

| Reading Journal  |  |   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
|--|--|---|------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---|--|--------------|---|---|-----------|--|---|------------------|--|---|--------------|---|---|
| Student Name:  | Class:   | Date:   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Title  | Carnivorous Plants   |   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Source   | LS4UAE   |   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Reading Goals  |  |   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Read and understand a text about Carnivorous Plants.   |  |   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Text   |  |   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| <h2 style="color: #3CB371;">CARNIVOROUS PLANTS</h2> <p>Many people love to eat steak, but did you know there are plants that eat meat, too? That's why they are called "carnivorous plants". They grow in places where the soil is very poor, so they need to catch insects. Carnivorous plants usually attract insects with the smell of sweet nectar or colorful flowers. Then they trap the insects, using one of the traps below.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Trap</th> <th style="width: 45%;">How the trap works</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Example plant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flypaper trap</td> <td>Some plants produce nectar on their leaves as well as very sticky glue. Small insects land on these leaves and get stuck.</td> <td>Butterwort<br/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pitfall trap</td> <td>When an insect or small animal enters the plant through the brightly colored opening at the top, it slips on the smooth walls and falls down into the trap.</td> <td>Jungle lantern<br/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Snap trap</td> <td>When small insects land on the leaves of a plant with this trap, the leaves snap shut to catch the insect.</td> <td>Venus flytrap<br/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lobster pot trap</td> <td>The entrance to this kind of trap is easily found, but getting out again is very difficult. This is because the walls are thin and let light through so insects that seek light do not find the dark exit.</td> <td>Cobra lily<br/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bladder trap</td> <td>This trap has a small opening, closed by a door. When an insect gets too close, the door opens. It sucks in insects in only 1/50 of a second.</td> <td>Golden bladderwort<br/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> |  |   | Trap | How the trap works | Example plant | Flypaper trap | Some plants produce nectar on their leaves as well as very sticky glue. Small insects land on these leaves and get stuck. | Butterwort<br> | Pitfall trap | When an insect or small animal enters the plant through the brightly colored opening at the top, it slips on the smooth walls and falls down into the trap. | Jungle lantern<br> | Snap trap | When small insects land on the leaves of a plant with this trap, the leaves snap shut to catch the insect. | Venus flytrap<br> | Lobster pot trap | The entrance to this kind of trap is easily found, but getting out again is very difficult. This is because the walls are thin and let light through so insects that seek light do not find the dark exit. | Cobra lily<br> | Bladder trap | This trap has a small opening, closed by a door. When an insect gets too close, the door opens. It sucks in insects in only 1/50 of a second. | Golden bladderwort<br> |
| Trap   | How the trap works   | Example plant   |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Flypaper trap  | Some plants produce nectar on their leaves as well as very sticky glue. Small insects land on these leaves and get stuck.  | Butterwort<br>          |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Pitfall trap   | When an insect or small animal enters the plant through the brightly colored opening at the top, it slips on the smooth walls and falls down into the trap.  | Jungle lantern<br>     |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Snap trap  | When small insects land on the leaves of a plant with this trap, the leaves snap shut to catch the insect.   | Venus flytrap<br>       |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Lobster pot trap   | The entrance to this kind of trap is easily found, but getting out again is very difficult. This is because the walls are thin and let light through so insects that seek light do not find the dark exit. | Cobra lily<br>         |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |
| Bladder trap   | This trap has a small opening, closed by a door. When an insect gets too close, the door opens. It sucks in insects in only 1/50 of a second.  | Golden bladderwort<br> |      |                    |               |               |   |  |              |   |   |           |  |   |                  |  |   |              |   |   |

| <b>Questions</b><br><i>Answer each question with at least one complete sentence.</i> |  | <b>Textual Evidence</b><br><i>Write down the words or sentences from the text that helped you answer each question.</i> |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Understanding Overall Meaning and Main Ideas</b>                                  | What does carnivorous mean?                        |   |
| <b>Identifying Specific Information and Inferencing</b>                              | Why do you think all the plants eat insects?       |   |
| <b>Making Connections</b>  | How can you identify which plants are carnivorous? |   |
| <b>Reflection</b>  |  |   |
| Describe some other ways that plants can be dangerous?                               |  |   |