PLS 6 EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. How many leaflets are left on the shoot of roses prior to the 1990s?

A. 3

B. 5

C. 4

D. 6

2. Which is NOT a production method for pot mums?

A. Shipped to grower or rooted to be shipped later

B. Cuttings from mother blocks

C. Plants are potted

D. Seeds sown directly in pots

3. Which of the following is considered one of the three true lilies as mentioned by Professor Leith?

A. Tiger lily

B. Daylily

C. Easter lily

D. Lily-of-the-valley

4. Which color meaning is admiration, sympathy, and love?

A. Light Pink

B. White

C. Yellow

D. Orange

5. Why were there illustrations of flowers in historical botanical works?

A. Most folks could not read; illustrations were much more important

B. They were decorative only

C. They helped people study pollination

D. They were used to teach color matching

6. Which term identifies how chrysanthemums are induced to flower?

A. Pollination

B. Photoperiodism

C. Photoflowering

D. Photorespiration

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7. Photoperiodic control refers to the way potted chrysanthemums are initiated to flower.

A. Irrigation scheduling

B. Fertilizer schedule

C. The way potted chrysanthemums are initiated to flower

D. Pruning routine

8. All imperfect flowers are

A. Complete flowers

B. Imperfect flowers

C. Incomplete flowers

D. Perfect flowers

9. What is a volatile compound?

A. A large molecule with low vapor pressure

B. A small molecule with high tendency to evaporate

C. A stable ionic compound

D. A polymer

10. Which part of the flower holds all structures together?

A. Sepal

B. Petal

C. Receptacle

D. Pedicel

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many leaflets are left on the shoot of roses prior to the 1990s?

A. 3

B. 5

C. 4

D. 6

Roses usually grow leaves that are compound, meaning each leaf is made up of multiple leaflets. In most cultivated roses, especially those bred before the 1990s, a typical leaf contains five leaflets: two pairs of side leaflets and one terminal leaflet. This five-leaflet pattern is a common and stable arrangement across many garden rose types, and it was the standard before some later cultivars introduced variations with more leaflets. So, when thinking about how many leaflets a rose leaf tended to have on shoots prior to the 1990s, five is the best answer.

2. Which is NOT a production method for pot mums?

A. Shipped to grower or rooted to be shipped later

B. Cuttings from mother blocks

C. Plants are potted

D. Seeds sown directly in pots

Pot mums are typically propagated vegetatively to keep uniform traits like color, plant size, and flowering time. Seeds would introduce genetic variation, leading to plants that differ in these characteristics, which is not desirable for commercial pot mums. Seed-grown plants also take longer to reach saleable size and can have unpredictable bloom timing, making it hard to market a consistent product. Therefore sowing seeds directly in pots is not used as a production method for pot mums. The other methods—using cuttings from a mother block, rooted stock, or simply potting established plants—are all geared toward producing uniform, predictable plants.

3. Which of the following is considered one of the three true lilies as mentioned by Professor Leith?

A. Tiger lily

B. Daylily

C. Easter lily

D. Lily-of-the-valley

True lilies are plants in the genus Lilium. Easter lily, or Lilium longiflorum, is a classic example of a true lily because it belongs to that genus and exhibits the characteristic lily form—trumpet-shaped flowers arising from a bulb. Daylilies and lily-of-the-valley are not true lilies (they belong to different genera, Hemerocallis and Convallaria, respectively), which is why Easter lily fits the description as one of the true lilies emphasized by Professor Leith.

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4. Which color meaning is admiration, sympathy, and love?

A. Light Pink

B. White

C. Yellow

D. Orange

Soft pink communicates admiration, sympathy, and love because pink shades are tied to tenderness and care. Light pink, being a gentle hue, signals delicate affection and empathy, which fits well with admiring someone and feeling sympathy while still conveying warmth and affection associated with love. In color symbolism, pink tones often represent affection and gentleness, with light pink specifically projecting a tender, comforting vibe. The other options don't align as closely: white is about purity and innocence, not admiration or sympathy; yellow conveys happiness and friendship; orange suggests energy and enthusiasm. So light pink best captures the mix of admiration, sympathy, and love.

5. Why were there illustrations of flowers in historical botanical works?

A. Most folks could not read; illustrations were much more important

B. They were decorative only

C. They helped people study pollination

D. They were used to teach color matching

Visual representations in early botanical works functioned as a universal language. Many readers—farmers, apothecaries, and scholars alike—had limited literacy, so accurate plant drawings conveyed essential features such as leaf shape, flower parts, and overall form to identify species and learn their biology without relying on text. These plates were purposely detailed and standardized so information could cross language and regional barriers, making them practical references rather than mere decoration. While some artistry existed, the main purpose was educational access: to communicate plant knowledge clearly when reading was not widespread. That's why illustrations were deemed so important in historical botany.

6. Which term identifies how chrysanthemums are induced to flower?

A. Pollination

B. Photoperiodism

C. Photoflowering

D. Photorespiration

Flowering in chrysanthemums is driven by light duration, a classic photoperiodic response where the plant senses day length and, when the nights reach a critical length, shifts from vegetative growth to flowering. The term used to describe this light-driven induction of flowering is photoflowering, which directly labels the observable outcome—flowering—that results from the plant's exposure to a specific photoperiod. In other words, photoflowering captures the effect of the light signal on the plant's reproductive development. While photoperiodism refers to the underlying timing mechanism by day length, and pollination is about pollen transfer, photoflowering best identifies the process by which chrysanthemums are induced to flower through photoperiodic cues.

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7. Photoperiodic control refers to the way potted chrysanthemums are initiated to flower.

A. Irrigation scheduling

B. Fertilizer schedule

C. The way potted chrysanthemums are initiated to flower

D. Pruning routine

Photoperiodic control is about flowering being governed by day length. Chrysanthemums initiate flowering when the night length reaches a threshold, so growers manipulate light exposure to trigger floral initiation. This concept is separate from irrigation, fertilizer, or pruning, which affect growth and health but do not determine flowering based on day length. Therefore, the description that matches photoperiodic control is how potted chrysanthemums are initiated to flower.

8. All imperfect flowers are

A. Complete flowers

B. Imperfect flowers

C. Incomplete flowers

D. Perfect flowers

Understanding flower structure helps here. A complete flower has sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils. An imperfect flower is missing either the stamens or the pistils. Since missing a floral part means it lacks one of the four floral organs, imperfect flowers are by definition incomplete. So every imperfect flower is an incomplete flower. For example, a pistillate flower has pistils but no stamens, and a staminate flower has stamens but no pistils; both cases are incomplete and imperfect.

9. What is a volatile compound?

A. A large molecule with low vapor pressure

B. A small molecule with high tendency to evaporate

C. A stable ionic compound

D. A polymer

Volatility describes how readily a substance becomes a gas. This is tied to vapor pressure—the higher the vapor pressure at a given temperature, the more volatile the substance. Small molecules typically have weaker intermolecular forces or lower boiling points, so they evaporate more easily. That's why a small molecule with a high tendency to evaporate best fits the idea of a volatile compound. The other descriptions don't fit because a large molecule with low vapor pressure tends to stay in the liquid or solid phase, an ionic compound forms a stable lattice and isn't volatile under normal conditions, and polymers are generally bulky and have low volatility.

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10. Which part of the flower holds all structures together?

A. Sepal

B. Petal

C. Receptacle

D. Pedicel

The central idea here is the receptacle, the base of the flower where all parts attach. This swollen end of the floral stem provides the platform for every floral organ—sepals (the calyx), petals (the corolla), and the reproductive parts (stamens and carpels)—to connect. It also links the flower to its stalk, the pedicel, which holds the whole bloom up from the plant. Because the receptacle serves as the anchoring and arranging point for all the different parts, it's the structure that holds everything together. Sepals and petals form the protective and decorative outer whorls, and the pedicel is simply the stalk, but neither one functions as the central anchor for all components in the way the receptacle does.

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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://pls6exam1.examzify.com

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

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