En este recurso aprenderás:

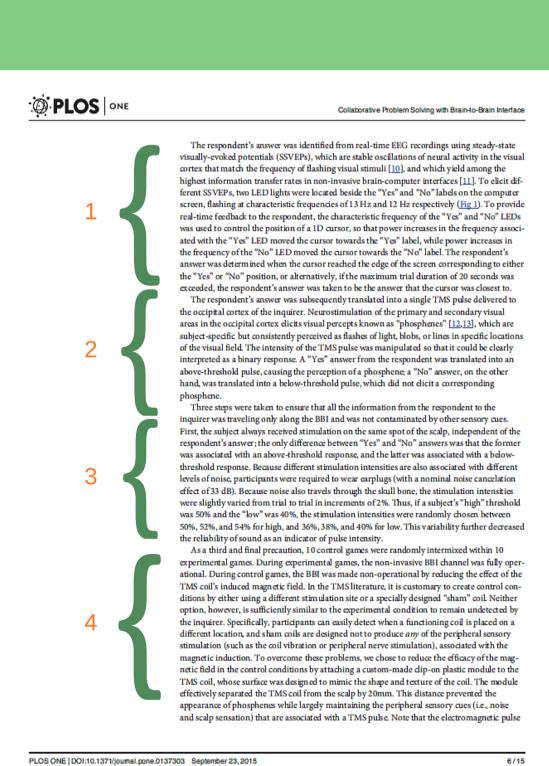
- ° A leer rápidamente un texto buscando la información más relevante de cada párrafo
- ° A entender la estructura interna de un párrafo
- ° A identificar las ideas principales de un párrafo

¿CÓMO SE DIVIDE LA INFORMACIÓN EN UN TEXTO ACADÉMICO?

Al nivel macro se dividen en secciones temáticas, como:

Introducción Metodología Conclusión

- ° En conjunto, intentan contextualizar, enfocar, desarrollar y resumir las ideas principales del estudio
- ° Cada sección se desarrolla en forma de párrafos hilados por un tema común
- ° En general, cada uno de estos párrafos corresponde a una idea completa contenida en sí misma





En algunas ocasiones los párrafos no comienzan una idea nueva sino que continúan con lo introducido en un párrafo anterior. Puedes identificar esta continuidad mediante marcadores de transición. Algunos marcadores van a indicar contraste como "on the other hand" (por otra parte). Otros señalan adición de información, como "furthermore" (más aún).

¿Cómo se estructura un párrafo?

Un párrafo generalmente contiene tres elementos: una *oración temática*, un *desarrollo* y un *cierre*



Oración Temática "Topic Sentence"

Se encuentra generalmente al principio del párrafo. Nos indica de qué se va a tratar y cuál es la idea principal.



Al hacer una lectura rápida, lo más importante es ponerle atención al "topic sentence".

Three steps were taken to ensure that all the information from the respondent to the inquirer was traveling only along the BBI and was not contaminated by other sensory cues. First, the subject always received stimulation on the same spot of the scalp, independent of the respondent's answer; the only difference between "Yes" and "No" answers was that the former was associated with an above-threshold response, and the latter was associated with a below-threshold response. Because different stimulation intensities are also associated with different levels of noise, participants were required to wear earplugs (with a nominal noise cancelation effect of 33 dB). Because noise also travels through the skull bone, the stimulation intensities were slightly varied from trial to trial in increments of 2%. Thus, if a subject's "high" threshold was 50% and the "low" was 40%, the stimulation intensities were randomly chosen between 50%, 52%, and 54% for high, and 36%, 38%, and 40% for low. This variability further decreased the reliability of sound as an indicator of pulse intensity.

Topic Sentence

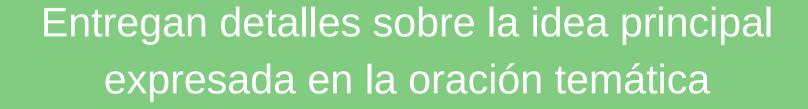
En este ejemplo, la oración temática nos indica que el párrafo va a explicar tres medidas tomadas para evitar la contaminación de la información

Palabras claves:



- "Three steps"
- "information"
- "not contaminated"

Desarrollo "Supporting Sentences"



Supporting Sentences

En este ejemplo se ve como lo anunciado en la Topic Sentence se desarrolla TS = "three steps" (3 pasos) SS = First,... (1er paso)

Three steps were taken to ensure that all the information from the respondent to the inquirer was traveling only along the BBI and was not contaminated by other sensory cues.

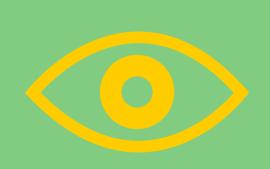
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¿A qué debo prestarle atención en el desarrollo?

Busca la información que se presentó en la oración temática.

En el desarrollo de un párrafo encontrarás los detalles, especificaciones y ejemplos que complementan lo indicado en forma resumida en la primera oración.

En el caso de este ejemplo, debes identificar las 3 medidas o pasos que se tomaron para evitar la contaminación de datos



Closing Statement

Finaliza el párrafo haciendo referencia a la última idea planteada en el desarrollo. En ciertas ocasiones puede incluir un replanteamiento de la idea inicial

Three steps were taken to ensure that all the information from the respondent to the inquirer was traveling only along the BBI and was not contaminated by other sensory cues. First, the subject always received stimulation on the same spot of the scalp, independent of the respondent's answer; the only difference between "Yes" and "No" answers was that the former was associated with an above-threshold response, and the latter was associated with a below-threshold response. Because different stimulation intensities are also associated with different levels of noise, participants were required to wear earplugs (with a nominal noise cancelation effect of 33 dB). Because noise also travels through the skull bone, the stimulation intensities were slightly varied from trial to trial in increments of 2%. Thus, if a subject's "high" threshold was 50% and the "low" was 40%, the stimulation intensities were randomly chosen between 50%, 52%, and 54% for high, and 36%, 38%, and 40% for low. This variability further decreased the reliability of sound as an indicator of pulse intensity.

Cierre o
"Closing Statement"

Revisemos:

- ° Todo texto académico sigue una progresión lógica de secciones relacionadas entre sí.
- ° Cada sección esta compuesta de párrafos que suelen seguir una estructura básica compuesta de tres elementos:
- "topic sentence", "supporting sentences", "closing statement".
- ° Para poder entender un texto, te recomendamos leerlo teniendo ésta estructura en mente, yendo desde lo más amplio, las secciones del artículo, a lo más específico, la estructura de un párrafo.