

## EOI "MAR DE VIÑAS" TOMELLOSO

Con la colaboración del alumnado y profesorado del Centro



**WORD SEARCH: HIDDEN NATURE.** Irene Grande Serrano 1º C1 A Inglés

Try to find 8 words hidden in the following square. If you need help, you'll find the initial letter of each word below. Be patient and good luck!

T	S	T	E	G	T	M	I	I	E	I	M	L
U	O	R	I	O	H	L	E	M	A	I	T	L
A	L	S	Q	H	U	R	R	I	C	A	N	E
Q	B	U	S	H	N	M	H	C	C	M	A	E
O	O	A	E	S	D	U	I	L	I	N	K	E
M	A	N	R	F	E	I	R	S	E	A	A	O
E	M	C	M	I	R	G	U	U	U	U	A	I
A	O	E	O	R	S	I	L	Q	R	B	O	S
D	O	I	C	M	T	E	H	A	A	U	U	A
O	N	O	G	R	O	T	N	O	C	O	W	O
W	E	L	G	E	R	U	I	H	N	I	D	E
R	U	A	D	A	M	A	R	E	M	E	E	A
M	C	A	E	L	R	S	M	O	L	O	A	R

1. F \_ \_ \_
2. B \_ \_ \_ \_
3. E \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
4. G \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
5. H \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
6. M \_ \_ \_ \_
7. T \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
8. M \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

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**Jose María Perales Ortíz - B2-1**

**The Motilla of Azuer (Daimiel)**

The Motilla of Azuer is an archaeological site from the Bronze Age (2200-1300 BC), located in the municipal area of Daimiel, a town of our province.

This past August I had the opportunity to visit it and I was pleasantly surprised. Perhaps it is a unique prehistoric structure in Spain, which shows us that since ancient times there was already a concern in societies to store food and the precious liquid water.

In the plain of the river Azuer, there is this stone complex, made up of several spaces, generally warehouses, with its defensive tower and walls, and around a central well that enters the aquifers veins of the mentioned river, you can go downstairs to its level. Traces of dwellings have been found attached to the defensive structure, which would constitute a small town. We do not know if it would have been independent or would be under the tutelage of some town in the mountains with some warrior-boss that controlled a large area of territory. In it, at the Age of the II Iron Age (500-200 BC) the Oretano people, of Iberian culture, would be identified.

It is clear that the place had great economic importance as a storage and supply point for various population groups. This type of prehistoric structure is quite common in this part of the Guadiana basin. Close to us, going towards the Peñarroya Reservoir, we will find another "Motilla", of Santa María in this case, on the left bank of the river that goes to the town Argamasilla de Alba.

Finally, to access the Motilla of Azuer, you must request it through its website, and your visit includes a previous visit to the Archaeological Museum of Daimiel, where you can have some very interesting explanations from your guide, as well as appreciate tools and social customs of that Age, and after that we are transported by bus to the site where we will also have a guided tour. We can spend a super nice morning and learn new things about our remote ancestors.

The site: [La Motilla del Azuer - Daimiel](#)

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**Araceli Gallego Benito-B2-1**

**THE VOLUNTEER**

The volunteer is an organization of people to help and serve others. The volunteers have an objective. This objective is to feel useful and help others. These people are active and supportive. Today, there are many types of volunteering in the world. These types are sports, educational, social, civil protection, socio-health, environmental... and many others. Volunteers can help many people in many different ways. This help may go from giving a child a hand with their homework and aid them with physical activity, to help them in a natural catastrophe.

My personal experience as a volunteer is in civil protection. We help to maintain order in large concentrations of people. We also help to prevent accidents and if there are accidents, we try to minimize the damage.

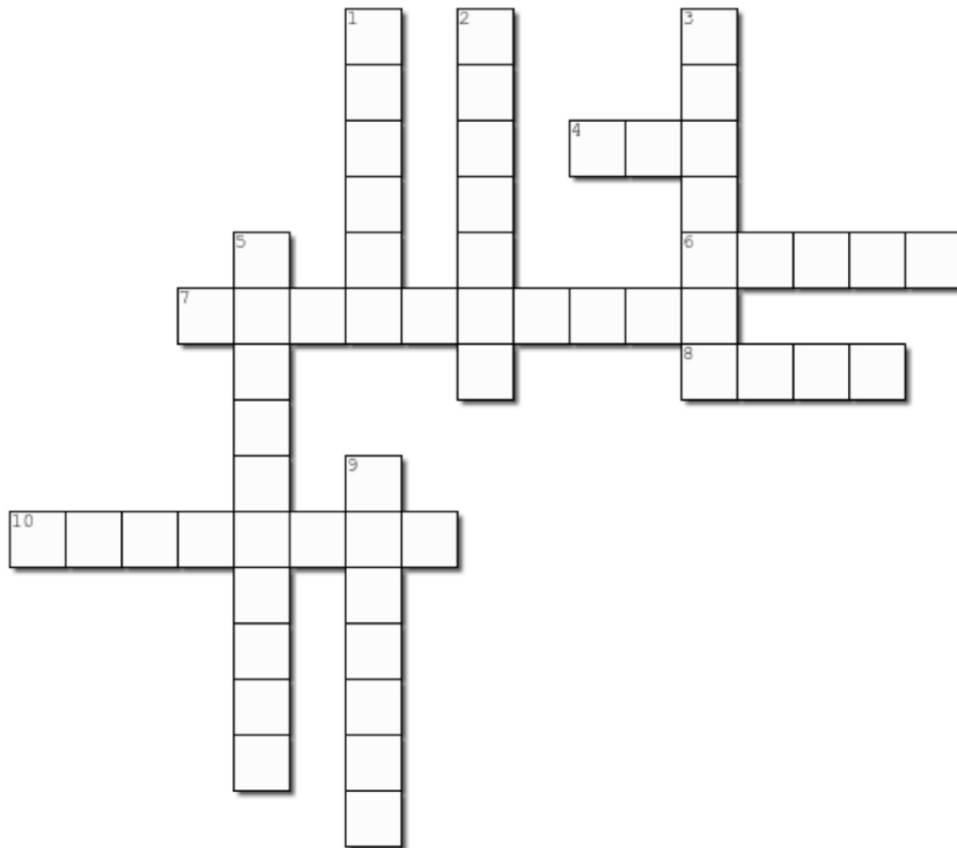
In conclusion, we humans have to be better people by helping others, and, this way, we will feel that we have our hearts full with love.

Thanks for your time.

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## RIDDLES

FIND THE HIDDEN WORDS



### Horizontal

- 4. (N) A tub in your body connected with your stomach.
- 6. (Adj) Synonym of enthusiastic.
- 7. (N) Body hair in your face.
- 8. (N) Spirit of a person.
- 10. (N) A situation in which life is really difficult.

### Vertical

- 1. (Adj) Relating to a god.
- 2. (N) School bag.
- 3. (N) Somebody who has seen something happen, especially a crime.
- 5. (N) Somebody who takes part in a contest.
- 9. (V) Stopping doing something that you do regularly.



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## ÁNGELA MUÑOZ MUÑOZ - C1.2 francés

### LA COMMÉMORATION DU 11 NOVEMBRE EN FRANCE

L'armistice de 1918, signé le 11 novembre met fin aux combats de la Première Guerre Mondiale. L'armistice reconnaît la victoire des Alliés et la défaite de l'Allemagne.

Quand le cessez-le-feu est arrivé, dans toute la France on a sonné des cloches et des clairons. Hélas, il y a eu 18 millions de morts, d'invalides et de mutilés.

Les représentants allemands et les alliés se réunissent dans un wagon-restaurant en forêt de Compiègne. Pendant près de trois heures les Allemands négocient en essayant d'obtenir des atténuations sur chacun des 34 articles qui composent le texte de l'armistice.

L'État major souhaite un lieu isolé des regards, capable d'accueillir deux trains: un pour les alliés et l'autre pour les allemands.

La guerre est terminée officiellement le 28 juin 1919 avec le traité de Versailles. Les capitales européennes célèbrent la fin de la guerre. Malgré la défaite la population allemande célèbre aussi l'armistice puisqu'il signifie la fin des souffrances.

En 1920 apparaît l'idée de rendre hommage aux soldats de la Grande Guerre morts pour la France, mais non identifiés.

Le 11 novembre est un jour férié en France et une cérémonie est dès lors organisée dans toute la France. Des citoyens, des associations et des hommes politiques marchent en procession jusqu'au monuments aux morts.

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**Dayra López Canales 1ºB2B Inglés.**

### **RECIPE. STUFFED SALAD CAKE.**

I am going to give you a recipe that you will surely love. It is a stuffed salad cake.

First of all, you must mix the eggs and the sugar.

Then, you have to stir the mix until a uniform mixture is formed.

Then, you add the yeast and the flour until a thick dough is formed.

To finish, bake the cake and when it is ready, take it out of the oven. Wait for it to cool down, carefully remove the mould, and fill it with the salad of your choice.

Greetings and I hope you like it.

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**Nada El Ayoubi Barbar 2ºB2B**

**Why do I Love writing?**

And they ask me why I love writing?

Because it is a reflection of myself, in which I see my personality, my attitude and my individuality, it is related to the depths of my inner feelings.

It is love and pleasure that surrounds me, especially when I complete the rituals of quietness around me, such as silence, calmness, and a cup of tea.

It is a kind of seduction of feelings and thoughts. I write to be happy, I write for love, to celebrate friendship, for peace. And it takes me there, to where peace is.

It helps keep calm and peaceful in a world of not too virtuous values.

I can be anything and do anything, I feel in almost absolute control.

The words come to me naturally and I just have to say hello and open the door for them.

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**“*Motilla del Retamar*” an extraordinary example of bronze age culture in La Mancha.**

**Eladio J. Rubio Torres**

**ING1ºC1A**

Bronze Age in La Mancha is well known nowadays through all the investigations that Universities and archaeologists had made in the last years. However, first studies and conjectures about the bronze age in Iberian Peninsula had started several years ago. Some studies about this *motillas*, started in the nineteenth century. These first ideas about the Bronze Age were mainly developed by Hervás in 1899, one of the most prolific archaeologists in the 19th century in Spain. The *motillas* were believed to be funerary barrows containing cremations. This belief has been maintained until the 1970’s by a lack of archaeological research (Aranda G., et al). This theory was totally changed in 1973 thanks to a project carried out by the University of Granada in the region of La Mancha. Also, in this decade, some studies developed an intensive work of contextualization about the Bronze Age in la Mancha, following the trail that these types of settlements were given. In that moment, three *motillas* started to be systematically excavated: El Azuer (Daimiel), Las Cañas (Daimiel) and Los Palacios (Almagro), (Nájera, 1984).



Figure 1: *La Motilla del Retamar* in its current state. Own photograph, taken on November 30, 2022.

Many studies have been continuing since the decades of 80's until nowadays. And they have given to the scientific investigation several quality information about what was the purpose of the motillas. The main theory, and the one that is still maintained today, is that of the use of the motillas as control structures of the surrounding natural resources. This theory could be explained by observing the layout of these establishments along the river basins, in a clear example of an attempt to control this resource. In addition, as Luis Benítez and Miguel Megías point out, the motillas were built at the time of the beginning of the climatic event known as 4.2 ka cal BP, which is characterized by a time of very high climatic stress, with a great drought and increased aridity in soils worldwide (Benítez, L., and Megías, M., 2017).

Therefore, the *Motilla del Retamar* also falls into this category, typical of La Mancha bronze. It is important to point out the difference that exists between this Manchegan bronze and other cultures contemporary to it which were developed in other parts of the Iberian Peninsula, especially in the southeast. In the eastern and inland areas, we can find other forms of control of natural resources and the environment, with the specific characteristics of each of these cultures. Some of them had a tremendous relevance, such as the Argar culture, which had absolute control over the area of present-day Albacete, Murcia and Almeria. However, it is important to point out other bronze manifestations that developed in the area of the current Valencian community and the east of the current Andalusia.

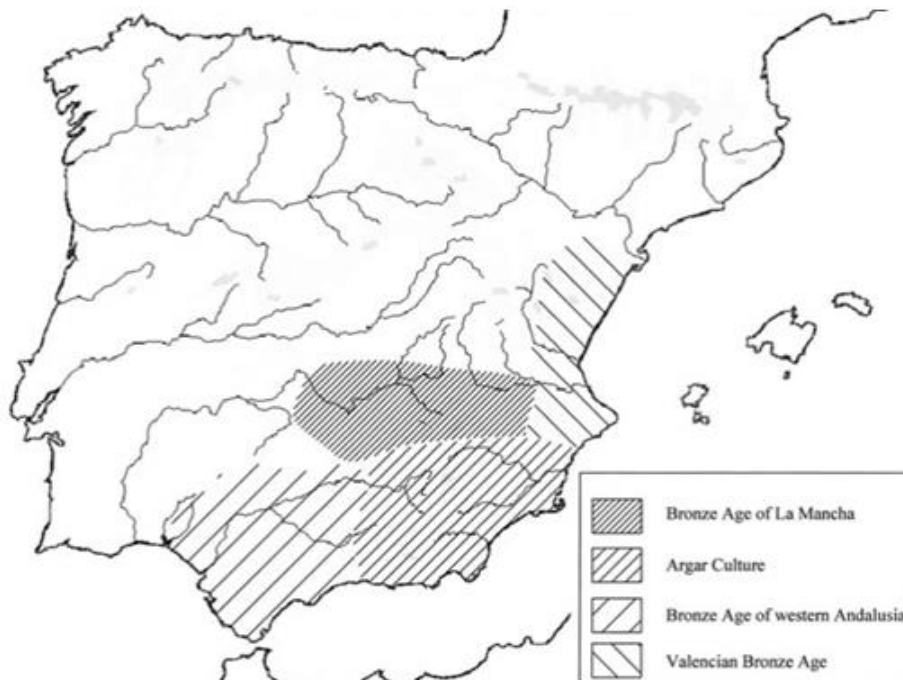


Figure 2 The different cultures of the Bronze Age in the Iberian Peninsula. We can see how these cultures developed along the riverbanks, water being one of the main resources to be protected against other groups. Map extracted from Aranda, G., et al. (2008). Water control and cereal management of the bronze age Iberian Peninsula: La Motilla del Azuer Oxford Journal of Archaeology. Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Page 242.

The main theory, and the one that is still maintained today, is that of the use of the *motillas* as control structures of the surrounding natural resources. This theory could be explained by observing the layout of these establishments along the river basins, in a clear example of an attempt to control this resource. In addition, as Luis Benítez and Miguel Megías (2017) point out, the *motillas* were built at the time of the beginning of the climatic event known as 4.2 ka cal BP.

***La Motilla del Retamar, a nearby example of the Bronze Age.***

Located in the municipality of Argamasilla de Alba, the *Motilla del Retamar* began its history in 2,200 BC. A crucial date, since just at that time had begun a deterioration of the ancient Chalcolithic cultures in La Mancha and a very important climatic event, the 4.2 ka cal B, which globally brought an extraordinary aridity and just coincides with the beginning of the Manchegan bronze, and the establishment of these structures called *motillas*. (Benítez, L. and Megías, M., 2017)

This *motilla*, located in the old passage of the Guadiana riverbed, got the control of the course of the water and its surrounding lands. Therefore, another characteristic that imply a careful planning settlement was the phreatic level. The best option to choose was those places in which this level is close to the surface and the water has low salinity (Benítez, L., and Megías, M., 2017).

Most of the *motillas* have a central tower, from which the rest of the structure expands in a series of concentric rings made of stone. However, the tower that appears in the *Motilla del Retamar*,



is pending study, as it is a massive tower that may have been built after the settlement of the Bronze Age. With respect to the rest of the rings we can see that there is not enough space between them so that they could be part of dwellings, because a simple hut could not really fit between them. Therefore, as Luis Benítez (2022) comments, they could have as a mission to generate a vision of space set at and incline to the central space occupied by the tower. Undoubtedly, all these new investigations are demonstrating that the Motilla del Retamar was not a settlement, since there is no space for rooms (apart from cut A). It was a kind of fortification, a place from which to control the population, which would have been in nearby lands. However, there is still much to investigate in order to know exactly the true function of these *motillas*, which disappeared abruptly in the middle of the second millennium.



Figure 3 and 4: 3D recreation of the Motilla del Retamar, specifically in cut A, where it is believed that there may have been domestic structures due to the materials found. These recreations were made by Torrejón Estudio. You can see this recreation and the rest of the project there: <https://torrejonestudio.com/proyecto/recreacion-3d-motilla-del-retamar/>

One of the most important cuts in order to understand the material culture of the Motilla del Retamar is cut A. In this area of the motilla, researchers have found a large amount of material, mainly ceramic vessels. However, it has also been possible to find bone industry, lithic and metallic pieces. These materials coincide with what has already been found in other sites in the area. In this cut A there are domestic structures, and in them a small oven and cereal, flax, barley and wheat seeds have been found (Benítez, L., 2022).

However, an incredible discovery has been made in this same place in 2019. In cut A, an argaric halberd has been rescued, that is, from the culture mentioned above which occupied the southeastern part of the Iberian Peninsula. This halberd has a rib and two rivets. The main feature, and why this halberd has gained great importance, is that it is not designed for a funerary act, it is designed to generate violence. This halberd is the first and only weapon (non-funerary) that has been found in the culture of the *motillas* in Castilla-La Mancha and is the seventh argaric halberd that has been found outside the area of the Argar culture (Benítez, L., et al., 2022).

### **What does the future hold for *Motilla del Retamar*?**

The truth is that the *Motilla del Retamar* is living a second chance today. From 2019 to the present day, conservation, restoration and study projects are being carried out. The *Complutum* magazine, coordinated by the Complutense University of Madrid, published in June 2022 through an article, the discovery of the Argaric halberd, which has been a success. A public support, which responds to the wonderful work being done by Luis Benítez de Lugo, archaeologist and professor at the Complutense University of Madrid and Carmen Alañón, archaeologist and restorer of cultural property, which are the scientific directors of this restoration work (Lanza Digital, 2022, 2nd of September). We are all in luck, the *Motilla del Retamar* is more alive than ever.

### **Biography and web resources:**

- Aranda, G., Fernández, S., Haro, M., Molina, F., Nájera, T., and Sánchez, M. (2008). Water control and cereal management of the bronze age Iberian Peninsula. *Oxford journal of archaeology*. 27 (3) p. 241-259.
- Benítez de Lugo Erich, L., and Mejías, M., (2017). The hydrogeological and paleoclimatic factors in the Bronze Age Motillas Culture of La Mancha (Spain): the first hydraulic culture in Europe. *Hydrogeol J*. 25: p. 1931–1950
- Benítez de Lugo Enrich, L. et alii (2022): Una alabarda argárica en la motilla de El Retamar (Argamasillade Alba, Ciudad Real): contexto, datación, procedencia e interpretación. *Complutum*, 33(1): 96-122.

- Lanza Digital (2022, 2nd of September). Comienza la recuperación de la Motilla del Retamar en Argamasilla de Alba. *Lanza Digital*.

<https://www.lanzadigital.com/provincia/motilla-del-retamar-argamasilla/>

- Martín, L., and Peterssen, M. (directors), Rohrer, G., and Luque, F., (Producers). (2nd of February of 2022). *El túnel del tiempo: Motilla del Retamar 2. La Aventura del saber*(TV Program). RTVE.

- 3D model of *Motilla del Retamar*, made by Torrejón Estudio. Consulted 17<sup>th</sup> of November of 2022

<https://torrejonestudio.com/proyecto/recreacion-3d-motilla-del-retamar/>

- Nájera, T., and Molina, F., 2004: La Edad del Bronce en la Mancha: problemática y perspectivas de la investigación. In Hernández, L., and Hernández., M., (eds.), *La Edad del Bronce en tierras levantinas y zonas limítrofes* (Alicante), p. 531-40

**M<sup>a</sup> DOLORES RUIZ RODRIGÁNEZ -  
A2.2 ALEMÁN**

➤ **FINDEN SIE 10 WÖRTER ZUM THEMA ESSEN UND TRINKEN**



Q	A	Z	X	S	W	E	R	O	Y	H	N	J	Y	T	F	V	E	T	V
E	V	N	J	U	N	G	O	S	T	R	E	R	I	C	H	S	W	E	A
T	E	V	I	N	I	L	L	O	S	C	A	L	E	V	H	J	B	I	S
O	D	I	N	M	G	I	L	B	A	H	R	N	C	E	A	L	G	D	T
G	O	D	D	Ö	L	S	Ë	B	C	I	L	O	A	R	R	T	F	E	E
U	A	G	H	A	N	D	I	V	S	A	L	A	M	I	N	E	R	N	R
R	U	N	N	T	B	R	Ö	T	C	H	E	N	I	N	T	R	E	A	I
E	G	E	R	B	U	K	U	C	H	E	N	B	U	S	S	O	M	F	O
B	A	H	C	S	U	B	M	T	O	M	A	T	E	N	Y	E	S	R	P
S	E	C	H	P	A	P	R	I	K	A	H	M	F	Ö	K	I	P	U	L
U	D	I	H	G	E	M	I	R	O	R	A	N	G	E	N	A	R	K	M
A	O	C	M	E	H	R	M	I	L	C	H	G	E	P	P	F	A	I	H
H	T	T	Ö	G	I	S	U	S	A	U	E	R	K	R	A	U	T	M	U
M	I	A	C	H	E	F	N	U	D	E	L	N	B	O	T	G	E	O	Y
E	M	A	R	M	E	L	A	D	E	Ö	H	E	O	T	G	U	R	S	T
R	S	N	E	I	D	R	M	H	T	L	A	L	L	S	M	E	S	A	R
S	A	L	Ë	H	E	M	H	Ä	H	I	U	C	I	M	V	L	I	F	E
I	V	A	H	A	M	E	C	H	K	E	K	I	P	E	R	P	O	B	E
R	R	E	D	U	M	O	U	Q	I	H	C	T	E	K	A	M	T	O	W
E	D	P	F	T	U	I	O	P	O	L	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	Q

**LÖSUNGSWORT:** \_ C \_ \_ K \_ \_ \_ D \_

LÖSUNGEN:

Q	A	Z	X	S	W	E	R	O	Y	H	N	J	Y	T	F	V	E	T	V
E	V	N	J	U	N	G	O	S	T	R	E	R	I	C	H	S	W	E	A
T	E	V	I	N	I	L	L	O	S	C	A	L	E	V	H	J	B	I	S
O	D	I	N	M	G	I	L	B	A	H	R	N	C	E	A	L	G	D	T
G	O	D	D	Ö	L	S	Ë	B	C	I	L	O	A	R	R	T	F	E	E
U	A	G	H	A	N	D	I	V	S	A	L	A	M	I	N	E	R	N	R
R	U	N	N	T	B	R	Ö	T	C	H	E	N	I	N	T	R	E	A	I
E	G	E	R	B	U	K	U	C	H	E	N	B	U	S	S	O	M	F	O
B	A	H	C	S	U	B	M	T	O	M	A	T	E	N	Y	E	S	R	P
S	E	C	H	P	A	P	R	I	K	A	H	M	F	Ö	K	I	P	U	L
U	D	I	H	G	E	M	I	R	O	R	A	N	G	E	N	A	R	K	M
A	O	C	M	E	H	R	M	I	L	C	H	G	E	P	P	F	A	I	H
H	T	T	Ö	G	I	S	U	S	A	U	E	R	K	R	A	U	T	M	U
M	I	A	C	H	E	F	N	U	D	E	L	N	B	O	T	G	E	O	Y
E	M	A	R	M	E	L	A	D	E	Ö	H	E	O	T	G	U	R	S	T
R	S	N	E	I	D	R	M	H	T	L	A	L	L	S	M	E	S	A	R
S	A	L	Ë	H	E	M	H	Ä	H	I	U	C	I	M	V	L	I	F	E
I	V	A	H	A	M	E	C	H	K	E	K	I	P	E	R	P	O	B	E
R	R	E	D	U	M	O	U	Q	I	H	C	T	E	K	A	M	T	O	W
E	D	P	F	T	U	I	O	P	O	L	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	Q

LÖSUNGSWORT: SCHOKOLADE

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# My Unique Spanish Omelette

Greetings! My name is Francisco Antonio García Mateos, from C1.1B English Course.

Welcome to one of my most extraordinary recipe. *My own unique Spanish Omelette.*

My mother taught me how to properly cook the average recipe. However, we have been improving it through out these last years.

First of all, we will need these essential ingredients:

1. One big potato per person. Or two medium-sized ones per person.
2. A quarter of glass of olive oil.
3. Some sunflower oil.
4. 2 eggs per potato.
5. 40 grams of Grated cheese.
6. Salt
7. Half Onion (Optional)



Moreover, we'll require a colander, a bowl, a big flat plate, and two frying pans; a big one in order to fry all sliced potatoes and a smaller but taller one that we'll use to assemble the omelette. Don't forget their glass lids.

In this case we will made a Spanish omelette for 8 people.

Firstly, peel the potatoes and slice them thinly. Put them on the big frying pan along with the once sliced onion if you like. Pour some sunflower oil on the potatoes and stir it. Why? Because we want them to have the same taste as chips. Of course, cover the pan with its glass lid in order to keep clean the stove and the steam will help us to fry the slices in less time. Let the potatoes frying on a low heat over 15 minutes. Don't forget to stir them every so often so they don't burn to a crisp.

Then, break 8 eggs in the bowl, but we will need a ninth one if we don't have enough mixture. Add the 40 grams of grated cheese and season the salt as you like.

When the potatoes are finished, drain them on the colander and then pour them on the bowl. Stir the mixture softly on a very short period of time.

Prepare the second frying one, the taller one, and cover its bottom with some olive oil. Heat it until we see some steam and then low the heat at minimum. Pour half of the mixture on the pan and let it cooking until the surface that is bathed by the oil is fried. Meanwhile, stir only the centre of the pan in order to cook it faster.

Once finished, take the flat plate, pour some water on its surface so the half omelette doesn't stick in it. Cover the pan with the plate and flip it over. Be careful, this part is the most difficult one!

Repeat the previous process with the other one. Before to fully cook the second half, pour the first one above it. Prick in different points the omelette with a knife in order to finish its interior sooner. After some minutes, flip over and let it cooking at low heat in 5 minutes. You can prick it with a knife to make sure it is finished: when you take out the knife and it isn't wet because the interior of the omelette, that means that it is ready.

Finally, take the omelette out of the pan with the same plate. You can take a slice to observe that the interior must looks like marble. Besides, after you cooked it on low heat you would get a yellow spongy but robust omelette.

As a result, you will enjoy the perfect two-stories Spanish omelette in your life if you follow the recipe correctly. Don't be a chicken and try it!

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## word search

T W Q P W D H G S T I D K D E T R I D N Y P  
C S I D N E P P W Q E J K C N E X Q B F G T  
E J A N Y T L L N E K L E G Z A C M Q T T L  
T J M D T T E D D A A I B Z X U B L Y Q I R  
I J Z U U E D X E M N K T A S E N S I U E W  
H B M A L N R Y M R F P E I T S O L U M Y V  
C S T R O N G W A L H M N F Z X L Y M H Z J  
R E G R A H C Z Y O M D R U U K K U T A Q X  
A Z B S X T M N N Q E I E Q Q H S S T E J C  
B U I L D E R E M U F Q T P U I I R Q G I U  
N A I C I S U M T R K O N K M T O O O V H X  
I A M H L X K O A H F R I D N S D H D T A D  
O S H M I J Y D L D W R A E U A T U L N W C  
J X N R N D N D L C V A D S V E E D A U W N  
U K U T R F Y V T T G U H C U O A M P A W Q  
Y N B X O S P R I N G T M U L N J F T G H X  
Y M X W W L D B P L R U M R G Z E N O Y S M  
C N Y J B C I F L T Z M K E V I U L P W T P  
Y E V I S N E P X E E N R W E H P E N A F J  
X G E V W Y S M J L J O F D Z U L A F E T N  
I A X C H T A J K A U L F I E T Y B X Q O P  
A D T V Y Z H S E S K P X J N G F F I C S J

architect  
builder  
dangerous  
husband  
musician  
phone  
strong  
tall  
winter

aunt  
charger  
dentist  
internet  
nephew  
pilot  
summer  
weak

autumn  
cousin  
expensive  
laptop  
niece  
spring  
tablet  
welder

### Find the word in the puzzle.

Words can go in any direction.

Words can share letters as they cross over each other.

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**CHRISTMAS WORD SEARCH** 🎄

K	L	M	C	O	A	L	N
N	H	Y	A	K	R	P	O
R	E	I	N	D	E	E	R
H	L	M	D	K	P	F	Y
E	B	E	L	L	S	L	E
L	H	R	E	I	N	E	K
O	P	T	F	I	G	I	R
N	M	X	P	R	I	H	U
M	H	I	M	N	E	Y	T

5. bells.                      5.chimney.    9.gift  
6. candle.                    6.elf.  
7. light.                      7.turkey  
8. reindeer.                 8.coal

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**FORUM : LES OGM DEVRAIENT-ILS ÊTRE INTERDITS ?**

**Votre avis nous intéresse, postez vos commentaires ! (Français B2.1)**

*« Quant à moi, les produits génétiquement modifiés ne devraient pas être interdits, car ils sont utilisés pour la recherche scientifique sur les maladies, notamment les maladies génétiques et la plupart des types de cancer.*

*Il est vrai qu'il y a des dangers à manipuler ou à produire de tels produits, mais ils sont tous liés à l'idée de l'homme, c'est-à-dire que l'intention de ces recherches dépend des personnes qui y travaillent, et non de la modification génétique comme acte biologique lui-même. »*

**Clara**

*« Les organismes génétiquement modifiés sont une des préoccupations mondiale, vu que jusqu'a ce jour-là il y a beaucoup de personnes qui ne peuvent pas prendre un décision claire contre ou pour l'interdiction des OGM.*

*Parmi eux, moi personnellement, je suis perturbée pour prendre ma décision, car je suis pour les avances dans les recherches scientifiques à condition de passer tous les contrôles et de respecter des principes pour ne pas détruire la vie humaine. »*

**Smahan**

*« À mon avis, les OGM ne devraient pas être interdits. Si les produits modifiés ont passé les contrôles nécessaires, ils peuvent nous apporter beaucoup de bénéfices. Par exemple, ils ont été indispensables pour faire des greffes et par conséquent, ils ont amélioré la santé des personnes malades. En plus, personnellement, je crois que les OGM dans la nourriture nous garantissent les vitamines et protéines qui proviennent des différents aliments.*

*En définitive, je considère qu'il est nécessaire de continuer les recherches sur les OGM pour améliorer la qualité nutritionnelle des aliments et notre santé. »*

**Jessica**

*« Je pense que les OGM ne devraient pas être interdits, au contraire il devrait y avoir de plus en plus de rapports et de recherches concernant les OGM, parce qu'ils pourraient être une solution nutritionnelle sûre pour la population mondiale. En plus, les OGM peuvent être une réponse importante contre l'explosion démographique et le manque de nourriture.*

*C'est normal qu'il y ait en ce moment beaucoup d'inquiétudes sur les OGM, mais ce n'est pas différent aux autres réussites technologiques de l'histoire. C'est la réponse humaine normale face aux changements. Enfin, j'ai confiance en la science et la technologie pour le progrès humain durable. »*

**Vicente**

*« Dans notre société, l'utilisation des OGM provoque l'inquiétude de beaucoup de gens. Selon moi, ils sont nocifs pour la santé.*

*La nature nous donne trop d'organismes, donc la création d'autres est une chose superflue. En outre, ça peut être dangereux pour nous, le fait de créer de nouvelles vies. Cependant, travailler avec des gènes et des cellules peut nous aider dans d'autres domaines, comme la médecine.*

*En conclusion, d'une part les OGM à mes yeux devraient être interdits à cause de leur nocivité, et d'autre part, continuer à faire des recherches qui sont très nécessaires. »*

**Ángela**

### **MEILLEURS SOUVENIRS (Français B1)**

Mon meilleur souvenir est la première fois que j'ai voyagé à l'étranger. J'avais dix ans et j'étais chez moi quand ma grand-mère a frappé à la porte.

Pendant qu'elle entrait à la maison, elle chantait joyeusement. Elle était très contente parce qu'elle venait de gagner le loto. C'était absolument le meilleur jour de l'année car la semaine suivante nous avons pu voler vers la France.

Nous avons visité Paris où, par hasard, ma mère a rencontré son chanteur préféré. Lui, qui était très généreux, nous a donné des tickets pour son concert.

Finalement, nous sommes retournées en Espagne et nous gardons encore les tickets avec amour pour ne jamais oublier ce souvenir.

**Silvia**

Mon meilleur souvenir était il y a une année quand j'ai joué de la clarinette dans un concert avec la bande Santa Cecilia.

Ce concert était spécialement jolie parce que nous avons joué des chansons de Disney et Pixar. Il a été énormément différent puisque nous ne portons pas notre uniforme, nous portons des costumes.

Je me suis déguisée en Jasmine. Mes camarades s'étaient déguisés en Mary Poppins, Harry Potter, etc.

Aussi, ceux qui jouaient de la trompette faisaient un petit théâtre très amusant de Blanche Neige et les sept nains.



Après le concert, j'ai dîné avec mes amies Laura et Carmen dans notre restaurant préféré.  
Ça a été un jour absolument parfait!

### **Beatriz**

Mon meilleur souvenir commence avec ma famille et moi. Nous étions gaiement dans la voiture, quand nous avons vu de la fumée qui en sortait. Mon père l' a arrêtée, nous sommes sortis et rapidement nous étions surpris. Trente minutes après la dépanneuse est arrivée.

Le jour suivant nous l'avons ramassée au garage. Après cela nous étions contents parce que la voiture était réparée.

### **Nazaret**

Quand j'étais une petite personne mon meilleur souvenir était le moment où je pouvais aller à la ville de ma mère. Chaque semaine et spécialement, toutes les vacances, j'allais avec mon petit frère et ma mère au village de Castellón.

Nous aimions les différentes saisons de chaque année. Par exemple, en hiver nous dormions devant le feu chez nous, au printemps nous allions à la montagne du village pour la récolte du potager. Un autre exemple était quand nous allions aux piscines naturelles en été, etc.

Mon moment préféré était pour mon anniversaire parce que toute la famille venait chez moi pour faire une grande fête: ma cousine, mon oncle et ma grand-mère, nous étions ensemble chaque année.

### **María**

## **PETITS PLAISIRS (Français C1.1)**

Arriver chez moi et prendre une douche.

Mon petit plaisir, je le profite tous les jours.

Arrivée chez moi, je savoure l'agréable rentrée comme une petite Dorothy dans Kansas.

Mon chaleureux pyjama et mes pantoufles douces comme des nuages en coton m'attendent.

Cet instant, le meilleur pour prendre une douche, percevoir et toucher les gouttes d'eau si convoitées et le glissement du savon sur ma peau, tel un massage, tel un médicament de l'âme. C'est se sentir protégée par le vapeur environnante.

À savoir, si tu fermes les yeux, on peut écouter une longue cascade qui habille ton corps.

Les arômes du savon imprègnent ma salle de bain et finalement, mon prix...

Mon précieux pyjama et mes inconditionnelles pantoufles.

### **Chloé**

Aller faire les courses, renouveler mon garde-robe, c'est que j'entends comme mon petit plaisir. Aller au magasin de mon amie Eva est comme une pièce pleine de couleurs où mes yeux de plus en plus émerveillés transmettent à mon cœur la plus grande joie.

Apprécier les nouvelles collections de robes me produisent du froid, de la chaleur, de la joie, et une détente qui peut être décrite comme la première gorgée de champagne. Un silence m'envahit à mesure que je regarde la première robe et déjà, mes mains veulent l'attraper, rapidement et en profiter comme si c'était la première fois que j'avais une chose neuve entre les mains.

Désormais, le moment magique arrive à son point culminant, j'arrive à la cabine d'essayage avec la robe entre les mains et mon cœur commence à battre la chamade. C'est un moment magique, mes sens explosent de bonheur. Mes yeux pleins de vie me transportent dans un monde féérique.

### **Angela S.**

