

Short quotations are \_\_\_\_\_

- Enclose the direct quotation in quotation marks.
  - Include parenthetical citation \_\_\_\_\_ the ending punctuation.
  - Include the page number(s) or poetry line number(s) in the citation if available.
  - Place question marks or exclamation points that are part of the quote inside the quotation marks; place them outside if not part of the original author's words.
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1. \_\_\_\_\_ – the quote and nothing else

“Jesus attacks anxiety in Matthew 6 with truth, facts, promises, and reasons” (Piper 2).

2. \_\_\_\_\_ – with a lead-in that names the author or speaker

According to Piper, “Jesus attacks anxiety in Matthew 6 with truth, facts, promises, and reasons” (2).

*Note: when a sentence includes the author's name, omit the name from the parenthetical citation and include only the page number or nothing if there is no page number. The author needs only credited once per sentence.*

3. \_\_\_\_\_ – adding the quote into your own sentence structure

All people should remember that “Jesus attacks anxiety in Matthew 6 with truth, facts, promises, and reasons” (Piper 2).

4. \_\_\_\_\_ – make changes/additions to clarify meaning or correct grammar

Jesus teaches an important lesson when “[he] attacks anxiety in Matthew 6 with truth, facts, promises, and reasons” (Piper 2).

5. \_\_\_\_\_ – words/phrases removed to shorten the quote and focus on the key ideas. Be sure your omission does not change the intended meaning of the original writer.

“Jesus attacks anxiety . . . with truth, facts, promises, and reasons” (Piper 2).

6. \_\_\_\_\_

- denote line breaks with a “/” and a space both before and after the slash
- maintain the capitalization and punctuation of the original poem
- add line numbers instead of page numbers to the parenthetical citation

“For the children, they mark, and the children, they know / The place where the sidewalk ends” (Silverstein 15-16).