**English 115/215**

**Quiz**

**Paraphrase and Quotes**

**25 points**

Put a plus sign (+) in the blank for the items that are correct. For incorrectly cited items put the letter of the rule that was broken. Read carefully. This is tricky. Here are the rules used for this quiz:

*a. Cite the text exactly as it was written.*

*b. Use quotations around two or more consecutive\* words.*

*c. If you wish to leave words or even punctuation out of an exact quote, you may, but use ellipses, like this…to indicate you have left them out.*

*d. When you paraphrase, do not use the exact word order the author used nor just substitute a few synonyms. \*\**

*e. You may change the case of a letter if you indicate you have done so with brackets.*

Old Mother Hubbard  
Went to the cupboard,  
To give the poor dog a bone:  
When she came there,  
The cupboard was bare,  
And so the poor dog had none.

1. “Old Mother Hubbard/went to the cupboard…” \_\_\_
2. “Old Mother Hubbard/Went to the cupboard…” \_\_\_
3. To give the unfortunate dog a bone: \_\_\_
4. To find the unfortunate dog his meal. \_\_\_
5. Since her cupboard held no food for the “poor dog” to eat, he

had nothing. \_\_\_

She went to the baker’s  
To buy him some bread;  
When she came back  
The dog was dead!

1. To get bread for her dog Mother Hubbard then went to the bakery. \_\_\_
2. “When she came back/the dog was dead.” \_\_\_
3. “When she came back/her dog was dead!” \_\_\_
4. “When she came back/The dog was dead!” \_\_\_

She went to the undertaker’s  
To buy him a coffin;  
When she came back  
The dog was laughing.

10. She traveled to the undertaker’s to buy her animal companion a casket. \_\_\_

11. Then, to purchase a coffin for the animal, she made her way “to the undertaker’s.” \_\_\_

12. When Mother Hubbard returned to her abode, what did she find but that her dog “was laughing.” \_\_\_

13. She found a laughing dog upon her return. \_\_\_

She took a clean dish  
to get him some tripe;  
When she came back  
 He was smoking his pipe.

14. She took a clean dish to obtain him some tripe. \_\_\_

15. She found a dish that was clean for her errand. \_\_\_

16. She took a spotless dish/to buy him some tripe. \_\_\_

17. Upon her return, she discovered the dog “was smoking his pipe.” \_\_\_

She went to the alehouse  
To get him some beer;  
When she came back   
The dog sat in a chair.

18. She traveled to a bar to purchase him some alcohol. \_\_\_

19. She went to the alehouse/To get him some ale. \_\_\_

20. When Ms. Hubbard returned home “[t]he dog sat in a chair.” \_\_\_

*\*The MLA rule is “two or more* ***important*** *consecutive words” but for the purposes of this assignment we will contain it to two or more consecutive words. In a more profound text, it will be easier to see the importance or lack of importance in consecutive words, rather than this nursery rhyme. Normally we don’t consider the articles, a, an, and the as important*.

\*\* To paraphrase effectively, don't just take the original sentence and swap out some of the words for synonyms. Instead, try: **Reformulating the sentence (e.g., change active to passive, or start from a different point)** **combining information from multiple sentences into one**. From “How to Paraphrase”: *Scriblr,* April 8, 2022)

Now taking your newfound knowledge, paraphrase the following using a few quotes. Remember, when you write your research paper, long quotes are rarely needed. Instead, spice your paper with just a few exact quotes. We normally quote exact words only if summary cannot capture the spirit of the original diction. 5 points

ORIGINAL PASSAGE

Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes. Lester, James D. *Writing Research Papers*. 2nd ed., 1976, pp. 46-47.

PARAPHRASE

Key

**English 115/215**

**Quiz**

**Paraphrase and Quotes**

**25 points**

Put a plus sign (+) in the blank for the items that are correct. For incorrectly cited items put the letter of the rule that was broken. Read carefully. This is tricky. Here are the rules used for this quiz:

*a. Cite the text exactly as it was written.*

*b. Use quotations around two or more consecutive\* words.*

*c. If you wish to leave words or even punctuation out of an exact quote, you may, but use ellipses, like this…to indicate you have left them out.*

*d. When you paraphrase, do not use the exact word order the author used nor just substitute a few synonyms. \*\**

*e. You may change the case of a letter if you indicate you have done so with brackets.*

Old Mother Hubbard  
Went to the cupboard,  
To give the poor dog a bone:  
When she came there,  
The cupboard was bare,  
And so the poor dog had none.

1. “Old Mother Hubbard/went to the cupboard…” a
2. “Old Mother Hubbard/Went to the cupboard…” +
3. To give the unfortunate dog a bone: d
4. To find the unfortunate dog his meal. d
5. Since her cupboard held no food for the “poor dog” to eat, he

had nothing. +

She went to the baker’s  
To buy him some bread;  
When she came back  
The dog was dead!

1. To get bread for her dog Mother Hubbard then went to the bakery. +
2. “When she came back/the dog was dead.” a
3. “When she came back/her dog was dead!” a
4. “When she came back/The dog was dead!” +

She went to the undertaker’s  
To buy him a coffin;  
When she came back  
The dog was laughing.

10. She traveled to the undertaker’s to buy her animal companion a casket. d

11. Then, to purchase a coffin for the animal, she made her way “to the undertaker’s.” +

12. When Mother Hubbard returned to her abode, what did she find but that her dog “was laughing.” +

13. She found a laughing dog upon her return. +

She took a clean dish  
to get him some tripe;  
When she came back  
 He was smoking his pipe.

14. She took a clean dish to obtain him some tripe. d

15. She found a dish that was clean for her errand. +

16. She took a spotless dish/to buy him some tripe. d

17. Upon her return, she discovered the dog “was smoking his pipe.” +

She went to the alehouse  
To get him some beer;  
When she came back   
The dog sat in a chair.

18. She traveled to a bar to purchase him some alcohol. d

19. She went to the alehouse/To get him some ale. d

20. When Ms. Hubbard returned home “[t]he dog sat in a chair.” +

*\*The MLA rule is “two or more important consecutive words” but for the purposes of this assignment we will contain it to two or more consecutive words. In a more profound text, it will be easier to see the importance or lack of importance in consecutive words, rather than this nursery rhyme. Normally we don’t consider the articles, a, an, and the as important*.

\*\*”To paraphrase effectively, don't just take the original sentence and swap out some of the words for synonyms. Instead, try: **Reformulating the sentence (e.g., change active to passive, or start from a different point)** **combining information from multiple sentences into one**.” From “How to Paraphrase”: *Scriblr,* April 8, 2022)

Now taking your newfound knowledge, paraphrase the following using a few quotes. Remember, when you write your research paper, long quotes are rarely needed. Instead, spice your paper with just a few exact quotes. We normally quote exact words only if summary cannot capture the spirit of the

original diction. 5 points.

THE ORIGINAL PASSAGE:

Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes. Lester, James D. *Writing Research Papers*. 2nd ed., 1976, pp. 46-47.

PARAPHRASE