

# Safari Trip Quiz

**1. Africa has about how many countries today?**

- A. 54
- B. 44
- C. 64
- D. 48

**2. Kenya and Tanzania are both in which region of Africa?**

- A. Central Africa
- B. East Africa
- C. Southern Africa
- D. North Africa

**3. If Africa has about 54 countries, and our trip focused on Kenya and Tanzania, what fraction of African countries did we focus on?**

- A. About 1/54
- B. About 4/54, or roughly 2/27
- C. About 2/54, or roughly 1/27
- D. About 10/54

**4. At the Nairobi National Museum, a strong example of “natural history” learning would be studying:**

- A. Kenya’s trade routes, currencies, and modern city planning
- B. Traditional clothing, tools, and musical instruments
- C. The national dishes and food traditions of Kenya
- D. Kenya’s plants, animals, fossils, and ecosystems together

**5. Fill in the blank: Kenya has a coastline on the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean, which helps explain why East Africa has long been connected to trade, migration, and cultural exchange.**

- A. Indian
- B. Atlantic
- C. Pacific
- D. Southern

**6. The heavy rain on our first night at Wildebeest Eco Camp is best evidence for which travel lesson?**

- A. Rainy nights mean conservation visits should be skipped
- B. Weather can change the feel of a travel day, so flexibility matters
- C. Nairobi’s weather is always predictable in advance
- D. Safari learning only happens during clear weather

**7. At the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, what baby animals did we mainly see being cared for?**

- A. Giraffes
- B. Rhinoceroses
- C. Elephants
- D. Lions

**8. Why do places like the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust help orphaned animals?**

- A. To train wild animals for performances
- B. To make young animals comfortable as pets
- C. To move every orphaned animal into a zoo permanently
- D. To raise and protect them with the goal that some may return to the wild

**9. True or False: Conservation work in Kenya may include rescuing orphaned animals, protecting habitat, educating visitors, and reducing threats such as poaching.**

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True only for zoos, not wildlife trusts
- D. False because conservation only means feeding animals

**10. Why was feeding giraffes by hand at the Giraffe Centre a different kind of learning than seeing animals from a safari vehicle?**

- A. It proved giraffes should usually be kept as pets
- B. It allowed close observation of giraffe behavior and adaptations in a conservation education setting
- C. It showed that all wildlife should be fed by tourists in national parks
- D. It replaced the need to learn about habitats and ecosystems

**11. A giraffe’s tongue can be around 45–50 cm long. Why is that useful?**

- A. It helps giraffes dig for roots in dry soil
- B. It lets giraffes drink water without bending down
- C. It helps giraffes grab leaves from thorny branches
- D. It allows giraffes to make louder warning calls

**12. What is conservation?**

- A. Keeping animals only in fenced places where visitors can see them
- B. Building more roads through parks so people can reach nature
- C. Studying animals without changing how people use land
- D. Protecting nature, animals, and habitats

**13. Karura Forest in Nairobi helped us learn that a city can also have:**

- A. Protected green spaces and wildlife
- B. Only museums and government buildings
- C. Large safari plains inside the city center
- D. Coral reefs and coastal mangroves

**14. Why is a “soft landing” night helpful before starting an activity day (such as a safari)?**

- A. It makes wildlife easier to see near the hotel
- B. It gives guides more time to plan the exact animal route
- C. It gives the family time to rest, adjust, and reduce travel stress
- D. It means the family can skip packing carefully

**15. Which combination best explains why Lake Manyara worked well as a first safari ecosystem to study?**

- A. It had mostly open plains, making it easier to compare only grazing animals
- B. It was close to the airport, so habitat variety mattered less
- C. It had a single simple habitat, which made observation easier
- D. Groundwater forest, lake/wetland areas, birds, primates, and larger mammals all appeared in one place

**16. Seeing olive baboons and monkeys near Lake Manyara is best evidence for which idea?**

- A. Some primates live in social groups and can thrive in wooded habitats near water
- B. Primates are found only on islands and not near mainland lakes
- C. All primates avoid group behavior when people are nearby
- D. Primates usually need dry grassland with no trees

**17. Why should people stay quiet and patient during a game drive?**

- A. It helps the guide drive faster between sightings
- B. It makes animals approach the vehicle for food
- C. It improves the chance of noticing animals and avoids scaring them
- D. It prevents the vehicle from using too much fuel

**18. The Serengeti is famous for:**

- A. Dense rainforest with mountain gorillas
- B. High desert landscapes and camel caravans
- C. Coastal reefs and fishing villages
- D. Wide grassland plains and many wild animals

**19. Serengeti National Park is roughly 14,750 square kilometers. If 1,000 square kilometers equals 100,000 hectares, about how many hectares is Serengeti National Park?**

- A. 1,475,000 hectares
- B. 147,500 hectares
- C. 14,750,000 hectares
- D. 14,750 hectares

**20. Which big cats did we see or learn about in the Serengeti?**

- A. Lions, servals, and caracals
- B. Lions, leopards, and cheetahs
- C. Tigers, leopards, and cheetahs
- D. Leopards, jaguars, and lions

**21. Leopards often rest in trees. How can this help them?**

- A. It helps them run faster when chasing prey
- B. It allows them to change their spots in shade
- C. It keeps them hidden and gives them a place to scan the horizon
- D. It lets them avoid eating meat

**22. Cheetahs can run around 80–110 km/h in short bursts. What does that tell us about their hunting strategy?**

- A. They rely mainly on climbing trees before jumping on prey
- B. They slowly follow prey over very long distances
- C. They hunt mostly by waiting underwater
- D. They rely on speed over short distances

**23. Lions often live in groups called:**

- A. Prides
- B. Packs
- C. Troops
- D. Clans

**24. What is camouflage?**

- A. A warning sound animals use to protect a group
- B. A way animals blend into their surroundings
- C. A type of migration between wet and dry seasons
- D. A behavior where animals hunt together

**25. Smaller animals such as dwarf mongooses can be important to study because they:**

- A. Prove that only predators shape an ecosystem
- B. Are easier to spot than large animals, so they matter more
- C. Can reveal social behavior, predator-prey relationships, and survival strategies that are easy to miss
- D. Show that ecosystems do not need large mammals

**26. Why might a small animal like a dwarf mongoose live in a group?**

- A. Groups make small mammals faster than large predators
- B. Groups allow them to avoid needing food or shelter
- C. Groups help them become invisible in grassland
- D. Groups can help watch for danger and find food

**27. Fill in the blank: Museum objects such as carvings, tools, clothing, beadwork, or musical instruments are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ culture because they show how people make, use, and give meaning to physical things.**

- A. material
- B. oral
- C. natural
- D. political

**28. True or False: Africa is a single country with one language, one landscape, and one culture.**

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Mostly true, except for language
- D. True only for East Africa

**29. The Lemala Cubs Program included activities like:**

- A. Tracking elephants from a helicopter
- B. Visiting a city science museum
- C. Learning to cook at the lodge kitchen
- D. Bow-and-arrow practice and a bush walk

**30. Why can animal poop be useful for learning on safari?**

- A. It proves the exact number of animals in the park
- B. It can show clues about what animals eat and where they have been
- C. It tells guides the exact time an animal will return
- D. It identifies an animal's age with perfect accuracy

**31. Ngorongoro Crater is special because it is:**

- A. A deep river canyon cut by moving water
- B. A huge volcanic caldera with many animals inside
- C. A man-made reserve surrounded by stone walls
- D. A coastal wetland connected to the Indian Ocean

**32. The Ngorongoro Crater floor is roughly 260 square kilometers. If a guide drives across only a small part of it, what is one reason you still might see many animals?**

- A. Every animal is required to stand close to the road
- B. The crater has no grasses or shrubs for animals to hide in
- C. Varied habitats and concentrated wildlife can make sightings more likely
- D. Hotels place animals in viewing areas each morning

**33. Which rare animal did we see in the Ngorongoro area?**

- A. Mountain gorilla
- B. African wild dog
- C. Grevy's zebra
- D. Black rhinoceros

**34. Why are rhinoceroses often protected carefully?**

- A. Some rhino species are endangered and threatened by poaching
- B. Rhinos are too common, so parks need fewer of them
- C. Rhinos can only survive if people feed them every day
- D. Rhinos are usually moved into cities for safety

**35. What does "poaching" mean in a wildlife conservation context?**

- A. Moving animals safely between protected areas
- B. Illegally hunting or capturing wildlife
- C. Counting animals during a research survey
- D. Photographing animals without a guide

**36. Tarangire National Park is especially famous for:**

- A. Flamingos and hot springs
- B. Mountain gorillas and bamboo forests
- C. Elephants and baobab trees
- D. Coral reefs and sea turtles

**37. Baobab trees are sometimes called unusual or ancient-looking because they have:**

- A. Needle-like leaves and tall straight trunks
- B. Bright flowers that bloom only underwater
- C. Thin trunks and shallow roots
- D. Very thick trunks and a distinctive shape

**38. A rough rule of thumb says 1 meter of baobab trunk circumference can represent about 100 years of growth. If a baobab has a circumference of about 8 meters, approximately how old might it be?**

- A. 800 years
- B. 80 years
- C. 400 years
- D. 8,000 years

**39. What was the "Poachers Hideout" in Tarangire?**

- A. A ranger station beside the park gate
- B. A hollowed-out baobab tree
- C. A hidden cave near a riverbank
- D. An abandoned safari vehicle

**40. Which bird from the trip has a colorful name and bright colors?**

- A. Superb starling
- B. Grey crowned crane
- C. Lilac-breasted roller
- D. African fish eagle

**41. Why are birds important in an ecosystem?**

- A. They are mainly important because they make landscapes look colorful
- B. They usually stay separate from food chains
- C. They prevent insects from living in national parks
- D. They can spread seeds, eat insects, and be part of food chains

**42. What is an ecosystem?**

- A. A community of living things and their environment
- B. A list of animals that live in one national park
- C. A single habitat with only one kind of plant
- D. A protected area that people are never allowed to visit

**43. Moving from Lake Manyara to the Serengeti, Ngorongoro, and Tarangire showed us that:**

- A. Wildlife is easiest to understand by studying only one park
- B. Different habitats support different plants and animals
- C. All safari parks have the same landscape and animals
- D. Animals avoid places where habitats change

**44. Wildebeest, zebras, gazelles, and antelope are mostly:**

- A. Omnivores
- B. Carnivores
- C. Herbivores
- D. Scavengers

**45. Why do many herbivores live or move in herds?**

- A. Herds can help protect individuals and make it easier to find food and water
- B. Herds allow herbivores to hunt together like carnivores
- C. Herds make animals harder for scientists to study
- D. Herds stop animals from needing water during dry seasons

**46. What did our guide Alladin help us do?**

- A. Decide which animals should live in each park
- B. Understand animal behavior, landscapes, and local knowledge
- C. Train animals to appear close to the road
- D. Replace maps and field guides with hotel schedules

**47. Why is a knowledgeable safari guide important?**

- A. A guide guarantees that every animal will appear
- B. A guide controls weather and road conditions
- C. A guide can track animals, explain safety, and teach about the ecosystem
- D. A guide removes the need for quiet observation

**48. Why did going to the wrong camp in the Serengeti become a memorable learning experience instead of only a mistake?**

- A. It proved maps and guides are not useful on safari
- B. It showed that wildlife is active only during the daytime
- C. It caused the family to cancel the rest of the safari
- D. It unexpectedly created a night drive where we noticed animals and practiced flexibility

**49. Which animals did we see during the unexpected night drive?**

- A. Hyena, jackal, owls, and hare
- B. Lions, elephants, giraffes, and zebras
- C. Bats, porcupines, civets, and genets
- D. Hippos, crocodiles, frogs, and fish

**50. True or False: Travel problems can sometimes become memorable learning experiences.**

- A. False
- B. True
- C. True only if plans are changed by a guide
- D. False because mistakes should be ignored