

# Academic Words That Signal Contrast, Addition, and Logical Relationships

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10



## Quick Review

Strong writers use **academic transition words** to signal how ideas connect. **Addition:** *furthermore, moreover, in addition*. **Contrast:** *however, on the other hand, in contrast, nevertheless*. **Cause/effect:** *therefore, consequently, as a result*. **Comparison:** *similarly, likewise*. Picking the right one shows the reader EXACTLY how your ideas relate.

## PRACTICE

Choose the transition word that **BEST** completes each sentence and signals the right relationship between ideas.

- Lin studied for hours each night. \_\_\_\_\_, she still felt unprepared on the morning of the test.*
  - Therefore
  - Similarly
  - Furthermore
  - Nevertheless
- Brushing your teeth twice a day prevents cavities. \_\_\_\_\_, flossing daily protects your gums.*
  - However
  - In addition
  - On the other hand
  - In contrast
- The road was completely flooded. \_\_\_\_\_, the bus could not make its usual route.*
  - Consequently
  - Likewise
  - Nevertheless
  - Furthermore
- Many readers love mystery novels for the suspense. \_\_\_\_\_, some readers find the same suspense too stressful.*
  - Furthermore
  - Therefore
  - On the other hand
  - Likewise



5. *Mariko is fluent in Japanese and English. \_\_\_\_\_ , her sister speaks four languages.*
- A. However
  - B. Similarly
  - C. Therefore
  - D. Nevertheless
6. *The science fair has been a school tradition for thirty years. \_\_\_\_\_ , this year the principal is considering canceling it.*
- A. Therefore
  - B. Furthermore
  - C. Similarly
  - D. However
7. *Volunteers cleaned the park all morning. \_\_\_\_\_ , they painted the picnic shelters in the afternoon.*
- A. In addition
  - B. On the other hand
  - C. Nevertheless
  - D. Therefore
8. *The town raised enough money to repair the library. \_\_\_\_\_ , construction will begin next month.*
- A. Nevertheless
  - B. Likewise
  - C. As a result
  - D. However
9. *Spinach is rich in iron and vitamins. \_\_\_\_\_ , kale offers a similar nutritional punch.*
- A. Therefore
  - B. Likewise
  - C. Nevertheless
  - D. In contrast
10. *Anika practiced her speech five times. \_\_\_\_\_ , she felt confident at the assembly.*
- A. Therefore
  - B. However
  - C. On the other hand
  - D. In contrast



## Answer Keys

- 1  A  B  C  D
- 2  A  B  C  D
- 3  A  B  C  D
- 4  A  B  C  D
- 5  A  B  C  D

- 6  A  B  C  D
- 7  A  B  C  D
- 8  A  B  C  D
- 9  A  B  C  D
- 10  A  B  C  D

### Explanations

<b>1. D</b>	Lin studied a lot, AND YET she felt unprepared — that's a <b>contrast</b> . <b>Nevertheless</b> = <i>in spite of that</i> . A signals cause/effect (so the next sentence would be a result); B signals comparison; C signals addition (would mean she added more studying).
<b>2. B</b>	The two ideas BOTH support healthy mouths — they ADD UP. <b>In addition</b> signals addition. A, C, and D all signal contrast, which would falsely make the second idea oppose the first.
<b>3. A</b>	Cause: flooded road. Effect: the bus could not run its route. <b>Consequently</b> = <i>as a result</i> . B signals comparison; C signals contrast; D signals addition.
<b>4. C</b>	The two groups feel OPPOSITE ways about the same suspense — that's a contrast. <b>On the other hand</b> introduces an opposing view. A signals addition; B signals cause/effect; D signals comparison.
<b>5. B</b>	Both sisters speak multiple languages — the second sentence COMPARES, showing the same kind of skill. <b>Similarly</b> signals comparison. A and D signal contrast; C signals cause/effect.
<b>6. D</b>	Long tradition vs. possible cancellation — a clear contrast. <b>However</b> signals contrast. A signals cause/effect; B signals addition; C signals comparison.
<b>7. A</b>	Two helpful actions stack up — addition. <b>In addition</b> signals addition. B and C signal contrast (would falsely set the actions against each other); D signals cause/effect.
<b>8. C</b>	Cause: enough money raised. Effect: construction starts. <b>As a result</b> signals cause/effect. A and D signal contrast; B signals comparison.
<b>9. B</b>	Both leafy greens have similar nutrition — the second sentence COMPARES. <b>Likewise</b> signals comparison. A signals cause/effect; C and D signal contrast.
<b>10. A</b>	Cause: lots of practice. Effect: she felt confident. <b>Therefore</b> signals cause/effect. B, C, and D all signal contrast, which would falsely make confidence oppose practicing.

