Instructional Delivery:

(The instructors should write everything in BOLD on the chalkboard or whiteboard and the students should copy it in their notes.)

Let’s begin with transitions that show you are adding an additional point. For example, some transitions signal that you are adding another reason to a list of reasons why you should or shouldn’t do something.

Begin taking your notes by writing **ADDITION-to add another reason to a list of reasons**.

Write the following example on the board and ask students to copy it in their notes:

**Addition Ex. An adult education center will help you begin the process of earning your GED credential. Furthermore, the center even offers free classes that will teach you the skills that you need to be successful on that exam.**

In this example, the transition “furthermore” is used to connect the idea of beginning the GED process with new information that the center offers free classes. These sentences are connected by the common concept of the adult education center. The new information is an ADDITIONAL service offered by the center, so I must use a transition word that is used to show ADDITION.

Some transitions are used to **DRAW A CONCLUSION- to show that something happens as a result or consequence of something else**.

**Ex. The student forgot to turn in his homework. As a result, the teacher deducted ten points from the assignment.**

The student forgot to turn in the homework. The result of this action was the loss of some points on the assignment. The transitional phrase “as a result” shows that the first action caused the second action to occur.

Still other transitions are used to show a **CONTRAST, DIFFERENCE, or QUALIFICATION**.

A qualification is placing a limit on something. A teacher may say, “I will give you full points for that assignment.” Then he or she may qualify that statement by saying “IF you turn it in on time and IF you have answered all the questions.”

**Ex. The student decided to leave high school when he turned eighteen. However, he decided to earn his GED through the local adult education center.**

In the case of these two sentences, we have two contrasting ideas: leaving school and returning to “school” in a sense. Because these are different ideas, we must use a transition word such as however.

Some transitions are used for **EMPHASIS as you continue to make the same point**.

**Ex. She is an excellent teacher. In fact, she is the best teacher I have ever had.**

In this example, the two statements are emphasizing the same point—that the teacher is great. So, use a transition such as in fact to give emphasis to that same point.

Some transitions are used to give an **EXAMPLE or an ILLUSTRATION**.

**Ex. She is an excellent teacher. For example, she offers free tutoring after class on Mondays.**

In this case, the second sentence gives an example of HOW she is an excellent teacher.

Other transitions are used for **SUMMATION, or to sum up what has already been said**.

**Ex. In summary, you should contact your local adult education center to learn more about the GED, begin classes to prepare for the GED, and to get help signing up for the actual exam.**

In this example, I am summing up three major points about adult education centers. This would likely be a concluding statement at the end of an informative essay about adult education centers and their services for students.

Additional transitions show **TIME or ORDER—which event happened first or which event happened last, for example**.

**Ex. The students at the adult education center were working to improve their reading skills. Simultaneously, they were working on their employability skills as well.**

In this example, the students are doing two things at the same time, so use the transition simultaneously to show the relationship between the two actions.

Other transitions are used for **CONCESSION- to concede or admit that an opponent has at least one good point.**

**Ex. Although many citizens are using their gun rights to harm other people, citizens do not want to lose their right to own guns.**

In this example, the writer is arguing to keep the right to own guns, but he/she concedes that owning guns can lead to harming other people, which is certainly an important issue.

Have the students go back and number the different categories for transitions. They should have 8.

**Guided Practice**

**Adding another point**

1. You can use FedEx to ship a product to the consumer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you can also use UPS to do the same.

**Conceding an opponent’s point is true**

2. The United States Postal Service is often criticized for slow mail delivery, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it does provide mail service to every home address in the United States, even those in very remote places.

**Drawing a conclusion, showing a consequence, or stating a result**

3. A company recently delivered my package one week after the day it was supposed to arrive; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I chose to return it for a refund.

**Emphasis**

4. The TDL career pathway is growing rapidly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is one of the areas that will likely have more and more job openings each year.

**Time/Order**

5. In 2015, UPS changed its slogan to “United Problem Solvers.” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, their slogans have included “we love logistics,” “moving at the speed of business,” and “what can brown do for you?”

**Summation**

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the three sections of TDL careers are Transportation, Distribution, & Logistics. (This is used as a conclusion to an informative essay.)

**Example/Illustration**

7. The career cluster of transportation, distribution, and logistics includes careers involved in the planning, management, and movement of people, materials, and products by road, air, rail, and water. It is organized into eight career pathways. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,one pathway is facility and mobile equipment maintenance.

**Contrast**-showing that something is different than what has been previously stated

8. The UPS slogan was “We love logistics.” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in 2015 it changed its slogan to “United Problem Solvers.”

**Addition**

9. One of the 8 TDL career pathways is health, safety, and environmental management. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, another of those pathways is logistics planning and management services.

**Addition**

10. One of FedEx’s slogans is “Relax, it’s FedEx.” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, another of their slogans is “The world—on time.”

**Independent Practice**

Emphasis

1. Most businesses choose one courier and always use their services. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is common for businesses to use the same courier for a decade.

Time/Order

2. Walmart is changing its current cheap online prices on November 12th.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the online prices will be higher than in-store prices.

Example/Illustration

3. Consumers have many reasons to buy from retailers that allow Amazon to fulfill the orders. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, if you decide to return the item, Amazon will absorb the return shipping costs.

Contrast

4. Many companies have been distributing products for decades. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, due to ecommerce, the sheer number of products has multiplied exponentially.

Concession

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ online shopping may be easier and cheaper, many people prefer to do their Christmas shopping in actual stores.

Summation

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, businesses across the globe have improved their logistics in recent years due to the high cost of fuel, the consumers’ high demand for products, and the government’s restrictions on harmful emissions.

Drawing a conclusion

7. Many shoppers prefer to do their Christmas shopping in their pajamas. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, companies are improving their websites to ensure customer satisfaction.

Addition

8. Many TDL workers dread the holiday rush of package deliveries. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, postal workers must deal with the large number of Christmas cards in December.

Contrast

9. The busy season of December is hard to endure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, their jobs return to normal in January.

Emphasis

10. Airline workers are busy in December as well. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the few days surrounding Christmas are a few of busiest travel days of the year.

**Guided Practice: Answer Key**

Note: This is one example of a correct answer. Any other transitional word that has the same meaning as the word I have given is also correct.

Adding another point

1. You can use FedEx to ship a product to the consumer. **Additionally,** you can also use UPS to do the same.

Conceding an opponent’s point is true

2. The United States Postal Service is often criticized for slow mail delivery, **even though** it does provide mail service to every home address in the United States, even those in very remote places.

Drawing a conclusion, showing a consequence, or stating a result

3. A company recently delivered my package one week after the day it was supposed to arrive; **as a result,** I chose to return it for a refund.

Emphasis

4. The TDL career pathway is growing rapidly. **In fact,** it is one of the areas that will likely have more and more job openings each year.

Time/Order

5. In 2015, UPS changed its slogan to “United Problem Solvers.” **Formerly,** their slogans have included “we love logistics,” “moving at the speed of business,” and “what can brown do for you?”

Summation

6. **In summary**, the three sections of TDL careers are Transportation, Distribution, & Logistics. (This is used as a conclusion to an informative essay.)

Example/Illustration

7. The career cluster of transportation, distribution, and logistics includes careers involved in the planning, management, and movement of people, materials, and products by road, air, rail, and water. It is organized into eight career pathways. **For example**, one pathway is facility and mobile equipment maintenance.

Contrast-showing that something is different than what has been previously stated

8. The UPS slogan was “We love logistics.” **However,** in 2015 it changed its slogan to “United Problem Solvers.”

Addition

9. One of the 8 TDL career pathways is health, safety, and environmental management. **Furthermore,** another of those pathways is logistics planning and management services.

Addition

10. One of FedEx’s slogans is “Relax, it’s FedEx.” **Moreover,** another of their slogans is “The world—on time.”

**Independent Practice Answer Key**

1. Emphasis-Certainly,

2. Time/Order-Subsequently,

3. Example-For example,

4. Contrast-However,

5. Concession-Although

6. Summation- In summary,

7. As a result-Thus,

8. Addition-Furthermore,

9. Contrast- Nevertheless,

10.Emphasis- In fact,

*Adding another point*

*Conceding that an opponent’s point is true*

*Time/Order*

*Contrast or showing difference*

*Drawing a conclusion*

*Summation*

*Giving an Example or*

*Illustration*

*Emphasis*

**List of Transitional Words or Phrases:**

subsequently (after something else happened)

admittedly

on the contrary

although

of course

therefore

accordingly

nevertheless

as a result

otherwise

indeed

consequently

all in all

thus

also

besides

furthermore

in addition

certainly simultaneously

altogether

in summary

likewise

formerly (before)

moreover

yet

but

hitherto (until the present time)

in contrast

however

in fact

for instance

nonetheless

notwithstanding

on the other hand

granted

hence

for example

**ANSWER KEY FOR GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**

**Adding** **another example or point**

Also,

Besides,

Furthermore,

In addition,

Likewise,

Moreover,

**Conceding** **an opponent’s point is true**

Admittedly,

Although. . .

Ex. Although pop is not good for our bodies, most of us still drink it.

Granted,

Of course,

**Drawing a conclusion, showing a consequence, or stating a result**

Accordingly,

As a result,

Consequently,

Hence,

Therefore,

Thus,

**Contrast-showing that something is different than what has been previously stated**

Yet

But

In contrast,

However,

nevertheless,

nonetheless,

notwithstanding,

on the contrary

otherwise

on the other hand

**Emphasis**

certainly

indeed

in fact

**Summation**

all in all

altogether

in summary

**Time**

formerly (before) previously

hitherto (until the present time)

Simultaneously

subsequently (after something else happened)

**Mr. Peters’s Argument is Stronger: Student Text**

Since Henry Ford built and manufactured the Model-T, Americans have loved their cars and the freedom they have to travel across our nation. The recent technological advancement of self-driving cars stirs up many issues that must be considered. Robert W. Peterson makes the case that self-driving cars are already here, so people should adjust to that reality. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Eric Peters argues that self-driving cars could be more dangerous than human-driven cars because those cars can’t be programmed to disobey traffic laws when necessary. Mr. Peters’s argument is more convincing because he focuses most of all on the issue of safety.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Peters’s argument includes claims supported with logical examples. He begins by conceding that self-driving cars may be able to prevent some accidents, such as when one car runs a red light and hits another car. This gives him credibility with the reader because he is conceding a point to the opposing side of his argument. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he concludes that self-driving cars are like our computers and will have glitches. Each and every person can likely relate to a time when a computer did not work when he or she needed it to. This logical example brings up the serious question of the safety of self-driving cars. It’s likely that glitches could cause dangerous and even fatal accidents. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he points out that it is difficult to program self-driving cars to disobey traffic laws when, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a child has run out into the road. This is the best example that he gives that convinces the reader that self-driving cars could be more dangerous than cars driven by humans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Peterson makes the opposing argument that self-driving cars are a positive technological invention. His argument is not as strong because he does not always give logical reasons to support his claims. He begins by using respectable statistics to prove that riding in a car can cause injury or death. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he does not provide any evidence that self-driving cars are less dangerous than regular cars. He says that self-driving cars will eliminate human errors, but he never considers computer glitches or a lack of human judgment in unusual cases such as the child in the road. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he focuses on the convenience of not having to drive. For most of us, the idea of more free time sounds great, but he doesn’t consider whether or not people will still have to be alert and ready to take control of the self-driving car at a moment’s notice. He points out that self-driving cars could help the elderly or the disabled travel, but he does not offer any evidence to support this point. He also argues that self-driving cars will be cheaper because people will not have to buy their own cars, gas, or insurance, but he fails to admit that a self-driving car service will still cost a substantial amount of money. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, his tone is a bit arrogant as he fails to consider any valid claims from those who oppose self-driving cars. He doesn’t care “whether Americans are ready” for self-driving cars. He says they “need to get ready.” These are examples of his hateful tone towards the opposition. All of these points make his argument weaker than Peters’s argument.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Peters’s argument against self-driving cars is the stronger of the two. He focused his argument on the safety of all individuals. Mr. Peterson’s essay also considers safety, but his facts are mostly about the dangers of car riding and driving and do not include any proof that self-driving cars are actually safer.

**Mr. Peters’s Argument is Stronger: Answer Key**

Since Henry Ford built and manufactured the Model-T, Americans have loved their cars and the freedom they have to travel across our nation. The recent technological advancement of self-driving cars stirs up many issues that must be considered. Robert W. Peterson makes the case that self-driving cars are already here, so people should adjust to that reality. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Eric Peters argues that self-driving cars could be more dangerous than human-driven cars because those cars can’t be programmed to disobey traffic laws when necessary. Mr. Peters’s argument is more convincing because he focuses most of all on the issue of safety.

First, Mr. Peters’s argument includes claims supported with logical examples. He begins by conceding that self-driving cars may be able to prevent some accidents such as when one car runs a red light and hits another car. This gives him credibility with the reader because he is conceding a point to the opposing side of his argument. Then, he concludes that self-driving cars are like our computers and will have glitches. Each and every person can likely relate to a time when a computer did not work when he or she needed it to. This logical example brings up the serious question of the safety of self-driving cars. It’s likely that glitches could cause dangerous and even fatal accidents. Secondly, he points out that it is difficult to program self-driving cars to disobey traffic laws when, for instance, a child has run out into the road. This is the best example that he gives that convinces the reader that self-driving cars could be more dangerous than cars driven by humans.

On the contrary, Mr. Peterson makes the opposing argument that self-driving cars are a positive technological invention. His argument is not as strong because he does not always give logical reasons to support his claims. He begins by using respectable stats to prove that riding in a car can cause injury or death. However, he does not provide any evidence that self-driving cars are less dangerous than regular cars. He says that self-driving cars will eliminate human errors, but he never considers computer glitches or a lack of human judgment in unusual cases such as the child in the road. Next, he focuses on the convenience of not having to drive. For most of us, the idea of more free time sounds great, but he doesn’t consider whether or not people will still have to be alert and ready to take control of the self-driving car at a moment’s notice. He points out that self-driving cars could help the elderly or the disabled travel freely and safely, but he does not offer any evidence to support this point. He also argues that self-driving cars will be cheaper because people will not have to buy their own cars, gas, or insurance, but he fails to admit that a self-driving car service will still cost a substantial amount of money. Also, his tone is a bit arrogant as he fails to consider any valid claims from those who oppose self-driving cars. He doesn’t care “whether Americans are ready” for self-driving cars. He says they “need to get ready.” These are examples of his hateful tone towards the opposition. All of these points make his argument weaker than Peters’s argument.

In conclusion, Mr. Peters’s argument against self-driving cars is the stronger of the two. He focused his argument on the safety of all individuals. Mr. Peterson’s also considers safety, but his facts are mostly about the dangers of car riding and driving and do not include proof that self-driving cars are actually safer.