

# Transitions station

DIRECTIONS: Part 1 -- Read the three paragraphs below, and with your group members, identify and **highlight** any transitional words and phrases you see. See page 2 for next directions.

On another note, both authors decide to remember the past to carry on the legacies of those gone, to mourn for their past but still hold them in their hearts. For Wiesel, he knows family members who perished in his past, roommates who he saw die. But unlike in the past when the dead could be buried, and the people move on, these ghosts of his past have no grave; "We [the Holocaust survivors] bear their graves within ourselves." Wiesel encourages his fellow survivors to remember those lost. Carry on their legacy inside themselves. Additionally, never forget who they were, no matter how painful it may be. In the same light, King mentions the dead blacks of the past, and though he may not have personally known them, he still argues what they suffered should be remembered. He discusses this injustice was too long; blacks "have waited for more than three hundred and forty years for [their] God-given and constitutional rights." For all these years of the past, King similarly encourages his people to remember what their ancestors wanted. They fought through the pain, hoping one day to be free. This very idea needs to be remembered. By ignoring the past, the memories of the dead would be forgotten; this is why both King and Wiesel hold it necessary to remember the past.

A person's past is their background, it is their happy memories, sad memories, and mad memories that builds a person. Martin Luther King Jr. stated, "And see her begin to distort her little personality by unconsciously developing a bitterness toward white people." When this little girl heard stories from the past it shaped a hate within her mind that made a characteristic of her. By the use of the word unconsciously it insinuates that she did not intend to develop this characteristic. Elie Wiesel states, "That the memory of death will serve as a shield against death." Memories are lessons and something that is lived in the past that shaped a decision in the future. It is easy to relieve a painful memory in the future however having that lesson builds up the knowledge of knowing how to handle it. Memories make a background story for a person that could explain how they are as a person now.

Firstly, part of the importance of remembering the painful aspects of the past is to help learn from the mistakes of the past. For example, we must learn from mistakes in passage 2 is , "that the memory of death will serve as a shield against death." This metaphor represents how if we hold onto painful aspects of the past we will learn from these and hopefully not allow the awful past of history to repeat itself. Another example of learning from past mistakes is quoted in passage 1, "We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor." This piece of text highlights how they have learned through the events of the past that in order to earn freedom they must take direct action in order to see change rather than sit around and wait.

DIRECTIONS: Part 2 -- Discuss the quality of the transitions in the paragraphs above with your group. Decide as a group which paragraph uses transitions minimally/ineffectively, which uses simplistic transitions, and which does the best job of using transitions to create coherent, seamless writing. Rank them below:

Minimal/ineffective use of transitions	Paragraph #
Simplistic transitions	Paragraph #
Most effective use of transitions	Paragraph #

\*\*The list below is for your reference. Decide which you think are the best transitions and highlight them.

Transitions: Giving Examples

• For example • For instance • Specifically • In particular • Namely • Another • Other • In addition • To illustrate • In this case • in this situation • to demonstrate

Transitions: Addition

• in all honesty • as a matter of fact • actually • additionally • not to mention

Transitions: Comparison

• Similarly • Not only...but also • In comparison • Although • But • While • In contrast • However • Though • On the other hand • Nevertheless

Transitions: Sequence

• First...second...third • Finally • Moreover • Also • In addition • Next • Then • After • Furthermore • And • Previously

Transition: Results

• Therefore • Thus • Consequently • As a result

Transition: Emphasis

• definitely • obviously • absolutely • naturally • surprisingly • without a doubt • certainly • undeniably