

FNGLA Horticulture Practices Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which of the following best describes the role of xylem in a plant?**
 - A. Transporting sugars and nutrients**
 - B. Transporting water and minerals**
 - C. Providing structural support**
 - D. Storing energy**

- 2. How many inches does one inch of water permeate a sandy soil?**
 - A. 6**
 - B. 12**
 - C. 18**
 - D. 24**

- 3. What is the primary characteristic of organic gardening?**
 - A. Use of synthetic chemicals**
 - B. Focus on biodiversity**
 - C. Maximizing yields**
 - D. Ignoring soil health**

- 4. Which of the following is NOT typically covered by sales tax in Florida?**
 - A. Real estate**
 - B. Services**
 - C. Plant sales**
 - D. Goods**

- 5. What provides structural support and rigidity to plants, allowing them to grow upright?**
 - A. Cell membrane**
 - B. Cell wall**
 - C. Cytoplasm**
 - D. Chloroplast**

6. What type of fertilizer releases nutrients slowly over time?

- A. Liquid fertilizer**
- B. Slow-release fertilizer**
- C. Organic compost**
- D. Granular fertilizer**

7. When does safety and health orientation begin for new employees?

- A. On the first day of employment**
- B. After the probation period**
- C. On the last day of training**
- D. Every anniversary of employment**

8. What is the main purpose of fertilizers in horticulture?

- A. To increase plant size**
- B. To provide nutrients for plant growth**
- C. To control diseases**
- D. To protect against pests**

9. Where does transpiration primarily occur in plants?

- A. Roots**
- B. Leaves**
- C. Stomata**
- D. Flowers**

10. Which soil component is essential for water retention?

- A. Sand**
- B. Clay**
- C. Organic matter**
- D. Silt**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following best describes the role of xylem in a plant?

- A. Transporting sugars and nutrients**
- B. Transporting water and minerals**
- C. Providing structural support**
- D. Storing energy**

The role of xylem in a plant is primarily to transport water and minerals from the roots to other parts of the plant. Xylem consists of specialized cells that allow for the efficient movement of water, which is essential for various physiological processes including photosynthesis, nutrient transport, and thermoregulation. As water is absorbed by the roots, it travels upward through the xylem vessels, engaging in a process driven by evaporation of water from the leaves (transpiration), creating a negative pressure that facilitates this upward movement. While xylem does contribute to the structural support of the plant, which is a crucial function, its primary role is specifically linked to the transport of water and minerals. This distinction is important, as other tissues—like phloem—are responsible for transporting sugars and nutrients produced during photosynthesis, illustrating the specialized roles that different plant tissues play in overall plant health and function.

2. How many inches does one inch of water permeate a sandy soil?

- A. 6**
- B. 12**
- C. 18**
- D. 24**

In sandy soils, water drainage occurs quite rapidly due to the large particle size and the spaces between those particles, which allow water to move through easily. Generally, one inch of water can infiltrate a sandy soil to a depth of approximately 12 inches. This characteristic makes sandy soils well-draining, but it also means they can dry out quickly, requiring more frequent irrigation. The measurement of 12 inches reflects the typical response of sandy soil to irrigation or rainfall, providing a balance between quick drainage and the ability to retain moisture for plant roots. Understanding this concept is crucial for proper water management practices in horticulture, especially when choosing appropriate irrigation strategies for different soil types.

3. What is the primary characteristic of organic gardening?

- A. Use of synthetic chemicals
- B. Focus on biodiversity**
- C. Maximizing yields
- D. Ignoring soil health

The primary characteristic of organic gardening is its focus on biodiversity. This approach emphasizes cultivating a diverse range of plants and creating a balanced ecosystem. By integrating various crops, beneficial insects, and organic matter, organic gardening promotes natural pest control, soil fertility, and overall garden health. Biodiversity not only enhances the resilience of the garden against pests and diseases but also supports a variety of wildlife and beneficial organisms like pollinators and decomposers. In contrast to this focus on biodiversity, the use of synthetic chemicals and the sole aim of maximizing yields do not align with organic gardening principles. Organic gardening avoids synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, opting instead for natural alternatives that support a healthy ecosystem. Additionally, ignoring soil health is contrary to the core values of organic practices, which prioritize building and maintaining soil fertility through composting, crop rotation, and cover cropping, thereby enhancing the overall sustainability of the agricultural system.

4. Which of the following is NOT typically covered by sales tax in Florida?

- A. Real estate**
- B. Services
- C. Plant sales
- D. Goods

In Florida, real estate transactions do not typically attract sales tax. This is because the sale of real property is treated differently from the sale of tangible personal property or services. Sales tax is generally applied to the sale of physical goods, certain services, and specific types of transactions related to plant sales. Whereas services (such as landscaping or installation) may sometimes be subject to sales tax and are actively considered in this context, tangible goods (like plants and products sold at retail) are typically taxed. Thus, real estate transactions are exempt from sales tax, making it the correct answer to the question. This distinction is important because it highlights the state's taxation guidelines and helps individuals and businesses understand their tax obligations effectively.

5. What provides structural support and rigidity to plants, allowing them to grow upright?

- A. Cell membrane**
- B. Cell wall**
- C. Cytoplasm**
- D. Chloroplast**

The cell wall is the correct answer because it plays a crucial role in providing structural support and rigidity to plants. Composed primarily of cellulose, the cell wall surrounds the plant cell membrane and maintains the shape of the cell. It protects the plant against physical stress and enables it to withstand various environmental factors such as wind and gravity. The rigidity of the cell wall is integral for allowing plants to grow upright and reach toward sunlight, which is essential for photosynthesis. While the cell membrane is important for controlling the movement of substances in and out of the cell, it does not contribute to the structural support of the plant's overall structure. The cytoplasm, which contains organelles and the cytoskeleton, facilitates cellular functions but also does not provide the external structural support that the cell wall does. Chloroplasts are involved in photosynthesis but do not play a role in maintaining the plant's structural integrity.

6. What type of fertilizer releases nutrients slowly over time?

- A. Liquid fertilizer**
- B. Slow-release fertilizer**
- C. Organic compost**
- D. Granular fertilizer**

Slow-release fertilizer is designed to gradually release nutrients into the soil over an extended period. This is achieved through various mechanisms, such as coating the nutrients in a controlled-release compound or using organic materials that break down slowly. This gradual release supports plant growth more consistently, reducing the risk of nutrient leaching and providing plants with a steady supply of essential nutrients. This method of fertilization helps minimize the need for frequent applications, making it a convenient and effective choice for both home gardeners and professional horticulturists. In contrast, liquid fertilizers typically provide immediate nutrient availability but do not have the sustained release that slow-release fertilizers offer. Organic compost enriches the soil with a variety of nutrients, but its nutrient release is also dependent on microbial activity and can vary significantly. Granular fertilizers may release nutrients at a different rate depending on their formulation, but they are not categorized as slow-release specifically unless indicated.

7. When does safety and health orientation begin for new employees?

- A. On the first day of employment**
- B. After the probation period**
- C. On the last day of training**
- D. Every anniversary of employment**

Safety and health orientation for new employees is crucial for creating a safe workplace environment and ensuring that new hires are aware of safety protocols and health standards from the very beginning of their employment. Starting this orientation on the first day of employment allows new employees to immediately familiarize themselves with the potential hazards of their work environment and the procedures in place to mitigate those risks. This proactive approach not only helps prevent workplace accidents but also instills a culture of safety within the organization right from the outset. Beginning the orientation after a probation period or on the last day of training would delay essential safety information, potentially putting new employees at risk during their initial working days. Conducting orientation only on anniversaries would not address the immediate needs of new hires, thereby failing to adequately prepare them for their roles. Thus, the optimal time for safety and health orientation is indeed on the first day of employment, ensuring that safety practices become an integral part of the employee's experience from the start.

8. What is the main purpose of fertilizers in horticulture?

- A. To increase plant size**
- B. To provide nutrients for plant growth**
- C. To control diseases**
- D. To protect against pests**

The main purpose of fertilizers in horticulture is to provide essential nutrients that are necessary for plant growth and development. Fertilizers contain macronutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, along with secondary nutrients and micronutrients that plants need to thrive. These nutrients are crucial for various physiological functions, including photosynthesis, root development, and fruit production. While increasing plant size can be a result of sufficient nutrient availability, it is not the primary purpose of fertilizers. Similarly, controlling diseases and protecting against pests are functions associated with different types of agricultural practices, such as integrated pest management and disease control strategies, rather than the core function of fertilizers. Therefore, the focus of fertilizers is solely on supplying the nutrients that enable healthy plant growth.

9. Where does transpiration primarily occur in plants?

- A. Roots
- B. Leaves
- C. Stomata**
- D. Flowers

Transpiration primarily occurs through the stomata, which are small openings predominantly found on the underside of leaves. The stomata regulate gas exchange, allowing water vapor to exit the plant while taking in carbon dioxide necessary for photosynthesis. This process is crucial for maintaining the plant's water balance and facilitating nutrient transport from the roots through the plant's vascular system. While leaves are the main site for transpiration, they do so primarily through the stomata. The roots are essential for water uptake but are not involved in transpiration. Flowers may also have some degree of transpiration but are not significant contributors compared to leaves and their stomata. Therefore, the stomata are the vital structures enabling the effective process of transpiration in plants.

10. Which soil component is essential for water retention?

- A. Sand
- B. Clay
- C. Organic matter**
- D. Silt

Organic matter is crucial for water retention in soil because it has a unique structure that allows it to hold moisture effectively. It can absorb and retain significant amounts of water, which is important for plant growth and health. This organic material, consisting of decomposed plant and animal residues, enhances soil's overall physical properties, contributing to improved aeration, nutrient retention, and moisture holding capacity. While clay and silt also aid in water retention, their effectiveness is often lower compared to organic matter. Clay can hold water due to its small particle size and high surface area, but it can also create drainage problems if present in excessive amounts. Silt has intermediate properties, but it lacks the nutrient and moisture-holding capabilities that organic matter provides. Sand, on the other hand, is the least effective in retaining water due to its larger particle size, which promotes quick drainage rather than retention.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fnghorticulture.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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