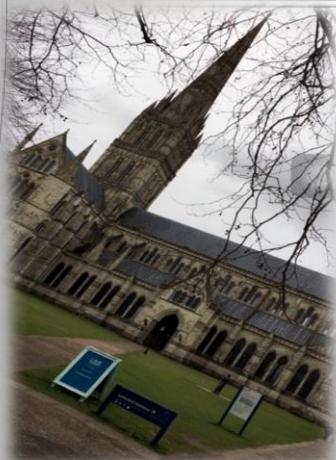


2016 The trip to Great Britain

- To go to Great Britain, we took the Ferry from Ouistreham to Portsmouth.
- Discover Louis and Chloé's presentation of our stay on the ferry by clicking [here](#).

HOUSES IN ENGLAND



Mouch Rizlène
Pitard Camille



IN ENGLAND WE CAN FIND MANY TYPES OF HOUSES LIKE

✧ Basement



This house has a underground which is considered like one floor of the house.

And this house has black grids.

THERE IS ALSO TERRACED HOUSES

❖ It's like twinned houses



It's 2 terraced houses which are absolutely the same. They have the same windows and the same doors.



IN LONDON AND IN WALES WE SAW OTHER
TERRACED HOUSES BUT THIS TIME ON A
DRIVEWAY.

The doors are often painted
because it's difficult to
recognize his house in the
dark for exemple. ☺



IN CARDIFF THERE WAS MAINLY BRICKS HOUSES.



I think we all
noticed that the
English liked
terraced houses
!!! 😊



NOW I'M GOING TO PRESENT YOU MY
HOUSE IN ENGLAND.



ALL BEGAN APRIL 7 IN THIS HOUSE WHERE
WE WERE GREETED BY THE FAMILY
HARISON.



Follow me
I'm going to
present you
the house. 😊

THE KITCHEN



It was a simple and a small kitchen.

THE DINING ROOM



In this room we ate
breakfast and dinner.

You can notice that this
family loves decorations.

IN THE ROOM



< England vs France >

In England
door handles
are very small.



IN THE ROOM

< England vs France >

In England windows
don't open like in
France.



IN THE BATHROOM



In the bathroom there are
2 ropes one for the shower
and one for the light.

FOR THE LIGHT



For the light
you just have
to pull on the
rope.

FOR THE SHOWER



First we have to pull on the rope, we have to choose the temperature of the water and we have to press the button.

FOR THE WASHBASSIN

Very
cold



Very
hot



You only have 2 choices. 😊

FOR THE FLOOR



There was carpet
everywhere in the corridor
and in the living room.

I HOPE THAT YOU HAVE
ENJOYED !!! ☺



Family's way of life



Diane Demas

Léna Reuss

Food

Contrary to France, the Welsh eat very much! And today, they eat very badly, just like in America.

When we arrived, we were very surprised !



Housework

Just like for food, for us it was opposite to France.

We stayed in this family for one week and they never cleaned anything, and they had a dog !

And, when we arrived for the first time in the house, there were many trash bags in front of the house.



Punctuality

Compared to French people, the Welsh are very punctual.

When we were waiting for our families at the bus, they always arrived just on time.



Decoration

In England, houses are decorated strangely.

In our families there were Christmas lights in the living room. Or there were many trinkets everywhere in the house.





The town in general.

Cliquez pour ajouter un texte

The English supermarket

- Just 1£ it's amazing



The Principality stadium in Wales

- Cliquez pour ajouter un texte



Cliquez pour ajouter un titre

- The castle is a medieval castle, It is located in the city centre of Cardiff.



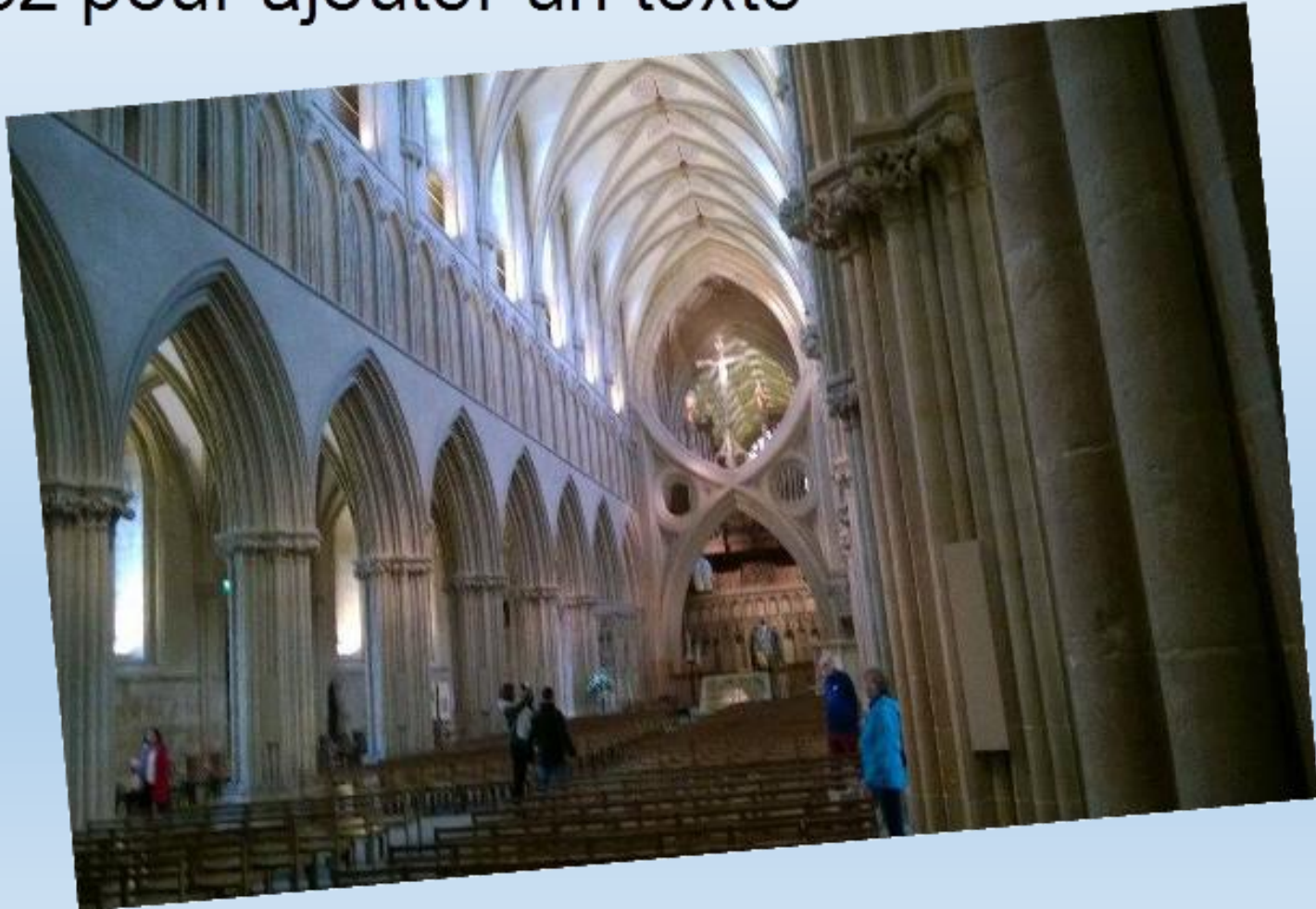
People on the street

- A friendly man...



The cathedral of cardiff

- Cliquez pour ajouter un texte



The roman bath.

- Cliquez pour ajouter un texte



The port of Cardiff

- Cliquez pour ajouter un texte



Food in meals

The breakfast

English people eat the same food as the French
at breakfast

Cereal
margarine
toast



wiseGEEK



They eat eggs with bacon only if they wake up late

The picnic

In England there is no butter so the people use margarine in their sandwiches



That is not good

The picnic

In the sandwiches people put ham or tuna.
There are no vegetables in their sandwiches

Except for those who don't eat meat.

Diner

In England, people eat between 6 O'clock and 7 O'clock,
this is really early.

Diner

English don't eat a lot in the evening

During our stay they cooked meals for us to like so we ate pasta, pizza or chips at the beginning.



The fish and chips

That's a typical meal in England.



In this meal there is breaded fish and...chips.

The Dessert

After dinner, people often eat a yogourt but sometimes they eat cupcakes, that's an English speciality.



Supermarkets in United Kingdom

Manon Ruelle & Patricia Goncalves



The typical supermarket is TESCO, a store which could easily correspond to LECLERC in France. However, it is a little bit different...





For example, in the United Kingdom you can find several kinds of tea, more original than the others ! The main flavours are apple, vanilla, orange, strawberry... A whole shelf is reserved only for these !





There is also a great deal of fruit and vegetables distributed on four huge beams.





Unfortunately this country becomes Americanized and cakes, tarts and candies are more and more present... We can thus find a swarm of choice and tastes rather different to France.





And don't trust what people say, England has a wide selection of cheese as well !



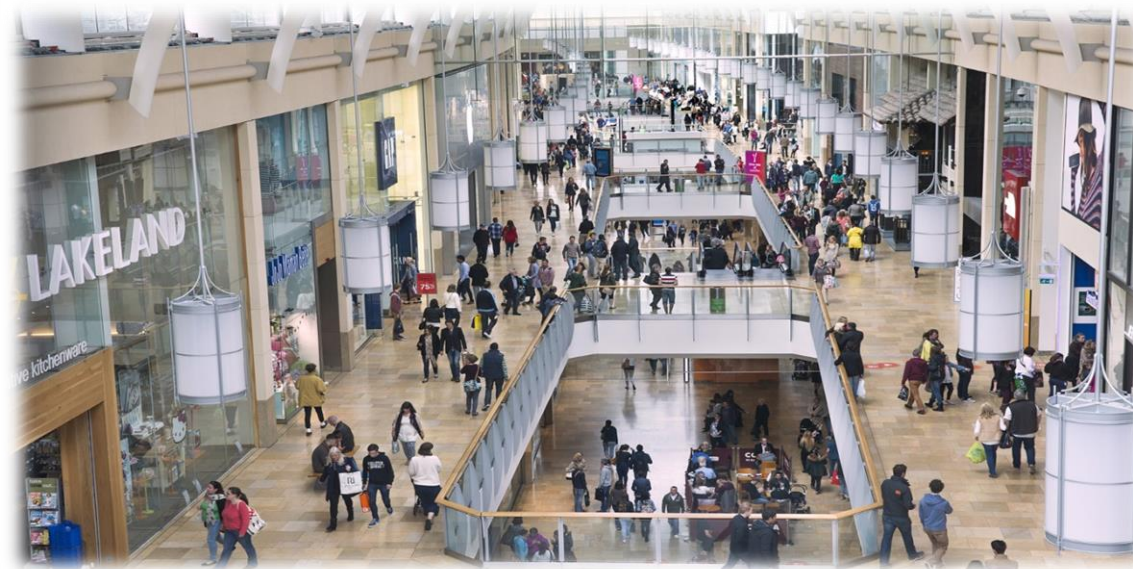
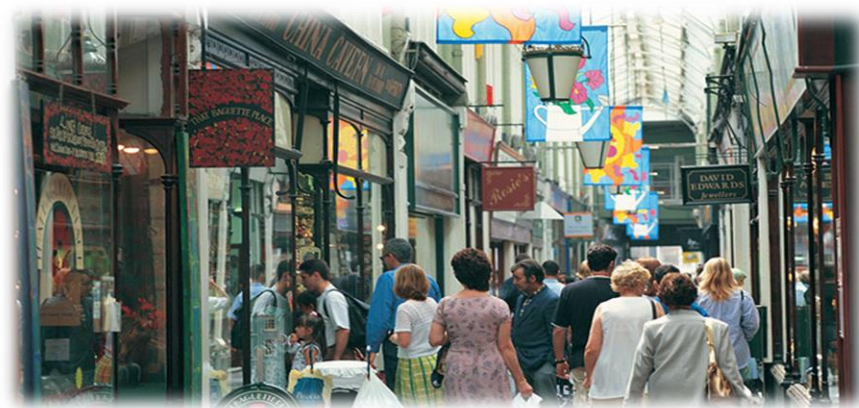
The cosmetic department is more supplied and more extravagant.





The clothing store PRIMARK is present everywhere, at every corner of street, whereas in France there are not a lot. There are stores you can only find in England like TOPMAN. However the H&M is worldwide !







SHOPS AND SHOPPING

Indira et erin

SHOPS

- There are shops like in France :



H&M



L'Occitane



Marks & Spencer

SHOPS

► There are shops which are different too :

►



New Look



GoldSmiths and Clogau



PoundLand

SHOPS

► There are shops which are different too :



New Look



GoldSmiths and Clogau



PoundLand

SHOPPING CENTER

- ▶ In Cardiff there is a big shopping center (St David's):



SHOPPING STREET

► If you want to do shopping in London you can go in Oxford street :

►



SHOPPING STREET

- ▶ If you want to do shopping in London you can go in Oxford street :



FAST FOOD

- You can find a Mcdonald's or a Burger King on every street corner :



Mc donald's, Cardiff

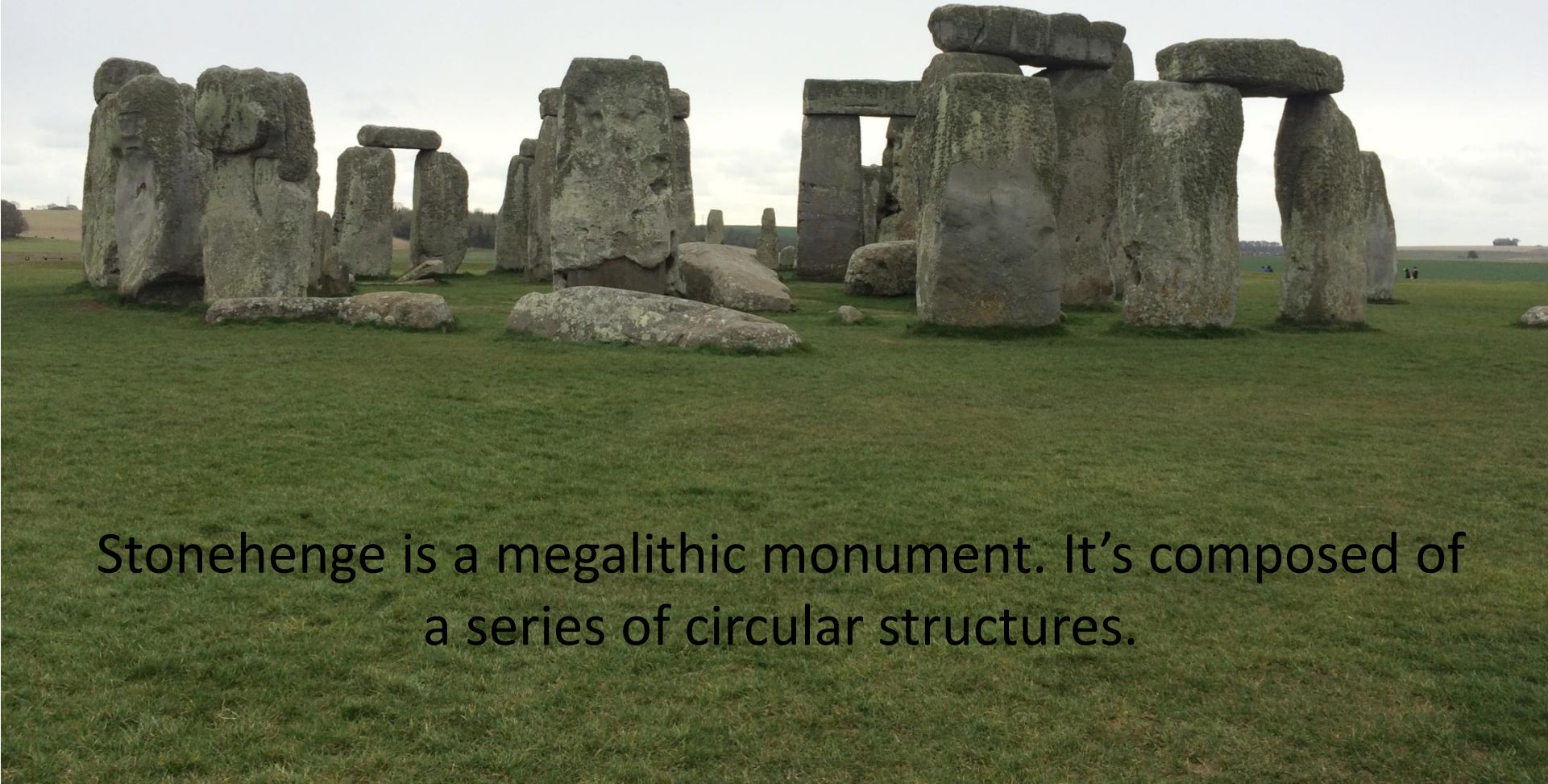


Burger King, Cardiff



Mc donald's, Salisbury

Stonehenge



Stonehenge is a megalithic monument. It's composed of a series of circular structures.

1. How was stonehenge built ?

Five thousand years ago, before the stones were raised, people gathered here to build a sacred enclosure. Using simple tools made from wood and working in small teams, they dug a circular pit. They piled up the chalk and earth to make a large bank inside the circle and a smaller bank outside it. In this enclosure they erected fifty-six stone or wood pillars.



Five hundred years ago, Stonehenge was a circular enclosure. Then, about 4.500 years ago, enormous sarsen stones weighing more than thirty tons each and smaller “bluestones” were raised to form a unique monument.



2. Who built Stonehenge ?

The stone monument was built by the sophisticated and organized people who inhabited Neolithic Britain. At the time Stonehenge was being built, people travelling long distances to meet at Durrington. They celebrated midwinter and they talked about ritual hunting and feasting.



3. What happened after Stonehenge was Built ?

The monument continued to be important after the major activities building ended about 2200 BC.

Early Bronze Age people chose to bury their dead in round barrows in the surrounding landscape, close to Stonehenge.



4. Some items found in Stonehenge



A skeleton of a man



A toolkit



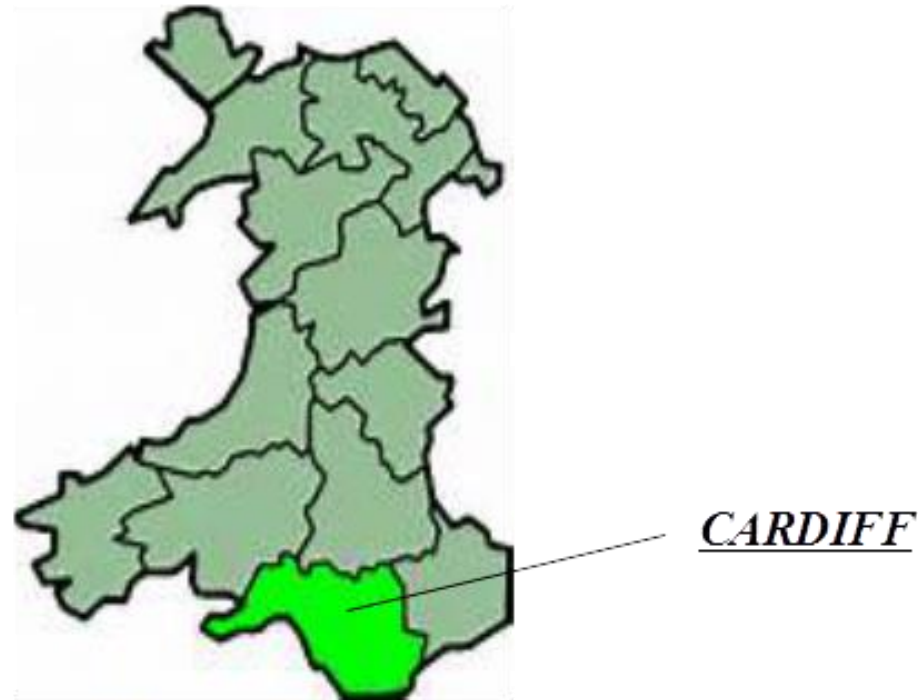
Some arrowhead

Cardiff City

*Today, we are going to present you the City of
Cardiff*



Cardiff is the capital of Wales, it's located in the south of Wales. It accounts 324,000 inhabitants. Cardiff is known for it's numerous tourist attractions like the principality stadium, Cardiff bay,etc. Cardiff is the most popular visitor destination in Wales with 15 million visitors per year. Moreover, Cardiff is the country town of the county of Glamorgan.



Map of Wales

The tourist attraction

The stadium

*The « Principality stadium » is one of the most important symbols of Cardiff.
It's the official stadium of Wales. Moreover, this stadium welcomes the competition of « Monster truck », of rally as well as concerts.*



The « principality stadium is known because it's one of the main tourist attractions of Cardiff. In fact, we can find it on postcards.

The castle



The castle of Cardiff was built in 1092, on the Foundation of a Roman fort. It belonged to several families before being given up to the city. Nowadays, the cardiff Inhabitants can visit the castle for free.

The castle of cardiff is the most visited monument of the city. In fact, this castle is the emblem of the city due to its size and its beauty.



Let us show you some pictures



Cardiff bay



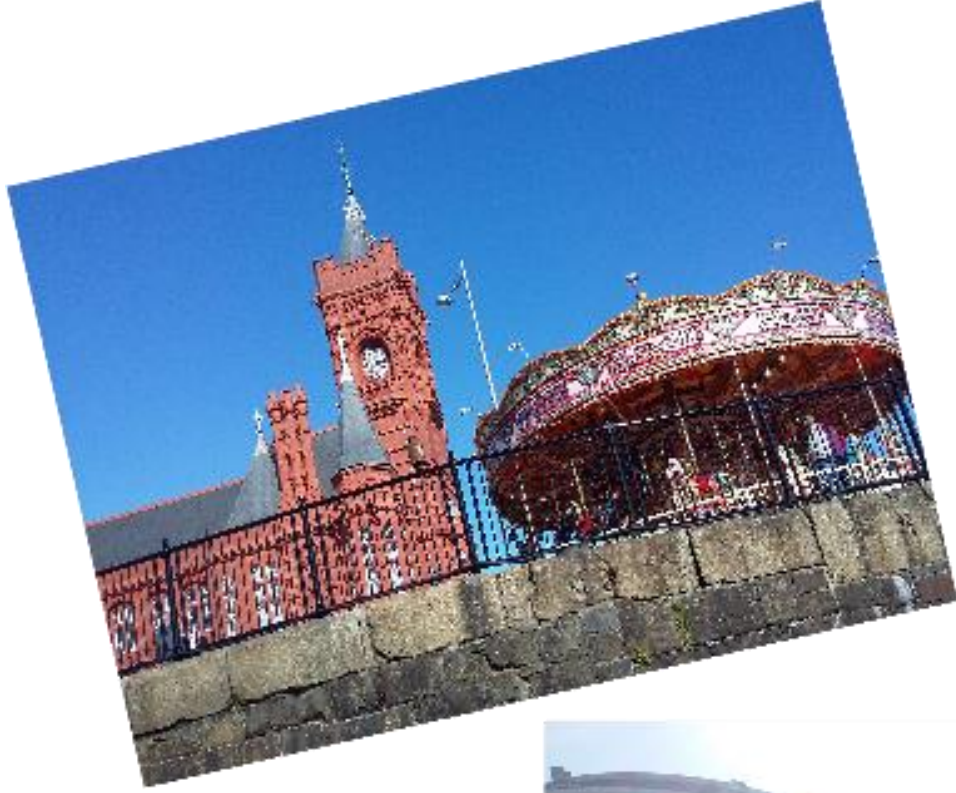
Cardiff bay is considered as one of the biggest successes in Great Britain.

Indeed Cardiff Bay was reorganized on the former docks. Moreover Cardiff Bay extends over 1000 hectares. We can also find a building called the « Pierhead » which counts documents of the history of Wales.

Nowadays, in the bay of Cardiff we can find a lot of restaurants, shops as well as museums. After a lot of arrangements, Cardiff Bay counts numerous houses.



Some pictures



The political place

The National Assembly



The National Assembly of Wales is located in Cardiff Bay. The Assembly counts 60 members. Moreover, the Assembly members are elected every 4 years.

The opera



*The Wales Millenium Center was built in 2009,
It cost 100 000 000 pounds. Moreover, it has a
capacity of 2000 seats. The Wales Millenium
Center Welcomes the lyric company « the
Welsh National Opera ».*

The squares of Cardiff

The squares



The squares of Cardiff are known for their Beauty. Moreover the flora and fauna is Varied there. In these parks the atmosphere Is warm.

There iare numerous places where we can eat as well as play.

What we know less is that most of these parks belonged to the castle before belonging to the city.



Cardiff Castle



PONSAR Shaina
SOUID Sophia



When we arrived in the castle, we saw this tower and this statue which represents a woman.





This is the castle's outside



This thing is to scare women in front of the room to smoke in winter.



There are stained-glass windows in this room. They symbolize the seven days of the week, the Astrological signs and the seasons.



This is the fireplace in the
smoking room.

In all the rooms, there are
monkeys to call the waiter.



JOHN 2ND MARQUIS of BUTE. K.T.
— BARON CARDIFF —
THIS PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO THE TOWN OF CARDIFF BY
LIEUT. COLONEL CRICHTON STUART M.P.
1859

They are the
second and the
third marquis of
Bute.



— **JOHN** —
MARQUESS OF BUTE
MAYOR
1890 - 1891

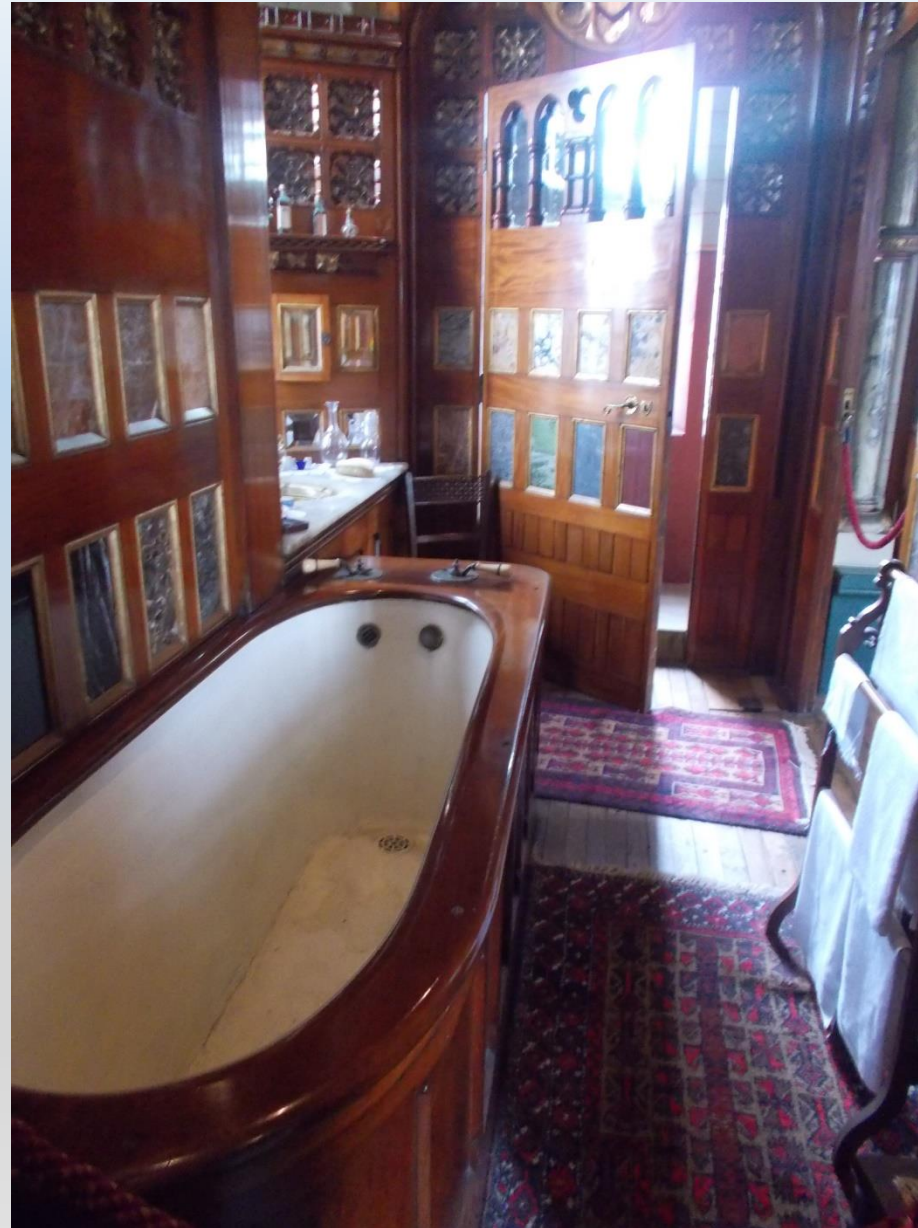
Then, we went to a big library :



In this library, there were a bust :



Next, we went in the bathroom :



After that, we went up to the castle's top, we saw a pond :



At the end, we rose at the top of a tower, next to the castle :



It was a very good journey



The Principality stadium :

Outside the stadium, we can see one statue which represents Tasker Watkins. He was President of the Welsh Rugby Union from 1993 to 2004.



The Principality Stadium formerly the Millennium Stadium (Welsh Stadiwm Mileniwm y) is a multi-stage 74,500 seats located in Cardiff, Wales (UK). It is the national stadium of Wales; as such it is the host for the meetings of the Welsh teams of rugby and football. It also hosts other events such as the special stage of the Wales Rally GB, the race Motorcycle Rally Great Britain, boxing and many music concerts like Tina Turner, Madonna, The Rolling Stones, U2, Stereophonics, Paul McCartney and the Tsunami relief concert. Property of the Welsh Rugby Union, it was built on the occasion of the Rugby World Cup 1999 at the site of Cardiff Arms Park. The first major event took place on 26th June 1999 during an international friendly rugby team which saw Wales beat South Africa team with the score of 29-19.



The Principality stadium

With a total capacity of 74 500 seats, the Principality Stadium is the third largest stadium in the Six Nations behind France's stadium and Twickenham. It is also the second largest stadium in the world and Europe with a fully retractable roof. In addition, the Principality Stadium is the second tallest building in Cardiff, after the BT Tower.



Inside we can also see many things, like the Millennium stadium football history, we have learnt that the first Welsh team of rugby was created in 1881. There is also an Interview Room where the captain and the coach have to answer questions during 80 minutes put by the journalists.

TECHNIQUEST













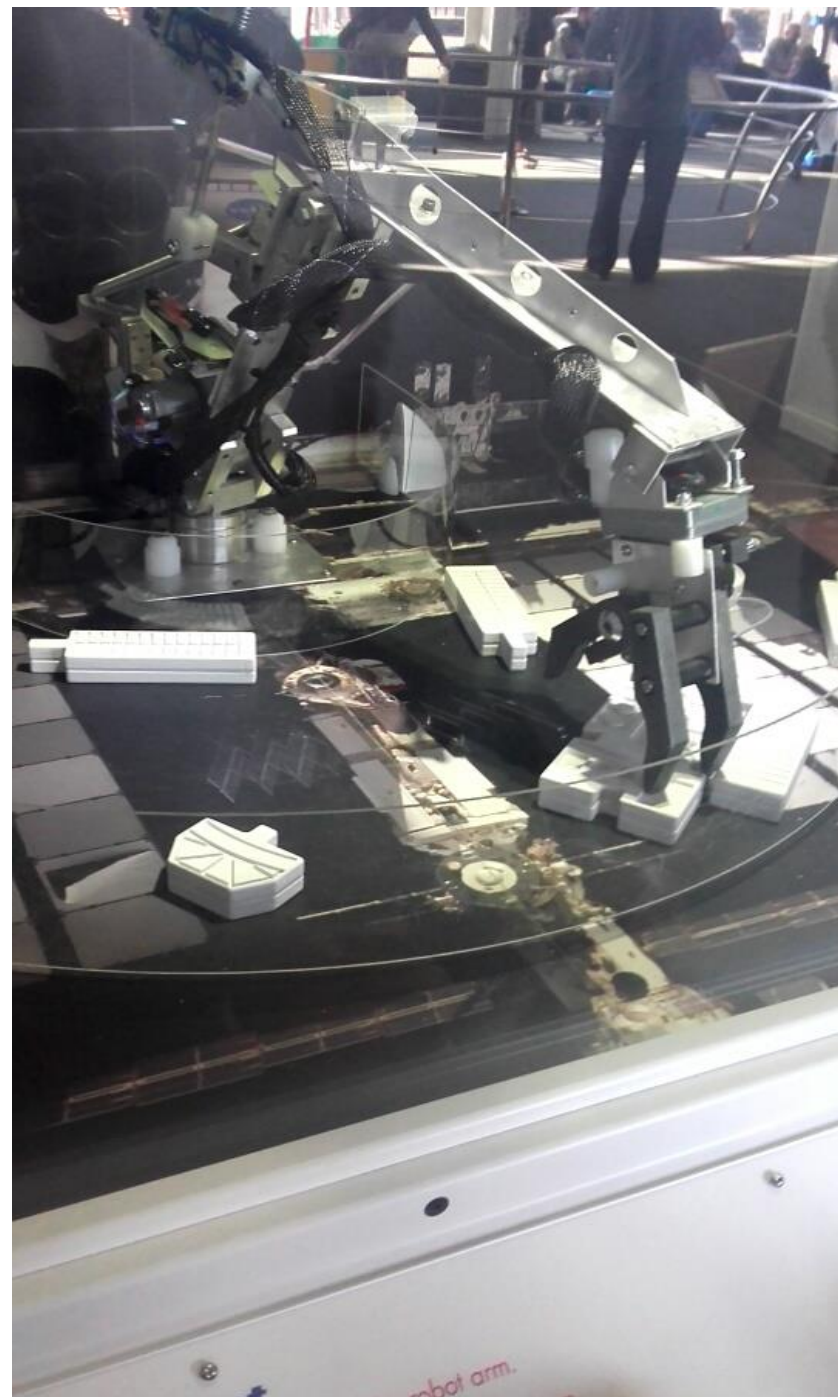






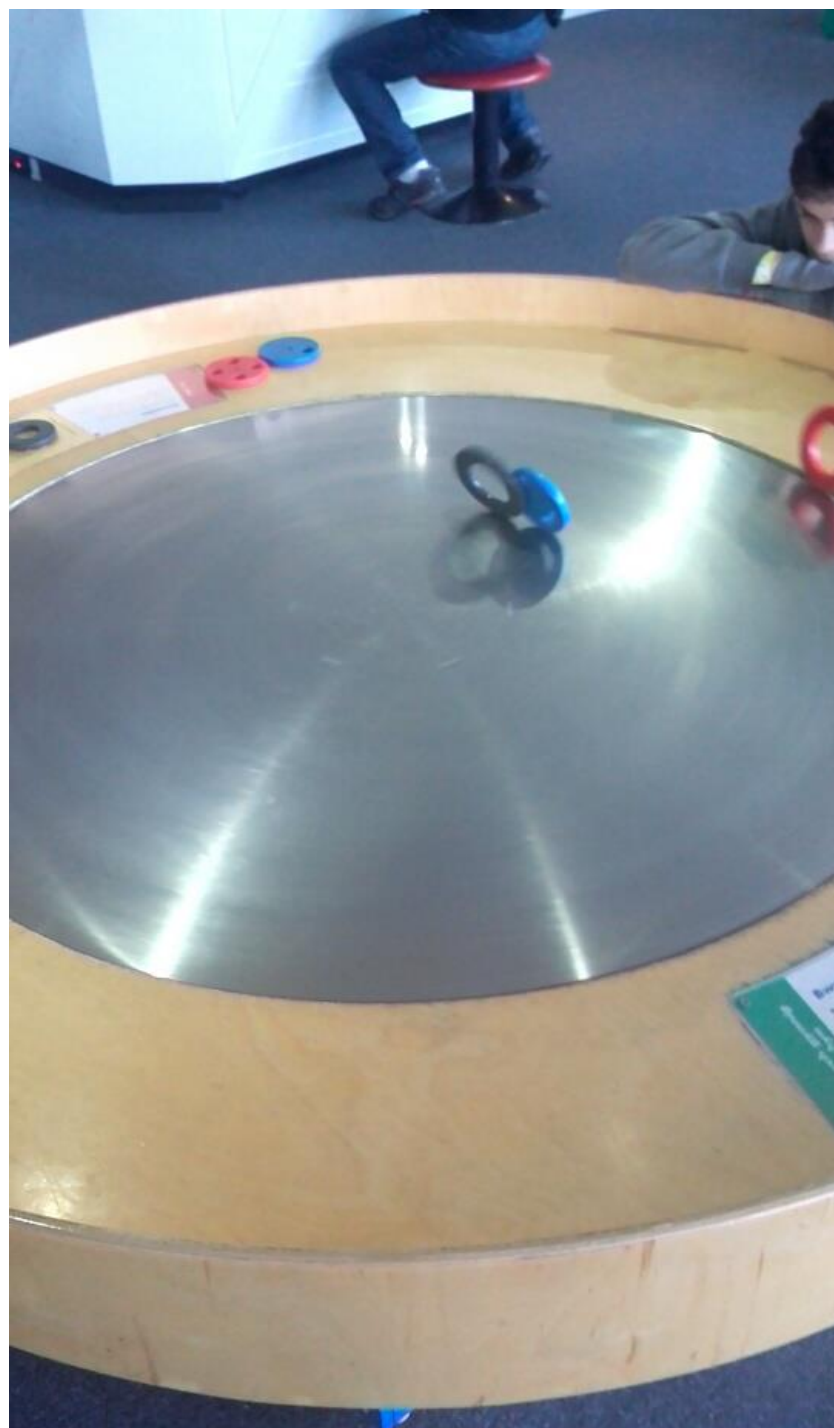
















BIG PIT: the coal mine !



Quentin Gameiro

2015/2016

Where is it located ?



Blaenavon in the
South-Est of Wales

Big Pit

What is it ?

Big Pit was a big coal mine between 1860 and 1980.

It has been changed in a museum since 1983. That's why we can visit the mine !



Big Pit was one of the biggest mine in the region. There were many iron and coal ores in the area.

Story of the Mine

(We can't take pictures in the mine galleries because camera, watch and phones aren't allowed because it's very dangerous !).

Big Pit opened in 1860 and closed on 2 February 1980

At the beginning, in 1850's, there was no light and it was very dark, there were no machines so miners used horses in stables to pull wagons.

Kids had to go deep in the mine to help miners. They stayed next to doors all day long and were waiting for horses.

When they heard horses, they had to open and close the door for miners not to waste time and not to lose oxygen.

Cliquez pour ajouter un titre

Miners had to go down in a big hole which was about 90 meters deep.

Do you imagine staying under 90 meters of rocks without light during 14 hours every day ?

And they shouldn't forget to mind their head ! Some tunnels were very very small and heads could hurt the roof . Some of them were about 1.10 meters.

In mines, you could have gaz in mine galleries and it could kill many people.

That's why miners used birds to see what the gaz level was.

If the bird was still alive, there were no problems but if it died they had to leave this area because it could explode.

When the Oil Lantern came :

Miners used oil lanterns for tunnels to be lighted and to see what was the gaz level in the tunnel.

If the flame in the lantern was big there was no problem, the oxygen level was good.

But if the flame was small, the oxygen level was bad, so there was too much carbon dioxyde in this area.

In Big Pit, you've got a regulation which says that if the flame starts to diminish, miners have to leave the tunnel, and if the level is too dangerous, they have to leave the mine.

What can you see in Big Pit ?

If you visit the Mine, you can see many things like the mine with tunnels with coal on walls, old tools like many wagons and a big system of rolling carpets.

In the mine, you can also see old stables where horses lived in 1850.

You can see a museum with old equipments like pickaxes, axes, helmets, lanterns, gaz masks etc... and the old changing room with all lockers and showers.

Cliquez pour

Cliquez



Cliquez pour ajouter un



If you go outside and climb the hill, on the top of the site, you can visit a new show which explains the story of the mine with videos, explanations and presentations of machines.





BATH

Voyage en Angleterre

Location

The city of Bath is located in the south west of england, at 180 km west of London.



Romans bath



- Bath was founded in 50 before J-C, to welcome the romans bath. Today, the Romans Bath is a historical place.
- The city of Bath contains a lot of of archeological sites.
- The city is called Bath because there are Roman baths.

Shopping

- In Bath there are a lot of shopping streets.



Rock of limestone

- The buildings of Bath are built with a rock of limestone for the houses, churches and stations.



Abbeye of Bath



- The Abbeye of Bath is an Anglican parish church, it was founded is in the VIIth century.

Day in Bath



- Bath is a very beautiful city with its street and its architectural style and there are a lot archeological sites. This city is a city with a single type.



THE END

The Roman baths



The romans invaded Britain in 43 AD.
They built the baths around 76 AD.
There is the Great Bath in the center of the building.



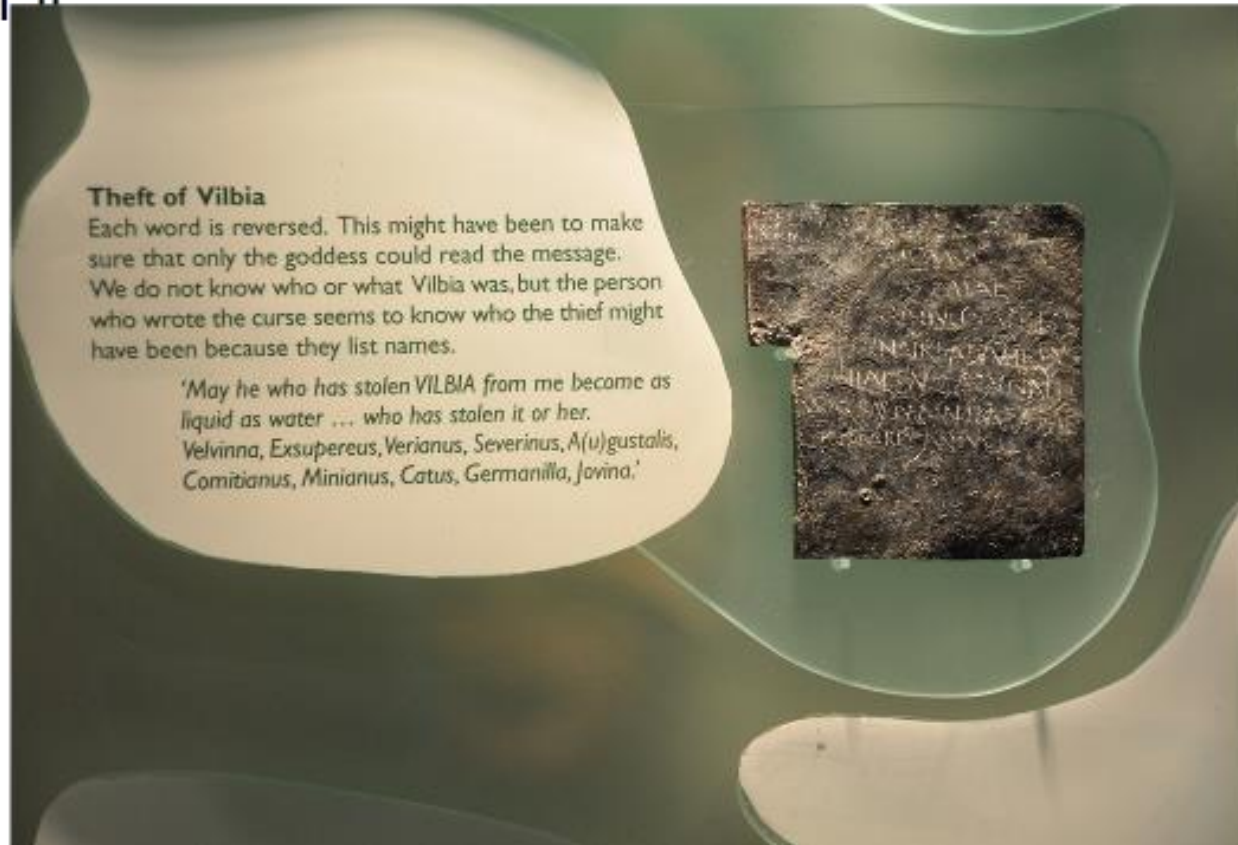
The great bath

The Romans columns are circular or rectangular in the corner. And it is underground because River Avon flooded the area. The source is important because it's an unlimited reserve of hot water.



The display cabinet

There are many notes written on the lead sheets. On the notes, there are curses. The person who wrote the curse said what he or she had lost and asked the goddess to punish the person who Had stolen it.



The head of Minerva

One of the most famous sculpture is the head of Minerva. She is the goddess who ruled over the spring. Her celtic name is Sulis and her Roman name is Minerva. She was the goddess of War and the goddess of wisdom. War is symbolised by a helmet and wisdom is symbolized by an owl. The head of Minerva was found in Stall Street in 1727 by workmen.



Some baths have orange water. The water becomes orange because there is some iron in the water.



East baths

In the East baths there are 5 rooms and 4 baths.

The 4 baths are :

- Apodyterium, here you can take off your clothes and leave them in the cupboard.
- Caldarium, it's a very hot room
- Frigidarium, there are pools of very cold water.
- Tepidarium, there are pools of warm water, you can sit inside and relax



Apodyterium

Caldarium





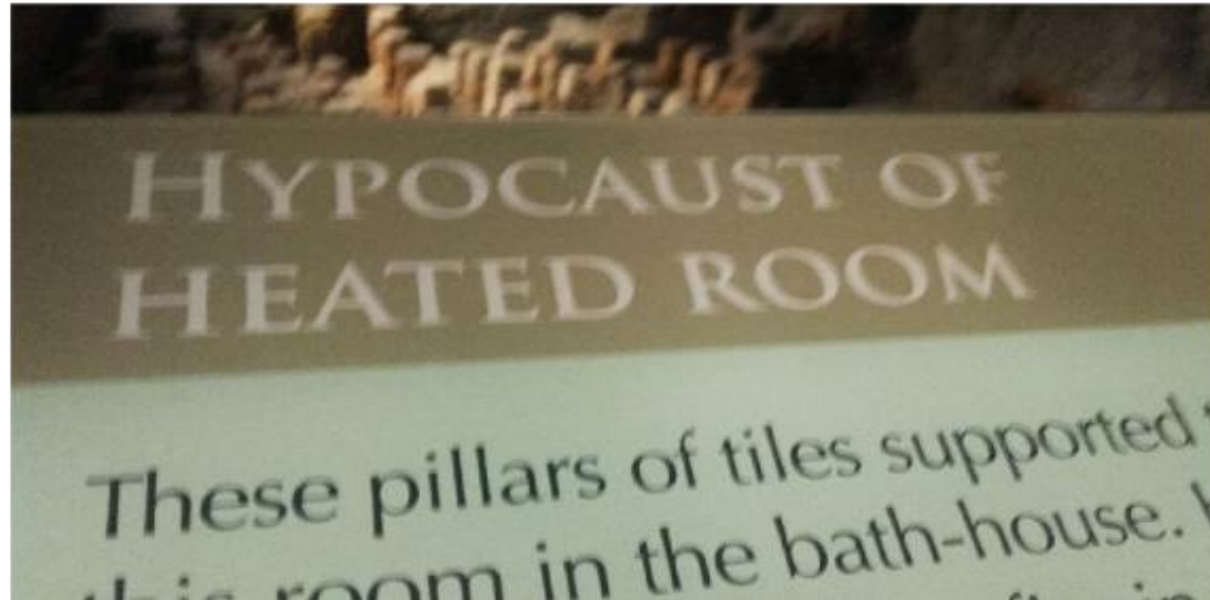
Tepidarium

Frigidarium



West bath

There is one bath, a bath called Hypocaust. There is a furnace outside to heat the water. Moreover, in the bath there are many piles of bricks to make the heat circulate in several directions.



Hypocaust



La cathédrale de wells



Cliquez pour ajouter un titre

- Elle est décrite comme « la cathédrale la plus poétique »
- De style gothique, elle a été créée 1180 à 1490 (310 ans de constructions !)
- Les piliers ayant été endommagés, ils ont construit un « arc en ciseaux » qui permet de supporter le poids du clocher

Les arcs en ciseaux

- Cliquez



- Cliquez pour ajouter un titre
- La façade occidentale est immense (45 mètres de long) et les deux tours d'angle aussi.
 - Plus de 300 statues décoratrices sont présentes
 - Elle a pris la place d'une ancienne cathédrale sous le commandement du roi Ina de Wessex



Cricket



Rules

- Two teams of eleven players
- The players must play on a cricket field (around 20 meters long)
- One batting team and one team defending the wicket
- If the wicket is touched by the ball the player defending the wicket is eliminated
- If ten players are eliminated, the two teams then swap roles
- The winning team is the team that scores the more runs during their period



A wicket

Origins:

1478

Letter of complaint sent to
King Louis XI

The letter mentions a quarrel
about the game that
happened in a village called
Liettres





We visited the Sophia Gardens which is where the Glamorgan team is training and playing.



Everyone had the chance to wear one of the cricket world champions shirt, and Ali tried one of the cricket regular equipment.



And everyone played cricket in a training dome. Each person had three chances to touch the ball.

The End



BOWLING

During the journey, we visited a lot of monuments. But we also went to the « SuperBowl Uk Cardiff »



SuperBowl Uk Cardiff



Everyone played
Even, teachers.



The Disco

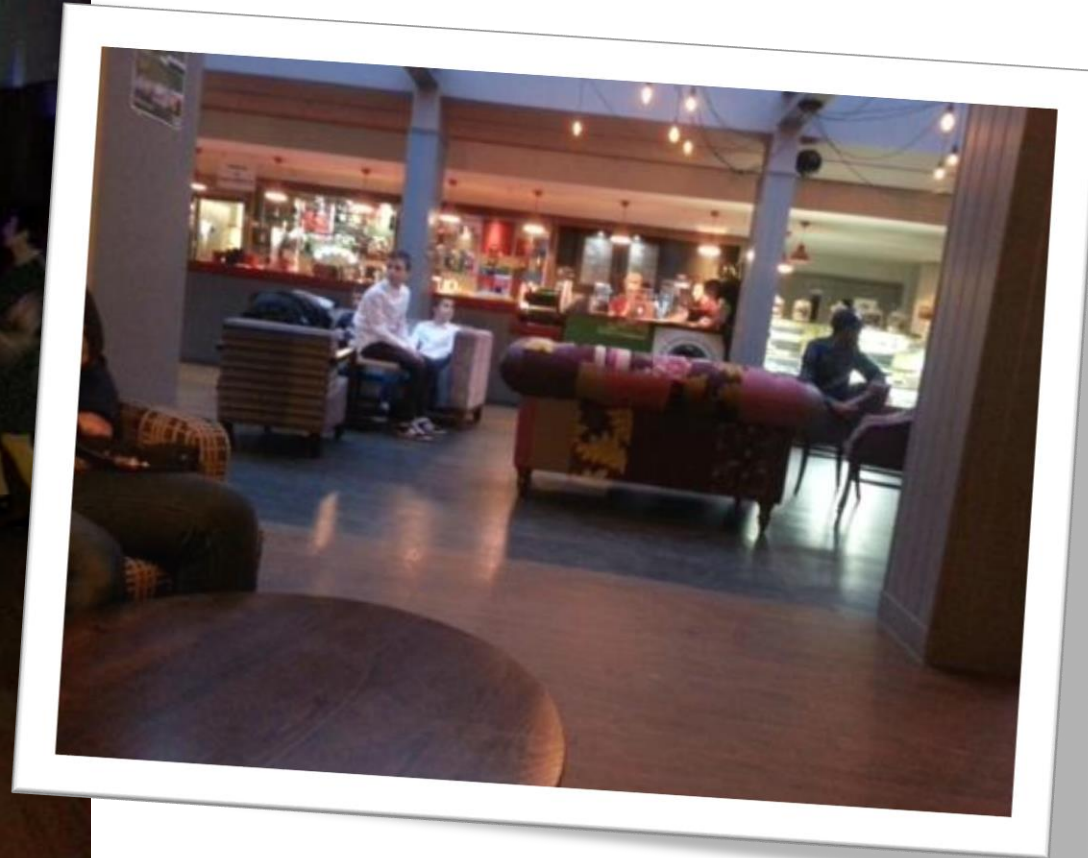
- The last day of our journey, we went to the Disco.

Everyone played
Even, teachers





...And we danced of course. Except some students. But they had fun though. Mister Mathe too apparently...



Eurotunnel



Presentation

The Shuttle was built on 15th December 1987 and it opened on 10th December 1994. The society which is called “Eurotunnel” supported the project. Its length is 50,5kms. It links France (in Calais) to England (in Folkestone) by a tunnel under the sea. There are 3 ways, 2 for the trains and 1 for the maintenance if there is a problem. Currently it is the longest tunnel under the sea in the world. It is very useful because we can take our car or our bus with us.



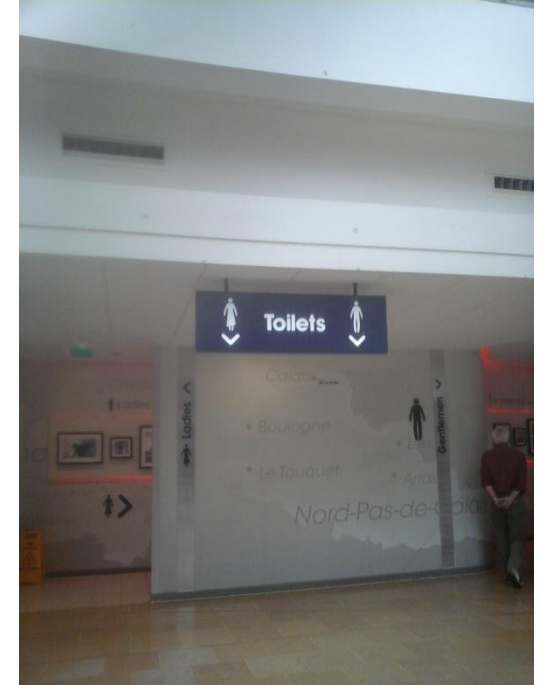
There are many facilities :



Somewhere to smoke



A place to relax or eat something before
the travel



The toilets

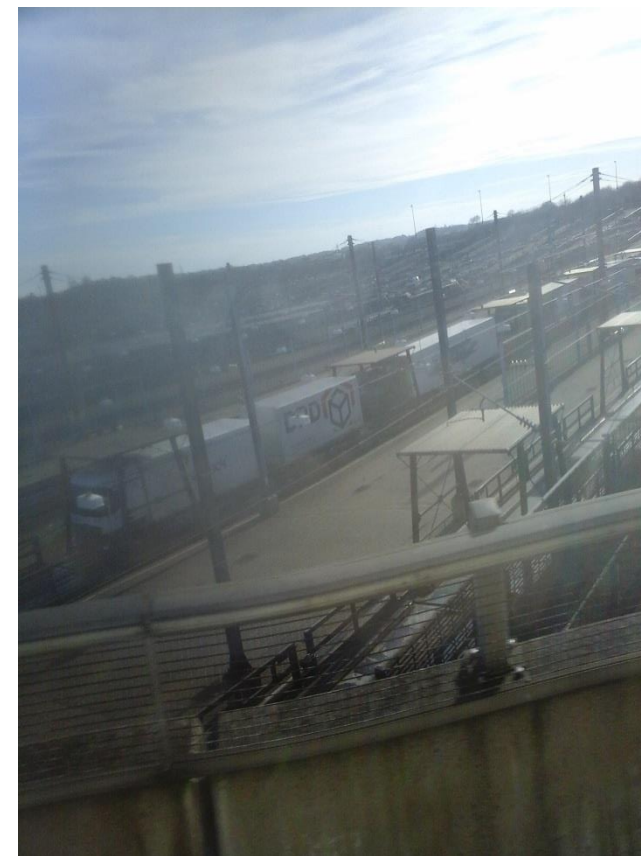
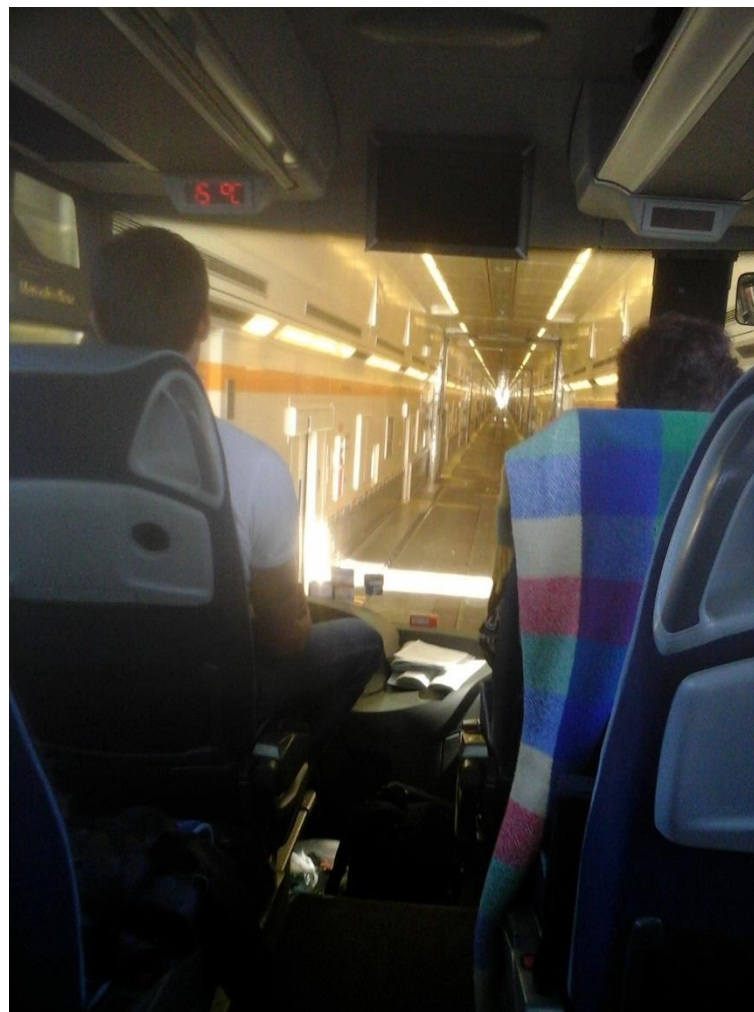
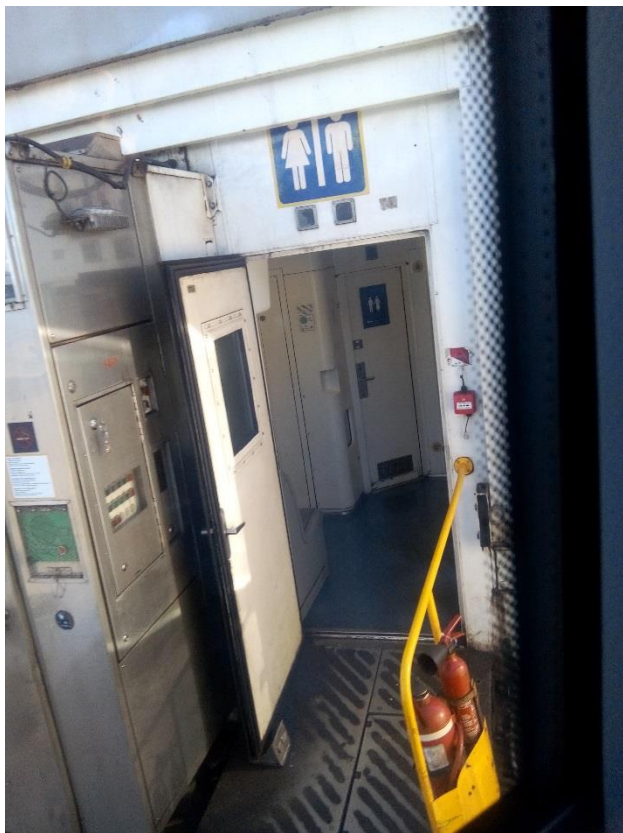


There are many shops
(like Starbucks Coffee)



Some information :

- Since its opening 350 million people have used the Shuttle and more than 60 million vehicles
- At the start of the project they were in the red, it's only in 2007 that they started to be profitable
- It is one of the rare society which represents every shareholders



LONDON

Let's discover our visit of London with Augustine, Laura and Lucie by clicking [here](#)

LONDON: A visit organized by Augustine, Laura and Lucie



Vocabulary

Bus → Bus



Car → Coach





Lighthouse
(Phare)

Daffodils (Jonquilles)



Traffic jam (Bouchon)



Customs (Douane)

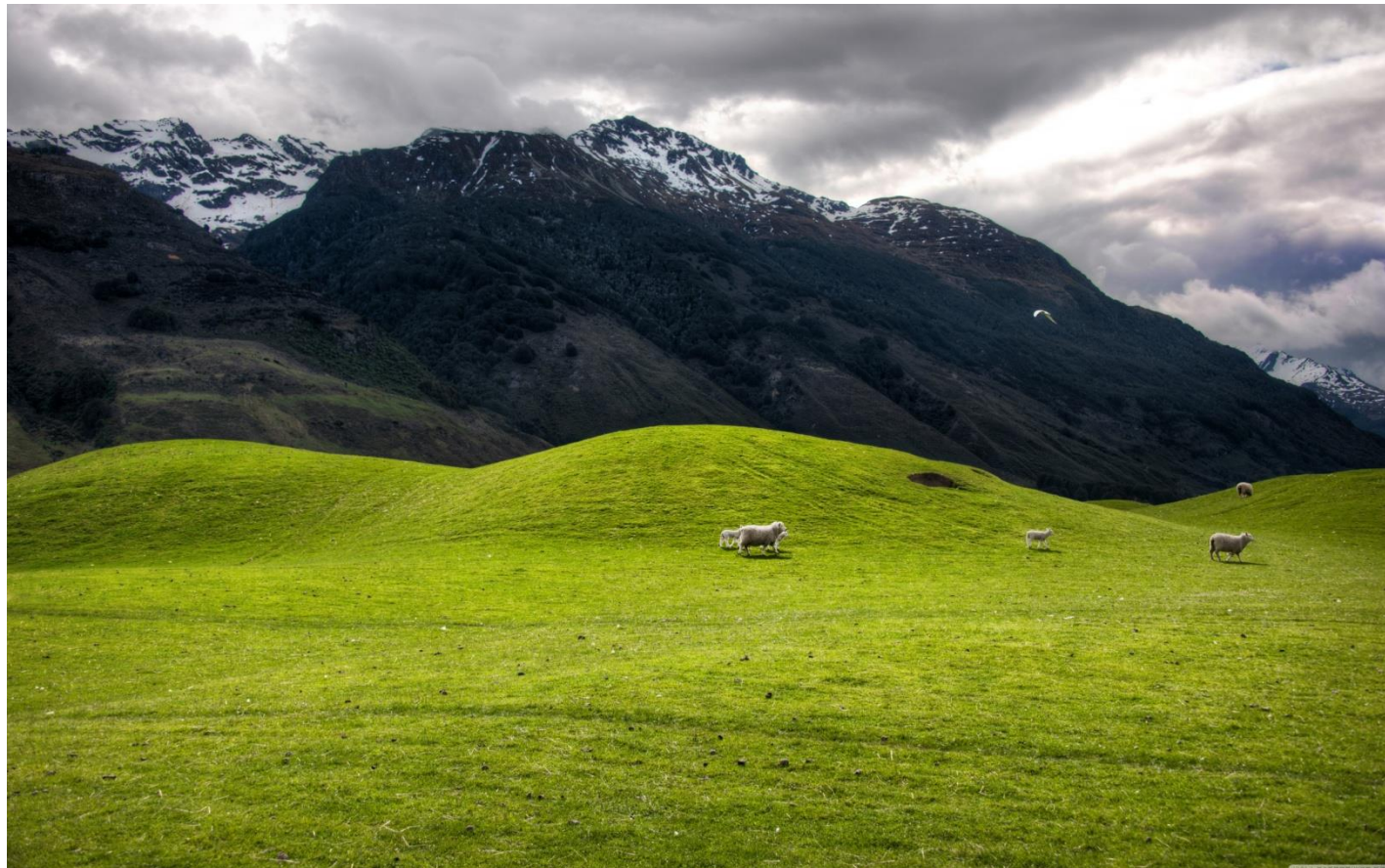
Customs
officer
(Douanier)



Toll (Péage)



Hills (collines)



Thatch (Chaume)- a thatched roof house





Stumble
(Trébucher)



Daisy
(Marguerite)

Slug (Limace)



Tumulus



A few Welsh (gallois) words :

Welcome —————> Croseo

Wales —————> Cymru

Cardiff —————> Caerdydd

Police —————> Heddlu