

20 Multiple choice questions

Term

1 of 20

What is an example of a food chain from the Serengeti?

- ☐ Savanna grass -> Elephant -> Cheetah.
- ☐ Acacia leaves -> Zebra -> Lion.
- ☐ Baobab fruit -> Giraffe -> Leopard.
- ☐ Star grass -> Hartebeest -> Pangolin.

Term

2 of 20

What are the most commonly found herbivores in the Serengeti?

- ☐ Elephants, giraffes, rhinos, and hippos.
- ☐ Monkeys, birds, snakes, and lizards.
- ☐ Blue Wildebeests, gazelles, zebras, and buffalos.
- ☐ Lions, cheetahs, leopards, and hyenas.

Term

3 of 20

What is the significance of the Serengeti ecosystem for biodiversity?

- ☐ It is primarily known for its stable climate and minimal species variation.
- ☐ It supports only large mammals and their grazing habits.
- ☐ It hosts a limited number of species with simple interactions.
- ☐ It supports a wide variety of species and complex interactions among them.

Term

4 of 20

What role do primary producers play in the Serengeti ecosystem?

- ☐ They produce energy and matter by transforming water and CO₂ into glucose through photosynthesis.
- ☐ They consume other organisms to obtain energy.
- ☐ They decompose organic matter to release nutrients into the soil.
- ☐ They regulate water cycles by absorbing moisture from the air.

Term

5 of 20

What significant geographical features border the Serengeti National Park?

- ☐ Lake Malawi to the west, The Atlas Mountains to the south, and The Congo Basin to the east.
- ☐ Lake Tanganyika to the west, Mount Kilimanjaro to the south, and the Sahara Desert to the east.
- ☐ Lake Chad to the west, the Kalahari Desert to the south, and the Himalayas to the east.
- ☐ Lake Victoria to the west, Lake Eyasi to the south, and the Great Rift Valley to the east.

Term

6 of 20

What climatic conditions contribute to the geographic diversity of the Serengeti?

- ☐ Availability of food, water, shelter, and habitat access.
- ☐ Volcanic activity that created mountains and craters.
- ☐ Warm and dry, with a rainy season from March to May.
- ☐ Extreme heat and wind.

Term

7 of 20

When does the migration of wildebeest and zebras typically begin?

- ☐ In August, when the western grasslands turn brown.
- ☐ In January, when the northern plains begin to dry up.
- ☐ In March, when the eastern grasslands become barren.
- ☐ In May, when the southern grasslands begin to dry up.

Term

8 of 20

What distinguishes primary consumers from secondary consumers?

- ☐ Primary consumers are herbivores that eat plants, while secondary consumers are carnivores that eat primary consumers.
- ☐ Primary consumers are herbivores that eat secondary consumers, while secondary consumers are plants.
- ☐ Primary consumers are detritivores that eat dead matter, while secondary consumers are herbivores.
- ☐ Primary consumers are carnivores that eat other animals, while secondary consumers are omnivores.

Term

9 of 20

What types of habitats are found in the Serengeti?

- ☐ Tropical rainforests, deserts, and tundra.
- ☐ Coastal plains, mangrove swamps, and arctic tundra.
- ☐ Alpine meadows, wetlands, and coniferous forests.
- ☐ Hilly woodlands, savannas, and grasslands.

Term

10 of 20

What geological activity is believed to have shaped the Serengeti's landscape?

- ☐ Glacial activity that carved valleys and plains.
- ☐ Volcanic activity that created mountains and craters.
- ☐ Erosion by wind and water that shaped canyons.
- ☐ Sedimentary deposition that formed plateaus.

Term

11 of 20

How does the dry season affect competition among herbivores?

- ☐ Animals cooperate to find food more efficiently.
- ☐ Competition increases as food becomes scarcer.
- ☐ Competition decreases as resources become more abundant.
- ☐ Herbivores migrate to avoid competition.

Term

12 of 20

What is the role of scavengers like hyenas and vultures in the Serengeti?

- ☐ They hunt live prey and control predator populations.
- ☐ They cultivate plants and enhance vegetation growth.
- ☐ They compete with herbivores for resources.
- ☐ They consume dead organisms and help recycle nutrients in the ecosystem.

Term

13 of 20

What is carrying capacity in relation to the African buffalo population?

- ☐ The genetic diversity within the population.
- ☐ The maximum number of individuals of a species that an environment can support.
- ☐ The average lifespan of the species in captivity.
- ☐ The rate at which the population grows annually.

Term

14 of 20

Why do some animals, like buffalo, not migrate in the Serengeti?

- ☐ They are solitary animals that avoid large groups.
- ☐ They prefer higher altitudes and cooler climates.
- ☐ They migrate to find better grazing lands.
- ☐ They prefer to stay near consistent water sources.

Term

15 of 20

What is the difference between a food chain and a food web?

- ☐ A food chain illustrates energy flow, while a food web shows nutrient cycling.
- ☐ A food chain depicts predator-prey interactions, while a food web shows habitat relationships.
- ☐ A food chain shows multiple species interactions, while a food web focuses on a single species.
- ☐ A food chain shows a single feeding relationship, while a food web illustrates multiple feeding relationships among organisms.

Term

16 of 20

What is a significant threat to migrating wildebeest and zebras?

- ☐ Lack of water sources during migration.
- ☐ Predators like lions and cheetahs that follow the herds.
- ☐ Human development that disrupts migration routes.
- ☐ Diseases that spread through the herds.

Term

17 of 20

What factors can limit the carrying capacity of the Serengeti?

- ☐ Availability of food, water, shelter, and habitat access.
- ☐ Temperature fluctuations, mineral resources, and altitude.
- ☐ Predator population, soil fertility, and air quality.
- ☐ Human intervention, geological stability, and sunlight exposure.

Term

18 of 20

What is the primary climate of the Serengeti Plain?

- ☐ Cold and wet, with a rainy season from September to November.
- ☐ Mild and humid, with a rainy season from January to March.
- ☐ Hot and arid, with a rainy season from June to August.
- ☐ Warm and dry, with a rainy season from March to May.

Term

19 of 20

How do savannas differ from grasslands in the Serengeti?

- ☐ Grasslands have dense tree cover, while savannas are treeless.
- ☐ Savannas have some shrubs and isolated tree cover, while grasslands are more open.
- ☐ Grasslands have more shrubbery than savannas.
- ☐ Savannas are colder and wetter, while grasslands are hot and dry.

Term

20 of 20

What type of organisms are at the bottom of the energy pyramid?

- ☐ Bacteria, which are secondary producers.
- ☐ Animals, which are primary consumers.
- ☐ Plants, which are primary producers.
- ☐ Fungi, which are decomposers.