

# Horses

# Lapbook



Designed by  
Melissa Noll

L-HORSE



Horses Lapbook

Copyright © 2016 Knowledge Box Central

www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com

ISBN #

CD : 978-1-62472-675-0

Printed: 978-1-62472-676-7

Ebook: 978-1-62472-677-4

Assembled: 978-1-62472-678-1

Kit: 978-1-62472-679-8

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central

Written by: Melissa Noll

Edited by: Cyndi Kinney

<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher, except as provided by USA copyright law.

The purchaser of the eBook or CD is licensed to copy this information for use with the immediate family members only. If you are interested in copying for a larger group, please contact the publisher.

Printed, Kit, and assembled formats are not to be copied and are consumable. They are designed for one student only.

All information and graphics within this product are originals or have been used with permission from its owners, and credit has been given when appropriate. These include, but are not limited to the following: [www.graphicsfactory.com](http://www.graphicsfactory.com).

## How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

### \*\*\* Printing:

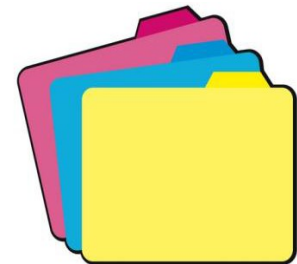
\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



### \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 2 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



\***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet.

We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



\***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

# Horses Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 2 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**. **Figure 2** shows how both folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

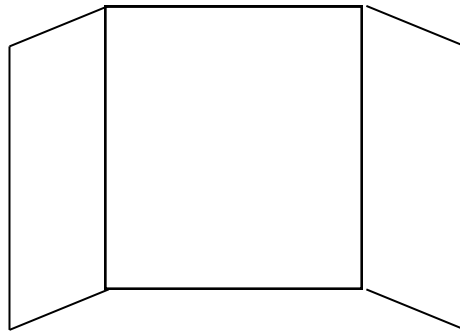
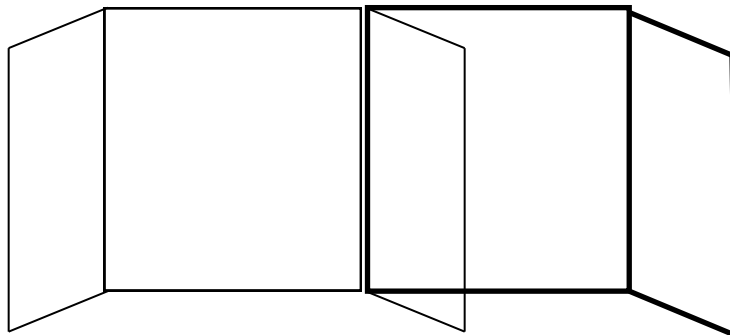


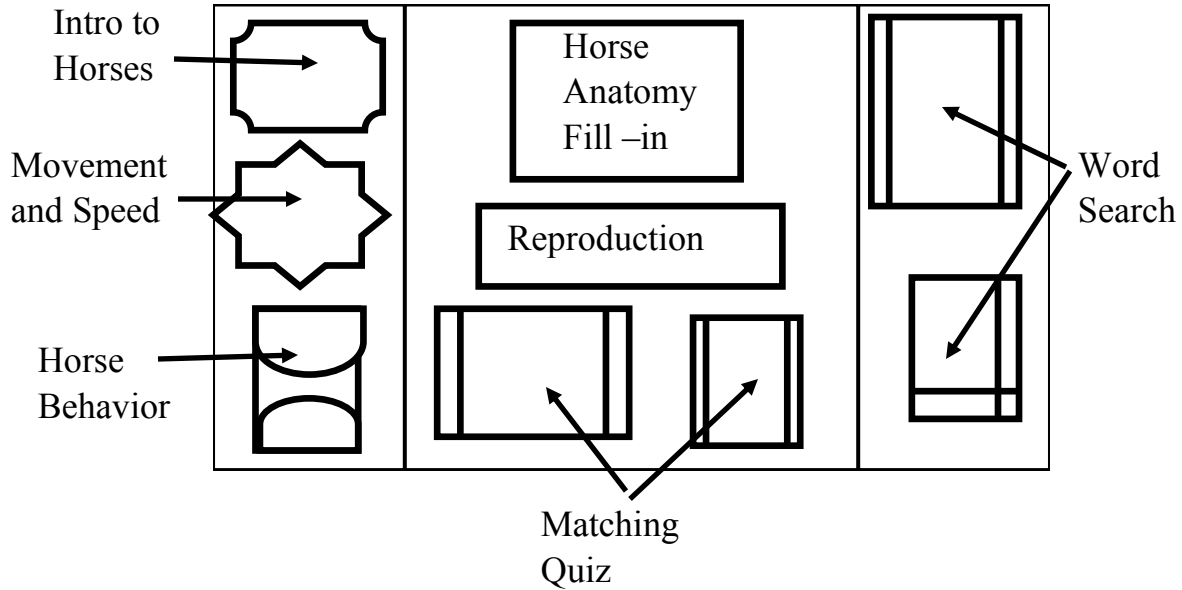
Figure 2



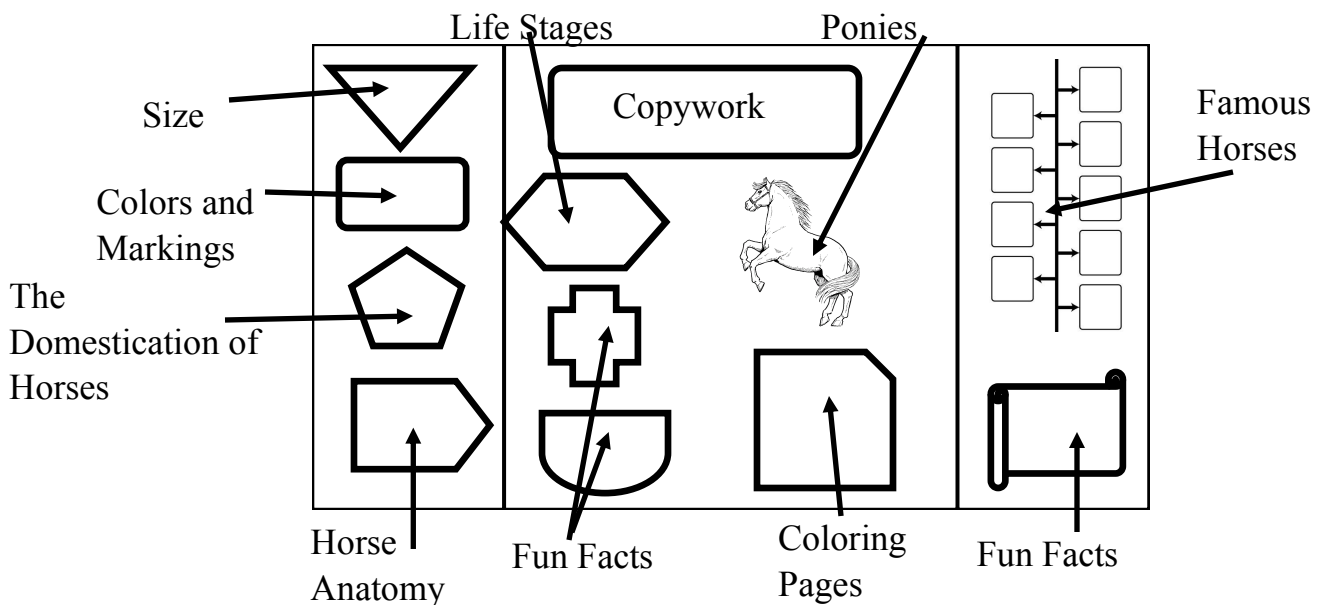
# Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

Folder 1

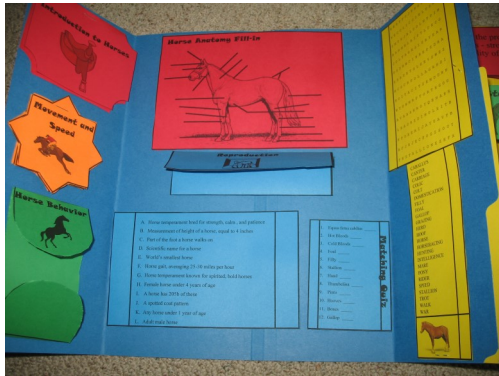


Folder 2

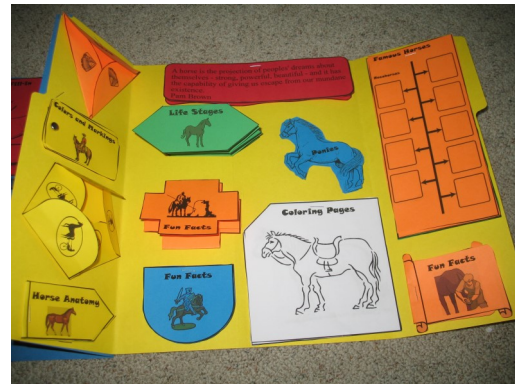


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

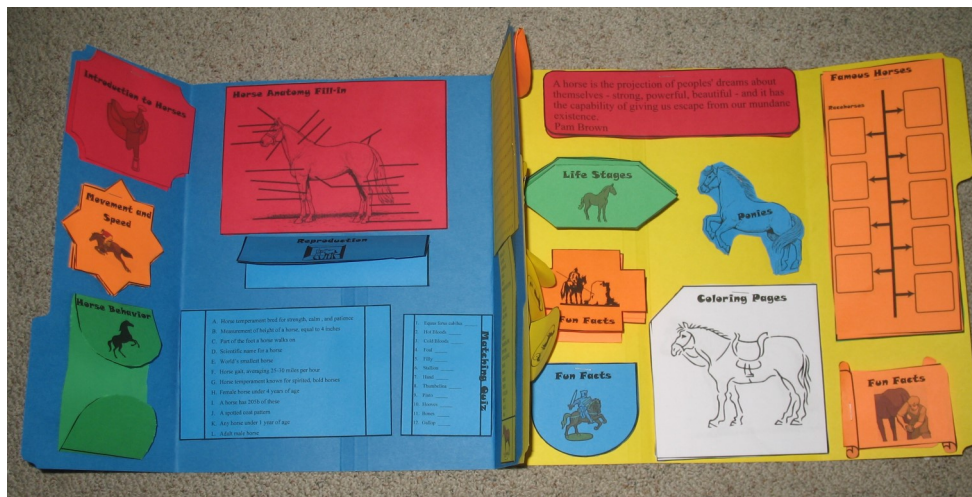
Folder 1



Folder 2



Both Folders



# Horses Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklet #1

**\*Booklet Title:** Introduction to Horses

**\*Student Instructions:** What is the scientific name for a horse? What three temperaments are horses divided into? Describe the characteristics of each. Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and additional pages. Insert the additional pages inside and secure with a staple at top.

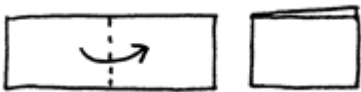
### Booklet #2

**\*Booklet Title:** Life Stages

**\*Student Instructions:** Name the life stages of a horse. How long did the oldest lived horse live? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold according to the following illustration. Make sure to fold so title is on front.

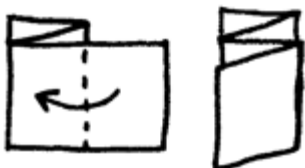
1. Fold the paper in half.



2. Take the top layer of paper, flip the edge back to meet the fold, and crease.

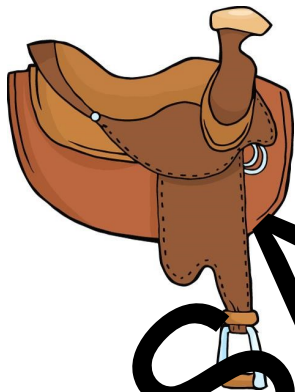


3. Turn the paper over, flip the edge of the paper back to meet the fold, and crease.

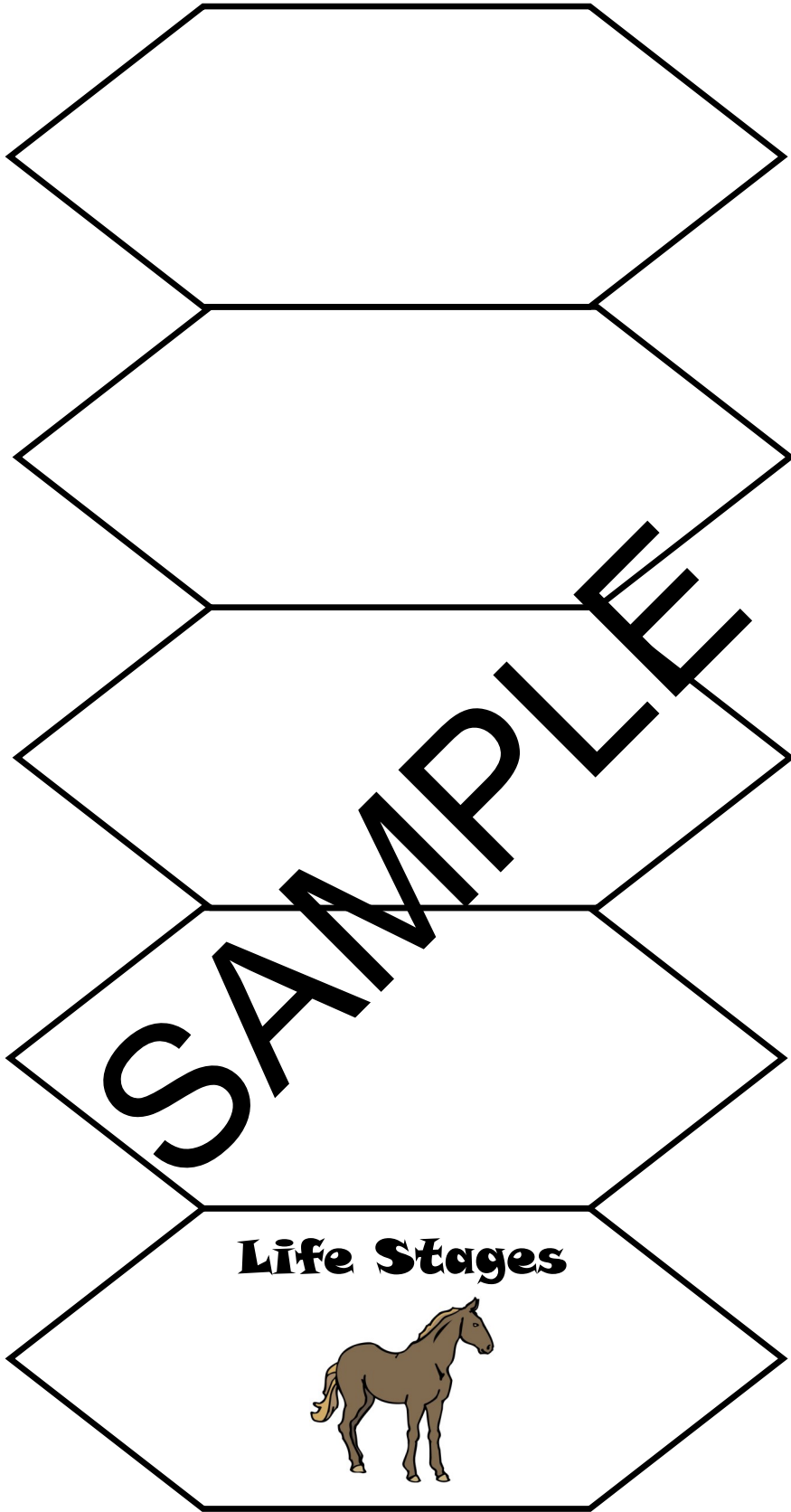




**Introduction to Horses**



**SAMPLE**



## Horses Study Guide



The horse (*Equus ferus caballus*) is a single-toed mammal domesticated by humans around 4000 BC. A horse's anatomy allows it to use speed to escape from predators, along with a highly developed sense of balance and a strong fight or flight response. Horses are also able to sleep standing up or lying down as needed, to escape from predators because they are already on their feet.

Female horses, called mares, carry their babies for 11 months, giving birth to foals who are able to stand and run shortly after birth. Most domesticated horses are trained to the saddle between ages 2 and 4. Horses are considered adults at age 5 and may live between 25 and 30 years.

Horses are divided into three groups based on temperament. "Hot bloods" are horses with a spirited temperament, usually built for speed and endurance. "Cold bloods," usually draft horses or ponies, are suitable for slow, heavy work. "Warm bloods" are usually a cross between the other two, and they are bred for riding purposes. There are more than 300 breeds of horses around the world today.

"Hot bloods" tend to be spirited, bold, and quick learning. They are thin-skinned, slim, and long legged. The originals from these breeds came to Europe from the Middle East and North Africa. "Cold bloods" were bred for strength, as well as their calm, patient temperaments. "Warm bloods" were bred as a cross with hot bloods and other breeds to produce a riding horse with greater size and a milder temperament.

### Life Stages

A foal is any horse under the age of one year. Yearlings are between one and two years old. A colt is a male horse less than 4 years old, and a filly is a female horse of the same age. Mares are female horses over 4 years old, and stallions are male horses over 4 years old. Most horses live between 25 and 30 years, but sometimes they live longer than this. Old Billy, a 19<sup>th</sup> century horse, lived to be 62, and more recently, Sugar Puff died in 2007 at age 56.



### Size

The size of a horse is measured at the highest point of the withers, or where the neck meets the back. The height of a horse is usually stated in hands and inches. One hand equals 4 inches. The size of a horse varies by breed and nutrition. Light riding horses are usually in the range of 14 to 16 hands and weigh anywhere