

TRANSITION WORDS

Transition words are used to link sentences and ideas. If you use them correctly, your writing will be easier to understand and more mature. Look for transitions when you are reading the newspaper, a magazine, or a book. Notice how other writers have used these words, then try to use them yourself in your own writing.

Directions: For practice, use the transitions at the right in the sentences at the left. In each group, use a transition only once. Read each sentence carefully so that you can choose an appropriate transition. Capitalize when necessary.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. I would like to see you tomorrow, _____ let's have lunch together. | for example |
| 2. My sister loves to eat, _____ I don't care much about food. | finally |
| 3. When you begin an exercise program, you must be careful not to overdo it.
My father, _____, hurt his back by exercising too hard without warming up first. | but
so
still |
| 4. She had looked everywhere for a job; _____, she was called for an interview. | beyond
to the left |

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 5. She had been studying for hours. _____, she hoped to do well on the test. | similarly
third
nevertheless |
| 6. First, Mary went to the store. _____, she went to visit her mother. | however |
| 7. I would like to read many books; _____, I don't seem to have enough time to read. | as a result
then |
| 8. John ate and ate; _____, he never gained weight. | for instance |
| 9. Joe ate too fast. _____, he had indigestion. | therefore |

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 10. He stayed up too late last night; _____, he slept until noon. | meanwhile |
| 11. I want you to buy milk, eggs, and fruit juice; _____,
I want you to be sure to get cereal and ice cream. | furthermore
first |
| 12. I was concentrating on my homework. _____,
the soup boiled over. | third
in fact |
| 13. _____, I will boil the water. Second, I will brew the tea,
and _____, I will serve it. | until then
consequently |
| 14. Joe, _____, happens to be my best friend. | in contrast |
| 15. Jane studies all the time; _____, Billy never studies. | |

Directions: Create an original sentence or pair of sentences using the transition indicated.

1. for example

2. furthermore

3. nevertheless

4. meanwhile

5. however

6. as a result

7. without a doubt

8. consequently

Name: _____

Write the Conclusion: The U.S. Census

Conclusions are an important part of writing. It is a short summary of the writing, meant to leave the reader with the basic information in the piece.

Below is an informational piece about the U.S. census. Read the text and write and conclusion summing up the important points.

Chanelle	Woman	Teacher	3	11	30	5	White	11	New York
Blanca	Girl	Maids	1	11	27	5	Hispanic	5	Texas
Disney	Walter E.	Head	1	11	22	11	White	7	Illinois
	Lillian B.	Wife	1	11	22	11	White	7	Illinois
	Diana	Daughter	1	11	22	11	White	7	Illinois
	Harold	Daughter	1	11	22	11	White	7	Illinois

Walt Disney, the creator of Disneyland, in the 1940 U.S. census.

The U.S. Census

I. Introduction

The U.S. Constitution states that the number of representatives that each state can send to the U.S. House of Representative must be based on the state's population. That made it important to know how many people were living in each state. The Constitution in Article I calls for an "enumeration," or counting, of the population every ten years. This enumeration is called a census.

II. Body

Each person is counted based on their usual residence, or where they live and sleep most of the time. All people living in a state are counted during the census, whether they are citizens, non-citizens, adults or children.

The census is conducted in each year that ends in a 0. One day of the year is selected as the official census day. It is meant to be a snapshot of the country, and it will count all the people alive on that one day. This keeps babies that are born later in the year and people who die during the year from confusing the numbers.

The census day has varied since it began in 1790. Until 1830, a day in August was the census day. Then June 1st was selected as census day until 1910. Then it change to April, then January, and back to April. Since 1930 the enumeration day has been April 1st.

The early censuses were conducted by people, called enumerators, that went from house to house asking about the number of people living in the house. It took a long time to gather that information, sometimes over a year.

Beginning in 1960, the U.S. Bureau of the Census began mailing out forms to each home instead of having someone visit each home. This cut costs and made the process faster.

All personal information in the census is kept private for 72 years. Then it is released to the public. The last census that is available to the public is the 1940 census. The 1950 census will be released in 2022.

III. Conclusion
