

Transitions and Connectors

Comparison	Both 1 and 2 ...
	The two diseases / conditions / general class ...
	In the case of either disease, / condition, / general class, ...
	Patients with either disease / condition / general class ...
	The patient with either disease / condition / general class ...
	The two diseases / conditions / general class are similar in that ...
	The two diseases / conditions / general class are similar in that they are both ...
	Note: The above example is the only exception to the rule that “both” and “similar” cannot be written in the same sentence.
	<i>(Complete sentence about 1). 2 is similar to 1 in that it ...</i>
Contrast	In 1, / 2, ...
	In the case of 1, / 2, ...
	However, / In contrast, / On the other hand, ...
	<i>(Complete sentence about 1) / ; however, / ; in contrast, / ; on the other hand, (complete sentence about 2).</i>
	Although <i>(complete sentence about 1), (complete sentence about 2).</i>
	<i>(Complete sentence about 1) although (complete sentence about 2).</i>
	While <i>(complete sentence about 1), (complete sentence about 2).</i>

Contrast (<i>cont.</i>)	(<i>Complete sentence about 1</i>) , while / ,whereas (<i>complete sentence about 2</i>).
	(<i>complete sentence about 1</i>). 2 differs from 1 in that it ...
	2 differs from 1 in that it ... (<i>complete sentence about 1</i>).
	In contrast to 1, (<i>complete sentence about 2</i>).
	Unlike 1, ... (<i>complete sentence about 2</i>).

“Unlike 1, 2 . . .”

Information about 1. Unlike 1, disease 2 ...

Unlike 1, (which – clause) information about 1, 2...

Example:

- 1: treatment = medication
- 2: treatment = psychotherapy

- a) *1 is treated with medication. Unlike 1, 2 is treated with psychotherapy.*
- b) *Unlike #1, which is treated with medication, #2 is treated with psychotherapy.*

Note: When using “unlike,” the contrast must be between the same idea.

e.g. Unlike **the treatment** for 1, **the treatment** for 2 . . .

Practice: “Unlike 1, 2 . . .”

Directions: Contrast the following diseases in terms of their symptoms. Use the phrase “Unlike 1, 2 . . .”

chronic leukemia: symptoms = swollen lymph nodes, unusual bruising, jaundice
acute leukemia: symptoms = small spots of blood under skin, swelling of gums, nosebleeds

Special Case: When 1 and 2 share a characteristic, but the characteristic is slightly different in each disease:

disease / condition 1: symptoms = **fever (high)**, nausea, vomiting, weight loss, fatigue (sometimes severe)

disease / condition 2 : symptoms = **fever (mild)**, headaches, dizziness, ringing in ears

- 1) State that both diseases / conditions are characterized by fever.
- 2) Start a new sentence and describe the fever in 1, using a contrast word and then describe the fever in 2.

Both 1 and 2 are characterized by fever. In the case of 1, the fever is high, whereas it is mild in 2.

Both 1 and 2 are characterized by fever. However, in the case of 1, the fever is high, whereas it is mild in 2.

Both 1 and 2 are characterized by fever, which is high in 1 but mild in 2.

The rest of the paragraph can be written as follows:

Additional symptoms of 1 are nausea, vomiting, weight loss, and fatigue, which is sometimes severe. In contrast, patients with 2 also suffer from headaches, dizziness, and ringing in the ears.

Practice: Same Characteristic with Slight Differences

Directions: Compare and contrast the following two conditions.

biliary duct obstruction: gallstones (hard masses of cholesterol) form in body
gallstones develop in bile ducts

cholecystitis: gallstones (hard masses of cholesterol) form in body
gallstones develop in cystic ducts
