

Using Quotations Effectively

The ICE Method

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_56-UXQ3ds

What is ICE?

- o Three Elements: **I-C-E**
 - o Introduce
 - o Cite
 - o Explain
- o Sample Question:
 - o What makes *Fahrenheit 451* relevant to contemporary readers?

Integrating Quotes into your Essay

- o Never insert a quote or a paraphrase abruptly into your writing without first introducing the quote (or paraphrase), citing it, and explaining it.
- o This means that you will never begin or end a paragraph with a quote. This method is often referred to as the **ICE** method of integrating quotes: **Introduce, Cite Evidence, and then Explain/Analysis.**

How do you “Introduce”?

- Provide the context of the quote as well as show the source of the quote using a signal verb.
- Make sure to connect to topic sentence and thesis
- Tell your reader who is speaking or where this quote came from and the relationship this person or source has to the point you are making.
- Preview what the quote says - The quote cannot do the work for you; you must provide your reader with some idea of why you have chosen to use this quote.

Using a “signal verb”

- o After including the source of the quote, be sure that you use a signal verb to indicate that the sources words are next.
- o This part provides the reader with who this quote is coming from as well as his relationship or authority on the topic.

Signal verbs include:

adds	remarks	exclaims	announces	replies	predicts
claims	comments	responds	estimate	writes	points out
suggests	proposes	declares	criticizes	proclaims	complains
notes	observes	thinks	presents	concludes	argues

How do you “Introduce”?

Source of quote

Signal Verb

- o In *Fahrenheit 451*, Ray Bradbury illustrates the consequences of living in a society where people cease to think independently. An example of this portrayal appears when Beatty discusses his goal of eliminating critical debate and multiple perspectives.

How do you “Cite”?

- o Provide the quotation
- o MLA Format requires parenthetical citation

How do you “Cite”?

- o Beatty tells Montag, “If you don’t want a man unhappy politically, don’t give him two sides to a question to worry him; give him one. Better yet, give him none” (Bradbury 58).

How do you “Cite”?

- o MLA Format and Parenthetical Citations
 - o Quotations marks after last word, before parenthesis
 - o Punctuation after parenthetical citation (final parenthesis)
 - o Author’s name if not mentioned in sentence
 - o Page number – just the number, *no “p.” or “pg” or other designation*

How do you “**Explain**”?

- o Explain the significance of the quotation.
- o Establish connections to topic sentence and thesis
- o Focus on specific words or ideas.
- o It is your responsibility as the writer to interpret the quote for your reader and provide the significance. Your reader should not have to interpret the quote and what it means. **THIS IS THE ANALYSIS PORTION!**

How do you “**Explain**”?

- o Beatty believes that people who see only one side of an issue will feel intelligent, even though they do not evaluate the pros and cons of the issue. In reality, these people will resemble human robots who accept anything the government tells them. A vibrant democracy, in contrast, requires people to explore multiple views.

Let's put ICE together

- o In *Fahrenheit 451*, Ray Bradbury illustrates the consequences of living in a society where people cease to think independently. An example of this portrayal appears when Beatty discusses his goal of eliminating critical debate and multiple perspectives. Beatty tells Montag, "If you don't want a man unhappy politically, don't give him two sides to a question to worry him; give him one. Better yet, give him none" (Bradbury 58). Beatty believes that people who see only one side of any issue will feel intelligent, even though they do not evaluate the pros and cons of the issue. In reality, however, these people will resemble human robots who accept anything the government tells them. A vibrant democracy, in contrast, requires people to explore multiple views.

6 Rules of Thumb

- o **1. Quote the Good Stuff!** *Beware of using quotations that do not mean anything or add substance to your essay. (RANK YOUR EVIDENCE!)*
- o **2. Avoid Over-quoting!** *Remember "less is more." Do not pad your essay with other people's ideas.*
- o **3. Keep Quotations Short!**
- o **4. Copy Quotations Correctly!**
- o **5. Do Not Start a Paragraph with a Quotation.** *A paragraph should begin with your ideas.*
- o **6. Do Not End a Paragraph with a Quotation.** *Always conclude the paragraph with your ideas.*

I.C.E. Your Answers

Q:

A:

Introduce the context of the evidence (author, title, chapter, page number, line number).



Cite the textual evidence. (Don't forget to correctly punctuate the quotation.)



Explain the quote. (Clearly explain how the quote proves your answer is correct.)

