Student Name:

Teacher: Date: Assessment: 9\_12 Agriculture AP42 - Horticulture II Quiz 1 Description: AP42 Horticulture II Form: 501

1. The leadership quality of honesty is called:
	1. Courage.
	2. Enthusiasm.
	3. Integrity.
	4. Knowledge.
2. Mike wants to give a speech to the N.C. Nursery Association. Which is the most appropriate topic for his speech?
	1. Marketing corsages for proms.
	2. New weed control methods for shrubs.
	3. Sources of cut flowers in N.C.
	4. Storage requirements for floral arrangements.
3. The purpose of a resume is to:
	1. See how much you will be paid.
	2. Get a job interview.
	3. Establish a starting date.
	4. List your three greatest attributes.
4. Placing the desires and welfare of others above yourself is a leadership quality called:
	1. Enthusiasm.
	2. Parliamentary procedure.
	3. Tact.
	4. Unselfishness.
5. The leadership quality that causes horticulture workers to be willing to proceed under difficult conditions is:
	1. Courage.
	2. Integrity.
	3. Public speaking.
	4. Tact.
6. The leadership trait that gives the energy to do a job and the inspiration to encourage others is called:
	1. Courage.
	2. Enthusiasm.
	3. Honesty.
	4. Tact.
7. The purpose of a speech that gives knowledge or information to the audience is to:
	1. Entertain.
	2. Express anger.
	3. Inform.
	4. Persuade.
8. The two types of speeches based on preparation are prepared and:
	1. Creed.
	2. Extemporaneous.
	3. Memorized.
	4. Parliamentary procedure.
9. A greenhouse operator using people, resources, and processes to reach a goal is:
	1. Managing.
	2. Owning.
	3. Planning.
	4. Selling.
10. The purpose of a speech that convinces people to believe or to do something is to:
	1. Entertain.
	2. Inform.
	3. Introduce.
	4. Persuade.
11. Content and composition of the speech is determined:
	1. After the speech is given.
	2. Before the speech is given.
	3. During the questioning time.
	4. During the oral speech.
12. The component of a high school agriculture education program that provides a part-time job for students to gain work experience to help in career planning is:
	1. Adult education.
	2. Classroom instruction.
	3. FFA.
	4. Supervised Agricultural Experience.
13. The leadership quality that means reliable support for an individual, group, or cause is:
	1. Enthusiasm.
	2. Loyalty.
	3. Tact.
	4. Unselfishness.
14. Participating in FFA public speaking, extemporaneous public speaking, creed speaking, parliamentary procedure, agricultural sales career development events, and oral reasons for livestock, dairy, and poultry career development events help students develop:
	1. Animal science technical skills.
	2. Communication skills.
	3. Interest in horticulture.
	4. Plant science technical skills.
15. The most effective way for horticulture students to develop leadership qualities is through:
	1. Participation in FFA activities.
	2. Studying horticulture.
	3. Trips to commercial greenhouses.
	4. Watching videos.
16. When planning a speech, the speaker should consider the purpose, the occasion, and the:
	1. Audience.
	2. Cost of clothes.
	3. Fee for speaking.
	4. Temperature.
17. Voice, stage presence, power of expression, response to questions, and general effect are factors used to evaluate the:
	1. Audience.
	2. Judges.
	3. Oral delivery.
	4. Written speech.
18. A speech about floral design given at the annual meeting of the Turfgrass Association is inappropriate because of the:
	1. Audience.
	2. Length of the speech.
	3. Location.
	4. Speaker.
19. Mike gave a potential employer information about his background, skills, job experience and education. What did he give the employer?
	1. Resume.
	2. Cover letter.
	3. Job interview.
	4. Letter.
20. The component of the horticulture instructional program that gives students an opportunity to explore interests and gain work experience is the:
	1. Classroom.
	2. FFA.
	3. State FFA Convention.
	4. Supervised Agriculture Experience.
21. If a member believes that a parliamentary error has been made, the member should:
	1. Call for a division of the assembly.
	2. Move to adjourn the meeting.
	3. Move to suspend the rules.
	4. Rise to a point of order.
22. Voice, rising, secret ballot and roll call are the four common methods of:
	1. Debating motions.
	2. Introducing motions.
	3. Referring motions.
	4. Voting.
23. The group would like to delay a motion to allow members to attend to more urgent buiness. The correct parlimentary procedure ability to use would be to:
	1. Lay on the table.
	2. Suspend the rules.
	3. Point of Order.
	4. Main Motion.
24. Which motion is the highest ranking?
	1. Adjourn.
	2. Main motion.
	3. Previous question.
	4. Refer to committee.
25. Various numbers of taps of the gavel have different meanings, but overall the gavel is the symbol of:
	1. Authority.
	2. FFA.
	3. Voting.
	4. Weakness.
26. John has a specific questions about parliamentary law. What is the best book of authority for him to use?
	1. ***Official FFA Manual***
	2. ***Robert’s Rules of Order***
	3. ***SAE Record Book***
	4. ***U. S. Constitution***
27. To assure that all sides of an issue are treated fairly and that everyone has on opportunity to discuss and vote is known as:
	1. Parliamentary law.
	2. Quorum.
	3. Simple majority.
	4. Secret ballot.
28. During a meeting, one tap of the gavel:
	1. Calls the meeting to order.
	2. Calls members to stand up.
	3. Signifies the meeting is adjourn.
	4. Signifies that the members should be quiet and orderly.
29. If a member wants a small group of members to gather more information about a main motion before a vote is taken, the member, during debate on the motion, should move to:
	1. Amend the motion.
	2. Lay the motion on the table.
	3. Reconsider the motion.
	4. Refer to a committee.
30. What vote is required when a motion will limit the rights of a member?
	1. Simple majority.
	2. Two-thirds majority.
	3. Unanimous favorable.
	4. Voice.
31. Suzy is attending an FFA meeting and hears the gavel tap twice. This signifies:
	1. The meeting is adjourned.
	2. Get ready the meeting was called to order.
	3. Be quiet and orderly.
	4. Be seated.
32. If a member wants to improve a main motion by adding words, substituting words, or striking out words, the member should move to:
	1. Adjourn the meeting.
	2. Amend the main motion.
	3. Refer to a committee.
	4. Take from the table.
33. The type of SAE that involves a series of activities that improve the value or appearance of the place of employment, home or community is:
	1. Entrepreneurship.
	2. Placement.
	3. Improvement.
	4. Exploratory.
34. After a student has evaluated his or her own interests and has narrowed the field of jobs, then the student should:
	1. Apply for a job.
	2. Complete a job application.
	3. Go for a job interview.
	4. Study the requirements of the job.
35. The type of SAE that requires planning, implementing, operating and assuming financial risk is:
	1. Entrepreneurship.
	2. Placement.
	3. Improvement.
	4. Experimental.
36. For a school-to-work employment plan to help a student, the plan must be:
	1. Complex.
	2. Implemented.
	3. Signed by the principal.
	4. Simple.
37. Because the first career choice may not work out, students should:
	1. Get angry.
	2. Plan for alternative careers.
	3. Quit school or college.
	4. Refuse to work.
38. The type of SAE that involves exploring careers through short times spent observing, shadowing or helping is:
	1. Entrepreneurship.
	2. Placement.
	3. Improvement.
	4. Exploratory.
39. An type of SAE that places students in jobs outside the regular school day is:
	1. Entrepreneurship.
	2. Placement.
	3. Improvement.
	4. Exploratory.
40. One reason for early career planning is to:
	1. Be in classes with your friends.
	2. Get early release from school.
	3. Take easy high school courses.
	4. Take the right high school courses.
41. Considering ones interests, abilities and other personal characteristics is the first step in developing a:
	1. Career plan.
	2. Job application.
	3. Job interview.
	4. Resume.
42. If a high school student’s career objective is to be a landscape architect, high school courses shown on his or her career development plan (CDP) should include both college preparatory courses and:
	1. Animal science.
	2. Environmental and natural resources.
	3. Equine science.
	4. Horticulture.
43. The minimum educational plans for a student whose career objective is to be a high school agriculture education teacher should be a:
	1. Community college associate degree.
	2. Four-year college bachelor’s degree.
	3. High school diploma.
	4. University doctorate degree.
44. The type of SAE that involves planning and conducting an agricultural experiment using the scientific method is:
	1. Entrepreneurship.
	2. Placement.
	3. Improvement.
	4. Experimental.
45. If a high school student’s career objective is to be a greenhouse operator, his or her career development plan (CDP) should include courses in:
	1. Agricultural production.
	2. Animal science.
	3. Biotechnology.
	4. Horticulture.
46. Mortgages that are not due this year are entered on a financial statement as:
	1. Current assets.
	2. Current liabilities.
	3. Non-current assets.
	4. Non-current liabilities.
47. Cash and things that are owned by the individual or the business for which a financial statement is prepared are listed as:
	1. Assets.
	2. Equity.
	3. Liabilities.
	4. Working capital.
48. If a bedding plant grower’s inventory shows plants worth $40,000, supplies worth $1,000 and land valued at

$200,000, what amount should be entered on the non-depreciable inventory line of the financial statement?

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| --- | --- |
| **A.** | **400** |
| **B.** | **41000** |
| **C.** | **200000** |
| **D.** | **241000** |

1. If a business has $10,000 cash on hand, $25,000 in a checking account and land valued at $300,000, on which line of a financial statement should the $335,000 total be entered?
	1. Current assets.
	2. Net worth.
	3. Total assets.
	4. Total liabilities.
2. If a plant farm has total assets of $500,000 and total liabilities of $300,000, what number is the correct entry on the net worth line of a financial statement?

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| **A.** | **200000** |
| **B.** | **300000** |
| **C.** | **500000** |
| **D.** | **800000** |

1. On a financial statement, net worth is:
	1. Current assets minus current liabilities.
	2. Current liabilities plus current assets.
	3. Total assets minus total liabilities.
	4. Total assets plus total liabilities.
2. If a nursery owner has a $250,000 mortgage on his land and he owes Farm Credit Service $30,000 for this year’s payment, what amount should be entered on the non-current liability line of the financial statement?

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| **A.** | **30000** |
| **B.** | **220000** |
| **C.** | **250000** |
| **D.** | **280000** |

1. If a cut flower grower has a $500,000 mortgage on her land and buildings, and she owes Farm Credit Service

$60,000 for this year’s mortgage payment, what amount should be entered on the current liability line of the financial statement?

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| --- | --- |
| **A.** | **60000** |
| **B.** | **440000** |
| **C.** | **500000** |
| **D.** | **560000** |

1. The part of a net worth statement that shows all debts is:
	1. Current liabilities.
	2. Debt-to-equity ratio.
	3. Inventory.
	4. Total liabilities.
2. On a financial statement, items that can be quickly converted to cash or that will be sold within 12 months are:
	1. Current assets.
	2. Current liabilities.
	3. Equity.
	4. Net worth.
3. If a florist’s financial statement shows total liabilities of $300,000 and a net worth of $100,000, the debt-to- equity ratio is:
	1. 1 to 1
	2. 2 to 1
	3. 3 to 1
	4. 4 to 1
4. On a net worth statement, net worth is the same as:
	1. Current assets.
	2. Equity.
	3. Inventory.
	4. Total liabilities.
5. In addition to shaping her container-grown nursery stock, Cathy needs to remove dead and diseased limbs. Which procedure should she use?
	1. Chemical pruning.
	2. Disbudding.
	3. Hand pruning.
	4. Liming.
6. Using a socket pot to hold a potted plant is what type of producton :
	1. Pot-in-pot.
	2. Container.
	3. Field grown.
	4. Greenhouse.
7. Producing field-grown nursery plants is being replaced by container-grown plants because container-grown plants:
	1. Have lower start-up costs.
	2. Receive less shock when moved.
	3. Require less water.
	4. Require less protection in winter.
8. Erosion control is most difficult to control in what type of growing environment?
	1. PNP.
	2. Container.
	3. Field grown.
	4. Coldframe.
9. A disadvantage of producing field-grown nursery stock compared to container-grown nursery stock is that field-grown stock:
	1. Has higher start-up cost.
	2. Has more shock when moved.
	3. Requires more water.
	4. Requires more winter protection.
10. What is the primary reason for pruning nursery plants?
	1. Produce desired shape.
	2. Rejuvenate plant.
	3. Remove dead flowers.
	4. Thin branches.
11. When a nursery plant reaches the maximum recommended size for its container, it should be transplanted to a larger container to prevent the plant from:
	1. Becoming pot-bound.
	2. Becoming too compact.
	3. Growing too tall.
	4. Growing too wide.
12. Sammy needs to do something to his nursery plants to cause the growth to be thicker. What should he do?
	1. Lime.
	2. Prune.
	3. Transplant.
	4. Water.
13. What type of nursery structure protects plants from adverse winter conditions when covered in white plastic?
	1. Shade house.
	2. Hotbeds.
	3. Pot-in-pot.
	4. Shed.
14. The traditional nursery method of growing plants in the field is what type of production?
	1. Pot-in-pot.
	2. Container.
	3. Field grown.
	4. Coldframe.
15. Which procedure should Thomas use to remove dead or diseased branches from his nursery plants?
	1. Fertilize.
	2. Landscape.
	3. Prune.
	4. Transplant.
16. Bill needs to shape his azalea plants in the nursery. Which procedure for growing container stock should he use?
	1. Fertilize.
	2. Lime.
	3. Prune.
	4. Transplant.
17. A disadvantage of producing container-grown nursery stock compared to producing field-grown nursery stock is that container grown plants:
	1. Are difficult to move.
	2. Become pot-bound.
	3. Have low start-up costs.
	4. Have uniform media.
18. What type of nursery structure uses manure or hay as a source of heat?
	1. Shade house.
	2. Hotbeds.
	3. Pot-in-pot.
	4. Coldframe.
19. Propagating nursery plants using a scion and rootstock is known as:
	1. Cutting.
	2. Grafting.
	3. Layering.
	4. Budding.
20. When should Fran stop watering container-grown nursery stock?
	1. When she gets tired.
	2. When water stands in pot.
	3. When water runs over top of pot.
	4. When water runs through bottom of pot.
21. Forcing roots to develop while the plant is still connected to the parent plant on nursery stock is known as:
	1. Cutting.
	2. Grafting.
	3. Layering.
	4. Budding.
22. Propagating nursery plants using a piece of the stem or root is known as:
	1. Cutting.
	2. Grafting.
	3. Layering.
	4. Budding.
23. If Susan is planting only one nursery plant per container, the plant should be:
	1. Cut back to the media.
	2. Planted in the center.
	3. Planted near edge.
	4. Root pruned.
24. Chilling seeds to simulate winter conditions before germination is known as:
	1. Scarification.
	2. Stratification.
	3. Budding.
	4. Amending.
25. Field grown, container and Pot-in-pot plants should be watered in the morning for:
	1. Maximum absorption.
	2. Minimum absorption.
	3. More water pressure.
	4. Less water pressure.
26. What should be used to determine if amendments are needed in native soil?
	1. Aeration.
	2. Fertilizing.
	3. Treatment.
	4. Soil test.
27. Nursery plants that are produced by cuttings are propagated:
	1. Sexually.
	2. By seed.
	3. Asexually.
	4. By amending.
28. Soil for container plant production should be:
	1. Porous.
	2. Clayey.
	3. Non-porous.
	4. Sandy.
29. Watering is more important for container grown plants than field grown plants because:
	1. Spacing the pots in the nursery would have to increase.
	2. Plants would have to be hand watered.
	3. Roots can go no deeper or spread any wider than the container.
	4. Plants can only live in a container for one year.
30. A plant that has spikes with florets and is used to make floral arrangements is a/an:
	1. Arrowhead Vine.
	2. Gladiolus.
	3. Parlor Palm.
	4. Zinnia.
31. What is a bedding plant that has large 6" colorful flowers?
	1. Zinnia.
	2. Japanese Pachysandra.
	3. Madagascar Periwinkle.
	4. Kalanchoe.
32. Which foliage plant has yellow and orange in its leaves?
	1. Amaryllis.
	2. Croton.
	3. Peony.
	4. Snapdragon.
33. Which plants are grown for their foliage?
	1. Croton and Parlor Palm.
	2. Gloxinia and Amaryllis.
	3. Snapdragon and Gladiolus.
	4. Zinnia and Peony.
34. Sherilee has planted a tall bedding plant with clusters of colorful flowers at the end of the stem. This is an example of which type of plant?
	1. Snapdragon.
	2. Astilbe.
	3. Evergreen Candytuft.
	4. Dutch Iris.
35. Amy planted a perennial flowering vine in her garden. What did she plant?
	1. Japanese Pachysandra.
	2. Clematis.
	3. Gerber Daisy.
	4. Coneflower.
36. Candytuft is a bedding plant about 6" to 12" inches tall and has:
	1. Dark blue 1" fruit.
	2. Orange" flowers.
	3. Red 2" flowers.
	4. White 1" flowers.
37. DeShawn bought a tropical that has a thick rounded leaf. What plant did he purchase?
	1. Jade Plant.
	2. Aglaonema.
	3. False Aralia.
	4. Red Edge Dracaena.
38. Which plant is used for its variegated green and yellowish-white leaves?
	1. Arrowhead Vine.
	2. Evergreen Candytuft.
	3. Snapdragon.
	4. Zinnia.
39. The leaves on a Plume Asparagus Fern are:
	1. Dark green feather-like.
	2. Shaped like a sword.
	3. Shaped like palm trees.
	4. Variegated green and white.
40. The leaves on a Gladiolus plant are:
	1. Shaped like palm trees.
	2. Shaped like swords.
	3. Variegated green and yellow.
	4. Velvety-textured and quilted.
41. Which plants have serrated or "toothed" leaves and blooms in the fall season?
	1. Christmas cactus.
	2. Peperomia.
	3. Thanksgiving cactus.
	4. Wax plant.
42. Which plant has florets on a stalk and is used in floral designs?
	1. Cape Jasmine.
	2. Hetzi Holly.
	3. Japanese Flowering Cherry.
	4. Snapdragon.
43. Quan bought a plant that has a glossy green scalloped leaf that has a long lasting flower. What tropical did he buy?
	1. Christmas cactus.
	2. Wax Plant.
	3. Emerald Ripple Peperomia.
	4. Kalanchoe.
44. What is a perennial that produces a long lasting colorful flower often used by florists?
	1. Christmas cactus.
	2. Wax Plant.
	3. Gerber Daisy.
	4. Nerve Plant.
45. Which is a flowering plant that has flowers from 3"to 6"in diameter?
	1. American Arborvitae.
	2. Evergreen Candytuft.
	3. Peony.
	4. Sycamore.
46. Which tropical plant has a flower similar to a lily?
	1. Amaryllis.
	2. Croton.
	3. Snapdragon.
	4. Zinnia.
47. Which deciduous vine has compound leaves and flowers that vary in color and is used on mailbox posts or lamp posts?
	1. American Arborvitae.
	2. Clematis.
	3. Peony.
	4. Saucer Magnolia.
48. The flower that has a large lily-type flower on a 1' to 2' stem is:
	1. Amaryllis.
	2. Evergreen Candytuft.
	3. Gladiolus.
	4. Snapdragon.
49. Trevor saw a tropical at the mall that has thin red bands along the margin. What plant did he see?
	1. Jade Plant.
	2. Aglaonema.
	3. False Aralia.
	4. Red Edge Dracaena.
50. A tropical plant with palm-like leaves is:
	1. Croton.
	2. Live Oak.
	3. Parlor Palm.
	4. Savannah Holly.
51. Which plant has feather-like foliage?
	1. Fortune Tea Olive.
	2. Plume Asparagus Fern.
	3. Southern Red Oak.
	4. Sycamore.
52. Which flowers have long stalks or spikes with florets?
	1. Amaryllis and Zinnia.
	2. Ginkgo and Croton.
	3. Peony and Fuchsia.
	4. Snapdragon and Gladiolus.
53. The disappearing of bedding plants is caused by:
	1. Aphids and mealy bugs.
	2. Fungus gnats and thrips.
	3. Snails and slugs.
	4. Whiteflies and scale insects.
54. When seedlings in a greenhouse have plant parts missing or holes in the leaves, there is a problem with:
	1. Diseases.
	2. Germination.
	3. Pests.
	4. Spindly growth.
55. When the same flat or tray has both short and tall seedlings, the problem is:
	1. Insect danger.
	2. Spindly growth.
	3. Rotting lower leaves.
	4. Uneven growth.
56. What can be done to prevent germination problems?
	1. Grade plants by size and quality.
	2. Improve insect control.
	3. Plant high quality seeds at correct depth.
	4. Use B-Nine SP growth retardant.
57. When bedding plants have long, thin stems, the problem is:
	1. Disease.
	2. Germination.
	3. Spindly growth.
	4. Uneven growth.
58. When seedlings are transplanted in new containers from flats, they should be planted:
	1. Much deeper.
	2. Not as deep.
	3. Same depth.
	4. Slightly deeper.
59. Before being transplanted, seedlings should:
	1. Be disbudded.
	2. Be 6" tall.
	3. Have flowers.
	4. Have true leaves.
60. Carly has a pest problem in her garden. What should she do first to correct her problem?
	1. Spray an insecticide.
	2. Spray a herbicide.
	3. Identify the pest.
	4. Pull up her plants.
61. Damping-off and Botrytis problems can be reduced by:
	1. Improving air circulation around seedlings.
	2. Reducing light intensity in greenhouse.
	3. Taking soil samples and using nitrogen.
	4. Using insecticides and baits.
62. plant production problems fall into which three groups?
	1. Chemicals, fertilizers, and pH.
	2. Cultural disorders, diseases, and pests.
	3. Media, containers, and labels.
	4. Snails, slugs, and mice.
63. When a large percentage of seeds do not make new plants, the problem is:
	1. Germination.
	2. Insects.
	3. Rotting lower leaves.
	4. Spindly growth.
64. When bedding plants have lower leaves that are brown, dry, and rotting, the problem is:
	1. Diseases.
	2. Germination.
	3. Insects.
	4. Spindly growth.
65. Tall and spindly bedding plants can be prevented by:
	1. Increasing light intensity.
	2. Testing transplant media.
	3. Using high quality seeds.
	4. Using proper insecticides.
66. Compared to an azalea pot of the same diameter, the height of a standard pot is:
	1. One half.
	2. Same.
	3. Shorter.
	4. Taller.
67. Heat from the sun that greenhouses collect and store inside is:
	1. Fossil energy.
	2. Kinetic energy.
	3. Nuclear energy.
	4. Radiant energy.
68. Anna found a green soft-bodied insect on her impatiens. What insect did she find?
	1. Spider mite.
	2. Mealybug.
	3. Aphid.
	4. Fungus gnat.
69. As preventive maintenance, Matthew is checking his greenhouse for possible structural problems. What will he need to check and repair?
	1. Exhaust fan belt.
	2. Photocell.
	3. Plastic greenhouse cover.
	4. Trash can lid.
70. Bedding plant seedlings should be held by the leaves when being transplanted to:
	1. Avoid injury to stems.
	2. Disbud flowering plants.
	3. Increase stem rot.
	4. Pull off dead leaves.
71. What causes the lower leaves on bedding plants to turn brown, rot, and dry?
	1. Aphids.
	2. Botrytis.
	3. Tagetes.
	4. Thrips.
72. What is the main function of a greenhouse?
	1. To beautify where it is located.
	2. To produce corn, soybeans and wheat.
	3. To provide a protective environment to grow plants.
	4. To supply carbon dioxide and nitrogen for plant growth.
73. How many 1020 flats can fit on a 10' X 6' table if the flat is 10"W X 20"L?

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| **A.** | **22** |
| **B.** | **32** |
| **C.** | **42** |
| **D.** | **52** |

1. Typically, Gerrard plants his cucumber seeds straight into the soil. This is an example of:
	1. Indirect sowing.
	2. Direct sowing.
	3. Transplanting.
	4. Deadheading.
2. Which insect's larva burrows into the lower epidermis of the leaf leaving a pale green to silvery trail?
	1. Spider mite.
	2. Mealybug.
	3. Aphid.
	4. Leaf miner.
3. What causes small seedlings to rot at ground level and fall over?
	1. Aphids.
	2. Damping-off.
	3. Too much light.
	4. Under watering.
4. Adam wants to build a greenhouse in his back yard that has curved half-moon roof bars and is covered in plastic. What type of greenhouse will he build?
	1. Lean to.
	2. Even span.
	3. Uneven span.
	4. Quonset.
5. Light in a greenhouse is controlled by using:
	1. Black cloth and bulbs.
	2. Foggers and humidifiers.
	3. Heaters and fans.
	4. Ventilators and cooling pads.
6. The school has a greenhouse that is built against the agriculture building that slopes in only one direction. This is an example of what type of greenhouse?
	1. Lean to.
	2. Even span.
	3. Uneven span.
	4. Quonset.
7. What can be done to prevent uneven growth in bedding plants?
	1. Control insects.
	2. Place flats level.
	3. Provide less light.
	4. Provide more light.
8. Heaters, fans, cooling pads, and ventilators are used in a greenhouse to control:
	1. Light.
	2. Moisture.
	3. Sanitation.
	4. Temperature.
9. The list of things to inspect for needed maintenance of equipment and controls includes:
	1. Cover, foundation, and frame.
	2. Heaters, thermostats, and timers.
	3. Plastic, fiberglass, or glass covering.
	4. Water, electricity, and fuel.
10. Which pest has a red body with eight legs?
	1. Spider mite.
	2. Mealybug.
	3. Aphid.
	4. Fungus gnat.
11. Damping-off in bedding plant production can be controlled by using:
	1. B-Nine SP.
	2. Fungicides.
	3. Insecticides.
	4. Snail baits.
12. Holes in leaves or parts of leaves missing from bedding plants are caused by:
	1. Caterpillars.
	2. Damping-off.
	3. Over watering.
	4. Under watering.
13. An advantage of peat pots and Jiffy 7 pellets is that they:
	1. Are available in many sizes and shapes.
	2. Are sturdy and easy to move.
	3. Can be planted directly in the soil.
	4. Have a long display shelf life.
14. Which environmental control should Joe use to cause lights to automatically turn on and off at certain times?
	1. Carbon dioxide meter.
	2. Sterilizer.
	3. Thermostat.
	4. Timer.
15. Corky noticed expanded volcanic rock in his potting soil. What material did he see?
	1. Bark.
	2. Peat moss.
	3. Vermiculite.
	4. Perlite.
16. What causes uneven growth problems in bedding plant production?
	1. Low light intensity.
	2. Low quality seeds.
	3. Too much nitrogen.
	4. Uneven moisture levels.
17. Tall and spindly growth in bedding plants is caused by:
	1. Insects.
	2. Lack of nutrients.
	3. Too much shade.
	4. Under watering.
18. The "greenhouse effect" is the way a greenhouse:
	1. Collects and stores heat from gas heaters.
	2. Collects and stores heat from the sun.
	3. Protects plants from frost and wind.
	4. Protects plants from insects and diseases.
19. Why did Carolos reduce the temperature in the greenhouse before moving his plants outside?
	1. To harden off.
	2. To transplant.
	3. To deadhead.
	4. To germinate.
20. Marie removes the spent or dead flower from her zinnia. What is she doing?
	1. Sowing.
	2. Deadheading.
	3. Transplanting.
	4. Planting.
21. Jason adjust the thermostat in his greenhouse. Which environmental factor is he trying to change?
	1. Carbon dioxide.
	2. Light.
	3. Temperature.
	4. Water.
22. To prevent breaking roots and stems of seedlings when they are transplanted, a plant label should be used to:
	1. Increase water absorption.
	2. Loosen media.
	3. Reduce fertility.
	4. Reduce water absorption.
23. Taylor wants to install his greenhouse environmental control devices to get the most accurate readings. At what height should the thermostat be installed?
	1. Ground level.
	2. One foot above ground level.
	3. Plant level.
	4. Six feet above ground level.
24. What can be used to prevent holes in leaves of bedding plants?
	1. Growth retardants.
	2. Fungicides.
	3. Insecticides.
	4. B Nine.
25. What is the genus name for all boxwoods?
	1. Buxus.
	2. Ilex.
	3. Acer.
	4. Quercus.
26. A medium evergreen shrub with dark-green 3" long and 1 1/2" wide leaves, and white 3" very fragrant flowers is:
	1. Gardenia.
	2. Japanese Boxwood.
	3. Norway Maple.
	4. Southern Red Oak.
27. Shanice saw a shrub with small, glossy leaves. The leaves also have an entire margin. Which shrub did she see?
	1. Japanese Boxwood.
	2. Helleri holly.
	3. Gold mop.
	4. Japanese Andromeda.
28. Which deciduous tree has bright, yellow 3" fan- shaped leaves on 3" petioles and also has foul- smelling berries with seeds?
	1. Ginkgo.
	2. Live Oak.
	3. Sasanqua Camellia.
	4. Sycamore.
29. Sandy planted a deep green leaf shade tree that has a toothed or serrated margin in her yard. What did she plant?
	1. Ginkgo.
	2. Chinese Dogwood.
	3. Southern Red Oak.
	4. Zelkova.
30. What is the genus name for all dogwoods?
	1. Quercus.
	2. Acer.
	3. Cornus.
	4. Ilex.
31. Rashan planted a shrub in his yard that has scale-like or awl-like needles. What did he plant?
	1. Chinese Fringe.
	2. Gold mop.
	3. Nellie R. Stevens.
	4. Helleri.
32. Which deciduous tree produces white bracts after the leaves appear?
	1. Ginkgo.
	2. Chinese Dogwood.
	3. Southern Red Oak.
	4. Zelkova.
33. Which large evergreen shrub has white, pink, or red 1 1/2"-2" flowers in October and November?
	1. Cape Jasmine.
	2. Chinese Dogwood.
	3. Japanese Yew.
	4. Sasanqua Camellia.
34. What is the genus name for all hollies?
	1. Quercus.
	2. Acer.
	3. Cornus.
	4. Ilex.
35. Which medium-evergreen shrub has yellowish- green new leaves, and 1/2" to 1" long and 1/4" to 1/2" wide medium-green mature leaves?
	1. Grape Ivy.
	2. Japanese Boxwood.
	3. Thorny Elaeagnus.
	4. Warneckii Dracena.
36. Joan noticed a tree with a fan shaped leaf planted in front of the bank. What tree did she observe?
	1. Ginkgo.
	2. Chinese Dogwood.
	3. Southern Red Oak.
	4. Zelkova.
37. What is the genus name for all maples?
	1. Quercus.
	2. Acer.
	3. Cornus.
	4. Ilex.
38. Which shrub has dark green 1" needlelike foliage?
	1. Compacta Holly.
	2. Indian hawthorn.
	3. Japanese Yew.
	4. French Hydrangea.
39. A large deciduous tree that has greenish-yellow flowers in early spring before it has leaves and has 2" to 3" winged samara fruit is:
	1. Japanese Yew.
	2. Norway Maple.
	3. Norway Spruce.
	4. Savannah Holly.
40. In the mountains Naomi saw an evergreen tree with flat needles 1/2 inch long with 2 white bands on the underside of the needle. What tree did she see?
	1. Canadian Hemlock.
	2. Chinese Dogwood.
	3. Ginkgo.
	4. Zelkova.
41. Which shrub has a red to pink feathery flower 1" in length?
	1. Chinese Fringe.
	2. Nellie R. Stevens.
	3. Gold mop.
	4. Japanese Andromeda.
42. Which deciduous shrub produces large blue, pink or white "snowball" flowers?
	1. Compacta Holly.
	2. Indian hawthorn.
	3. Japanese Yew.
	4. French Hydrangea.
43. Which oak tree has dark-green large leaves with a round base and 3 to 5 lobes with bristle tips?
	1. Live.
	2. Pin.
	3. Southern Red.
	4. Water.
44. Which large deciduous tree has 6" long and 4" wide medium-green leaves with 3 to 5 pointed lobes and 1"–1 1/2" fuzzy round fruit?
	1. Clematis.
	2. Snapdragon.
	3. London Plane Tree.
	4. Wintergreen Barberry.
45. What is the genus name for all oaks?
	1. Quercus.
	2. Acer.
	3. Cornus.
	4. Ilex.
46. What holly has 1-3 terminal spines and reaches heights of 15'-25'?
	1. Compacta.
	2. Nellie R. Stevens.
	3. Carissa.
	4. Helleri.
47. The "balance" landscape design principle is demonstrated by:
	1. Installing equal plants on each side of a door.
	2. Installing foundation plantings and privacy fences.
	3. Installing plants to block a view.
	4. Raising decks and porches to door level.
48. Jodi examines a preliminary design and a functional design. She observes that the amount of detail in the functional diagram is:
	1. Doubled.
	2. Less.
	3. More.
	4. Same.
49. Which demonstrates the "proportion" landscape design principle?
	1. Install foundation plantings.
	2. Install privacy fence.
	3. Maintain size relationship between plants.
	4. Repeat colors, construction materials, or plants.
50. The pruning tool that Kathy should use to remove a broken limb that is about 12' up the tree is:
	1. Axe.
	2. Hand shears.
	3. Lopping shears.
	4. Pole pruner.
51. What is a good choice for pencil hardness when drawing landscape designs?
	1. HB-2H.
	2. 2B-B.
	3. 2B-HB.
	4. HB-B.
52. Which is the first type of landscape plan that uses free form shapes to show plants and buildings to help the designer with the layout?
	1. Construction plan.
	2. Final plan.
	3. Functional diagram.
	4. Preliminary design.
53. The general rule for root pruning is 10" of circle diameter for each 1" of plant stem diameter. What diameter circle should be made for a plant that has a 3"diameter stem?

A. 3".

B. 5".

C. 10".

D. 30".

1. A balled and burlapped plant should be picked up and carried by the:
	1. Buds.
	2. Dead flowers.
	3. Limbs.
	4. Root ball.
2. The last step in the landscape project development is:
	1. Bill customer for work done.
	2. Determine the need or objective.
	3. Develop a maintenance schedule.
	4. Select maintenance contractor.
3. To prevent moisture loss and control weeds in a landscape flower bed what should a landscaper use?
	1. Mulch.
	2. Sod.
	3. Fertilizer.
	4. Grass seed.
4. Which is an application of the landscape design principle of unity?
	1. Install foundation plantings and privacy hedge.
	2. Install same amount of plants on each side of door.
	3. Maintain size relationship between plants and house.
	4. Raise decks, patios, and porches to door level.
5. The landscape designer who uses plants with only a few different colors or shapes is demonstrating the landscape design principle of:
	1. Balance.
	2. Focalization.
	3. Proportion.
	4. Simplicity.
6. Because roses produce flowers on wood produced the same growing season, the plants should be pruned in the:
	1. Early spring.
	2. Early summer.
	3. Late spring.
	4. Late summer.
7. The first step in the landscape project maintenance process is:
	1. Bill customer for work done.
	2. Determine the need or objective.
	3. Purchase lawnmower and tiller.
	4. Subcontract pest control.
8. What should be the shape of the bottom of a hole used to plant a bare-root tree?
	1. Dome.
	2. Flat.
	3. Pointed.
	4. Square.
9. Container-grown plants need to have the roots untangled or cut because they are:
	1. Decayed.
	2. Diseased.
	3. Pot-bound.
	4. Tap roots.
10. The "rhythm and line" landscape design principle is illustrated by:
	1. Foundation plantings.
	2. Repeating colors.
	3. Repeating plant species.
	4. Symmetrical balance.
11. Why will Dustin leave fertilization off his maintenance schedule for his newly landscaped home?
	1. Fertilizer was applied at planting.
	2. He plans to fertilize each week.
	3. It is the wrong season to fertilize.
	4. New plants cannot use nutrients.
12. When Eric develops the watering part of his maintenance schedule for his new landscape, he should water often enough to:
	1. Have water run off.
	2. Keep roots dry.
	3. Keep water standing.
	4. Prevent wilting.
13. Kimberly is interested in designing, installing and maintaining the outdoor environment around homes. What professional area will provide careers in her area of interest?
	1. Accountant.
	2. Florist.
	3. Landscaping.
	4. Soil science.
14. Becky needs to cut some rose stems from her bed of roses. What tool should she use?
	1. Axe.
	2. Chain saw.
	3. Pole pruner.
	4. Pruning shears.
15. Which type landscape plan will likely be changed several times to include clients wishes?
	1. Bubble diagram.
	2. Construction plan.
	3. Final plan.
	4. Preliminary design.
16. How does keeping pruning tools sharp and clean and keeping handles tight affect safe use?
	1. Decreases safety.
	2. Has little effect.
	3. Has no effect.
	4. Increases safety.
17. Which pruning tool should Sandy use to remove 1" diameter limbs from a tree?
	1. Axe.
	2. Hand shears.
	3. Hedge shears.
	4. Lopping shears.
18. Why should Joshua include pruning as an early part of his maintenance schedule for his new landscape?
	1. Cut back roots and remove flowers.
	2. Remove the central leader and new buds.
	3. Shape plant and remove damaged branches.
	4. Thin branches and remove ripe fruit.
19. In the sequence of landscape plan development, the one between the "bubble" diagram and the plan used by the landscape contractor is the:
	1. Construction plan.
	2. Final plan.
	3. Functional diagram.
	4. Preliminary design.
20. Lee is making a hedge row of hollies. He uses the heading back pruning method to:
	1. Cut off branches at same height.
	2. Cut roots prior to transplanting.
	3. Open up a tree or shrub.
	4. Remove old branches to rejuvenate.
21. Jones Landscape Company needs to install materials at a job site. Which drawing will employees likely use on the job?
	1. Bubble diagram.
	2. Final plan.
	3. Functional plan.
	4. Preliminary design.
22. Thomas is a landscape nursery worker. The type of work he does is:
	1. Design landscape plans.
	2. Install the plants.
	3. Keep financial records.
	4. Plan and design the outdoor environment.
23. Which pruning tool should Sarah use to remove 1/4" diameter growth from her azaleas?
	1. Axe.
	2. Chainsaw.
	3. Hand shears .
	4. Pole pruner.
24. Because azaleas produce flowers on wood grown the previous growing season, the shrubs should be pruned in the late:
	1. Fall.
	2. Spring.
	3. Summer.
	4. Winter.
25. The "unity" landscape design principle is demonstrated by:
	1. Foundation plantings.
	2. Maintaining size relationships.
	3. Privacy fences.
	4. Repeating plant species.
26. William examines a landscape functional diagram and a final landscape plan. He notices that the amount of detail in the final landscape plan is:
	1. Less.
	2. More.
	3. One-half.
	4. Same.
27. The type pruning a landscape maintenance worker uses to cut old branches back to the ground is:
	1. Heading back.
	2. Renewal.
	3. Root.
	4. Thinning.
28. Which type of landscape balance is least formal?
	1. Asymmetric.
	2. Equal.
	3. Even.
	4. Symmetric.
29. Limbs and trees larger than 3" diameters should be cut with:
	1. Chainsaw.
	2. Hedge shears.
	3. Lopping shears.
	4. Power pole pruner.
30. The thinning type of pruning is used to:
	1. Cut off branches at the same height.
	2. Cut roots prior to moving plant.
	3. Open up a plant and keep the natural shape.
	4. Rejuvenate by removing unproductive branches.
31. What is the best way to keep a landscape healthy and alive?
	1. Control insects and diseases.
	2. Follow soil test results.
	3. Have maintenance program.
	4. Winterize plants.
32. Latoya is a landscape architect. What does she do at work?
	1. Cares for plants after they are installed.
	2. Constructs pools, fences and driveways.
	3. Installs landscape plants.
	4. Plans and designs the outdoor environments.
33. Soil should be mounded to form a circle around newly planted shrubs and trees to:
	1. Catch and hold water.
	2. Mulch and prevent weeds.
	3. Provide support for plants.
	4. Spread roots of plants.
34. Which is an application of the landscape design principle of proportion?
	1. Install foundation plantings and privacy fence.
	2. Maintain size relationship between plants and building.
	3. Raise porches, patios, and decks to level of doors.
	4. Repeat colors, construction materials, or plants.
35. Suzy needs to help the designer get an idea of the general layout of the property. Which plan does she need?
	1. Construction diagram.
	2. Contractor plan.
	3. Final plan.
	4. Functional diagram.
36. Aaron is working in landscape maintenance. What does he do?
	1. Cares for the landscape.
	2. Designs, installs and contracts the landscape.
	3. Designs landscape plans.
	4. Installs landscape plants.
37. Installing a corner planting to draw the eyes of the viewer to that place demonstrates this design principle:
	1. Balance.
	2. Focalization of interest.
	3. Rhythm and line.
	4. Unity.
38. Sara wants to own and operate a landscape business that handles everything from the first contact with the client through design and construction as well as long-term care and maintenance. Which type of business will she have?
	1. Design-build firm.
	2. Landscape installer.
	3. Landscape maintenance.
	4. Subcontractor firm.
39. Which is an application of the landscape design principle of balance?
	1. Install plants to block a view or provide privacy.
	2. Install same amount of plants on each side of door.
	3. Raise porches, decks, and patios to door level.
	4. Repeat prominent colors and construction materials.
40. Newly planted trees should be staked to:
	1. Hold plant straight.
	2. Hold water.
	3. Prevent soil erosion.
	4. Provide mulch.
41. Joel operates a design-build landscape business, but he wants to get someone else to install the pools, stonework and electrical work. Who should he get to do this work?
	1. Floral designer.
	2. Landscape designer.
	3. Landscape maintenance crew.
	4. Subcontractor.
42. Which cool-season grass grows from rhizomes and has fine textured medium to dark green leaves?
	1. Bermuda grass.
	2. Centipede grass.
	3. Kentucky Bluegrass.
	4. St. Augustine grass.
43. Which warm-season grass grows from stolons and has medium textured light green leaves?
	1. Centipede grass.
	2. Kentucky Bluegrass.
	3. Perennial Ryegrass.
	4. Zoysia grass.
44. Malik wants to plant a running type grass in a shady area in his lawn. What should he plant?
	1. Tall Fescue.
	2. Bentgrass.
	3. Creeping Red Fescue.
	4. Bahia.
45. A cool-season grass that has coarse textured medium green leaves and has bunch-type growth is:
	1. Bermuda grass.
	2. Centipede grass.
	3. St. Augustine grass.
	4. Tall Fescue.
46. Two warm-season grasses that do NOT grow well in "high-traffic" areas are:
	1. Bermuda and Tall Fescue.
	2. Centipede and St. Augustine.
	3. Kentucky Bluegrass and Tall Fescue.
	4. Perennial and Annual Ryegrasses.
47. Which grass is used on golf greens and requires fans to keep the greens cool?
	1. Tall Fescue.
	2. Bentgrass.
	3. St. Augustine.
	4. Bahia.
48. A warm-season grass that grows from both stolons and rhizomes and has fine textured leaves that vary in color from light green to dark green is:
	1. Annual Ryegrass.
	2. Bermuda grass.
	3. Kentucky Bluegrass.
	4. Tall Fescue.
49. What warm season grass, produced by stolons and rhizomes, grows best in the eastern and coastal piedmont areas?
	1. Creeping Red Fescue.
	2. Tall Fescue.
	3. Zoysia.
	4. Kentucky Bluegrass.
50. Which grass should a homeowner in eastern North Carolina plant if the grass needs to tolerate high use or wear?
	1. Bermuda grass.
	2. Kentucky Bluegrass.
	3. Perennial Ryegrass.
	4. Tall Fescue.
51. A warm-season grass that has coarse textured medium-to-dark green leaves and grows from stolons is:
	1. Annual Ryegrass.
	2. Fine Fescue.
	3. Kentucky Bluegrass.
	4. St. Augustinegrass.
52. Which grass should a homeowner in western North Carolina plant if the grass needs to tolerate high use or wear?
	1. Centipede grass.
	2. Kentucky Bluegrass.
	3. St. Augustine grass.
	4. Zoysia grass.
53. The main difference between sodding and plugging is that sodding uses strips of sod to cover the whole lawn, but plugging starts the lawn by using:
	1. Plant runners or cuttings.
	2. Seeds.
	3. Small pieces of sod.
	4. Stolons and sprigs.
54. The most commonly used method to start a lawn is:
	1. Plugging.
	2. Seeding.
	3. Sodding.
	4. Sprigging.
55. Suzy has weeds that are hard to control in her lawn. These are examples of:
	1. Debris.
	2. Inert material.
	3. Viable seeds.
	4. Noxious weeds.
56. Applying half of the material in one direction and the other half at a 90 degree angle from the first pass is used when:
	1. Sodding .
	2. Sprigging.
	3. Sowing.
	4. Plugging.
57. If no more than one half the total leaf surface should be removed and the recommended mowing height is 1", grass should be mowed before its height reaches:

A. 1".

B. 2".

C. 3".

D. 4".

1. The proper time of the year to plant warm-season lawn grasses is:
	1. Fall.
	2. Spring.
	3. Summer.
	4. Winter.
2. Butting two strips of grass together in a brick pattern is used when:
	1. Sodding .
	2. Sprigging.
	3. Sowing.
	4. Plugging.
3. If no more than one half the total leaf surface should be removed, and the recommended mowing height is 2 1/2", what is the maximum height the grass should be before it is mowed?

A. 2 1/2".

B. 4".

C. 5".

D. 8".

1. The ability of a seed to germinate is known as:
	1. Inert.
	2. Viable.
	3. Grading.
	4. Debris.
2. The most expensive method of establishing a lawn is:
	1. Plugging.
	2. Seeding.
	3. Sodding.
	4. Sprigging.
3. The main expense for using plugging to establish a lawn is:
	1. Fertilizer.
	2. Labor.
	3. Pesticides.
	4. Seeds.
4. Conditioning the soil includes:
	1. Adding fertilizer and lime.
	2. Grading the slope.
	3. Selecting quality grass seeds.
	4. Sowing grass seeds.
5. Line flowers used in floral designs have:
	1. Florets blooming on tall spikes.
	2. Flowers on end of stems.
	3. Small sprays of flowers.
	4. Unique colors or shapes.
6. Form flowers are used in floral designs to:
	1. Add mass.
	2. Cover frame.
	3. Create focal point.
	4. Establish outline.
7. Foliages such as sprengeri ferns are used in floral designs to:
	1. Add mass.
	2. Create outline.
	3. Establish width.
	4. Fill empty spaces.
8. Snapdragons and Foxglove are used in arrangements as:
	1. Line flowers.
	2. Mass flowers.
	3. Form flowers.
	4. Filler flowers.
9. Filler flowers are used in floral designs to:
	1. Add mass and draw attention.
	2. Draw attention to focal point.
	3. Establish height, width, and outline.
	4. Fill empty spaces and hide ties.
10. Line flowers are used in flower arrangements to:
	1. Add mass and cover foam.
	2. Create size and shape of outline.
	3. Draw attention to focal point.
	4. Fill empty spaces and hide ties.
11. Lemon leaf and Gerber Daisies are used in arrangements as:
	1. Line flowers.
	2. Mass flowers.
	3. Form flowers.
	4. Filler flowers.
12. Mass flowers are used in floral designs to add mass and to:
	1. Create the accent or focal point.
	2. Draw attention to the focal point.
	3. Fill empty spaces and hide frame.
	4. Outline shape and size.
13. Form flowers used in floral designs have:
	1. Florets on tall spikes.
	2. Flowers on end of stems.
	3. Small sprays of flowers.
	4. Unique shapes or colors.
14. Filler materials used in floral design may be:
	1. Baby’s Breath.
	2. Daisies.
	3. Gladiolus.
	4. Open roses.
15. Line flowers are used in floral designs to:
	1. Add mass and weight.
	2. Establish height and width.
	3. Draw attention to accent area.
	4. Fill empty spaces.
16. The type floral design flowers that have tall spikes with florets along the stem such as gladiolus are:
	1. Filler.
	2. Form.
	3. Line.
	4. Mass.
17. When Robert makes a floral design, which flowers does he use to make the outline of the arrangement?
	1. Bird of paradise.
	2. Chrysanthemums.
	3. Gladiolus.
	4. Orchids.
18. Stargazer and Calla lillies are used in arrangements as:
	1. Line flowers.
	2. Mass flowers.
	3. Form flowers.
	4. Filler flowers.
19. Filler flowers used in floral designs have:
	1. Flowers on end of stems.
	2. Small sprays of flowers.
	3. Tall spikes with florets.
	4. Unique colors or shapes.
20. Which flowers does a floral designer use to establish the width and height of an arrangement?
	1. Bird of paradise.
	2. Carnations.
	3. Chrysanthemums.
	4. Snapdragons.
21. Mass flowers used in floral designs have:
	1. Flowers on end of stems.
	2. Small sprays of flowers.
	3. Tall spikes with florets.
	4. Unique shapes or colors.
22. When Gene makes a floral design, the flowers he uses to add mass are:
	1. Baby’s breath.
	2. Carnations.
	3. Gladiolus.
	4. Orchids.
23. The floral design shaped like an L is:
	1. Diagonal.
	2. Horizontal.
	3. Right angle.
	4. Triangular.
24. A Hogarth curve floral design is shaped like a/an:
	1. Fan.
	2. Inverted T.
	3. Oval.
	4. S.
25. What tacky material is used to wrap wire?
	1. Floral foam.
	2. Floral tape.
	3. Floral picks.
	4. Floral wire.
26. A fan floral design is shaped like a:
	1. Circle.
	2. Quarter moon.
	3. Semi-circle.
	4. Triangle.
27. When flowers look too big for the container, the design principle the floral designer failed to follow is:
	1. Balance.
	2. Focal point.
	3. Repetition.
	4. Rhythm.
28. If Jon uses a 10" high container, the height of his floral design should be: A. 6".

B. 10".

C. 18".

D. 30".

1. #22 gauge wire is used for wiring:
	1. Boutonnieres.
	2. Corsages.
	3. Bows.
	4. Heavy flower.
2. A round floral arrangement is shaped like a:
	1. Circle.
	2. Quarter moon.
	3. Semi-circle.
	4. Triangle.
3. Wire with a higher gauge number is:
	1. Thinner.
	2. Thicker.
	3. Shorter.
	4. Longer.
4. Ribbon with a higher number is:
	1. Wider.
	2. Thinner.
	3. Short.
	4. Longer.
5. When a floral design looks too small for the area where it is used, the design principle the floral designer failed to follow is:
	1. Accent.
	2. Rhythm.
	3. Scale.
	4. Unity.
6. When is baby’s breath added to a floral design?
	1. First.
	2. Second.
	3. Third.
	4. Last.
7. Which floral design may be either equilateral or asymmetrical?
	1. Crescent.
	2. Oval.
	3. Round.
	4. Triangular.
8. A crescent floral arrangement is shaped like a:
	1. Circle.
	2. Fan.
	3. Quarter moon.
	4. Triangle.
9. The first step in making a floral arrangement is to:
	1. Attach foam to container.
	2. Cut flower stems.
	3. Establish outline.
	4. Select design shape.
10. If Matthew uses a 10" wide container, how wide should his flower arrangement be?

A. 4".

B. 10".

C. 15".

D. 25".