REPORT OF LINGUISTIC JOURNEY
First, I’m going to say thank to the association France-USA, exactly to Norfolk. This travel permit me to live my dream while taking advantage of a complete dumping in the language and the culture local as sharing the everyday life of the welcomer family. We have three student to enjoy this occasion. There was Leonie(16 years old ), Antoine(17 years old) and Mahela(15 years old)

At Toulon before departure
In Marseille Airport before the flight

The Saturday, July 1st our departure day we take the plane Iberia from Marseille to Madrid, the big American from Madrid to New York and the American Eagle from New York to Norfolk. By going out of the airport, we were welcomed by Norfolk’s association United-State-France represented by Miss Joyce Pierce and our family welcomer.
Safe and sound We were arrived at Norfolk airport

My family welcomer names Lamar Ray: the mother is Tracy, the father is Wrendy. They had two children the one is Erick (17 years old) and Adam (15 years old) but i met their friend called Fern (15 years old), next they have three dogs: 2 big young dogs and 1 little old dog and finally in Erick’s room there is a big lizard called Rockie.
Here is my family welcomers: Adam, Erick, Tracy, Wrendy and their friends Fern
Their Lizard has name it Rockie

They were adorable and ideal who correspond to may profil online and they want to share their daily with me. They like sports, we go to the gym to do the natation, running on carpets and the muscles. We have a fun to do the cultural activities like the bowling, watching the cinema, going to the beach, in the pool without eating a taste american’s food. We did little boat trip with veil and a day in Virginia Beach. Next we visit a simulation military plus the exposition of the helicopter and the museum of ship’s war in the Navy’s dock. We have assist the test of the planes like the France’s patrol and the fireworks.
We were at beach as family
Here's the 'Norfolk Federal Building'
The cinema
We visiting the docks
We visit the museum of the USS Navy

Battleship Wisconsin: Berthed in Norfolk, the Homeport of Naval History

Redefining the skyline of downtown Norfolk, battleship Wisconsin stands majestically with dominating presence. After months of dredging and construction, Wisconsin majestically slipped into the seemingly tailored berth without a hitch on 7 December 2000. Fifty-seven years after the warship was originally launched, berthing the 63,000 ton, 899-foot-long, and 108-foot-wide battleship was a major feat of engineering. The waters of the Elizabeth River around Norfolk are extremely shallow for the battleship was a major feat of engineering. The waters of the Elizabeth River around Norfolk are extremely shallow for the battleship was a major feat of engineering. Berthing the ship requires extraordinary engineering. The waters of the Elizabeth River around Norfolk are extremely shallow for the battleship was a major feat of engineering. Berthing the ship requires extraordinary engineering. The waters of the Elizabeth River around Norfolk are extremely shallow for the battleship was a major feat of engineering.

37-foot depth draft of Wisconsin. Varying tidal and weather conditions further complicated the berthing facility design. Working in conjunction with City of Norfolk and U.S. Navy planners, architects from the Norfolk-based firm Glenn & Sallie designed the channel and berthing facility next to Norfolk. Claimed securing for hurricane force winds, Wisconsin generally floats on the water at an average of two to four feet above the bottom. This marker made possible by a gift from Glenn & Sallie, a Division of Tennessee Corporation.

CITY OF NORFOLK

Battleship Wisconsin: A Floating Fortress

Battleship Wisconsin and the other ships of the Iowa class generally had a symbolic status as the maximum of naval surface warship design. Unlike most battleships, the Iowa class cruisers had flat-hull submarines, the task decks and lower masts of Wisconsin have permissible design connection to a premium class battleship, give, and can be included in the Iowa class and the Ticonderoga class. Wisconsin's silhouette and control elements of several ship types were disguised to ensure mission success.

Finally placed into U.S. Navy service on 10 April 1944, the battleships of Wisconsin shared a common and unique bond as the Iowa class cruisers.carried some 1,400,000 gallons of aviation gasoline, a percentage of the oil tankers were converted to the Iowa class. The five large secondary batteries of four 8-inch guns were divided between the battleship and the carrier. With the construction of the Iowa class, the design of the Wisconsin class carrier was updated to the design of the Wisconsin class carrier. The design of the Wisconsin class carrier was updated to the design of the Wisconsin class carrier. Wisconsin's design included a major work centered on the Iowa class carrier. The Iowa class carrier was designed to be the first to enter service in World War II, and the Wisconsin class carrier was designed to be the first to enter service in World War II. The Wisconsin class carrier was designed to be the first to enter service in World War II.

CITY OF NORFOLK
Battleship Wisconsin: BB-9 and BB-64 in the Homeport of Naval History

Battleships bearing the name Wisconsin have paced the shores off Norfolk and Hampton Roads since the beginning of the twentieth century. Originally designed to chase off the “Stars and Stripes” of the United States, the first battleship Wisconsin (BB-9) was commissioned in 1911. John Philip Sousa and the United States Marine Corps Band once performed patriotic marches from the wooden decks of the first Wisconsin. In 1906, President Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt traveled to Norfolk with many other Americans to bid farewell to the first Wisconsin sailing on a two year voyage around the world with the famed “Great White Fleet.” Serving primarily as a Multi-purpose training ship during World War I, the first Wisconsin was scrapped in 1922.

During World War II, the second battleship Wisconsin (BB-64) was commissioned under the command of U.S. Navy Captain Earl E. Stone. Born in the “Badger State” of Wisconsin, Stone earned his Naval Academy Midshipman’s Award aboard the first battleship Wisconsin (BB-9). Surviving the Imperial Japanese attacks at Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, Stone had a key role in organizing the war-winning Coastal Coordination Intelligence effort of the U.S. Navy. For a job well done, he received the highly coveted appointment to command the second battleship Wisconsin (BB-64) in the spring 1944.

Sailing into the embattled waters of the Pacific, the crew of the second battleship Wisconsin earned five battle stars during World War II. Home-ported at Port 7 on Cape Cod, the second Wisconsin earned another battle star in the Korean War and, similar to the first Wisconsin (BB-9), served primarily as a Multi-purpose training ship during the Cold War. During the Persian Gulf War, the crew of Wisconsin (BB-64) coordinated the first Tomahawk missile strikes against Iraq.

CITY OF NORFOLK

The ship military
We did a walk in the sailboat
After the walk in the sailboat we saw three seals trying to dive in the water

Me and Tracy we were going to the diver party
We were visiting in Virginia beach with the welcomer family.
I did the simulation and the helicopters military
We were playing a bowling

We have assist a exposition of military helicopters
We have watching the military's planes demonstration

In Saturday, July 15 the day before returning to Europe the USA-France's association and the others french in Norfolk organize a celebration day of the national Holiday french of the Friday, July 14, we did a lot of party and we sing the Marseillaise.

I was satisfied about my days in Norfolk because the hospitality and the generosit of the family welcomer who helped me for the succesfull days and finally I’ll thank them all much who organize an unforgettable journey.

We did a celebration of the holiday french at Norfolk
Mahela