

Horses

Beverley Randell and Clive Harper



PM

Horses

Level 20

Running Words 557 **Text Type** Information Report

Curriculum Areas English (Literacy, Literature, Language); Science (Biological Sciences)

Retelling to Encourage Critical Thinking About the Content

Ask each student to retell the information report in their own words.

Record the retelling for further discussion and reflection.

Questions to Reinforce Meaning and Stimulate Discussion

Literal

- 1 What colour is a chestnut horse?
- 2 What does a farrier do?
- 3 What are the four different ways that horses can move?

Inferential

- 4 Why do foals need to be able to stand and walk soon after they are born?
- 5 Why might a white mark near a horse's hoof be called a sock?
- 6 Why are apples and carrots considered to be treats for horses?
- 7 How does training a horse help to keep its rider safe?
- 8 In the past, why did people move from place to place in wagons pulled by horses?

Applied Knowledge

- 9 What other baby animals are born in the spring?
- 10 When would you be likely to see a horse galloping?

Links with Other PM Guided Reading Books

Level 20	Information Report	<i>Sheep</i>
Level 20	Information Report	<i>Goats</i>
Level 20	Information Report	<i>Cattle</i>
Level 20	Information Report	<i>Alpacas</i>
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Horses

Horses are large animals that can move very quickly.

Their eyes are on the sides of their heads, so they can see what is happening around them.

Horses move their ears forwards and backwards when they hear a sound.



This chestnut horse moves its ears forward.

Horses can be described by the colour of their coats.

A reddish-brown horse is called a chestnut horse.

A horse with a brown body and a black mane and tail is called a bay horse.

A big white stripe down the middle of a horse's head is called a **blaze**.

White marks near a horse's **hooves** are called socks.



This bay horse has a white blaze and two white socks.

A male horse is called a stallion,
and a female horse is called a mare.
A baby horse is called a foal.

Mares have their first foal
when they are about three years old.
Most foals are born in spring.



A newborn foal has very long, thin legs.
Soon after it is born, a foal can stand and walk
to reach its mother's milk.

After a day or two, the new foal can run around
with other foals.



What Horses Eat

During the day, horses on farms **graze** in paddocks. They spend many hours feeding on different grasses and plants.

If there is not enough grass for the horses to eat, farmers feed them other food, such as hay and oats.



These horses are eating hay.

Sometimes, farmers give their horses apples and carrots as treats.

Horses need lots of water to drink, too.

