

Unit 6 - The Power of Music New Orleans (2)

How music helped to save a city.

1 As soon as you land at Louis Armstrong airport in New Orleans, you are plunged into a world of music. Wherever you go, whatever you do, there is music in the air.

Yet in 2005 music was tragically turned off after hurricane Katrina had destroyed most of the city. Wherever you looked, everything was under water. Most of the musicians
5 quickly realised that they had no choice but to go away. They had lost everything, even their instruments. The hurricane had deprived the city of its music.

But after a few months, the very musicians who had left New Orleans decided to take action. They got involved in conferences and helped to rebuild the city. They wrote songs about what had happened and they encouraged officials to better protect the city.
10 They went back and with the help of schools they organised concerts and parades. Their music helped the inhabitants to feel closer together and to regain hope in their future.

TASK 1 :

- 1) Underline or **Highlight** all the verbs in the text.
- 2) A quel temps sont conjugués les verbes au début du texte ? (lignes 1-2)
.....
- 3) Quels sont les temps utilisés dans le reste du texte ?
.....
.....
- 4) Trouve **3** marqueurs temporels permettant de situer les événements qui se sont produits.
.....
.....

TASK 2 : Study those sentences :

- A. "Yet in 2005 music was tragically turned off after hurricane Katrina had destroyed most of the city."
 - B. "But after a few months, the very musicians who had left New Orleans decided to take action."
- 1) Quels sont les 2 temps utilisés dans ces phrases ?
.....
.....
 - 2) Quel mot de liaison permet de relier les 2 événements de la phrase A ?
.....
 - 3) Traduis ces 2 phrases en français. (**Sans utiliser de dictionnaire**)
.....
.....
.....
.....

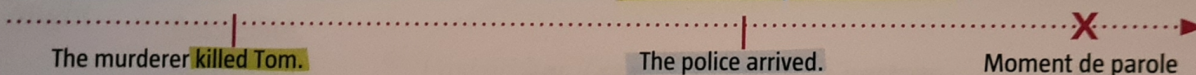
TASK 3 : Discover a new tense.

- 1) Lis les Emplois et la règle de Grammaire sur le Past Perfect
- 2) Fais les exercices (sur le grand cahier)

Emplois

- Le *past perfect* (**HAD + V-EN**) est utilisé pour marquer l'antériorité d'une action par rapport à un moment situé dans le passé.

→ *When the police arrived, the murderer **had already killed Tom.***



Past Perfect

Règle :

Le *past perfect* s'utilise quand nous parlons déjà au passé et que nous revenons en arrière pour dire que quelque chose s'est passé avant.

Exemples :

- She was afraid because she **had never flown** before
- After we **had done** our homework, we went to bed.
- The film **had already started** when we arrived.

Formation :

Il se forme avec le verbe "to have" au prétérit (**had**) et du participe passé du verbe.

Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
She had seen him before	She hadn't seen him before.	Had she seen him before ?

Exercices :

A) Conjugue les verbes entre parenthèses au "Past Perfect".

1. I (*already / buy*) their new album when I heard them on the radio.
2. We were convinced we (*write*) a very good article.
3. I couldn't forget the horrible pictures I (*see*) on the website.
4. Before I met her, I (*already / change*) my mind.
5. At that time, I didn't know if I (*make*) the right decision.

B) Remets les mots dans l'ordre pour former des phrases.

1. he / fought / never / had / a / for / cause / .
2. always / wanted / singer / a / had / she / to / become / .
3. discovered / really / themselves / had / they / to / new / a / express / way / .
4. become / new / finally / I / had / person / a / .
5. someone / lost / close / me / I / to / had / devastated / because / felt / I / .