1. Identify in Context

In the abstract below, underline all transition words/phrases and write on the margin what you think their function is (e.g., express results or contrast; provide examples; list, add, or conclude points; restate or expand an idea). See the related Fact sheet for help.

Use the Track Changes comments in M-W word to identify the function.

Multiple speciation events create a tree structured system of relationships between species. The role of systematics is to study these relationships and thus the differences and similarities between species and groups of species. However, systematics was an active field of research long before evolutionary thinking was common. Traditionally, living things have been divided into five kingdoms: Monera; Protista; Fungi; Plantae; Animalia.However, many scientists now consider this five-kingdom system outdated. Modern alternative classification systems generally begin with the three-domain system: Archaea (originally Archaebacteria); Bacteria (originally Eubacteria) and Eukaryota (including protists, fungi, plants, and animals). These domains reflect whether the cells have nuclei or not, as well as differences in the chemical composition of key biomolecules such as ribosomes. Further, each kingdom is broken down recursively until each species is separately classified. The order is: Domain; Kingdom; Phylum; Class; Order; Family; Genus; Species. Outside of these categories, there are obligate intracellular parasites that are "on the edge of life" in terms of metabolic activity, meaning that many scientists do not actually classify such structures as alive, due to their lack of at least one or more of the fundamental functions or characteristics that define life. They are classified as viruses, viroids, prions, or satellites. The scientific name of an organism is generated from its genus and species. For example, humans are listed as *Homo sapiens*. *Homo* is the genus, and *sapiens* the species. When writing the scientific name of an organism, it is proper to capitalize the first letter in the genus and put all of the species in lowercase.Additionally, the entire term may be italicized or underlined.

[Wikipedia s.v. evolutionary biology]

2. Writing in Practice

Choose transition words/phrases for the open slots in the paragraph below.

Ethics and the law: Click or tap here to enter text., the law tends to reflect or embody the moral norms of society, and on this basis it can be suggested that what is legal is also ethical. Click or tap here to enter text. ethics and the law often overlap, this may not always be the case. Some laws could be considered amoral, such as driving on the right-hand or left-hand side of the road. Click or tap here to enter text., many acts which are legal might still be considered to be unethical, Click or tap here to enter text. receiving gifts from suppliers, conducting personal business on company time, or invasions of privacy. Click or tap here to enter text., in other cases, laws themselves may be determined to be unethical, Click or tap here to enter text. the previous Apartheid laws in South Africa, or the previous racial discrimination laws in the United States. Click or tap here to enter text., it is important to realize that the law does not always equal ethics, and in most cases merely sets out the minimum standards of expected behavior.

[adapted from Hoffmann, W. M., R. E. Frederick and M. S Schwartz (eds.). 2014. *Business Ethics*. John Wiley.]