

Ideal for
Informative, Argument,
and Research Writing!

“QUOTE IT”

Including Quotations In Your Writing

Editable PowerPoint and
Supplementary Materials to Help
Your Students Master the Art of
Embedding Quotes



THE DARING ENGLISH TEACHER

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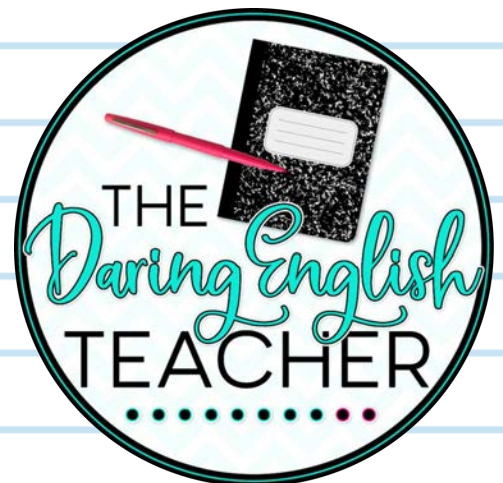
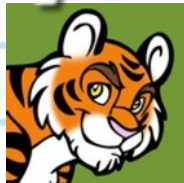
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QUOTE IT!

Including quotes in essays

Hello, and thank you for purchasing this classroom resource. Over the years, I've noticed that so many of my students struggle with properly incorporating and citing quotes in their essays. I created this editable PowerPoint presentation and supplemental materials to help students learn how to properly embed and cite quotations into their writing.

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This download contains an editable 57 slide PowerPoint presentation that directly instructs students how to properly embed quotes. It also has supplementary resources to use along with the PowerPoint. The supplementary materials include:

- An individual or group brainstorming activity to come up with other words to use instead of said.
- A student reference sheet that gives tips and examples for how to embed a quote
- Two practice worksheets for students to practice introducing quotes with the four ways taught in the PowerPoint. One is from a speech and another is a literary example.
- One blank practice worksheet for students to practice introducing quotes that directly correlates with what you are currently teaching in your classroom.
- Two identify and correct worksheets that can be used several different ways: individually as practice, individually as an assessment, as a group activity.
- Three different ICE student reference handouts and resources.
- Answer keys to the brainstorming activity and identify and correct worksheets.

This lesson and all of these materials are aligned to the common core curriculum. There are many standards that are covered:

- Writing (7-12) 1
- Writing (7-12) 2
- Writing (7-12) 3
- Reading Informational Text (7-12) 1
- Reading Literature (7-12) 1

Once again, thank you for purchasing this resource. Please take the time to review this product on my TpT site. Also, you can stay informed about sales and new products by following me on TpT (click the green star next to my store so that it reads "following") and social media!

Sincerely,
The Daring English Teacher

QUOTE IT!

Say NO to said

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

When you introduce and embed quotes in your writing, you want to include a variety of introductions. If you always say, "The author says..." or "The author said...", your writing will become redundant and will not flow well. Furthermore, it is important to avoid saying, "the author says..." unless if you are quoting a speech or rhetoric that was actually spoken.

It is important to remember that when you embed a quote in your writing, you also want to convey the author's message. Is the author simply stating a fact? Is the author making a suggestion? Is the author arguing a point? Is the author agreeing with a point previously made? Is the author disagreeing with a claim?

Directions: Working individually or in groups, brainstorm other ways to say said. Fill in the chart by placing the words in the correct columns.

OTHER WAYS TO SAY "SAID"

The author says (and is neutral)	The author implies/ suggests	The author argues or claims	The author agrees	The author disagrees
explains	concludes	defends	agrees	disagrees
illustrates	reveals	insists	concurs	bemoans

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Per: _____

Quotation Introduction Examples and Citation Tips

From Of Mice and Men

John Steinbeck

1937

"Lennie dabbled his big paw in the water and wiggled his fingers so the water arose in little splashes; rings widened across the pool on the other side and came back again. Lennie watched them go. 'Look, George. Look what I done'" (Steinbeck 9).

1. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE FOLLOWED BY A COLON.

In the beginning of the novel, Steinbeck uses personification to introduce and develop Lennie's character: "Lennie dabbled his big paw in the water and wiggled his fingers so the water arose in little splashes; rings widened across the pool on the other side and came back again" (9).

NOTE: When you include the author's last name in the introduction, you only need to cite the page number. If it is not included, you cite the author's last name and page number.

In the beginning of the novel, Lennie is splashing in the water and he watches as the water ripples: "Lennie watched them go. 'Look, George. Look what I done'" (Steinbeck 9).

NOTE: When you quote a quote, you first introduce your quote with a normal quotation mark. When you introduce the quote or dialogue, you open and close it with just one quotation mark. Be sure to close both sets of quotation marks before you cite it.

2. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH AN EXPLANATORY PHRASE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

In the exposition, Steinbeck describes Lennie's childish manner as he, "[dabbles] his big paw in the water and [wiggles] his fingers so the water arose in little splashes" (9).

NOTE: You can place brackets [] around words that you change to make the grammar from your introduction match the quote.

3. WRITE A SENTENCE CONTAINING ONLY SHORT QUOTES.

Conveying Lennie as a large and simplistic character, Steinbeck describes Lennie's hand as a "big paw" (9).

4. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE BY PARAPHRASING IT FIRST.

In the beginning of the novel, Lennie is dipping his hand in the water and moving his fingers "so the water arose in little splashes" (Steinbeck 9).

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

Practice #1: Four Ways to Introduce Quotes

Directions: Using the quote below, come up with four different quote introductions. Be sure to properly punctuate your sentence.

From Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* speech

Lincoln Memorial, Washington D.C.

August 28, 1963

"We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of Now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice."

1. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE FOLLOWED BY A COLON.

2. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH AN EXPLANATORY PHRASE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

3. WRITE A SENTENCE CONTAINING ONLY SHORT QUOTES.

4. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE BY PARAPHRASING IT FIRST.

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

Practice #2: Four Ways to Introduce Quotes

Directions: Using the quote below, come up with four different quote introductions. Be sure to properly punctuate your sentence.

From President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's *Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation*

Washington D.C.

December 8, 1941

"Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 -- a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific."

1. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE FOLLOWED BY A COLON.

2. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH AN EXPLANATORY PHRASE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

3. WRITE A SENTENCE CONTAINING ONLY SHORT QUOTES.

4. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE BY PARAPHRASING IT FIRST.

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

Practice #3: Four Ways to Introduce Quotes

Directions: Using the quote below, come up with four different quote introductions. Be sure to properly punctuate your sentence.

From Robert F. Kennedy's *Remarks on the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.*

Indianapolis, IN

April 4, 1968

"What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence and lawlessness, but is love, and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or whether they be black."

1. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE FOLLOWED BY A COLON.

2. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH AN EXPLANATORY PHRASE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

3. WRITE A SENTENCE CONTAINING ONLY SHORT QUOTES.

4. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE BY PARAPHRASING IT FIRST.

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____
Date: _____ Per: _____

Practice #4: Four Ways to Introduce Quotes

Directions: Using the quote below, come up with four different quote introductions. Be sure to properly punctuate your sentence.

From **A Tale of Two Cities**

Charles Dickens

Published: 1859 - Page Number: 1

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way."

1. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE FOLLOWED BY A COLON.

2. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH AN EXPLANATORY PHRASE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

3. WRITE A SENTENCE CONTAINING ONLY SHORT QUOTES.

4. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE BY PARAPHRASING IT FIRST.

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

Practice #5: Four Ways to Introduce Quotes

Directions: Using the quote below, come up with four different quote introductions. Be sure to properly punctuate your sentence.

From To Kill a Mockingbird

Author: Harper Lee - Said By: Atticus Finch

Published: 1960 - Page Number: 116

"I wanted you to see what real courage is, instead of getting the idea that courage is a man with a gun in his hand. It's when you know you're licked before you begin but you begin anyway and you see it through no matter what. You rarely win, but sometimes you do."

1. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE FOLLOWED BY A COLON.

2. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH AN EXPLANATORY PHRASE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

3. WRITE A SENTENCE CONTAINING ONLY SHORT QUOTES.

4. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE BY PARAPHRASING IT FIRST.

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

Practice: Four Ways to Introduce Quotes

Directions: Write a quote below in the box and come up with four different quote introductions. Be sure to properly punctuate your sentence.

1. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH A COMPLETE SENTENCE FOLLOWED BY A COLON.

2. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE WITH AN EXPLANATORY PHRASE FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

3. WRITE A SENTENCE CONTAINING ONLY SHORT QUOTES.

4. INTRODUCE YOUR QUOTE BY PARAPHRASING IT FIRST.

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____
Date: _____ Per: _____

Identify and Correct the Introduction Errors

Directions: Read each quotation introduction and citation. Then, identify it if is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write a C for correct on the line. If it is incorrect, write an I for incorrect on the line and then rewrite the statement to make it correct. Use the excerpt from the speech as your reference.

From Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* speech

Lincoln Memorial, Washington D.C.

August 28, 1963

"We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of Now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice."

1. _____ In his *I Have a Dream* speech, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. wanted to, "remind America of the fierce urgency of Now."

2. _____ Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said the time was now. "Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice."

3. _____ He also said it was time to leave the dark and desolate valley of segregation and head toward racial justice.

4. _____ Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said, "Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy."

5. _____ "This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off."

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____
Date: _____ Per: _____

Identify and Correct the Introduction Errors

Directions: Read each introduction and citation. Then, identify it if is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write a C for correct on the line. If it is incorrect, write an I for incorrect on the line and then rewrite the statement to make it correct. Use the excerpt from the speech below as reference.

From Mansfield Park

By Jane Austen – Character quoted: Mrs. Grant

Published: 1814 Page Number: 20

"Depend upon it, you see but half. You see the evil, but you do not see the consolation. There will be little rubs and disappointments everywhere, and we are all apt to expect too much; but then, if one scheme of happiness fails, human nature turn to another; if the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better: we find comfort somewhere."

1. _____ In Mansfield Park, Mrs. Grant advises, "There will be little rubs and disappointments everywhere, and we are all apt to expect too much." (Austen 20)

2. _____ In Mansfield Park, Jane Austen wrote about finding comfort: "If the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better: we find comfort somewhere" (Austen 20).

3. _____ In Mansfield Park, Mrs. Grant advises, "We are all apt to expect too much; but then, if one scheme of happiness fails, human nature turn to another" (Austen 20).

4. _____ In Mansfield Park, Jane Austen wrote about expecting too much: "We are all apt to expect too much ... but then, if one scheme of happiness fails, human nature turn to another". (20)

5. _____ Mrs. Grant said There will be little rubs and disappointments everywhere

QUOTE IT!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Per: _____

Quotation Checklist

Directions: As you embed quotations into your writing, make sure that you are introducing, citing, and explaining them correctly.

- I** – introduce the idea
C – cite the source (paraphrase, quote, summarize)
E – explain its relevance

✓ CHECK	WHEN I EMBEDDED MY QUOTE, DID I
	place quotation marks around it?
	introduce it properly so that the sentence begins with my own writing?
	make sure my introduction and the quote are grammatically cohesive?
✓ CHECK	WHEN I CITED MY QUOTE, DID I
	place parenthesis around the in-text citation?
	place a period at the end of the in-text citation?
	follow MLA or APA guidelines?
✓ CHECK	WHEN I EXPLAINED MY QUOTE, DID I
	provide analysis or new information in my explanation?
	logically connect the quotation to my topic sentence, main idea, or thesis?

WHAT I DID CORRECTLY

WHAT I NEED TO WORK ON

QUOTE IT!

Student Reference Sheet

- I** – introduce the idea
C – cite the source (paraphrase, quote, summarize)
E – explain its relevance

Transition + Indicator + Verb + Quote + Citation

I

C

E

TRANSITION	INDICATOR	VERB	QUOTE	CITATION
For example,	Author name	writes,	"....."	(author, page number)
For instance,	Character name	explains,	"....."	
To illustrate,	Subject name	argues,	"....."	(first portion of the in-text citation)
Moreover,	the author	states,	"....."	
Furthermore,	the character	says,	"....."	

EXAMPLE:

The novel Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck begins in the picturesque Salinas Valley in

TRANSITION

INDICATOR

VERB

QUOTE

central California. To illustrate, Steinbeck describes a river that "is lined with trees- willows
fresh and green with every spring" (Steinbeck 3).

QUOTE IT!

Transition Words

Transition words add cohesiveness to your writing. They are the glue that holds your writing together, makes your writing sound better, and makes your writing have more impact. Use these, and other, transition words in your writing when you are introducing ideas and examples in your writing.

EXAMPLES

Explain and introduce ideas using examples

for example	for instance
to illustrate	thus
in other words	as an illustration
in particular	to demonstrate
to explain	to clarify
accordingly	in other words

EMPHASIS

Highlight the importance of an idea

above all	even more
more importantly	to emphasize
most of all	certainly
essentially	primarily
notably	particularly

ADDITION

Add information to a previous idea

and	in addition to
additionally	furthermore
equally important	likewise
also	again

CONTRAST

Show an opposition between ideas

on the contrary	notwithstanding
on the one hand	on the other hand
but	however
nonetheless	in contrast
although	despite
instead	whereas
yet	while
even if	though

SIMILARITY

Show the similarity between two ideas

similarly	on the same hand
likewise	in addition
furthermore	additionally
in the same way	also

SEQUENCE

Provide an order for ideas

first	second
third	since
consequently	subsequently

ADDITIONAL TRANSITION WORDS

Use the space provided below to write in new transition words you encounter

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

QUOTE IT!

Said Is Dead! *Suggested/Possible Answer Key*

When you introduce and embed quotes in your writing, you want to include a variety of introductions. If you always say, “The author says...” or “The author said...”, your writing will become redundant and will not flow well. Furthermore, it is important to avoid saying, “the author says...” unless if you are quoting a speech or rhetoric that was actually spoken.

It is important to remember that when you embed a quote in your writing, you also want to convey the author’s message. Is the author simply stating a fact? Is the author making a suggestion? Is the author arguing a point? Is the author agreeing with a point previously made? Is the author disagreeing with a claim?

Directions: Working individually or in groups, brainstorm other ways to say said. Fill in the chart by placing the words in the correct columns.

Other Ways to Say “Said”

The author says (and is neutral)	The author implies/ suggests	The author argues or claims	The author agrees	The author disagrees
explains	concludes	defends	agrees	disagrees
illustrates	reveals	insists	concurrs	bemoans
comments	analyzes	contends	iterates	complains
observes	predicts	agrees	admits	argues
notes	proposes	disagrees	acknowledges	warns
describes	suggests	maintains		
writes	supposes	holds		





Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

QUOTE IT!

Identify and Correct the Introduction Errors

Directions: Read each quotation introduction and citation below. Then, identify if it is correct or incorrect. If the introduction and citation is correct, write a C for correct on the line. If it is incorrect, write an I for incorrect on the line and then rewrite the statement to make it correct. Use the excerpt from the speech below as your reference.

From Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* speech

Lincoln Memorial, Washington D.C.

August 28, 1963

"We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of Now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice."

1. I In his *I Have a Dream* speech, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. wanted to, "remind America of the fierce urgency of Now."

In his *I Have a Dream* speech, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. wanted to "remind America of the fierce urgency of Now."

2. I Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said the time was now. "Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice"

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said the time was now: "Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice."

3. I He also said it was time to leave the dark and desolate valley of segregation and head toward racial justice.

He also said it was time to leave the "dark and desolate valley of segregation" and head toward "racial justice."

4. C Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said, "Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy."

5. I "This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off."

Answers will vary. Students should not start the sentence with a quote. There needs to be an introduction.





Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

QUOTE IT!

Identify and Correct the Citation Errors

Directions: Read each quotation introduction and citation below. Then, identify if it is correct or incorrect. If the introduction and citation is correct, write a C for correct on the line. If it is incorrect, write an I for incorrect on the line and then rewrite the statement to make it correct. Use the excerpt from the speech below as your reference.

From Mansfield Park

By Jane Austen – Character quoted: Mrs. Grant

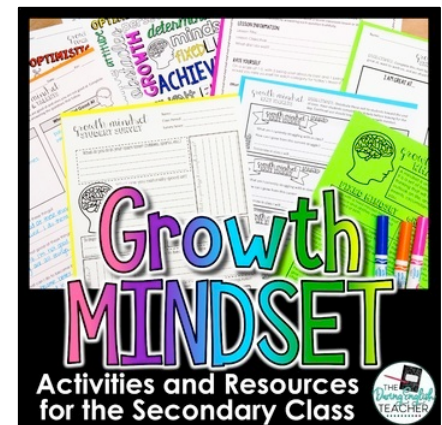
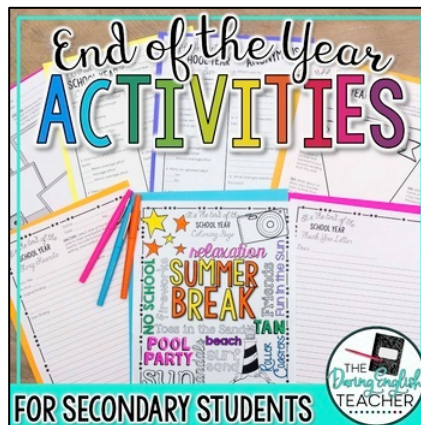
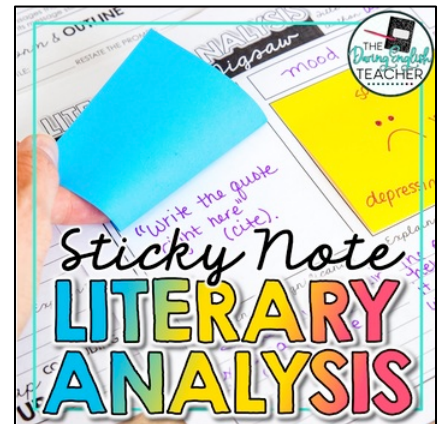
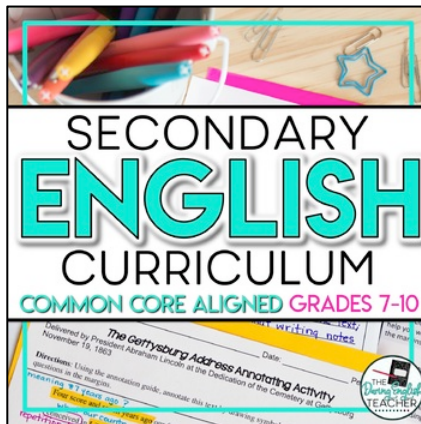
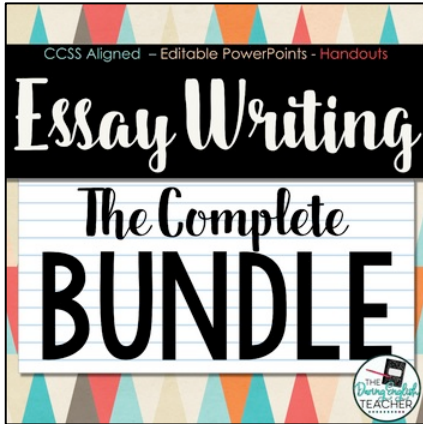
Published: 1814 Page Number: 20

“Depend upon it, you see but half. You see the evil, but you do not see the consolation. There will be little rubs and disappointments everywhere, and we are all apt to expect too much; but then, if one scheme of happiness fails, human nature turn to another; if the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better: we find comfort somewhere.”

1. I In Mansfield Park, Mrs. Grant advises, “There will be little rubs and disappointments everywhere, and we are all apt to expect too much.” (Austen 20)
In Mansfield Park, Mrs. Grant advises, “There will be little rubs and disappointments everywhere, and we are all apt to expect too much” (Austen 20).
2. I In her novel Mansfield Park, Jane Austen wrote about finding comfort: “If the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better: we find comfort somewhere” (Austen 20).
In her novel Mansfield Park, Jane Austen wrote about finding comfort: “If the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better: we find comfort somewhere” (20).
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In Mansfield Park, Jane Austen wrote about expecting too much: “We are all apt to expect too much ... but then, if one scheme of happiness fails, human nature turn to another” (20).
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Mrs. Grant said, “There will be little rubs and disappointments everywhere” (Austen 20).



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