

- 10) Azaleas are vegetatively propagated from stem or tip cuttings harvested from actively growing plants. While rooting is relatively easy, growing a “florist” azalea takes as long as ____ to ____.
- a) 12, 24 months
 b) 2, 3 months
 c) **2, 3 years**
 d) 1, 2 years
- 11) The goal of propagation is to reproduce a selected plant type, such as a plant species, subspecies, variety, or cultivar. A plant species is defined as having naturally occurring, generic set of characteristics and is united with other closely related species by color, flowering time, and so on.
- a) True
 b) **False**
- 12) Exacum affine is an example of a species that is commercially cultivated)
- a) **True**
 b) False
- 13) Geophytes include any species that form modified plant _____ for _____ storage including bulbs, corms, tubers, tuberous roots, rhizomes, and pseudobulbs.
- a) fungus, oxygen
 b) **organs, carbohydrate**
 c) organs, nitrogen
 d) fungus, nitrogen
- 14) _____ induces adventitious roots to form on stems while they are still attached to the parent plant.
- a) Division
 b) Budding
 c) **Layering**
 d) Grafting
- 15) _____ is used in research to study physiological processes or plant diseases.
- a) **Grafting**
 b) Division
 c) Layering
 d) Budding
- 16) Various lamp types are available for floriculture use which can be divided into three basic types, incandescent, _____ and _____.

- a) HID
- b) Fluorescent
- c) Neither a or b
- d) **Both a and b**

17) Two common ways to reduce the light intensity in a greenhouse are with shade cloths and shading compounds. Shade cloth is available in a variety of types which reduce light by ___ to ___%.

- a) 5, 15
- b) 13, 24
- c) 12, 18
- d) **25, 98**

18) Yellow margins and necrotic edges, especially on lower leaves; leaves may curl up or down; root tips may be necrotic are all symptoms of what type of toxicity?

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Calcium
- c) **Ammonium**
- d) Sulfur

19) _____ regulation is defined as any chemical or process used to produce a specific type of growth response, such as inhibition of internode elongation or root development.

- a) **Plant growth**
- b) Abscisic acid
- c) Tissue Culture
- d) Root development

20) Chemical growth retardants are registered for use on vegetable or other edible bedding plants such as tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), peppers (*Capsicum annum*), and herbs.

- a) True
- b) **False**

21) Tropical flowers like birds –of- paradise, anthurium, ginger and orchids should be kept in a separate cooler set with _____ temperatures (_____ ° to _____ °).

a) Cooler, 39°, 44°

b) Warmer, 61°, 66°

c) Warmer, 45°, 50°

d) Cooler, 57°, 60°

For the next 4 questions match the Common name with the scientific name of the Indoor flowering Plants.

a) Clivia miniata

b) Primula malacoides

c) Rhododendron

d) Pelargonium hortorum

22) Primrose ___ b ___

23) Azalea ___ c ___

24) Kafir Lily ___ a ___

25) Geranium ___ d ___

26) Corsages are most commonly worn on the _____.

a) **left shoulder**

b) right shoulder

c) left wrist

d) right wrist

27) Which one of the four plants listed below originated in the Mediterranean region?

a) **Mystus Communis**

b) Monstera deliciosa

c) Maranta leuconeura

d) Magnolia grandiflora

28) Name the plant that fits the following description. Long, round, hollow, leafless stems up to 4 feet long and ¼ to ½ inch wide with furrowed ridges running the length of stem segments. Silica in ridges gives surface rough quality.

32) The Italian artist Michelangelo greatly influenced the artistic transition from the classical _____ style to the lavish mood of the _____ period) This style of design became most highly developed by the painters of Holland and Belgium, who used floral arrangements placed to complement the settings for their paintings.

- a) Byzantine, Roman
- b) Egyptian, Greek
- c) **Renaissance, Baroque**
- d) None of the above

33) The S-curve was created by an English painter named William Hogwarts, who described this style as the “line of beauty.” This style of flower arrangement, the Hogwartian curve, is still quite popular in modern design because it utilizes a rhythmic, asymmetrical balance.

- a) True
- b) **False**

34) The art of Japanese flower arranging has evolved through various periods. The basic Japanese floral design styles are Ikenobo, Rikkwa, Shokwa, Nageire, Moribana, and Jiyu-Bana) Which arrangement style was established as a refinement of the art and ritual of flower use for Japanese Buddhist temple altars?

- a) Rikkwa
- b) Nageire
- c) Jiyu-bana
- d) **Ikenobo**

35) The first rules for Japanese floral design were written in the early eleventh century. These rules applied to the _____ style, which depicted natural scenes and utilized the following three structural elements in each design: Shin, Soe and Tai.

- a) **Rikkwa**
- b) Nageire
- c) Jiyu-bana
- d) Ikenobo

- 36) Through the development of the _____ style, Japanese flower arrangements evolved into the three-dimensional designs that were later adapted into Western floral arrangements.
- a) Rikkwa
 - b) Nageire
 - c) Jiyu-bana
 - d) Ikenobo
- 37) In all arrangements when looking at the principles of design, the floral designer is striving for emphasis, balance, proportion, _____, _____ and unity.
- a) texture, color
 - b) depth, height
 - c) **rhythm, harmony**
 - d) interest, desire
- 38) The use of negative spaces or voids within the arrangement is equally as important as sizes of flowers in creating a pleasing proportion.
- a) **True**
 - b) False
- 39) An analogous color scheme is created by combining any three _____ found next to each other on the color wheel. The color scheme has a great emotional appeal because any three colors that lie next to each other on the color wheel were developed from a single primary color.
- a) shades
 - b) tones
 - c) tints
 - d) **hues**
- 40) A monochromatic color scheme is created from flowers and foliage with the tints and shades of a single _____.
- a) value
 - b) tone
 - c) **hue**
 - d) none of the above
- 41) Filler flowers add a finishing touch to an arrangement. The two types of filler flowers used in flower arrangements are _____ and _____.
- a) leather leaf, lemon leaf
 - b) **bunch, feather**

c) texture, fluffer leaf

d) depth, height

42) The temperature that benefits the majority of the flowers held by a florist is 35°-40° F _____ °C)

a) 4°, 4.5°

b) 7°, 12°

c) 5°, 7.5°

d) 15°, 17°

43) The size of the wire is listed according to its gauge number. The higher the gauge number, the _____ wire.

a) heavier

b) lighter

c) **finer**

d) none of the above

44) Several different types of grafting have been developed including _____, splice, side, _____, side-veneer, cleft, bark, and approach grafting.

a) swirl (tongue), budding

b) whip (tongue), ring (annular)

c) T (shield), inverted T

d) **whip (tongue), side-tongue**

45) Soluble salts refer to the total dissolved ions in media water solutions. Soluble salts are measured by means of electrical conductivity (EC); the lesser the soluble salt concentration, the more easily an electrical current will pass through a medium water solution.

a) True

b) **False**

- 46) _____ are/is the fiber of a palm tree used like string or ribbon to tie things together.
- a) Salal leaves
b) Cornucopia
c) **Raffia**
d) none of the above
- 47) _____, commonly called _____ throughout the trade, is the traditional filler flower for mixed bouquets and arrangements.
- a) Gladiolus, gla
b) Gloxinia, Glox
c) Godetia, Gode
d) **Gypsophila, gyp**
- 48) Sunflower is also known as _____.
- a) **Helianthus**
b) Helichrysum
c) Heliotropium
d) Hemerocallis
- 49) Daylily also known as _____.
- a) Helianthus
b) Helichrysum
c) Heliotropium
d) **Hemerocallis**
- 50) Amaryllis also known as _____.
- a) Hosta spp.
b) **Hippeastrum hybrids**
c) Hydrangea
d) Hibiscus moscheutos/H. hybrids

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EXAM
REFERENCE SHEET**

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2. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page160
3. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 161
4. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 237
5. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 283
6. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 365
7. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 412
8. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 414
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10. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 595
11. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 3
12. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 3
13. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 23
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45. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 69
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48. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 423
49. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 428
50. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 437