Floriculture Test Bank C

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. All foliage plants must be ____ prior to installing in an interior area.
   a. smelled
   b. acclimated
   c. cut and dried
   d. sold

2. Three types of designs found in American flower arranging are line-mass, mastoid and lunar
   a. true
   b. false
   c. all of the above
   d. none of the above

3. The most influential and important person in all the ancient arts of China was ______.
   a. Tom Brady
   b. Hsieh Ho
   c. Yin Chow
   d. Isi Miachi

4. Confucius taught that real enjoyment consists of _____ and ______.
   a. simplicity, contemplation
   b. exactness, contradiction
   c. simplicity, spontaneity
   d. exactness, contemplation

5. Good mineral or garden soils have about ______ percent of pore space.
   a. 25
   b. 35
   c. 50
   d. 75

6. True bulbs are classified as tunicate or non-tunicate.
   a. true
   b. false

7. Bird-of-Paradise is the common name; what is the Genus-Species?
   a. Achillea filipendulina
   b. salix sp.
   c. Bouvardia sp.
   d. Strelitzia reginae

8. The Retail Florist business has been in existence for over ____ years.
   a. 75
   b. 89
   c. 50
   d. 100

9. The width of an arrangement is less than _____ the height, except in a horizontal (centerpiece) design.
   a. one-third
   b. half
   c. twice
   d. three times

10. Odd numbers should be used in arrangements when fewer than ____ flowers of one kind are used.
    a. 10
    b. 3
    c. 8
    d. 5

11. ______ is a term used to describe the practices that get bulbs to grow and produce flowers.
    a. pushing
    b. stripping
    c. forcing
    d. coddling

12. Green plants do not have the ability to produce their own food.
    a. true
    b. false
13. A tunicate bulb has a dry, papery covering called a _____.
   a. basal plate  c. tunic
   b. scales  d. rhizome

14. Humans breathe _____ and release ______. Plants use ______ and release ______.
   a. O2, CO2, O2, CO2  c. CO2, O2, CO2, O2
   b. CO2, O2, O2, CO2  d. O2, CO2, O2, CO2

15. Foliage plants are _____ and ______ plants, either woody or herbaceous (non woody), that are successfully
grown indoors.
   a. Asian, Indian  c. marine, submarine
   b. topical, nontopical  d. tropical, subtropical

16. _______ is the art and science of selecting, placing and maintaining plants to improve and enhance the
appearance of the indoor environment.
   a. exteriorscaping  c. landscaping
   b. interiorscaping  d. interior decorating

17. _______ is the unit of illumination that equals the light of one candle at a distance of one foot.
   a. foot-light  c. light foot
   b. candle-foot  d. foot candle

18. Double potting is the act of placing a pot next an identical pot with the same plant and displaying the two pots
together.
   a. true  b. false

19. The interpretation of Chinese flower arrangements deal with three important principles: the art of
contemplation as practiced by Confucius, the principle of the preservation of life as taught by Buddhism, and
the floral symbolism which has developed as a form of folklore.
   a. true  b. false

20. The Oriental country best known for its floral art is _________.
   a. Japan  c. Asia
   b. China  d. Hong Kong

21. A ________ is a greenhouse designed for the display of plants.
   a. headhouse  c. glazing house
   b. conservatory  d. rolling house

22. The importance of the growing medium rests with four basic functions, they are as follows: holds water for
plant use, provides nutrients for the plant, permits the exchange of gases to and from the plant roots, and
provides _______ for the plant.
   a. support  c. thermostat
   b. food  d. growth

23. __________ capacity is the measure of a medium’s capacity to hold nutrients.
   a. aeration  c. conservatory
   b. cation exchange  d. chamber

24. Organic media used in greenhouses have between _____ and ______ percent pore space.
   a. 25 and 35  c. 75 and 85
   b. 45 and 55  d. 90 and 100
25. Lilies are ______ bulbs.
   a. tunic       c. scales
   b. non- tunic  d. tuber

26. The Easter Lily crop is difficult to grow because ________?
   a. Easter falls on a different date each year  c. The Easter lily can only bloom one week before Easter
   b. The Easter Lily is so very delicate       d. Easter is based on a Christian celebration

27. Easter is the first Sunday following a full moon after March 21; therefore, growers must schedule their crops for the Easter lily different each year.
   a. True  b. False

28. The Genus-species, Erica sp has a common name of ______
   a. Baby’s breath  c. Sweet pea
   b. Daffodil      d. Heather

29. The arrangement should be ______ to ______ times the height of a tall container or the length of an elongated container.
   a. 2 to 3       c. 1 1/2 to 2
   b. 1 1/2 to 1    d. none of the above

30. To acclimate a plant , the grower moves the plant from the lower light (not full sun) growing area to progressively ________ levels before shipping to an interiorscaper.
   a. lower light  c. full sun
   b. higher light  d. none of the above

31. ___________ deals with the relative size among objects or parts of objects.
   a. rhythm       c. physical balance
   b. proportion   d. visual weight

32. The ratio used by the Greeks and the Japanese tradition used to attain a pleasing proportion between the plant and the container is ____________.
   a. rhythm       c. physical weight
   b. proportion   d. visual weight

33. ____________ is the physical or visual stability of a floral design.
   a. counter balancing  c. balance
   b. visual balance      d. asymmetrical balance

34. ___________ occurs when both sides of the design have or seem to have the same physical weight.
   a. rhythm       c. physical balance
   b. proportion   d. visual weight

35. Occurs when the plant material and the manner of placement are different on each side of the central vertical axis; however, the arrangement must appear to be in balance.
   a. Counterbalancing  c. Balance
   b. Visual Balance    d. Asymmetrical Balance

36. __________ is the pleasing relationship in size and shape among objects or parts of objects.
   a. Counterbalancing  c. Balance
   b. Visual Balance    d. Asymmetrical Balance
37. ________ is the actual stability of plant materials within the container.
   a. Counterbalancing   c. Balance
   b. Visual Balance      d. Asymmetrical Balance

38. ________ refers to the perception of an arrangement being in balance or being equal in weight on both
    sides of the central axis.
   a. Centering      c. Symmetrical Balance
   b. Scale          d. Golden Mean

39. Daylily will have a time frame of inherent genetic life of _____ to _____.
   a. 3-5 days       c. 10-14 days
   b. 5-7 days       d. 14-21 days

40. Chrysanthemums will have a time frame of inherent genetic life of ______ to ______.
    a. 3-5 days       c. 10-14 days
    b. 5-7 days       d. 14-21 days

41. Tulips and daffodils will have a time frame of inherent genetic life of _____ to _____.
    a. 3-5 days       c. 10-14 days
    b. 5-7 days       d. 14-21 days

42. Carnations will have a time frame of inherent genetic life of ______ to ______.
    a. 3-5 days       c. 10-14 days
    b. 5-7 days       d. 14-21 days

43. Snapdragons will have a time frame of inherent genetic life of ______ to ______.
    a. 3-5 days       c. 10-14 days
    b. 5-7 days       d. 14-21 days

44. Dutch Iris will have a time frame of inherent genetic life of _____ to _____.
    a. 3-5 days       c. 10-14 days
    b. 5-7 days       d. 14-21 days

45. Roses will have a time frame of inherent genetic life of ______ to ______.
    a. 3-5 days       c. 10-14 days
    b. 5-7 days       d. 14-21 days

46. ________ is best achieved when the design is arranged from back of the container toward the front. This
    gives the arrangement a feeling of _______ and ________.
    a. Balance, focal point, emphasis   c. vertical, support, crescent
    b. emphasis, rhythm, support       d. balance, visual depth, support

47. The hook method of wiring for floral arrangements is used for ________.
    a. tubular flowers       c. flat headed flowers
    b. delicate flowers      d. roses

48. What is the purpose of “pinching” plants?
    a. pinching is the removal of dead flowers   c. pinching helps the plants by requiring less
    b. pinching helps the plants to become more fertilizer
       bushy                                           d. pinching is the removal of large insects,
                                                       such as beetles
49. A simple equation for photosynthesis follows:
   a. $4\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ light } \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
   b. $6\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ light } \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
   c. $6\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ light } \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
   d. $6\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ light } \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

50. The scientific name for Boston Fern is
   a. Nephrolepis exaltata
   b. Pilea cadierei
   c. Salvia splendens
   d. Senecio x hybridus
Floriculture Test Bank C
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B  PTS: 1
2. ANS: B  PTS: 1
3. ANS: B  PTS: 1
4. ANS: A  PTS: 1
5. ANS: C  PTS: 1
6. ANS: A  PTS: 1
7. ANS: D  PTS: 1
8. ANS: D  PTS: 1
9. ANS: C  PTS: 1
10. ANS: A  PTS: 1
11. ANS: C  PTS: 1
12. ANS: B  PTS: 1
13. ANS: C  PTS: 1
14. ANS: A  PTS: 1
15. ANS: D  PTS: 1
16. ANS: B  PTS: 1
17. ANS: D  PTS: 1
18. ANS: B  PTS: 1
19. ANS: A  PTS: 1
20. ANS: A  PTS: 1
21. ANS: B  PTS: 1
22. ANS: A  PTS: 1
23. ANS: B  PTS: 1
24. ANS: C  PTS: 1
25. ANS: B  PTS: 1
26. ANS: A  PTS: 1
27. ANS: A  PTS: 1
28. ANS: D  PTS: 1
29. ANS: C  PTS: 1
30. ANS: A  PTS: 1
31. ANS: B  PTS: 1
32. ANS: D  PTS: 1
33. ANS: C  PTS: 1
34. ANS: C  PTS: 1
35. ANS: D  PTS: 1
36. ANS: B  PTS: 1
37. ANS: A  PTS: 1
38. ANS: C  PTS: 1
39. ANS: D  PTS: 1
40. ANS: D  PTS: 1
41. ANS: A  PTS: 1
42. ANS: C  PTS: 1
43. ANS: B  PTS: 1
44. ANS: A  PTS: 1
45. ANS: B  PTS: 1
46. ANS: D  PTS: 1
47. ANS: C  PTS: 1
48. ANS: B  PTS: 1
49. ANS: D  PTS: 1
50. ANS: A  PTS: 1