INDEX OF TEMPLATES

INTRODUCING WHAT “THEY SAY”

➢ A number of sociologists have recently suggested that X’s work has several fundamental problems.
➢ It has become common today to dismiss X’s contribution to the field of sociology.
➢ In their recent work, Y and Z have offered harsh critiques of Dr. X for __________.

INTRODUCING “STANDARD VIEWS”

➢ Americans tend to believe that __________.
➢ Conventional wisdom has it that __________.
➢ Common sense seems to dictate that __________.
➢ The standard way of thinking about Topic X has it that __________.
➢ It is often said that __________.
➢ My whole life I have heard it said that __________.
➢ You would think that __________.
➢ Many people assumed that __________.

MAKING WHAT “THEY SAY” SOMETHING YOU SAY

➢ I’ve always believed that __________.
➢ When I was a child, I used to think that __________.
➢ Although I should know better by now, I cannot help thinking that __________.
➢ At the same time that I believe __________, I also believe __________.

INTRODUCING SOMETHING IMPLIED OR ASSUMED

➢ Although none of them has ever said so directly, my teachers have often given me the impression that __________.
➢ One implication of X’s treatment of __________ is that __________.
➢ Although X does not say so directly, she apparently assumes that __________.
INTEODUCING AN ONGOING DEBATE

➢ In discussions of X, one controversial issue has been __________. On the one hand, __________ argues __________. On the other hand, __________ contends __________. Others even maintain __________. My own view is __________.

➢ When it comes to the topic of __________, most of us will readily agree that __________. Where this agreement usually ends, however, is on the question of __________. Whereas some are convinced that __________, others maintain that __________.

➢ In conclusion, then, as I suggested earlier, defenders of __________ can’t have it both ways. Their assertion that __________ is contradicted by their claim that __________.

CAPTURING AUTHORIAL ACTION

➢ X acknowledges that __________.
➢ X agrees that __________.
➢ X argues that __________.
➢ X believes that __________.
➢ X denies/does not deny that __________.
➢ X claims that __________.
➢ X complains that __________.
➢ X concedes that __________.
➢ X demonstrates that __________.
➢ X deplores the tendency to __________.
➢ X celebrates the fact that __________.
➢ X emphasizes that __________.
➢ X insists that __________.
➢ X observes that __________.
➢ X questions that __________.
➢ X refuses the claim that __________.
➢ X reminds us that __________.
➢ X suggests that __________.
➢ X urges us to __________.

INTRODUCING QUOTATIONS

➢ X states, “__________.”
➢ As the prominent philosopher X puts it, “__________.”
➢ According to X, “__________.”
X herself writes, “__________.”
In his book, __________, X maintains that “__________.”
In X’s view, “__________.”
X agrees/disagrees when she writes, “__________.”
X complicates matters further when he writes, “__________.”

EXPLAINING QUOTATIONS

Basically, X is saying __________.
In other words, X believes __________.
In making this comment, X argues that __________.
X is insisting that __________.
X’s point is that __________.
The essence of X’s argument is that __________.

DISAGREEING, WITH REASONS

I think X is mistaken because she overlooks __________.
X’s claim that __________ rests upon the questionable assumption that __________.
I disagree with X’s view that __________ because, as recent research has shown, __________.
X contradicts himself. On the one hand, he argues __________. But on the other hand, he also says __________.
By focusing on __________, X overlooks the deeper problem of __________.
X claims __________, but we don’t need him to tell us that. Anyone familiar with __________ has long known that __________.

AGREEING—WITH A DIFFERENCE

I agree that __________ because my experience __________ confirms it.
X surely is right about __________ because, as she may not be aware, recent studies have shown that __________.
X’s theory of __________ is extremely useful because it sheds insight on the difficult problem of __________.

I agree that __________, a point that needs emphasizing since so many people believe __________.

Those unfamiliar with this school of thought may be interested to know that it basically boils down to __________.

If group X is right that __________, as I think they are, then we need to reassess the popular assumption that __________.

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING SIMULTANEOUSLY

Although I agree with X up to a point, I cannot accept his overall conclusion that __________.

Although I disagree with much that X says, I fully endorse his final conclusion that __________.

Though I concede that __________, I still insist that __________.

Whereas X provides ample evidence that __________, Y and Z’s research on __________ and __________ convinces me that __________ instead.

X is right that __________, but she seems on more dubious ground when she claims that __________.

While X is probably wrong when she claims that __________, she is right that __________.

I’m of two minds about X’s claim that __________. On the one hand, I agree that __________. On the other hand, I’m not sure if __________.

My feelings on the issue are mixed. I do support X’s position that __________, but I find Y’s argument about __________ and Z’s research on __________ to be equally persuasive.

SIGNALING WHO IS SAYING WHAT

X argues __________.

According to both X and Y, __________.
Politicians __________, X argues, should __________.

Most athletes will tell you that __________.

My own view, however, is that __________.

I agree, as X may not realize, that __________.

But __________ are real and, arguably, the most significant factor in __________.

But X is wrong that __________.

However, it is simply not true that __________.

Indeed, it is highly likely that __________.

But the view that __________ does not fit all the facts.

X is right/wrong that __________.

X is both right and wrong that __________.

Yet a sober analysis of the matter reveals __________.

Nevertheless, new research shows __________.

Anyone familiar with __________ should see that __________.

EMBEDDING VOICE MARKERS

X overlooks what I consider an important point about __________.

My own view is that what X insists is a __________ is in fact a __________.

I wholeheartedly endorse what X calls __________.

These conclusions, which X discusses in __________, add weight to the argument that __________.

ENTERTAINING OBJECTIONS

Yet some readers may challenge the view that __________. After all, many believe __________. Indeed, my own argument that __________ seems to ignore __________ and __________.

Of course, many will probably disagree with this assertion that __________.
NAMING YOUR NAYSAYERS

➤ Here many feminists would probably object that ___________.
➤ But social Darwinists would certainly take issue with the argument that ___________.
➤ Biologists, of course, may want to dispute my claim that ___________.
➤ Nevertheless, both followers and critics of Malcolm X will probably dispute my claim that ___________.
➤ Although not all Christians think alike, some of them will probably dispute my claim that ___________.
➤ Non-native English speakers are so diverse in their views that it’s hard to generalize about them, but some are likely to object on the grounds that ___________.

MAKING CONCESSIONS WHILE STILL STANDING YOUR GROUND

➤ Although I grant that ___________, I still maintain that ___________.
➤ Proponents of X are right to argue that ___________. But they exaggerate when they claim that ___________.
➤ While it is true that ___________, it does not necessarily follow that ___________.
➤ On the one hand, I agree with X that ___________. But on the other hand, I still insist that ___________.

INDICATING WHO CARES

➤ ___________ used to think ___________. But recently [or within the past few decades] ___________ suggests that ___________.
➤ What this new research does, then, is correct the mistaken impression, held by many earlier researchers, that ___________.
➤ These findings challenge the work of earlier researchers, who tended to assume that ___________.
➤ Recent studies like these shed new light on ___________, which previous studies had not addressed.
Researchers have long assumed that __________. For instance, one eminent scholar of cell biology, __________, assumed in __________, her seminal work on cell structures and functions, that fat cells __________. As __________ herself put it, “__________” (200-). Another leading scientist, __________, argued that fat cells “__________” (200-). Ultimately, when it came to the nature of fat, the basic assumption was that __________.

But a new body of research shows that fat cells are far more complex and that __________.

If sports enthusiasts stopped to think about it, many of them might simply assume that the most successful athletes __________. However, new research shows __________.

These findings challenge dieters’ common assumptions that __________.

At first glance, teenagers appear to __________. But on closer inspection __________.

ESTABLISHING WHY YOUR CLAIMS MATTER

X matters/is important because __________.

Although X may seem trivial, it is in fact crucial in terms of today’s concern over __________.

Ultimately, what is at stake here is __________.

These findings have important consequences for the broader domain of __________.

My discussion of X is in fact addressing the larger matter of __________.

These conclusions/This discovery will have significant applications in __________ as well as in __________.

Although X may seem of concern to only a small group of __________, it should in fact concern anyone who cares about __________.

## Commonly Used Transitions

### Cause and Effect
- accordingly
- as a result
- consequently
- hence
- it follows, then
- since
- so
- then
- therefore
- thus

### Conclusion
- as a result
- consequently
- hence
- in conclusion, then
- in short
- in sum, then
- it follows, then
- so
- the upshot of all this
- is that
- therefore
- thus
- to sum up
- to summarize

### Comparison
- along the same lines
- in the same way
- likewise
- similarly

### Contrast
- although
- but
- by contrast
- conversely
- despite the fact that
- even though
- however
- in contrast
- nevertheless
- nonetheless
- on the contrary
- on the contrary
- on the other hand
- regardless
- whereas
- while
- yet

### Addition
- also
- and
- besides
- furthermore
- in addition
- in fact
- indeed
- moreover
- so too

### Concession
- admittedly
- although it is true that
- granted
- I concede that
- of course
- naturally
- to be sure
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