You should use quotes in an essay to:

1. Strengthen your argument
2. Provide evidence
3. Take up space
4. Both A & B

The majority of your paper should be made up of:

1. Your own words
2. Quotes
3. Block quotes
4. Your own words + quotes used strategically

If you want to put two pieces of two different quotes together, what type of punctuation should you use?

1. A comma
2. A period
3. Brackets
4. Ellipses

T/F An embedded quote should stand alone as a complete sentence in the middle of your text

Avoid quoting if the quoted material does not:

1. Add to the point you are making
2. Explain or illustrate the point you are making
3. Highlight the issue you are writing about
4. All of the above

What punctuation would you use on the following embedded quote?

1. Thoreau asks “If the bell rings, why should we run?”
2. Thoreau asks, “If the bell rings, why should we run?”
3. Thoreau asks; “If the bell rings, why should we run?”
4. Thoreau asks: “If the bell rings, why should we run?”

What punctuation is correct for the following embedded quote?

1. Thoreau says that “we are determined to be starved before we are hungry.”
2. Thoreau says that, “We are determined to be starved before we are hungry.”
3. Thoreau says that; “We are determined to be starved before we are hungry.”
4. Thoreau says that: “We are determined to be starved before we are hungry.”

What is the proper way to cite the following quote?

1. “Possibly it had occurred to him that the colossal significance of that light had now vanished forever” (Fitzgerald 93).
2. “Possibly it had occurred to him that the colossal significance of that light had now vanished forever.” (Fitzgerald 93).
3. “Possibly it had occurred to him that the colossal significance of that light had now vanished forever,” (Fitzgerald 93).
4. “Possibly it had occurred to him that the colossal significance of that light had now vanished forever” (Fitzgerald, 93).

In which of the following examples is the quote embedded correctly?

1. A famous writer once said, “There is nothing to writing. All you do is sit down at the typewriter and bleed” (Knott).
2. A famous writer once said “There is nothing to writing. All you do is sit down at a typewriter and bleed” (Knott).
3. A famous writer once said: “There is nothing to writing. All you do is sit down at a typewriter and bleed” (Knott).
4. There is nothing to writing. All you do is sit down at a typewriter and bleed” (Knott). This was once said by a famous writer.

Which of the following answers shows quotes being integrated correctly?

1. The Supreme Court concluded that, “students have the right to express themselves . . . as long as their actions don’t disrupt the school’s learning environment” (Hamblin and Bartlett 46).
2. The Supreme Court concluded that: “students have the right to express themselves . . . as long as their actions don’t disrupt the school’s learning environment” (Hamblin and Bartlett 46).
3. The Supreme Court concluded that “students have the right to express themselves . . . as long as their actions don’t disrupt the school’s learning environment” (Hamblin and Bartlett 46).
4. The Supreme Court announced their ruling. “Students have the right to express themselves . . . as long as their actions don’t disrupt the school’s learning environment” (Hamblin and Bartlett 46).

Which of the following answers shows quotes being integrated correctly?

1. As part of his hero’s journey, Hercules must learn to, “go the distance” (*Hercules).*
2. As part of his hero’s journey, Hercules must learn to: “go the distance” (*Hercules)*.
3. As part of his hero’s journey, Hercules must learn to “go the distance” (*Hercules*).
4. “As part of his hero’s journey, Hercules must learn to go the distance” (*Hercules*).

When you use an introductory or explanatory phrase, where does it go and what punctuation should you use?

1. Before the quote, and use a semicolon
2. Before the quote, and use a comma
3. After the quote, and use a comma
4. After the quote, and start a new sentence

Which of the following answers shows quotes being integrated correctly?

1. In his role as the archetypical mentor, Rafiki tells Simba, “The way I see it, you can either run from it or learn from it” (*The Lion King*).
2. In his role as the archetypical mentor, Rafiki tells Simba that, “you can either run from it or learn from it” (*The Lion King*).
3. In his role as the archetypical mentor, Rafiki tells Simba that “the past can hurt,” but Simba can “either run from it or learn from it.”
4. In his role as the archetypical mentor, Rafiki tells Simba to learn from the past. “But the way I see it, you can either run from it or learn from it” (*The Lion King*).

T/F – Do not use ellipses at the beginning or ending of quotations, even if you’re only using half of the quote