

Name: _____
Honors English 12

Period: ____
Date: ____

Focus Correction Areas for Memoir Activity Final Exam Review.

PARALLEL STRUCTURE (Prompt 1)

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 coordinating conjunctions 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**, **accurately**, 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 to find these: **word meanings, pronunciations, correct spellings,** and **looking up irregular verbs.**

Parallel:

The dictionary can be used to find these: **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.

Directions: Choose the sentence that has no errors in structure.

1.

- A. Barking dogs, kittens that were meowing, and squawking parakeets greet the pet shop visitors.
- B. Barking dogs, meowing kittens, and squawking parakeets greet the pet shop visitors.
- C. Dogs that bark, kittens that meow, and parakeets squawking greet the pet shop visitors.

2.

- A. During class, Samuel spent his time flirting with Brittney, eating candy, and doodling on the assignment sheet.
- B. During class, Samuel spent his time flirting with Brittney, he ate candy, and doodling on the assignment sheet.
- C. During class, Samuel spent his time to flirt with Brittney, to eat candy, and doodling on the assignment sheet.

3.

- A. Alex looked everywhere for his math book—under the bed, on his desk, and he searched inside the refrigerator.
- B. Alex looked everywhere for his math book—viewing under the bed, searching on his desk, and inside the refrigerator.
- C. Alex looked everywhere for his math book—under the bed, on his desk, and inside the refrigerator.

4.

- A. The manager wanted staff who arrived on time, smiled at the customers, and didn't snack on the chicken nuggets.
- B. The manager wanted staff who arrived on time, would be smiling at the customers, and would not be snacking on the chicken nuggets.
- C. The manager wanted staff who arrived on time, smiled at the customers, and no snacking on the chicken nuggets.

5.

- A. After giving Jeremy her phone number, Felicia had to tolerate his late night calls, stupid conversations, and requests for her math homework.
- B. After giving Jeremy her phone number, Felicia had to tolerate his late night calls, the fact that he carried on stupid conversations, and requests for her math homework.
- C. After giving Jeremy her phone number, Felicia had to tolerate being woken up late at night, having stupid conversations, and he constantly requested her math homework.

Directions: Choose the correct word or phrase within the context suggested by the sentence.

6. Pasta boiling in water, _____, and garlic bread baking in the oven welcomed Francisco as he opened the door.
- A. simmered tomato sauce in the pan
 - B. tomato sauce simmering in the pan
 - C. tomato sauce that simmered in the pan
 - D. saucy tomatoes that were simmering in the pan
7. During our vacation in the Bahamas, we hope _____, to enjoy beautiful sunsets, and to dance ourselves diz-z-y at reggae clubs.
- A. that we eat delicious seafood
 - B. that eating delicious seafood occurs
 - C. to eat delicious seafood
 - D. eating delicious seafood
8. Karen wished Ray chewed with his mouth closed, for otherwise he was everything she wanted in a date; he was tall, intelligent, and _____.
- A. he looked good
 - B. being good looking
 - C. one handsome man to look at
 - D. handsome
9. To win Laurie's love, Albert visited the florist for roses, the drugstore for a box of chocolates, and _____.
- A. bought an expensive gold necklace at the jewelry store
 - B. the jeweler for an expensive gold necklace
 - C. the jeweler where he bought an expensive gold necklace
 - D. to buy an expensive gold necklace
10. Kimberly won't date Terry because he is too short, too noisy, and _____.
- A. because he picks his teeth with his fingers
 - B. too impolite
 - C. is the most impolite man she has ever met
 - D. Picking his teeth with his fingers

KENNINGS (Prompt 2)



A kenning is a literary device in which a poetic phrase substitutes for a noun. In the best kennings, one element of the phrase will create a striking, unexpected comparison. Often used in Anglo-Saxon poetry and especially in Beowulf, a kenning provides powerful imagery that would help the audience focus on the words of the scop or poet telling the story. A kenning also allows the scop some variety, so words don't become overused. Finally, Anglo-Saxon poetry depended heavily on alliteration, and some kennings provided additional alliteration.

Here are examples:

sky-candle (the sun)	swan-road (the sea)
stout-hearted (brave)	battle sweat (blood)
light-of-battle (sword)	helmet bearers (warriors)
giver of gold (king)	earth-hall (burial mound, barrow)
dwelling place (home)	

When we translate these kennings from Anglo-Saxon, they lose some of their poetic quality. Listed below are some modern kennings. Can you find examples of striking imagery, alliteration, consonance, rhyme, and assonance among them? Can you identify the concept each kenning represents?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. gas guz-z-ler | 2. headhunter |
| 3. web server | 4. rug rat |
| 5. land line | 6. eye candy |
| 7. cancer stick | 8. boob tube |
| 9. couch potato | 10. tramp stamp |

ASSONANCE (Prompt 3)

ASSONANCE

Repeating a vowel **sound** throughout a sentence phrase, paragraph, or entire piece of writing (**A, E, I, O, U, sometimes Y**).

Example

The **Cat** **ran** **a**fter the **a**lligator who **wa**s trying to **a**ssist **a**n **a**larmed drowning **a**rmadillo to get **a**cross the river.

QUATRAIN AND COUPLET (Prompt 4)

Quatrain

a stanza of four lines

*hey there is a note
for those who is on the boat
this ship might sink
right before your eyes blink
-quatrain*

couplet

Two consecutive lines that rhyme.

*"In that word's death; no words can that woe sound.
Where is my father, and my mother, nurse?" -Romeo and Juliet*

That is a couplet. =]

CONSONANCE (Prompt 5)

CONSONANCE

- DEFINITION: The repetition of consonant sounds within a line of verse
- EXAMPLES:
"The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory."
-Alfred Tennyson

ASSONANCE -AND- CONSONANCE

ASSONANCE is the repetition of rhyming vowel sounds within the lines of a poem. *Example: "Twinkling twilight meets twice at the edge of night" (Long i)*

Don't confuse assonance with alliteration. The "tw" in twinkling, twilight and twice are alliteration because these sounds are at the beginning of the words.


CONSONANCE is the repetition of consonant sounds either inside the lines of a poem or at the end of a line. *Example: "Norm, the worm, took the garden by a storm this morn."*

Read the poem below and circle each case of assonance or consonance.

Hint: Read the poem out loud so you can really hear the sound of the words.

"THE RAVEN"

By Edgar Allen Poe



Once upon a midnight dreary
While I pondered weak and weary
Over many a curious volume of forgotten lore
While I nodded, nearly napping,
Suddenly there came a tapping
As if someone gently rapping, rapping
At my chamber door
Tis a visitor, I muttered,
Only this, and nothing more.