PARALLEL STRUCTURES

Parallelism is a similarity of grammatical form for similar elements of meaning within a sentence or among sentences. When pairing ideas, place them in similar grammatical form. Paired ideas are usually connected in one of three ways:

- With a coordinating conjunction such as **and, but, or, nor, yet**
- With a **list item, such as either . . . or . . . not only . . . but also**
- With a **word introducing a comparison, usually than or as**

### Adjectives / colon [:]

**NO**

Mergers have a number of associated problems: cultural, financial and **technology**.

**YES**

Mergers have a number of associated problems: **and technological**.

### Verb Forms

**NO**

Amazon’s warehouse employees **write orders for delivery, and are invoicing customers**.

**YES**

Amazon’s warehouse employees **control merchandise, and invoice customers**.

### Gerunds (+ing forms)

**NO**

Fairtrade Foundation is aimed at **promoting sustainable farming poverty**.

**YES**

The Fairtrade Foundation is aimed at **promoting sustainable farming poverty**.

### ADVERBS + NOT ONLY

**NO**

The students had not only worked **engagement**.

**YES**

The students had not only worked **diligently but**.

### COMPARISON (THAN)

**NO**

Merging two **is much more** of two SMEs.

**YES**

Merging two **is much more** two SMEs.
Exercise: correct the mistakes

1. Marketing should consider whether the plan is feasible, practical, and a possibility.

2. The lecturer expected that the students by using PowerPoint and they from the audience.


4. This would need to be developed and of the public and Government Policy.

5. The solutions proposed and public backing it could be a better Climate Change and the reduction in fossil fuel.

6. These machines are being used for the first time in Finland but have complications.

7. Most students would rather pay for receiving financial aid.

8. Regular the risk of heart diseases the risk of cancers, and of osteoporosis.

Example of Parallelism in Content Pages

Look at how parallelism is used in a Table of Contents

Example:

Table of Contents

I. Introduction to Academic Skills (NOUN PHRASE)
   A. Analysing the question (-ING NOUN PHRASE)
   B. Researching the topic (-ING NOUN PHRASE)

II. Essay Structure (NOUN PHRASE)
   A. Writing paragraphs (-ING NOUN PHRASE)
      1. Topic sentences (NOUN)
      2. Body (NOUN)
      3. Conclusion (NOUN)
   B. Reviewing (-ING NOUN PHRASE)
      1. Drafts (NOUN)
      2. Finished product (NOUN)
ANSWERS

1. Marketing should consider whether the plan is feasible, practical, and possible.

2. The lecturer expected that the students would give a presentation, use PowerPoint and answer questions from the audience. [variations are possible]

ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...