**Answer Sheet to Writer’s Reference: “Quotation Marks”**

**P6-1:** Add or delete quotation marks as needed and make any other necessary changes in punctuation in the following sentences. If a sentence is correct, write “correct” after it. Answers to lettered sentences appear in the back of the book.

a. As for the advertisement “Sailors have more fun,” if you consider chipping paint and swabbing decks fun, then you will have plenty of it. [commas in front of “]  
   correct

b. Even after forty minutes of discussion, our class could not agree on an interpretation of Robert Frost’s poem “The Road Not Taken.”  
   correct

c. Accepting the check for her lottery winnings, Juanita said that she would give half the money to charity. [eliminated the quotation marks; it’s an indirect quote]]  

d. After the move, Vicki said, “The reviewer called this flick ‘trash of the first order.’ I guess you can’t believe everything you read.” [the quotes inside a quote become single quotes]  
   correct

e. “Cleaning your house while your kids are still growing,” quipped Phyllis Diller, “is like shoveling the walk before it stops snowing.”  
   correct

1. “That’s the most beautiful seashell I’ve ever seen!” shouted Alexa. [no comma]  

2. “Get your head in the game, and the rest will come,” advised the coach just before the whistle. [comma before “ and to separate quote from signal phrase]  

3. Gloria Steinem once twisted an old proverb like this: “A woman without a man is like a fish without a bicycle.” [formal introduction requires a colon after signal phrase]  

4. “Even when freshly washed and relieved of all obvious confections,” says Fran Lebowitz, “children tend to be sticky.”  
   correct

5. Have you heard the Cowboy Junkies’ cover of Hank Williams’s “I’m So Lonesome I Could Cry”? [the title is not a question, move ? outside the “]
In his article “The Moment of Truth,” former vice president Al Gore argues that global warming is a genuine threat to life on earth and that we must act now to avoid catastrophe. Gore points out that in Chinese two symbols form the character for the word “crisis.” The first of those symbols means “danger,” and the second means “opportunity.” Gore calls our situation a “true planetary emergency” and cites scientific evidence of the greenhouse effect and its consequences (170-71). “What is at stake,” Gore insists, is the survival of our civilization and the habitability of the Earth” (197). With such a grim predicament at hand, Gore questions why so many political and economic leaders are reluctant to act. “Is it simply more convenient to ignore the warnings?” he asks (171).

The crisis, of course, will not go away if we just pretend it isn’t there. As with the Chinese symbol for crisis, however, Gore claims that the danger we face is accompanied by what he has termed “unprecedented opportunity” (172). Gore contends that throughout history, we have won battles against seemingly unbeatable evils such as slavery and fascism, and we did so by facing the truth and choosing the moral high ground. Gore’s final appeal is to our humanity:

Ultimately, [the fight to end global warming] is not about any scientific discussion or political dialogue; it is about who we are as human beings. It is about our capacity to transcend our limitations, to rise to this new occasion. To see with our hearts, as well as our heads, the response that is now called for. (244)

Gore feels that the fate of our world rests in our own hands, and his hope is that we will make the choice to save the planet.