# UNIVERSIDAD DEL VALLE FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES ESCUELA DE CIENCIAS DEL LENGUAJE LECTURA DE TEXTOS ACADÉMICOS EN INGLÉS

# Referents and Reference Words

Luis A. Saldarriaga B.

English teacher (ESP)

luisarcelio@yahoo.com

- It is very common in oral and written texts to find words or expressions (<u>reference words</u>) that replace another word or expression (<u>referent</u>), which avoids repeating that word or expression several times.
- Referents usually appear first. However, there
  are cases in which they actually go after the
  reference word.
- Reference words are usually (but not always)
  pronouns. They may refer to a simple word, a
  phrase, or a complex idea.

## REFERENCE WORDS ACTIVITIES

Next you are going to find four readings. In <a href="them">them</a> (reference word for the referent readings) you will find several underlined words or expressions (reference words), and what <a href="they">they</a> refer to (referents). The referents for the underlined <a href="reference words">reference words</a> in the two first readings have already been identified.

Try to identify the **referents** for the underlined reference words in the two other readings.

1. Egyptian bookkeepers associated with royal storehouses kept meticulous records (of the goods stored in them), which were checked by an elaborate internal verification system. These early accountants had good reason to be honest and accurate, because irregularities disclosed by royal audits were punishable by fine, mutilation or death. Although such records were important, ancient Egyptian accounting never progressed beyond simple list-making in its thousands of years of existence. It is believed that besides illiteracy, the lack of coined money prevented its development.

1. Egyptian bookkeepers associated with royal storehouses kept meticulous records (of the goods stored in them), which were checked by an elaborate internal verification system. These early accountants had good reason to be honest and accurate, because irregularities disclosed by royal audits were punishable by fine, mutilation or death. Although such records were important, ancient Egyptian accounting never progressed beyond simple list-making in its thousands of years of existence. It is believed that besides illiteracy, the lack of coined money prevented its development.

- Them: royal storehouses.
- Which: Egyptian bookkeepers associated with royal storehouses.
- These early accountants: Egyptian bookkeepers associated with royal storehouses.
- Irregularities: (in) the meticulous records
   (kept by the Egyptian bookkeepers associated with royal storehouses).

- Them: las bodegas reales.
- Which: los tenedores de libros egipcios asociados con las bodegas reales.
- These early accountants: los tenedores de libros egipcios asociados con las bodegas reales.
- Irregularities: (en) los registros minuciosos (que llevaban los tenedores de libros egipcios asociados con las bodegas reales).

- <u>Such records</u>: **the meticulous records** (kept by the Egyptian bookkeepers associated with royal storehouses).
- Its and its: ancient Egyptian accounting.
- <u>It</u>: the lack of coined money prevented its development.\*
- \* (The lack of coined money prevented the development of ancient Egyptian accounting) is (that is) believed (besides illiteracy).

- <u>Such records</u>: los registros minuciosos (que llevaban los tenedores de libros egipcios asociados con las bodegas reales).
- Its and its: la contabilidad egipcia antigua.
- It: la falta de moneda acuñada impidió su desarrollo.\*
- \* (La falta de moneda acuñada impidió el desarrollo de la contabilidad egipcia antigua) es lo que se cree (junto con el analfabetismo).

2. When blood pressure falls, norepinephrine and angiotensin II (both of which constrict the arteriole muscles) are secreted into the bloodstream. At the same time, the body halts the secretion of NAP (a protein that causes arteriole muscles to relax and the arterioles to dilate). These maneuvers cause the arterioles in the skin and nonessential muscles to constrict, increasing their resistance to the incoming blood. This allows the blood to flow to critical organs such as the brain. To visualize this, imagine a garden hose that branches in two; if one branch constricts, the pressure in and flow through the other one increase. It is the same with arterioles.

- Both of which: norepinephrine and angiotensin II.
- At the same time: when blood pressure falls.
- These maneuvers: norepinephrine and angiotensin II are secreted into the bloodstream, and the body halts the secretion of NAP.
- Their resistance: the arterioles in the skin and nonessential muscles.
- This and this: the arterioles in the skin and nonessential muscles constrict, increasing their resistance to the incoming blood.
- The other one: the other branch (in the garden hose).
- <u>It</u>: if one branch constricts, the pressure in and flow through the other branch increase.

- Both of which: norepinefrina y angiotensina II.
- At the same time: (que) cuando cae la presión sanguínea.
- <u>These maneuvers</u>: se secretan en el torrente sanguíneo norepinefrina y angiotensina II, y el organismo detiene la secreción de NAP.
- <u>Their resistance</u>: las arteriolas en la piel y los músculos no esenciales.
- This and this: las arteriolas en la piel y los músculos no esenciales se contraen, lo que incrementa su resistencia a la sangre que entra.
- The other one: la otra rama (en la manguera de jardín).
- <u>It</u>: si una rama se contrae, la presión y el flujo a través de la otra rama se incrementan.

- This allows the blood to flow to critical organs such as the brain.
- (the arterioles in the skin and nonessential muscles constrict, increasing their resistance to the incoming blood) allows the blood to flow to critical organs such as the brain.
- (las arteriolas en la piel y los músculos no esenciales se contraen, lo que incrementa <u>su</u> <u>resistencia</u> a la sangre que entra) permite a la sangre fluir hacia órganos críticos tales como el cerebro.

3. The balance sheet registers other assets that are tougher to convert to cash—for example, buildings and equipment, which is the reason why they are called fixed assets. Many small businesses may not own a large amount of fixed assets because most of them are started with a minimum of capital. It is important to remember that the original cost of a fixed asset may be more than that in the balance sheet because it can include shipping and other expenses.

4. There can be numerous barriers to achieving effective communication, which include illiteracy, hearing deficit, and cultural patterns. In addition, breaks in communication can lead to confusion, error, and problems in the nurse-patient relationship, all of which can lead to a negative outcome. To avoid this, it is imperative that patients have a full understanding of what they will be experiencing. Therefore, that information must be stated clearly.