Science Fables

The Plants That Ate Lunch

Story Quiz

This quiz follows Nia and Kai as they discover how carnivorous plants trap insects to get extra nutrients.

1. Why do carnivorous plants trap insects?

A. To get extra nutrients from nutrient-poor soil
B. To make sunlight
C. To produce more water
D. To protect themselves from rain

2. What causes a Venus flytrap to snap shut?

A. Its roots touch water
B. An insect touches the trigger hairs more than once
C. Sunlight reaches its leaves
D. The wind shakes the plant

3. How does a Venus flytrap digest an insect?

A. It chews the insect with teeth
B. It releases digestive juices that break the insect down
C. It swallows the insect whole
D. It dries the insect in sunlight

4. How do pitcher plants and sundews trap insects?

A. Pitcher plants use cup-shaped leaves, while sundews use sticky drops
B. Both use underground roots
C. Pitcher plants use thorns, while sundews use flowers
D. Both chase insects across the ground

5. Why are carnivorous plants still called producers?

A. They produce insects
B. They make their own sugar using sunlight
C. They eat only animals
D. They do not need water or air

Answer Key

1. A — To get extra nutrients from nutrient-poor soil

Carnivorous plants trap insects to get extra nutrients from nutrient-poor soil.

2. B — An insect touches the trigger hairs more than once

A Venus flytrap snaps shut when an insect touches the trigger hairs more than once.

3. B — It releases digestive juices that break the insect down

A Venus flytrap releases digestive juices that break the insect down.

4. A — Pitcher plants use cup-shaped leaves, while sundews use sticky drops

Pitcher plants use cup-shaped leaves, while sundews use sticky drops to trap insects.

5. B — They make their own sugar using sunlight

Carnivorous plants are still called producers because they make their own sugar using sunlight.