



You can do any of this in the shape/theme of anything to do with horses. Be creative.

1a. Information: A short history, and information about horses in New Zealand. Read.



First horses in New Zealand.

The first horses were brought to New Zealand by the missionary Samuel Marsden in 1814. Māori, who hadn't seen horses before, were amazed by these large animals. They realised the usefulness of horses, and quickly began using them. In 1911 there were 404,284 horses in New Zealand, the highest number ever. By 2004 there were only 76,918.

Types of horses.

(a) Draught horses (or heavy horses) were used for heavy tasks such as hauling and ploughing. They were the main type in New Zealand until about 1950. Scottish Clydesdales were imported from the 1860s. They became the main draught breed because of their strength and easy temperament. Other draught breeds included the Shire and Suffolk Punch, but their numbers remained low. After motorised vehicles and machinery began to replace working horses in the early 20th century, horse numbers declined.

(b) Light horse breeds are more active, and were used mainly for riding or pulling lighter loads. Hackneys were imported in the 1880s to pull carriages. Cleveland Bays were another carriage type, but were also used for riding and carting. Arabians and Thoroughbreds are specialist riding horses, and Thoroughbreds are the most popular racing breed. The Standardbred is used in harness racing. Cobs, which were popular riding horses, are a type rather than a breed. They are between 14 hands (1.4 metres) and 15 hands (1.5 metres) in height, stocky and strong, with a steady disposition. Crossing different breeds was very common when horses were the main means of transportation. Often a Thoroughbred would be bred with a draught horse to produce a strong and less highly strung horse, which would be useful for a variety of tasks. In recent years some American breeds, such as the Palomino, Appaloosa and Quarter horse, have become popular sport horses.

(c) Ponies. A pony is less than 14.2 hands (1.44 metres) at the withers (between the shoulder blades), while horses are taller. Ponies often have thicker manes, tails and coats than horses. They also tend to be heavily built, with thicker necks, proportionately shorter legs and stouter bodies. Ponies are able to thrive on poorer quality pasture and were bred for driving and hauling. They are now popular for children to ride, and for cart competitions. There are many different breeds of ponies. The two most well-known in New Zealand are Shetland and Welsh ponies.

Interesting Information.

- Horse language: A bridle is the bit, chin-strap, headpiece and reins used to control a horse. Bucking is when a horse jumps up, arching its back. A canter is a three-beat step - faster than a trot and slower than a gallop. Hands are 4 inches, and are used to measure a horse's height. A mare is a female horse. Geldings and stallions are male horses.
- A Kiwi horse? Unlike countries such as Australia and Canada, which have their own national horses (the Australian Stock Horse and the Canadian), New Zealand has not developed an official national breed.
- Boy racers: Boy racers, who race their cars around the streets of cities and towns, are seen as a modern problem, but the phenomenon is not new. In colonial New Zealand young men from farms would come to town on a weekend and gallop their horses up and down the main street. Many were charged with 'furious riding' in the Monday sessions of the magistrate's court.
- Horses of Middle Earth: The battle scenes in the third instalment of Peter Jackson's *Lord of the rings* trilogy used 250 horses. Filming took place on Ben Ohau Station, near Twizel, in 2000. Horses and riders were well looked after on set, and one rider said of his experience: 'I wouldn't miss this for anything. I'm putting on weight, and so is my horse.'
- Before there were school buses to take children to school, they walked or rode ponies or horses. Some children rode up to 30 kilometres to get to school. School ponies rarely had just one rider - the whole family would clamber aboard. Ponies waited in a paddock by the school until the end of the day, and then took the children home.

1b: Information. Answer. Q and A (Questions and Answers):

Using the above information, write at least 10 of your own questions. Don't forget to write in the answers as well.

2. A.O (Alphabetical Order).

Choose at least 10 words which are specifically related to (to do with) horses. Put these horse words into Alphabetical Order.

3. My Illustration/Poster/Sketch.

Do your own sketch or illustration based on horses in general, or on a particular breed. It could also include such things as stables, paddocks, jumping or any other type of equine environment. It may be more of an art sketch, or more of a general picture of a horse.

4. I'm the Star. The Scenario.

You have just found out that your school principal has decided to buy a school horse (don't tell them I said that though). Your school principal wants to put you in charge of looking after it and allowing you to choose a team of children who will be the main group of children who will look after it daily. You will be known as the 'Principal of the Horse Kingdom'. You have to now make up a plan of how you are going to look after it, food requirements, availability of a vet, when and how you will exercise the horse, as well as how the horse's environment will be taken care of. You will also have to figure out what happens on the weekends and holidays as the school principal is unable to fit the horse in their car to take it home on non-school days. One other thing you must include, is how is the horse going to be related to the school curriculum. That is, how can you use the horse to benefit learning at school to other children (both junior and senior children).

5. Wordfind. Find the horse related words in the below wordfind.

Words can be found horizontally, vertically and diagonally (front and back). There are 15 words to find.

Words to find: Harness, Steeplechase, Polo, Rodeo, Suffolk, Trotting, Packhorse, Thoroughbred, Palomino, Shetland, Bridle, Mane, Clydesdale, Equestrian, Olympics.

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

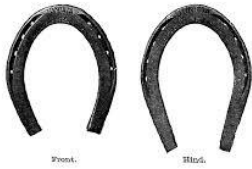
6. My Paper Model.

Using paper/card that is available, make up your own mini model of anything to do with horses and/or their environment. Be creative.

7. My Story, Explanation and/or Fact File.

You can choose to do one or any of the following here. You can write your own story about either a made up horse related story (such as a magical, imaginative story), or, you can write a description/ explanation/ diagram/ fact file of anything to do with horses. How you do it is up to you.

8. Logos - Static Images. Explain what these logos/static images mean. You can cut them out and use.



9. Junior Big Book.

See the teacher for some A3 paper/cartridge, and make up your own mini junior big book based on horses. Remember to keep the text/language big and simple so that juniors can understand it. Make sure each page has an illustration/picture. Don't forget the title and your name as the author.

10. My Interview Questions.

You are given the chance to interview someone famous to do with horses. You are allowed up to 10 questions to ask them. Write up/prepare a list of 10 really good questions that you would ask them.

11. My Lego/Knex Model.

Using the Lego and/or Knex, make up your own model of a equine type environment. This maybe a real environment, or an environment that you would dream of doing if you had the chance. Try and include as much detail as you can. Don't forget to get a picture taken of it before it is dismantled.

12. My Fun Page.

Make up your own horse/equine related fun page which has a number of different activities. This may include such things as spot the difference, wordfinds, guess the name, find the way back to the stables, jokes, etc. You may want to include this on the back page of the Junior Big Book.

13. My Best Experience.

Write down/describe one of your best horse/equine experiences that you have had in the past. It can be anything to do with horses (it may not actually be riding one, but may have just been a visit or a favourite horse movie or book).

Word find answers

A.



Harness
Steeplechase
Polo
Rodeo

Suffolk
Trotting
Packhorse
Thoroughbred

Palomino
Shetland
Bridle
Mane

Clydesdale
Equestrian
Olympics