

Name: _____ Date: _____

TRANSITIONS IN PERSUASIVE WRITING

Opening a paragraph initially, or for general use:	Continuing in the same line of reason (Add details):	To restate a point withing a paragraph another way:	Changing your line of reasoning (contrasting/counter-argument):	To signal a conclusion:
-in general -nobody denies -of course - in general - at this level -obviously	-consequently -besides that -furthermore -additionally -moreover -likewise	-in other wards -specifically -point in fact	-yet -Even so -but -Nevertheless -however -on the other hand	-indeed -as a result -as I have noted -In conclusion -consequently -In final consideration

A. Read the following pairs of sentences. Look at the transition type indicated, then select the best transition word or phrase provided to connect the sentences. Remember that, the transition should tie the two sentences together smoothly and make sense.

1. Students are bringing cell phones to school in record numbers. _____, they are sneaking other disruptive devices onto the school campus. *(Transition type: Add details)*

However Besides that As I have noted

2. Cell phones in schools may encourage cheating. _____, a student can easily access answers for the tests on their mobile device without the teacher noticing. *(Transition type: Restate)*

Specifically Nobodies In other words

3. They distract, encourage cheating and invade privacy. _____, cell phones should not be used on school campuses. *(Transition type: Conclusion)*

Of course As a result Likewise

4. Students would get distracted by looking at text messages instead of their work. _____, they would be sidetracked by social media posts and advertisements. *(Transition Type: Add details)*

Additionally Yet As I have noted

5. _____, some argue that cell phones are necessary for emergency calls. _____, students can use the office phone for such calls.

(Transition Type: Contrasting/Counter-argument)

No doubt Even so On the whole On the other hand