

Sericulture

Multiple choice questions

1. *What is the most common pest that affects silkworms?*

- a) Uzi fly
- b) Silkworm moth
- c) Spider
- d) Ants

Answer: a) Uzi fly

2. *Which of the following pests attacks silkworm eggs?*

- a) Dermestid beetle
- b) Uzi fly
- c) Silkworm moth
- d) Mite

Answer: a) Dermestid beetle

3. *What is the primary damage caused by silkworm pests?*

- a) Reduced silk production
- b) Increased cocoon weight
- c) Improved silk quality
- d) Enhanced silkworm growth

Answer: a) Reduced silk production

4. *What is the purpose of mounting in sericulture?*

- a) To harvest mulberry leaves
- b) To spin silk threads
- c) To provide a site for cocoon formation
- d) To rear silkworm larvae

Answer: c) To provide a site for cocoon formation

5. *What type of structure is used for mounting silkworms?*

- a) Rearing tray
- b) Mounting frame
- c) Cocoon chamber
- d) Spinning wheel

Answer: b) Mounting frame

6. *When are silkworms typically mounted?*

- a) During the larval stage
- b) During the pupal stage
- c) After cocoon formation
- d) Before spinning begins

7. *What is the ideal temperature for chawki rearing?*

- a) 20-22°C
- b) 24-26°C

- c) 28-30°C
- d) 32-34°C

Answer: b) 24-26°C

8. *What is the purpose of chawki rearing?*

- a) To rear silkworms to maturity
- b) To produce silk threads
- c) To promote healthy growth of young silkworms
- d) To harvest cocoons

Answer: c) To promote healthy growth of young silkworms

9. *What is the main goal of late age rearing?*

- a) To promote silk production
- b) To increase cocoon size
- c) To improve silk quality
- d) To prepare silkworms for spinning

Answer: b) To increase cocoon size

10. *How often should silkworms be fed during late age rearing?*

- a) 2-3 times a day
- b) 4-5 times a day

- c) 6-7 times a day
- d) As much as they can eat

11. *What is the most valuable by-product of silkworms?*

- a) Silk waste
- b) Pupa oil
- c) Cocoons
- d) Silkworm excreta

Answer: a) Silk waste

12. *What is pupa oil used for?*

- a) Cosmetics
- b) Food
- c) Medicine
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

13. *Which by-product is used as a fertilizer?*

- a) Silkworm excreta
- b) Cocoons
- c) Pupa oil
- d) Silk waste

Answer: a) Silkworm excreta

14. *What is sericin, a by-product of silkworms, used for?*

- a) Textiles
- b) Cosmetics
- c) Pharmaceuticals
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

15. *What is the purpose of a rearing tray in sericulture?*

- a) To harvest mulberry leaves
- b) To rear silkworms
- c) To spin silk threads
- d) To store cocoons

Answer: b) To rear silkworms

16. *Which appliance is used to control temperature and humidity in the rearing room?*

- a) Thermometer
- b) Hygrometer
- c) Incubator
- d) Air conditioner

Answer: c) Incubator

17. *What is a 'chawki' rearing stand used for?*

- a) To rear young silkworms
- b) To store mulberry leaves
- c) To harvest cocoons
- d) To spin silk threads

Answer: a) To rear young silkworms

18. *Which appliance is used to cut mulberry leaves for silkworms?*

- a) Leaf cutter
- b) Leaf shredder
- c) Mulberry harvester
- d) Silkworm feeder

Answer: a) Leaf cutter

19. *What is a 'mounting' appliance used for?*

- a) To rear silkworms
- b) To harvest cocoons
- c) To provide a site for cocoon formation
- d) To spin silk threads

Answer: c) To provide a site for cocoon formation

20. *What is Vanya silk?*

- a) Mulberry silk
- b) Tasar silk
- c) Muga silk
- d) Wild silk

Answer: d) Wild silk

Fill in the blanks

1. *Silk waste* is a by-product of sericulture used in textiles.
2. *Pupa oil* is a by-product used in cosmetics and food.
3. *Sericin* is a by-product used in pharmaceuticals and textiles.
4. *Silkworm excreta* is used as a fertilizer.

Answers:

1. Silk waste
2. Pupa oil
3. Sericin
5. *Grainage* refers to the production of silkworm eggs.
6. The *grainage centre* is responsible for producing disease-free silkworm eggs

Answers:

1. Grainage
2. grainage centre
7. *DFLs* stand for Disease-Free Laying silkworm eggs.
8. DFLs are used for rearing silkworms to produce *cocoons*.
9. The main purpose of DFLs is to ensure *disease-free* silkworm rearing.
10. DFLs are typically produced in a *grainage centre*.

Answers:

1. Disease-Free Laying
2. cocoons
3. disease-free
4. grainage centre
11. *Double cocoons* are a type of defective cocoon where two silkworms spin together.
12. *Flimsy cocoons* are a type of defective cocoon that are thin and weak.
13. *Stained cocoons* are a type of defective cocoon with discoloration.
14. *Melted cocoons* are a type of defective cocoon that are soft and deformed.

Answers:

1. Double cocoons
2. Flimsy cocoons
3. Stained cocoons
4. Melted cocoons
15. *Rearing house* should be located near a mulberry plantation.
16. The rearing house should have *good ventilation* to maintain a healthy environment.
17. The rearing house should be *well-insulated* to maintain a stable temperature.
18. The rearing house should have *racks* for keeping rearing trays.

questions and answers:

1. What are double cocoons?

Cocoons spun by two silkworms together

2. Why are flimsy cocoons defective?

Thin and weak silk layers

3. What causes stained cocoons?

Discoloration due to disease or environmental factors

4. What is a grainage in sericulture?

A centre for producing disease-free silkworm eggs

5. What is the main function of a grainage?

Producing DFLs (Disease-Free Laying) silkworm eggs

6. What is P1 in grainage?

First generation of silkworm eggs produced

7. Why is grainage important?

Ensures healthy silkworm production

8. What is the purpose of transferring cocoons to the cocoon market?

To sell the cocoons to reelers or traders.

9. How are cocoons typically transported to the market?

By baskets, bags, or vehicles, depending on the distance.

10. What documents are required for transporting cocoons?

Typically, a transport permit or sale invoice is required.

Let me know if you'd like more questions!