



Discourse Markers: Addition, Result & Purpose Markers

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- The hotel was fully booked. ____, we had to find alternative accommodation.
a) Furthermore
b) Therefore
c) For instance
d) In addition
- She speaks French and German. ____, she has a basic knowledge of Japanese.
a) As a result
b) In addition
c) In conclusion
d) Therefore
- He left early ____ catch the last train home.
a) in order to
b) in addition to
c) such as
d) as a result of
- The company has expanded its product range. ____, it has opened three new stores this year.
a) Consequently
b) In other words
c) To sum up
d) Moreover
- Take an umbrella ____ it rains later.
a) so that
b) in order to
c) in case
d) as a result
- The road was blocked by flooding. ____, all traffic was diverted through the village.
a) As a result
b) Furthermore
c) For example
d) What's more
- The hotel room was tiny. ____, the Wi-Fi didn't work and the breakfast was cold.
a) Therefore
b) Consequently
c) What's more
d) Thus
- She turned down the volume ____ the baby wouldn't wake up.
a) in case
b) so that
c) as a result
d) in order to
- He had not studied for the exam. ____, he failed it.
a) Consequently
b) Besides
c) In addition
d) Furthermore
- ____ his teaching skills, Professor Lee is also an accomplished researcher.
a) As a result of
b) In addition to
c) In order to
d) In spite of
- We should leave now ____ avoid the rush-hour traffic.
a) so as to
b) as a result of
c) what's more
d) in addition to

12. The food was terrible. ____, the service was extremely slow.
a) Hence
b) Thus
c) Accordingly
d) Besides
13. The evidence clearly supported the defendant. ____, the jury found him not guilty.
a) Moreover
b) In addition
c) Accordingly
d) Besides
14. I wrote down the address ____ I forgot it.
a) so that
b) in case
c) therefore
d) in order to
15. Prices have risen sharply. ____, many families are struggling to pay their bills.
a) In addition
b) What's more
c) Furthermore
d) As a result
16. The museum is free to enter. ____, it offers guided tours at a very low price.
a) Furthermore
b) Consequently
c) Hence
d) Therefore
17. She saved money every month ____ she could afford a holiday abroad.
a) in case
b) moreover
c) so that
d) besides
18. The company lost several major clients. ____, it was forced to make redundancies.
a) Moreover
b) Thus
c) Besides
d) Furthermore
19. Bring some snacks with you ____ there's nothing to eat at the venue.
a) so that
b) in order to
c) as a result
d) in case
20. The new software is more efficient. ____, it is much easier to use than the old version.
a) Hence
b) Consequently
c) In addition
d) Therefore



Answers

1. b) Therefore
2. b) In addition
3. a) in order to
4. d) Moreover
5. c) in case
6. a) As a result
7. c) What's more
8. b) so that
9. a) Consequently
10. b) In addition to
11. a) so as to
12. d) Besides
13. c) Accordingly
14. b) in case
15. d) As a result
16. a) Furthermore
17. c) so that
18. b) Thus
19. d) in case
20. c) In addition



Explanations

1. “Therefore” (b)

'Therefore' signals a result or consequence — because the hotel was full, we needed another place.

'Furthermore' and 'In addition' signal extra information, not a consequence. 'For instance' introduces an example.

2. “In addition” (b)

'In addition' adds extra information to what has already been said — another language she knows. 'As a result' and 'Therefore' would imply that knowing French and German caused her to know Japanese, which makes no sense.

3. “in order to” (a)

'In order to' expresses purpose — he left early for the purpose of catching the train. 'As a result of' signals consequence (and needs a noun, not a verb). 'In addition to' signals addition. 'Such as' introduces examples.

4. “Moreover” (d)

'Moreover' adds a second piece of positive information — opening stores is an additional achievement, not a consequence of expanding the product range. 'Consequently' would mean the new stores were caused by the product expansion. 'In other words' rephrases. 'To sum up' concludes.

5. “in case” (c)

'In case' means 'because it might happen' — take an umbrella as a precaution against possible rain. 'So that' expresses a desired outcome (you don't want it to rain). 'In order to' needs an infinitive, not a clause.

6. “As a result” (a)

'As a result' signals that the traffic diversion was a consequence of the flooding. 'Furthermore' and 'What's more' add information but don't show a cause-effect relationship. 'For example' introduces an illustration.

7. “What's more” (c)

'What's more' adds further complaints — the Wi-Fi and breakfast problems are additional issues alongside the small room, not consequences of it. A small room does not cause broken Wi-Fi or cold breakfast. 'Therefore', 'Consequently', and 'Thus' all signal result.

8. “so that” (b)

'So that' expresses the intended purpose — she wanted to prevent the baby from waking. 'In case' would mean 'because the baby might not wake up', which reverses the meaning. 'In order to' needs an infinitive, not a clause with a subject.

9. “Consequently” (a)

'Consequently' signals that failing was the direct result of not studying. 'Furthermore', 'Besides', and 'In addition' all signal addition — they would mean the failure was extra information unrelated to the lack of study.

10. “In addition to” (b)

'In addition to' means 'as well as' — it adds the research achievement to his teaching skills. 'As a result of' would mean his research was caused by his teaching. 'In spite of' signals contrast/concession, implying his teaching and research are somehow contradictory.

11. “so as to” (a)

'So as to' expresses purpose, meaning 'in order to'. It is followed by a bare infinitive. 'As a result of' signals consequence and needs a noun. 'What's more' adds information. 'In addition to' means 'as well as'.

12. “Besides” (d)

'Besides' adds another complaint — slow service is an additional problem, not a consequence of bad food. 'Hence', 'Thus', and 'Accordingly' all signal result, which would mean the slow service was caused by the terrible food.

13. “Accordingly” (c)

'Accordingly' means 'for that reason' or 'in a way that is appropriate to the circumstances' — the verdict was a logical result of the evidence. 'Moreover', 'In addition', and 'Besides' would merely add information rather than show a cause-effect link.

14. “in case” (b)

'In case' means 'as a precaution against the possibility of forgetting'. Note the past tense 'forgot' after 'in case' — this is correct in British English. 'So that' would need 'so that I wouldn't forget' (desired outcome, not precaution). 'In order to' needs an infinitive.

15. “As a result” (d)

'As a result' shows that families struggling is a consequence of rising prices. 'In addition', 'What's more', and 'Furthermore' would merely add this as extra information without showing the causal link.

16. “Furthermore” (a)

'Furthermore' adds another positive fact about the museum. 'Consequently', 'Hence', and 'Therefore' would all imply that cheap guided tours are a result of free entry, which doesn't make logical sense.

17. “so that” (c)

'So that' expresses the purpose of saving — affording a holiday was her goal. 'In case' would mean 'in case she could afford a holiday', implying the holiday was an unwanted possibility, which doesn't fit. 'Moreover' and 'Besides' add information, not purpose.

18. “Thus” (b)

'Thus' signals a result — making redundancies was a consequence of losing clients. 'Moreover', 'Besides', and 'Furthermore' simply add information without showing the cause-effect relationship that the sentence clearly implies.

19. “in case” (d)

'In case' means 'as a precaution, because there might be nothing to eat'. 'So that' would mean 'so that there is nothing to eat', which is the opposite of the intended meaning. 'In order to' needs an infinitive.

20. “In addition” (c)

'In addition' adds a second advantage — ease of use is extra information alongside efficiency. 'Hence', 'Consequently', and 'Therefore' would imply that being easier to use is a result of being more efficient, which isn't necessarily true.