

Lesson Name : 24

Lesson Title : Transitions

Course Name : English 2 Part 1 [Honors]

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Essential Instruction



Transitions act as signs that help readers make sense of your paper.

All writing has two types of structure. The first is **external structure**. External structure refers to the way the paragraphs of the writing are organized. Most academic writing uses three kinds of paragraphs. Introductory paragraphs, body paragraphs, and concluding paragraphs.

The **introductory paragraph** is the first paragraph of the text. It uses an identifiable introduction strategy and introduces the work's central argument, the **thesis statement**.

The majority of the work is made up of **body paragraphs**. Body paragraphs provide evidence and support for the thesis. There is no set limit for the number of body paragraphs a text can have, but most have at least three.

The **concluding paragraph** is the last paragraph of the text. It wraps up the paper by restating the thesis and synthesizing the argument for the reader.

The second type of structure, **internal structure**, is concerned with how connections are made among the paragraphs and among the sentences within the paragraphs. These connections are made using **transitions**. Transitions are words, phrases, or complete sentences that guide how the reader understands the relationship between ideas within a written work. There are two types of transitions: transitions between paragraphs and transitions within paragraphs.

With the exception of the introductory paragraph, all of the other paragraphs in a written work should start with a sentence that transitions from the topic of the previous paragraph and introduces the topic of the next paragraph.

Transitions within paragraphs show the connections between sentences by highlighting their relationships to each other. There are four categories of transitions: additive, adversative, causal, and sequential.

#### Additive Transitions

indeed	for instance	likewise
as well as	as for (this)	namely
moreover	the fact that	specifically
notably	similarly	thus
especially	equally	in other words

#### Adversative Transitions

however	more importantly	in any case
while	but even	all the same
in contrast	so	instead
indeed	although	(or) at least
even more	either way	(or) rather

**Causal Transitions**

in as much as	in case	with this in mind
for	providing that	for fear that
as	consequently	in order that
since	hence	otherwise
unless	therefore	if so

**Sequential Transitions**

initially	previously	afterwards
finally	eventually	next
first	consequently	then
second	on the whole	in short
subsequently	in conclusion	in the end