Name: Score:

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 CO_2 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS