



WASHINGTON MASTER BEEKEEPERS CERTIFIED APPRENTICE BEEKEEPER COURSE

Answer the following statements True (T) or False (F) in the space provided.

LESSON/TEST #1 – HONEYBEE BASICS

- _____ 1. The genus and order of the honeybee is *Apis mellifera*.
- _____ 2. Beeswax is secreted from 6 glands on the underside of the abdomen of DRONE bees.
- _____ 3. Propolis may be gathered from tree buds or pitch from trees.
- _____ 4. Subspecies of honeybees include: *ligustica* (Italians), *carnica* (Carniolans), and *caucasica* (Caucasians).
- _____ 5. Subspecies of *Apis mellifera* differ primarily by size.
- _____ 6. A colony of honeybees contain only 2 types of bees, the QUEEN and the WORKERS
- _____ 7. The QUEEN may be recognized by her larger size and the retinue of bees surrounding her.
- _____ 8. DRONES comprise the majority of bees in honeybee colonies.
- _____ 9. Propolis is sometimes called “bee-glue”.
- _____ 10. A QUEEN larva is only feed royal jelly, never bee-bread.

LESSON/TEST #2 - Equipment

- _____ 1. The Langstroth movable frame hive is used by most beekeepers
- _____ 2. A MIGRATORY hive cover telescopes down over all four (4) sides of the hive (sides and ends).
- _____ 3. Comb for brood rearing and storage of honey is held in frames.
- _____ 4. Plastic foundation with bees wax discourages rapid comb building by the bees.
- _____ 5. If more than 3/8 inch beespace exists between frames, the bees build comb to fasten the parts together.
- _____ 6. Beekeeper clothing is design to protect the beekeeper from bee stings.
- _____ 7. The modern beehive no longer includes a bottom board.
- _____ 8. Only a single type of feeder is available for feeding bees syrup.
- _____ 9. A hive tool is made of metal and is used for scraping and prying.
- _____ 10. Screened Bottom Boards can be a part of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques.



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Answer the following statements True (T) or False (F) in the space provided.

LESSON/TEST #3 – Getting Started

- _____ 1. Place your beehives so they are fully exposed to prevailing winds.
- _____ 2. Blow large quantities of smoke between the frames before removing a frame for inspection.
- _____ 3. To limit the affects of a honey bee sting, remove the stinger by scraping as soon as possible.
- _____ 4. Packages of bees should only be hived on cold days.
- _____ 5. Bees require protein in the form of pollen to produce new bees.
- _____ 6. Sunlight is not an important consideration when placing your hives in the apiary.
- _____ 7. Before you inspect the hive blow a puff or two at the hive entrance and under the lid.
- _____ 8. A pound of bees represents about 1,000 bees.
- _____ 9. Make sure to release the QUEEN immediately when you are hiving a package.
- _____ 10. As a rule, supercedure QUEEN cells SHOULD NOT be removed.

LESSON/TEST #4 – Spring Management

- _____ 1. You should not clean out debris and dead bees from a hive's bottom board in the spring.
- _____ 2. A good technique to unite weak colonies is a newspaper combine
- _____ 3. Exchanging the location of a weak and a strong colony is a good way to re-balance populations.
- _____ 4. You can increase the size of your apiary by dividing strong colonies, called splits, in spring.
- _____ 5. Weak spring colonies are defined as having 6 or less frames covered with bees by the first nectar flow.
- _____ 6. It is better to have multiple weak hives than a single strong hive.
- _____ 7. Conduct your first thorough hive inspection when the temperature is at least 60 degrees F.
- _____ 8. Syrup fed in the spring should be a 1:1 ratio of water to sugar.
- _____ 9. Every colony inspection should involve locating the queen.
- _____ 10. There are never good nectar flows in early spring.



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Answer the following statements True (T) or False (F) in the space provided.

LESSON/TEST #5 - Swarms

- _____ 1. Most swarming occurs in the late spring during a strong nectar flow.
- _____ 2. The old queen leaves with the prime swarm.
- _____ 3. Making divides/splits early in the season may help prevent swarming.
- _____ 4. Checkerboarding is a well-known method of swarm control.
- _____ 5. Crowded conditions in the hive and too much honey (honey-bound) prevents swarming.
- _____ 6. Swarm cells and supercedure cells may often be identified by their position on the frame.
- _____ 7. Swarms caught after July should never be combined with an existing weak hive in preparation for fall.
- _____ 8. Colonies with young queens swarm more readily than colonies with older queens.
- _____ 9. In order to maximize honey production beekeepers want to minimize swarming behavior.
- _____ 10. Workers build a supercedure cell when they think their present queen may be failing.

LESSON/TEST #6 – Summer Management and Products of the Hive

- _____ 1. Any sized box (deep, medium, shallow) may be used as a honey super.
- _____ 2. One advantage of using 8-frame gear is that it is lighter to handle when full.
- _____ 3. Place several supers on the colony as soon as the nectar flow starts to maximize your harvest.
- _____ 4. It is always necessary to use a queen excluder when producing honey.
- _____ 5. Store honey in a refrigerator until it is extracted.
- _____ 6. Removed wax cappings have no use and should be disposed of as soon as possible.
- _____ 7. Cappings may be removed with a fork if you have no other tools, e.g. a serrated knife or a hot knife.
- _____ 8. When removing honey from a colony, make sure to cover the frames or supers to prevent robbing.
- _____ 9. Some beekeepers place 11 frames in a 10 frame super in order to obtain the maximum amount of honey.
- _____ 10. A queen excluder is placed over the hive's entrance, to keep other queens out.



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Answer the following statements True (T) or False (F) in the space provided.

LESSON/TEST #7 – Fall Management

- _____ 1. Re-queening colonies in the fall is a common re-queening plan.
- _____ 2. If bees can not take cleansing flights during the winter it may cause dysentery.
- _____ 3. Sugar syrup for fall feeding should be a 2:1 ratio with 2 parts sugar to 1 part water.
- _____ 4. Top ventilation is desirable for over-wintering bees.
- _____ 5. It is better to overwinter two small colonies than to combine into one before overwintering.
- _____ 6. Opening the hive during cold winter days, forcing the bees to break their cluster, will not harm the bees.
- _____ 7. Leave the queen excluder on the hive throughout the winter months to keep the cluster down.
- _____ 8. Mouse guards are a good idea for overwintered colonies.
- _____ 9. When the temperature is below 50 degrees F, feed your bees fondant or plain sugar.
- _____ 10. A colony in Western Washington requires 120 pounds of honey to overwinter successfully.

LESSON/TEST #8 – Diseases and Pests

- _____ 1. There is no effective medication for treating American Foulbrood.
- _____ 2. Bees owned by negligent beekeepers put surrounding beekeepers' bees at risk for disease.
- _____ 3. American foulbrood spores can live for 40 years in old woodenware.
- _____ 4. With European foulbrood few larva survive to have their cells capped. .
- _____ 5. Sacbrood is much less contagious than foulbrood. .
- _____ 6. Dysentery is a bee condition caused by many different diseases.
- _____ 7. Brood infected with American Foul Brood has a foul and offensive order.
- _____ 8. The toothpick test is used to determine if honey is infected with American Foul Brood.
- _____ 9. Skunks eat bees.
- _____ 10. Chillbrood occurs when there are too few nurse bees to keep the brood warm.



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Answer the following statements True (T) or False (F) in the space provided.

LESSON/TEST #9 – Brood Diseases

- _____ 1. The arrival of the Varroa Mite in North America has had little to no effect on beekeeping methods.
- _____ 2. All Varroa treatments can be used while honey supers are on the hive.
- _____ 3. Beekeepers may use the ether roll technique to determine colony mite load (count the mites).
- _____ 4. Labeled safety protocols for mite treatments are optional.
- _____ 5. Nosema spores can be observed without the use of a microscope.
- _____ 6. The Varroa mite is an external parasite that effects both adult honey bees and brood.
- _____ 7. Improper use of Varroa mite treatment has led to Varroa resistance to some treatments.
- _____ 8. Integrated Pest Management techniques can help beekeepers deal with Varroa mites.
- _____ 9. Tracheal mites can reduce the life span of bees.
- _____ 10. Varroa breed in capped brood cells.

LESSON/TEST #10 – Apiary Management and Product Marketing

- _____ 1. Both large commercial and small-scale beekeepers can provide necessary pollination services.
- _____ 2. There are many techniques a beginning beekeeper can use to raise their own queens.
- _____ 3. Unripened honey has more than 18.5% water content.
- _____ 4. It is not important to strain honey that you are going to sell.
- _____ 5. Honey labels for general sale must include, by law: weight, floral source, country of origin, name, address, and zip code of the packer or producer.
- _____ 6. Queens should never be bred from excess swarm cells; this queen will always swarm.
- _____ 7. Raising or encouraging native bees may provide sufficient pollination for a small back yard.
- _____ 8. A leaf-cutter bee is a native pollinator in Washington State.
- _____ 9. When rearing queens, you must have strong drone populations.
- _____ 10. To help promote your honey sales, you may want to make presentation about bees to local organizations.