

## Unit 3

### Finding References

A text has its own structure, not from a random collection of sentences. Words or phrases in the text are arranged in a meaningful way. Recognizing the way in which the text has been organized will help you understand it better. Therefore, it is necessary for you to know the reference words and how each of them functions in the text such as “it”, “this”, “those”, “here”, etc.

#### I: Demonstrative Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something specific within a sentence. These pronouns can indicate items in space or time, and they can be either singular or plural. When used to represent a thing or things, demonstrative pronouns can be either near or far in distance or time:

→ Near in time or distance: this, these

→ Far in time or distance: that, those

In the following examples, the pronouns are underlined.

#### Example A:

John’s books are thicker than those of Helen.

The underlined pronoun refers to “books”.

#### Example B:

At BBM cinema, you should book a ticket in advance unless it is sold out. All of us know that.

The underlined pronoun refers to “book a ticket in advance”.

**Example C:**

In 1991, a part of Ayutthaya Historical Park was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site under criteria III as an excellent witness to the period of development of a true national Thai art. This area covered only the central and southwest part of Ayutthaya island.

The underlined pronoun refers to “a part of Ayutthaya Historical Park”

**II: Personal Pronouns**

Personal pronouns represent specific people or things. We use them depending on:

- Person: 1st person (e.g. I), 2nd person (e.g. you) or 3rd person (e.g. he)
- Case: subject (e.g. we) or object (e.g. us)
- Gender: male (e.g. he), female (e.g. she) or neuter (e.g. it)
- Number: singular (e.g. I) or plural (e.g. we)

Personal pronouns can be classified into subject and object pronouns as follows.

<b>Subject Pronouns</b>	<b>Object Pronouns</b>
I	me
you	you
we	us
they	them
he	him
she	her
it	it

In the following examples, the pronouns are underlined.

**Example A:**

Badminton is a racquet sport. It is often played as a casual outdoor activity in a yard or on a beach but the formal games are played on a rectangular indoor court.

The underlined word refers to “Badminton”.

**Example B:**

Jonathan is my French teacher. Every Monday evening I see him going shopping at the shopping center.

The underlined word refers to “Jonathan”.

**Example C:**

These books are very interesting. I want to buy them.

The underlined word refers to “these books”.

Besides subject and object pronouns, possessives also function as personal pronouns. They are divided into possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns as follows.

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
our	ours
their	theirs
his	his
her	hers
its	its

**Example D:**

Susan and Susie are looking for their mother.

The underlined word refers to “Susan and Susie”.

**Example E:**

I have got three pencils. If you forget to bring your own one, you can take mine.

The underlined word refers to “pencils”.

**Exercise 1: Find the references of the underlined pronouns.**

1. Here is my new skirt. I really like it.

The pronoun “it” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Park is from Korea. He is my new neighbor.

The pronoun “He” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Jim never flushes the faucet after using it. I hate this habit.

The pronoun “this” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

4. These houses are located in the city center. They are very expensive.

The pronoun “they” refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I have already bought the coupons. I need them to buy some food here.

The pronoun “them” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Your report must be submitted at 12 noon tomorrow. Do not forget about it.

The pronoun “it” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Louis passed away a few years ago. We truly miss her.

The pronoun “her” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

8. My name is Brad Steward. I come from USA.

The pronoun “I” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2: In the following paragraph, underline only the pronouns and state what/who they refer to.****Worker Cross-Training**

In the modern workplace, employees often specialize in specific tasks and they are known as workers. When a worker performs a specialized task and someday he misses work or leaves a company, it leads to manager’s responsibility and the manager may have difficulty filling the void. Worker cross-training allows workers to train with one another so that each worker is aware of the basic tasks co-workers perform. With sufficient cross-training, they can fill in for one another, which can allow a work group to better deal with absences.

1. The pronoun “they” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The pronoun “\_\_\_\_\_” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The pronoun “\_\_\_\_\_” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The pronoun “\_\_\_\_\_” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

### III: Other Pronouns

The other pronouns include “one”, “ones”, “all”, “most”, “some”, “others”, “many”, “none”, “few” and “a few”.

#### Example A:

A: Which car have you chosen?

B: The yellow one.

The underlined word refers to “car”.

#### Example B:

Tim, Zack, Betty and I are visiting Jamaica next month. All of us are university students. We are so excited about our coming trip.

The underlined word refers to “Tim, Zack, Betty and I”.

#### Example C:

A: How about the scanners sold at Betty IT Center?

B: Well, some are in reasonable prices.

The underlined word refers to “scanners”.

#### Example D:

I could suggest many different methods, but anyway, here are just a few.

The underlined word refers to “methods”.

**Example E:**

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, there were various styles of coats sold. However, Maria only chose this one because the others were too expensive.

The underlined word refers to the remaining “coats”.

**IV: Adverbs of Place/Time**

1. When “there” is used as an adverb of place, it means “in or to a particular place that is not where you are”.

**Example:**

We could go back to my cottage and have lunch there.

The word “there” refers to the place “my cottage”.

2. When “there” is used as an adverb of time, it means “at or to a particular point in time, in a process, or in a story”.

**Example:**

There’s still a lot of work to do, but we’re getting there slowly.

The word “there” refers to the end of the process “work”.

3. When “here” is used as an adverb of place, it means “in this place”

**Example:**

We are now sleeping in the bedroom and it’s extremely cold in here.

The word “here” refers to the place “the bedroom”.

4. When “here” is used as an adverb of time, it means “at this point in time”.

**Example:**

You look awful and it’s time to stop smoking cigarettes. Here is your chance to change your life.

The word “here” refers to the time “stop smoking”.

**Exercise 3:** In the following paragraphs, find the references of the underlined words.

**Paragraph A:**

In 2010, Barack Obama said that (1) it should be possible to send astronauts to orbit Mars by the mid-2030s. (2) He also mentioned that by 2025, (3) we expected new spacecraft designed for long journeys to allow (4) us to begin the first-ever crewed missions beyond the Moon into deep space. In (5) his speech, (6) he hopes that (7) we can send humans to orbit Mars and return (8) them safely to Earth.

Adapted from [http:// http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8623691.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8623691.stm)

1. The pronoun “it” refers to to send astronauts to orbit Mars by the mid-2030s.
2. The pronoun “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The pronoun “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The pronoun “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The possessive “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The pronoun “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The pronoun “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The pronoun “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Paragraph B:**

Bolden has previously said that landing on Mars is essential to ensure the survival of people on earth - (1) our species. Addressing the Royal Aeronautical Society in London, in 2014, (2) he said that getting to Mars is important because (3) it is the only planet in the solar system (other than Earth) that (4) we believe might have born life in some form at some time. (5) It may be able to sustain life right now, and (6) it definitely can sustain human life if (7) we put humans (8) there.

Adapted from [http:// http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8623691.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8623691.stm)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ “      ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Paragraph C:

Lake Calhoun is a great place to swim and relax. (1) It is one of the popular natural attractions in the summer. Locals love visiting (2) there because the water is warm and clean, and the beaches are large enough to accommodate groups of people. Canoeing and sailing are adults’ favorite activities but some time (3) they go windsurfing and fishing instead. Children can splash in the water or enjoy (4) their volleyball games.

1. The pronoun “it” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

### V: Such + Noun

This structure is used to talk about the action, person, or thing which has already been mentioned.

1. The word “such” is followed by an uncountable noun (singular).

#### Example:

In a meeting room, she got angry and slapped her hand on the table.  
Such behavior is unacceptable for us.

The underlined words refer to an action “slapped her hand on the table”.

2. The word “such” is followed by a countable noun (singular).

**Example:**

In 2004, Ken Harris devoted all his time saving wildlife from hunters and 10% of his income was given to charity. Therefore, a lot of people admire such a person.

The underlined words refer to a person “Ken Harris”.

3. The word “such” is followed by a countable noun (plural).

**Example:**

After getting the salary, Jim was in a rush heading to the bookstore. He planned to buy some of his favorite magazines and novels. In contrast, I’m not interested in such things.

The underlined words refer to things “magazines and novels”.

## VI. Related Words: Specific to General

Related words are the words which lead to the same idea. Study each of the following examples and see how the words relate to each other.

**Example A:**

Rose had a wonderful trip to Rome this winter. She loved the ancient architectures in the roman capital. She told me that it was a beautiful and magical city.

In this example, the related words are “roman capital”, “city”, and “Rome” and they are described more in terms of “specific to general” as follows.

Specific	→	Rome
Less specific	→	roman capital
General	→	city

**Example B:**

The Queen Victoria visited Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand last November. Crowds of people in these countries welcomed and greeted her with their smiles. It was her second visit to Southeast Asia.

In this example, the related words are “Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand”, “these countries”, and “Southeast Asia”. Also, they are described in terms of “specific to general” as follows.

Specific            → Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand  
 Less specific    → these countries  
 General            → Southeast Asia

**Exercise 4:** In each paragraph, one word is underlined and considered as “general” in terms of related words. Find the other two related words which are “less specific” and “specific”.

**Paragraph A:**

Vitamin C is an organic compound and we need it in limited amounts. A source of vitamin C can be found in citrus fruits. So, those who love eating lemons, limes, and oranges, can automatically get vitamin C after eating them.

“general” = \_\_\_\_\_

“less specific” = \_\_\_\_\_

“specific” = \_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph B:**

Nowadays, there are many kinds of attractions for tourists for example, natural attractions, historical parks, and archeological sites. For those who love the beauty of nature, you may go to the sea, national parks, or mountains as your favorable choices.

“general” = \_\_\_\_\_

“less specific” = \_\_\_\_\_

“specific” = \_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph C:**

A number of women these days know how to dress fashionably because they want to be trendy. Some women feel more confident with their makeup while some try to lose their weight in order to have a good figure. Women who look to lose weight may have “exercise” as their most favorable option. Proper exercises for women involves going to a gym, working out at home, joining some sorts of class or sports team, etc.

“general” = \_\_\_\_\_

“less specific” = \_\_\_\_\_

“specific” = \_\_\_\_\_

Activity: Form a group of 4-7 people. Go online and find a piece of writing e.g. article, paragraph, etc. Find the references in the piece of writing and give a presentation about the methods used in finding the references.

## References

Amos, J. (2010). **Obama set Mars goal for America**. BBC News. [Online]

Available at: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8623691.stm>. [Accessed 29 Apr.2016].