

27 Transitions: choose the logical relationship first

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS consequence • transition • concession • evidence
• argument

Objective

- Identify contrast, consequence, example and continuation relationships
- Choose a transition that preserves the argument's logic
- Distinguish logical linking from punctuation requirements

Original public practice; marks below are classroom self-check points, not official criteria.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

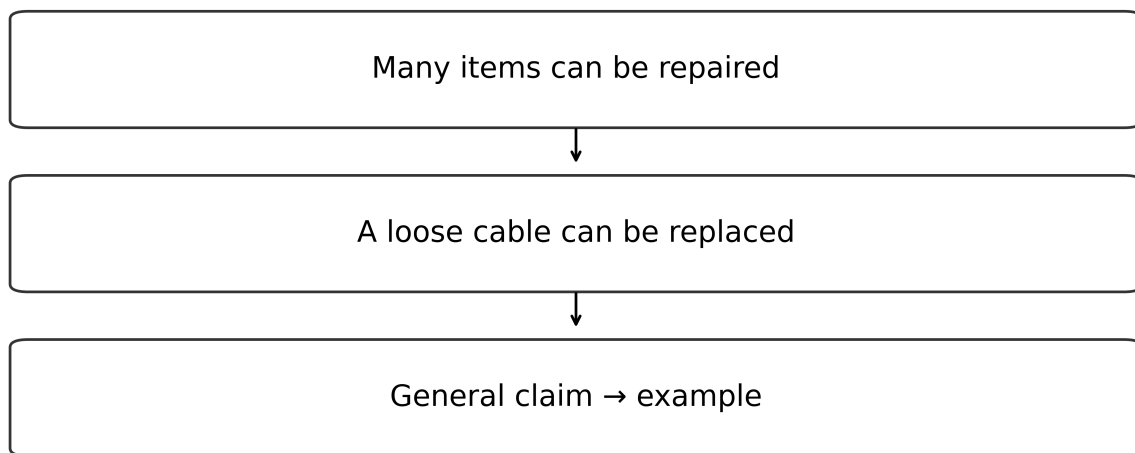
Temporarily ignore the blank and state how the two ideas relate. Does the next sentence add another instance, give a result, present an example, correct an expectation or shift to a different topic? A short label such as contrast is more useful than choosing a familiar connective immediately.

Consequential transitions such as *therefore* need a supported result. *However* and *nevertheless* introduce contrast or concession, while *for example* introduces an instance of a broader claim. *Similarly* compares a matching relationship, not merely two sentences mentioning the same noun. Use the meaning of both sides, including negatives.

A concession acknowledges a point while maintaining a different conclusion. “The route is shorter; nevertheless, it takes longer at rush hour” contrasts distance with travel time. *In fact* can strengthen or correct a statement; it is not a generic substitute for *additionally*. Test the chosen word by paraphrasing the relationship aloud.

Logical correctness does not remove sentence-boundary rules. *However* is not a coordinating conjunction joining independent clauses with a comma alone. In a transition question, supplied punctuation may already be fixed; in an editing task, punctuation also needs checking. Keep these two decisions distinct.

A transition names a logical relationship. “The line is shorter. However, it moves more slowly” contrasts size with the expected speed benefit. “Many items can be repaired. For example, a loose cable can be replaced” moves from general statement to instance. Neither relationship is caused merely by sharing a subject.



Original diagram of the worked relationship; read the full wording and qualifications.

Worked example from the native lesson: Original passage: “The new device is smaller than its predecessor. However, it requires more frequent charging.” The second sentence limits an expected benefit; therefore would incorrectly make frequent charging a logical result of small size without evidence . “Several birds use tools. For example, one species uses twigs to retrieve food” moves from a general claim to an instance.

■ Complete original case context

Original passage: The new catalogue can be searched from home. [1] Readers no longer need to travel merely to find a likely shelf number. It still omits several collections. [2] A reader looking for an unlisted item must contact staff. Some entries also use abbreviations. [3] “MS” identifies a manuscript rather than a printed book.

2 Practice

2.1 “The first route is shorter. _____, heavy traffic makes it slower.” Choose: [1]

- A For example
- B Similarly
- C In addition to
- D However

2.2 “Many materials can be reused. _____, glass jars can become storage containers.”
Choose: [1]

- **A** For example
- **B** Nevertheless
- **C** Instead
- **D** Consequently

2.3 A contrast can be introduced by _____. [1]

2.4 Therefore works whenever two adjacent sentences share a topic. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

Use the complete original case context in section 1.

3.1 Choose the best relationships at [1], [2], [3], then supply suitable transitions. Explain each link. [3]

3.2 Rewrite the second pair with a contrast between remote access and incomplete coverage, using however and correct sentence boundaries. [3]

3.3 Why would similarly be weak at [3], and why would therefore be weak in “The guide is free. _____, it is only available on weekdays”? [3]

Solutions

Authored self-check guidance: accept equivalent correct methods and supported interpretations. The points check reasoning, not an official grade.

2.1 D – Travel time contrasts with the shorter-distance expectation. A would introduce an instance; B would assert similarity ; C supplies addition and also leaves an incomplete prepositional construction. The relationship is contrast.

Correct response linked to the given case.

2.2 A – The jar is a particular instance of reuse. B signals a concession; C replacement; D a consequence. A jar becoming storage is a particular example of reuse.

Correct response linked to the given case.

2.3 however – However signals a relationship opposing or limiting the previous idea.

Correct response linked to the given case.

2.4 False – A shared topic does not establish a consequence.

Correct response linked to the given case.

3.1 [1] consequence: “Therefore,” links remote search to avoiding a search-only trip. [2] consequence: “Consequently,” links missing entries to contacting staff for those items. [3] example: “For example,” introduces one abbreviation. Equivalent transitions expressing those relations are acceptable.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.

3.2 “The catalogue can be searched from home; however, it still omits several collections.” A full stop before “However,” also works. However expresses a limitation but cannot join two independent clauses with a comma alone.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.

3.3 The abbreviation is an instance of a general category, not a second parallel comparison, so for example is clearer. Weekday-only availability limits an advantage; being free does not by itself cause that schedule. However can express that contrast.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.