



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

#### Animal Husbandry

1. The science of rearing, feeding, care, berding and utilization of animals is called

- A. Animism
- B. Veterinary science
- C. Animal husbandry
- D. Dairy science

**Answer: C**



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**2. The closest pets of human beings are**

A. Elephant and sheep

B. Dog and sheep

C. Cattle and buffaloes

D. Dog and cat

**Answer: D**



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**3. The earliest animal to have been domesticated by man was most likely the**

A. Goat

B. Dog

C. Horse

D. Cat

**Answer: B**



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4. Which of the following animals is used for drawing sledges, tracing criminals, guarding sheep, leading the blind

A. Donkey

B. Horse

C. Dog

D. All these functions are not performed by any single animal

**Answer: C**

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5. The forward stereoscopic visual field will be the greatest in

- A. Cat
- B. Deer
- C. Rabbit
- D. Horse

**Answer: A**

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6. Gelatin, a very important raw material for preparation of photographic emulsion, is a by-product of

- A. Chicken
- B. Forest

C. Fish

D. Cattle

**Answer: D**



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7. Find out breedable form of animal (s)

A. Bull

B. Bullock

C. Mule

D. Both(a)and (b)

**Answer: A**



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8. From oldtimes cattle are being used for

- A. Milk production
- B. To draw water from wells
- C. For production of biogas
- D. All these purposes

**Answer: D**



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9. The milk of which one of these has more fat content

- A. Cow
- B. Buffalo
- C. Sheep
- D. Goat

**Answer: B**



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**10. Which of the following countries is lowest in milk yield cow ?**

A. India

B. U.K

C. Switzerland

D. Netherlands

**Answer: A**



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**11. Sunandini is**

A. A famous dancer from kerala

B. Name of a marine fish found at coasts of Tamil Nadu

C. a cow formed by hybridization of Indian breed and Jersey cow

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**12. Ongole cattle is the general utility breed of :**

A. Orissa

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Gujarat

D. Bihar

**Answer: B**



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13. Cattle fed on spoiled Sweet Clover having dicoumerol have

- A. Are healthier due to a good diet
- B. Catch infections easily
- C. May suffer vitamin K deficiency and prolonged bleeding
- D. May suffer from Beri-Beri due to deficiency of B vitamins

**Answer: C**



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14. Milch breeds produce

- A. Good milk producing buffaloes
- B. Good milk producing cows
- C. Good working bullocks
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**15. Jaffrabadi breed is distributed in**

- A. Gujarat
- B. Malvi
- C. Hallikee
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**16. The milk yielding capacity of Buffalo is**

- A. Three times more than cows

- B. Double than cows
- C. Four times more than cows
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**17. The hormone injected to cows for excessive milk production is**

- A. Oestrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Testosterone

**Answer: C**



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18. To increase milk yield, cow is given

- A. Sorbitol
- B. Stilbesterol
- C. Prolactin
- D. Ganadotrophin

**Answer: B**



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19. The yellow-coloured milk secreted by cattle soon after the birth of a calf is called

- A. Chyme
- B. Chyle
- C. Cholesterol
- D. Colostrum

**Answer: D**



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**20.** Following are all breeds of cows expect:

- A. Jersey
- B. Nagpuri
- C. Sahiwal
- D. Sindhi

**Answer: B**



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**21.** Rinderpest in the disease of

- A. Buffaloes

B. Cattle

C. Pigs

D. Horses

**Answer: B**



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22. Select the group having only buffalo breeds of India from the following:

A. Surti, Mehsana, Murrah, Nagpuri

B. Mehsana, Murrah, Nagpuri, Haryana

C. Murrah, Nagpuri, Haryana, Ongole

D. Nagpuri, Haryana, Ongloe, Sindhi

**Answer: A**



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23. The infectious and contagious bacterial disease that affects cattle, buffaloes, horses, sheeps and goats is

- A. Anthrax
- B. Rinderpest
- C. Tick fever
- D. Necrosis

**Answer: A**



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24. The best milch breed in the world is

- A. Chittagong
- B. Deoni
- C. Holstein-Friesian

D. Sindhi

**Answer: C**



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**25.** Biggest drawback of draught animals is

- A. More consumption of bioenergy than production
- B. Short life span
- C. Early retirement
- D. Less reliability

**Answer: A**



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**26.** Zebu cattle is:



A. Water Buffalo

B. Indian Buffalo

C. Cow

D. Sheep

**Answer: C**



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27. Which of the following breed of buffaloes is mostly demanded

A. Surti

B. Murrah

C. Jaffrabadi

D. Bhadwari

**Answer: B**



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28. On the basis of utility, Nagpuri buffaloes are categorised as

- A. Milkers
- B. Draught cattle
- C. Dual purpose
- D. Grazers

**Answer: A**



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29. Human proteins can be produced in the milk or semen of farm animals. True or false?

- A. 1
- B. False, proteins cannot be produced in milk
- C. False, proteins cannot be produced in semen

D. False, animals are not used for protein production

**Answer: A**



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**30.** The number of calves produced during its whole reproductive period of a cow or buffalo is

A. 8-10 Calves

B. 15-20 Calves

C. 12-16 Calves

D. 5-7 Calves

**Answer: A**



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31. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is a disease caused by prions in

- A. Sheep
- B. Cow
- C. Potato
- D. Man

**Answer: B**



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32. Read the following four statements (A-D)

- A. The first transgenic buffalo, Roise produced milk which was human alpha-lactalbumin enriched
- B. Restriction enzymes are used in isolation of DNA from other macromolecules
- C. Downstream processing is one of the step of rDNA technology
- D. Disarmed pathogen vectors are also used in transfer of rDNA into the

host

which of the two statements have mistakes ?

A. Statements (*A*) and (*C*)

B. Statements (*A*) and (*B*)

C. Statements (*B*) and (*C*)

D. Statements (*C*) and (*D*)

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Sheep is sheared form

A. May to December

B. August to September

C. April to October

D. Whole of the year

**Answer: B**



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**34.** The world's highly prized wool yeilding 'Pashmina' breed is :

- A. Sheep
- B. Goat
- C. Goat-sheep cross
- D. Kashmir sheep-Afgan sheep cross

**Answer: B**



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**35.** Lohi is

- A. A breed of sheep

B. A breed of goat

C. A breed of Domestic Fowl

D. A breed of Geese

**Answer: A**



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**36.** The feet with 2 toes forming cloven hoof is seen in

A. Horse

B. Elephant

C. Sheep

D. Zebra

**Answer: C**



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37. Which endangered animal is the source of the world's finest, lightest, warmest and most expensive wool the shahtoosh ?

- A. Chiru
- B. Nilgai
- C. Cheetal
- D. Kashmiri goat

**Answer: A**



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38. Goats feed on

- A. Low herbs
- B. Grass
- C. Low shrubs
- D. Shrubs and low trees



**Answer: D**



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**39.** Famous angoora wool is got form

- A. Sheep
- B. Robbit
- C. Goat
- D. Yak

**Answer: B**



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**40.** The richest sources of vitamin  $B_{12}$  are

- A. Rice and hen's egg

B. Carrot and chicken's breast

C. Goats liver and Spirulina

D. Chocolate and green gram

**Answer: C**



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**41.** The breeds of sheep which give good quality wool are

A. Lohi and Nellore

B. Rampur and Deccini

C. Nellore and Deccini

D. Nali and Lohi

**Answer: D**



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42. Which of the following is an exotic breed of sheep

A. Nali

B. Lohi

C. Merino

D. Bhakarwal

**Answer: C**



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43. Ghorri is a breed of

A. Cow

B. Horse

C. Pig

D. Camel

**Answer: C**



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**44.** Landrace is a breed of

- A. Horse
- B. Pig
- C. Camel
- D. Donkey

**Answer: B**



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**45.** Which one of the animal having well-defined breeding seasons, from November to March

A. Camel

B. Pig

C. Mule

D. Donkey

**Answer: B**



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**46.** There are two breeds of donkeys in India. These are small grey and large white. The large white is also called wild ass which occurs in

A. Rajasthan

B. Bihar

C. Assam

D. Rann of kutch

**Answer: D**

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47. Mule is a product of

- A. Breeding
- B. Mutation
- C. Hybridisation
- D. Interspecific hybridisation

**Answer: D**

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48. The animal which is used by Indian army in mountain terrains

- A. Horse
- B. Mule
- C. Donkey

D. Camel

**Answer: B**



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**49.** A beast of burden which needs little care is

A. Pig

B. Donkey

C. Mule

D. Yak

**Answer: B**



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**50.** Spiti breed of horse is found in

A. Ladakh

B. Himachal Pradesh

C. Rajasthan

D. Gujarat

**Answer: B**



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**51. Which of the following is a beast of burden**

A. donkey

B. Mule

C. Horse

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**52.** Bhutia is a breed of

- A. Chicken
- B. Goat
- C. Sheep
- D. Horse

**Answer: D**



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**53.** Horses are fed on

- A. Dry fodder only
- B. Oats, barley, gram and bay
- C. Grass only

D. Roughage and concentrates

**Answer: B**



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**54.** Compare to other animal which one has low reproductive rate

A. Camelus dromidarus

B. Ovis sp

C. Capra hircus

D. Horse

**Answer: D**



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55. The camel's hump is composed of a tissue, which provides water when it is oxidised

- A. Skeletal
- B. Muscular
- C. Areolar
- D. Adipose

**Answer: D**



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56. Indian camel is characterised by

- A. 3humps
- B. 2humps
- C. 1humps
- D. Variable number of humps

**Answer: C**



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**57. Camels breed in**

A. Summer

B. Winter

C. Rainy season

D. Night

**Answer: B**



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**58. Number of breeds of Indian Camels**

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

**Answer: C**



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**59. Indian breeds of Camels are**

A. Jaisalmeri

B. Sindhi

C. Bikaneri and kutchi

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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60. A disease infecting camel is

- A. Pullorum
- B. Surra
- C. Rinderpest
- D. Encephalomalacia

**Answer: B**



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61. There are two kinds of camel. Arabian and Bactrian. The Arabian camel have

- A. One hump
- B. Two hump
- C. Three humps
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**62.** The Bactrian camels possess

- A. Two humps
- B. One hump
- C. Four humps
- D. Variable number of humps

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Elephants are sought after for

- A. Skin

B. Hair

C. Meat

D. Ivory

**Answer: D**



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**64.** There are two types of elephants, African and Indian. African elephants have

A. Larger ears

B. Convex sloping forehead

C. Tusks in both sexes

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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65. Yak gives

A. Meat

B. Hide

C. Wool

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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66. Yak is found in

A. Tibet

B. Ladakh, Lahaul and Spiti

C. Garhwal and Sikkim

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**67.** Super-ovulation and embryo transplantation are meant for improving

- A. Human race
- B. Livestock
- C. Poultry
- D. Plants

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Artificial breeding of cattle is brought about by

- A. Artificial insemination

B. Superovulation and embryo transplantation

C. Homozygotic twinning

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**69.** Llamas and Alpacas are

A. Breeds of buffaloes

B. Breeds of Horses

C. Breeds of Camels

D. Breeds of Sheeps

**Answer: C**



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70. Selective breeding, progeny testing and improvement are taking place in

- A. Cattle
- B. Buffalo
- C. Sheep
- D. Annual food crops

**Answer: A**



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71. By deep freezing, it is possible to preserve foetus

- A. 1-day old
- B. 2-day old
- C. 3-day old
- D. 1-week old

**Answer: D**



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**72.** The transgenic animals are those which have

- A. Foreign DNA in some of its cells
- B. Foreign DNA in all its cells
- C. Foreign DNA and RNA in some of its cells
- D. Foreign DNA and RNA in all its cells

**Answer: B**



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**73.** The ova are released by hormone induction and fertilization by artificial insemination and then embryo is stored at  $4^{\circ}C$  for several years.

This is the technique known as

- A. Artificial insemination
- B. Embryo transplantation
- C. Super ovulation
- D. Preservation of embryo

**Answer: D**

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74. Which of the following has been recently used for increasing productivity of super milch cow

- A. Artificial insemination by a pedigreed bull only
- B. Superovulation of a high production cow only
- C. Embryo transplantation only
- D. A combination of superovulation, artificial insemination and embryo transplanation into a 'carrier cow' (surrogate mother)

**Answer: D**



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**75.** Technique of cryopreservation is used for

- A. Preservation of various tissues
- B. Preservation of semen of good quality bulls
- C. Preservation of very young fetuses
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**76.** First artificial insemination was done in India at

- A. National Dairy Institute, Karnal (Haryana)

B. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P)

C. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab)

D. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabd(U.P)

**Answer: D**



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77. The sperms employed for artificial insemination of cattle are stored in

A. Liquid oxygen

B. Dry ice

C. Liquid ammonia

D. Liquid nitrogen

**Answer: D**



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78. Name of sheep cloned for the first time is

A. Dolly

B. Polly

C. Molly

D. Holly

**Answer: A**



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79. Which one of the following is a breed of cattle ?

A. Aryshire

B. Ghagus

C. Kadakanath

D. Scampi

**Answer: A**



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80. Artificial selection to obtain cows yielding higher milk output represents

- A. Stabilizing selection as it stabilizes this character in the population
- B. Directional as it pushes the mean of the character in one direction
- C. Disruptive as it splits the population into two, one yielding higher output and the other lower output
- D. Stabilizing following by disruptive as it stabilizes the population to produce higher yielding cows

**Answer: B**



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81. Sericulture' is native of

A. Japan

B. China

C. India

D. Korea

**Answer: B**



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82. Mulberry, munga, oak and tussar all the four varieties of silk are present in a single country. The country is

A. China

B. India

C. Japan

D. Korea

**Answer: B**



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**83.** Silk contains a protein known as

A. Fibroin

B. Casein

C. Sericin

D. Both (a) and (c)

**Answer: D**



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**84.** The larva of *Bombyx mori* is known as

A. Nymph

B. Trochophore

C. Cocoon

D. Caterpillar

**Answer: D**



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**85.** The silk fibres are held together in cocoon by a substance known as

A. Sericin

B. Cement

C. Glue

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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86. An insect whose mouthparts are biting and chewing type in the larval condition, while they are siphoning type in the adult and this insect gives and economically important substance during yet another stage of its development. The insect is

Or

Which of the following insects is useful for us

A. Anopheles

B. Laccifer

C. Bombyx

D. Apis

**Answer: C**



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87. Which of the following districts in Madhya Pradesh is mainly silk producing

A. Indore

B. Bhopal

C. Raipur

D. Ujjain

**Answer: D**



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**88.** A dorsal horn is present on the .....of mulberry silk worm (caterpillar)

A. Head

B. 8<sup>th</sup> abdominal segment

C. 5<sup>th</sup> abdominal segment

D. 2<sup>nd</sup> thorasic segment

**Answer: B**

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89. In an egg laying of 'Bombyx mori',the number of eggs are

- A. 200to300
- B. 300to500
- C. 400 "to" 600`
- D. 500 "to" 700`

**Answer: B**

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90. Munga silk worm feeds on

- A. Shorea
- B. Terminalia
- C. Machilus



D. Morus

**Answer: C**



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**91.** Domestication of silk worm is called

Or

Obtaining silk from silkworms is called

A. Sericulture

B. Pisciculture

C. Apiculture

D. Horticulture

**Answer: A**



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92. Percentage composition of fibroin and sericin in silk is

A. 50 : 40

B. 80 : 20

C. 30 : 70

D. 40 : 60

**Answer: B**



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93. *Nosema bombycis* which causes pebrine in silk worms is a

A. Fungus

B. Virus

C. Bacterium

D. Protozoan

**Answer: D**



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**94.** The insect that is not found in the wild state is

- A. Lac insect
- B. Cochineal insect
- C. Honey bee
- D. Silk moth

**Answer: D**



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**95.** In which stage of its life cycle the silk moth begins to produce silk fibre

- A. 3rd instar larva

B. 4th instar larva

C. 5th instar larva

D. Pupa

**Answer: D**



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**96.** The eggs of silk moth are

A. Homolecithal

B. Telolecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Centrolecithal

**Answer: D**



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97. Bombyx mori belongs to the class

- A. Insecta
- B. Chilopoda
- C. Arachnida
- D. Crustacea

**Answer: A**



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98. Which one is the best silk

- A. Eri silk
- B. Mulberry silk
- C. Tassar silk
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**99.** Silk worm is a

A. Fly

B. Worm

C. Moth

D. Beetle

**Answer: C**



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**100.** The silkworm larva ceases to eat and starts spinning silk around its body

- A. At random
- B. From inside to outside
- C. From outside to inside
- D. All of these

**Answer: C**

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**101.** Match the names given under *Column – I* with their relations given under *column – II* , choose the answer which gives the correct combination of the *abets* of the two columns

Column-I

Column-II

A. *Bombyx mori*

P. Disease of mulberry

B. *Morus alba*

q. Centre where silkworm egg are produced and su

C. Grainage

r. Silk moth

D. Powdery mildew

s. Mulberry plant

t. Freshly hatched silkworm

A. A=q,B=r,C=s,D=t

B. A=r,B=s,C=q,D=p

C.  $A=r, B=q, C=t, D=s$

D.  $A=s, B=r, C=q, D=t$

**Answer: B**



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**102.** The life-cycle of mulberry silk worm is completed

A. 20days

B. 30days

C. 35days

D. 45days

**Answer: D**



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**103.** Silk consists of

- A. Central core of sericin
- B. Central core of fibroin
- C. Both 'a' and 'b'
- D. A fine mixture of fibroin and sericin

**Answer: B**



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**104.** Commercial silk is obtained from

Or

Which stage of silkworm secretes silk

- A. Cocoon/pupa
- B. Caterpillar
- C. Adult moth

D. Both egg and adult moth

**Answer: A**

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**105.** Which of the following statements is true

- A. Salivary glands of moth secretes silk
- B. Larval form of moth secretes silk
- C. Silk is extracted from cocoon of moth by boiling
- D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: D**

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**106.** Eri Silk worm is grown on

A. Mulberry leaf

B. Neem leaf

C. Khaire leaf

D. Castor leaf

**Answer: D**



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**107. Which is protein in nature**

A. Polyethylene

B. Silk and wool

C. Cellulose

D. Terylene

**Answer: B**



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**108.** A waxy substance produced by honey bee to repair combs is called

- A. Propolis
- B. Honey dew
- C. Nectar
- D. Ethylene

**Answer: A**



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**109.** In honey the percentage of maltose and other sugar is

- A. 9.2
- B. 8.81
- C. 10.5

D. 11.2

**Answer: B**



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**110.** The life span of honey bee drone is

A. 3 – 5 months

B. 1 – 2 months

C. 6 – 7 months

D. 10 – 12 months

**Answer: B**



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**111.** Worker bees are

- A. Sterile females
- B. Fertile females
- C. When queen is absent then acts as a fertile females
- D. Sterile drones

**Answer: A**

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**112. Apis dorsata refers to**

- A. Rock bee
- B. Little bee
- C. Indian bee
- D. European bee

**Answer: A**

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**113.** In which part of the body "Pollen basket" is found in the honey bee

- A. Prothoracic leg
- B. Mesothoracic leg
- C. Metathoracic leg
- D. At union of thorax and abdomen

**Answer: C**



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**114.** In honey bee royal jelly is secreted from

- A. Crop gland
- B. Wax gland
- C. Pharyngeal gland

D. Salivary gland

**Answer: C**



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**115.** Nobel prize winner for the discovery of method of interpersonal communication in honey bee is

A. Von Fritsch

B. H.G. Khorana

C. Harvey

D. Darwin

**Answer: A**



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**116.** Queen is specified for

- A. Administration
- B. Making hive
- C. Egg laying
- D. Collection of food

**Answer: C**



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**117.** Apiculture is associated with which of the following groups of plants

- A. Grapes, maize, potato
- B. Sugarcane, paddy, banana
- C. Guava, sunflower, strawberry
- D. Pineapple, sugarcane, strawberry

**Answer: C**



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**118.** Honey bee after discovering the new source of nectar/honey can convey this information but

- A. Cannot convey the direction
- B. Can convey the direction by round or tail wagging dance
- C. Can convey the direction by round dance only
- D. Can convey the direction by tail wagging dance only

**Answer: D**



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**119.** Domestication of honey bee is called

A. Sericulture

B. Apiculture

C. Tissue culture

D. Pisciculture

**Answer: B**



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**120.** If a honey bee is conveying an information, by round dance then the distance of source will be about

A. 1000 meters

B. 50 meters

C. 2000 meters

D. 150 meters

**Answer: B**

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**121.** Number of queens in a hive is

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 1

**Answer: D**

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**122.** The most commonly maintained species of bee by beekeepers is

Or

Which one of the following species of bees is used for the commercial production of honey

A. *Apis mellifera*

B. *Apis dorsata*

C. *Apis indica*

D. *Apis florea*

**Answer: A**



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**123.** The stimuli through which a dancing scout bee communicates the location of a food source to other worker bees in a hive are

A. visual

B. Acoustic

C. Contact

D. Contact and visual

**Answer: D**

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**124.** Which of the following secretes honey

Or

Which of the following animal can be formed without fertilization

- A. Honey bee
- B. Housefly
- C. Lac insects
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**

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**125.** In which bee barbless sting is found

- A. Drone

B. Workers

C. Queen bee

D. In all the three

**Answer: C**



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**126.** In which bee wax glands are found

A. Queen bee

B. Drone

C. Workers

D. Both in queen and worker bees

**Answer: C**



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127. The honey bees exhibit a type of dance to communicate the location of food. This is known as

- A. Waggle dance
- B. Tap dance
- C. Round dance and waggle dance
- D. Break dance

**Answer: C**



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128. Which among the following is the real product of the honey bee

- A. Honey
- B. Bee wax
- C. Propolis
- D. Both (b) and (c)



**Answer: D**



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**129.** Honey bee is of greatest use to man due to which reason

- A. We get honey from them
- B. Helps in cross pollination
- C. Is of medicinal value
- D. Entertains

**Answer: B**



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**130.** Sting apparatus in honey bee is a modified form of

- A. Ovipositor

B. Wax glands

C. Alkaline glands

D. Podical valves

**Answer: A**



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**131.** In honey bees the drones (males ) are produced from

A. Unfertilized eggs

B. Fertilized eggs

C. Larvae fed by royal jelly

D. Fasting larvae

**Answer: A**



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**132.** Choose the correct pair

- A. Apiculture - Honey bee
- B. Sericulture - Fish
- C. Pisciculture - Silk worm
- D. Aquaculture - Lac insect

**Answer: A**



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**133.** In which of the following is 'swarming' found

- A. In mosquitoes
- B. In house flies
- C. In locust
- D. In Pyrilla

**Answer: C**



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**134.** Life span of worker bee is

- A. 10 days
- B. 15 days
- C. 6 weeks
- D. 10 weeks

**Answer: C**



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**135.** Honey mainly consists of

- A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharides

C. Polysaccharides

D. Fats

**Answer: A**



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**136.** Honey is

A. Acidic

B. Neutral

C. Alkaline

D. Basic after some days

**Answer: A**



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137. Which of the following species of honey bee is reared in artificial hives

Or

Which one of the following insects produces honey

- A. *Apis indica*
- B. *Apis dorsata*
- C. *Apis florea*
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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138. Among the following colonial insects are

- A. Locusts
- B. White ants

C. Bed bugs

D. Moquitoes

**Answer: B**



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**139.** Lac insect is a

A. Symbiot insect

B. Commensal insect

C. Parasitic insect

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: C**



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**140.** Largest lac producing country is

- A. Japan
- B. Phillipines
- C. India
- D. China

**Answer: C**



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**141.** Main composition of lac is

- A. Glue, pigment and suger
- B. Wax, pigment and glue
- C. Resin, pigment, wax and glue
- D. Resin, suger and wax



**Answer: C**



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**142.** Order of lac insect is

- A. Hymenoptera
- B. Lepidoptera
- C. Hemiptera
- D. Diptera

**Answer: C**



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**143.** Lac is obtained from

- A. Laccifer

B. Bombyx

C. Dactylopius

D. Lytta

**Answer: A**



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**144.** Lac producing insect is

A. Lytta

B. Tachardia lacca

C. Bombyx mori

D. Antheraea assama

**Answer: B**



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**145.** Lac is produced as

- A. Faces of lac insect
- B. Secretion from body
- C. Excretion from body
- D. Excess food oozing out of body

**Answer: B**



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**146.** Which of the following is an economically useful insect

- A. Mantis religiosa
- B. Termites
- C. Taccardia lacca
- D. Carausius

**Answer: C**



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**147.** Lac is the best

- A. Raw bangles material
- B. Cosmetic material
- C. Polishing material
- D. Sealing material

**Answer: D**



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**148.** Chemical nature of lac is

- A. Protein

B. Carbohydrate

C. Metalloid

D. Resin

**Answer: D**



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**149.** Commercial lac is produced from

A. The nest of a type of bird

B. The exudation of a type of insect

C. The scale of a type of fish

D. The root of a plant

**Answer: B**



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150. Indian Lac Research Institute is situated at

- A. Ranchi
- B. Mysore
- C. Dehradun
- D. Nagpur

**Answer: A**



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151. Which lac secreting insect undergoes death after reproduction

- A. Male
- B. Female
- C. Worker
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**152.** Palas and Ber produce a particular type of lac which is known as

- A. Khair lac
- B. Kusum lac
- C. Neelam lac
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**153.** Lac contains how much percent resins

- A. 40 %

B. 50 – 55 %

C. 68 – 90 %

D. 90 – 95 %

**Answer: C**



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**154.** The pearl bed which produces best quality is known as

A. Lingha pearl

B. Muktaphal

C. Kusum

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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155. Which one of the following mollusc is cultured in fresh water for producing pearls

A. Pinctada

B. Haliotis

C. Anodonta

D. Mytilus

**Answer: A**



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156. Which of the following is detrimental to pearl industry

A. Cliona

B. Cheloina

C. Pinctada

D. Euspongia

**Answer: A**



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**157.** Whose secretion forms the pearl

- A. Prismatic layer
- B. Columnar epithelial cells of mantle
- C. Ciliated epithelial cells of mantle
- D. Connective tissue of mantle

**Answer: B**



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**158.** Who stands first in the world for pearl production

- A. India

B. China

C. Korea

D. Japan

**Answer: D**



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**159.** Pearl is produced by the marine molluscs such as

A. Pearl oyster and mussel

B. Pearl oyster

C. Marine mussel

D. Fresh water mussel and other bivalvia

**Answer: A**



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**160.** Which one of the following molluscan groups is primarily used in the pearl formation

- A. Monopalacophorans
- B. Cephalopods
- C. Gastropods
- D. Pelecypods

**Answer: D**



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**161.** Who is referred to as 'father of pearl industry'

- A. Inovsky
- B. Louis Pasteur
- C. Kokichi Mikimoto
- D. Harvey

**Answer: C**



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**162.** Shells of molluscs are used for preparing ointments because they are rich in

- A. Zinc
- B. Iodine
- C. Sodium
- D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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**163.** A pearl oyster secretes pearls to

- A. Regenerate injured parts
- B. Protect itself against invading parasite
- C. Harden its mantle cavity
- D. Isolate damaged tissues of the body

**Answer: B**

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**164.** Natural pearl is formed by

- A. A bivalve
- B. Prawn
- C. Crayfish
- D. Fish

**Answer: A**

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**165.** Gill rot' disease in fishes is caused by

- A. Aeromonus sp
- B. Bacillus polymixa
- C. Bran sanguinis
- D. Bucillus subtilis

**Answer: C**



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**166.** Which one of the following is not a major carp

- A. Cirrhinus mrigala
- B. Puntius ticto
- C. Crenopharyngodon idella

D. Labeo rohita

**Answer: B**



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**167.** Estuarian fish culture is a culture of fish in

A. Marine water

B. Fresh water of river

C. Fresh water of pond

D. Aquatic medium where fresh and marine water get mixed together

**Answer: D**



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**168.** Choose the minor carp from the following



A. *Cyprinus carpio*

B. *Labeo calbasu*

C. *Labeo bata*

D. *Ctenopharyngodon idella*

**Answer: C**



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**169.** A lake with an inflow of domestic sewage rich in organic waste may result in

A. Drying of the lake very soon due to algal bloom

B. An increased production of fish due to lot of nutrient

C. Death of fish due to lack of oxygen

D. Increased population of aquatic web organism

**Answer: C**

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170. The great fisher bank is situated at

- A. The coast of new foundland
- B. The chilean coast
- C. The spanish coast
- D. The coast of great Britain

**Answer: A**

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171. In singlass a type of by product of fish industry is principally used for

- A. Feeding cattle, pigs and poultry
- B. Preparation of paints and varnishes
- C. Clarification of vinegar, wines and beer

D. Production of insulin

**Answer: C**



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**172.** In India, the best aquarium is located at

A. Z.S.I. Calcutta

B. Tarapur, Bombay

C. Madras

D. Vishakhapatnam

**Answer: B**



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**173.** Gambusia is a

A. Predator of mosquito larvae

B. Parasite on crab

C. Pathogenic protozoan

D. Pest on fishes

**Answer: A**

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**174.** Cast nets' are used to catch

A. Marine fishes

B. Estuary fishes

C. Freshwater fishes

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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175. Cod liver oil is extracted from

- A. Bony fishes
- B. Cartilagenous fishes
- C. Buffaloes
- D. Whales

**Answer: B**



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176. Cod liver oil is a rich source of

- A. Iodine
- B. Vitamin *A*
- C. Vitamin *B*

D. Vitamin *C*

**Answer: B**



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**177.** Induced breeding is effective in which of them

A. Pisciculture

B. Sericulture

C. Apiculture

D. Lac culture

**Answer: A**



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**178.** Isinglass is prepared from

A. Ichthyophis

B. Musk deer

C. Fishes

D. Lizards

**Answer: C**



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**179.** The fish food possesses the lowest level of

A. Actin

B. Myosin

C. Cholesterol

D. Tissue fluid

**Answer: c**



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**180.** Which of the following two hormones are essential for induced breeding of fishes

- A. TSH and ACTH
- B. Oestrogen and progesterone
- C. FSH and LH
- D. Vasopressin and oxytocin

**Answer: C**



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**181.** Fin rot of fish is caused by

- A. Aeromonas
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Branchiomyces



D. Xenopsylla

**Answer: A::B**



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**182.** In poultry, first deworming is usually done around this age

A. 4 weeks

B. 8 weeks

C. 12 weeks

D. 16 weeks

**Answer: B**



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**183.** Which one of the following is the American poultry breed

A. Asutralorp

B. Minorca

C. Aseel

D. Rhode Island Red

**Answer: D**



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**184.** One of the following is a disease of poultry

A. Abdominal gland

B. Salivary gland

C. Anthrax

D. Ranikhet (new castle disease) Aspergilliosis

**Answer: D**



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**185.** In poultry industry, production of hatching eggs is more expensive than the production of market eggs mainly because

- A. Cost of males and their depreciation value is high
- B. Mortality among females is usually lower when they are mated with males
- C. Number of eggs produced by hatchery flock are to be sold only as market eggs
- D. Some of the eggs produced by hatchery flocks are not acceptable for incubation

**Answer: D**



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**186.** Ranikhet disease is found in

A. Honey bee

B. Hens

C. Fishes

D. Pigs

**Answer: B**



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**187.** Birds specially chicken grown for meat only is known as

A. Hybrid

B. Broiler

C. Bird mangement

D. Bird culture

**Answer: B**



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**188.** Which one of the following poultry birds is not an English breed ?

A. Sussex

B. Australop

C. Orpington

D. Minorca

**Answer: D**



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**189.** Lymphoid leucosis is a poultry disease caused by

A. Virus

B. Fungi

C. Helminths

D. Bacteria

**Answer: A**



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**190.** The fungal disease of poultry is

A. Coccidiasis

B. Monilliasis

C. Coryza

D. Mareks

**Answer: B**



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**191.** In India, which state occupies first position in poultry farming

A. Kerala

B. M.P.

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. U.P.

**Answer: C**



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**192.** The changes contracting bird flu from a properly cooked (above  $100^{\circ}C$ ) chicken and egg are

A. Very high

B. High

C. Moderate

D. Negligible

**Answer: D**

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**193.** A group of animals which are related by descent and share many similarities are referred to as

- A. Breed
- B. Race
- C. Variety
- D. Species

**Answer: A**

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**194.** Inbreeding is carried out in animal husbandry because it

- A. Increases vigour
- B. Improves the breed



C. Increases heterozygosity

D. Increases homozygosity

**Answer: D**



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**195.** Which one of the following is a marine fish ?

A. Rohu

B. Hilsa

C. Catla

D. Common Carp

**Answer: B**



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**196.** Which one of the following products of apiculture is used in cosmetics and polishes?

- A. Honey
- B. Propolis
- C. Wax
- D. Royal jelly

**Answer: C**



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**197.** More than 70 per cent of livestock population is in

- A. Denmark
- B. India
- C. China
- D. India and China

**Answer: D**



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**198.** Which one of these diseases in animals is caused by *Babesia bigemina*

- A. Rinderpest
- B. Tick fever
- C. Anthrax
- D. Diarrhoea

**Answer: B**



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**199.** Which one of the following is an exotic carp species

- A. *Barbus stigma*
- B. *Cyprinus carpio*
- C. *Labeo bata*
- D. *Cirrhinus mrigala*

**Answer: B**

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**200.** Foot - and - mouth disease in cattle is caused by

- A. *Pseudomonas*
- B. *Salmonella*
- C. Virus
- D. *Anabaena*

**Answer: C**

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**201.** Gaddi breed of goat is distributed in

- A. Punjab
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Kerala

**Answer: C**



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**202.** Hinny is a hybrid of male

- A. Horse and female donkey
- B. Donkey and female horse
- C. Goat and female lamb

D. Sheep and female goat

**Answer: A**



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**203.** Long neck of camel is due to

A. Number of neck vertebrae

B. Length of each neck vertebrae

C. Development of extra bony plates between successive neck vertebrae

D. Development of muscular pads between successive neck vertebrae

**Answer: B**



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**204.** Honey bee keeps the nectar for sometime in its

- A. Stomach
- B. Salivary gland
- C. Crop
- D. Mouth

**Answer: A**



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**205.** It is now possible to breed plants and animals with desired characters through

- A. Ikebana technique
- B. Tissue culture
- C. Genetic engineering
- D. Chromosome engineering

**Answer: C**



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**206.** The zoological name of common silk worm is or Silk is obtained from

- A. *Antheraea mylitra*
- B. *Bombyx mori*
- C. *Antheraea royalae*
- D. *Antheraea assamensis*

**Answer: B**



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**207.** Which one is not produced in aquaculture

- A. Oyster



B. Silk worm

C. Singhara

D. Frog

**Answer: B**



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**208.** Compared to a bull a bullock is docile because of

A. Higher levels of thyroxin

B. Higher levels of cortisone

C. Lower levels of blood testosterone

D. Lower levels of adrenalin//noradrenalin in its blood

**Answer: C**



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209. Silk produced by *Antheraea mylitta* is also called

- A. Munga silk
- B. Tasar silk
- C. Eri silk
- D. Mysore silk

**Answer: B**



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210. The term 'aquaculture' means

- A. Aspergillosis
- B. Marine fisheries
- C. Inland fisheries
- D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: D**



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**211.** Silk is the product of

- A. Salivary gland of the larva
- B. Cuticle of the adult
- C. Cuticle of the larva
- D. Salivary gland of the adult

**Answer: A**



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**212.** Secretion of silk gland comes through a small pore. This pore is situated on

- A. Exopodite of 2<sup>nd</sup> maxilla
- B. Endopodite of 1<sup>st</sup> maxilla
- C. Prosthema of mandible
- D. Anterior part of hypopharynx

**Answer: D**

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**213.** Which of the following species of silk worm are found in India

- A. *Bombyx mori*
- B. *Anthera paphia*
- C. *Anthera assama*
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**

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214. Pearl is secreted around the

- A. Mantle layer
- B. Foreign particle between prismatic and nacreous layer
- C. Foreign particle between mantle and nacreous layer
- D. The shell

Answer: C



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215. Match the following and select answer

Column I		Column II	
A.	Bears	1.	Diapause
B.	Snail	2.	Hibernation
C.	Zooplanktons	3.	Dormancy
D.	Seeds	4.	Aestivation

A. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

B. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

C. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

D. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

**Answer: D**



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**216.** If the source is opposite to the direction of sun, then honey bee will convey the direction by

Or

Convey the information of food source by

A. Clockwise round dance

B. Upright down tail wagging dance

C. Anticlockwise round dance

D. Opposite to (b)

**Answer: B**

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**217.** Cantheridine is obtained from

- A. Red ants
- B. Ball weevils
- C. Beetles
- D. Honey bees

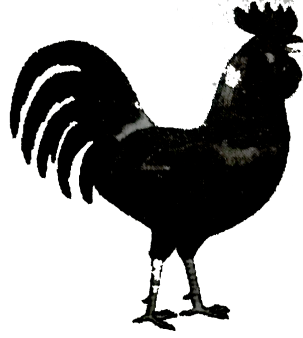
**Answer: C**

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**218.** The following figure shown improved breed of animal and bird.

Identify

*A* and *B*



A. A-Beetal, B- Jamunapari

B. A- Marwari, B- Sirohi

C. A- Surti, B- Sangammeri

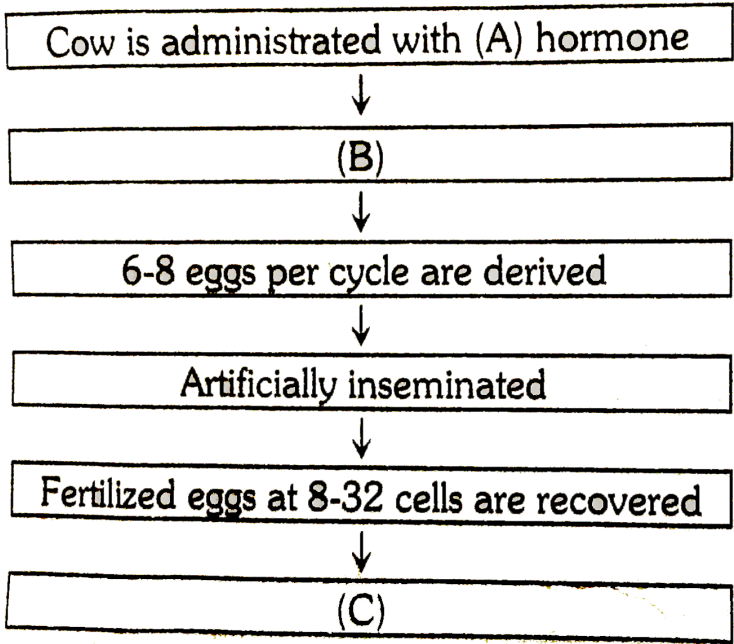
D. A - Jersey, B- Leghorn

**Answer: D**

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**219.** The following flow chart shows methodology which has been used for cattle, sheep, buffaloes etc. Identify missing steps (*A*, *B* and *C*)





- A. A - Estrigen, B - Super ovulation due to induced follicular maturation, C - Transfer to surrogate mother
- B. A - Progesteron, B - Super ovulation due to induced follicular maturation, 3 - Transfer to surrogate mother
- C. A - LH, B - Super ovulation due to induced follicular maturation, C - Transfer to surrogate mother
- D. A - FSH, B - Super ovulation due to induced follicular maturation, C - Transfer to surrogate mother

**Answer: D**



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**220.** Hisardale is obtained crossing

- A. Horse with Donkey
- B. Marino ewes with Bikaneri Rams
- C. Superior Bull with Superior Cow
- D. Bikaneri ewes with Marino Rams

**Answer: D**



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221. Find the correct match

	Column A	Column B	Column C
I.	Mackeral	Rastrelliger	Freshwater fish
II.	Honey bee	Apis	Wax
III.	Mirgala	Tacchardia	Marine waterfish
IV.	Silkworm	Bombyx	Mulberry silk

A. *II* and *IV*

B. *I* and *II*

C. *IV* only

D. *I* and *III*

Answer: A



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222. Outbreeding is an important strategy of animal husbandry because it

A. Is useful in producing purelines of animals

- B. Is useful in overcoming inbreeding depression
- C. Exposes harmful recessive genes that are eliminated by selection
- D. Helps in accumulation on superior genes

**Answer: B**



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**223.** Homozygous purelines in cattle can be obtained by

- A. Mating of related individuals of same breed
- B. Mating of unrelated individuals of same breed
- C. Mating of individuals of different breed
- D. Mating of individuals of different species

**Answer: A**



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**224.** Assertion : Ranikhet disease is the disease of poultry.

Reason : It is caused by a virus.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: A**

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**225.** Assertion : The honey bee queen copulates only once in her life time.

Reason : The honey bee queen can lay fertilized as well as unfertilized eggs.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



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**226.** Assertion : Fish meal is a rich source of protein for cattle and poultry.

Reason : Fish meal is produced from non-edible parts of fishes like fins, tail etc.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: C**

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**227.** Assertion : Cattle breeds can be improved by superovulation and embryo transplantation.

Reason : Superovulation in high milk-yielding cows is induced by hormonal injection.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

**Answer: B**



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**228.** Huskies are

A. Dogs

B. Yak

C. Thick furred dogs used by Eskimos

D. Nothing

**Answer: C**



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**229.** Which one of the following pairs is mismatched

A. *Pila globosa* - Pearl

B. *Apis indica* - Honey

C. *Kenia lacca* - Lac

D. *Bombyx mori* - Silk

**Answer: A**



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**230.** Which one of the following is the high quality pearl producing species

A. *Pinetada roding*

B. *Placuna blacenta*

C. *Pinctoda margaritifera*

D. *Pinctada maxima*

**Answer: C**



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**231.** Stiffing is related with

- A. Sericulture
- B. Apiculture
- C. Laciculture
- D. Fishery

**Answer: A**



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**232.** Inland fisheries' is referred to

- A. Culturing fish in fresh water

B. Trapping and capturing fishes from seacoast

C. Deep sea fishing

D. Extraction of oil from fishes

**Answer: A**



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**233.** The scientific name of zebu is

A. *Bos indicus*

B. *Bombyx mori*

C. *Bubalus bubalis*

D. *Gallus gallus*

**Answer: A**



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234. The Indian carp is

- A. Scoliodon
- B. Labeo
- C. Torpedo
- D. Pristis

**Answer: B**



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235. Pearl contains how much.....water

- A. 2 – 4 %
- B. 10 %
- C. 12 – 15 %
- D. 15 – 20 %

**Answer: A**



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**236.** Pearl producing Indian species is

- A. *Pinctada indica*
- B. *Ostrea indica*
- C. *Pinctada vulgaris*
- D. *Ostrea vulgaris*

**Answer: C**



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**237.** The maximum length of silken fibre which surrounds the single cocoon is about

- A. 8000to12000 feet
- B. 1000to1500 meter
- C. 800to1200 feet
- D. 8000to12000 meter

**Answer: B**

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**238.** Which state in India is the largest producer of mulberry silk

- A. Madhya pradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Weat Bengal
- D. Karnataka

**Answer: D**

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**239.** Pebrine is a disease of

- A. Honey bee
- B. Fish
- C. Silk worm
- D. Lac insect

**Answer: C**



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**240.** India's rank in the world in production of mulberry silk is

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third

D. Fourth

**Answer: C**



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**241.** The composition of honey is

A. Water, sucrose and dextrin

B. Glucose, fructose, water, sucrose, dextrin proteins, vitamins and minerals

C. Water, proteins, sucrose and dextrin

D. Water, sucrose, glucose and dextrin

**Answer: B**



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242. The zoological name of honey bee is

- A. Laccifera
- B. Antheraea
- C. Apis
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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