



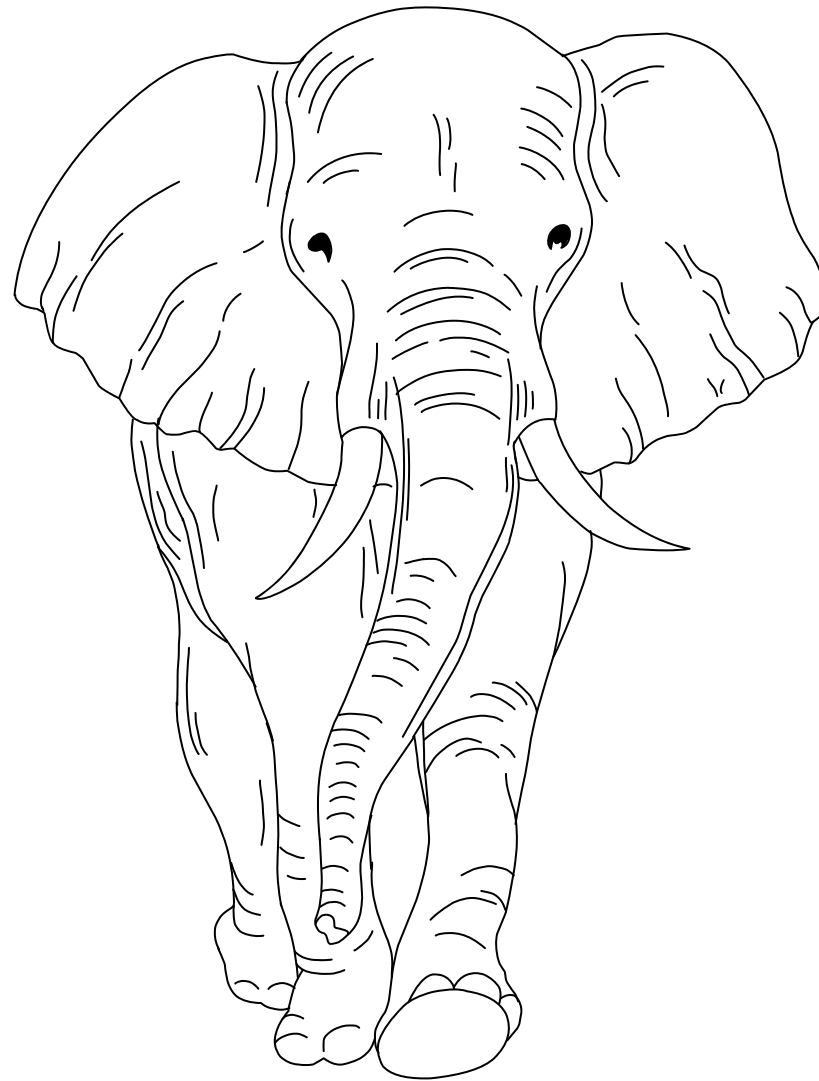
THE SERENGETI

notebook

junior

NAME





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WHAT IS A SAVANNA?

A **savanna** is a big, open **grassland** with only a few trees spread out here and there. It's hot, sunny, and has both rainy and dry seasons. Many animals, like lions, elephants, and giraffes, live in the savanna because there's lots of space to run and plenty of grass to eat.

WHAT IS THE SERENGETI?

The Serengeti is a **huge savanna** in **East Africa**, mostly in Tanzania and Kenya. It is famous because millions of animals, like wildebeests and zebras, travel across it every year during the Great Migration. The name "Serengeti" means "endless plains" because the land stretches as far as you can see!



FUN FACTS THE SERENGETI

It's HUGE!

The Serengeti is so big that it would take days to drive across! It's about the size of the State of Connecticut in the U.S. or the entire country of Belgium!

Home to the Great Migration

Every year, millions of animals like wildebeests and zebras travel across the Serengeti looking for food and water.

Two Countries Share It

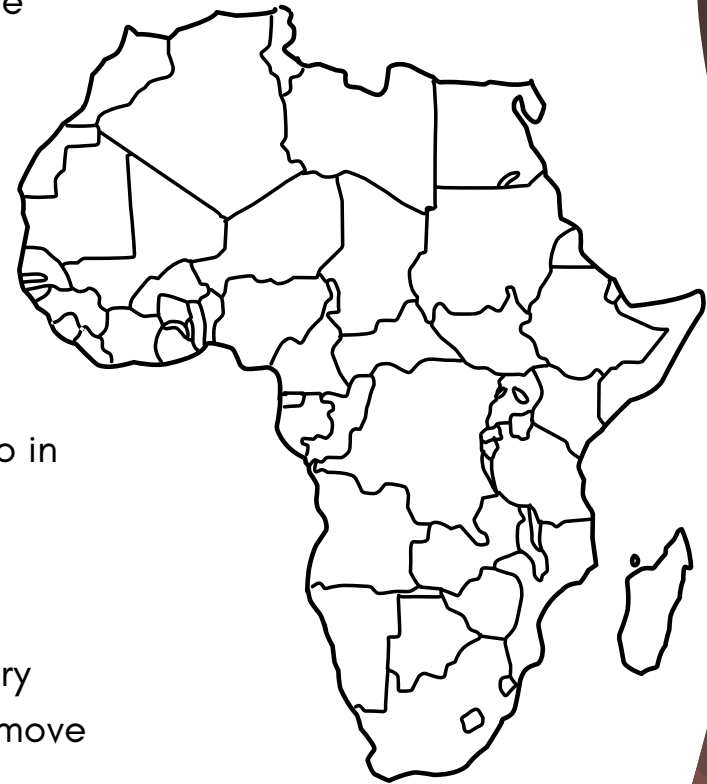
Most of the Serengeti is in Tanzania, but a small part is also in Kenya.

It Has Wet and Dry Seasons

Sometimes the Serengeti is full of green grass, but in the dry season, it becomes brown and dusty. That's when animals move around to find water.

Endless Plains

The word "Serengeti" comes from the Maasai language, meaning "endless plains" because the land looks like it goes on forever!



FUN FACTS ANIMALS IN THE SERENGETI

Giraffes: A giraffe's tongue is purple and super long—over 18 inches! They use it to reach leaves high up in the trees.



Cheetahs: Cheetahs can run as fast as 70 miles per hour, but only for a few seconds. That's faster than cars on city streets!

Elephants: Elephants are the biggest animals on land and use their trunks to drink water like a straw. They can spray it over themselves to cool down.



Ostriches: Ostriches are the largest birds in the world, but they can't fly. Instead, they run super fast—almost as fast as a car!

Lions: Lions live in family groups called prides. The females do most of the hunting, but the males protect the pride.



Dung Beetles

These little beetles roll balls of poop that are bigger than their own bodies! They use the poop to lay their eggs in and to eat.

Zebras: Each zebra has its own special pattern of black and white stripes, just like people have unique fingerprints!



MAP THE SERENGETI

1. Finding the **Equator**. The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth, dividing it into the top half (north) and the bottom half (south).
2. Draw a **RED** line across the equator.
3. Use a map, globe or atlas to find and circle where the Serengeti is on the map below.
4. Find your home on the map and mark an **X**.



MY SERENGETI K-W-L CHART

Draw pictures or write words to share what you **K**now and what you **W**onder about the Serengeti.
Later, come back and share something you **L**earned.

K NOW

W ONDER

L EARNED



DRAW THE SEASONS OF THE SERENGETI

The Serengeti has two main seasons. Draw and color what it looks like in each one:

- Rainy Season: Draw the Serengeti when it's green and full of plants and water.
- Dry Season: Now, draw what the Serengeti looks like when it's dry and yellow.

RAINY SEASON



DRY SEASON



Question:

1. Why do you think animals like zebras and wildebeest migrate during the dry season?

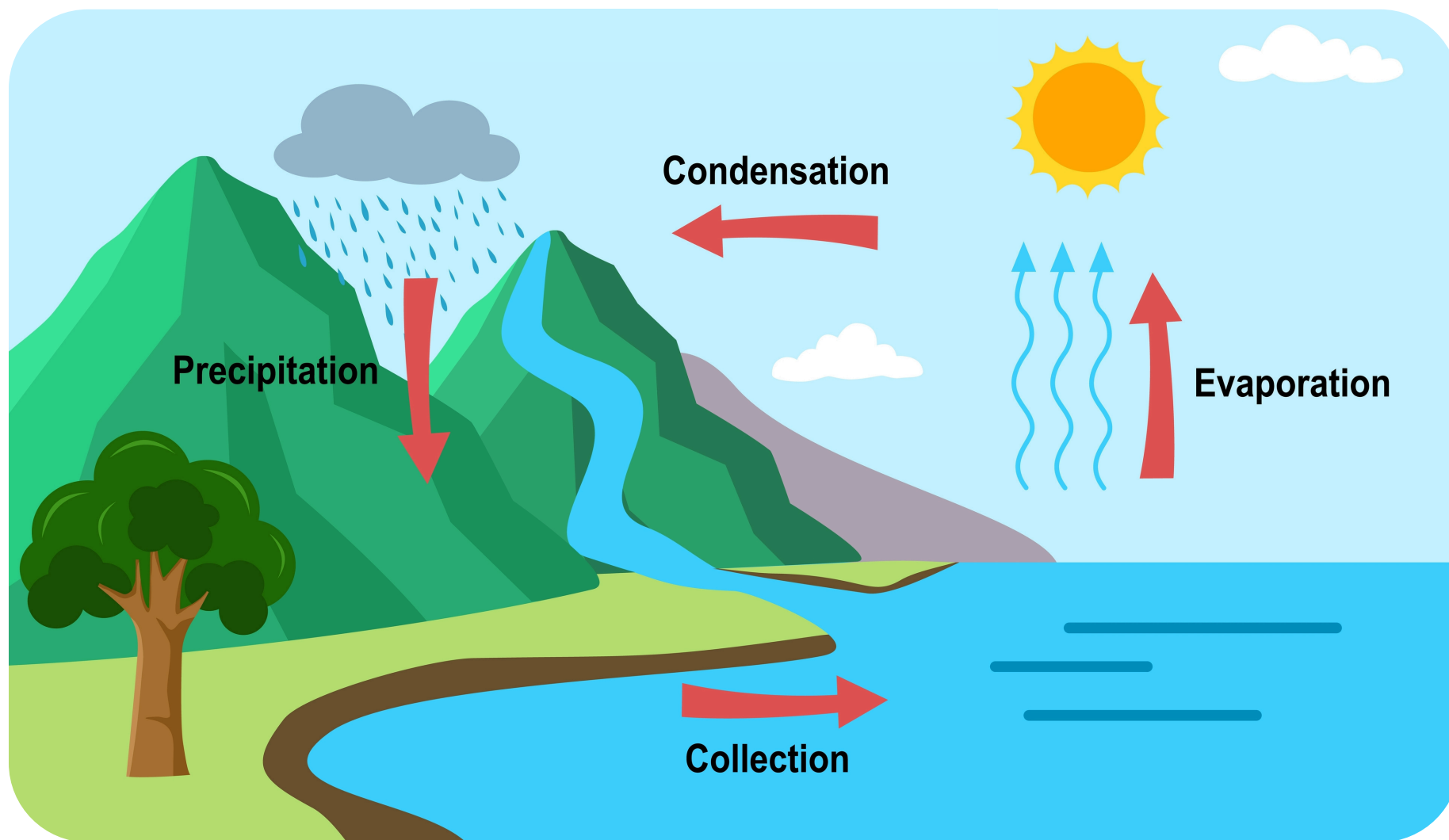


COMPARING SEASONS

Where do you live? Think about the seasons where you live. Do you have a rainy season or dry season?

1. Draw a picture of what you look like during the different times of the year. What do you wear? What do you enjoy doing?
2. How many seasons do you have? Label each one.

THE WATER CYCLE





LET'S WATCH THE WATER CYCLE!

Lesson

2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR WATER CYCLE BAG EXPERIMENT:

1. Decorate Your Water Cycle Bag:

- Use a permanent marker to draw clouds at the top of your ziplock bag.
- Draw a river or water source at the bottom to show where the water starts.

2. Add Water:

- Pour a small amount of water (about 1/4 cup) into the bottom of the bag to represent the water source.

3. Seal and Hang:

- Close the bag tightly to make sure no air escapes.
- Tape the bag to a sunny window so it can warm up.

4. Watch the Water Cycle:

- Over time, you'll start to see droplets forming at the top of the bag. When you start to see the changes, explain what is happening!

5. Explain!

Draw what you see happening inside your water cycle bag.





THE FIRE TRIANGLE

For a fire to start, three things must come together. These three things make up the Fire Triangle:



1. **Heat:** This is the spark that starts a fire. Heat can come from the sun, lightning, or even rubbing sticks together!
2. **Fuel:** Fire needs something to burn, like dry grass, wood, or leaves. In the Serengeti, dried grass is the perfect fuel for wildfires.
3. **Oxygen:** Fire can't burn without air! Oxygen from the air feeds the flames and keeps the fire going.

Instructions:

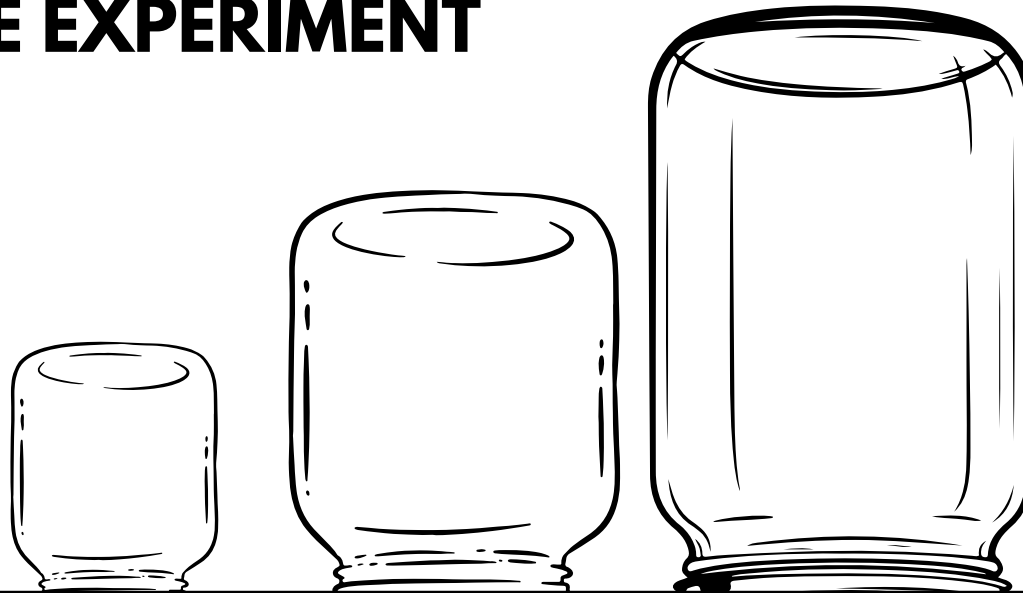
- Draw a small picture or label each part of the triangle.
- Think: What happens if we remove one part of the triangle? Would a fire still burn?





FIRE TRIANGLE EXPERIMENT

Draw the set up of you experiment.



Jar Size	How Long Did It Burn?	Why Did It Go Out?
Small Jar		
Medium Jar		
Large Jar		

Let's talk about it!

- 1.What would happen if you didn't cover the candle with a jar? Would the fire eventually go out?
- 2.If the candles represent the grass in the Serengeti, what happens when the grass is overgrazed?



HOW DOES A CHEETAH RUN SO FAST?

Instructions:

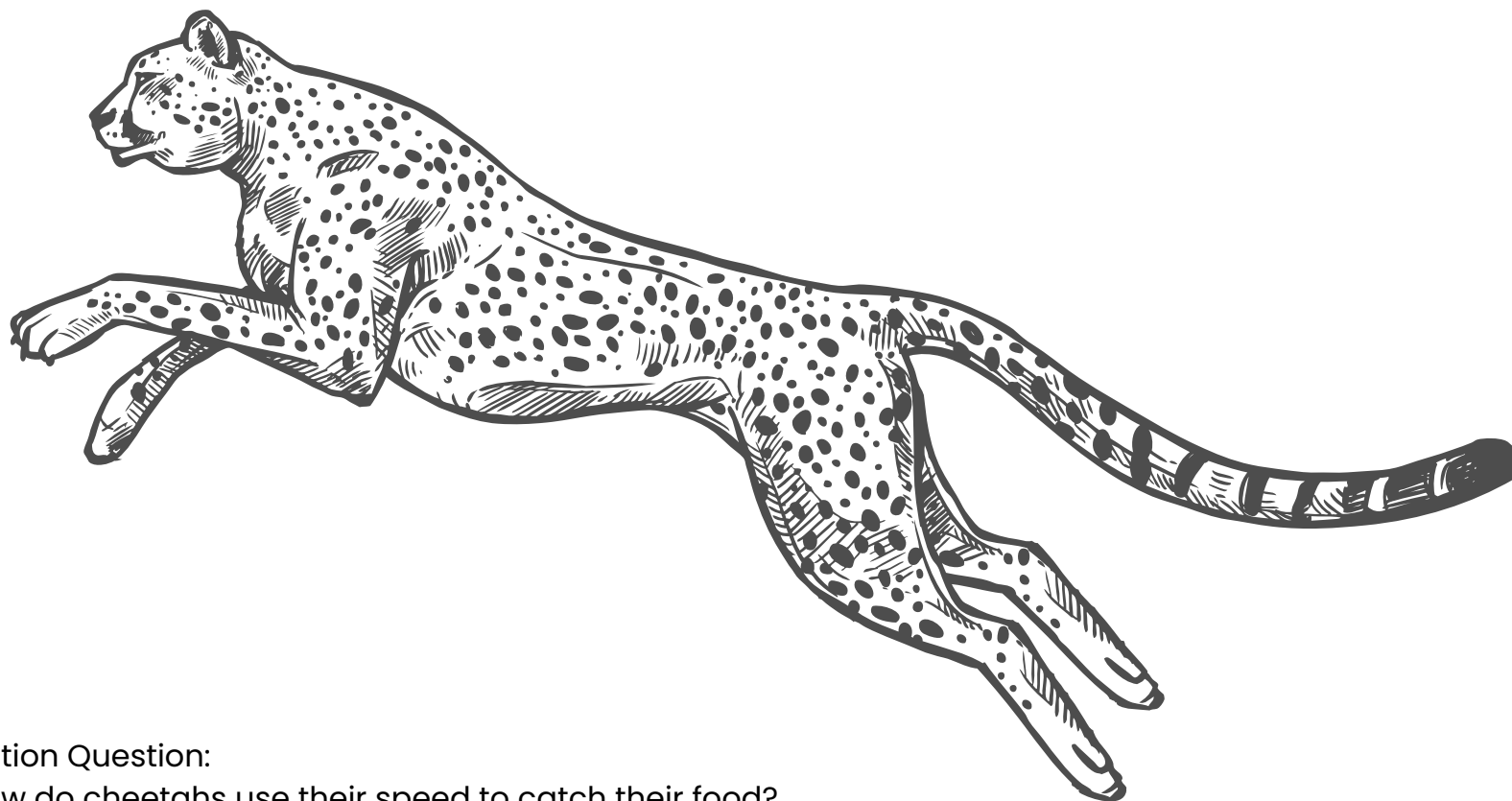
1. The cheetah is the fastest land animal! Let's explore what makes the cheetah so fast.
2. Color the cheetah and draw arrows to its special body parts that help it run fast.

LONG LEGS

FLEXIBLE SPINE

BIG LUNGS

STRONG TAIL FOR BALANCE



Reflection Question:

1. How do cheetahs use their speed to catch their food?

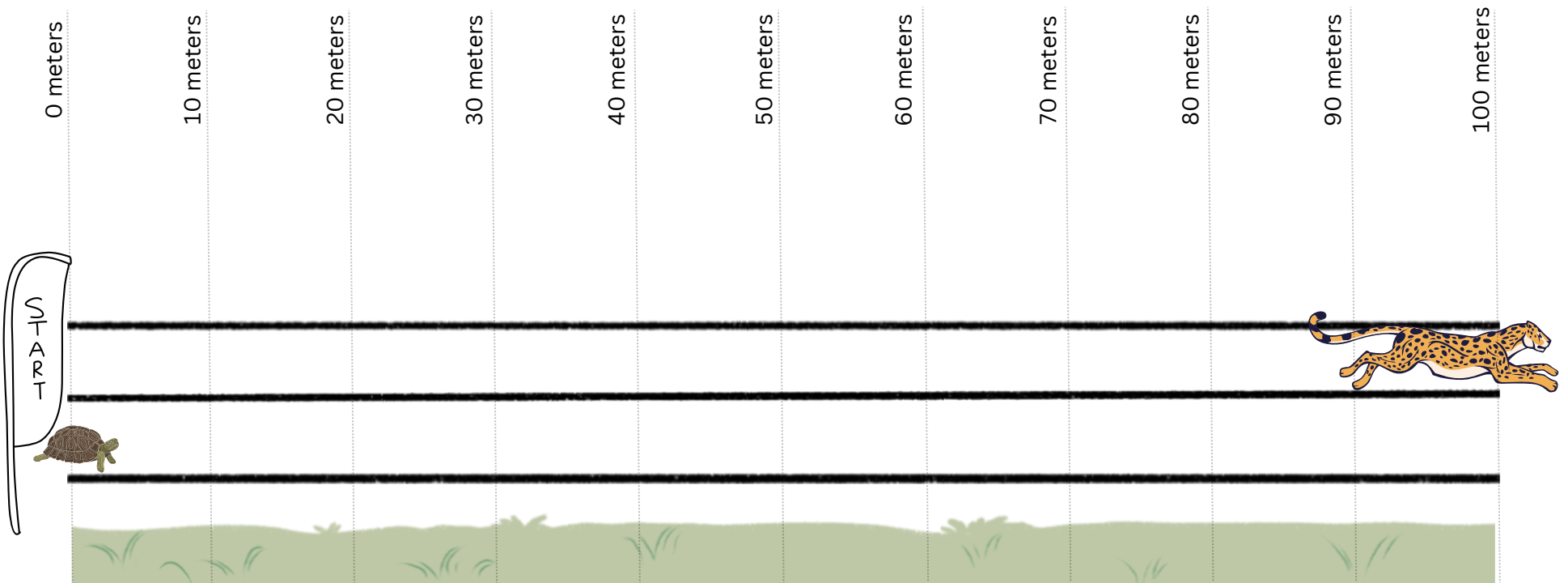


HOW FAST CAN YOU RUN?

Instructions:

Let's see how fast you can run!

1. First, measure out 100 meters. Write down how long it took you to run 100 meters: _____ seconds
2. Next, sprint for 6 seconds and see how far you make it. Measure the distance.
 - a. It takes a cheetah 6 seconds to run 100 meters.
 - b. In those same 6 seconds, a tortoise would cover 0.5 meters (about 1.6 feet).
3. Draw yourself in lane 1. How far were you able to run in just 6 seconds?

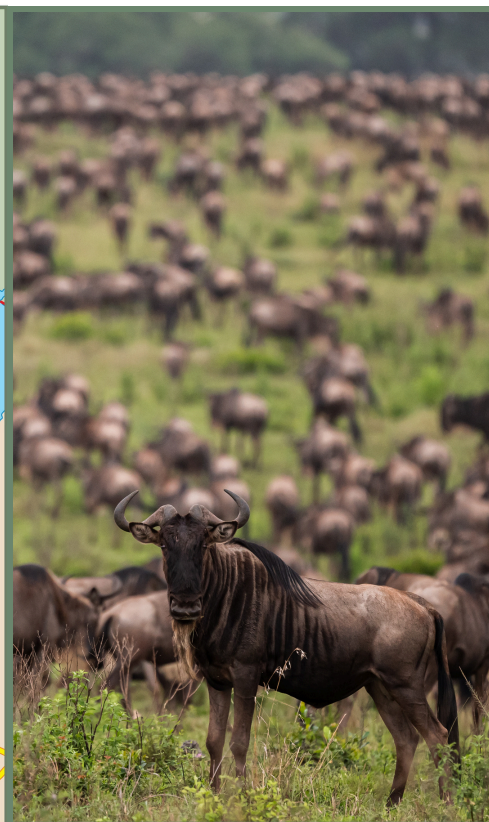
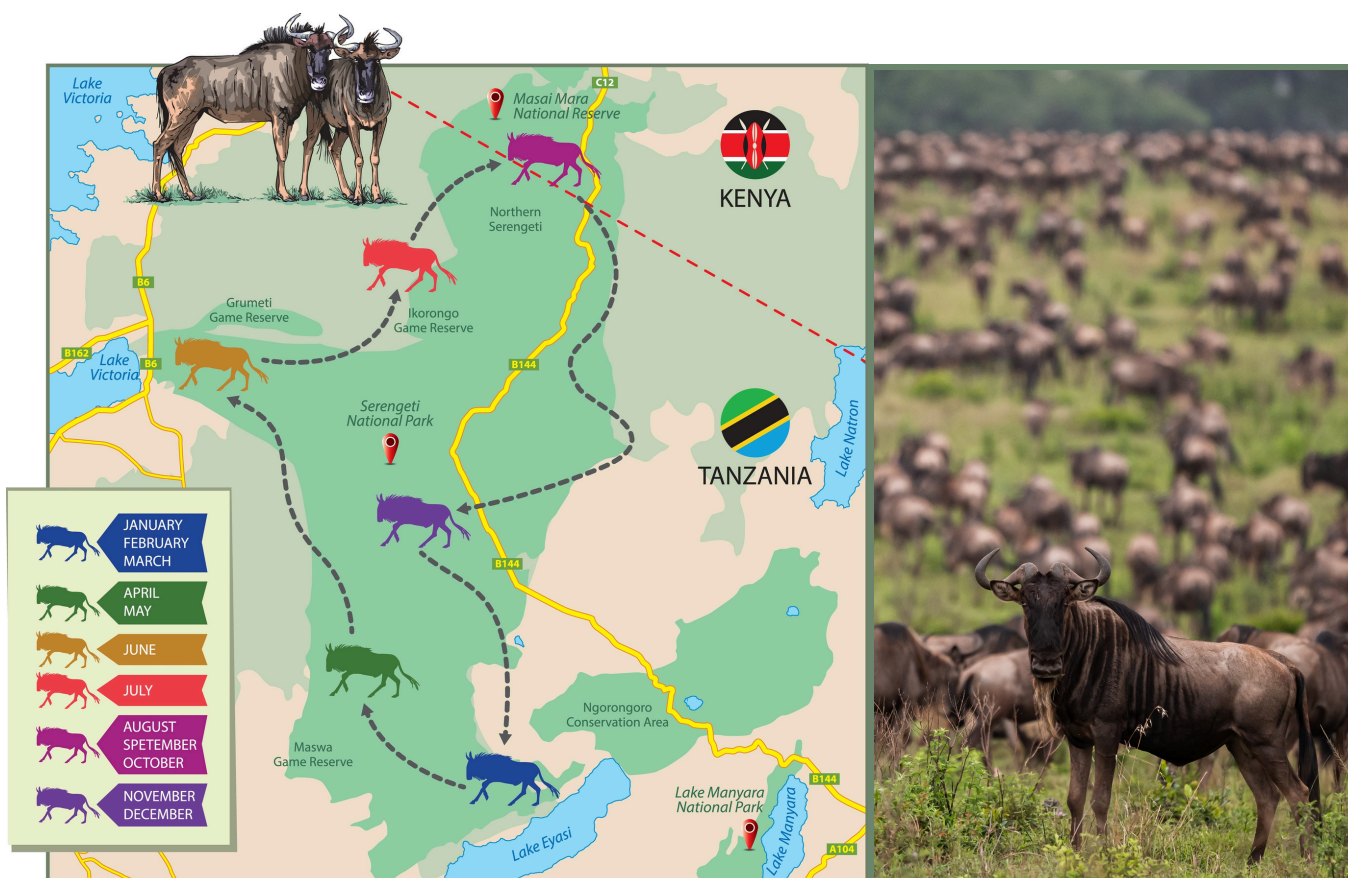


Talk about it: How did it feel to run? What do you think helps you run faster than a tortoise?



THE GREAT MIGRATION

The Great Migration is one of the most amazing animal journeys in the world! Every year, over 1.5 million **WILDEBEEST** travel across the Serengeti, along with 200,000 **zebras** and 500,000 **gazelles**. They are all looking for fresh grass and water to survive. On their way, they have to cross rivers with crocodiles and watch out for lions and hyenas. This big journey takes them over 1,200 miles and happens every year, following the rainy season!





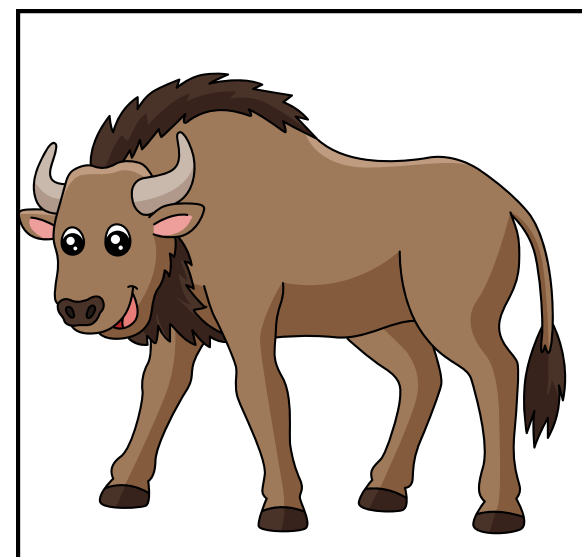
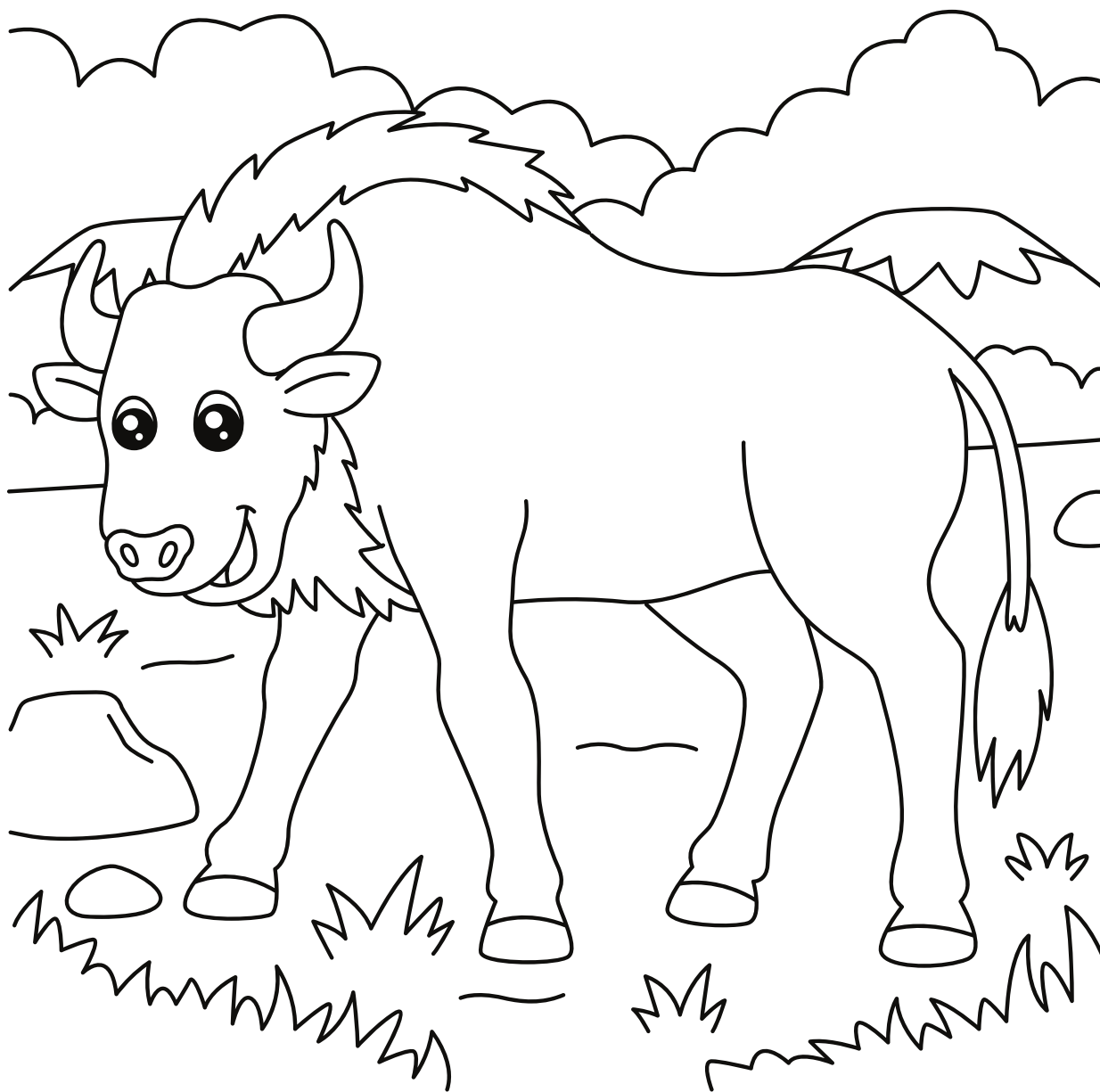
THE GREAT MIGRATION

Find the answers to these questions using the migration map!

1. What animal do you see on the map?
2. What two countries are on the map?
3. Which 3 months are the wildebeests in Kenya?
4. Where do the wildebeest go in January, February, and March?
5. Can you find 2 lakes on the map? What are their names?



COLOR ME!

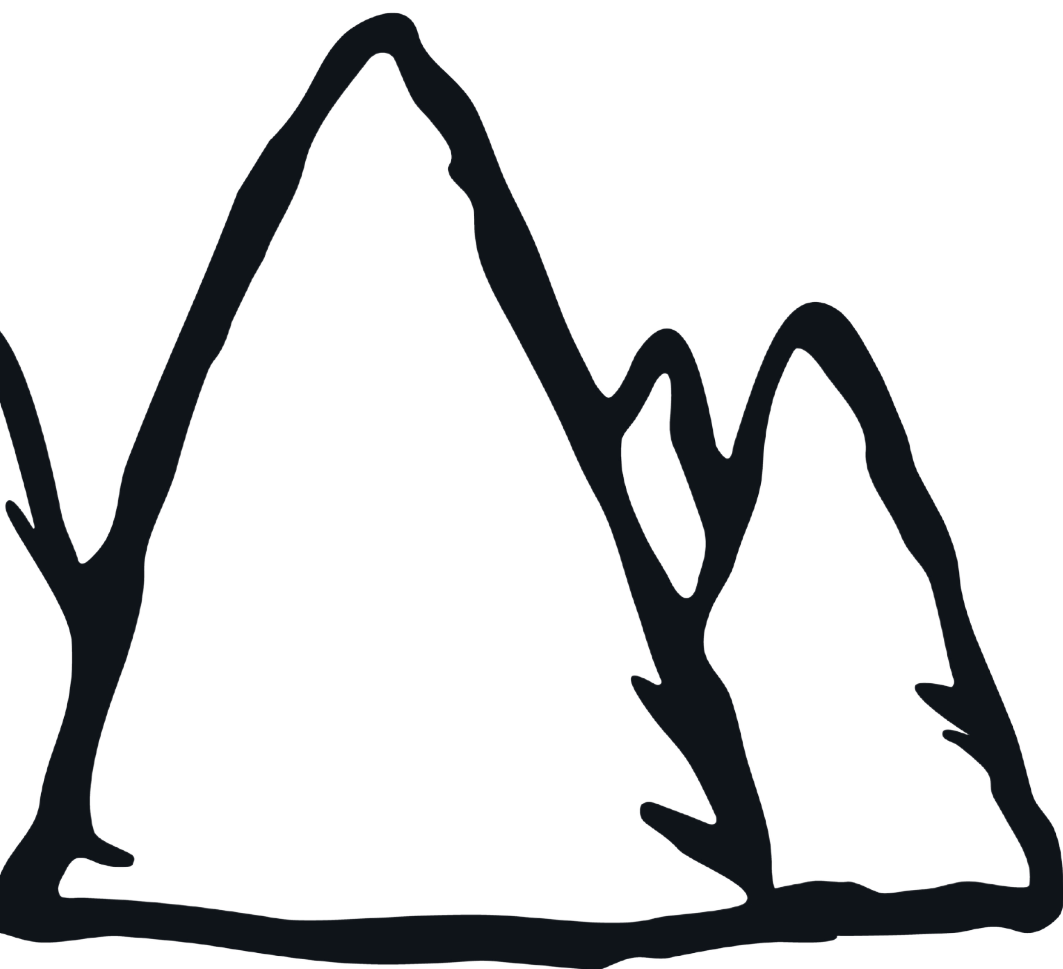




HOW DO TERMITES BUILD THEIR MOUNDS?

Instructions:

1. Termites build tall, strong mounds to live in. Let's explore how they make these mounds. Color the termite mound and add the termites inside.



HOW DO TERMITES BUILD THEIR MOUNDS?

1. **A Home for Termites:** Termites build big, tall mounds made of mud, dirt, and saliva. These mounds are like castles where the termites live and stay safe from other animals.
2. **Keeping It Cool Inside:** The air in the mound moves through little tunnels like a breeze, helping to keep it cool even when the sun is really hot outside.
3. **A Busy Team:** Termites work together to build their mound. They are small, but they are strong because they help each other! Each termite has an important job to do, like digging tunnels or carrying mud.
4. **A Safe Place to Hide:** The mounds also keep termites safe from animals that might want to eat them, like birds or armadillos. That's why they build their homes strong and high!



BUILD A TERMITE MOUND!

DESIGN AND BUILD

Draw your termite mound design:



AIRFLOW TEST:

Did air move through the straws (tunnels)?(CHECK ONE)

YES

☐

NO

☐

TEMPERATURE TEST:

Does the mound feel cooler inside compared to outside? (CHECK ONE)

YES

☐

NO

☐

Place a thermometer inside the mound and another one outside. Compare the temperatures to see if your design creates insulation, just like real termite mounds.

MEET THE MAASAI

COLORFUL CLOTHES AND BRAVE TRADITIONS

The Maasai are people who live in Kenya and Tanzania. They wear bright clothes called shúkàs, wrapping the colorful fabric around their bodies. They also make beautiful beaded jewelry, with each color holding a special meaning.

The Maasai are known for being brave, and protecting their animals, like cows, goats, and sheep, from lions and other wild animals. These animals are very important because they provide milk, meat, and skins for the Maasai.

LIVING WITH NATURE

Even though they live close to wild animals, the Maasai work hard to respect and protect nature. They understand that animals like lions and zebras are part of the Serengeti grasslands they share. The Maasai know how to find water and food for their animals, even during dry times.

During special celebrations, the Maasai love to sing and dance. They even have a famous dance where they jump high into the air! For the Maasai, the land gives them everything they need, and in return, they care for the land and animals.





MAASAI LIFE

Matching Game - Maasai Life

Draw a line to match the Maasai traditions with their descriptions.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. Shúkà | a. Important animals that give milk |
| 2. Cows | b. Animals they protect their herds from |
| 3. Dancing | c. They jump high during celebrations |
| 4. Lions | d. A piece of colorful fabric they wear |

Draw or Write: Sharing the Land

The Maasai live on the same land as lions, zebras, and elephants. **Draw** a picture of the Maasai and animals living on the plains together or **write** about how they live in harmony with the animals.





COLORS OF THE MAASAI

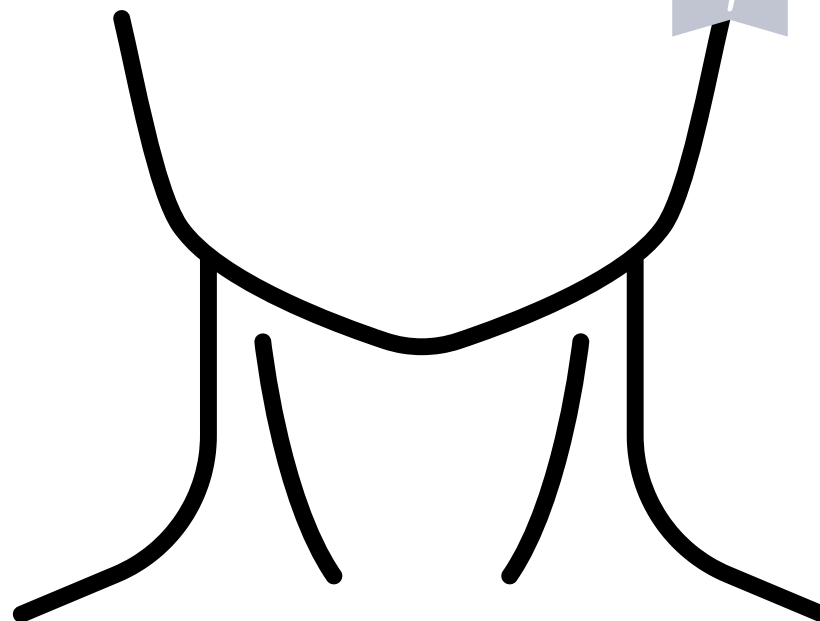
The Maasai wear colorful jewelry. Each color means something important about their life in the Serengeti. Let's learn what the colors mean.

Color and Meaning Chart:

- **Red:** Bravery and strength (Maasai protect their families).
- **Blue:** Sky and rain (Rain helps grass grow for cattle).
- **Green:** Land and health (The land provides food for animals and people).
- **White:** Peace and purity (Like the milk they get from cows).
- **Yellow:** Energy and warmth (Symbolizes the sun).
- **Orange:** Friendship and generosity (Hospitality and kindness to guests).
- **Black:** Unity and the people (Represents the Maasai people and their struggles).

Instructions:

1. Draw a Maasai necklace on the neckline provided.
2. Color in the necklace based on the colors and meanings above.
3. Write down the meaning of this necklace.



THE SCIENCE OF MATERIALS

Imagine you're looking at a special fabric made to keep you both dry and cool—kind of like the clothes people wear on a safari or rain jackets that keep you comfortable. This picture shows how the layers in the fabric work together!

Top Layer: This black layer stops water from getting inside. It acts like a raincoat, making sure raindrops stay on the outside.

Middle Layers: These blue layers let air move through. They help keep things cool by letting heat escape—so you don't get too hot!

Bottom Layer: This layer is soft and helps things stay comfortable on your skin.

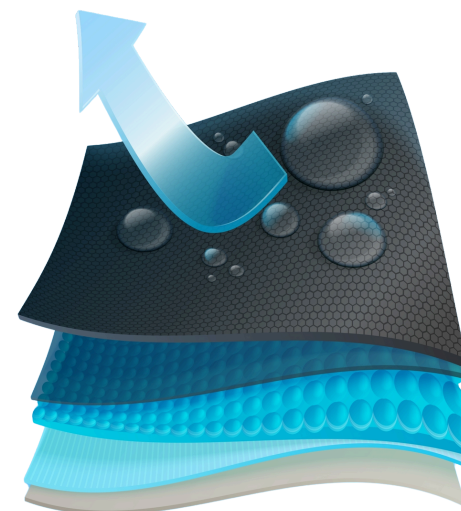
So, the whole fabric is waterproof (keeping you dry) but also breathable (keeping you cool). That's why safari tents, rain jackets, or even ranger uniforms use materials like this—so people can stay dry when it rains, but also not get too hot when the sun is shining!



WHAT ARE YOU WEARING?

Think about what you're wearing today. Look at the material and think about how it feels.

Is it **breathable**, **waterproof**, **lightweight**, or **heavy**? Why did you pick to wear that today? Does it match the weather outside?





THE SCIENCE OF MATERIALS

Which is Waterproof?

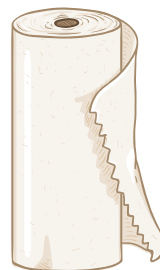
Check mark ☒ YES or ☐ NO if each object below is waterproof or not.



☒ YES or ☐ NO



☒ YES or ☐ NO



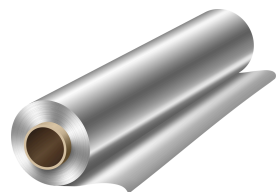
☒ YES or ☐ NO



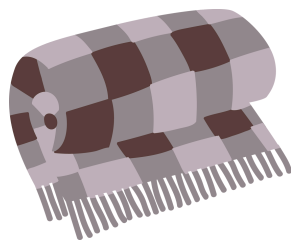
☒ YES or ☐ NO



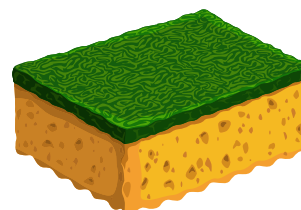
☒ YES or ☐ NO



☒ YES or ☐ NO



☒ YES or ☐ NO



☒ YES or ☐ NO



☒ YES or ☐ NO



☒ YES or ☐ NO



☒ YES or ☐ NO



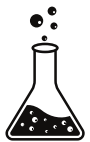
☒ YES or ☐ NO



SELECT THE BEST MATERIAL

Instructions: Draw a line from each sentence on the left to the correct ending on the right.
Match them based on why the material or item is used.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. When it rains, I use a raincoat because | • it feels soft but also lets air flow, so I don't get too hot. |
| 2. When it's cold, I wear a wool sweater because | • it is waterproof. |
| 3. On a sunny day, I wear a hat to | • it is made from breathable fabric. |
| 4. When I sleep, I use a cotton blanket because | • protect my face from the sun. |
| 5. In the rain, I carry an umbrella made of nylon to | • stop the wind. |
| 6. When it's windy, I wear a jacket made of
windbreaker fabric to | • it keeps me warm. |
| 7. In the heat, I wear a cotton T-shirt because | • keep me dry. |
| 8. Safari tents are made from canvas because | • it is strong and lets air flow while keeping out water. |



THE SCIENCE OF MATERIALS- STEM BUILD

DESIGN AND BUILD

Draw your tent design:

TEST YOUR TENT

Did the camper get wet? (CHECK ONE)

YES

☐

NO

☐

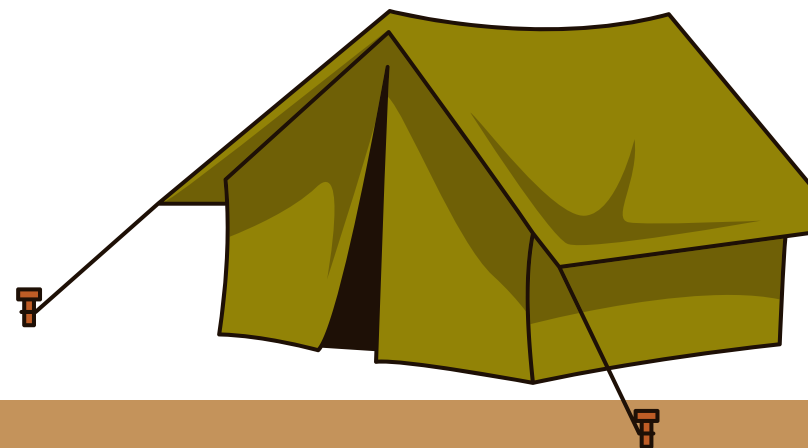
TEST 2

Did the camper get wet? (CHECK ONE)

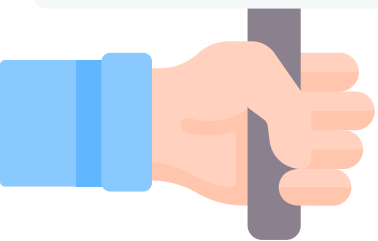
YES

☐

NO

☐

SAVE THE ANIMALS



PROTECTING WILDLIFE IN THE SERENGETI

What Are Endangered Animals?

Some animals in the Serengeti are called **endangered**. This means there aren't many of them left in the wild, and they need our help to survive. Animals can become endangered when things like poaching (illegal hunting) or loss of habitat make it hard for them to live and grow.

In the Serengeti, animals like **black rhinos**, **elephants**, and **cheetahs** are endangered. Without protection, these animals could disappear forever. That's why anti-poaching teams and wildlife rangers work hard to keep them safe! When we protect these animals, we help make sure they stay in the world for many years to come.





PROTECTING WILDLIFE IN THE SERENGETI

Activity 1: Who Needs Protection?

Circle the animals that are endangered in the Serengeti:



Activity 2: Anti-Poaching Teams

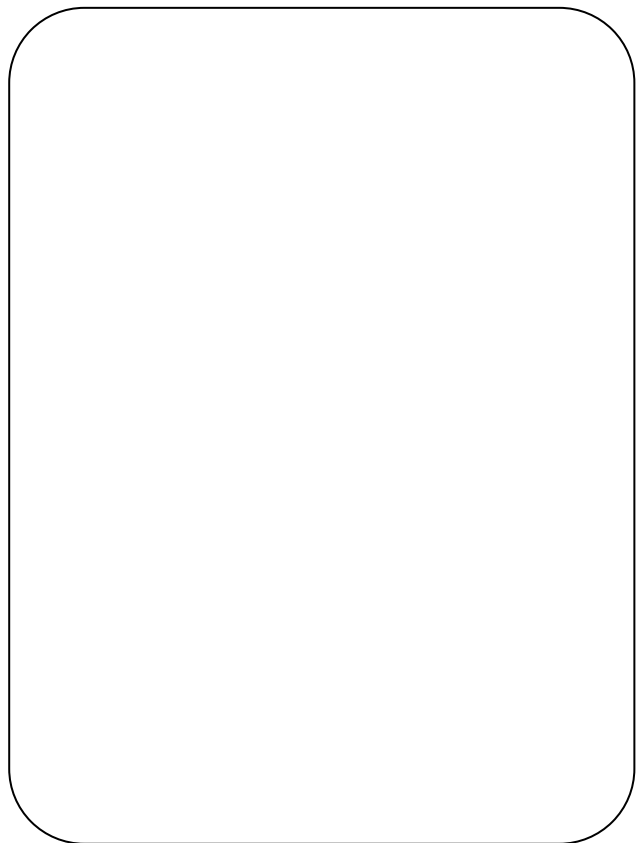
1. Draw a picture of how you think an anti-poaching team protects animals in the Serengeti.
2. Label your picture with what tools the team uses (e.g., drones, cameras, rangers on patrol).

MY SERENGETI CREATURE FEATURE

Animal: _____

This animal is a: ☐ Amphibian ☐ Bird ☐ Fish ☐ Insect ☐ Mammal ☐ Reptile

Here is a picture of my animal:



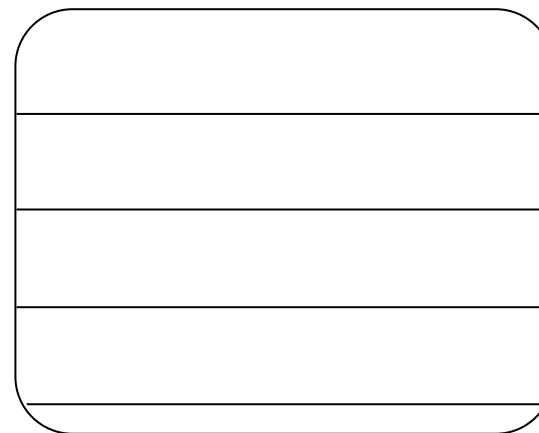
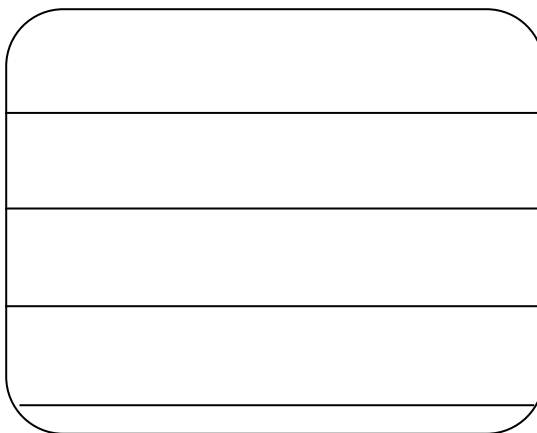
size: _____

color: _____

what it eats: _____

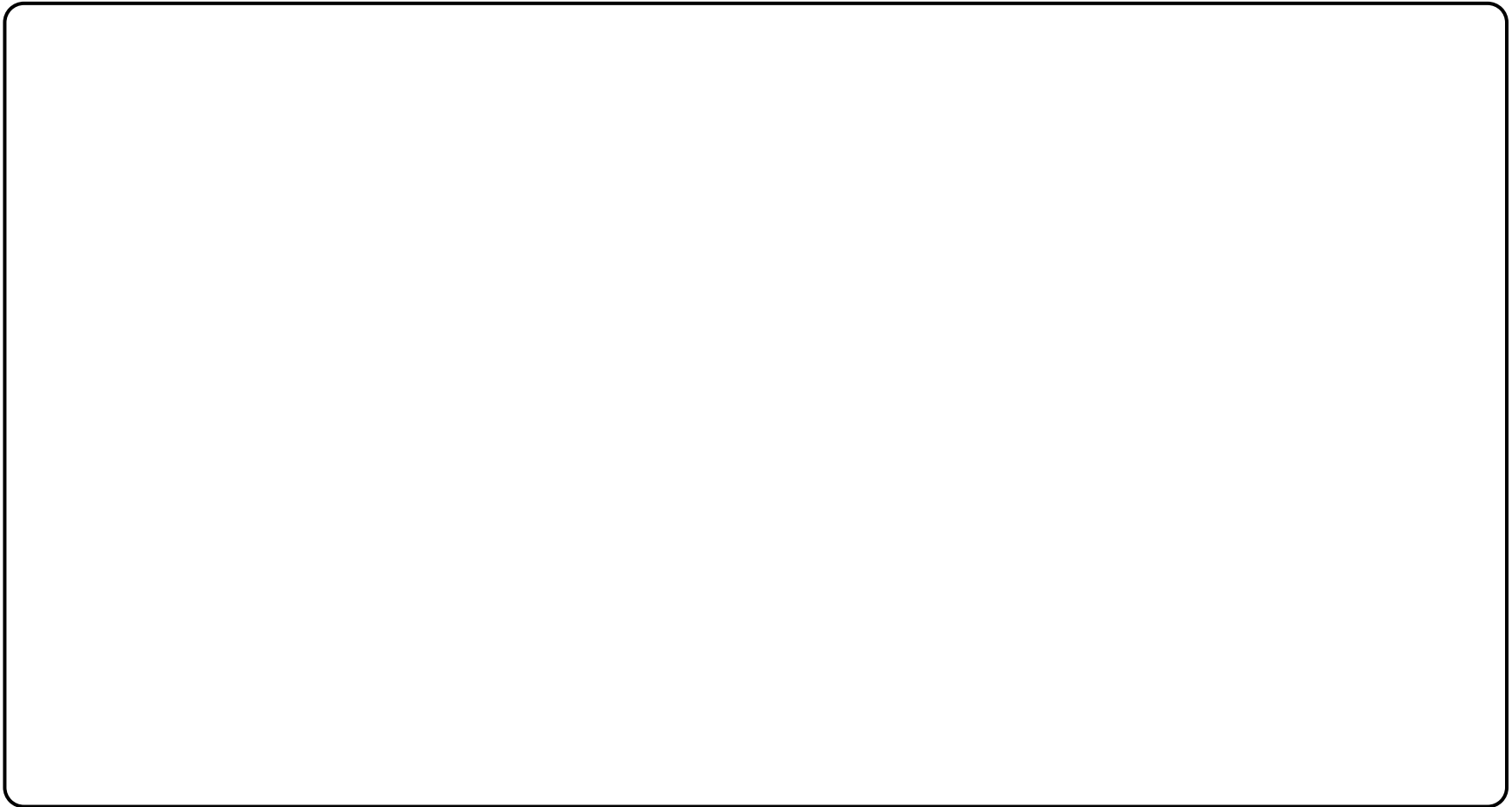
predators: _____

Two interesting facts about my animal:



MY SERENGETI CREATURE FEATURE

Draw your animal in it's habitat



Write one special way your animal has adapted to survive in this habitat.

MYSTERY ANIMAL SKETCH PARTY

Instructions:

1. Read the clues carefully and try to guess what the animal is based on the descriptions.
2. Once you have your guess, start sketching your best version of the mystery animal. Use your imagination and creativity to bring it to life on your paper.



This animal has black and white stripes all over its body. It's famous for its strong legs and can run very fast. People often think it looks like a horse with stripes.

A large, empty, rounded rectangle with a dotted border, intended for a child to draw the animal described in the first clue.

I'm thinking of an animal that's known for its long neck. It's often seen in African savannas, peacefully munching on leaves from tall trees.

A large, empty, rounded rectangle with a dotted border, intended for a child to draw the animal described in the second clue.

I have sharp teeth, thick skin, and spend most of my time in rivers. If you see me open my huge mouth, it's best to stay far away!

A large, empty, rounded rectangle with a dotted border, intended for a child to draw the animal described in the third clue.

Here's a colorful one! This animal is often called the 'king of the jungle' and has a magnificent mane. It's known for its powerful roar.

A large, empty, rounded rectangle with a dotted border, intended for a child to draw the animal described in the fourth clue.

SERENGETI ANIMALS

D	M	E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	I	Z
E	C	R	O	C	O	D	I	L	E	S	E
E	A	R	B	E	Z	O	A	E	O	Q	B
G	A	A	N	W	O	L	N	H	H	U	R
I	H	T	S	E	E	B	E	D	L	I	W
R	O	P	I	I	H	L	Y	T	G	R	O
A	N	U	S	E	D	T	H	E	D	N	P
F	I	V	D	R	A	P	O	E	L	O	P
F	H	H	A	T	E	E	H	C	H	I	I
E	R	U	T	L	U	V	E	C	N	L	H

WORD SEARCH

Find the words listed below and mark them.

- VULTURE
- HYENA
- CROCODILE
- RHINO
- HIPPO
(HIPPOPOTAMUS)
- ZEBRA
- WILDEBEEST
- GIRAFFE
- LEOPARD
- CHEETAH
- LION
- ELEPHANT

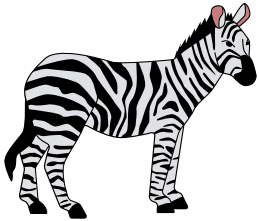
Creatures of the Serengeti



Giraffe



Vulture



Zebra

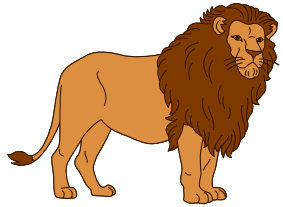


Rhino



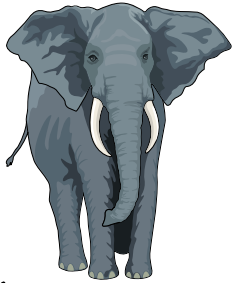
Hyena

Creatures of the Serengeti



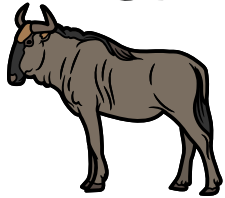
Lion

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



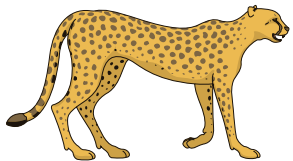
Elephant

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



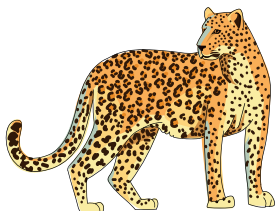
Wildebeest

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Cheetah

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Leopard

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

A B C

an Alphabet Serengeti Creature Scavenger Hunt

Find a Serengeti creature that begins with each letter of the alphabet. Write it down below. Use your favourite savanna books to help you.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

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BONUS LESSONS

Water in the Serengeti

Elephants: Heat Dissipation

Tourism: Helping each other



MAPPING WATER IN THE SERENGETI

Find the Water in the Serengeti!

(Hint: The yellow part of the map is the Serengeti Ecosystem. The green is the Serengeti National Park)

Activity:

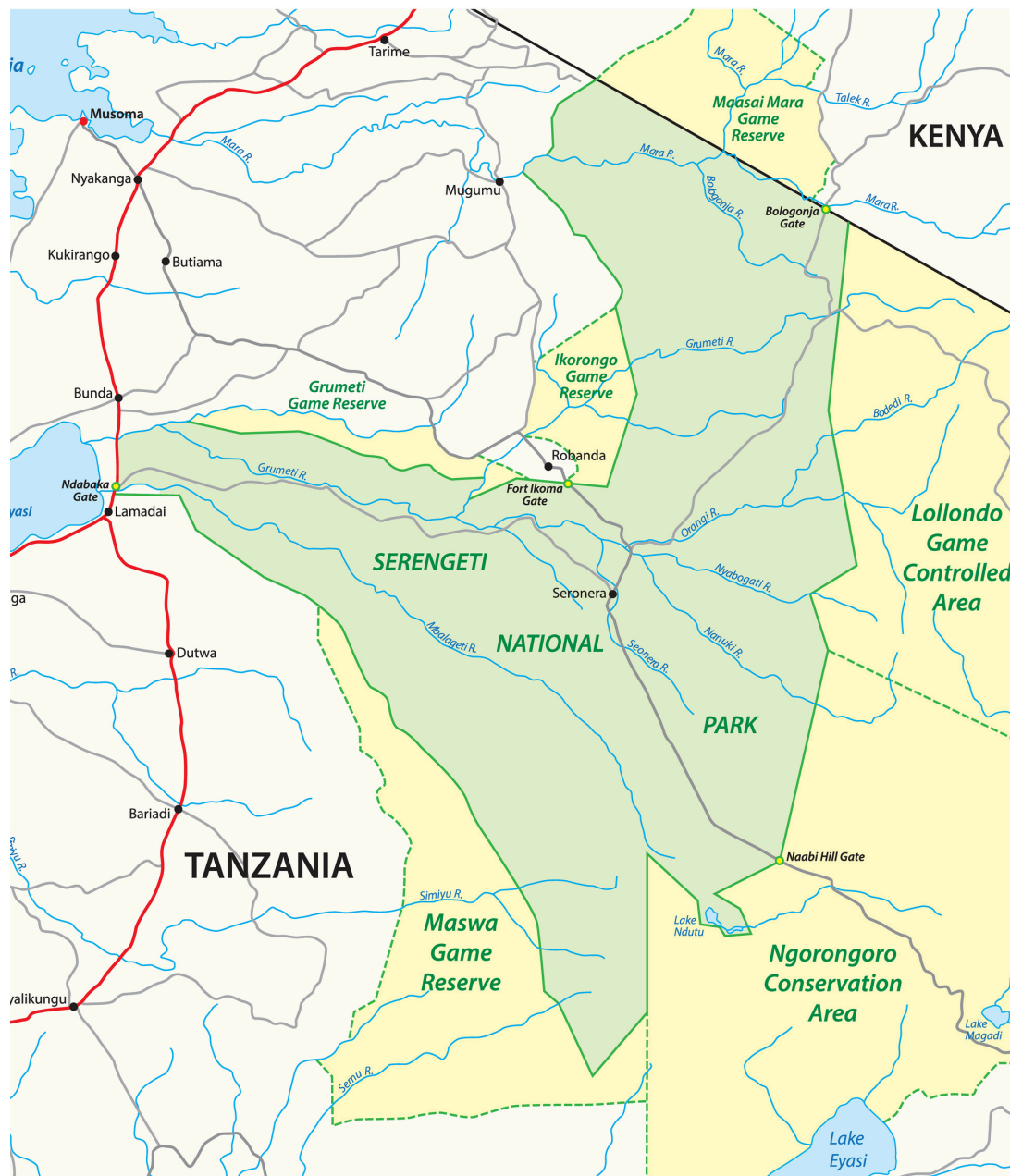
1. Count the rivers you see.
2. Trace the rivers with a blue marker or crayon.
3. Find the longest river. Trace it your favorite color!

Answer These Questions:

1. How many rivers did you find?

2. Which river looked the biggest?

3. What do you think happens to the rivers during the dry season?





THE WATER CYCLE AND THE SERENGETI

WHAT IS THE WATER CYCLE?

The water cycle shows how water moves from the sky to the ground and back again. It's like nature's way of reusing water! There are four important steps:



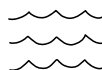
Evaporation – The sun heats water in rivers, lakes, and puddles, turning it into vapor that rises into the sky.



Condensation – The water vapor cools and forms clouds in the sky.



Precipitation – When the clouds get heavy, water falls back to the ground as rain, snow, or hail.



Collection – The rainwater gathers in rivers, lakes, and puddles, where it starts the cycle all over again.

THE WATER CYCLE IN THE SERENGETI

The Serengeti has a wet season and a dry season. During the wet season (March to May), the rain fills rivers, lakes, and water holes, turning the grasslands green. Animals like zebras and wildebeests depend on the rain to find fresh water and food.

In the dry season (June to October), there is very little rain, and water becomes harder to find. Rivers get smaller, and animals have to travel far to find water. This is when they migrate, or move, to places with more water and food.



LABEL THE WATER CYCLE

Instructions:

1. Use the word bank to fill in the water cycle.
2. Add color when you are done!

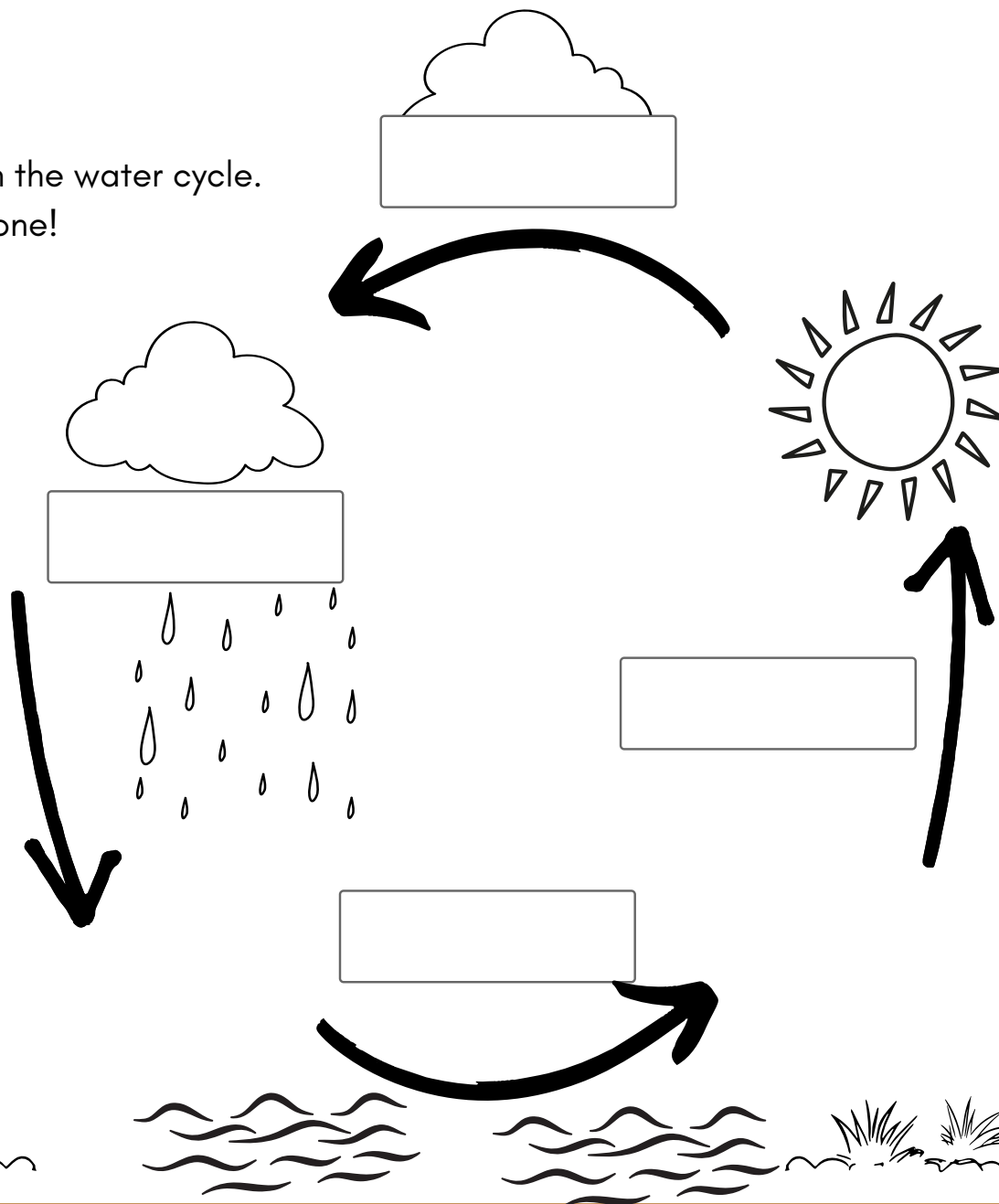
WORD BANK

EVAPORATION

CONDENSATION


PRECIPITATION

COLLECTION



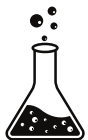


HOW ELEPHANTS STAY COOL

 **Draw An Elephant:** Label its ears, trunk, and other body parts.



What do elephants do to cool down? Write or draw as many things as you can think of!

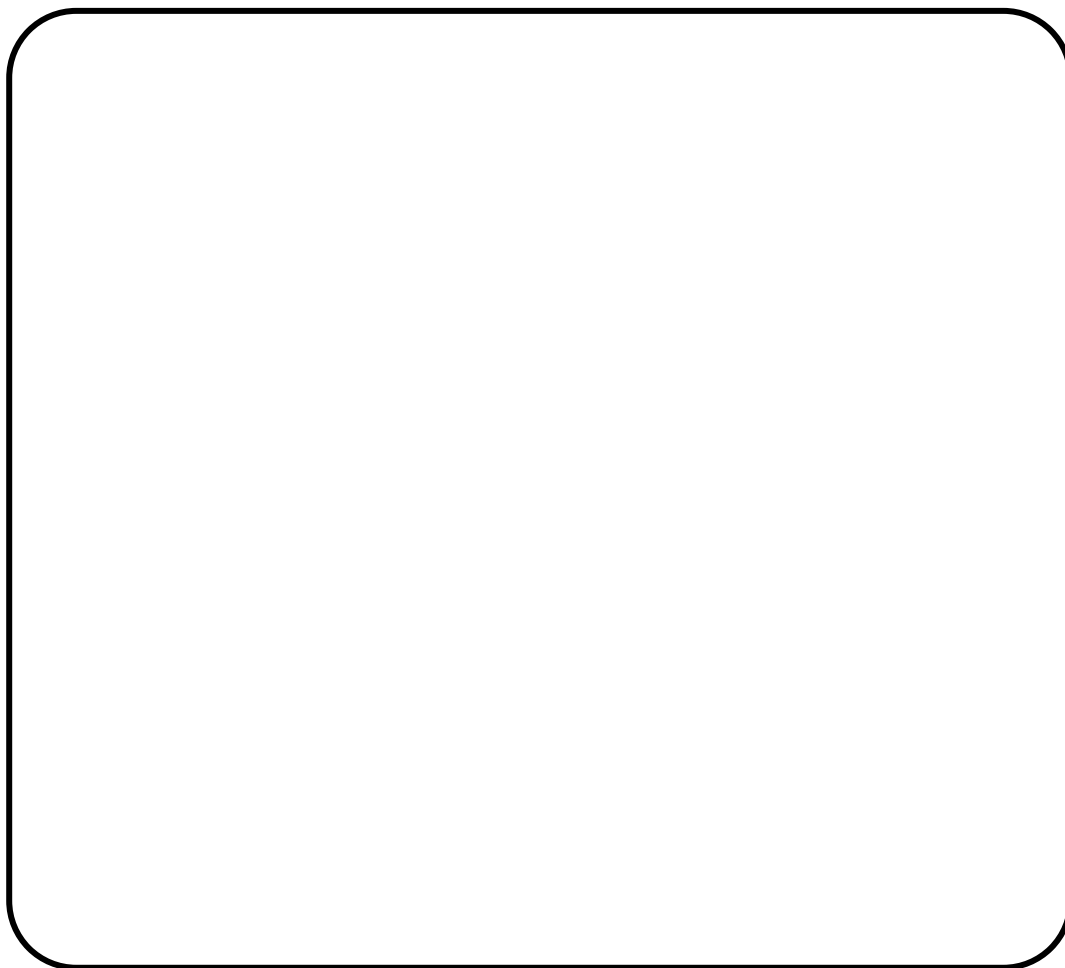


ELEPHANT EAR MODEL ACTIVITY

Lesson
11

Part 1: Build Your Elephant Ear Model!

- Color your elephant ear model with crayons or markers.
- If you have black paper, glue it to part of the ear to test how heat is absorbed.



Part 2: Flap the Ear to Cool Down!

1. What happens when you flap the ear model? (Choose one!)

- ☐ It feels cooler
- ☐ It feels warmer

2. How did the black paper feel after being in the sun?

- ☐ Warm
- ☐ Cold

Let's talk about it:

1. How do elephants stay cool with their big ears?
2. Why do elephants need to flap their ears?



TOURISM: HELPING EACH OTHER

Instructions:

Read each sentence carefully about how the Maasai and lodges can support one another. Think about jobs, culture, and conservation! Then **draw** one example of each!

LODGES HELP THE MAASAI BY:

1. Providing jobs as guides, guards, and staff.
2. Offering education programs for children.
3. Buying and selling Maasai crafts to tourists.
4. Supporting healthcare and community projects.

THE MAASAI HELP LODGES BY:

1. Sharing their culture and traditions with tourists.
2. Acting as guides with deep knowledge of the Serengeti.
3. Helping protect wildlife from poachers.
4. Keeping traditions that make the region unique and attractive to tourists.









