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

Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

As you watch the video *What are Carnivorous Plants?* fill out these guided notes. The questions are in order. Hint: read these statements *before* you watch the video, to better understand what to look and listen for.

1. Not all carnivorous plants are closely related. What does this mean regarding their evolution? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Carnivorous plants lure, capture, and kill their prey. The prey is then digested, and nutrients are absorbed by the plants. To be considered a carnivorous plant, the plants must: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Carnivorous plants do not use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as traps. Instead, their specialized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the traps.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trap, used by pitcher plants and carnivorous bromeliads, have leaves that form a fluid-filled well in which organisms fall into.
5. What is the fluid inside the traps of *Sarracenia purpurea* and *Nepenthes ampullaria* mostly consist of? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Nepenthes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the largest carnivorous plants in the world. At this size they can eat a few small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a year!
7. A variation of pitfall traps are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traps. (Found in *Genlisea* for example.)
8. How does the traps of *Darlingtonia* and *Sarracenia psittacina* work? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Some species have glue-like mucus that traps the insects but does not digest them. Those plants rely on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ insects.
10. Why do some sticky leaved plants move their prey like a mosh pit or catapult to the center? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Utricularia have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trap.
12. Most carnivorous plants live in nutrient poor soils, where many non-carnivorous plants do not thrive. How has carnivory in plants evolved over time? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_