Baron & Millie’s Word Search

Baron & Millie have a question for you: What is something all breeds of dogs have in common? Find the words listed below in the word search. Draw a single line through each one and the answer will be revealed!

Hint: Words read down, across and diagonally up or down.

**ANSWER: WE LOVE BONES!**

Created by Jeff Crosby & Shelley Ann Jackson, Authors/Illustrators of *Little Lions, Bull Baiters & Hunting Hounds: A History of Dog Breeds*
ALPS—A mountain range in south-central Europe; home of the Sennenhunds (p.46-47) and the lifesaving Saint Bernard (map p.48).

BARON—The silly dachshund (dachshunds are on p.18), who, along with his sister Millie (a Shih-Tzu), inspired the book *Little Lions*.

BRED—Produced offspring. In dogs, breeding is often a purposeful pairing by humans to produce certain traits. (p.6-7, and 69 discusses this process.)

BUSH—A term used to describe thick jungle. The Basenji (p.19) of Africa lives in the bush. Its name literally translates to “bush thing.”

CHOW—A word used by British sailors in the 18th century to describe Chinese knick-knacks, and possibly the origin of the breed Chow Chow’s name. (p.45)

DIG—Dogs that were bred to hunt animals in their burrows, like the Terriers of Scotland (p.9, 26-27), are particularly skilled diggers.

DOG—A domesticated canine, descended from the wolf. Today there are over 400 breeds of dogs in the world (p.7).

DOMESTIC—Animals that are not only tame, but also, over generations, have changed in appearance and temperaments from their ancestors. (p.4)

DROVER—A herding dog that works with cattle, moving them to pasture or to market (p.31), such as the Pembroke Welsh Corgi (p.38-39).

FAST—A group of dogs known to be especially fast is the sighthounds (p.8). One example is the long-legged Greyhound (p.12-13) that can run up to 45 miles per hour.

FERAL—A domestic animal that is living on its own in the wild, such as the Australian Dingo (p.40).

GRR—A warning noise that dogs make, especially when they’re being fierce. Guard dogs (p.43) such as the Doberman Pinscher (p.50) make this noise when warning away intruders.

GUARD—To protect. The Dalmatian (p.49) was bred to guard carriages and the horses that pulled them in Victorian England.

HERD—To move and guard a group of animals. The most famous of all herding breeds (p.30) is probably the Border Collie (p.36).

HOUND—A dog trained to hunt by sight or scent (p.8), usually having a long snout and drooping ears. The English Setter (p.21) is the hound that appears on the cover of *Little Lions*.

HUNTING—Probably the first job that dogs did for man. (p.8-9) There are many breeds that have special skills for hunting.

INCA—Native people of Peru who bred the hairless companion breed, Peruvian Inca Orchid (p.63).

LAB—Nickname for the Labrador Retriever (p.57), a skilled water dog.

LED—The Afghan Hound (p.10) was often led to its prey by a hawk that worked in tandem with the human hunter.

MASTIFF—A type of large, strong, short-haired dog, such as the mighty Neapolitan Mastiff (p.51). Mastiffs also influenced the creation of many other breeds, such as the powerful Boxer (p.53).

NOISY—Hounds that hunt in packs are known for being especially noisy. The Bloodhound (p.16-17), for example, bays with long, low howls when it finds the person or animal it is searching for.

PACK—A group of animals. Wolves hunt in packs, and so do some dog breeds, such as the Parson Jack Russell Terrier (p.29).

PET—The job that most dogs have now, no matter what their original purpose. Mixed-breed dogs (p.69) make great pets, too.

PUG—A miniature mastiff breed bred as a companion in Buddhist Monasteries of Tibet. (p.67)

PULI—A Hungarian herding breed with a unique corded coat. (p.34)

RAT—A pesky animal that spreads disease. Many dogs, such as those in the Bichon family (p.64), were carried on ships to catch rats and then traded for goods in port.

SHIH TZUS—A sweet, gentle companion dog that was bred in China to look like the lion of Buddha; The “little lion” on the cover of *Little Lions*.

SHOW—To compete in a dog competition. The Boston Terrier (p.68) was bred especially for the show ring.

SPANIEL—A type of sporting dog trained to hunt birds, such as the English Cocker Spaniel (p.24) that scares birds into the air for the hunter.

TAME—An animal that has learned not to fear or be aggressive towards humans. Over successive generations, tameness causes an animal to have less adrenaline, resulting in a change in appearance and temperament. (p.4)

TOY—(p.58) A small companion dog, such as the Papillon (p.66) that was miniaturized from hunting spaniels. Toy breeds are cute and playful.

WOLF—The animal from which all dogs are descended. (p.4)

WORK—Most breeds were originally created to do some kind of work. The “working group” (p.42-43) does work other than hunting or herding.