

Quote Unquote ALA: Supporting documents

Sample Quiz part 1: Multiple Choice

MLA/Quote Format Quiz

1. What is the purpose of ellipsis in a quote?
 - a) It is at the beginning of the quote to show that the quote starts in the middle of a line.
 - b) It is at the end of the quote to show that the line continues after the quote ends.
 - c) It is in the middle of a quote to show that part of the quote has been omitted to save time writing out a long quote.
 - d) It is in the middle of a quote to show that part of the quote has been omitted because it is unnecessary to the meaning or the point.

2. Which statement is correct when citing more than one line of poetry?
 - a) Use a double slash to show where the first line break occurs.
 - b) Use a single slash to show where each of the line breaks occur.
 - c) Use ellipsis to show where each of the line breaks occur.
 - d) Write the quote as a continuous sentence. The line breaks aren't important.

3. What is the purpose of a double slash (//)?
 - a) It shows where the poem ends.
 - b) It shows where a line break occurs.
 - c) It shows where a stanza break occurs.
 - d) It shows where words have been omitted.

4. What is the correct documentation for a quote that begins in line 3 and ends in line 4?
 - a) (3-4)
 - b) (3, 4)
 - c) (lines 3-4)
 - d) (l. 3, l. 4)

5. What is the correct documentation for a quote that repeats in lines 1 and 9?
 - a) (1-9)
 - b) (1, 9)
 - c) (1 and 9)
 - d) (line 1, line 9)

6. Which **TWO** statements are true about quote punctuation?
 - a) If a quoted line ends in a period, the period should always be omitted in the quote.
 - b) If a quoted line ends in a comma, the comma should sometimes be included in the quote.
 - c) If a quoted line ends in an exclamation mark (!), the exclamation mark should always be omitted in the quote.
 - d) If a quoted line ends in a question mark, the question mark should never be omitted in the quote.
 - e) If a quoted line ends in a question mark or exclamation, these punctuation marks should sometimes be included in the quote.

7. Which of the following is the correct format for these poem titles? (circle all correct answers)

- a) "We Astronomers"
- b) *Acquainted with the Night*
- c) "pity this busy monster"
- d) Sonnet 130
- e) "Sonnet 75"
- f) "Instructions to My Poem (2010)"
- g) Redoing the Entrance
- h) "Introduction to Methods of Mathematical Physics"

For questions 8-10, consider the first three lines of Dylan Thomas' villanelle:

Do not go gentle into that good night,
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

8. Which of the following quotes is correctly punctuated?

- a) The speaker proclaims that "Old age should burn and rave at close of day;" (2).
- b) The speaker proclaims that "Old age should burn and rave at close of day;" (2)
- c) The speaker proclaims that "Old age should burn and rave at close of day." (2)
- d) The speaker proclaims that "Old age should burn and rave at close of day" (2).

9. Which of the following quotes is correctly punctuated?

- a) Opening the poem with a command, the author writes: "Do not go gentle into that good night" (1)
- b) Opening the poem with a command, the author writes, "Do not go gentle into that good night" (1).
- c) Opening the poem with a command, the author writes "Do not go gentle into that good night (1)"
- d) Opening the poem with a command, the author writes; "Do not go gentle into that good night" (1).

10. Identify each sentence below as a run-on quote integration error (RO-QI), a quote bomb (QB) or correct (C). [note: the parenthetical references were purposely omitted here]

- a) The speaker wants his father to fight death, "Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
- b) The speaker wants his father to fight death. "Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
- c) The speaker wants his father to fight death: "Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
- d) The speaker wants his father to fight death; "Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
- e) The speaker wants his father to fight death. By writing, "Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
- f) The speaker wants his father to fight death "Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
- g) The speaker wants his father to "Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
- h) "Rage, rage against the dying of the light." This shows that the speaker wants his father to fight death.

Sample Quiz part 2: Text Correction

Text correction: MLA & QI format

The paragraph has **12** errors of documentation or quote integration. With your partner, make changes to the text to correct **10** of these errors.

Note: if you find all 12, it's a bonus! But if you add an error that wasn't there initially, there is a penalty of -½ mark.

Acquainted with the Night (Robert Frost)

1. I have been one acquainted with the night.
2. I have walked out in rain—and back in rain.
3. I have outwalked the furthest city light.

4. I have looked down the saddest city lane.
5. I have passed by the watchman on his beat
6. And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.

7. I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet
8. When far away an interrupted cry
9. Came over houses from another street,

10. But not to call me back or say good-bye;
11. And further still at an unearthly height,
12. One luminary clock against the sky

13. Proclaimed the time was neither wrong nor right.
14. I have been one acquainted with the night.

In the terza rima “Acquainted with the Night” by Robert Frost, the speaker’s lonely nighttime walks are a powerful indication of isolation and emotional despair. This is made obvious through the repetition of phrases and images that enhance the dark emotional landscape. The poem begins and

ends with a striking repeated phrase. “I have been one acquainted with the night” (1 and 14). This functions to amplify the speaker’s experience as an ongoing, persistent moment of loneliness rather than a single event. By returning to this line at the end of the poem, Frost emphasizes that the speaker’s relationship with the night is inescapable. Moreover, the anaphora in the first tercet of “I have walked” and “I have outwalked” (2, 3), both with hard ‘k’ sounds, creates a hard beat, it seems to mirror “the sound of feet” (7) hitting the pavement. In addition, the speaker walks “out in rain-- and back in rain (2)”, adding an image of miserable weather to further amplify the speaker’s sad situation. The speaker continues to build up the loneliness of the walk, “I have looked down the saddest city lane. I have passed the watchman on his beat and dropped my eyes” (lines 4-6). The night is not just a time of day; it represents the speaker’s isolation, depression, and existential contemplation. The speaker describes walking beyond “the furthest city light.” (3) This seems like a deliberate move to seek out darkness and move away from human warmth and connection. The only light is the distant moon, a “luminary clock against the sky” (12). Described as “further still at an unearthly height”. Through these intertwined devices, Frost portrays solitude as a persistent condition that the speaker knows intimately and repeatedly, as unavoidable as night itself.