2014 National FFA FLORICULTURE CAREER DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EXAM ANSWER SHEET

1)	The optimum range for most crops growing micronutrients are enough to satisfy	g in a soilless medium is, because in this range plant needs without becoming so as to be toxic)
	a) 7.35, 7.45, soluble, soluble	b) 5.8, 6.4, soluble, soluble
	c) 5.14, 5.75, insoluble, insoluble	d) 7.35, 7.45, insoluble, soluble
2)	High humidity in the greenhouse causes plug	s to and be soft due to lack of uptake.
	a) stretch, oxygen	b) shrink, nitrogen
	c) shrink, calcium	d) stretch, calcium
3)	can become a problem when plug	s are older and the plant canopy is tight.
	a) Botrytis	b) Lobularia
	c) Vinca	d) Celosia
4)	Snapdragons can be stored for three to four of	lays, dry or in water, at 40°F (4°C).
	a) True	b) False

5)	Campanula carpatica is an important	flowering pot crop for a number of European growers.
	a) Fall	b) Winter
	c) Summer	d) Spring
6)	You cannot change your poinsettia crop while it is growing based on the type of fertilizer you use.	
	a) True	b) False
7)	Gladioli species and the cultivars produce a florets.	a multi-flowered inflorescence that can contain to
	a) 2, 9	b) 10, 25
	c) 3, 13	d) 26, 35
8)	, or satin flower has been transfidependable cut flower for greenhouse and fid	formed from a unique and uncommon garden plant into a eld production and for pot plant production.
	a) Godetia	b) Gomphrena
	c) Gladiolus	d) Geranium
9)	Rudbeckia fulgida is also known as	•
	a) African violet	b) Rosemary
	c) Black-eyed Susan	d) Azalea

10)	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)	or cultivar. A plant spec	is to reproduce a selected plant type, such as a plant species, subspecies, variety, cies is defined as having naturally occurring, generic set of characteristics and is y 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 adv	ventitious 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	n research to study physiological processes or plant diseases.
	a) Grafting	b) Division
	c) Layering	d) Budding
16)	Various lamp types a	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 intecompounds. Shade cloth is available in a varie	ensity in a greenhouse are with shade cloths and shading ety 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 be necrotic are all symptoms of what type of t	y on lower leaves; leaves may curl up or down; root tips may toxicity?
	a) Nitrogen	b) Calcium
	c) Ammonium	d) Sulfur
19)	growth response, such as inhibition of interno	any chemical or process used to produce a specific type of ode elongation or root development.
	a) Plant growth	b) Abscisic acid
	c) Tissue Culture	d) Root development
20)	Chemical growth retardants are registered for tomatoes (Lycopersicon esculentum), pepper	r use on vegetable or other edible bedding plants such as es (Capsicum annuum), and herbs.
	a) True	b) False

21)	Tropical flowers like birds –of- paradise, anth cooler set with temperatures (nurium, ginger and orchids should be kept in a separateo too).
	a) Cooler, 39°, 44°	b) Warmer, 61°, 66°
	c) Warmer, 45°, 50°	d) Cooler, 57°, 60°
For t	he 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 <u>b</u>	
23)	Azalea <u>c</u>	
24)	Kafir Lily <u>a</u>	
25)	Geranium <u>d</u>	
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 or	riginated in the Mediterranean region?
	a) Mystus Communis	b) Monstera deliciosa
	c) Maranta leuconeura	d) Magnolia grandiflora
28)	Name the plant that fits the following descriand 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide with furrowed ridges	iption. Long, round, hollow, leafless stems up to 4 feet long running the length of stem segments. Silica in ridges gives

surface rough quality.

	a) Euonymus japonica (Euonymus)	b) Dracaena sanderana (Ribbon Plant)
	c) Equisetum hyemale (Horsetail, Scouring I	Rush) d) Eucalyptus pulverulenta (Eucalyptus)
29)	Name the plant that fits the following description revealed when fruit dehisces (bursts open).	on. Twisting vine with bunches of bright orange berries,
	a) Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orchard C	dedar) b) Camellia japonica (Camellia)
	c) Calocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)	d) Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet)
30)	Flowers arranged on a spike-like raceme while	owers shaped like a helmet or hood with a beak in fron available in summer and fall. b) Acacia, Mimosa
	a) Monkshood	b) Acacia, Milliosa
	c) Yarrow	d) Lily-of-the-Nile, African Lily
31)	The classical period of floral design from (28)	BC – 325 AD) was the period)
	a) Egyptian	b) Greek
	c) Roman	d) Byzantine

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 pair "line of beauty." This style of flower arrang design because it utilizes a rhythmic, asymmetric asymmetric arrangement of the style	nter named William Hogwarts, who described this style as the gement, the Hogwartian curve, is still quite popular in modern metrical 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	e principles of design, the floral designer is striving for emphasis,	
	balance, proportion,,		
	a) texture, color	b) depth, height	
	c) rhythm, harmony	d) interest, desire	
38)	The use of negative spaces or voids with creating a pleasing proportion.	thin the arrangement is equally as important as sizes of flowers in	
	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 arrangements are and	an arrangement. The two types of filler flowers used in flower	
	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 wire.	gauge number. The higher the gauge number, the
	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	<u> </u>
	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

2014 National FFA Floriculture Career Development GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EXAM REFERENCE SHEET

- 1. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page39
- 2. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 160
- 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
- 9. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 621
- 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
- 14. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 23
- 15. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 23
- 16. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 41
- 17. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 41
- 18. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 59
- 19. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 91
- 20. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 93
- 21. Floral Design & Marketing, page 465
- 22. Floral Design & Marketing, page 360
- 23. Floral Design & Marketing, page 360
- 24. Floral Design & Marketing, page 360
- 25. Floral Design & Marketing, page 360
- 26. Floral Design & Marketing, page 136 27. Floral Design & Marketing, page 107
- 28. Floral Design & Marketing, page 103
- 29. Floral Design & Marketing, page 100
- 30. Floral Design & Marketing, page 71
- 31. Floral Design and Arrangements, page 5
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- 33. Floral Design and Arrangements, page 7
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- 41. Floral Design and Arrangements, page 47 42. Floral Design and Arrangements, page 61
- 43. Floral Design and Arrangements, page 69
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- 45. Floriculture Principles and Species, page 69
- 46. Floral Design & Interior Landscape Management, page 198
- 47. Ball Redbook Crop Production, Vol. 2; page 418
- 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