

SAT Transitions Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the option that best fills each blank. Circle one answer for each question.

1. The library expected its new evening hours to attract mainly college students. _____, most of the visitors during the first month were parents arriving after work.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Consequently
- B. Similarly
- C. Instead
- D. For example

2. The mountain trail was closed after heavy rain washed away part of the path. _____, the guided hike was moved to a route near the lake.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. As a result
- B. For instance
- C. Likewise
- D. Nevertheless

3. Some animals use objects in ways that help them obtain food. _____, certain birds use twigs to reach insects hidden in narrow openings.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Meanwhile
- B. In contrast
- C. Therefore
- D. For example

4. The first map records where the town's public wells stood in 1850. _____, the second map marks the locations of its public wells in 1900, allowing researchers to compare access over time.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Instead
- B. Similarly
- C. As a result
- D. Nevertheless

5. The research team initially sorted the fragments by material. _____, it measured each fragment and entered the measurements into a database.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Even so
- B. In other words
- C. For example
- D. Next

6. The portable sensor costs more than the larger laboratory model. _____, it can collect measurements in remote places where the larger model cannot be used.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. For instance
- B. In other words
- C. Even so
- D. Accordingly

7. The first edition includes hand-drawn maps. The revised edition retains those maps and adds photographs of the same locations. _____, it contains interviews with several residents.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Nevertheless
- B. In contrast
- C. Furthermore
- D. Instead

8. The two samples have the same chemical composition. _____, they are made from the same substances in the same proportions.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Meanwhile
- B. However
- C. For example
- D. In other words

9. The outdoor stage was being repaired throughout the morning. _____, in another town, performers rehearsed for a different festival.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Meanwhile
- B. Consequently
- C. For example
- D. In other words

10. The new storage method reduced damage to the specimens, but it required more shelf space and more frequent inspections. _____, the team decided its benefits outweighed these costs.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Similarly
- B. Nevertheless
- C. For example
- D. Therefore

11. The students recorded the water level every hour for a week. They then checked the entries for missing measurements. _____, they plotted the complete data set on a graph.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. For instance
- B. In contrast
- C. Finally
- D. Likewise

12. The archive stores some photographs in climate-controlled cabinets. _____, its oldest glass negatives are kept there because they require particularly stable conditions.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A. Even so
- B. Similarly
- C. Accordingly
- D. For instance

Answer key

1 C · 2 A · 3 D · 4 B · 5 D · 6 C · 7 C · 8 D · 9 A · 10 B · 11 C · 12 D

1. C: Instead

Instead contrasts the expected audience with the actual one. The second sentence is neither an example of college attendance nor a consequence of that expectation.

2. A: As a result

As a result introduces the consequence of the trail closure. Nevertheless would suggest that the move occurred despite the closure, which reverses the logic.

3. D: For example

For example introduces a specific instance of the general behavior described in the first sentence. The bird behavior illustrates object use.

4. B: Similarly

Similarly links two maps that perform the same kind of task for different years. The later date does not make the second map a consequence of the first.

5. D: Next

Next marks the second step in a procedure. Measuring the fragments is a new action, not a restatement or example of sorting them.

6. C: Even so

Even so introduces a benefit that offsets the disadvantage of higher cost. Portability is not caused by the price and does not restate it.

7. C: Furthermore

Furthermore adds another feature of the revised edition. The interviews supplement the maps and photographs rather than contradicting them.

8. D: In other words

In other words introduces a restatement of the same chemical composition. The second sentence explains that phrase rather than giving a separate example.

9. A: Meanwhile

Meanwhile connects events occurring during the same period. The rehearsal concerns a different festival in another town, so the passage supplies no causal link between the two events.

10. B: Nevertheless

Nevertheless contrasts the decision to adopt the method with its disadvantages. Therefore would incorrectly treat the extra space and inspections as reasons favoring adoption.

11. C: Finally

Finally marks the last step in the described sequence: recording, checking, and plotting. The graph is a new step, not an example of checking.

12. D: For instance

For instance introduces a particular type of photograph that illustrates the general storage practice. The glass negatives are an example, not a contrasting case.