

Code No. **03 X (C)**

COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS
ENGLISH TYPEWRITING
SENIOR GRADE – I PAPER (Speed)

June, 2016

{ Time : 15 minutes
{ Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the Candidates :

1. Type the following passage in DOUBLE LINE spacing.
2. Use only ONE SIDE of the paper.
3. Set the margins at 10 and 75 degrees.
4. Special attention should be paid to accuracy and neatness of execution.

Wild honeybees, living in hollow trees or holes in building, usually make only small nests in which to store sufficient honey for their own use during the winter. In early times, bee keepers kept their bees in hive made of wicker or in hollowed out logs, and later in straw baskets called skeps, but in all such hives the bees fix their combs to the hive walls and the honey could not be taken out without harming the colony. At the end of the summer, it was then the custom to select the heavier skeps, kill the bees with sulphur fumes and then cut out the combs and press the honey from them, good use was the bee keeper filled the empty skeps

with swarms from the remaining colonies.

Modern hives are larger, so that the bees have room to store honey for the bee keeper as well as for themselves. They are made of wood and are divided into separate compartments one called the brood chamber where the queen bee lays her eggs and others above it called supers for the storage of honey. In all the compartments the bees are provided with wooden frames across which are stretched foundations for the cells, that is, thin sheets of wax stamped with the shape of the cells. Then the bees have only to make wax to build the cells outward on both

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sides of the foundation sheets. This wax is not gathered by the bees but formed by them in their own bodies out of honey and used for building the comb.

No doubt the bees appreciate the fine home provided for them, but they still object when the bee keeper removes the roof of the hive to take their honey. To avoid sting, which can be painful, the bee keeper must be able to quiet the bees when he attends them. To do this he makes use of an instant which the bees developed a long time ago when, on smelling the smoke of the dreaded forest fire, they filled themselves with honey so that they were ready to leave for a new home. The bee keeper uses a smoker which is a kind of bellows filled with burning sacking or similar material. By puffing smoke into the top of the hive he drives the bees to fill themselves with the honey and this honey makes them feel good tempered so that he can then handle them with no more than an occasional sting. Most bee keepers take the added precaution of wearing a veil, this is draped over a broad brimmed hat so that the materials

kept well away from the face. Some use gloves also, but these are rather a hindrance in handling the frames and other equipment.

The colony of bees is small during the winter and the insect cluster tightly together for warmth on the combs of the brood chamber, flying out only on warm days or when the sun is shining. Towards the end of January the queen begins to lay eggs and from then onwards the number of bees gradually increases. As soon as they are fully occupying the brood chamber the bee keeper adds a super, putting below it a metal frame which has slots through which the worker bees can pass but the larger queen cannot. This means that the queen can only lay eggs in the brood chamber, while the workers are free to store their honey upstairs. As the colony continues to grow in size and it may contain some bees or more by the middle of the summer more supers are added when needed, whenever he handles the hive, the bee keeper always takes care to work calmly and steadily, so as to avoid knocking the framework or disturbing the bees in any way.
