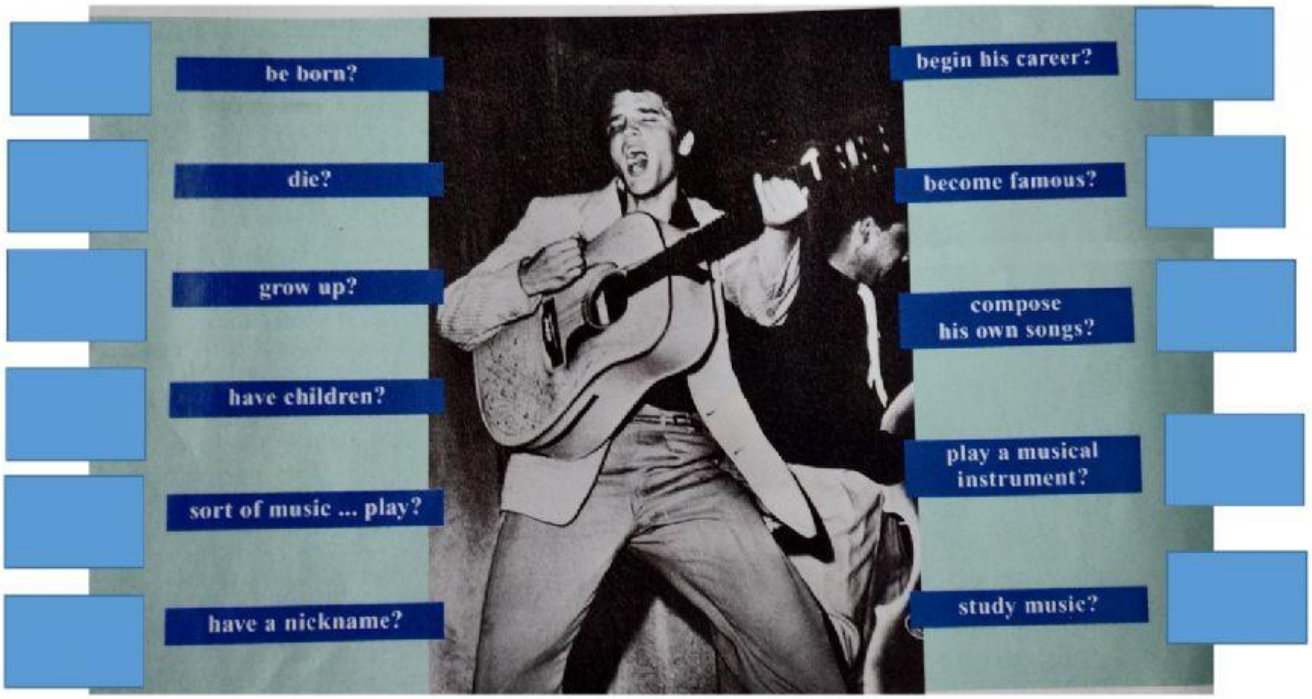
## When did they become famous?

**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. | |



## 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.