

IELTS READING – Fatal Attraction S11AT2



IELTS READING Fatal Attraction listening practice test has 10 questions ..

Evolutionist Charles Darwin first marvelled at flesh-eating plants in the mid-19th century. Today, biologists, using 21st-century tools to study cells and DNA, are beginning to understand how these plants hunt, eat and digest – and how such bizarre adaptations arose in the first place.

Questions 14-18

Complete the notes below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

Insect touches **14** on leaf of plant

Small **15** passes through leaf

16 in cell membrane open

Outside cells of leaves fill with **17**

Leaves change so that they have a **18** shape and snap shut

A. The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in **Q14 hairs**.

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When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny **Q15 electric charge**, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up **Q16 pores** in the leaf's cell membranes. **Q17 Water** surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to **Q18 concave**, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

B. **Q21 The bladderwort has an equally sophisticated way of setting its underwater trap. It pumps water out of tiny bag-like bladders, making a vacuum inside. When small creatures swim past, they bend the hairs on the bladder, causing a flap to open. The low pressure sucks water in, carrying the animal along with it.** In one five-hundredth of a second, the door swings shut again. **Q22 The Drosera sundew, meanwhile, has a thick, sweet liquid oozing from its leaves, which first attracts insects, then holds them fast before the leaves snap shut.** Pitcher plants use yet another strategy, growing long tube-shaped leaves to imprison their prey. **Q20 Raffles' pitcher plant, from the jungles of Borneo, produces nectar that both lures insects and forms a slick surface on which they can't get a grip. Insects that land on the rim of the pitcher slide on the liquid and tumble in.**

Questions 19-22

Look at the following statements (Questions 19-22) and the list of plants.

Match each statement with the correct plant, A, B, C, D or E.

- List of plants
- A Venus flytrap
 - B bladderwort
 - C Drosera sundew
 - D Raffles' pitcher plant
 - E purple pitcher plant

19. It uses other creatures to help it digest insects.

20. It produces a slippery substance to make insects fall inside it.

21. It creates an empty space into which insects are sucked.

22. It produces a sticky substance which traps insects on its surface.

Questions 23-26

Reading Passage has nine paragraphs, A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

23. a mention of a disadvantage of the leaf shape of some carnivorous plants

24. an example of an effort made to protect carnivorous plants

25. unexpected information about the origins of certain carnivorous plants

26. an example of environmental changes that shorten the life cycles of carnivorous plants

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C. Many carnivorous plants secrete enzymes to penetrate the hard exoskeleton of insects so they can absorb nutrients from inside their prey. But **Q19 the purple pitcher plant, which lives in bogs and infertile sandy soils in North America, enlists other organisms to process its food.** It is home to an intricate food web of mosquito larvae, midges and bacteria, many of which can survive only in this unique habitat. These animals shred the prey that fall into the pitcher, and the smaller organisms feed on the debris. Finally, the plant absorbs the nutrients released.

D. While such plants clearly thrive on being carnivorous, the benefits of eating flesh are not the ones you might expect. Carnivorous animals such as ourselves use the carbon in protein and the fat in meat to build muscles and store energy. Carnivorous plants instead draw nitrogen, phosphorus, and other critical nutrients from their prey in order to build light-harvesting enzymes. Eating animals, in other words, lets carnivorous plants do what all plants do: carry out photosynthesis, that is, grow by harnessing energy directly from the sun.

E. Carnivorous plants are, in fact, very inefficient at converting sunlight into tissue. This is because of all the energy they expend to make the equipment to catch animals – the enzymes, the pumps, and so on. **Q23 A pitcher or a flytrap cannot carry out much photosynthesis because, unlike plants with ordinary leaves, they do not have flat solar panels that can grab lots of sunlight.** There are, however, some special conditions in which the benefits of being carnivorous do outweigh the costs. The poor soil of bogs, for example, offers little nitrogen and phosphorus, so carnivorous plants enjoy an advantage over plants that obtain these nutrients by more conventional means. Bogs are also flooded with sunshine, so even an inefficient carnivorous plant can photosynthesize enough light to survive.

F. Evolution has repeatedly made this trade-off. By comparing the DNA of carnivorous plants with other species, scientists have found that they evolved independently on at least six separate occasions. Some carnivorous plants that look nearly identical turn out to be only distantly related. **Q25 The two kinds of pitcher plants – the tropical genus Nepenthes and the North American Sarracenia – have, surprisingly, evolved from different ancestors, although both grow deep pitchershaped leaves and employ the same strategy for capturing prey.**

G. In several cases, scientists can see how complex carnivorous plants evolved from simpler ones. Venus flytraps, for example, share an ancestor with Portuguese sundews, which only catch prey passively, via 'flypaper' glands on their stems. They share a more recent ancestor with Drosera sundews, which can also curl their leaves over their prey. Venus flytraps appear to have evolved an even more elaborate version of this kind of trap, complete with jaw-like leaves.

H. Unfortunately, the adaptations that enable carnivorous plants to thrive in marginal habitats also make them exquisitely sensitive. **Q26 Agricultural run-off and pollution from power plants are adding extra nitrogen to many bogs in North America. Carnivorous plants are so finely tuned to low levels of nitrogen that this extra fertilizer is overloading their systems, and they eventually burn themselves out and die.**

I. Humans also threaten carnivorous plants in other ways. The black market trade in exotic carnivorous plants is so vigorous now that botanists are keeping the location of some rare species a secret. But even if the poaching of carnivorous plants can be halted, they will continue to suffer from other assaults. **Q24 In the pine savannah of North Carolina, the increasing suppression of fires is allowing other plants to grow too quickly and outcompete the flytraps in their native environment.** Good news, perhaps, for flies. But a loss for all who, like Darwin, delight in the sheer inventiveness of evolution.

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