

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) Tolerance to light
- (B) Availability of water
- (C) Tolerance to temperature
- (D) Tolerance 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