

Written Test – Students will be allowed 30 minutes to complete a written test of 25 questions. Questions will address elements and principles of design as well as industry information. A question test bank of 250 questions will be created by the coaches of the top five floral teams from State Finals. Each question will be worth four points each for a total value of 100 points. Resources for the test include all materials identified in the “Study Materials” for the California State Floral Association’s California Certified Florist exam.

- A. **Flower and Color Guide produced by the California Cut Flower Commission**
- B. **Flower and Plant Care and Handling by the Society of American Florists (SAF)**
- C. **The Art of Floral Design by Norah T. Hunter, Delmar Cengage Learning**
- D. **AIFD Guide to Floral Design: Terms, Techniques and Traditions by AIFD**
- E. **Principles of Floral Design by Pat Diehl Scace and James DelPrince**

### Care and Handling of Cut Flowers

Recognize and understand the purpose and benefits of the following basic treatment procedures for cut flower materials.

- water quality
- proper stem treatment
- storage procedures
- flower conditioning
- special care for tropical flowers and woody stems
- commonly used chemicals and their applications

### History of Floral Design

Understand and recall all major historical periods in Floral Design as well as contemporary design styles and trends; recognize their distinguished design qualities and characteristics.

### Principles and Elements of Design

Recognize and define the basic principles and elements of design and understand how they are used in commercial floristry. Explain and understand the application and use of color and color theory.

#### Principles of Design:

- Composition
- Balance
- Proportion and Scale
- Dominance (Composition, Emphasis, Focal Area, Accent)
- Contrast (Opposition, Tension, Variation)
- Harmony
- Unity
- Rhythm (Depth, Repetition, Transition)

#### Elements of Design:

- Line
- Form
- Space
- Texture
- Pattern
- Fragrance
- Size
- Color

### Mechanics

Identify the following mechanics and be able to demonstrate how they may be used in floral design:

- tapes: corsage tape, bowl or anchor tape
- foams: wet and dry floral foam, Styrofoam, floral clay
- wires: bind wire, paddle wire, decorative wire, identify floral wire gauges
- pins: corsage pins, anchor pins, steel pins
- picks: wired wood pick, hyacinth pick, skewer, candle pick, water pick
- adhesives: hot glue, cold glue, floral adhesive, Uglu
- cable ties, pipe cleaners, water tubes, pew clips, casket saddle, iglu, easel, polyfoil, bouquet holder, waxed string
- ribbon, strings, fiber

1. What is the most important factor in postharvest flower care and handling?
  - a. The production of Ethylene
  - b. **Temperature Management**
  - c. Processing the flowers
  - d. Floral preservatives
2. The initial treatment of fresh flowers at each level of distribution is referred to as:
  - a. **Processing**
  - b. Plugging
  - c. Conditioning
  - d. Temperature management
3. According to Society of American Florists, research has shown that flowers cut underwater may not be beneficial unless every flower is recut in fresh water due to contamination from stem cell remnants, dirt, and debris.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
4. Stem cuttings on stressed or wilting flowers by the wholesaler, retailer, or final consumer should be dry-cut (not under water) because this helps restore turgidity to the stems quickly.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
5. What tool do you use to remove thorns?
  - a. Floral Shears
  - b. **Dethorner or rose stripper**
  - c. Wire Cutters
  - d. Underwater stem cutter
6. What are floral preservatives?
  - a. A Clorox bleach solution
  - b. A mixture of Sugars and Lipids
  - c. **A combination of sugars, a biocide, and an acidifier**
  - d. A solution of vitamins, minerals, and sugars
7. Carbohydrates in the form of glucose are the main source of nutrition for flowers.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
8. Carbohydrates support the metabolic activities that continue during the post-harvest period.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
9. Biocides are a substance or other agent that destroys harmful microorganisms that will grow as cut flowers decay.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
10. Commercial floral preservatives also contain acidifiers for *increasing* the pH level of the water.
  - a. True
  - b. **False**
11. Special care treatments used prior to floral preservatives that help to extend the life of cut flowers is called:
  - a. **Pretreatments**
  - b. Post-treatments
  - c. Post-harvest
  - d. pH levels
12. What should you use only for sanitation purposes of washing buckets, containers and tools?
  - a. Silver Thiosulfate
  - b. Ethylbloc
  - c. **Clorox bleach**
  - d. Floralife

13. Citric acid treatment speeds up the intake of water, helping to prevent bent neck, as well as decreases pH of the water.
- True
  - False
14. Humidity refers to the amount or degree of moisture in the air. The goal is at least 80% and above for cut flower storage.
- True
  - False
15. Ethylene is naturally produced by cut flowers and foliage during various stages of the life cycle, especially during senescence.
- True
  - False
16. Care tags can be attached to floral designs to educate the final consumer on how to care for the flowers or plants and therefore increase longevity and enjoyment.
- True
  - False
17. Proper refrigeration, including appropriate temperature and humidity, is essential for increasing vase life of cut flowers and foliage.
- True
  - False
18. Keeping flowers cool slows down respiration rate and maximizes vase life.
- True
  - False
19. Stem blockage can be caused by an air embolism, bacteria, fungus, or dissolved mineral solids in the vase water.
- True
  - False
20. According to the Society of American Florists, cold and warm water are equally effective in extending longevity when combined with a flower preservative.
- True
  - False
21. What does TDS stand for?
- Total Dissolved Solids
  - Total Distributed Supplements
  - Total Dissipated Salts
  - None of the above
22. What is the ideal pH level for cut flowers?
- 6-7
  - 3-4.5
  - 1-1.5
  - 7-9
23. Care and Handling refers to what?
- Longer cut life or vase life
  - Levels of distribution from grower to consumer
  - Procedures to extend the vase life of cut flowers and foliage
  - Proper flower delivery procedures
24. What is the 'chain of life' levels of distribution for cut flowers according to the Society of American Florists?
- Grower, Shipper, Wholesaler, Retailer, Consumer
  - Grower, Wholesaler, Shipper, Retailer, Consumer
  - Wholesaler, Shipper, Grower, Consumer, Retailer
  - Retailer, Wholesaler, Grower, Shipper, Consumer

25. The initial treatment of flowers at the grower level is to bunch the flowers, recut stems, and immediately place in conditioning solution prior to shipping.
- True
  - False
26. Flower food, such as Floralife, contains which of the following?
- A bio inhibitor or biocide
  - Sugar
  - Acidifier
  - All of the Above
27. When the xylem and phloem get clogged with bacteria what happens to the vase life of the flower?
- Vase life stays the same
  - Vase life increases
  - Vase life decreases
  - Nothing
28. The resistance to chemical change in the alkalinity of water is called?
- TDS
  - Wilt sensitive
  - Dry prone
  - Buffering capacity
29. Ethylene, which causes senescence, is known as:
- a floral preservative
  - an aging hormone gas
  - a bacterium
  - a rehydration solution
30. Which of the following steps in processing would you perform first when you receive your shipment of flowers?
- Place in conditioning solution
  - Cut and clean stems
  - Debunch
  - Let the plants drink for an hour at room temperature
31. What is the term used to indicate that flowers have been placed into the cooler, after processing is completed?
- Debunch
  - Harden
  - Thicken
  - Toughen
32. Which is the ideal temperature range for flower shipping and cooling?
- 28-32 Degrees F
  - 33-38 Degrees F
  - 39-46 Degrees F
  - Above 50 Degrees F
33. Tropical flowers require higher temperatures than a typical flower. What degree range is preferred?
- 42-55 Degrees F
  - 55-75 Degrees F
  - 80-95 Degrees F
  - 95-105 Degrees F
34. Which of these products is a sealer solution that florists use to maintain the condition of their flowers and foliage to keep them fresh longer by locking in moisture?
- Ethylbloc
  - Chlorine Tablets
  - Floralife
  - Crowning Glory
35. Growers use a postharvest technique to “strengthen” flowers called pulsing immediately after harvesting. What does pulsing mean?

- a. Placing flowers in a cooler
  - b. Placing flowers in water
  - c. **Placing flowers into a sugar solution**
  - d. Removing all lower foliage from the stem
36. Because flowers have higher turgor pressure in the morning and evening, it is preferred to harvest during mid-day hours.
- a. True
  - b. **False**
37. To help keep the humidity in shipping boxes near 100%, foliage is wrapped in plastic sheeting and the inside surfaces of the boxes may be coated with wax.
- a. **True**
  - b. False
38. When a plant grows towards the light it is called:
- a. Geotropism
  - b. **Phototropism**
  - c. Tropism
  - d. Distortion
39. The growth of the parts of plants with respect to the force of gravity:
- a. **Geotropism**
  - b. Phototropism
  - c. Tropism
  - d. Distortion
40. What does the term vase life refer to?
- a. Time period a glass vase will last in inventory
  - b. **Time period fresh flowers retain their appearance in a vase**
  - c. Life cycle of a cut flower
  - d. Days to harvest
41. Commercial rose thorn and leaf strippers should be used with care to avoid damaging the exterior of the stem.
- a. **True**
  - b. False
42. Transpiration is water loss in flowers and can be prevented with all of the methods listed except:
- a. Hydration
  - b. Refrigeration
  - c. Humidity
  - d. **Sunlight**
43. What is the optimal humidity for storing cut flowers?
- a. 0%
  - b. 60% and below
  - c. 70%
  - d. **80% and above**
44. Cut flowers are placed in specially designed cardboard boxes with no holes in it for transportation. This is called dry-packing.
- a. True
  - b. **False**
45. Which of the following is not an example of proper processing techniques?
- a. Clean/Sanitized Buckets
  - b. Recut/recondition immediately
  - c. **Leave excess foliage for design usage later**
  - d. None of the Above
46. Which is the primary reason for keeping buckets clean?
- a. Prevent blockage in xylem

- b. Help the flowers continue to grow
  - c. Prevent bacteria or fungal growth
  - d. To balance the pH of the water
47. Flower preservatives should be used for this primary reason:
- a. Keep the water clear
  - b. Prevent blockage in phloem
  - c. Prevent bacteria growth
  - d. To extend the vase life of the flowers
48. Damaged or excess foliage below the water level will decompose, increasing growth of microorganisms and the production of ethylene.
- a. True
  - b. False
49. What is one tangible artifact from history that tells us flowers have been brought indoors for enjoyment for many centuries?
- a. Tapestries
  - b. Cameras
  - c. Picture frames
  - d. Hieroglyphics
50. Which of the following is a container not used in the Ancient Egyptian Period?
- a. Wide-Mouth bowls
  - b. Rounded basins
  - c. Posy Holders
  - d. Spouted vases
51. What important floral design icon, which holds flowers, fruits and other materials, was introduced in the Greek period and is still used today?
- a. Basket
  - b. Glass Vases
  - c. Wide-Mouth Bowls
  - d. The Cornucopia
52. What common flowers were used in the Ancient Egyptian Period?
- a. Orchids, Hydrangeas, Dahlias
  - b. Jasmine, Lilies, Lotus
  - c. Tulips, Daffodils, Baby's Breath
  - d. Succulents
53. What were wreaths commonly used for during the Greek Period?
- a. As decoration
  - b. As clothing
  - c. As gifts
  - d. All of the above
54. What was a common example of fruits used in floral design in the Roman & Greek Periods?
- a. Acorns, Berries, Cones, Grapes, Pomegranates
  - b. Strawberries, Apples, Bananas, Mangos
  - c. Walnuts, Kiwis, Pineapples, Coconuts
  - d. All of the Above
55. Which of the following items is not typical for the Greek Period?
- a. Wreaths
  - b. Vases
  - c. Loose petals
  - d. Garlands
56. What was the main floral style of the Byzantine period?
- a. Symmetrical
  - b. Garden

- c. Western line
- d. Botanical

57. What era do we know the least about in floral art history?

- a. Renaissance
- b. Baroque Period
- c. Victorian Era
- d. **Middle Ages**

58. In the Middle ages what were flowers used for?

- a. Food
- b. Medicine
- c. Drinks
- d. **All of the above**

59. During this time period in Europe after the Middle Ages, art represented religious history. A great emphasis was placed on flower symbolism.

- a. **The Renaissance Period**
- b. Middle Ages
- c. Byzantine Period
- d. Roman Period

60. During this time period, characterized by elaborate ornamentation and curved lines, art became accessible to the middle class and paintings from this period show flower arrangements in everyday situations.

- a. Egyptian Period
- b. Greek Period
- c. **Baroque Period**
- d. French Period

61. Large flamboyant arrangements were a result of religious reform that took place during the Baroque time period. Flower paintings changed to represent this floral style and is also known as what style?

- a. Western Style
- b. Japanese Style
- c. Swiss-German Style
- d. **Dutch-Flemish Style**

62. The "Grand Era" flourished during the 17th & 18th centuries in France. The emphasis of floral design was on classic form, refinement and elegance. Which time period was this?

- a. **The French Period**
- b. Baroque Period
- c. English-Gregorian Period
- d. Greek Period

63. During this time period the fragrance of flowers was the first prerequisite in a bouquet. It was believed that its perfume would rid the air of contagious and infectious diseases.

- a. Baroque Period
- b. Egyptian Period
- c. **English-Gregorian Period**
- d. Victorian Period

64. A nosegay is a small bouquet used to carry the sweet scents of flowers and give relief from the smells of an unsanitary society. What is another name for these small nosegay bouquets?

- a. **Tussie-mussies**
- b. Bosom Bottle
- c. Handheld Bouquet
- d. Aroma Bouquet

65. In this era, Floral Design was taught and recognized as an art. It was a time of great enthusiasm for flowers, plants and gardening. What is this era?

- a. English-Gregorian Era
- b. French Era
- c. **Victorian Era**

- d. Egyptian Era
66. While nosegays were fashionable, they were short lived with cumbersome activities such as eating or dancing. To overcome these problems which type of flower holder was invented?
- Bouquet Holder
  - Posy Holder
  - Bud Vase
  - Trumpet Vase
67. Contemporary designs are floral styles that change with the times. What is another term for contemporary designs?
- Classic
  - Modernistic
  - Bizzare
  - Western
68. What design style refers to floral arrangements that are generally mass bouquet designs, reminiscent of the European mass styles that continue in popularity and are in fashion due to their simplicity and elegance?
- Traditional Design
  - Contemporary Design
  - Classic Design
  - Mille De Fleur Design
69. Popular in the 17th & 18th centuries in Europe; "A Thousand Flowers" Design refers to having an all-over multicolored pattern of many flowers. This design is also referred to as:
- Advanced Design
  - Experimental Design
  - European Design
  - Mille De Fleur Design
70. Originating in Austria and Germany during the early 1800's, a floral arrangement that is generally compact, rounded or slightly conical in shape and consists of patterns, especially concentric rings of flowers is what type of design?
- Biedermeier Design
  - French Design
  - Victoria Design
  - Phoenix Design
71. Waterfall designs initially created for bridal bouquets in Europe and the United States were derived from paintings that depicted this style during which time period?
- Art Deco
  - Art Nouveau Period
  - Federal Period
  - Romantic Era
72. The Art Deco time period utilized asymmetrical arrangements and emphasized:
- Shapes, Angles, Geometric Lines
  - Mass, Filler, Form
  - Horizontal, Vertical, Circular
  - Messy, Round, Organic
73. This design, which often included tall flowering branches with a base of clustered flowers, was created as inspiration from this ancient Egyptian mythological bird that is a symbol of renewal and immortality.
- Renewal Design
  - Immortality Design
  - Fire Design
  - Phoenix Design



74. Some historians suggest this era made the most significant contribution to establishing the use of plants and flowers in daily life.
- American Victorian
  - Art Deco
  - Colonial Style
  - Victorian Era**
75. The style of floral arrangement popular in this era can generally be described as grouping large masses of flowers, foliage, and grasses together to create a compact design with few voids and no obvious center of interest.
- American Victorian
  - Art Deco
  - Colonial Style
  - Victorian Era**
76. Containers of this period were highly ornate and showy and were used to hold abundant masses of flowers.
- American Victorian
  - Art Deco
  - Colonial Style
  - Victorian Era**
77. The tiered containers characteristic of the Victorian period in Europe and the Romantic era in America, which were popular vases for holding flowers and fruit and used as lavish centerpieces, are called this:
- Ceramic Vase
  - Compote
  - Epergne**
  - Posey
78. The unstructured, naturalistic designs of this era include the use of a dominant vertical element and the use of a more delicate, horizontally placed element.
- American Style
  - American Victorian Style
  - Chinese Style**
  - Colonial Style
79. This style of design is highly formalized and follows strict rules of construction with cut flowers and accessory materials placed in arrangements in a manner reflecting how they are found in nature.
- American Style
  - Art Deco
  - Chinese Style
  - Japanese Style**
80. The Early American style of floral design demonstrated that the colonists were:
- Aristocrats
  - Avid Gardeners**
  - Hunters & Gatherers
  - Physicians
81. Which of the following is the best description of the style of floral designs in the Colonial period?
- Hogarth (S curve) style of design with sprays of flowers loose on the table
  - Rounded symmetrical bouquets with fresh and dried flowers used in combination**
  - Tall, triangular, fan-shaped designs in baskets, cornucopias, and shell shaped containers
  - Tight designs with short stemmed flowers
82. Examples of accessories used in the Colonial time period were:
- Bibles, books, figurines, period portraits**
  - Jewels, coins, shells, butterflies

- c. Paperweights, oil lamps, Victorian greeting cards
  - d. Porcelain figurines, fans, sheet music
83. This period is known as the political, social, and decorative formation era in America following the Revolutionary war and the tendency was to break away from anything reflecting English dominance.
- a. American Victorian
  - b. Art Deco
  - c. Colonial Style
  - d. **Neoclassicism**
84. What was the name of one of the early garden clubs which promoted the early growth of the floral industry by providing education, support, and camaraderie?
- a. American Institute of Floral Design
  - b. California Certified Florists
  - c. **Society of American Florists**
  - d. Teleflora
85. This term is used to define the style of art with the main theme of having curvilinear lines, often patterned after nature, in the shape of plants or flowers as well as human form.
- a. Art Deco
  - b. **Art Nouveau**
  - c. Chinese Style
  - d. Japanese Style
86. The modern asymmetrical bouquet with curving flowers stems and branches spilling abundantly was inspired by this era.
- a. Art Deco
  - b. **Art Nouveau**
  - c. Chinese Style
  - d. Japanese Style
87. This floral design time period derived from the 1925 Paris World's Fair exhibition called the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs.
- a. **Art Deco**
  - b. Art Nouveau
  - c. Chinese Style
  - d. Japanese Style
88. This style was referred to as "moderne" or "modernistic" and was popular during the 1920's and 1930's in Europe and the United States.
- a. **Art Deco**
  - b. Art Nouveau
  - c. Chinese Style
  - d. Japanese Style
89. A blending of several influences, including the ancient Egyptian and Aztec cultures, the jazz age, the new industrial age, and other aspects of society are reflected in this style of design.
- a. **Art Deco**
  - b. Art Nouveau
  - c. Chinese Style
  - d. Japanese Style
90. In this era, floral designs became more expressive, with both a feeling of movement and a feeling of freedom incorporating driftwood and many other figurines.
- a. Art Deco
  - b. Art Nouveau
  - c. Changing Contemporary Styles
  - d. **Free-Form Expression**

91. In this era, tightly packed designs reminiscent of the colonial style were made in a variety of compotes, baskets, and teacups.
- Art Nouveau
  - Changing Contemporary Styles
  - Free-Form Expression
  - Geometric Mass Design**
92. This is the term for floral arrangements highlighting one type of flower in a vase.
- Monobouquet or Monobotanical design**
  - Monoculture
  - Monochromatic design
  - Monochasium
93. During the Greek period, wearing of wreaths on the head was quite common. Another term for these head wreaths is:
- Cornucopia
  - Lei
  - Chaplet**
  - Posy
94. In Chinese floral arrangements, which of the following is true about the idea of forces of yang and yin, or the harmonious balance of opposites in nature.
- Yang is the dominant, sturdy, strong, and masculine force and yin is a delicate, more fragile, and feminine force**
  - Yang represents night, dark, winter, and the moon. Yin represents day, light, summer, and the sun
  - Yang is often depicted in tight buds, delicate flowers, and blossoms. Yin depicted in tree branches, bamboo, shrubs, and fully open flowers
  - Yang and Yin appear as artificial and showy in an arrangement
95. Which style of design means “giving life to flowers”?
- Ikebana**
  - Egyptian
  - Western Line
  - Victorian
96. The classic Japanese Style of arranging is typically:
- Tight, rounded, and reminiscent of colonial style
  - Formal, linear, and gives emphasis to nature and symbolism**
  - Full and overflowing, expressing overabundance
  - Handheld designs arranged in bouquet holders
97. This tool is often used to construct designs in Japanese style of design.
- Floral foam
  - Kenzan**
  - Tape Grid
  - Wire
98. The completed floral design that sits on top of the casket is called:
- Easel spray
  - Funeral spray
  - Full spray
  - Casket spray**
99. Each of the following is considered a “set piece” except:
- Wreath
  - Heart
  - Cross

d. Easel spray

100. The definition of unity is all of the following except:

- a. State of being one
- b. United
- c. A grouping of flowers
- d. Complete in itself

101. The easiest way to create repetition in a bouquet is to:

- a. Use the same color flowers
- b. Use a variety of textures
- c. Use three types of flowers
- d. Make the bouquet compact

102. Harmony refers to:

- a. All Elements of Floral design
- b. Music and it's parts
- c. The proper relationship between all the elements in a design
- d. How the arrangement looks in a container

103. Balance exists as:

- a. Normal and Actual
- b. Asymmetrical and Physical
- c. Visual and Physical
- d. Perfect and Near Perfect

104. There are four types of visual balance: Symmetrical, Asymmetrical, Radial, and Open.

- a. True
- b. False

105. Physical balance is also called:

- a. Strength
- b. Mechanical
- c. Open
- d. Visual

106. Balance and proportion are not closely related in floral design.

- a. True
- b. False

107. Balance is the quality of a floral design that gives a sense of:

- a. Relaxation
- b. Excitement
- c. Equilibrium
- d. Tranquility

108. The simplest form of balance to create and recognize is:

- a. Asymmetrical
- b. Open
- c. Radial
- d. Symmetrical

109. This type of balance refers to one that is common in contemporary designs and relies on perceived balance:

- a. Radial
- b. Asymmetrical
- c. Symmetrical
- d. Open

110. A good rule to determine how tall flowers should be is to:

- a. Use the entire length of the stem
- b. Cut the stem in half

- c. 1½-2 times the height of container
- d. Measure 12" from top of flower design to the bottom of the container

111. The golden mean refers to:

- a. A proportion found in nature, appealing to the eye, to divide an area somewhere between ½ and ⅓
- b. The principle of a perfectly designed floral piece
- c. A designer that has a natural design sense
- d. Principles of design that are used correctly together

112. Scale is another word for:

- a. Proportion
- b. Size
- c. Relationships
- d. Weighing things

113. Scale is measured as:

- a. Flowers to container
- b. Flowers to flowers and/or foliage
- c. Arrangement to surroundings
- d. All of the above

114. The considerations that a designer must think about when creating a design is the size of a table where it will be placed and the room where the design will be placed. This is the principle of:

- a. Design
- b. Proportion
- c. Scale
- d. Harmony

115. The best way to capture interest in a floral design is through:

- a. Focal Point
- b. Good design
- c. Harmony
- d. Color

116. Traditionally, the focal point of a floral design is located:

- a. At the top of the design
- b. Low in the design near the rim
- c. Right in the center of the design
- d. Any area that feels right

117. Generally, emphasis is created when one element differs from all other elements in a design.

- a. True
- b. False

118. The creation of emphasis by using color contrast is:

- a. Not recommended in design
- b. The simplest way to create a focal point
- c. Not a principle of design
- d. Incorrect

119. Larger and more open blooms can be used to draw the eye because of their weightiness. This is the principle of:

- a. Harmony
- b. Scale
- c. Dominance
- d. Balance

120. A form flower, like a single protea would work well to create:

- a. Balance
- b. Proportion
- c. Scale
- d. Focal Point

121. Methods for creating emphasis include all of the following except:
- Directional facing
  - Framing
  - Isolation
  - Balance**
122. Rhythm is:
- Movement characterized by recurrence of elements of design**
  - The stability of an arrangement
  - A design element
  - Not a factor of floral design
123. Rhythm can be created through:
- Repetition
  - Radiating Lines
  - Transition and Gradation
  - All of the above**
124. Radiation means:
- Asymmetrical design lines
  - Lines that branch out from a central axis**
  - Design lines that intersect at several locations
  - None of the above
125. Transition or Gradation in floral design can be accomplished through a pattern in:
- Color
  - Size
  - Spacing
  - All of the above**
126. To achieve rhythm, you need to:
- Be aware of placement of materials in relation to your focal point**
  - Work from the bottom of the design to the top
  - Know what harmony is
  - None of the above
127. Framing is a technique in which the perimeter of the design fully or partially encloses an area and focuses attention to its contents.
- True**
  - False
128. Designers use isolation to create:
- Balance
  - Harmony
  - Dominance**
  - Unity
129. The Greek standard for proportion referring to the division of a line somewhere between one-half and one-third its length that is the most pleasing to the eye is the:
- Golden mean**
  - A floral design style
  - Golden rectangle
  - A floral container style
130. Gradation, used to create rhythm, is:
- A technique of placing flowers or foliage in a sequence**
  - Repeating similar or slightly modified elements throughout a design
  - Branching out lines from a central location
  - A technique using varying textures
131. Each of the following are an example of a form flower except:
- Bird of Paradise

- b. Protea
- c. Anthurium
- d. Rose

132. Proper execution of the Principles of Design in your floral arrangements will make them more pleasing to look at.

- a. True
- b. False

133. According to Principles of Design, larger, heavier flowers should be placed towards the base of the design.

- a. True
- b. False

134. In Principles of Design, which term is described as the state of being one, united, or complete in itself?

- a. Harmony
- b. Unity
- c. Composition
- d. Balance

135. In Principles of Design, which term is described as the wise selection of individual parts to form a floral composition?

- a. Harmony
- b. Unity
- c. Composition
- d. Balance

136. Unity in floral design is best expressed through proximity, repetition, and transition.

- a. True
- b. False

137. In Principles of Design, another word for transition is continuation.

- a. True
- b. False

138. In Principles of Design, transition is achieved when some element of the floral design is repeated throughout the design to relate the parts to each other and the whole.

- a. True
- b. False

139. In Principles of Design, proximity can be achieved by placing flowers close together.

- a. True
- b. False

140. In Principles of Design, the quality of a floral arrangement that gives a sense of equilibrium and repose is referred to as:

- a. Balance
- b. Harmony
- c. Proportion
- d. Unity

141. In Principles of Design, the term used to describe the relationship of one part of the floral design to the other parts as well as the whole is referred to as:

- a. Balance
- b. Scale
- c. Proportion
- d. Unity

142. In Principles of Design, the relationship of the size of a composition to the surrounding area or environment is referred to as:

- a. Balance
- b. **Scale**
- c. Proportion
- d. Harmony

143. According to Principles of Design, larger, heavier flowers should be placed towards the highest point of the design to achieve balance.

- a. True
- b. **False**

144. Framing can be achieved by encircling the entire composition with a branch, line foliage, or other linear materials.

- a. **True**
- b. False

145. Comparing the overall size of a floral design to the container in which it sets is an example of:

- a. Balance
- b. Scale
- c. **Proportion**
- d. Harmony

146. The center of interest and visual activity in a floral design is referred to as

- a. Isolation
- b. **Focal point**
- c. Accent
- d. Mass

147. The word transition is defined as passing from one condition or form to another.

- a. **True**
- b. False

148. Rhythm is easily expressed through the repetition of similar colors, shapes, textures, and lines.

- a. **True**
- b. False

149. Asymmetrical balance is achieved when identical flowers and foliage are arranged and repeated in the same position on either side of an imaginary central vertical axis.

- a. True
- b. **False**

150. Red, Orange, and Yellow are:

- a. cool colors
- b. representative of equality and respect
- c. **warm colors**
- d. the primary colors on the color wheel

151. Blue, Green, and Violet are:

- a. hot colors
- b. representative of bravery and courage
- c. **cool colors**
- d. the secondary colors on the color wheel

152. How many hues are on the color wheel?

- a. 3
- b. 9
- c. **12**
- d. 36



153. Intensity refers to:
- certain hues
  - a color's brightness or dullness
  - whether a color is warm or cool
  - the value of the color
154. All colors are derived from:
- the rainbow
  - nature
  - light
  - hue
155. This is measured by the amount of light that a color reflects or absorbs.
- Value
  - Tint
  - Tone
  - Shade
156. Created by combining one hue and the two colors on each side of the complementary color.
- Complimentary Color Scheme
  - Triadic Color Scheme
  - Split-Complementary Color Scheme
  - Analogous Color Scheme
157. The result of combining a primary hue with a secondary hue.
- Primary Color
  - Secondary Color
  - Intermediate (Tertiary) Color
  - Hue
158. The colors made by combining the primary colors.
- Primary Colors
  - Secondary Colors
  - Intermediate (Tertiary) Colors
  - Hues
159. Name of a color in the color spectrum.
- Primary Color
  - Secondary Color
  - Intermediate (Tertiary) Color
  - Hue
160. The result of adding white to a hue.
- Tint
  - Tone
  - Shade
  - Value
161. The result of adding black to a hue.
- Tint
  - Tone
  - Shade
  - Value
162. The basic hues used to make all others on the color wheel.
- Primary Colors
  - Secondary Colors
  - Complimentary Colors

d. Intermediate (Tertiary) Colors

163. A pair of hues directly opposite each other on the color wheel.

- a. Primary Colors
- b. Secondary Colors
- c. Complimentary Colors
- d. Intermediate (Tertiary) Colors

164. A grouping of three adjacent hues on the color wheel.

- a. Analogous Color Scheme
- b. Monochromatic Scheme
- c. Split Complementary Scheme
- d. Triadic Color Scheme

165. A design that has various tints, tones, and shades of one hue.

- a. Analogous Color Scheme
- b. Monochromatic Scheme
- c. Split Complementary Scheme
- d. Triadic Color Scheme

166. A design using three hues that are equal distances apart on the color wheel.

- a. Analogous Color Scheme
- b. Monochromatic Scheme
- c. Split Complementary Scheme
- d. Triadic Color Scheme

167. The primary foundation of the design which creates a visual linear form.

- a. Line
- b. Unity
- c. Size
- d. Pattern

168. Refers to the surface quality of the materials which appeal to sight, touch, or the mind (implied sight or touch).

- a. Light
- b. Space
- c. Texture
- d. Unity

169. The natural or artificial illumination necessary for vision.

- a. Light
- b. Space
- c. Texture
- d. Unity

170. The design formed by solids and spaces including plant materials, container, and any other components used.

- a. Pattern
- b. Texture
- c. Form
- d. Space

171. Which of the following describes the element of color?

- a. Refers to visual sensations
- b. The character of the surface is a result of the response of vision to the wave length of light reflected by the surface
- c. Begins with and is derived from light
- d. All of the above

172. Which of the following describes the element of space?

- a. The open area in and around the design
- b. The three-dimensional expanse within which a design is organized
- c. The use of voids or solids
- d. **All of the above**

173. Which of the following describes the element of form?

- a. Three dimensional, more than simple two-dimensional shape or outline
- b. Applies to both the overall design and individual components
- c. Mass typifies closed and line typifies open
- d. **All of the above**

174. Uses equal amounts of color and form on either side of the central axis.

- a. Harmony
- b. **Symmetrical Balance**
- c. Unity
- d. Texture

175. Which of the following is not a primary color on the color wheel?

- a. Yellow
- b. Blue
- c. **Green**
- d. Red

176. Which of the following is not a secondary color on the color wheel?

- a. **Blue**
- b. Green
- c. Orange
- d. Violet

177. Which are considered elements of design?

- a. Paint, Brush, Easel, Paper
- b. Rhythm, Dominance, Contrast
- c. **Line, Color, Texture, Shape, Space**
- d. Balance, Proportion, Scale

178. An Element of Design that appears three-dimensional and encloses volume such as a cube, sphere, pyramid, or cylinder.

- a. Line
- b. **Shape**
- c. Form
- d. Value

179. An Element of Design that is used to define space, contours, and outlines, or suggest mass and volume. Can be vertical, horizontal, crescent, or curved.

- a. **Line**
- b. Shape
- c. Form
- d. Value

180. The surface quality of a design usually perceived through the sense of touch, which can also be implied or perceived visually.

- a. Form
- b. Value
- c. Color
- d. **Texture**

181. An Element of Design in which an enclosed space is defined by other art elements such as line, color, and texture.

- a. **Form**
- b. Space
- c. Line
- d. Shape

182. An Element of Design concerned with the degree of lightness of colors.

- a. Form
- b. **Value**
- c. Color
- d. Texture

183. An Element of Design with three properties: hue, value, and intensity. Also, the character of surfaces created by the response of vision to wavelengths of reflected light.

- a. Value
- b. **Color**
- c. Space
- d. Texture

184. What best describes space:

- a. **An Element of Design that refers to the area between, around and/or within components of the design**
- b. An Element of Design that is concerned with height and width of design
- c. An Element of Design that is concerned with depth of design
- d. An open break in the design that connects one area of positive shape with another

185. What Element of Design is concerned with reflected light?

- a. Contrast
- b. Value
- c. **Color**
- d. Pattern

186. This is another word for the brightness of a color.

- a. **Value**
- b. Intensity
- c. Hue
- d. Complementary

187. This is an Element of Design that refers to the sense of touch.

- a. Value
- b. Pattern
- c. **Texture**
- d. Shape

188. Creating a sense of visual oneness in a design is called:

- a. Form
- b. Value
- c. **Unity**
- d. Texture

189. The Element of Design referring to the emptiness or area between, around, above, below and within objects:

- a. Color
- b. Shape
- c. Form
- d. **Space**

190. Contrast can be created by using:

- a. Smooth and rough textures
- b. Large and small shapes
- c. Plain areas against areas of patterns

d. All of the above

191. Monochromatic refers to an arrangement done in several hues.

- a. True
- b. False

192. Negative space is the empty areas in and around the flowers or materials.

- a. True
- b. False

193. An analogous color scheme would be hues that are next to each other on the color wheel.

- a. True
- b. False

194. Analogous color scheme is another term for complementary color scheme.

- a. True
- b. False

195. Red and pink are examples of complementary colors.

- a. True
- b. False

196. A color palate of red, yellow and blue is an example of a triad color scheme.

- a. True
- b. False

197. Unity is obtained by repeating colors and shapes; all parts of a design are working together as a unified whole.

- a. True
- b. False

198. Tints of colors may be created by adding white, for example, pink is a tint of the hue red.

- a. True
- b. False

199. Value is an art element that means darkness or lightness of a surface.

- a. True
- b. False

200. The foundation of any floral design is a stable and secure base.

- a. True
- b. False

201. Mechanics used in a floral design do not need to be incorporated in the cost of the arrangement.

- a. True
- b. False

202. The devices and techniques for keeping floral placement secure and stable in a design are known as mechanics.

- a. True
- b. False

203. Glue guns and pan glue are used to attach dry floral foam or other non-perishable decor in various situations.

- a. True
- b. False

204. Wet floral foam should be loose and able to move around in its container.

- a. True
- b. False

205. A bouquet holder is designed to be used to hang flowers on an easel.
- True
  - False
206. Pew clips can be used on church benches to hang decorations for weddings or other events.
- True
  - False
207. Traditionally, a boutonniere is worn on the man's left side over his heart and attached with a pin or magnet.
- True
  - False
208. When gluing a fresh flower corsage, the best mechanic to use is hot glue or pan glue.
- True
  - False
209. When using wire in corsage work, the best gauge to use is #16.
- True
  - False
210. The higher the number in wire gauge, the thinner the diameter of the wire.
- True
  - False
211. Waterproof tape, also called bowl or anchor tape, is used to attach wet foam into containers for stability.
- True
  - False
212. Floral tape can be used instead of waterproof bowl tape or anchor tape.
- True
  - False
213. The most common size of ribbon used for a corsage is #40.
- True
  - False
214. Polyfoil is a material that consists of a layer of tissue paper and mylar.
- True
  - False
215. Greening pins are the best mechanic for attaching moss to a foam base.
- True
  - False
216. A wooden pick or skewer can be used to insert fresh fruit into a floral design.
- True
  - False
217. Fresh or silk flowers may be color enhanced with a delicate flower safe dye or spray paint such as Design Master or Just for Flowers.
- True
  - False
218. When soaking floral foam:
- It should be held down forcibly underwater
  - Allow it to float soak in a basin of water
  - Put it into a container and pour water over the foam
  - Use the foam dry and add water after arranging flowers in the foam
219. A good method for binding evergreens to a wreath frame is to use:
- Hot glue
  - Chenille Stems

- c. Paddle wire
- d. Steel picks

220. An aqua tube or water pick is used:

- a. As a water source for fresh flowers
- b. To anchor a flower into a design that does not have a water source
- c. To decorate a potted plant with fresh flowers
- d. All of the above

221. An easel is designed to hold:

- a. A casket saddle
- b. A bouquet holder
- c. A corsage
- d. A foam cage

222. A kenzan or pin holder holds flower stems but this mechanic secures the kenzan to its container:

- a. Styrofoam
- b. Floral clay or Stickum
- c. Cable ties or Chenille Stems
- d. Oasis cold glue

223. When tying a bow with wire:

- a. The ribbon should easily slip out of the wire
- b. The wire must be twisted tightly
- c. The wire must be smaller than 18 gauge
- d. Use an uncoated or bare wire

224. When inserting flower stems into floral foam,

- a. they should reach about 2 inches into the foam
- b. needs to have a fresh clean cut
- c. will last longer if re-watered daily
- d. all of the above

225. Floral tape adhesive:

- a. Is moisture resistant
- b. Is paraffin-coated paper
- c. Will cling to itself when stretched
- d. All of the above

226. Placing cold glue on the cut stem of a flower will:

- a. seal the flower so it retains moisture
- b. make the flower brown and bruise the petals
- c. cause the flower to lose moisture
- d. change the smell of the flower

227. The weight of a wrist corsage:

- a. is not important
- b. should be light
- c. should be heavy
- d. depends on how much glue is used

228. A common product designed to secure a boutonniere to the lapel of a man's jacket:

- a. Safety pin
- b. Corsage pin
- c. Boutonniere pin
- d. Bobby pin

229. Which of the following products would not be used to create a grid in or on a glass vase?

- a. Colored aluminum wire
- b. Waterproof tape or chicken wire
- c. Floral foam
- d. Curly willow

230. When using floral foam, the most effective product to secure it in place to the container for additional stability would be:
- U-Glu adhesive strips or dashes
  - Waterproof tape**
  - Stickum or floral clay
  - Cold glue
231. When securing a hand-held bouquet there are many products that may be used. Which of the following would not be a good choice?
- Bind wire
  - Chenille stem
  - Floral tape
  - Curling ribbon**
232. Which of the following is not a method to strengthen the stem of a flower?
- Hook wiring
  - Insertion wiring
  - Stitch wiring**
  - Pierce wiring
233. When securing moss onto foam the most effective floral product would be:
- Greening pins**
  - Wired wooden picks
  - Anchor pins
  - Hyacinth stakes
234. Which of the following ribbon sizes would be *most commonly* used when constructing a corsage?
- #3**
  - #5
  - #9
  - #16
235. When establishing a secure foundation for a floral arrangement, the following may be used:
- Armature or grid
  - Floral foam
  - Kenzan or pin holder
  - All of the above**
236. When constructing wreathes or garlands, the most typical choice of wire to secure foliage would be:
- Aluminum wire
  - Paddle wire**
  - Bullion wire
  - Beaded wire
237. To secure ribbon on a hand tied bouquet which of the following decorative techniques should not be used:
- Hold in place by inserting decorative pins vertically into stems
  - Hold in place by inserting decorative pins horizontally into stems**
  - Use cold glue or U-Glu directly on stems
  - Use a decorative knot or braid
238. The best method of adding preserved oak leaves to a fall arrangement would be to use:
- Water picks
  - Wired wooden picks**
  - Greening pins
  - Orchid tubes
239. When constructing a boutonniere with green enameled wire, what product would not be an option used to disguise the mechanics?
- Waterproof tape**
  - Decorative wire
  - Floral tape



d. Ribbon

240. If given the following options when constructing a corsage or boutonniere with wire, which of the following would be the best gauge:

- a. 10 gauge
- b. 14 gauge
- c. 24 gauge
- d. 30 gauge

241. Florist wire ranges in size. Of the sizes shown, what size is the thinnest?

- a. 16 gauge
- b. 18 gauge
- c. 24 gauge
- d. 30 gauge

242. Of the following products, dry floral foam and/or Styrofoam would be used for an arrangement made with:

- a. Dried and silk flowers
- b. Fresh flowers
- c. Potted plants
- d. Dish gardens

243. Anchor pins are used to:

- a. Hold a taper candle upright
- b. Secure flowers in a low dish
- c. Anchor foam in a container
- d. All of the above

244. In floral design, the term 'mechanics' refers to:

- a. A visible part of the design
- b. Keeping tools clean and in working order
- c. The floral cooler thermometer and humidity gauge
- d. The objects and methods used to fix materials in place

245. Bundling, binding, banding, and wrapping are all techniques to:

- a. Process flowers
- b. Tie materials together
- c. Grade Flowers
- d. Adhere materials

246. Single faced (acetate) ribbon is shiny on both sides.

- a. True
- b. False

247. Metal containers with seams require a plastic (vinyl) liner because they may rust and it is unlikely they are watertight.

- a. True
- b. False

248. Fresh floral foam may be dipped in a glue skillet and secured to a container prior to being hydrated.

- a. True
- b. False

249. Until floral foams were introduced, armatures were the primary floral design mechanic for securing flowers.

- a. True
- b. False

250. The best tool to cut green enameled florist wire is:

- a. Bunch cutter
- b. Ribbon scissors
- c. Florist knife
- d. Wire cutters