When did they become famous?

1 Elvis Presley was asked several questions about his life. Try to match the answers to the corresponding questions

Rock'n'roll	at the age of 19	in Memphis, Tennessee	In 1935	Yes, the guitar	No, he didn't.
Yes, he had one daughter	In 1954, when he was 19	Yes, the King"	In 1977,at the age of 42	No, he didn't.	

be born?

die?

grow up?

have children?

sort of music ... play?

have a nickname?

begin his career?

become famous?

compose his own songs?

play a musical instrument?

study music?

Rappel des règles de grammaire sur la composition d'une question :

Wh question (pas present dans une yes/ no question)	Operateur	Sujet	Verbe	Reste	
Ex : When	do	you	do	your homework	?
Ex :	Do	they	play	the piano	?

2 Let's ask questions !

BOB MARLEY	QUESTIONS (attention, certains seront des WH-questions d'autres des YES/NO)	ANSWERS
Personal data :		
1. Date of birth		He was born in 1945
2. Place of birth		He was born in Jamaica
3. Date of death		He died in 1981
4. The way he died		He died of cancer
5. Where he grew up		He grew up in Kingston , Jamaica
6. Married ?		Yes, he did.
7. Children ? How many ?		He had a big family with 11 children
Singing career		
1. Musical education		No, he didn't
2. Beginning of career		He started his career at the age of 16
3. Name of his group		His group was the Wailers
4. Date of break up		They broke up in 1974
5. Composer ?		Yes, he was
6. Type of music he sang		He only sang reggae
7. Title of two most famous songs		Shot the Sheriff, Get up, stand up

En utilisant cette règle ainsi que les pronoms interrogatifs vu dans le tableau précédent, vous devrez poser les questions qui vous permettrons d'en savoir plus sur la vie de Bob Marley : (regardez bien les réponses avant de rédiger vos questions)

3 Let's make comparisons !

a) Si l'on compare ce que tous les deux ont / ont fait (positif), on peut utiliser « both of them»

Ex : Both of them started their career before the age of 20

b) Si l'on compare ce que tous les deux n'ont pas/ n'ont pas fait (négatif), on peut utiliser « none of them »

Ex : None of them lived very old

c) Si l'on compare leurs differences, on peut utiliser « whereas » :

Ex : Elvis wasn't a composer whereas Bob was/ Bob was a composer whereas Elvis wasn't.

4 Certains pronoms interrogatifs vus ici fonctionnent aussi comme pronoms relatifs

Maitriser les pronoms relatifs permet de passer de la juxtaposition de phrases simples à des phrases plus compliquées, reliées par un pronom relatif.

	Personne	
	Qui	**Qui (après une préposition), à qui, de qui, avec qui**
Humain	Who / What	Whom / That
Chose	Which / That / What (the thing that)	Which

	Possession	Lieu	Temps
	Dont	**Où**	**Quand**
Humain/ Chose	Whose	Where	When

A. Choose the correct relative pronoun:

a. He's the musician   played the trumpet.

b. New Orleans is the city   jazz was born.

c. New Orleans,   is in Louisiana, is a major US port.

d. Music was the glue   held the different cultures together.

B. Complete the text with : what, whom, whose, who, where or that.

My friend Susan, ... had always wanted to go to New Orleans, finally decided to go there last summer. She went on a guided tour of

the city's historical sites and learnt about the blend of cultures.. .... made the city .... it is today. The hotel .... she

stayed was downtown. There were bands playing everywhere. The musicians , ... ages ranged from 10 to 90, had a passion for their

music. In New Orleans, when you go into a café, it's impossible to tell ....'s leading the music, ... is playing with

, and .... is just joining in. .... my friend liked most was the mix of jazz and blues.

C. Build complete sentences: you must link the two sentences with a relative pronoun and have one in the end.
(Attention si vous n'êtes pas attentifs au sens de la phrase, vous ne réussirez pas cet exercice qu'il est important de savoir effectuer. Il ne faut pas se contenter de recopier les deux phrases et mettre un pronom relatif au milieu, mais comme en français, il faut enlever ce qui est redondant, le sujet)

Use: where, when, who, who, which

Ex: One of the features of jazz is improvisation. It means composing on the spot
    One of the features of jazz is improvisation **which** means composing on the spot.

a) New Orleans is the home of jazz. It had its roots in the slave rebellion.

b) One of the early greats was Louis Armstrong. He came from New Orleans.

c) The music has inspired many musicians. They adapt it to other genres.

d) A guided tour takes you round parts of the city. They visit the homes of famous jazz players.

e) The music took off in the 1920s. It became popular throughout America.