Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Plants Bite Back. (DK Readers)

Prepared by: Stephen Lauricella and Jorge Zuluaga

Section one: Pages 4 through 21.

**Directions:** Read the selection and choose the best answer from the choices given.

1. How many different kinds of plants are there in the world?
2. About a million
3. About 400
4. About 250,000
5. None of the above
6. About how many carnivorous plants are there?
7. About a million
8. About 400
9. About 250,000
10. None of the above
11. Why do carnivorous plants need to eat insects?
12. Because insects taste good to plants
13. Because dirt, water and sunlight do not provide nutrients
14. Because they are mean and harmful to humans
15. Because insects provide minerals to the carnivorous plants
16. How does the bladderwort catch its prey?
17. It drowns the insects in pools of liquid
18. It sucks up its prey when they get too close.
19. It lures insects into leaves that are covered in shiny sticky goo.
20. Only A and B
21. What do bladderworts eat?
22. insects, rats and people from the amazons
23. small insects, small birds, frogs and even rats
24. People from the Island of Borneo
25. Tiny water insects and fish, fry or baby fish
26. Where do bladderworts live?
27. They float in ponds , grow in very wet ground, they live in puddles of rain
28. In Australia, in sticky bushes higher than a grown-up adult.
29. Marshlands in North and South Carolina
30. Island of Borneo in South East Asia
31. Carnivorous plants grow in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. Sand
33. Bogs
34. Oceans
35. Clay
36. How does a Venus flytrap lure insects?
37. By catching it with its tongue
38. By a hum
39. Sugary nectar
40. By its bright color
41. About how long does it take for the insect’s body to dissolve, when it is trapped by the Venus flytrap?

 A. 1 - 2 days

 B. 2 - 3 days

 C. 1 - 2 weeks

 D. 2 - 3 weeks

1. What triggers the Venus flytrap to close on the insect?

 A.  Tiny hairs

 B.  Leafs

 C.  Eyes

 D.  It can taste the bug

1. What lures insects to the sticky end of a sundew plant?

 A.  Dull goo

 B.  Shiny goo

 C.  Bright goo

 D.  Sticky goo

12. Explain how the sundew plant got its name.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Where is the greatest variety of sundews in the world?

 A.  Europe

 B.  North America

 C.  South America

 D.  Australia

14.  True or False.  The more an insect struggles inside a sundew less hairs bend towards it.

15.  True or False.  Carnivorous plants are no danger to humans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16.  How do plants stop some animals from eating them?

 A.  They hum

 B.  They make a mild poison

 C.  They spray nectar at the animals

 D.  They bite the animal

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Classify the carnivorous plants with information about the places where we can find them and how they catch their prey. Cut and paste the information from the boxes at the bottom of the page.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Venus flytrap | Bladderwort | Pitcher plants | Sundew plants |
| Where we can find them |  |  |  |  |
| How they catch their prey |  |  |  |  |
|  | It sucks up its victims when they get too close to the traps. | Leaves are covered in shiny goo that lures insects into it. It has fine sticky hairs that trap the insect | Use sugary nectar that covers its leaves. when an insect touches the hairs the leaves close | Drown their prey in pools of liquid made out of water and digestive juices |
|  | All over the world. The greatest variety grows in Australia. Some live in sticky bushes higher than a grown-up adult. | Island of Borneo in South East Asia. | Ponds, very wet grounds, puddles of rainwater. | Marshlands in North and South Carolina. |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary**

**Directions:** match the words from the left with a definition from the right.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_Poison\_\_\_\_\_Venus flytrap, bladderwort, Pitcher plants\_\_\_\_\_Carnivorous\_\_\_\_\_Marshes\_\_\_\_\_Minerals\_\_\_\_\_Nectar\_\_\_\_\_Prey\_\_\_\_\_Microscope\_\_\_\_\_Bait\_\_\_\_\_ Larva\_\_\_\_\_Digestive juices\_\_\_\_\_Glands\_\_\_\_\_Dissolve\_\_\_\_\_Glossy\_\_\_\_\_nettle | 1. Different kinds of wet, spongy land.
2. A plant that gets extra minerals from the dead bodies of animals.
3. Liquids filled with chemicals that help to break down food so that it can be absorbed by a plant or animal.
4. Structures inside a plant or animal that produce chemicals such as digestive juices.
5. An instrument for looking at tiny things. It has lenses that make things look bigger.
6. Substances that all living things need in order to grow.
7. A sweet liquid made by flowering plants.
8. A substance that kills or damages living things
9. Carnivorous plants
10. Animals that are caught and eaten by plants or other animals.
11. Smooth, shiny surface
12. To break up
13. A plant covered with stinging hairs
14. A young animal that is completely different from an adult animal of the same kind.
15. Something that encourages prey to come closer to a trap.
 |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Plants Bite Back. (DK Readers)

Prepared by: Stephen Lauricella and Jorge Zuluaga

**Directions:** Read pages 22 through 47. Choose the best answer for each question based on the selection.

1. The following statements are true except
2. Carnivorous plants are not dangerous to humans.
3. You will get a rash if you touch a dock plant
4. You can get sore without touching a poison ivy plant
5. The spikes of the stinging plants release painful acid that causes rashes
6. What would happen if you brush against a stinger tree
7. You will get a white rash that will go away after an hour or two
8. You will feel pain that can last up to two weeks
9. You will feel nothing at first, but hour later, your skin will start to blister and ich
10. You will immediately get crusted sores all over your body
11. How did murderers kill their victims in Italy many years ago
12. They used the venom from the poison ivy to kill their enemies
13. They gave people from India prayer bean necklaces
14. They gave their enemies gloves with aconitine powder
15. They tied their enemies to the deadly upas tree until they died
16. What is curare?
17. It is a beautiful plant with red flowers
18. It is a substance used by doctors to relax muscles before a surgery
19. It is an ingredient to make one of the world’s most powerful poisons
20. It is a powder taken from the monkshood flower
21. B and C
22. How did the natives from the Amazon test the poison they made
23. They ate the poison. If they get sick the poison was considered good
24. They shoot monkeys with darts smeared with the poison
25. They sent gloves dusted with aconitine to their enemies
26. A and C
27. C and A
28. How does the photograph of the monkshood flower on page 31 help the reader?

 A.  To show the poisonous part of the flower.

 B.  To make the page look nice.

 C.  So you can smell the flower.

 D.  To show all of the different parts of the plant.

1. Why is aconitine written like ack-oh-NIGH-teen?

 A.  To show how to spell the word

 B.  To show the meaning of the word

 C.  To show how to pronounce the word

 D.  To show different words within the word

1. The caption on the bottom of page 32 gives another purpose for prayer beans.  What was the author’s purpose for doing that?

 A.  To inform the reader of other uses of the beans.

 B.  To persuade the reader to use the beans for measurement.

 C.  To entertain the reader.

10. Why is there a caption under the photograph page 47?

 A.  To tell the reader what is happening in the photograph.

 B.  To tell the reader why the patient is going into surgery.

 C.  To show the reader the different parts of the hospital room.

 D.  To tell the reader what is going to happen next in the story.

11. Write 2 complete sentences explaining why the author has an illustration on page 36.
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Write 2 complete sentences explaining why the heading on page 38 is “Nature’s daggers.”

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