INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH [2023– 2024]

TOPIC: Reading Comprehension **WORKSHEET**

RESOURCE PERSON: Ms: Sheba Siddiqui

NAME: _____ CLASS: IV SEC: ___ DATE_____

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Imagine that you're a fly. You're just zipping around the sky, looking for a place to rest, when you see a nice pink leaf. "That looks like a nice place to land," you think to yourself in your fly head. As you rest your feet on the leaf, you notice something strange. This leaf is hairy. You begin to make your move, but you trigger the plant's reflex. Snap! In one-tenth of a second, you are caught in the Venus flytrap. You will be digested in five to twelve days. Welcome to the world of carnivorous plants!

There are over a quarter of a million plant species. Only 600 or so are carnivorous. We call them this because they attract, trap, and eat bugs. Like other plants, they get energy from the sun. But unlike other plants, they get their nutrients from their prey. Carnivorous plants live in places where the soil lacks nutrients. Most plants get nutrients from the soil. Carnivorous plants have turned to other sources.

The snap of the Venus flytrap is not the only way that plants eat bugs. Pitcher plants trick their prey into landing on them. They offer nectar bribes to the foolish insects that would take them. True to their name, pitcher plants have deep chambers. Their landing surface is slippery. They have inward pointing hairs, making it hard to escape. The fly lands on the pitcher plant to eat, but slips into a pit filled with digestive fluids and is eaten.

Then there are sundews. We call them sundews because they sparkle in the sun as if covered in morning dew. Of course, that sparkle is from something much more treacherous. Sundews create mucilage to attract bugs. As they fly in to eat, bugs get trapped in the very object of their desire. They soon exhaust themselves by trying to escape the mucilage of the sundew's tentacles, which respond to prey by curling around them. Bugs usually die in about 15 minutes. Then the plant dissolves its prey and absorbs the nutrients.

Carnivorous plants might sound tough, but they are difficult to keep at home. They are built to survive in places that other plants cannot. They have a hard time adapting to other environments. Their strengths become weaknesses in rich soil. They depend on the harsh yet delicate environments in which they thrive.

Bladderworts live in water and float near the surface. Their traps are like small bladders hidden beneath the water. Only their flowers are visible from the surface. When bugs swim into the trigger hairs, the plant reacts. A trapdoor in the bladder opens up. The bladder sucks up the prey and the water surrounding it. A tenth of a second later, the bladder shuts again. The plant has trapped the prey. It releases digestive fluids. The prey will be digested within hours.

I. Answer the following questions.

a. What are carnivorous plants?

Ans._____

_____

b. Where do carnivorous plants live?

Ans.

_____

II. Complete the following :

a. Pitcher plants trick their prey _____

b. They are called sundews because _____

_____

c. The bladder sucks up the prey _____

_____

III. Tick the correct statements:

1. a. Carnivorous plants get their energy from the soil**.** ☐

b. Carnivorous plants get their energy from the sun. ☐

2. a. Carnivorous plants are easy to keep at home. ☐

b. Carnivorous plants are difficult to keep at home. ☐

IV. Name the three carnivorous plants mentioned in the passage:

Ans. 1. _____

2._____

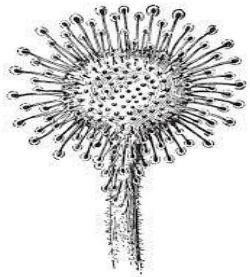
3._____

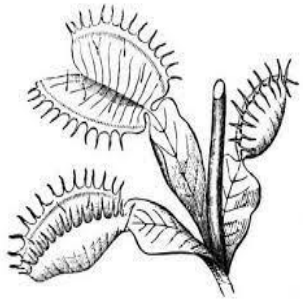
V. Find a word from the passage which means the same as:

a. dangerous or not trusted**-** _____

b. grow or develop well **-** _____

VI. Based on the description mentioned in the text, identify the plants and name them.





a._____ **b**._____