

Words used to add or emphasize ideas, information, or examples:

For example	also	in the first place	this
For instance	specifically	equally important	that
In addition	besides	as well	these
In other words	moreover	in fact	those
Furthermore	further	such as	
Also	again	such	

Words used to show time order:

First	last	before
Second	finally	after
Next	meanwhile	at the same time
Then	later	during
Now	earlier	

Words used to show space order:

Above	below	left	right
Inside	outside	on top of	underneath
Next to	in front	behind	beyond
Near	far	in	on
Under			

Words used to show order of importance:

First	in the first place	less important
Last	moreover	so
Next	furthermore	therefore
Then	most important	consequently
Nearly	equally important	

USE TO ADDRESS THE OPPOSITION**Words used to compare or contrast ideas:**

<i>However</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>	<i>similarly</i>
<i>Though</i>	<i>conversely</i>	<i>in the same way</i>
<i>Even though</i>	<i>as opposed to</i>	<i>as well as</i>
<i>Although</i>	<i>rather than</i>	<i>likewise</i>
<i>On the other hand</i>	<i>in spite of</i>	
<i>Yet</i>	<i>compared to</i>	

Words used to show cause and effect:

Since	as	because (of)	due to
So	therefore	then	consequently
As a result (of)	in effect	for this reason	accordingly

Words used to summarize or conclude:

Briefly	to summarize	to sum up	in short
For these reasons	in conclusion	to conclude	as you can see
In other words	in any case	on the whole	undoubtedly
After all			

Inexcusable Errors

Use this as a resource when you're writing, or editing a piece of your writing.

INEXCUSABLE ERRORS		
Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
Legibly write first and last names on assignments.	Legibly write first and last names on assignments.	Legibly write first and last names on assignments.
Write neat and legibly.	Write neat and legibly.	Write neat and legibly.
Sentences have end punctuation marks.	Sentences have end punctuation marks.	Sentences have end punctuation marks.
Avoid misspelling words already printed on page.	Avoid misspelling words already printed on page.	Avoid misspelling words already printed on page.
Apostrophes used to indicate contractions.	Apostrophes used to indicate contractions.	Apostrophes used to indicate contractions.
Capitalization of proper nouns and pronoun <i>I</i> .	Capitalization of proper nouns and pronoun <i>I</i> .	Capitalization of proper nouns and pronoun <i>I</i> .
Correct use of <i>me</i> and <i>I</i> .	Correct use of <i>me</i> and <i>I</i> .	Correct use of <i>me</i> and <i>I</i> .
<i>A lot</i> is two words and <i>could of</i> is <i>could have</i> .	<i>A lot</i> is two words and <i>could of</i> is <i>could have</i> .	<i>A lot</i> is two words and <i>could of</i> is <i>could have</i> .
Correct use of homonyms <i>to, too, two; there, their, they're; your, you're</i> .	Correct use of homonyms <i>to, too, two; there, their, they're; your, you're</i> .	Correct use of homonyms <i>to, too, two; there, their, they're; your, you're</i> .
Commas with conjunctions and the word <i>because</i> .	Commas with conjunctions and the word <i>because</i> .	Commas with conjunctions and the word <i>because</i> .
	Apostrophes used to show possession.	Apostrophes used to show possession.
	Correct use of <i>see</i> and <i>seen</i> (verb-tense).	Correct use of <i>see</i> and <i>seen</i> (verb-tense).
	Correctly use commas and quotes in dialogue.	Correctly use commas and quotes in dialogue.
	Essay and paragraph structure—topic/thesis, body, conclusion.	Essay and paragraph structure—topic/thesis, body, conclusion.
	Use creative titles and format (italics, underline, quotation marks) correctly.	Use creative titles and format (italics, underline, quotation marks) correctly.