

Quotation 1:

She stated, "The 'placebo effect' . . . disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner" (Miele, 1993, p. 276), but she did not clarify which behaviors were studied.

Quotation 2:

Miele (1993) found that "the 'placebo effect,' which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when [only the first group's] behaviors were studied in this manner" (p. 276).

Quotation 3:

Miele (1993) found the following:

The "placebo effect," which had been verified in previous studies, disappeared when behaviors were studied in this manner. Furthermore, the behaviors *were never exhibited again* [italics added], even when reel [sic] drugs were administered. Earlier studies (e.g., Abdullah, 1984; Fox, 1979) were clearly premature in attributing the results to a placebo effect. (p. 276)

### 3.35 Accuracy

Direct quotations must be accurate. Except as noted in sections 3.37 and 3.38, the quotation must follow the wording, spelling, and interior punctuation of the original source, even if the source is incorrect.

If any incorrect spelling, punctuation, or grammar in the source might confuse readers, insert the word *sic*, italicized and bracketed, immediately after the error in the quotation. (See Quotation 3 in section 3.34, and see section 3.38 for the use of brackets.) Always check the manuscript copy against the source to ensure that there are no discrepancies.

### 3.36 Double or Single Quotation Marks

**In text.** Use double quotation marks to enclose quotations in text. Use single quotation marks within double quotation marks to set off material that in the original source was enclosed in double quotation marks (see section 3.34, Quotation 2).

**In block quotations** (any quotations of 40 or more words). Do not use quotation marks to enclose block quotations. Do use double quotation marks to enclose any quoted material within a block quotation (see section 3.34, Quotation 3).

**With other punctuation.** Place periods and commas within closing single or double quotation marks. Place other punctuation marks inside quotation marks only when they are part of the quoted material.

### 3.37 Changes From the Source Requiring No Explanation

The first letter of the first word in a quotation may be changed to an uppercase or a lowercase letter. The punctuation mark at the end of a sentence may be changed to fit the syntax. Single quotation marks may be changed to double quotation marks and vice versa (see section 3.36). Any other changes (e.g., italicizing words for emphasis or omitting words) must be explicitly indicated (see section 3.38).

### 3.38 Changes From the Source Requiring Explanation

**Omitting material.** Use three spaced ellipsis points (. . .) within a sentence to indicate that you have omitted material from the original source (see section 3.34, Quotation 1). Use four points to indicate any omission between two sentences. The first point indicates the period at the end of the first sentence quoted, and the three spaced ellipsis points follow. Do not use ellipsis points at the beginning or end of any quotation unless, to prevent misinterpretation, you need to emphasize that the quotation begins or ends in midsentence.