

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF VERB TENSES

VERB TENSE	FORM	MEANING AND USE
SIMPLE PRESENT	I have class Mondays. He doesn't have class today. Do you have class today? What do you do every day?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facts, general truths, habits, and customs used with frequency adverbs, i.e., <i>always, usually, sometimes, never</i> regular activities and repeated actions
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	I am studying biology this semester. He isn't studying now. Are you studying this weekend? What is she studying at college?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions that are currently in progress future actions if a future time expression is used or understood
PRESENT PERFECT	I have seen the movie "Titanic." He has seen "Titanic" five times. Have you seen "Titanic?" Why have you never seen "Titanic?"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action that started in the past and continues to the present action that repeats during a period of time from the past to the present repeated actions at indefinite times in the past
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	She has been working there for years. I haven't been working regularly in awhile. Have you been working here long? Where have you been working lately?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an action that started in the past and continues to the present
SIMPLE PAST	They liked the story. I didn't like the story. Did you like the story? What did you like about the story?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recent or historical events a narrative, or story, that is real or imagined events in a person's life the result of an experiment
PAST CONTINUOUS	She was watching TV when I called. I wasn't watching TV when you called. Were you watching TV around 10? What were you watching ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an action in progress at a specific past time often with the simple past in another clause to show the relationship of a longer past action to a shorter past action
PAST PERFECT	I had just left when she arrived. We hadn't left yet when she arrived. Had you already left the party when she arrived? How long had you known each other before you got married?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to indicate the first of two past events
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	The movie had been playing for ten minutes when they arrived. The movie hadn't been playing for too long when they arrived. How long had the movie been playing ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a continuous past action that was completed before another past action used with action verbs, i.e., <i>arrive, ask, eat, enter</i>
FUTURE WITH WILL	I will go to the store He won't go to the store. Will you go to the store? When will you go to the store?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future plans/decisions made in the moment strong predictions promises and offers to help

FUTURE WITH <i>BE GOING TO</i>	He's going to study all weekend. He isn't going to study Saturday. Are you going to study Saturday? What are you going to study Saturday?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future plans that are already made • predictions
FUTURE CONTINUOUS	I will be sleeping at midnight. They're going to be attending a concert at that time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions that will occur in the future and continue for an expected period of time
FUTURE PERFECT	She will have finished by ten.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions that will be completed before another point in the future
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I will have been standing here for an hour when the train finally arrives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions that will continue up until a point in the future

APPENDIX B

NONACTION VERBS

DESCRIPTION	FEELINGS	DESIRES	MEASUREMENTS	MENTAL STATES	SENSES
appear* be* consist of look* look like resemble seem	appreciate care dislike forgive hate like love mind miss	hope need prefer want wish	cost measure* weigh*	agree believe concern disagree doubt forget guess know imagine mean recognize remember* suppose surprise think* understand	belong contain have* own possess feel* hear* hurt notice see* smell* sound*

*Words that also have an active meaning.

APPENDIX C

IRREGULAR VERB FORMS

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been	fight	fought	fought
bear	bore	born/borne	find	found	found
beat	beat	beaten	fit	fit	fit
become	became	become	flee	fled	fled
begin	began	begun	fly	flew	flown
bend	bent	bent	forbid	forbade	forbidden
bet	bet	bet	forget	forgot	forgotten
bid	bid	bid	forgive	forgave	forgiven
bind	bound	bound	freeze	froze	frozen
bite	bit	bitten	get	got	gotten
bleed	bled	bled	give	gave	given
blow	blew	blown	go	went	gone
break	broke	broken	grind	ground	ground
breed	bred	bred	grow	grew	grown
bring	brought	brought	hang	hung	hung
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	have	had	had
build	built	built	hear	heard	heard
burst	burst	burst	hide	hid	hidden
buy	bought	bought	hit	hit	hit
cast	cast	cast	hold	held	held
catch	caught	caught	hurt	hurt	hurt
choose	chose	chosen	keep	kept	kept
cling	clung	clung	know	knew	known
come	came	come	lay	laid	laid
cost	cost	cost	lead	led	led
creep	crept	crept	leave	left	left
cut	cut	cut	lend	lent	lent
deal	dealt	dealt	let	let	let
dig	dug	dug	lie	lay	lain
dive	dove/dived	dove/dived	light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
do	did	done	lose	lost	lost
draw	drew	drawn	make	made	made
drink	drank	drunk	mean	meant	meant
drive	drove	driven	meet	met	met
eat	ate	eaten	mistake	mistook	mistaken
fall	fell	fallen	overcome	overcame	overcome
feed	fed	fed	overdo	overdid	overdone
feel	felt	felt	overtake	overtook	overtaken

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	stick	stuck	stuck
pay	paid	paid	sting	stung	stung
plead	pled/pleaded	pled/pleaded	stink	stank	stunk
prove	proved	proven/proved	strike	struck	struck/stricken
put	put	put	strive	strove	striven
quit	quit	quit	swear	swore	sworn
read	read	read	sweep	swept	swept
ride	rode	ridden	swell	swelled	swelled/swollen
ring	rang	rung	swim	swam	swum
rise	rose	risen	swing	swung	swung
run	ran	run	take	took	taken
say	said	said	teach	taught	taught
see	saw	seen	tear	tore	torn
seek	sought	sought	tell	told	told
sell	sold	sold	think	thought	thought
send	sent	sent	throw	threw	thrown
set	set	set	understand	understood	understood
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	uphold	upheld	upheld
shake	shook	shaken	upset	upset	upset
shed	shed	shed	wake	woke	woken
shine	shone/shined	shone/shined	wear	wore	worn
shoot	shot	shot	weave	wove	woven
show	showed	shown/showed	wed	wedded/wed	wedded/wed
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk/shrunken	weep	wept	wept
shut	shut	shut	win	won	won
sing	sang	sung	wind	wound	wound
sink	sank	sunk	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
sit	sat	sat	withhold	withheld	withheld
sleep	slept	slept	withstand	withstood	withstood
slide	slid	slid	wring	wrung	wrung
slit	slit	slit	write	wrote	written
speak	spoke	spoken	Note: The past and past participle of some verbs can end in <i>-ed</i> or <i>-t</i> . burn burned or burnt dream dreamed or dreamt kneel kneeled or knelt learn learned or learnt leap leaped or leapt spill spilled or spilt spoil spoiled or spoilt		
speed	sped	sped			
spend	spent	spent			
spin	spun	spun			
spit	spit/spat	spit/spat			
split	split	split			
spread	spread	spread			
spring	sprang	sprung			
stand	stood	stood			
steal	stole	stolen			

APPENDIX D

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS

admit advise anticipate appreciate avoid can't help complete consider delay deny	detest discuss dislike enjoy finish forbid imagine keep mention mind	miss permit postpone practice put off quit recall recommend regret remember	resent resist risk stop suggest tolerate understand
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VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES

agree appear arrange ask attempt be able beg can afford care choose	claim consent decide demand deserve expect fail forget hope intend	know how learn manage need offer plan prepare pretend promise refuse	seem swear tend threaten try volunteer want wish would like
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VERBS FOLLOWED BY EITHER GERUNDS OR INFINITIVES

begin continue hate like	love prefer remember* can (not) stand	start stop* try (in past form- <i>tried</i>)*
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*The meaning is different in these; in others, the meaning is about the same.

ADJECTIVES FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES

afraid ashamed careful certain challenging determined difficult disappointed easy	embarrassed excited glad good happy hard important impossible likely	lucky necessary pleased proud ready relieved reluctant rewarding right sad	shocked sorry stupid surprised upset useful willing wrong
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APPENDIX E

VERBS AND ADJECTIVES FOLLOWED BY A PREPOSITION

accuse someone of (be) accustomed to adjust to (be) afraid of agree with (be) amazed at/by (be) angry about (be) angry at/with apologize for approve of argue about argue with (be) ashamed of (be) aware of believe in blame someone for (be) bored with/by (be) capable of care about care for compare to/with complain about concentrate on (be) concerned about consist of count on deal with decide on depend on/upon (be) different from disapprove of (be) divorced from dream about/of (be) engaged to (be) excited about	(be) familiar with (be) famous for (be) fond of forget about forgive someone for (be) glad about (be) good at (be) grateful to someone for (be) guilty of (be) happy about hear about hear of hope for (be) incapable of insist on/upon (be) interested in (be) involved in (be) jealous of (be) known for (be) lazy about listen to look at look for look forward to (be) mad about (be) mad at (be) made from/of (be) married to object to (be) opposed to participate in plan on pray to pray for	(be) prepared for/to prevent (someone) from prohibit (someone) from protect (someone) from (be) proud of recover from (be) related to rely on/upon (be) responsible for (be) sad about (be) satisfied with (be) scared of (be) sick of (be) sorry about (be) sorry for speak about speak to/with succeed in (be) sure of/about (be) surprised at take care of talk about talk to/with thank (someone) for (be) thankful (to someone) for think about/of (be) tired of (be) upset about (be) upset with (be) used to wait for warn (someone) about (be) worried about worry about
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APPENDIX F

NONCOUNT AND COUNT NOUNS

NONCOUNT NOUNS

GROUP A	Nouns that have no distinct, separate parts					
	milk	yogurt	paper	cholesterol		
	oil	poultry	rain	blood		
	water	bread	air			
	coffee	meat	electricity			
	tea	soup	lightning			
	juice	butter	thunder			
GROUP B	Nouns with parts too small or insignificant to count					
	rice	hair	sand			
	sugar	popcorn	corn			
	salt	snow	grass			
GROUP C	Nouns that are classes or categories					
	money or cash (nickels, dimes, dollars)			mail (letters, packages, postcards, flyers)		
	furniture (chairs, tables, beds)			homework (compositions, exercises, readings)		
	clothing (sweaters, pants, dresses)			jewelry (necklaces, bracelets, rings)		
GROUP D	Abstract nouns					
	love	happiness	nutrition	patience	work	nature
	truth	education	intelligence	poverty	health	help
	beauty	advice	unemployment	music	fun	energy
	luck/fortune	knowledge	pollution	art	information	friendship
GROUP E	Subjects of study					
	history	grammar	biology			
	chemistry	geometry	math (mathematics*)			

*Even though *mathematics* ends with *s*, it is not plural.

QUANTITY WORDS WITH COUNT AND NONCOUNT NOUNS

SINGULAR COUNT	PLURAL COUNT	NONCOUNT
a tomato	tomatoes	coffee
one tomato	two tomatoes	two cups of coffee
	some tomatoes	some coffee
no tomato	no tomatoes	no coffee
	any tomatoes (with questions and negatives)	any coffee (with questions and negatives)
	a lot of tomatoes	a lot of coffee
	many tomatoes	much coffee (with questions and negatives)
	a few tomatoes	a little coffee
	several tomatoes	several cups of coffee
	How many tomatoes?	How much coffee?

COUNT OR NONCOUNT NOUNS WITH CHANGES IN MEANING

COUNT	NONCOUNT
Avocados and nuts are foods with healthy fats.	We have a lot of food at home.
He wrote a paper about hypnosis.	I need some paper to write my composition.
He committed three crimes last year.	There is a lot of crime in a big city.
I have two hundred chickens on my farm.	We ate some chicken for dinner.
I don't want to bore you with my troubles .	I have some trouble with my car.
She went to Puerto Rico three times .	She spent a lot of time on her project.
She drank three glasses of water.	The window is made of bulletproof glass .
I had a bad experience on my trip to Paris.	She has experience with computers.
I've learned about the lives of my grandparents.	Life is sometimes happy, sometimes sad.
I heard a noise outside my window.	Those children are making a lot of noise .
Some fruits have a lot of sugar.	I bought some fruit at the fruit store.

APPENDIX G

ARTICLES

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

A. To classify a subject

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Chicago is a city. Illinois is a state. Abraham Lincoln was an American president.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We use <i>a</i> before a consonant sound.• We use <i>an</i> before a vowel sound.• We can put an adjective before the noun.
Chicago and Los Angeles are cities. Lincoln and Washington were American presidents.	We do not use an article before a plural noun.

B. To make a generalization about a noun

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
A dog has sharp teeth. Dogs have sharp teeth.	We use an indefinite article (<i>a/an</i>) + a singular count noun or no article with a plural noun.
An elephant has big ears. Elephants have big ears.	Both the singular and plural forms have the same meaning.
Coffee contains caffeine. Love makes people happy.	We do not use an article to make a generalization about a noncount noun.

C. To introduce a new noun into the conversation

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
I have a cell phone . I have an umbrella .	We use the indefinite article <i>a/an</i> with singular count nouns.
I have (some) dishes . Do you have (any) cups ? I don't have (any) forks . I have (some) money with me. Do you have (any) cash with you? I don't have (any) time .	We use <i>some</i> or <i>any</i> with plural nouns and noncount nouns. We use <i>any</i> in questions and negatives. <i>Some</i> and <i>any</i> can be omitted.
There's an elevator in the building. There isn't any money in my wallet.	<i>There</i> + a form of <i>be</i> can introduce an indefinite noun into a conversation.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

A. To refer to a previously mentioned noun

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
There's a dog in the next apartment. The dog barks all the time.	We start by saying <i>a dog</i> . We continue by saying <i>the dog</i> .
We bought some grapes . We ate the grapes this morning.	We start by saying <i>some grapes</i> . We continue by saying <i>the grapes</i> .
I need some sugar . I'm going to use the sugar to bake a cake.	We start by saying <i>some sugar</i> . We continue by saying <i>the sugar</i> .
Did you buy any coffee ? Yes. The coffee is in the cabinet.	We start by saying <i>any coffee</i> . We continue by saying <i>the coffee</i> .

B. When the speaker and the listener have the same reference

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The number on this page is AP5.	The object is present, so the speaker and listener have the same object in mind.
The president is talking about the economy.	People who live in the same country have things in common.
Please turn off the lights and shut the door before you leave the house .	People who live in the same house have things in common.
The house on the corner is beautiful. I spent the money you gave me .	The listener knows exactly which one because the speaker defines or specifies which one.

C. When there is only one in our experience

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The sun is bigger than the moon . There are many problems in the world .	The <i>sun</i> , the <i>moon</i> , and the <i>world</i> are unique objects.
Write your name on the top of the page.	The page has only one top.
Alaska is the biggest state in the U.S.	A superlative indicates that there is only one.

D. With familiar places

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
I'm going to the store after work. Do you need anything? The bank is closed now. I'll go tomorrow.	We use <i>the</i> with certain familiar places and people—the <i>bank</i> , the <i>zoo</i> , the <i>park</i> , the <i>store</i> , the <i>movies</i> , the <i>beach</i> , the <i>post office</i> , the <i>bus</i> , the <i>train</i> , the <i>doctor</i> , the <i>dentist</i> —when we refer to the one that we habitually visit or use.

Language Notes:

1. Omit *the* after a preposition with the words *church*, *school*, *work*, and *bed*.

He's **in church**.

They're **at work**.

I'm going **to school**.

I'm going **to bed**.

2. Omit *to* and *the* with *home* and *downtown*.

I'm going **home**.

Are you going **downtown** after class?

continued

E. To make a formal generalization

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The shark is the oldest and most primitive fish.	To say that something is true of all members of a group, use <i>the</i> with singular count nouns.
The computer has changed the way people deal with information.	To talk about a class of inventions, use <i>the</i> .
The ear has three parts: outer, middle, and inner.	To talk about an organ of the body in a general sense, use <i>the</i> .

Language Note:

For informal generalizations, use *a* + a singular noun or no article with a plural noun.

The computer has changed the way we deal with information. (Formal)

A computer is expensive. (Informal)

Computers are expensive. (Informal)

SPECIAL USES OF ARTICLES

NO ARTICLE	ARTICLE
Personal names: John Kennedy	The whole family: the Kennedys
Title and name: Queen Elizabeth	Title without name: the Queen
Cities, states, countries, continents: Cleveland Ohio Mexico South America	Places that are considered a union: the United States Place names: the _____ of _____ the District of Columbia
Mountains: Mount Everest	Mountain ranges: the Rocky Mountains
Islands: Staten Island	Collectives of islands: the Hawaiian Islands
Lakes: Lake Superior	Collectives of lakes: the Great Lakes
Beaches: Palm Beach Pebble Beach	Rivers, oceans, seas: the Mississippi River the Atlantic Ocean the Dead Sea
Streets and avenues: Madison Avenue Wall Street	Well-known buildings: the Willis Tower the Empire State Building
Parks: Central Park	Zoos: the San Diego Zoo

NO ARTICLE	ARTICLE
<p>Seasons: summer fall spring winter Summer is my favorite season.</p> <p>Note: After a preposition, <i>the</i> may be used. In (the) winter, my car runs badly.</p>	<p>Deserts: the Mojave Desert the Sahara Desert</p>
<p>Directions: north south east west</p>	<p>Sections of a piece of land: the West Side (of New York)</p>
<p>School subjects: history math</p>	<p>Unique geographical points: the North Pole the Vatican</p>
<p>Name + <i>college</i> or <i>university</i>: Northwestern University</p>	<p>The University/College of _____ the University of Michigan</p>
<p>Magazines: <i>Time Sports Illustrated</i></p>	<p>Newspapers: the <i>Tribune</i> the <i>Wall Street Journal</i></p>
<p>Months and days: September Monday</p>	<p>Ships: the <i>Titanic</i> the <i>Queen Elizabeth II</i></p>
<p>Holidays and dates: Mother's Day July 4 (month + day)</p>	<p>The day of month: the fifth of May the Fourth of July</p>
<p>Diseases: cancer AIDS polio malaria</p>	<p>Ailments: a cold a toothache a headache the flu</p>
<p>Games and sports: poker soccer</p>	<p>Musical instruments, after <i>play</i>: the drums the piano Note: Sometimes <i>the</i> is omitted. She plays (the) drums.</p>
<p>Languages: English</p>	<p>The _____ language: the English language</p>
<p>Last month, year, week, etc. = the one before this one: I forgot to pay my rent last month. The teacher gave us a test last week.</p>	<p>The last month, the last year, the last week, etc. = the last in a series: December is the last month of the year. Vacation begins the last week in May.</p>
<p>In office = in an elected position: The president is in office for four years.</p>	<p>In the office = in a specific room: The teacher is in the office.</p>

APPENDIX H

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION RULES

CAPITALIZATION RULES

RULE	EXAMPLES
The first word in a sentence	My friends are helpful.
The word <i>I</i>	My sister and I took a trip together.
Names of people	Abraham Lincoln ; George Washington
Titles preceding names of people	Doctor (Dr.) Smith ; President Lincoln ; Queen Elizabeth ; Mr. Rogers ; Mrs. Carter
Geographic names	the United States ; Lake Superior ; California ; the Rocky Mountains ; the Mississippi River Note: The word <i>the</i> in a geographic name is not capitalized.
Street names	Pennsylvania Avenue (Ave.) ; Wall Street (St.) ; Abbey Road (Rd.)
Names of organizations, companies, colleges, buildings, stores, hotels	the Republican Party ; Cengage Learning ; Dartmouth College ; the University of Wisconsin ; the White House ; Bloomingdale's ; the Hilton Hotel
Nationalities and ethnic groups	Mexicans ; Canadians ; Spaniards ; Americans ; Jews ; Kurds ; Inuit
Languages	English ; Spanish ; Polish ; Vietnamese ; Russian
Months	January ; February
Days	Sunday ; Monday
Holidays	Independence Day ; Thanksgiving
Important words in a title	<i>Grammar in Context</i> ; <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> ; <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> ; <i>The Sound of Music</i> Note: Capitalize <i>the</i> as the first word of a title.

PUNCTUATION RULES

PUNCTUATION	EXAMPLES
A period (.) is used at the end of a declarative sentence.	This is a complete sentence.
A question mark (?) is used at the end of a question.	When does the movie start?
An exclamation point (!) is used at the end of an exclamation. It expresses a strong emotion.	This book is so interesting!
<p>A comma (,) is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before the connectors <i>and</i>, <i>but</i>, <i>so</i>, and <i>or</i> in a compound sentence. • between three or more items in a list. • after a dependent clause at the beginning of a complex sentence. Dependent clauses include time clauses, <i>if</i> clauses, and reason clauses. • between the day and the date and between the date and the year. • between and after (if in the middle of a sentence) city, state, and country names that appear together. • after time words and phrases, prepositional phrases of time, and sequence words (except <i>then</i>) at the start of a sentence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She gave Tomas a pen, but he wanted a pencil. • He needs a notebook, a pen, and a calculator. • If it's cold outside, you should wear a coat. • The test will be on Friday, May 20. The school opened on September 3, 2010. • She lived and taught in Shanghai, China for five years. • Finally, the test was over and the student could leave. After the movie, they decided to go out for coffee.
<p>An apostrophe (') is used to indicate either a contraction or a possession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use an apostrophe in a contraction in place of the letter or letters that have been deleted. • Add an apostrophe and the letter <i>-s</i> after the word. If a plural word already ends in <i>-s</i>, just add an apostrophe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm happy to see you. You've read a lot of books this year. • That is Yusef's book. The teachers' books include the answers.
<p>Quotation marks (") are used to indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the exact words that were spoken by someone. Notice that the punctuation at the end of a quote is inside the quotation marks. • language that a writer has borrowed from another source. • when a word or phrase is being used in a special way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albert Einstein said, "I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious." • The dictionary defines punctuation as, "the use of specific marks to make ideas within writing clear." • The paper was written by a "professional" writer.

APPENDIX I

SENTENCE TYPES

There are three basic sentences types: simple, compound, and complex.

Simple sentences usually have one subject and one verb:

 s v
Students love textbooks.

Simple sentences can have more than one subject and / or verb:

 s s v
Children and adults like pizza.

Compound sentences are usually made up of two simple sentences (independent clauses) with a **connector** (a coordination conjunction such as *and*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, *so*, and *for*):

 coord
 s v conj s v
They worked hard all semester, but they did not finish the project.

Complex sentences have one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The dependent clause is often an adverb clause, which begins with a **connector** (a subordinating conjunction such as *while*, *although*, *because*, and *if*):

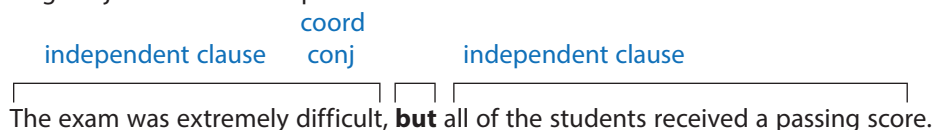
 sub
 conj dependent clause. independent clause
┌──────────────────────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
Although the test was very difficult, all the students received a passing grade.

APPENDIX J

CONNECTORS

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

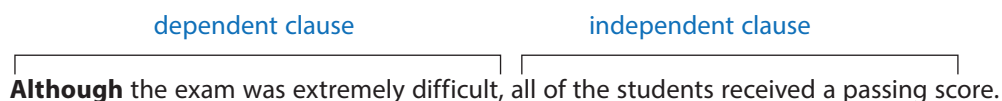
Coordinating conjunctions join two independent clauses to form a compound sentence. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions introduce a dependent clause in a complex sentence.

When a dependent clause begins a sentence, use a comma to separate it from the independent clause.



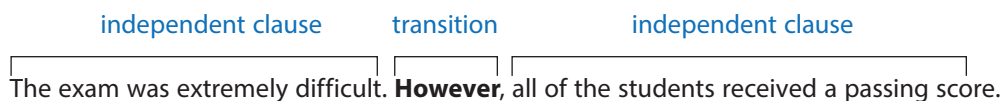
When a dependent clause comes after an independent clause, no comma is used.



TRANSITION WORDS

Transition words **show the relationship between ideas in sentences.**

A transition followed by a comma can begin a sentence.



continued

CONNECTOR SUMMARY CHART

PURPOSE	COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	TRANSITION WORDS
To give an example			For example, To illustrate, Specifically, In particular,
To add information	and		In addition, Moreover, Furthermore,
To signal a comparison			Similarly, Likewise, In the same way,
To signal a contrast	but yet	while, although	In contrast, However, On the other hand, Conversely, Instead
To signal a concession	yet	although, though, even though	Nevertheless, Even so, Admittedly, Despite this,
To emphasize			In fact, Actually,
To clarify			In other words, In simpler words, More simply,
To give a reason/cause	for	because, since	
To show a result	so	so	As a result, As a consequence, Consequently, Therefore, Thus,
To show time relationships		after, as soon as, before, when, while, until, since, whenever, as	Afterward, First, Second, Next, Then, Finally, Subsequently, Meanwhile, In the meantime,
To signal a condition		if, even if, unless, provided that, when	
To signal a purpose		so that, in order that	
To signal a choice	or		
To signal a conclusion			In conclusion, To summarize, As we have seen, In brief, In closing, To sum up, Finally,