

ANSWERS

Thoroughbred fact sheets



FACT SHEET

The Characteristics and Features of Thoroughbred Horses

FACT SHEET

The Life Cycle of Thoroughbred Horses

FACT SHEET

The Needs of Thoroughbred Horses

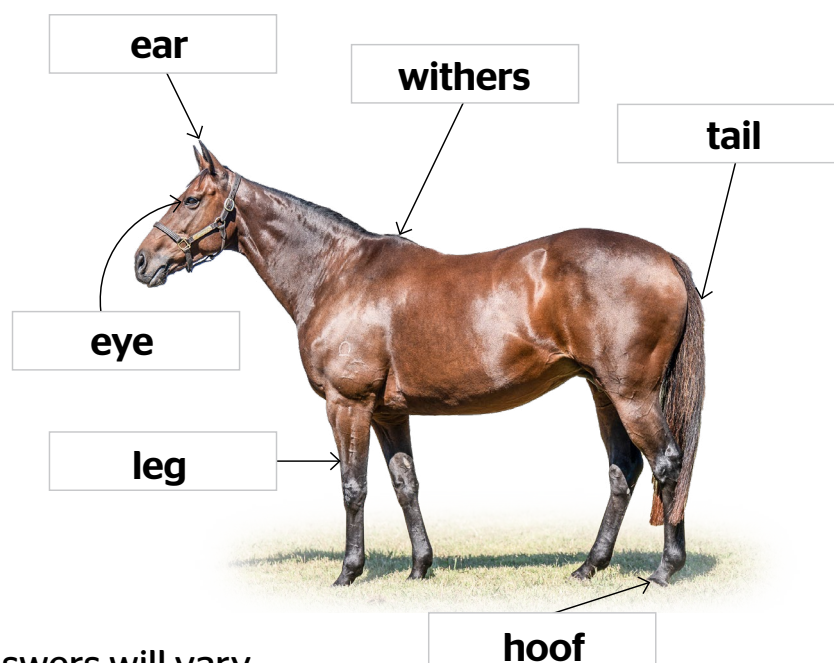
FACT SHEET

Movement, Motion, and Adaptations of Thoroughbred Horses

The Characteristics and Features of Thoroughbred Horses

- a)** Because their eyes are positioned on the sides of their heads. This allows them to see nearly 360 degrees around their bodies but causes blind spots where they cannot see directly in front of their noses or directly behind their tails.
- b)** Their long, thin legs allow them to take large strides when walking, trotting, cantering, and galloping.
- c)** When a thoroughbred's ears are pointing forward, it can mean they are curious or interested.
- d)** Thoroughbreds cannot breathe through their mouths so large nostrils help them to take in lots of air rapidly so they can move oxygen to their muscles as they race.
- e)** Nutrition, hair, foals, mammals, legs, hoof, donkeys, breeds, Clydesdales, Shetland ponies, Thoroughbreds

f)



- g)** Student answers will vary.
- h)** Student answers will vary.
- i)** Student answers will vary.
- j)** Student answers will vary.

The Life Cycle of Thoroughbred Horses

a) To help train them, care for them, and meet their needs at different stages of their lives.

b) On the 1st of August.

c) They lose their milk teeth which are replaced by permanent teeth.

d) When these horses reproduce, they pass some of these positive characteristics onto their foals to continue to produce fast, healthy racehorses for the future.

e)



f) 61, 72, 83, 94, 105, 116

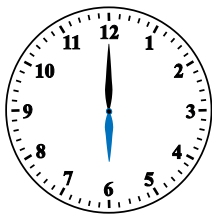
The Needs of Thoroughbred Horses

- a) Food, water, shelter, and air.
- b) A mixture of grain and roughage.
- c) Thoroughbred horses often feel less stressed with other horses around them.
- d) Because horses' teeth keep growing throughout their lives, equine dentists need to regularly check and treat their teeth so that they can eat properly and stay healthy.
- e) Student answers will vary depending on their selected career. See example tag on page 9 of the fact sheet.

f)

1. $7 \text{ kg} + 5 \text{ kg} = 12 \text{ kg}$

2.



3. $15 \text{ litres} - 8 \text{ litres} = 7 \text{ litres}$

4. $3 \text{ carrots} \times 5 \text{ horses} = 15 \text{ carrots}$

5. $16 - 8 = 8$. **Challenge** $8 \div 4 \text{ shoes} = 2 \text{ horses}$

g)

1. $40 \text{ litres} \times 6 \text{ horses} = 240 \text{ litres of water}$

2. $6:00 \text{ am} + 30 \text{ minutes} = 6:30 \text{ am} + 1 \text{ hour} = 7:30 \text{ am}$

3. $60 \div 4 \text{ horses} = 15 \text{ minutes}$

4. $36 \div 4 \text{ hooves per horse} = 9 \text{ horses}$

5. $\$7 \times 4 = \28 . **Challenge** $(\$30 \times 4 = \$120) + \$28 = \148

Movement, Motion, and Adaptations of Thoroughbred Horses

- a) Horses are herd animals, meaning they gather and move in groups. This behaviour helps them protect themselves from predators and stay close to potential mates, making them feel safe and comfortable.
- b) Horses produce a foamy substance called latherin when they sweat. This substance spreads over their coat and helps cool their bodies down.
- c) Large nostrils are important because they allow thoroughbred horses to take in a lot of oxygen with every breath. Since horses cannot breathe through their mouths, the large nostrils enable them to send enough oxygen to their muscles during a race.
- d) Australian thoroughbreds are known for their lean bodies, speed, and ability to perform well on different racetracks. They develop more slowly than other thoroughbreds, reaching peak performance when they are older which helps them build stronger, more resilient bodies. This allows them to sprint at high speeds over short distances and adapt to different types of racetracks.
- e) - g) Student answers will vary.
- h) Student answers will vary. **Suggested answers:**
During this investigation, we asked the question: How does the friction of different surfaces affect the height a ball bounces?
When we changed the type of surface, the effect on the height of the bounce was observed.
The dependent variable was the height of the bounce.
The independent variable was the type of surface.
- i) Student answers will vary. **Suggested answers:** Friction, bounce, surface.
- j) - n) Student answers will vary.
- o) Student answers will vary. **Suggested answer:**
The conclusion to this investigation is that the surface texture significantly affects the height of a ball's bounce, with smoother surfaces providing less friction and resulting in a higher bounce, while rougher surfaces provide more friction and result in a lower bounce.