FICHA 29 FUNCIONES Y CATEGORIAS EN EL TEXTO CIENTIFICO EN INGLES

**DESCRIPCION SECUENCIAL**

* Instrucción

-Directas

-Indirectas

* Experimentación
* Explicación (definición paso a paso)
* Ejemplificación
* Consecuencia

-Propósito-modo-condición

-Consecuencia-concesion-conclusion

**DESCRIIPCION**

* Definición (‘a’ es ‘b’)
* Relaciones taxonómicas

-Clasificación (a es una clase de b)

- Composición(a es una parte de b)

* Ilustración

**COMPARACION**

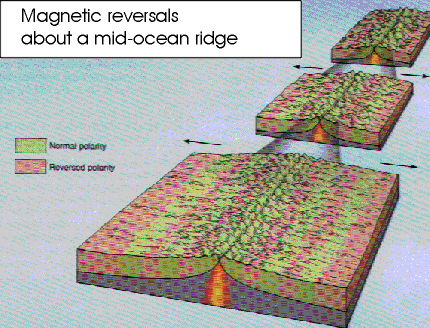
* Similitud

-Analogía

* Contraste
* Reformulación (en otras palabras)

-ejemplificación /caso

* The S1 unit of stress is called a *pascal* and is equivalent to one newton of force applied over a surface one meter square.
* The different kinds of strain that can be produced depend on the strength and direction of stress and the nature of the substance being deformed: Elastic strain, plastic strain and rupture.
* The theory of plate tectonics holds that the outer rigid lithosphere consists of about twenty rigid segments called *plates*.
* Fred Vines supports Hess with his explanation of symmetrical magnetic stripes on either side of the Atlantic Mid-ocean ridge (Figure)



* First, let us consider elastic strain. This kind of strain is proportional to the applied stress, and it disappears when that strain ceases. This is similar to what happens along faults that generate seismic waves. As the seismic waves travel away from this small zone close to the point of energy release.
* When an object is place at some depth in a lake, the water presses against its sides from all directions. This non-directed stress is analogous to the pressure felt in the ears of a swimmer who dives deeply into the water.
* Plates are thinnest in the oceans, where their thickness varies from 50 to 100 kilometers. By contrast, continental blocks are 100 kilometers thick, and in some regions may exceed 150 kilometers in thickness.
* In fact, most of the earth`s seismic activity, volcanism, and mountain building occur along these dynamic margins.
* As the plates move, the distance between two cities on the same plate, New York and Denver, for example, remains constant, while the distance between New York and London located in different plates, is continually changing.
* To deform an object, apply force on the sides of the object.
* When an object is placed at some depth in a pond or lake, the water presses against its sides from all directions. This is a non-directed stress which we call hydrostatic pressure.
* To be sure, plastic deformation and rupture are caused by explosions or movements along faults that generate seismic waves.
* For example, we can apply stress by pulling a rubber band, and the length to which it stretches is a measure of the strain. The harder we pull, the farther it stretches.
* What is the effect of stress on an object? It deforms that object by changing its shape and size.