# ECOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS

## HYDROPHYTES

### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

*Question No:1 :* Organisms of same species living in an area are called

(A) Population

(B) Community

(C) Fauna

(D) Flora

*Question No:2 :* The basis of classification of plant communities into hydrophytes, mesophytes and xerophytes is

(A) Tolerence to light

(B) Availability of water

(C) Tolerence to temparature

(D) Tolerence to frost and rain

*Question No:3 :* Negatively geotropic respiratory roots are found in

(A) *Jussiaea*

(B) *Utricularia*

(C) *Dionaea*

(D) *Nepenthes*

*Question No:4 :* Root pockets instead of root-caps are found in

(A) *Ceratophyllum*

(B) *Nelumbo*

(C) *Dionaea*

(D) *Pistia*

*Question No:5 :* Plant floating on water and useful as biofertiliser in rice fields is

(A) Azolla

(B) Lemna

(C) Wolffia

(D) Salvinia

*Question No:6 :* The chief anatomical feature of all hydrophytes is

(A) Absence of stomata

(B) Sunken stomata

(C) Well developed aerenchyma

(D) Well developed xylem

*Question No:7 :* Submerged hydrophytes have

(A) Stomata on both surface

(B) Stomata on leaf surface

(C) No stomata

(D) Stomata on lower surface

*Question No:8 :* The stem of submerged water plants is soft and weak because

(A) They are absolutely devoid of xylem

(B) They totally lack phloem

(C) They do not have stomata

(D) The supporting tissue and xylem are poorly developed

*Question No: 9 : Which is not a hydrophytic character?*

(A) Abundant air spaces and air chambers

(B) Presence of more xylem and sclerenchyma

(C) Stomata absent or only on upper side of the leaf

(D) Poor development of root

*Question No: 10 : The hydrophyte that have contact with water only*

(A) Nymphaea

(B) Ceratophyllum

(C) Vallisneria

(D) Typha

*Question No: 11 : Epidermis is useful for both absorption and assimilation in*

(A) Mesophytes

(B) Mangroves

(C) Xerophytes

(D) Hydrophytes

*Question No:12 : Find the pair of hydrophytes that are neither in contact with soil nor air*

(A) Vallisneria, Hydrilla

(B) Hydrilla, Utricularia

(C) Salvinia, Azolla

(D) Limnophila, Ceratophyllum

*Question No: 13 : Abundant aerenchyma and xylem cavity in the stele are the features found in*

(A) Stem of Hydrilla

(B) Roots of Cicer

(C) Stem of Opuntia

(D) Roots of Asparagus

*Question No: 14 : Select the plants that show contact with soil and water, but not with air*

(A) Potamogeton, Vallisneria

(B) Hydrilla, Ceratophyllum

(C) Wolffia,Sagittaria

(D) Cyperus,Typha

*Question No: 15 : Submerged plant among of the following*

(A) Hydrilla

(B) Pistia

(C) Lotus

(D) Water lily

*Question No: 16 : Typha is an example of*

(A) Free floating plant

(B) Submerged plant

(C) Floating and attached

(D) Emergent plant

*Question No: 17: In submerged hydrophytes, gaseous exchange occurs through*

(A) Hydathodes

B) Stomata

(C) General body surface

(D) Injured parts

*Question No: 18 : Useful adaptation for hydrophytes*

(A) Large leaves

(B) Decrease in mechanical tissue

(C) Large mechanical tissue

(D) Increase in aerenchyma

*Question No: 19 : Hydrophytes like Nymphaea and Nelumbo are*

(A) Free floating hydrophytes

(B) Amphibious plant

(C) Submerged rooted hydrophytes

(D) Rooted hydrophytes with free floating leaves

*Question No: 20 : Anatomically all hydrophytes are similar in having*

(A) Aerenchyma

(B) Collenchyma

(C) Stomata

(D) Cuticle