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| **MÉTODO DE DESARROLLO (inf. temática)**  (Conjunto de “Temas” elegidos por el autor)  **¿De qué trata el texto?**  A nivel global (texto)  Ej. Titulo-subtítulos-palabras claves  **¿De qué trata cada párrafo?**  Nivel local: intermedio (párrafo)  **¿De qué trata cada oración?**  a nivel local: menor (oración)  The lithosphere overlies a zone of much weaker and hotter material known as the asthenosphere.    PLATE TECTONICS  The theory of plate tectonics holds that the outer rigid lithosphere consists of about twenty rigid segments called plates. Of these, the largest is the Pacific Plate, which is located mostly within the ocean, proper, except for a small sliver of North America that includes south-western California and the Baja Peninsula.  Most smaller plates, on the other hand, consists exclusively of oceanic material, as for example, the Nazca plate located off the west coast of South America.  The lithosphere overlies a zone of much weaker and hotter material known as the asthenosphere. Hence, the lithospheric plates form a rigid outer shell supported from below by the more” plastic” material of the asthenosphere. Of these, the largest is the Pacific Plate, which is located mostly within the ocean proper, except for a small sliver of North America that includes south-western California and the Baja Peninsula.  One of the main tenets of Plate tectonics theory is that each plate moves as a distinct unit in relation to other plates. The mobile behaviour of the rock within the asthenosphere is believe to allow this motion in the earth`s rigid outer shell. Since each plate moves as a distinct unit, all major interaction between plates occurs along plate boundaries. Thus, the most of the earth’s seismic activity, volcanism, and mountain building occur along these dynamic margins.  **PREDICEN**  **O**  **ANTICIPAN**  Earth Science  Robert J. Foster. | **SISTEMA DE INFORMACIÓN (inf.”nueva”)**  (“Punto” mensaje esencial) Ej. Titulo-“copete”-conclusión  **¿Qué información presenta?**  a nivel local: menor (oración)  **¿Que información presenta?**  a nivel local: intermedio (párrafo)  **¿Qué dijo?**  a nivel  global(texto)  **REÚNE LA**  **IN INFO. “NUEVA”** |

FICHA 24

**ORGANIZACIÓN DE LA INFORMACIÓN EN UN TEXTO CIENTÍFiCO EN INGLÉS**