

Exercise walk-through

5.4

Using transitional elements

AP English Language and Composition

Using Transitional Elements

Transitions have a second job the CED names explicitly: they **introduce evidence** or **indicate its relationship to other ideas or evidence**.

Choose transitions that carry information about the relationship, not ones that merely mark a boundary.

Transitions, by relationship

- Words have both **connotative and denotative meanings**. Denotation is what a word refers to; connotation is what it carries.
- **Descriptive words** - adjectives and adverbs - not only qualify or modify what they describe but **convey a perspective** toward it.

Transitions, by relationship, in detail

THE RELATIONSHIP	THE WORDS	WHAT YOU HAVE PROMISED
ADDING	moreover, furthermore, in addition	another reason of the same kind
CONTRASTING	however, yet, nevertheless, on the other hand	something that cuts against what you just said
CONCEDING	admittedly, granted, of course	you will now answer the point you have granted
CONCLUDING	therefore, thus, consequently	what follows is entailed by what came before
EXEMPLIFYING	for instance, in particular	a case of the general claim, not a new one

Denotation is what a word refers to; connotation is what it carries.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name the relationship signalled by “however” and by “consequently”. [2]

2.2 Explain why a false transition is worse than none. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name the relationship signalled by “however” and by “consequently”. [2]

2.1

- “however”: contrast; “consequently”: cause or result
-

2.2 Explain why a false transition is worse than none. [2]

2.2

- it asserts a relationship the sentences do not have, hiding the gap rather than leaving it visible

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 An essay uses “also” and “another” between every paragraph.

(a) State what this reveals about the structure.

[1]

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(a) State what this reveals about the structure.

[1]

(a)

- the paragraphs are a list, not a line of reasoning

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 An essay uses “also” and “another” between every paragraph.

(b) State one better transition to use.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 An essay uses “also” and “another” between every paragraph.

(b) State one better transition to use.

[1]

(b)

- any transition marking dependence, e.g. “if that holds, then...”

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Granted” most precisely signals

[1]

☐

- A addition
- B concession
- C cause
- D example

3.2 An essay of purely additive transitions is best described as

[1]

☐

- A a tight argument
- B a list
- C a concession
- D a comparison

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 “Granted” most precisely signals

[1]

☐

- A addition
- B concession
- C cause
- D example

3.1 B

- it grants a point before qualifying it

3.2 An essay of purely additive transitions is best described as

[1]

☐

- A a tight argument
- B a list
- C a concession
- D a comparison

3.2 B

- addition alone shows no dependence

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Two sentences are connected by “therefore” but the second does not follow from the first.

(a) State the effect on the reader.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- the reader looks for a causal link and cannot find it, losing trust

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Two sentences are connected by “therefore” but the second does not follow from the first.

(b) Explain how you would repair the passage.

[2]

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3.3 Two sentences are connected by “therefore” but the second does not follow from the first.

(b) Explain how you would repair the passage. [2]

(b)

- either supply the missing step that makes the inference valid, or replace “therefore” with a transition that names the real relationship

Exercise 3.4

3.4 Original sentences: “The survey covered only one class. The writer claimed that every student in the school agreed.” Choose a suitable transition between them, explain its relationship, and revise the second sentence into a justified claim. [4]

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3.4

A justified contrast/concession transition, such as “however”; explanation of the mismatch between narrow evidence and broad claim; a claim limited to the surveyed class; qualification for the responses actually obtained, with no invented agreement.