TRANSITIONS

Transitions show the reader a change in the writer's direction from one idea to another within the paragraph. They also help the flow from one paragraph to the next one. Transitions keep the paragraph clear and give it a sense of direction and unity.

paragi	aph clear and give it a sease of	another and any	
FIRST	SUPPORT: (INTRODUCE TH	E FIRST SUPPORTING STATE	MENT)
	1. First.	3. To begin,	5. For one thing,
	2. First of all,	4. To start,	6. Initially,
4 DDI	TIONAL SUPPORT: (INTROI	DUCES NEXT SUPPORT STAT	EMENT)
ADDI	1. Also,/Too		11. Second, third, etc.
			12. Not onlybut also
	The state of the s	,	13. Then
	4. In addition,	9. After that,	
	5. Moreover,	10. In the same way.	
	J. 1.10100 vol.,	,	
FINAL	SUPPORT: (INTRODUCES)	FINAL SUPPORT STATEMENT	")
	1. Last,	3. Any from the ADDITIONA	
	2. Finally		
COLET	T . CTD IC (2 TT ODIIOTC OI	POCENIC MEMOCOR DETAILS	THAT SEEM TO CONTRADICT
		POSING VIEWS OR DETAILS	THAT SEEM TO CONTRADICT
THEO	NE JUST DISCUSSED) 1. But	5. In contrast,	9. Instead,
		6. Still,	10. Despite this,
	 However, Yet, 	7. In spite of	11. On the contrary,
	4. On the other hand		12. While
	4. Of the other hand	5. Ineverties,	Ta. White
TO SE	HOW CLOSE RELATIONSH	IP:	
	1. Accordingly,	2. Similarly,	3. Likewise,
TO INTRODUCE EXAMPLES:			
	1. For instance,	2. For example,	3. An example of this
~ ~ ~	OR DV 4 CE (4 DR 4) CEC DE	T. H. O.	
IIME	OR PLACE: (ARRANGES DE		9. To the left
	1. First,/second,		
	2. Next,		10. At this point,
	3. Finally,	7. In time,	11. At the present time,
	4. Eventually,	8. To the right	12. At the same time,
CONC	CLUDING: (INTRODUCES CO	NCLUSION SENTENCE)	
	1. In summary,	5. As a result,	9. Thus,
	2. To summarize,	6. Consequently,	10. As has been shown,
	3 To sum up	7. Therefore.	11. For these reasons,

12. As can be seen,

8. Hence,

4. In conclusion,