

PARALLELISM EXERCISES AND ANSWERS

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What are 10 examples of parallelism?

What are the 5 rules of parallelism?

What is a bad example of parallelism? NOT PARALLEL: Flying off the handle is easier than to stay calm. The two elements in this sentence are not working together because of the lack of parallel construction. Revise as follows: PARALLEL: Flying off the handle is easier than staying calm.

What is the best example of parallelism? Parallelism in writing is when words or phrases are repeated in succession and agree in both grammar and meaning. The famous line by Julius Caesar of "I came, I saw, I conquered" is an example of parallelism because each phrase begins with I and they all agree grammatically as well as in meaning.

What are 5 parallel lines examples? The real-life examples of parallel lines include railroad tracks, the edges of sidewalks, rails of a ladder, never-ending rail tracks, opposite sides of a ruler, opposite edges of a pen, eraser, etc.

What are the four 4 categories of parallelism? There are several different forms of parallel computing: bit-level, instruction-level, data, and task parallelism.

How do you use parallelism correctly? Achieving Parallel Structure To achieve parallelism, you must use the same verb, noun, adverb, or adjective forms consistently throughout a sentence. Consider the following examples: e.g., Paul likes dancing, swimming, and running. e.g., Paul likes to dance, swimming, and run.

What are the two common types of parallelism? One is syntactic parallelism and the two other are lexical and phonological parallelism. Syntactic parallelism is often accompanied by lexical parallelism and involves " a pair of parallel words , one in each section of the text". The words may have similar form or number of syllables.

What are three ways to create parallelism in writing? Parallelism may be created by connecting two clauses or making a list using coordinating conjunctions; by comparing two items using than or as; or by connecting two parts of a sentence using correlative conjunctions.

What is a real life example of parallelism? The following well-known adage is an example of parallelism: "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." The grammatical structures of the first and second sentences parallel each other.

What is an example of parallelism for kids?

What is simple parallelism? Parallelism refers to using similar words, clauses, phrases, sentence structure, or other grammatical elements to emphasize similar ideas in a sentence. It makes the sentence concise, clear, and easy to read. Parallel structure is important especially in items in a series, paired items, and items in an outline or list.

What is the #1 rule of parallelism? In our first article on parallel structure, we gave you the basics—most importantly, the rule that governs parallel structure: When grouping related items in a single sentence, each item should grammatically mirror the others.

How do you know if a sentence is parallelism? A simple way to check for parallelism in your writing is to make sure you have paired nouns with nouns, verbs with verbs, prepositional phrases with prepositional phrases, and so on. Underline each element in a sentence and check that the corresponding element uses the same grammatical form.

Which sentence is an example of parallelism? The application of parallelism improves writing style and readability, and it makes sentences easier to process. Compare the following examples: Lacking parallelism: "She likes cooking, jogging,

and to read.” Parallel: “She likes cooking, jogging, and reading.”

What is a real life example of a parallel line? Parallel line examples in real life are railroad tracks, the edges of sidewalks, markings on the streets, zebra crossing on the roads, the surface of pineapple and strawberry fruit, staircase and railings, etc.

What is an example of a parallel line for kids?

What does parallel mean for kids? Parallel lines are two or more lines that are always the same distance apart and never intersect, even if they are extended infinitely in both directions. They are always equidistant and run in the same direction, which means they have the same slope.

What are the three common types of parallelism? 1. Synonymous, Antithetic, and Synthetic Parallelism. Based on the semantic relationship of the parallel lines, Lowth reduced parallelism to three sorts: synonymous, antithetic, and synthetic.

What is the technique of parallelism? What Is Parallelism in Writing? Parallelism is the repetition of grammatical elements in a piece of writing to create a harmonious effect. Sometimes, it involves repeating the exact same words, such as in the common phrases “easy come, easy go” and “veni, vidi, vici” (“I came, I saw, I conquered”).

What is parallelism in English with examples? In English grammar, parallelism (also called parallel structure or parallel construction) is the repetition of the same grammatical form in two or more parts of a sentence. I like to jog, bake, paint, and watching movies. I like to jog, bake, paint, and watch movies.

What are some parallel sentences? Parallel: She aspires to finish college and become an accountant. Not parallel: Lily likes eating M&Ms and to binge-watch series on Netflix. Parallel: Lily likes eating M&Ms and binge-watching series on Netflix. Parallel: Lily likes to eat M&Ms and to binge-watch series on Netflix.

What are the three types of parallelism? 1. Synonymous, Antithetic, and Synthetic Parallelism. Based on the semantic relationship of the parallel lines, Lowth reduced parallelism to three sorts: synonymous, antithetic, and synthetic.

What are some examples with the word parallel?

What is a famous use of parallelism? A Few Famous Examples of Parallelism: "...they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character." -Martin Luther King, Jr.

What is Peter Trudgill's theory? Peter Trudgill's theory of language variation Trudgill believed that people belonging to higher social classes would use more standard language forms, and the higher the social class, the closer to prestige varieties their language would be.

What two categories does Peter Trudgill believe we can classify dialectal words into? Peter Trudgill believes that we can classify dialectal words into two categories – traditional and mainstream. Traditional dialects use 'old' and often rural lexemes and grammatical constructions.

What is Trudgill deterministic theory? Trudgill (2004) proposed that the emergence of New Zealand English, and of isolated new dialects generally, is purely deterministic. It can be explained solely in terms of the frequency of occurrence of particular variants and the frequency of interactions between different speakers in the society.

Who are the founding fathers of sociolinguistics? William Labov, a Harvard and Columbia University graduate, is often regarded as one of the founders of the study of sociolinguistics. He focuses on the quantitative analysis of variation and change within languages, making sociolinguistics a scientific discipline.

What is the Peter theory? The Peter principle states that a person who is competent at their job will earn a promotion to a position that requires different skills. If the promoted person lacks the skills required for the new role, they will be incompetent at the new level, and will not be promoted again.

What is Peter law theory? The Peter Principle theorizes that employees in most organizational hierarchies automatically rise through promotion to higher positions. However, competent employees will be promoted, but will ultimately assume positions for which they are incompetent.

What is sociolinguistics according to Peter Trudgill? According to Peter Trudgill, sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It

examines how language varies and changes in different social and cultural contexts.

Is Trudgill a descriptivist? The author is a descriptivist arguing that language does change and there is nothing we can do about it but that there is nothing we should want to do about it because it is not a bad thing.

What are the 3 types of language classification?

What is determinism in sociolinguistics? Linguistic determinism is the concept that language and its structures limit and determine human knowledge or thought, as well as thought processes such as categorization, memory, and perception.

What is determinism theory in sociology? Social determinism is the theory that social interactions alone determine individual behavior (as opposed to biological or objective factors).

What are the three levels of determinism sociology? The 3 types of determinism Determinism can be split into 3 different things that cause it: biological (genetic) determinism, environmental determinism, and psychic determinism.

What is sociolinguistics in simple words? Sociolinguistics is the study of how language serves and is shaped by the social nature of human beings. In its broadest conception, sociolinguistics analyzes the many and diverse ways in which language and society entwine.

Why is sociolinguistics important? Sociolinguists are interested in how we speak differently in varying social contexts, and how we may also use specific functions of language to convey social meaning or aspects of our identity. Sociolinguistics teaches us about real-life attitudes and social situations.

What is the sociolinguistic theory of language? Sociolinguistics mainly studies the relationship between social context and language use, that is, how language changes with factors such as social class, education level, age, gender, race, and region. Fishman[1] (1972) pointed out that sociolinguistics examines "who speaks what language to whom, when, and why."

What is the Peter Principle in simple terms? The Peter Principle states that an employee continues to receive promotions to work in higher ranks up to that point

where he reaches a level of incompetence. In simple terms, the higher the hierarchy ladder an individual goes, the more likely he is to fail in his new position.

What is the main point of Peter? First Peter focuses on the importance of believers bearing up under unjust suffering yet continuing to live well (1 Peter 2:20). In this way, 1 Peter might be called the Job of the New Testament, providing encouragement for the true believer to continue on in the way that Jesus has laid out for all His followers.

What is the argument behind the Peter Principle? The Peter principle, which states that people are promoted to their level of incompetence, suggests that something is fundamentally misaligned in the promotion process. This view is unnecessary and inconsistent with the data. Below, it is argued that ability appears lower after promotion purely as a statistical matter.

Who is Peter theory? The Peter Principle is a human resource theory. The overall concept of his theory is that people within an organization are promoted until they reach a level at which they are incompetent. As a result of incompetence in their latest position, the person is not promoted further.

Is the Peter Principle relevant today? Unfortunately, The Peter Principle survives in today's work environments with the same devastating impact on individual employees, their Teams, Team Mates and their organizations that it produced 40 years ago.

What is the opposite of the Peter Principle? Comparative principles The Dilbert principle can be compared to the Peter principle. As opposed to the Dilbert principle, the Peter principle assumes that people are promoted because they are competent, and that the tasks higher in the hierarchy require skills or talents they do not possess.

The Gorilla Game: An Investor's Guide to Picking Winners

Q: What is the Gorilla Game? A: The Gorilla Game is a metaphor for the stock market, where investors compete to pick companies that will outperform the market. It emphasizes the importance of risk tolerance and understanding the fundamentals of investing.

Q: How do gorillas play the Gorilla Game? A: Gorillas tend to be patient and observant, focusing on the long-term. They carefully research companies, analyze their financial statements, and look for businesses with competitive advantages.

Q: What are some key factors to consider when picking winners? A: Consider factors such as:

- Strong financials (revenue, earnings, debt)
- Competitive advantages (barriers to entry, intellectual property)
- Management team (experience, reputation)
- Industry trends and growth prospects

Q: Should investors follow the herd or think independently? A: While it's helpful to be aware of market trends, investors should not blindly follow the crowd. It's crucial to conduct thorough research and make independent decisions based on their own analysis.

Q: How can investors manage risk in the Gorilla Game? A: Investors should diversify their portfolio to minimize risk. This includes investing in different asset classes (stocks, bonds, real estate) and sectors. Additionally, it's important to invest for the long-term and avoid making impulsive decisions based on market fluctuations.

World History Unit 5 Study Answers: The Rise of Civilizations

Question 1: What were the key factors that led to the development of early civilizations?

Answer: The emergence of civilizations was influenced by several factors, including:

- **Surplus food production:** Agricultural innovations like irrigation and crop domestication led to an abundance of food, freeing up time for other pursuits.
- **Stable environment:** Long periods of stable climate provided favorable conditions for settled agriculture and population growth.

- **Geographic features:** Rivers, deltas, and fertile valleys provided resources, transportation routes, and natural boundaries.

Question 2: Describe the characteristics of the earliest civilizations that emerged in Mesopotamia.

Answer: The civilizations of Mesopotamia, including Sumer, Akkad, and Babylon, exhibited the following characteristics:

- **Urban centers:** Cities like Uruk and Babylon served as centers of political, economic, and religious life.
- **Written language:** The Sumerians developed cuneiform, one of the earliest known writing systems, to record laws, myths, and administrative functions.
- **Centralized government:** Rulers, such as Hammurabi of Babylon, established laws and organized armies to maintain order and expand their territories.

Question 3: How did the development of writing impact the growth of ancient civilizations?

Answer: Writing played a crucial role in the advancement of civilizations:

- **Record keeping:** Written records allowed for the preservation of laws, history, and religious texts.
- **Communication:** Writing facilitated long-distance communication between rulers and officials, enabling the coordination of trade and military campaigns.
- **Knowledge dissemination:** Written texts spread ideas and innovations, contributing to the cumulative growth of knowledge and culture.

Question 4: What were the major achievements of the Indus Valley Civilization?

Answer: The Indus Valley Civilization, located in present-day Pakistan and India, flourished around 2600-1900 BCE:

- **Advanced urban planning:** Cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa were planned with a grid system, sanitation, and water drainage.
- **Metallurgy:** The Indus people were skilled in metallurgy, producing tools, weapons, and ornaments from copper, bronze, and gold.
- **Trade and culture:** The civilization had a vast trade network and demonstrated a sophisticated culture with standardized weights and measures.

Question 5: Describe the similarities and differences between the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley.

Answer:

Similarities:

- All three civilizations arose in river valleys with fertile soil and access to water.
- Developed centralized governments, written languages, and advanced urban centers.
- Engaged in trade and cultural exchange.

Differences:

- Mesopotamia had a cuneiform writing system, while Egypt used hieroglyphics and the Indus Valley people had an undeciphered script.
- Egypt developed a monumental architectural style centered on pyramids and temples, while Mesopotamian and Indus Valley architecture focused on mud brick structures.
- Mesopotamia and Egypt had a more complex social hierarchy than the Indus Valley Civilization.

[peter trudgill sociolinguistics an introduction to language and society, the gorilla game an investors guide to picking winners in, world history unit 5 study answers](#)

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