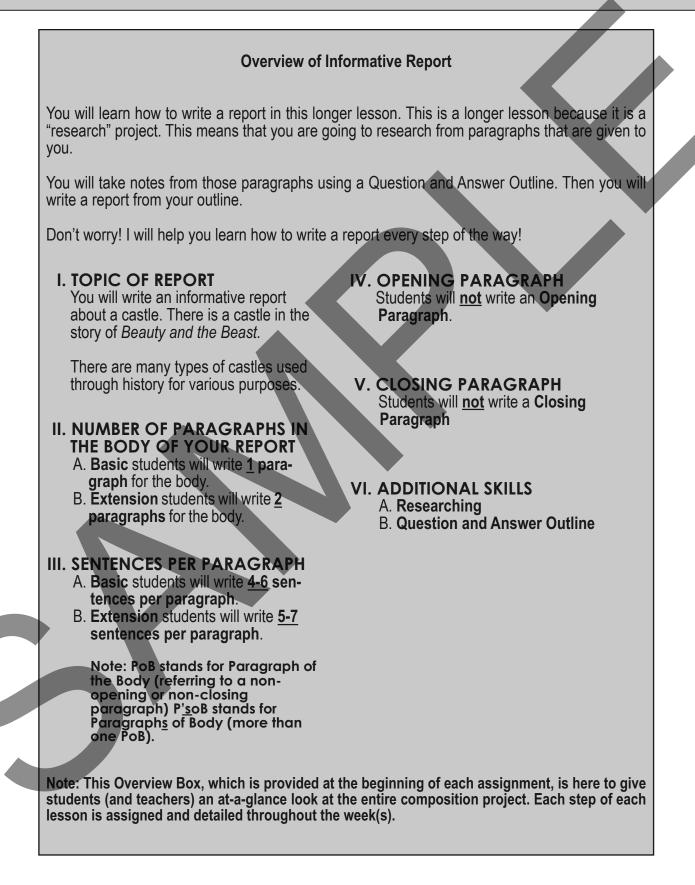
Projects 3 & 4: Question and Answer Outline and Report

Question and Answer Over Castles



Lesson A. Reading and Study Skills: Read About Castles

<> A. Read the paragraphs about different castles aloud to your teacher or someone else.

Castle 1: The Motte and Bailey

The motte and bailey was a common castle design. It was a cheap but basic fort. The Normans began constructing this type of castle in England in the 11th century. The motte was a hill with a tower on it. Below the motte was the bailey. The bailey was a courtyard surrounded by a wooden fence. Unfortunately, this fence made it extremely flammable.

Castle 3: The Stone Keep

The stone keep was a castle with a tall central tower. One of the first of these fortresses was built in England in 1070 A.D. The central tower was called a keep. It contained the living quarters of the noble and a great hall for feasting. The keep was surrounded by a stone wall. Sometimes a moat was dug to add more protection to the castle.

Castle 2: The Shell Keep

The shell keep was a fireproof motte and bailey castle. It was invented around 1100 A.D. It was designed like a motte and bailey, but it used a stone wall. This prevented the castle from being burned down. However, the walls could not be too thick. If too much weight was put on the hill, the ground would shift. This would cause the fort to collapse.

Castle 4: The Concentric Castle

A nearly invincible fortress was the concentric castle. This castle began to be built in the 12th century in England. It was known for its two sets of walls. Archers were stationed on both walls. If attackers broke through the first wall, they would be shot by all the archers. Wells were also built inside the castle. So, these forts could survive a siege.

Castle 5: The Gothic Castle

The Gothic castle was a comfortable mansion. The first Gothic castles were built in the 13th century. The best Gothic fortresses were constructed in Eastern Europe. These forts were comfortable because they let in much more light and fresh air. They also contained vast halls. Vaults and pointed arches allowed builders to accomplish this.

Lesson B. Prewriting: Writing Notes that Become Sentences

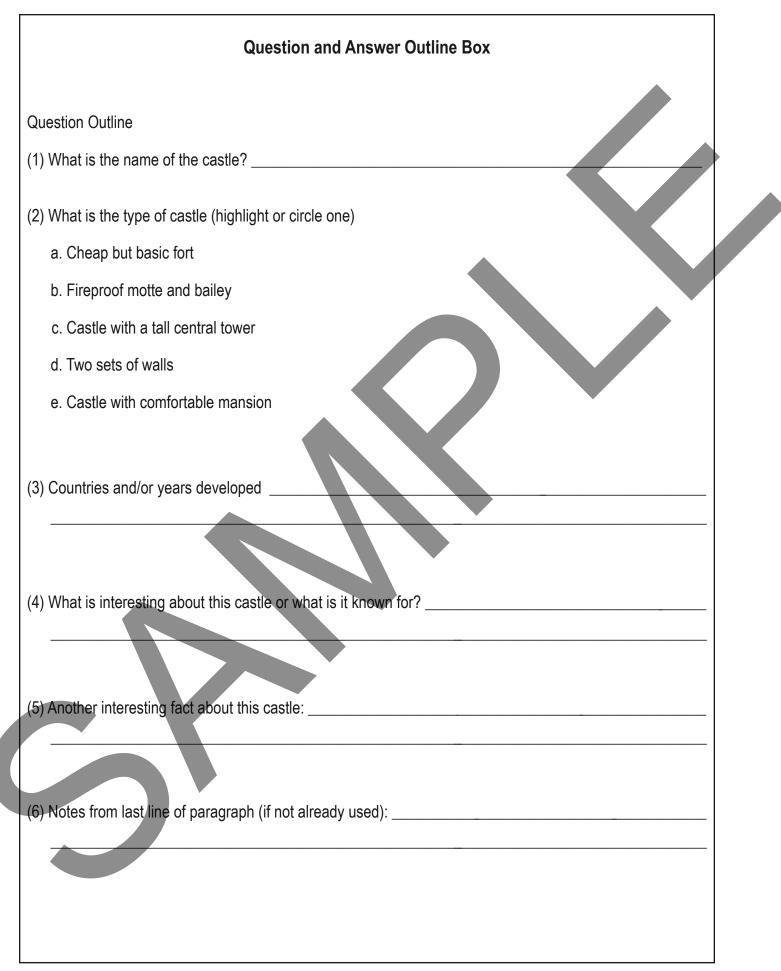
- (1) When you are older and you write essays, reports, letters, and stories, you will often take notes from a book or write down some notes that you want to remember to use in your writing.
- (2) This is a good skill to have—and you will start learning little bits of it throughout this book.
- (3) Your parents do this all the time!
- (4) For example, when your dad takes a phone message for your mom, he might write

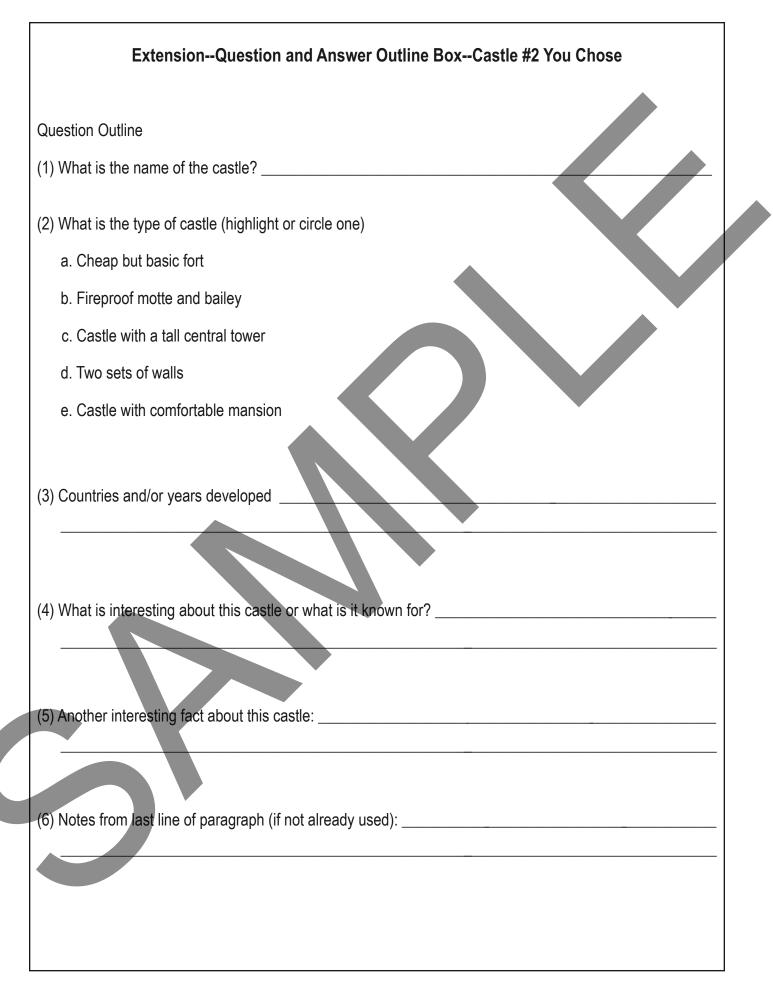
D. call back after 5 Tues—Sarah at 475-9888 about shower.

- (5) Those are notes!
- (6) Your dad could have written the following down for your mom:

Donna needs to make a call on Tuesday after five o'clock to Sarah. Sarah's number is 475-9888. She wants to talk about the shower.

- (7) But instead your dad took notes!
- (8) And your mom knows how to read your dad's notes!
- (9) It is the same way when you jot down things you want to write later.
- (10) The reason you take notes is because you do not have time to write down everything right now.
- (11) But you do want to remember the information.
- (12) So instead of writing down full sentences now, you just write down notes.
- Section Steps.
 Section A steps.
 - (1) Choose one or two castles from Lesson A that you would like to write about (Basic--one castle; Extension--two castles).
 - a. Do not write down complete sentences.
 - b. Just write down enough information to help you write sentences later, such as one word or a few words.
 - (2) Read each question and look back in the paragraph for the answers.
 - (3) Write your answer in note form on the line provided.
 - (4) **Continue** with all questions for the castle(s) you chose.
 - (5) **Extension: Repeat** these steps for another castle.





Lesson C. Composition: Writing Sentences From Notes

- (1) In the last assignment, you learned to write notes from information.
- (2) You did this by answering questions.
- (3) This is a good way to take notes from a book.
- (4) Today you will learn how to make notes into sentences.
- C. Look back in your answers from the last assignment and write one or two paragraphs following these steps:
- (1) Read the first question and your short answer.
- (2) Then use the question and your answer to create a sentence and say it aloud.
- (3) If you and your teacher agree that it answers the question, makes sense, and is a complete sentence, write the sentence you created on the lines provided (or key it on the computer).
- (4) Continue this for all of the sentences in your paragraph.
- (5) Repeat the steps if you took notes over two paragraphs.



Paragraph 1:	

C	OptionalParagraph 2:	