Name __________________________ Transition Use in Argumentative Writing

**Make Sense**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each sentence. Then choose the sentence that makes sense to follow it.

1. Feminism benefits men as well as women.
   - A. However, women are not the only ones who need to be freed from confining stereotypes and expectations.
   - B. In other words, women are not the only ones who need to be freed from confining stereotypes and expectations.
   - C. Therefore, women are not the only ones who need to be freed from confining stereotypes and expectations.
   - D. Consequently, women are not the only ones who need to be freed from confining stereotypes and expectations.

2. Gender inequality still exists today.
   - A. Specifically, women are still not paid as much as their male counterparts, earning a median weekly wage that’s only 81% of a man’s weekly median wage.
   - B. In addition, women are still not paid as much as their male counterparts, earning a median weekly wage that’s only 81% of a man’s weekly median wage.
   - C. With the result that, women are still not paid as much as their male counterparts, earning a median weekly wage that’s only 81% of a man’s weekly median wage.
   - D. To this end, women are still not paid as much as their male counterparts, earning a median weekly wage that’s only 81% of a man’s weekly median wage.

3. Gender inequality is much deeper than a disparity in power and status.
   - A. Therefore, the problem with gender is that it prescribes how we should be, rather than recognizing how we are.
   - B. While this may be true, the problem with gender is that it prescribes how we should be, rather than recognizing how we are.
   - C. In fact, the problem with gender is that it prescribes how we should be, rather than recognizing how we are.
   - D. Thus, the problem with gender is that it prescribes how we should be, rather than recognizing how we are.

4. Women have more options today than they did in the past.
   - A. Equally important, the percentage of female managers has only risen from 35% to 38% in twenty years.
   - B. Accordingly, the percentage of female managers has only risen from 35% to 38% in twenty years.
   - C. However, the percentage of female managers has only risen from 35% to 38% in twenty years.
   - D. In brief, the percentage of female managers has only risen from 35% to 38% in twenty years.