.....

- a) Ber
- b) Oak
- c) Shisav
- d) All of these**

33. Name the species of silkworm that is monopoly to India.

- a) *Anthreaea assama***
- b) *Anthreaea mylitta*
- c) *Philosomia ricini*
- d) *Bombyx mori*

34. The stage of mulberry silkworm that undergoes diapause.



- a) Egg
- b) Larva
- c) Pupa
- d) Adult

35. The stage of Tasar silkworm that undergoes diapause is.....

- a) Egg
- b) Larva
- c) Pupa**
- d) Adult

36. Name the species of the silkworm, where the cocoon has a peduncle.

- a) *Anthreaea assama*
- b) *Anthreaea mylitta***
- c) *Philosomia ricini*
- d) *Bombyx mori*



37. The golden yellow color silk is produced by.....

- a) *Anthreaea assama***
- b) *Anthreaea mylitta*
- c) *Philosomia ricini*
- d) *Bombyx mori*

38. The newly hatched silkworms are known as.....

- a) kegs

- b) Chawki
- c) ants
- d) **All of these**

39. The common treatment dose for silkworm eggs to overcome hibernation is.....

- a) Hot Water
- b) **Hot HCL**
- c) High Temp.
- d) None of these

40. The stage of silkworms when it's synthesizing silk.

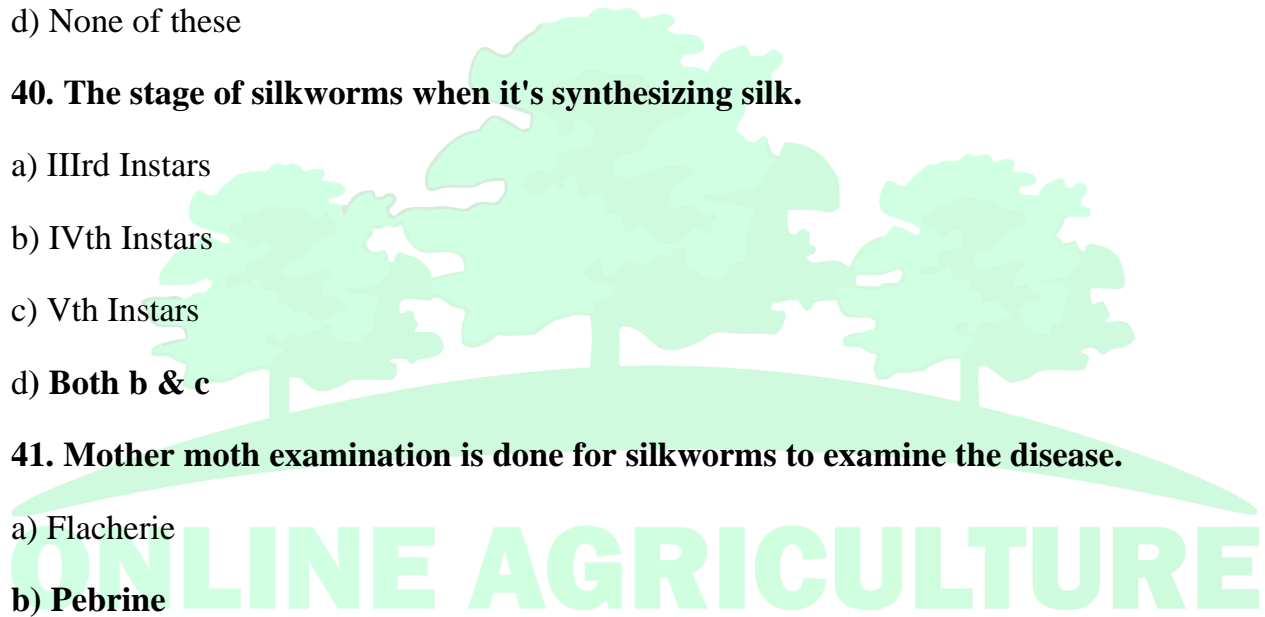
- a) IIIrd Instars
- b) IVth Instars
- c) Vth Instars
- d) **Both b & c**

41. Mother moth examination is done for silkworms to examine the disease.

- a) Flacherie
- b) **Pebrine**
- c) Septicemia
- d) Grasserie

42. Silk glands are.....in origin.

- a) Endodermal
- b) **Ectodermal**
- c) Mesodermal
- d) Epidermal



43. **Danier is usually referred to the weight of a single filament of.....**

- a) **9000m**
- b) 7000m
- c) 8000m
- d) 6000m

44. **.....is a bacterial disease of silkworm**

- a) Pebrine
- b) **Flacherie**
- c) Grasserie
- d) Both b & c

45. **.....is the chief producer of lac.**

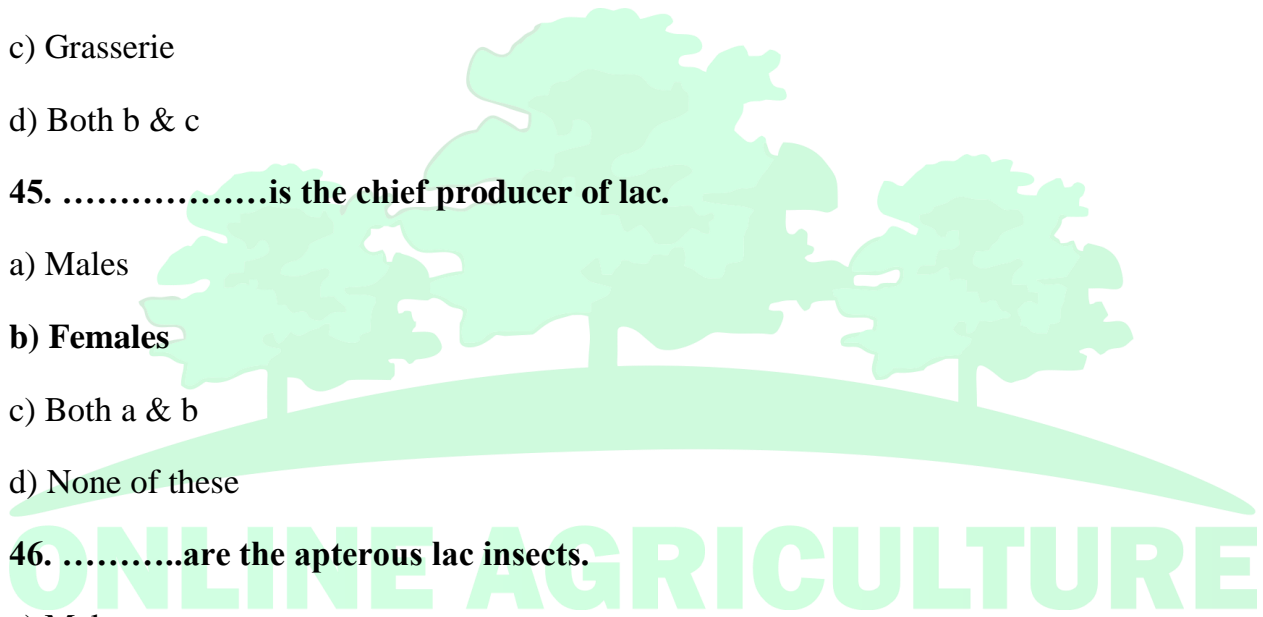
- a) Males
- b) **Females**
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these

46. **.....are the apterous lac insects.**

- a) Males
- b) **Females**
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these

47. **Lac insect belongs to the order of.....**

- a) **Hemiptera**
- b) Hymenoptera
- c) Neuroptera



d) Diptera

48.is the highest lac producer country all over the world.

a) China

b) Malaysia

c) Thailand

d) India

49. Indian Institute of Natural Resins & Gums (IINRG), located at.....

a) Bihar

b) Chhattisgarh

c) Jharkhand

d) Orissa



50. The glands that help in the secretion of lac.

a) Resin glands

b) Ishiwata's glands

c) Fillips glands

d) Iyonetts glands

51. The resin glands are distributed all over the body of the lac insects except.....

a) Mouthparts

b) Anus

c) Spiracles

d) All of these

52. The appendages that are lost after the first moult in lac insects.

- a) Eyes & Legs
- b) Antennae
- c) All of these**
- d) None of these

53.of lac insects regain the lost appendages after the first moult.

- a) Males**
- b) Females
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these

54. In India lac insects are chiefly grown on the following host plants.

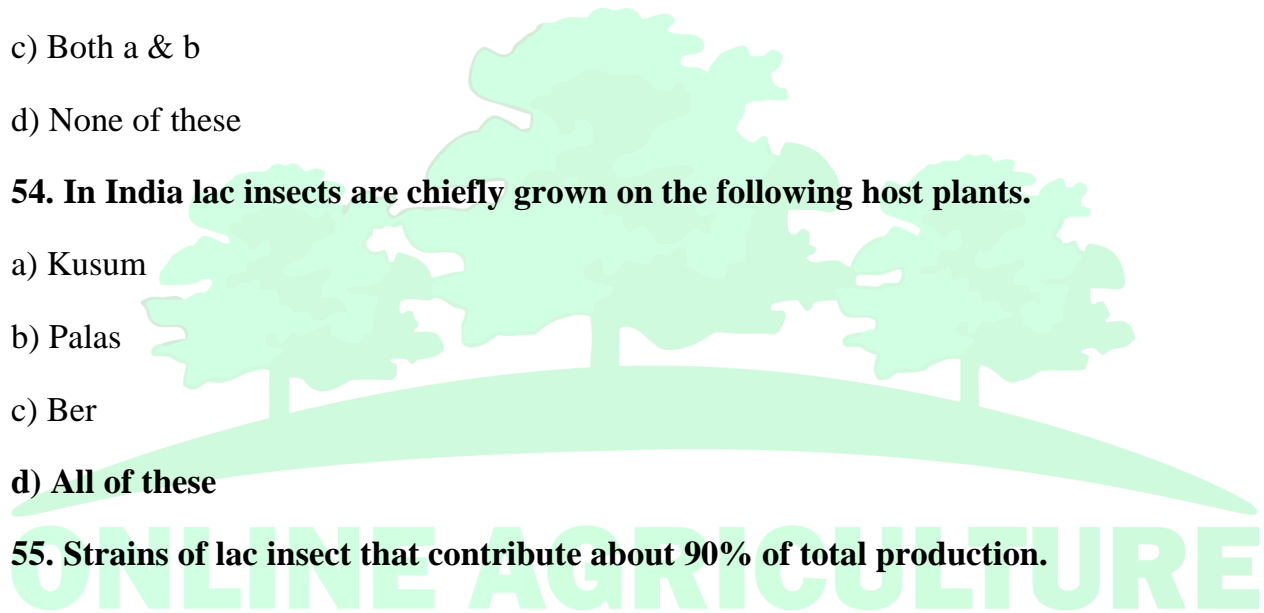
- a) Kusum
- b) Palas
- c) Ber
- d) All of these**

55. Strains of lac insect that contribute about 90% of total production.

- a) Kusumi
- b) Rangeeni**
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these

56. The crops of Rangeeni Strains are Baisakhi & Katki which are inoculated in the month of &respectively.

- a) Octo.-Nov. & June-July**
- b) Jan-Feb & June-July



- c) June-July & Oct-Nov.
- d) June-July & Jan-Feb

57. The crops of Kusumi Strains are Jethwi & Aghani which are inoculated in the month of & respectively.

- a) Oct-Nov. & June-July
- b) Jan-Feb & June-July**
- c) June-July & Oct-Nov.
- d) June-July & Jan-Feb

58. Lac is usually marketed as.....

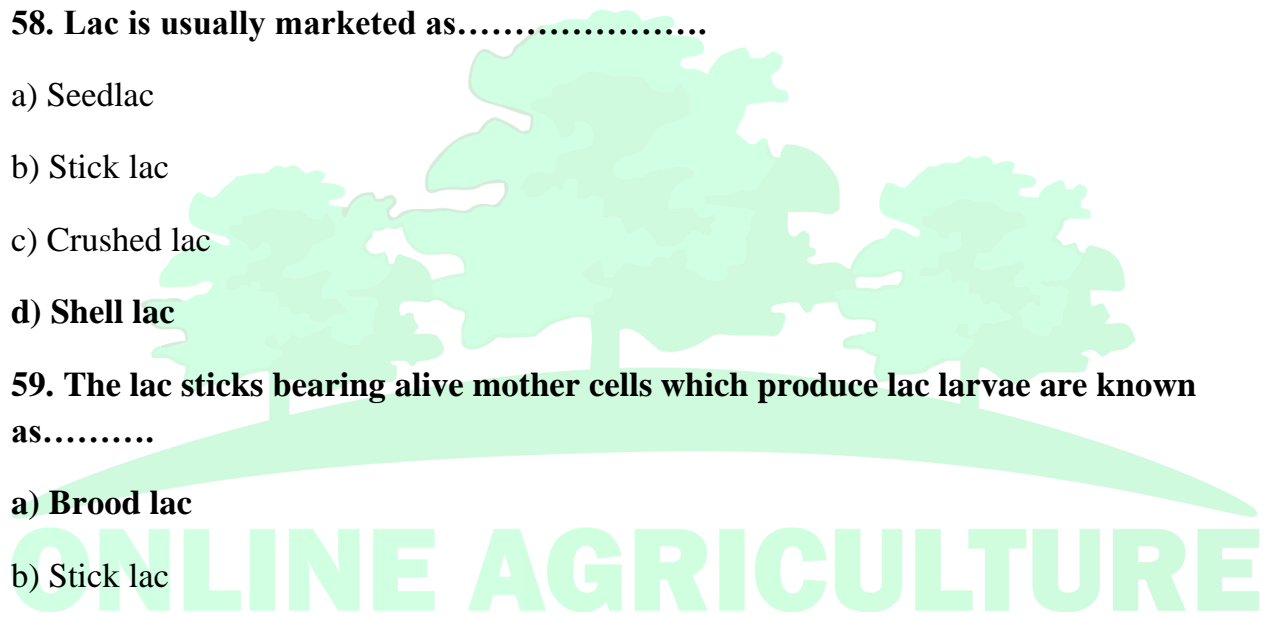
- a) Seedlac
- b) Stick lac
- c) Crushed lac
- d) Shell lac**

59. The lac sticks bearing alive mother cells which produce lac larvae are known as.....

- a) Brood lac**
- b) Stick lac
- c) Crushed lac
- d) Seedlac

60. A stick carrying ripened lac incrustation cut away from the host tree is termed as.....

- a) Brood lac
- b) Stick lac**
- c) Crushed lac
- d) Seedlac



61. It is stick lac (Immature lac) cut away from the host tree before the swarming and containing some living insects.

- a) Arilac
- b) Phunky lac
- c) Crushed lac
- d) Seedlac

62. It is Stick lac (Empty lac) cut after swarming and containing dead females.

- a) Arilac
- b) Phunky lac
- c) Crushed lac
- d) Seedlac



63. Based on industrial parameterslac is better and fetches higher price in market.

- a) kusumi lac
- b) Rangeeni lac
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these

64. NBAIR- National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources is located at.....

- a) Mysore
- b) New Delhi
- c) Bangalore
- d) Ranchi

65. India's rank in silk production in all over world is.....

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third**
- d) Fourth

66. Largest producer of honey in India is.....

- a) Punjab
- b) Rajasthan**
- c) Gujrat
- d) Maharashtra

67. Among insect pests, the maximum degree of success of biological control has been achieved withinsect.

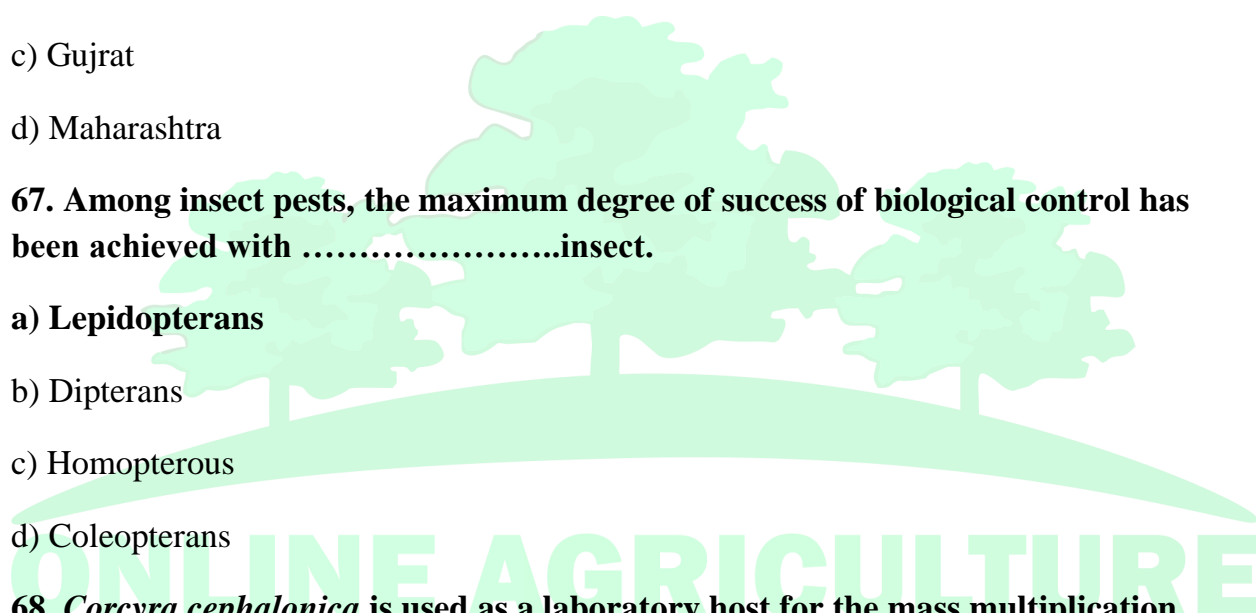
- a) Lepidopterans**
- b) Dipterans
- c) Homopterous
- d) Coleopterans

68. *Corcyra cephalonica* is used as a laboratory host for the mass multiplication of.....

- a) *Trichogramma*
- b) *Chrysoperla*
- c) *Chelonus blackburni***
- d) All of these

69. *Chelonus blackburni* use as an egg larval parasitoid against

- a) Potato tuber moth



- b) Pink bollworm
- c) Spotted bollworm
- d) All of these**

70. Following is not an example of egg parasitoids.

- a) *Trichogramma*
- b) *Telenomus*
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these**

71. *Cotesia plutellae* is thetype of parasitoids.

- a) Egg parasitoids
- b) Larval parasitoids**
- c) Egg -Larval parasitoids
- d) Pupal parasitoids

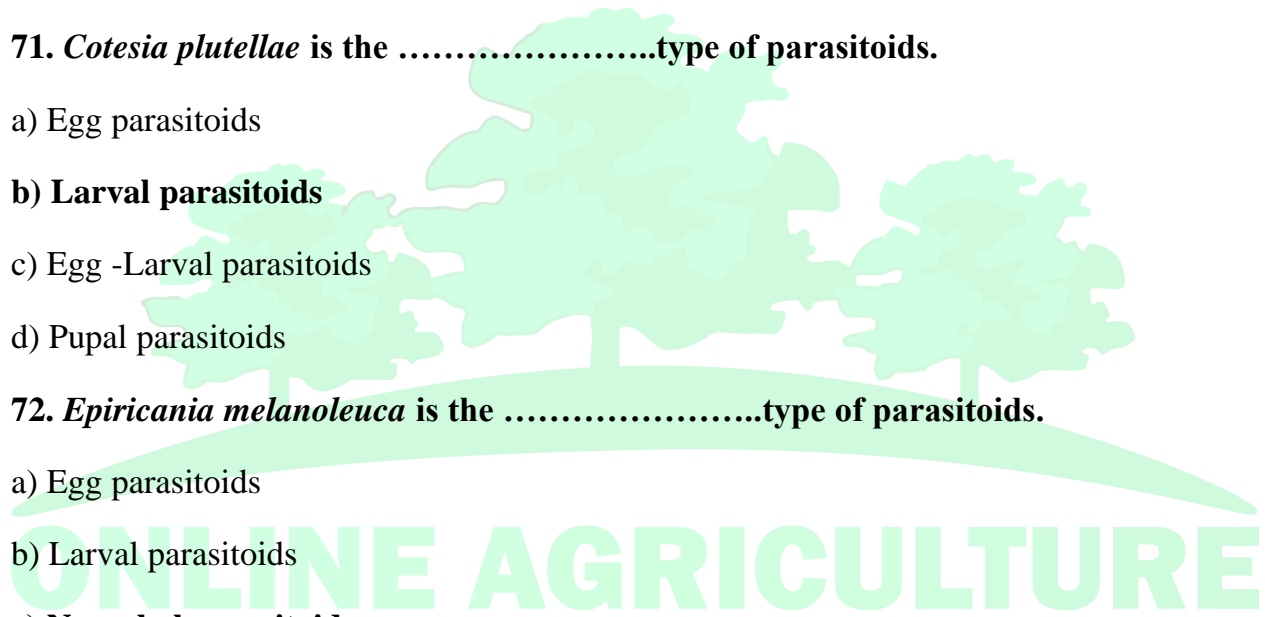
72. *Epiricania melanoleuca* is thetype of parasitoids.

- a) Egg parasitoids
- b) Larval parasitoids
- c) Nymphal parasitoids**
- d) Pupal parasitoids

73. Following is not an example of larval parasitoids.

- a) *Goniozus nephantidis*
- b) *Campoletis chloridae*
- c) *Bracon*
- d) None of these**

74. Following is not an example of predators.



- a) *Chrysoperla carnea*
- b) *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these**

75. Following are not examples of Weed killers.

- a) *Zygogramma bicolorata*
- b) *Neochetina bruchi*
- c) *Ophiomyia lantanae*
- d) None of these**

76.referred as father of biocontrol

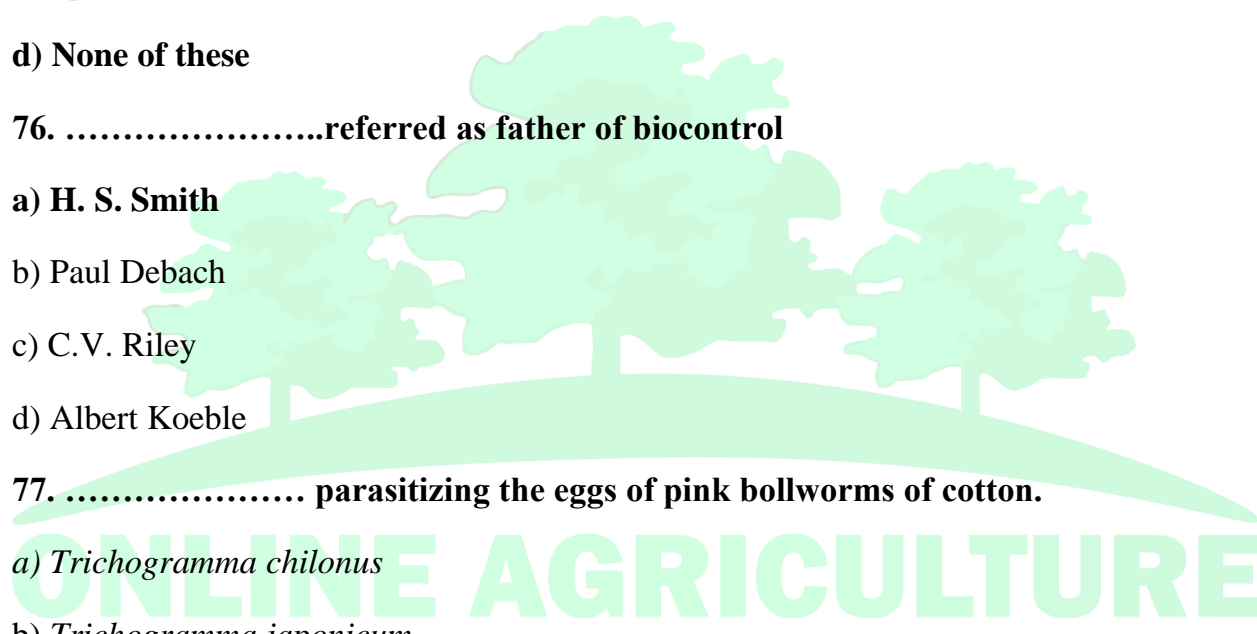
- a) H. S. Smith**
- b) Paul Debach
- c) C.V. Riley
- d) Albert Koeble

77. parasitizing the eggs of pink bollworms of cotton.

- a) *Trichogramma chilonus*
- b) *Trichogramma japonicum*
- c) *Trichogramma bactrae***
- d) Both a & b

78. *Cotesia plutellae* is effective against

- a) Larvae of DBM**
- b) Larvae of PTM
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of these





79. The only larva of the following predator is the feeding stage.

- a) Ladybird Beetle
- b) Green Lace Wing**
- c) *Cryptolaemus*
- d) All of these



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