

20 Multiple choice questions

Term

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

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

Term

What are the most commonly found herbivores in the Serengeti?

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

Term

What is the significance of the Serengeti ecosystem for biodiversity?

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- 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

What role do primary producers play in the Serengeti ecosystem?

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- 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

What significant geographical features border the Serengeti National Park?

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- 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

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

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- 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.**

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.