



**Answer Choice TYPE D : “Verb Forms”**

**(d) : Parallelism / Determiners**

**→ 20 seconds**

- ◎ **Parallelism (also called parallel structure) refers to the use of grammatically equal elements in sentences.**
- ◎ **If the answer choices include both third-person-singular-case verbs and other-case verbs,**

**→ Check the Subject-Verb Agreement.**

- (either) X or Y / neither X nor Y / not X but Y / not only X but also Y
- A as well as B

- ◎ ***neither* and *nor* used at the beginning of clauses are followed by inverted word-order.**

- ◎ **Determiners come at the beginning of noun phrases. Common English determiners include a, the, my, these, some, any, each, all, every, many.**

We use a singular countable noun after *every*. Each can be used as an independent pronoun(not followed by a noun), but *every* is used only as an adjective.

We cannot use *every* in referring to two:

- × every one of my parents    ✓ each of my parents

*Every* can be modified with an adverb, e.g. nearly every culture, but *each* cannot be modified.

- ◎ **Whole and all**

- × the whole members                      ✓ All (of) the members/ the whole of the members
- × whole Asia                                      ✓ all (of ) Asia/ the whole of Asia
- × the whole beer                              ✓ all (of) the beer
- ✓ the whole house/ the whole of the house/ all (of) the house

- ◎ ***A (large) number of is used before a plural noun and requires a plural verb.***

***The number of is followed by a plural noun and takes the singular.***