**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Choose the correct punctuation for each quote, using Associated Press style.**

\_\_\_B\_\_\_ 1.

a. “We need more computers in the classroom.” Barbara Durr said.

b. “We need more computers in the classroom,” Barbara Durr said.

c. “We need more computers in the classroom”, Barbara Durr said.

d. “We need more computers in the classroom”. Barbara Durr said.

e. “We need more computers in the classroom” Barbara Durr said.

\_\_\_D\_\_\_ 2.

a. Barbara Durr said “we need more computers in the classroom.”

b. Barbara Durr said, “we need more computers in the classroom.”

c. Barbara Durr said “We need more computers in the classroom.”

d. Barbara Durr said, “We need more computers in the classroom.”

\_\_\_A\_\_\_ 3.

a. Barbara Durr said students need more computers “in order to succeed.”

b. Barbara Durr said students need more computers, “in order to succeed.”

c. Barbara Durr said students need more computers “In order to succeed.”

d. Barbara Durr said students need more computers, “In order to succeed.”

\_\_\_A\_\_\_ 4.

a. Barbara Durr said she was “surprised” by the lack of funding.

b. Barbara Durr said she was “Surprised” by the lack of funding.

c. Barbara Durr said she was ‘surprised’ by the lack of funding.

d. Barbara Durr said she was ‘Surprised’ by the lack of funding.

\_\_\_C\_\_\_ 5.

a. “Do you think we will have more funding next year” the student asked?

b. “Do you think we will have more funding next year”? the student asked.

c. “Do you think we will have more funding next year?” the student asked.

d. “Do you think we will have more funding next year?” the student asked?

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

a. “A student asked me, “Is this fair”?” Barbara Durr said.

b. “A student asked me, ‘Is this fair?’ ” Barbara Durr said.

c. “A student asked me ‘Is this fair’?” Barbara Durr said.

d. “A student asked me Is this fair?” Barbara Durr said.

\_\_\_E\_\_\_ 7.

a. “Have you seen the movie “The Wizard of Oz?” ”

b. “Have you seen the movie ‘The Wizard of Oz?’ ”

c. “Have you seen the movie “The Wizard of Oz”?”

d. “Have you seen the movie The Wizard of Oz?”

e. “Have you seen the movie ‘The Wizard of Oz’?”

\_\_\_A\_\_\_ 8.

a. “Get out of here!” he screamed.

a. “Get out of here”! he screamed.

a. “Get out of here” he screamed!

a. “Get out of here,” he screamed!

\_\_\_B\_\_\_ 9.

a. “I have seen the movie “The Wizard of Oz.” ”

b. “I have seen the movie ‘The Wizard of Oz.’ ”

c. “I have seen the movie The Wizard of Oz.”

d. “I have seen the movie ‘The Wizard of Oz’.”

\_\_\_B\_\_\_ 10.

a. “I saw the movie “The Wizard of Oz,” but I didn’t like it.”

b. “I saw the movie ‘The Wizard of Oz,’ but I didn’t like it.”

c. “I saw the movie “The Wizard of Oz”, but I didn’t like it.”

d. “I saw the movie ‘The Wizard of Oz’, but I didn’t like it.”

**Answer the following questions with short-answer responses.**

11. Why do we use quotes in journalism stories?

Accuracy, clarity and reality.

12. What is a transition, and why is it important when dealing with quotes?

A transitional helps provide context and information that the source will comment on in the quote.

13. Why are fabricated quotes not allowed in journalistic writing?

They risk the credibility of the publication and the writer.

14. Why are quotes generally not effective in the lead of a journalistic story? Where should they appear instead?

Very few people speak well enough to say in one sentence what a good journalist can compress into a well-written, tight lead. Instead, the first quote should appear early in the story – at least by the third or fourth paragraph.

15. Other than made-up information, what other kind of information is generally NOT good for putting in quotes?

Quotes express emotion, opinion, feeling or perception. Quotes should not be used to state straightforward factual information that can be found in multiple sources.