Transitions: core logical relationships

A transition signals the logical relationship between the previous idea. . .



Lesson `rw.transitions.T1`

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The idea

A transition signals the logical relationship between the previous idea and the next, so the method is to read both sentences, name the relationship, and pick the transition that matches it. Core relationships and their signals: CONTRAST (however, but, nevertheless, on the other hand), CAUSE/EFFECT (therefore, thus, consequently, as a result), ADDITION (furthermore, moreover, in addition, also), and EXAMPLE (for example, for...

What is the logical relationship between the two sentences: contrast, cause/effect, addition, or example?

Name the relationship from the content (does the second idea reverse, result from, add to, or illustrate the first?), then choose the transition family that signals it.

Watch every step

The museum offers free admission on Sundays. ___, it hosts guided tours every afternoon.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- **A.** In addition
- **B.** However ✗ *contrast-vs-continuation error*
- **C.** Therefore ✗ *cause/effect error*
- **D.** In contrast ✗ *contrast-vs-continuation error*

Why **A** — "In addition." Select the transition matching the named relationship.

Now a harder one

The experiment produced promising results. ___, the sample size was too small to draw firm conclusions.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- **A.** Nonetheless
- **B.** Therefore ✗ *cause/effect error*
- **C.** Similarly ✗ *wrong-category error*
- **D.** For example ✗ *wrong-category error*

Why A — "Nonetheless." Select the transition matching the named relationship.

The method, in one line

Transitions: core logical relationships

Name the relationship from the content (does the second idea reverse, result from, add to, or illustrate the first?), then choose the transition family that signals it.

Does the transition match the actual relationship? Does it avoid signaling a contrast where ideas agree, or a cause where there is none?

Watch out: two traps to dodge

⚠ contrast-vs-continuation error

Chooses a contrast transition (however, nevertheless) where the ideas agree or continue, or an addition transition (furthermore, moreover) where the ideas actually contrast.

⚠ cause/effect error

Chooses a cause/effect transition (therefore, thus) where there is no causal relationship, or otherwise misreads the direction of causation.

Name the trap before you pick — most wrong answers are one of these two.

Try it, then watch the walk-through

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