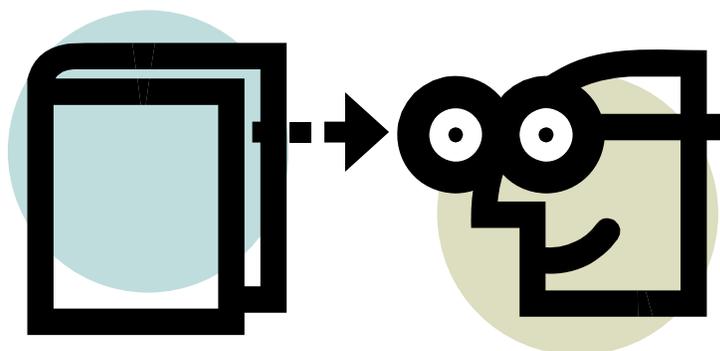


**EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIPS  
WITHIN and BETWEEN SENTENCES**



- Sentence comprehension may involve recognizing the relationship between parts of a sentence.
- If the relationship within the sentence is explicit (stated), transition words and phrases will be used. If the relationship within the sentence is implicit (unstated), the reader must infer the relationship.
- This skill is related to identifying the author’s overall organizational pattern. Some of the same patterns and transitions learned in recognizing organizational patterns will be useful in recognizing relationships within sentences.
- Here are some examples:

<b>TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP</b>	<b>TRANSITIONS THAT HELP IDENTIFY THEM</b>
ADDITION	again, also, and, besides, finally, further, last, moreover, equally important, furthermore, in addition, likewise
CLARIFICATION	as a matter of fact, clearly, evidently, in fact, too, obviously, in other words, of course
COMPARISON	also, likewise, in like manner, similarly, both/and
CONTRAST	after all, although, conversely, at the same time, however, but, for all that, still, in spite of, yet, nevertheless, in contrast, on the contrary, on the one hand, on the other hand, notwithstanding
EXEMPLIFICATION or EXAMPLE	for example, for instance, that is, thus, including
LOCATION or SPATIAL ORDER	above, adjacent to, below, beyond, close by, elsewhere, inside, nearby, next to, opposite, within, without
CAUSE / EFFECT or CONDITION / CONCLUSION	accordingly, as a result, because, then, hence, in short, consequently, thus, therefore
SUMMARY	in brief, in conclusion, in short, to sum up, on the whole, to summarize
TIME	after, after a short time, afterward, before, during, of late, at last, at that time, immediately, formerly, while, presently, since, shortly, now, thereupon, until, temporarily

## EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND BETWEEN SENTENCES

**PRACTICE EXERCISE I:** Read each sentence; then choose the word or phrase that identifies the relationship between parts of the sentence.

1. **Jack is a very poor basketball player; therefore, he should be taken off the team.**
  - a. example
  - b. clarification
  - c. cause/effect
  - d. addition
  
2. **George Washington was very much admired as a soldier and statesman, but in his private life, he was described by some as proud and demanding.**
  - a. time
  - b. spatial order
  - c. contrast
  - d. comparison
  
3. **The youth must have been involved with the murder; evidently, he left the crime scene in such a hurry that he forgot to dispose of his gun.**
  - a. example
  - b. clarification
  - c. time order
  - d. spatial order
  
4. **Amnesty International is a world famous organization which acts to help men and women who have been unjustly incarcerated; the organization regularly publishes the names of political prisoners and requests that letters pressing for their release be sent to the proper authorities.**
  - a. example
  - b. cause/effect
  - c. addition
  - d. summary
  
5. **There are thousands of thoughts that might enter your conscious mind at any given moment; moreover, those thoughts are in some way related to your interests, hopes, needs, and desires.**
  - a. clarification
  - b. addition
  - c. cause/effect
  - d. time order
  
6. ***The Three Faces of Eve* was a highly successful book upon which a film about multiple personality was based; similarly, *Sybil* was a book that became a movie depicting a young woman's struggle with this puzzling condition.**
  - a. contrast
  - b. example
  - c. addition
  - d. comparison

## EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND BETWEEN SENTENCES

**PRACTICE EXERCISE II.** The following passages have words deleted. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each passage.

1. **When a student cheats, he reveals two things about himself. In getting help from another student, he proclaims that someone else is more competent than himself; \_\_\_\_\_, the cheater shows his perfectionist tendency by suggesting that he is being measured against unrealistic standards.**
  - a. in addition
  - b. on the contrary
  - c. as a result
  - d. in short
  
2. **The adolescent attitude towards study is that it is a task to be avoided if at all possible. At best it is an unpleasant chore. It is begun under duress and escaped as soon as the opportunity presents itself. The mark of truly adult learning, \_\_\_\_\_, is that it is done with no sense of being forced. It is entirely voluntary and carried on with a sense of enjoyment and satisfaction.**
  - a. likewise
  - b. however
  - c. in other words
  - d. finally
  
3. **Frequent moves made by the average American family put a strain upon young people, who often grow up feeling they have no real home and that they owe no allegiance to anyone; \_\_\_\_\_, crime, divorce, and other social problems have increased in recent times.**
  - a. consequently
  - b. at the same time
  - c. in other words
  - d. for instance
  
4. **What we were once taught as common courtesies, \_\_\_\_\_ saying “please” and “thank you,” are becoming less common.**
  - a. thus
  - b. before
  - c. first
  - d. such as

## EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND BETWEEN SENTENCES

Relationships between two sentences may be described in one of these ways:

- One sentence contradicts an earlier sentence.
- One sentence may discuss similarities between one thing and something else mentioned in an earlier sentence.
- One sentence summarizes something said in an earlier sentence.
- One sentence gives a specific example of something mentioned in an earlier sentence.
- One sentence may indicate that a fact, event, or idea has been added to an earlier sentence.
- One sentence may indicate an effect of something described in an earlier sentence.
- One sentence clarifies something said in an earlier sentence.
- One sentence indicates the place or location of something named in an earlier sentence.
- One sentence indicates the order of something named in a previous sentence.
- One sentence defines something mentioned in a previous sentence.

**PRACTICE EXERCISE III.** Read the following passages. Then choose the best answer for each question.

1. **Phobias are fears that are exaggerated and completely out of proportion to any real danger that is inherent in a situation. Some people will stubbornly refuse to enter an elevator. Of course, the elevator could shut down, leaving you stranded until repairs are made, or a worn cable could break, allowing the elevator to fall precipitately past several floors. However, such problems are rare, and it makes no sense to walk up several flights of stairs two or three times each day in order to avoid such a possibility.**

How is sentence 2, “Some people will...” related to sentence 1, “Phobias are fears...”?

- a. It contradicts sentence 1.
  - b. It gives an example of what is stated in sentence 1.
  - c. It clarifies the information in sentence 1.
  - d. It tells an effect of something mentioned in sentence 1.
2. **While it is true that employment actually rose during the decade of the 1920’s, the largest gains occurred in the low-paying service sector, not in those industries where wages were high. Furthermore, the condition of American foreign trade at the time was not as healthy as it appeared.**

What is the relationship between sentences 1 and 2?

- a. Sentence 2 draws a conclusion from sentence 1.
  - b. Sentence 2 alters the meaning of sentence 1.
  - c. Sentence 2 discusses similarities between ideas in it and in sentence 1.
  - d. Sentence 2 adds a fact to one mentioned in sentence 1.
3. **Research indicates that all college students, including juniors and seniors, undergo stress. This is the result of high academic expectations.**

What does sentence 2 do in relation to sentence 1?

- a. It names a cause for something mentioned in sentence 1.
- b. It gives an example of something names in sentence 1.
- c. It contradicts sentence 1.
- d. It clarifies sentence 1.

## EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND BETWEEN SENTENCES

4. **One of the first places of interest that visitors to Pittsburgh notice as they leave the airport is Golden Triangle Park. It is a scenic spot found at the point where three rivers – the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers – meet.**

What does sentence 2 do in relation to sentence 1?

- Sentence 2 adds a fact to sentence 1.
- Sentence 2 clarifies what is said in sentence 1.
- Sentence 2 tells what happens after the event named in sentence 1.
- Sentence 2 tells the location of something mentioned in sentence 1.

5. **Cheetahs are lithe jungle cats weighing about 100-125 pounds, with dark spots all over their light tan fur. Leopards also weigh just over 100 pounds and have similar markings on their tan bodies.**

What does sentence 2 do in relation to sentence 1?

- It defines something named in sentence 1.
- It tells similarities between one thing and something named in sentence 1.
- It clarifies something mentioned in sentence 1.
- It gives a specific example of something named within sentence 1.

6. **One problem of illiteracy is the inability to properly express one's views. It narrows one's possibilities and stifles efforts at self-improvement. Illiteracy keeps many people out of the business world or any potentially lucrative enterprise. In short, illiteracy is definitely a hindrance in all aspects of life.**

How is sentence 4, "In short, illiteracy..." related to the first 3 sentences?

- It gives an effect of something discussed in the other sentences.
- It summarizes what is said in the other sentences.
- It contradicts the other sentences.
- It adds an equally important idea to what is said in the other sentences.

7. **It is somewhat difficult to describe vigorous writing. It can be simple or complex, as well as formal or informal.**

What is the relationship between these sentences?

- cause and effect
- comparison and contrast
- statement and clarification
- generalization and example

## EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND BETWEEN SENTENCES

**PRACTICE EXERCISE IV.** Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- 1. Many Americans think that gambling and prostitution are victimless crimes in which no one is injured except for the offender. \_\_\_\_\_, there has been pressure from some groups to decriminalize such activities.**
  - a. However
  - b. For Example
  - c. Consequently
  - d. Also
  
- 2. Most animals sleep in the same fashion as humans do; they relax their muscles and lie down. \_\_\_\_\_, birds and horses sleep in an upright position.**
  - a. However
  - b. For example
  - c. Likewise
  - d. Therefore
  
- 3. Jogging provides many positive health benefits for runners in their middle and senior years. \_\_\_\_\_, joggers tend to have a lower incidence of heart attacks than do non-joggers.**
  - a. For example
  - b. In conclusion
  - c. In addition
  - d. Nevertheless

**EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN  
AND BETWEEN SENTENCES**

**PRACTICE EXERCISE V. Identify the pattern used in each of the groups of sentence below.**

- A. time order**
- B. items in a list**
- C. comparison/contrast**
- D. cause and effect**
- E. definition and example**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The construction of federally subsidized highways and the shortage of housing in central cities led to the movement to the suburbs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. While some birds meet only to mate, others stay together and share in the child rearing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Propaganda is information of any type, whether true or false, that is designed deliberately to persuade an audience to adopt a particular point of view. Advertising is an obvious form of propaganda.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A good study space is well-lighted and well supplied with paper, pens, and study aids. In addition, it is quiet and free from distractions such as television or stereo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. To begin word processing, first turn on the computer. Next, insert the master editing diskette into Drive A. Then put a blank, formatted disk into Drive B and get ready to write.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Today's telephones offer features unavailable on old-fashioned phones. Call forwarding is one of these features; another is automatic redialing of a telephone which is busy or unanswered.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Television news stories resemble newspaper articles in being timely and appealing to a wide audience. However, television news coverage tends to be more superficial, emphasizing the visual aspects of a story rather than important background issues.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. More drivers take to the roads in July and August, when families traditionally go on vacation. As a result, oil companies raise the price of gasoline during the summer months.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Even before he meets the three witches, Macbeth has dreamed of becoming king of Scotland. Then the witches predict he will be king; finally, his wife convinces him to murder King Duncan and take over the country.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In a mystery story, the term "red herring" refers to a false or misleading clue inserted into the story to deceive the reader. One famous red herring is Sherlock Holmes' farewell note to Dr. Watson in *The Final Problem*, which leads the reader to believe Holmes has fallen to his death.