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IBT, PBT, IELTS

# Parallel Structure

Parallel structure means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. This can happen at the word, phrase, or clause level. The usual way to join parallel structures is with the use of connectors such as "and" or "or."

## Words and Phrases

### With the **-ing form (gerund)** of words:

**Parallel:** Mary likes hiking, swimming, and bicycling.

### With infinitive phrases:

**Parallel:** Mary likes to hike, to swim, and to ride a bicycle.

OR

Mary likes to hike, swim, and ride a bicycle.

(Note: You can use "to" before all the verbs in a sentence or only before the first one.)

## Do not mix forms.

### Example 1

**Not Parallel:**

Mary likes hiking, swimming, and to ride a bicycle.

**Parallel:**

Mary likes hiking, swimming, and riding a bicycle.

### Example 2

**Not Parallel:**

The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurate ly, and in a detailed manner.

**Parallel:**

The production manager was asked to write his report quickly, accurately, and thoroughly.

**Example 3**

**Not Parallel:**

The teacher said that he was a poor student because he waited until the last minute to study for the exam, completed his lab problems in a careless manner, and his motivation was low.

**Parallel:**

The teacher said that he was a poor student because he waited until the last minute to study for the exam, completed his lab problems in a careless manner, and lacked motivation.

## Clauses

A parallel structure that begins with clauses must keep on with clauses. Changing to another pattern or changing the voice of the verb (from active to passive or vice versa) will break the parallelism.

**Example 1**

**Not Parallel:**

The coach told the players that they should get a lot of sleep, that they should not eat too much, and to do some warm-up exercises before the game.

**Parallel:**

The coach told the players that they should get a lot of sleep, that they should not eat too much, and that they should do some warm-up exercises before the game.

– or –

**Parallel:**

The coach told the players that they should get a lot of sleep, not eat too much, and do some warm-up exercises before the game.

**Example 2**

**Not Parallel:**

The salesman expected that he would present his product at the

meeting, **that there would be** time for him to show his slide presentation, and **that questions would be asked** by prospective buyers. (**passive**)

**Parallel:**

The salesman expected **that he would present** his product at the meeting, **that there would be** time for him to show his slide presentation, and **that prospective buyers would ask** him questions.

## **Lists After a Colon**

**Be sure to keep all the elements in a list in the same form.**

### **Example 1**

**Not Parallel:**

The dictionary can be used for these purposes: to find **word meanings**, **pronunciations**, **correct spellings**, and **looking up irregular verbs**.

**Parallel:**

The dictionary can be used for these purposes: to find **word meanings**, **pronunciations**, **correct spellings**, and **irregular verbs**.

## **Proofreading Strategies to Try:**

- Skim your paper, pausing at the words "and" and "or." Check on each side of these words to see whether the items joined are parallel. If not, make them parallel.
- If you have several items in a list, put them in a column to see if they are parallel.
- Listen to the sound of the items in a list or the items being compared. Do you hear the same kinds of sounds? For example, is there a series of "-ing" words beginning each item? Or do you hear a rhythm being repeated? If something is breaking that rhythm or repetition of sound, check to see if it needs to be made parallel.