Vegetable Gardening

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. A seed packet says to direct sow. Where do the seeds go?
   A. In the garden bed or container where the crop will grow
   B. Into water for the full growing season
   C. Into an indoor tray for transplanting after germination
   D. Into a paper envelope until the crop is ready to harvest

2. A packet describes pole beans as a climbing variety. Which item gives the stems a tall surface to climb?
   A. A shallow saucer
   B. A seed tray
   C. A trellis
   D. A row marker

3. What feature lets excess water leave the bottom of a vegetable container?
   A. An impermeable liner
   B. Drainage holes
   C. A tight-fitting solid base
   D. A waterproof cap

4. A packet says to plant seeds 1 centimeter deep. What distance does that describe?
   A. From the seed to the bottom of the container
   B. Between neighboring seeds in the same row
   C. Between the tops of two plants at maturity
   D. From the soil surface down to the seed

5. A seedling has grown indoors in steady light and temperature. Which action is called hardening it off?
   A. Removing all the lower roots
   B. Gradually increasing its exposure to outdoor conditions
   C. Planting it in compacted soil
   D. Putting it in a dark room until it grows taller

6. Three radish seeds germinate next to each other. The packet specifies final spacing of 5 centimeters. What does it mean to thin the cluster?

A. Remove extra seedlings so the remaining plants have the intended spacing.
B. Add another seed beside each of the three seedlings.
C. Dig a shallower furrow for all three plants.
D. Cover the seedlings with an additional layer of soil.

7. One packet says peas can be sown in cool soil. A tomato seedling label says to wait until frost risk has passed. The soil is ready for peas and nights may still freeze. Which planting matches the labels?

A. Wait to plant peas until the tomatoes can go outside.
B. Set out tomatoes now and save the peas until midsummer.
C. Set out peas and tomatoes now because both are vegetables.
D. Sow peas now and keep the tomato seedlings protected.

8. You have just sown small seeds in a tray. Which method wets the surface with the least risk of moving the seeds?

A. Empty a watering can onto one corner of the tray.
B. Pour quickly from a full bucket.
C. Use a gentle spray or fine rose.
D. Tip the tray upright under a strong stream.

9. A gardener uses a lightweight fabric cover to protect a crop during a brief cold spell. What is the cover’s role in this case?

A. It reduces heat loss around the crop compared with leaving it exposed.
B. It warms the roots by adding fertilizer to the soil.
C. It changes a warm-season crop into a frost-hardy variety.
D. It permanently removes the chance of later frost.

10. A gardener wants batches of radishes to mature several weeks apart. Each sowing uses the same variety in similar conditions. Which schedule best supports that goal?

A. Sow all the seeds in adjacent rows on the same morning.
B. Sow all the seeds on one date and thin them at once.
C. Use more labels on one planting date.
D. Sow small batches on several dates.

11. Five lettuce starts go in one straight row with 20 centimeters between adjacent plants. How far apart are the centers of the first and last starts?

A. 60 centimeters
B. 100 centimeters
C. 80 centimeters
D. 120 centimeters

12. Two identical pots hold the same crop and growing mix. One is in sun and wind, and the sheltered pot is still moist. The exposed pot’s mix is dry. What is the best next step?

A. Wait until the sheltered pot dries before watering either.
B. Water the dry pot and check each pot separately before the next watering.
C. Water both on the same fixed schedule regardless of moisture.
D. Move the dry container indoors and leave it unwatered.

13. Climbing peas share a bed with a short lettuce crop that needs sunlight. At this garden, afternoon shadows fall eastward. Where should the trellis go to keep its afternoon shadow off the lettuce?

A. Anywhere, since the direction of the shadow is irrelevant.
B. West of the lettuce, so its shadow reaches across the lettuce.
C. In the center of the lettuce row, with equal lettuce on both sides.
D. East of the lettuce, so the shadow falls farther east.

14. A variety needs 50 days of growth before harvest. One bed will remain usable for 45 days and another for 60. Both beds meet all other needs. Which choice leaves time for harvest with ten days of margin?

A. Plant now in the bed with 60 days remaining.
B. Wait ten days, then plant in the bed with 60 days remaining.
C. Plant now in the bed with 45 days remaining.
D. Wait five days, then plant in the bed with 45 days remaining.

15. A gardener wants to see whether trellising affects the harvest from one climbing cucumber variety. Which comparison best isolates the effect of using a trellis?

A. Plant trellised cucumbers in spring and untrellised ones late in the season.
B. Compare a trellised cucumber with an untrellised bean.
C. Grow the same variety on the same schedule in two comparable plots, using a trellis in one.
D. Trellis the plants in full sun and compare them with untrellised plants in deep shade.