

<b>Exploring Lala Land</b>	
<i>Ville, village, quartier</i> : Los Angeles is a multifaceted city with a variety of "faces" that reflect its diverse character and culture	
	What makes Los Angeles unique?
At the end of the Unit, I will be	Produce a leaflet to promote LA and write the story of your visit
What vocabulary will I need ?	- immigration - feeling - description
What grammatical structure will I need ?	- preterit + prétérit -ING - advice
What documents will be used ?	<p><b>1- Discover LA</b> 1- discover Los Angeles -Hollywood-California 1b- 20 interesting and fun facts about Los Angeles Laura Marshall, <i>city sightseeing.com</i>, June 5, 2023</p> <p><b>2- LA and the Chinese immigration</b> 2a- chinatown (photo file) : 2b- The Chinese Exclusion Act, Sharon Fabian, <i>edHelper.com</i>, 2022 2c -How Chinese migrants in Los Angeles Chinatown gained self-reliance, Dartmouth college, <i>phys.org</i>, February 15 2024</p> <p><b>3- LA and the Entertainment Industry</b> 3a- Forgotten dream, activity inspired by <a href="https://freeenglishlessonplans.com">https://freeenglishlessonplans.com</a> 3b- 10 Totally Legit Ways to See a Star in LA, How To Guarantee Seeing A Celebrity In LA, <a href="http://thereallosangelestours.com">thereallosangelestours.com</a>, May 14, 2024 3c- "You are the star", Thomas Suriy, 1983, Hollywood</p> <p><b>4- LA and the Criminal Issues</b> LA riots, History.com Editors, updated- April 20, 2021</p> <p><b>5- LA and the Environmental Concerns</b> Dear Los Angeles: How is climate change affecting you? BBC News, 2016</p>
What will I learn about ?	The different aspect of LA, its rich history
Final Task : EE	After coming across an interesting leaflet about LA, you have decided to fly overthere. Write about your trip over

	there and the different discoveries you have made in the City of Angels.
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**Instructions for your Final Task :**

- 1- You will need to produce a leaflet before hand and give it on time to your teacher. Any days late or no-show will cost you some points on D- day (-0.5 pt for each delayed day, - 3pt in case of a no show)
- 2- You are not allowed to have any notes, but you may take your own leaflet if you have doubled it.
- 3- On D-day, you will receive a leaflet and based on it, you will need to unfold your story
- 4- - Make eventful and make sure to show few aspect of what you have learned about LA
- 5- don't forget to end your story!
- 6- Your leaflet is part of your grading

**1- Discover LA**

1- discover Los Angeles -Hollywood-California

vidéo: CO classique

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EBcbiOwIm6k>

1b- 20 interesting and fun facts about Los Angeles \_Laura Marshall, *city sightseeing.com*, June 5, 2023 2fun facts: travail sur le texte : retrouver les titres, puis appropriation en vue d'un kahoot

**2- LA and the Chinese immigration**

2a- chinatown (photo file) :

trouver son binôme (photo découpée en 2 ou 3, une seule personne a le droit de parler : d'abord 3 mots puis 3 phrases

s'assurer qu'une personne a le droit de parler pour chaque photo (file photo)

2b- The Chinese Exclusion Act, Sharon Fabian, *edHelper.com*, 2022

appropriation du texte raison pour immigration, conséquence et résultats: Chinese exclusion act

2c -How Chinese migrants in Los Angeles Chinatown gained self-reliance, Dartmouth college, *phys.org*, February 15 2024

travail appropriation du texte, explication spécificité des immigrants de LA, ont pu contourné l'interdiction et s'installer pour de vrai dans la ville.

Ont su fondé une communauté auto-suffisante tout en garantissant un lien avec les Américains et donc avoir leur place

**3- LA and the Entertainment Industry**

3a- Forgotten dream, activity inspired by <https://freeenglishlessonplans.com/>

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Académie de Versailles

read and guess more about the text

find the meaning of the words

write the story: faire faire la ½ puis distribué et donner la fin à un autre groupe

faire les histoires entière, vote pour la meilleur histoire

3b- 10 Totally Legit Ways to See a Star in LA, How To Guarantee Seeing A Celebrity In LA, *thereallosangelestours.com*, May 14, 2024

Lecture des conseils puis exercice de rédaction sur ce qui est à faire : un conseil a été une réussite et c'est bien passé, et un 2<sup>nd</sup> s'est mal passé, 150 mots à chaque fois, ramassé, corrigé ou noté

3c- "You are the star", Thomas Suriy, 1983, Hollywood

With Richard Pryor, Laurel and Hardy, Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, James Dean, Marilyn Monroe, Woody Allen, Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney, Shirley Temple, W.C. Fields, John Wayne, James Cagney, Edward G. Robinson, Jack Lemmon, Bruce Lee, the Marx Brothers, and more, as well as characters such as Errol Flynn's Robin Hood, Charlie Chaplin's Tramp, Superman, Woody Woodpecker, Elizabeth Taylor's Cleopatra, Richard Burton's Marc Anthony, King Kong, **et** Christopher Lee as Superman

présentation d'un personnage au moins reconnu sur le mur, et si pas trouvé, donné la liste et leur en attribuer d'office

réflexion autour de la signification de ce mural : You are the star => nous regarde, rôle inversé

// possible avec le selfie d'Ellen DeGeneres

#### 4- LA and the Criminal Issues

LA riots, History.com Editors, updated- April 20, 2021 : découpage du texte, un binôme reçoit une partie du texte et se l'approprié sous forme de notes ou de mind map.

Les textes sont ramassés, les binômes se mélangent, à charge de retrouver les explications entières du texte puis travail de rédaction autour des titres

confrontation avec le texte original

#### 5- LA and the Environmental Concerns

vidéo: 3 info min <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bm3CFAIB0fA>

BBC news

Dear Los Angeles: How is climate change affecting you? BBC News, 2016

En faire un leaflet avec conseil donné.

Explications qui doivent être claires et illustrées (pourront être réutilisé pour la TF)

Exploring La La Land								
After coming across an interesting leaflet about LA, you have decided to fly overthere. Write about your trip over there and the different discoveries you have made in the City of Angels.								
	Qualité du contenu (histoire et leaflet)	Pt score	Cohérence de la construction du discours	Pt score	Correction de la langue écrite	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
C2	J'ai rendu de <b>fines nuances</b> de sens en rapport avec un <b>sujet complexe</b> .	30	j'ai produit un texte cohérent et construit sur un <b>sujet complexe</b>	30	J'ai rédigé avec un <b>très haut degré de correction grammaticale</b> , y compris en mobilisant des <b>structures complexes</b> sur un <b>sujet complexe</b> .	30	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un <b>très vaste répertoire lexical</b> incluant des expressions idiomatiques, <b>des nuances de formulation</b> et des structures variées même sur un <b>sujet complexe</b>	30
C1+		25		25		25		25
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un écrit <b>fluide et convaincant, étayé</b> par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents.	20	J'ai produit un <b>récit ou une argumentation complexe</b> en démontrant un usage maîtrisé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation.	20	J'ai maintenu tout au long de sa rédaction un haut degré de correction grammaticale, y compris en mobilisant des structures complexes	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un <b>vaste répertoire lexical</b> incluant des expressions idiomatiques, <b>des nuances de formulation</b> et des structures variées..	20
C1-	Mon leaflet était travaillé, soigné et exploitait de façon très cohérente et approfondi le travail vu en classe. J'ai su apporter ma propre vision de LA (dans le leaflet et dans l'histoire)	15	Mon voyage était original, bien étayé et dans une logique construire.	15		15		15
B2+		12		12		12		12
B2	J'ai traité le sujet de façon <b>claire, détaillée et globalement efficace</b> :	10	<b>J'ai produit un texte structuré</b> : J'ai utilisé les éléments à ma disposition de façon cohérente tout en m'en détachant.	10	J'ai démontré une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures complexes ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	10	j'ai produit un texte dont l'étendue du lexique et des structures <b>est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulation.</b>	10
B2-	Mon leaflet était construit, bien illustré et exploitait de façon intelligente plusieurs aspects de LA, il témoignait d'un vrai travail approfondi // Mon histoire reflétait de façon logique le leaflet mais j'ai su m'en détacher et critiquer les éléments que je jugeais manquants.	8	Mon histoire était construite, fluide, avec des rebondissements. J'ai su faire preuve d'un esprit critique quant au voyage proposé et celui effectué.	8		8		8
B1+	J'ai écrit plus de 200 mots	6		6		6		6
B1	j'ai traité le sujet de façon <b>intelligible et relativement développée</b> :	5	J'ai <b>rendu compte</b> j'ai <b>exposé et illustré un point de vue</b> j'ai <b>raconté une histoire</b> de manière cohérente en exploitant l'ensemble des éléments à ma disposition. Mon histoire faisait sens et était intéressante à lire.	5	J'ai démontré une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures simples ne gênent pas la lecture. .	5	j'ai produit un texte dont <b>l'étendue lexicale relative nécessite l'usage de périphrases et de répétitions. .</b>	5
B1-/A2+	J'ai cherché à vendre mon voyage dans mon leaflet, j'ai présenté plus de deux facettes de LA de façon originale et construite // j'ai utilisé le leaflet de façon construite et intéressante. J'ai écrit plus de 150 mots	4		4		4		4
A2	j'ai traité le sujet, ma <b>production est courte</b> . Je n'ai exploité qu'une ou deux facettes de LA dans mon leaflet, la présentation était	3	j'ai <b>exposé une expérience ou un point de vue</b> en utilisant des connecteurs élémentaires.	3	j'ai produit un <b>Mon texte étatt immédiatement compréhensible</b> malgré des erreurs fréquentes.	3	j'ai produit un texte dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en	3

A2-	succinte, peu travaillée	2	Mon histoire était développée mais pas toujours logique. Je n'ai pas su rendre tous les éléments de LA tel que vu en classe	2		2	dépit d'un répertoire <b>lexical limité</b>	2
A1	J' ai simplement <b>amorcé une production écrite</b> en lien avec le sujet.	1	J'ai <b>énuméré des informations</b>	1	J'ai produit un <b>texte globalement compréhensible</b> mais dont la lecture est peu aisée.	1	J'ai produit un texte intelligible malgré un lexique très limité.	1

### **1- 20 interesting and fun facts about Los Angeles (texte complet)**

Everyone knows that Los Angeles is the entertainment capital of the world. It also boasts a list of stellar sights as long as a line of L.A. rush hour traffic. Hollywood Boulevard. Santa Monica Pier. The Walk of Fame. Beverly Hills. Venice Boardwalk. But scratch this southern city's surface a little, and you'll find L.A. has even *more* going on than movie stars, attractions and palm trees. Eager to find out more? Read on for our **top 20 fun facts about Los Angeles!**

#### **1. L.A.'s original name will surprise you**

Los Angeles is one of the most famous cities in the US. But did you know it was originally called something else? The first of our fun facts about Los Angeles is that it was previously called "**El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles del Río de Porciúncula**". This never-ending name translates as "The Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels on the River Porciúncula." And, yes, it's quite a mouthful! You can understand why they eventually settled on Los Angeles!

#### **2. Los Angeles has many, many nicknames**

Now we know this famous city's birth name, but Los Angeles seems to have more pseudonyms than any other in the US. Here are some of our favourites:

- L.A. – one of its most common namesakes, the use of this abbreviation is said to go as far back as 1883
- La La Land – this one is commonly associated with the L.A. movie industry
- City of Angels – an English translation of the city's previously-mentioned original name
- The Big Orange – the East Coast has its Big Apple, and **the West Coast has its Big Orange**. This is also a reference to the fruit that is commonly grown in the area

#### **3. The Hollywood sign used to say something else**

It's hard to believe, but the iconic Hollywood sign originally spelled out a different word. From its construction in 1923 until 1949, it was the **Hollywoodland** sign. Hollywoodland was a housing development in the Hollywood Hills. The now- world-famous sign was nothing more than an advertisement! It was planned to last only 18 months, but the locals got attached to it. The "land" was eventually removed to reflect the area, not just the

housing development. And so was born the starry sign that we all know today.

**4. Thomas Edison accidentally founded Hollywood**

In the early 20th century, the film industry was in its infancy. It might surprise you to know that the hub of the industry was on **America's East Coast**, centred around New York.

Thomas Edison, one of the US's most prolific inventors, was also a famous collector of patents. By the time he died, he had [well over 1000](#) in his name! Many of these relate to motion picture production. Edison and his team got into the habit of suing movie makers and seizing their equipment.

So, **the movie industry upped sticks and left** for the other side of the country. In Los Angeles, they could work independently of Edison's control. We imagine the fantastic West Coast weather played a part in that decision too!

**5. Griffith Observatory has been used as a film location for countless famous films**

There are many movie-themed facts about Los Angeles, and countless films were shot there. Griffith Observatory is one of L.A.'s most splendid buildings, and it has **played a central role in many a Hollywood blockbuster**. Some of the most famous are: Rebel Without a Cause, Jurassic Park, The Terminator, Transformers , La La Land

**6. The Hollywood Walk of Fame has a whopping 2700 stars**

Another of L.A.'s iconic places, the famed Hollywood Walk of Fame, honours celebrities with stars embedded in the sidewalk. The very first permanent star was installed in 1960. It belonged to the director, Stanley Kramer. Since then, the [number of stars](#) has increased to **an incredible 2754** (as of May 4, 2023)!

**7. L.A. has the largest and most diverse collection of Ice Age fossils in the world.**

Visit the extraordinary La Brea Tar Pits to find out the ending to a story that began 50,000 years ago. Sticky asphalt started to bubble up from the ground, and animals, plants and insects got trapped. At today's tar pits, you'll find **more than 3.5 million Ice Age fossils** of more than 600 species. You'll see oddities such as **fossilised sabre-toothed cats and giant sloth skeletons**. There's even a mummified baby mammoth! You don't come across those every day.

**8. There are 91 abandoned tunnels under L.A.'s streets.**

Our next fun fact about Los Angeles is another L.A. curiosity: its abandoned underground tunnel network. These spooky tunnels, if put together, would stretch out **an incredible 17 kilometres!** And where did they come from? Prohibition.

When alcohol was banned in L.A. in early 1920, 35,000 gallons of wine were poured into its sewers. But, far from eradicating booze, prohibition simply pushed its use underground. In L.A.'s case, literally! The tunnels became the secret entranceway to speakeasies and underground parties, and a select group of Angelenos were able to carry on the party during prohibition.

**9- Los Angeles has not one, not two, but FIVE mountain ranges within easy reach.**

The Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains are within easy reach of L.A. (1 hour's drive). They are home to some beautiful hiking trails. You'll also find the beloved Mount San Antonio

(affectionately known as Mount Baldy) nearby. This behemoth towers over the city at **3000 metres tall**. The other mountain ranges nearby are the Verdugo Mountains, the Santa Susana Mountains and Griffith Park. So, grab your trainers and take a hike in the hills – no excuses!

#### **10- Temperatures can vary by as much as 20°C within the Los Angeles area**

Now, you might feel the need to escape into the mountains, as things can get heated in this steamy city! In LA, **extreme variations in temperature can occur** in areas that are very close to each other. This is because of [L.A.'s microclimate](#). For example, at the Santa Monica Pier, the average maximum temperature in July is 21 °C. Just 24 km away, in Canoga Park, it is 35 °C!

#### **11- Los Angeles is home to the third-largest Chinatown in the US**

Chinatown, in downtown L.A., spans nearly **a square mile**. It has been around since the 1850s, when Chinese immigrants first came to work on railroad lines. Today, it's one of the largest Chinatowns in the US.

#### **12- L.A. is the second-largest city in the United States**

Data geeks will like this one. One of the most surprising facts about Los Angeles is that it is **the second-largest metropolis in the US**. In 2023, it had a population of 12,534,000. Number 1? The mammoth city of NYC, of course, has a staggering 18,937,000.

#### **13- Santa Monica Pier started life as a loading dock for moving human waste into the ocean**

The famous pier is now one of LA's most well-loved and glamorous locations. But did you know it had more humble beginnings? It was **built way back in 1909**. And it was originally constructed to carry sewer pipes containing human waste out into the sea. Icky!

#### **14- L.A. has the world's first and only solar-powered Ferris Wheel**

At the very same Santa Monica Pier, you'll find Pacific Park, an oceanfront amusement park. Its most famous ride is the Pacific Wheel. This titan **soars 26 metres** into the air. And it offers spectacular views of Southern California's coastline. The [Pacific Wheel](#) embodies California's environmentally friendly vibe, as **it's entirely powered by solar power**.

#### **15- L.A. is the birthplace of the Internet**

Back in 1969, the Internet was but a twinkle in some professor's eye. That professor was called Leonard Kleinrock, and he worked at UCLA. He sent the **first ever electronic message**. Wondering what the monumental message read? LO. Cryptic? Yes. The message was meant to read LOGIN. But the primitive system crashed, and LO was the only message that reached its recipients. Still, this seemingly banal moment is widely hailed as **the birth of the Internet** as we know it today. Now, that really is one of the most interesting techno-facts about Los Angeles.

**16- Los Angeles was a part of Mexico for 27 years**

After the Mexican War of Independence in 1821, L.A. became part of Mexico. And it **remained Mexican until 1848**, when the Mexican-American War ended. Los Angeles, along with California, was bought as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. That's how it joined the good old US of A.

**17- L.A.'s famous palm trees were imported**

Picture yourself in L.A. What do you see? Are you rollerblading down Venice Beach, surrounded by palm trees? Well, another of our interesting facts about Los Angeles is that those iconic palms are not native to the area. It's hard to believe, but the symbols of L.A. actually come from all over the place, such as **the Colorado Desert, Mexico and the Canary Islands!**

**18 - L.A. county boasts a wooden lighthouse that dates back to Victorian times**

This fascinating structure doesn't look like a typical lighthouse. Its **picket fence and quaint garden** give it a homely feel. But it was the first lighthouse to serve the Port of San Pedro back in 1874.

**19- L.A. County has the largest Thai population outside of Thailand**

We all know that L.A. is one of the most diverse cities in the U.S. A lesser-known but interesting fact about Los Angeles is that it has the highest Thai population outside of Thailand. That's **over 80,000 Thai residents!**

**20 - By 2028, L.A. will have hosted the Olympics three times.**

Los Angeles is a **prolific Olympic Games host**. The first time was in 1932, then again in 1984, and now it is set to host the famous games once again in 2028. Only London has achieved this feat, and in 2024, Paris will join that exclusive list.

Laura Marshall, *city sightseeing.com*, June 5, 2023

réponse:

Correction exercice 20 facts

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C- 2. Los Angeles has many, many nicknames

O- 3. The Hollywood sign used to say something else

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Exercice:

## 20 interesting and fun facts about Los Angeles

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**Eager to find out more? Match the titles to the top 20 fun facts about Los Angeles!**

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**17**

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Picture yourself in L.A. What do you see? Are you rollerblading down Venice Beach, surrounded by palm trees? Well, another of our interesting facts about Los Angeles is that those iconic palms are not native to the area. It's hard to believe, but the symbols of L.A. actually come from all over the place, such as **the Colorado Desert, Mexico and the Canary Islands!**

**18.**

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This fascinating structure doesn't look like a typical lighthouse. Its **picket fence and quaint garden** give it a homely feel. But it was the first lighthouse to serve the Port of San Pedro back in 1874.

**19.**

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We all know that L.A. is one of the most diverse cities in the U.S. A lesser-known but interesting fact about Los Angeles is that it has the highest Thai population outside of Thailand. That's **over 80,000 Thai residents!**

**20.**

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Los Angeles is a **prolific Olympic Games host**. The first time was in 1932, then again in 1984, and now it is set to host the famous games once again in 2028. Only London has achieved this feat, and in 2024, Paris will join that exclusive list.

Laura Marshall, *city-sightseeing.com*,  
June 5, 2023

2c -

**How Chinese migrants in Los Angeles Chinatown gained self-reliance**



Chinese men holding down a pig in a fenced area in or new Los Angeles Chinatown, circa 1881-1910. Credit: Lisa See Collection, Huntington Digital Library

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, anti-Chinese sentiment in the United States was high, as working-class laborers in the country viewed Chinese workers as a threat. Prior research has found that during that period, approximately 400,000 Chinese migrants came to the U.S., many of whom went to California to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Following the project's completion, competition for jobs grew tougher, and passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 banned Chinese laborers from immigrating to the U.S.

But in Los Angeles Chinatown, Chinese migrants established a work-around to the racist policies, forging their own economy through pig raising and pork distribution, according to recent research. The study, featured on the cover of the January 2024 issue of *American Antiquity*, reports on the resilience and self-reliance of Chinese migrants "under structural racism."

"Our research revealed some basic discrepancies between the archaeological data and mainstream historical narratives," says lead author Jiajing Wang, an assistant professor of anthropology at Dartmouth. "What has been recorded in historical narratives was written by the people in power, so the records don't say much about the real-life struggles of early Chinese migrants."

As the study reports, the team knew from their research involving old newspaper archives that white hog farmers in California used barley and wheat, not rice, to feed their pigs. Pork was also sourced from the Midwest; however, in Chicago, pigs were fed corn. At least four Chinese-owned butcher shops had been documented in the area according to co-author Laura Wai Ng's research on Chinese Exclusion Act case files and other archival records. Chinese butchers would enter into partnerships with other workers to qualify as "merchants," which made them exempt from the Chinese Exclusion Act. The historical records also show that the butcher shops provided banking and other services. The team compared their results to what is known about pig husbandry practices in China, especially South China where these immigrants came from, and found that the practices were quite similar.

In South China, pigs were fed leftover food, rice bran—a rice **byproduct**, and rice leaves, as part of their diet. Archival records document that some Chinese individuals were growing rice in northern California in the early 1900s, illustrating that there may have been a network between

the Chinese persons who were growing rice and raising pigs.

Earlier research has found that the majority of pig bones found in Los Angeles Chinatown were from the less-prized part of the pig, demonstrating that the more expensive cuts were probably sold outside the area while the cheaper cuts were eaten by the Chinese migrants who were raising the pigs.

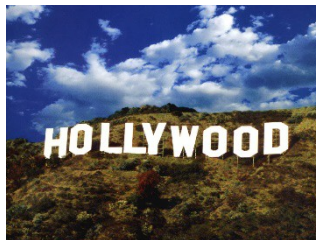
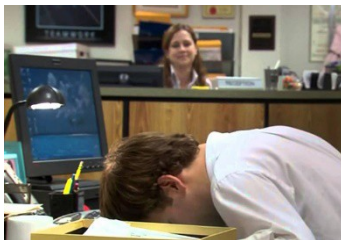
"The archaeological data shows that Chinese migrants had been getting their own food, growing rice and raising pigs, and maintaining their traditions, despite the racist environment," says Wang. "With fresh pork, they had created a self-reliant food system and network that provided jobs, banking, housing, and immigration services to the community," says Ng.

How Chinese migrants in Los Angeles Chinatown gained self-reliance, Dartmouth college, *phys.org*, February 15 2024

3a- Forgotten dream, activity inspired by <https://freeenglishlessonplans.com/>

### A FORGOTTEN DREAM

A- Look at the pictures and guess what the story might be about



B- Read the story. Were your predictions correct?

Jim **couldn't stand** his job. All he did all day was sit at his desk and pretended to work while watching **the heavy rain** outside his window. He **was meant to be** selling insurance on the phone, but he wasn't very good at it. In fact, he had sold **very few** contracts. This was because all he had ever wanted to do was be an actor in Hollywood. He had loved acting when he was a teenager, but **instead of going** to America he studied Business and he **put off looking** for fame. "I'll **look into** that when I have finished Uni" he said to himself. This was his biggest regret in life. On his way into work that day, his 15-year-old car **broke down**. Standing in the rain trying to change the tire he **made up his mind**. He **wasn't going to carry on** like this. He was going to make a big change...

C- Propose a definition for all the highlighted expressions

D- Answer the questions in groups.

1. What is Jim's big dream?
2. Why do you think Jim didn't decide to become an actor after Uni?
3. What do you think makes him change his mind?

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Académie de Versailles

4. What big change do you think he is going to make?
5. What will happen at the end of the story?

**E- Continue the story. You may use these questions to help you.**

- What does he decide to do next?
- How will he change his life?
- What does he do to help him realize his dreams?

**F- you have received a story: write the end. You may use these questions to help you.**

- Does he finally reach his goals?
- How does he feel about his situation?
- Does he ever think about his old life?

**G- Vote for the best story**

Forgotten dream, activity inspired by <https://freeenglishlessonplans.com/>

## 10 Totally Legit Ways to See a Star in LA

Some people have become obsessed by a celebrity and it can be very unhealthy. The news is full of stories of stars who've been stalked by overly-fanatical fans, so I'm definitely not encouraging that kind of stuff in How to Guarantee Seeing a Celebrity in LA! The first thing to know about famous people is that they're just people, exactly like you and me. If you do come across someone famous while you're in Los Angeles, please be respectful. Remembering that they live here and that, though seeing them may be a big deal for you (and maybe millions of others), they're just going about their everyday life.

Nevertheless, there are likely actors, artists or singers that you like, and in whom you've become interested, perhaps because you've grown-up with them or they've touched you in some significant way, and it can be very rewarding to see them **in the flesh**.

### How NOT to See a Celebrity

Before I delve into how to guarantee seeing a celebrity here, let me start by letting you in on a secret. I can guarantee that you WON'T see someone famous while doing any of the celebrity homes minivan tours that run from Hollywood Boulevard. No self-respecting celebrity is going to let themselves be seen by them if they can help it (and they can – that's why they've got security). Legitimate stars don't want to encourage the tour operators to hound them anymore than they already do! In fact, if you follow this guide, you'll not only see the celebrity but probably hear from them too.

### 1. GO TO A HOLLYWOOD WALK OF FAME STAR DEDICATION CEREMONY

Celebrities are obliged to go to the unveiling of their own star on the Walk of Fame and they usually bring along a few of their friends. You can just show up at the ceremony, where they give a speech, sign autographs and take selfies with fans. There are dedication ceremonies on an almost weekly basis. These ceremonies are usually in the morning.

### 2. GO TO A RED-CARPET MOVIE PREMIERE GALA

TCL Chinese Theatre, El Capitan Theatre and various other movie theatres around town hold film premieres, where most of the cast of will show up to give speeches, sign autographs and take selfies with fans. They're free to attend and always fun. It's one of the best ways to guarantee seeing a celebrity in LA.

### **3. GO TO AN IMPRINT CEREMONY AT THE TCL CHINESE THEATRE**

What could be more Hollywood than seeing your favorite star putting their hands and feet into wet concrete? Several times a month there's an imprint ceremony in the famous forecourt of the Chinese Theatre. Even for the biggest stars getting honored in this way is a big deal.

### **4. GO TO A TELEVISION SHOW TAPING**

A lot of TV shows tape in front of a live audience. It's free, it can be a lot of fun and you can see how the sausage is made, but you need to sign up online.

### **5. GO TO THE THEATRE**

Los Angeles may not be a theater town, like New York or London, but we do have a lot of great theater here, believe it or not, and a lot of very famous actors have appeared in their plays.

### **6. GO TO A FILM OR TV SHOW SCREENING**

Every week there are movie and Television show screenings, followed by **Q and A's**, at venues. If you go to one you may be able to ask your favorite actor that burning question you've always wanted answered. And they'll have to respond.

### **7. GO TO A CONCERT**

There are concerts, featuring the very biggest artists out there, in Los Angeles all the time.

### **8. GO TO A SPORTS MATCH**

We've got a LOT of great sports teams or franchises here in Los Angeles. Why not catch a game? All of the teams also have celebrity fans, who'll often show up to games, and you're guaranteed to see the team's stars.

### **9. GO TO A FAMOUS AUTHOR'S BOOK-SIGNING**

If the stars you're interested in are writers (and some writers, such as J.K. Rowling, are big stars) then why not go to an author book-signing or reading? Libraries and bookstores all have events of this type on a regular basis.

### **10. GO TO A HALL OF FAME INDUCTION & PERFORMANCE AT THE GRAMMY MUSEUM**

Every month the Grammy Museum, in downtown, holds events to honor music artists, which you can attend. It also hosts the annual Grammy Awards Show itself, which obviously has a huge host of the biggest stars performing.

How To Guarantee Seeing A Celebrity In LA, [thereallosangelestours.com](http://thereallosangelestours.com), May 14, 2024

## **THE LA RIOTS**

### **Doc 4: LOS ANGELES RIOTS**

pur présentation au tableau:

The 1992 Los Angeles riots—also called the Los Angeles uprising—sprung from years of rising tensions between the LAPD and the city's African Americans, highlighted by the 1991 videotaped beating of motorist Rodney King. On April 29, 1992, anger boiled over after four LAPD officers were found not guilty of assaulting King, leading to several days of widespread violence, looting and arson throughout L.A. By May 3, thousands of National Guardsmen and federal troops had largely curbed the uprising, which left more than 60 people dead and produced about \$1 billion in damage.



### **The Rodney King Beating**

### **The L.A. Riots**

### **Violence Spreads Rapidly**

### **Los Angeles Begins to Recover**

### **Aftermath of the L.A. Riots**

### **LAPD Slowly Reforms**

LA riots, History.com Editors, updated- April 20, 2021

### **pour impression:**

### **The Rodney King Beating**

The 1980s brought rising unemployment, gang activity, drugs and violent crime to the poorer neighborhoods of Los Angeles. Aggressive efforts to exert control by the Los Angeles Police Department **fostered** a belief among minority communities that its officers were not held liable for abusive police actions.

Early on March 3, 1991, an **intoxicated parolee** named Rodney King led police on a high-speed car chase before stopping in Lakeview Terrace. His subsequent beating, was caught on video by Lakeview resident George Holliday, who forwarded it to local station KTLA. Within days, the **footage** of police repeatedly hitting a Black man with batons was airing on all major networks, drumming up nationwide outrage against the officers involved.

On March 15, LAPD Sergeant Stacey Koon and officers Laurence Powell, Timothy Wind and Theodore Briseno were **indicted** for assault in the King beating, with Koon and Powell also charged with filing false police reports. The African American community endured another blow the following day, when 15-year-old Latasha Harlins was shot and killed by Korean grocer Soon Ja Du over a disputed **shoplifting**.

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Académie de Versailles

Shortly afterward, L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley formed the independent Christopher Commission to investigate operations within the LAPD. In July, the commission published a report that detailed repetitive use of excessive force and recommended a new system of accountability.

End of November it was announced the trial for the four officers in the King beating would be moved from Los Angeles County to predominantly white Ventura County. In February 1992, the trial commenced with a 12-member jury that included one Latino, one Asian American and one half-African American.

**Fostered:** *favorisé*

**intoxicated :** *ivre*

**parolee :** *libéré sous conditionnelle*

**footage :** *image*

**indicted :** *inculpé*

**shoplifting:** *vol à l'étalage*

## The L.A. Riots

At about 3:15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 29, the jury released their verdict: All four officers were acquitted of charges in the King case, save for a mistrial on one charge against Powell of excessive force.

The response was immediate, as protesters took to the streets. Hundreds of people gathered at the Los Angeles County Courthouse to protest the verdict. By 5:30 p.m., the unrest had grown violent near the intersection of Florence and Normandie Avenues in South L.A., where locals attacked passing motorists and forced overwhelmed LAPD officers to retreat.

A news helicopter captured footage of white truck driver Reginald Denny being pulled from his **rig** and beaten nearly to death, with no signs of police assistance. Minutes later, a Latino driver named Fidel Lopez endured a similar attack.

**rig:** *cabine sur la plate-forme*

## Violence Spreads Rapidly

In a matter of hours, neighborhoods across South and Central Los Angeles were in flames as rioters **firebombed** thousands of buildings, smashed windows, **looted** stores and attacked the Parker Center police headquarters in downtown L.A. By the end of the day, California Governor Pete Wilson had declared a state of emergency and ordered the activation of reserve National Guard soldiers.

The citywide unrest showed little signs of **abating** on April 30, prompting the suspension of rapid transit, mail service, schools and professional sports games. Many businesses closed, leaving residents to wait in long lines for food and gas, while other store owners, like bands of armed Korean merchants, chose to engage the **looters**.

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Although some 2,000 National Guardsmen had reached the city by 8:00 that morning, a lack of proper communication and equipment prevented effective deployment until later in the afternoon.

May 1, the third day of continued rioting, was marked by the televised appearance of King, who asked for the **mayhem** to stop, quietly pleading, "Can we all get along?"

That evening, President George H.W. Bush also **took to the airwaves** to denounce both the "senseless deaths" of the riots and the police brutality that inspired them, and to announce the dispatch of thousands of federal officers to Los Angeles.

**Firebombed:** *bombe incendiaire*

**looted:** *piller*

**abating:** *ici, de calme*

**looters :** *pillards*

**mayhem:** *ici chaos*

**took the airwaves:** *fit une apparition télévisée*

## Los Angeles Begins to Recover

By May 2 the disorder had largely **quelled**. An estimated 30,000 people marched at a peaceful rally for Korean merchants, and volunteers began cleaning up the streets.

Meanwhile, **arraignments** began for some 6,000 **alleged looters** and **arsonists**.

Highway exits reopened and police began recovering stolen merchandise the following day, the only significant trouble coming when National Guardsmen shot a driver who attempted to run them over.

On May 4, Mayor Bradley lifted the citywide curfew, and residents attempted to resume day-to-day activities with schools, businesses and rapid transit resuming operations. Federal troops stood down on May 9 and the National Guard soon followed, though some soldiers remained until the end of the month.

**quelled:** *réprimé*

**arraignments :** *mises en accusation*

**alleged :** *supposé*

**looters :** *pilleurs*

**arsonists:** *pyromane*

## Aftermath of the L.A. Riots

The final **tally** for the L.A. riots included 2,000 injuries, 12,000 arrests and 63 deaths attributed to the uprising. Upwards of 3,000 buildings were burned or destroyed and 3,000 businesses were affected as part of the \$1 billion in damages **sustained** by the city, leaving an estimated 20,000 to 40,000 people out of work.

At the conclusion of the riots, elected officials set about putting the city back together through a combination of federal **grants**, collaborations with financial institutions and tax proposals.

Governor Wilson and Mayor Bradley **tapped** Major League Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth to lead the "Rebuild L.A." effort, which attracted nearly \$400 million in corporate

investments and set in motion a series of grassroots movements to foster job training and community involvement.

**tally:** *ici, comptes*

**sustained :** *ici, infligé à*

**grants :** *subventions*

**tapped:** *ici, chargé*

## **LAPD Slowly Reforms**

Attention was also focused on the culpability of the city's law enforcement. On May 11, former FBI Director William H. Webster was named to head an investigation into the LAPD response during the riots.

In October, the commission issued a report that criticized both the LAPD and City Hall for being unprepared and slow to handle the response to the riots. It issued a list of recommendations, including redeploying desk officers into community patrols and upgrading the city's communications and information systems.

Critics of the LAPD earned some vindication in 1993 when officers Koon and Powell were sentenced to 30 months apiece for violating King's civil rights. In April 1994, King was awarded \$3.8 million in a civil lawsuit against the city.

Although the LAPD demonstrated improvements with community-based programs, it resisted implementing most of the recommendations of the 1991 Christopher Commission. It wasn't until the Rampart Scandal of the late 1990s, which exposed **widespread** corruption within an LAPD anti-gang unit, that serious change was **enacted**.

In 2000, the city of Los Angeles entered a consent decree with the U.S. Department of Justice that allowed an independent monitor to **oversee** reforms. After taking over as LAPD chief in 2002, William Bratton was credited with taking steps to **overhaul** and improve the perception of the department. In 2013, Department of Justice **oversight** of the LAPD was fully **lifted**. However, a 2020 report by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights found that thousands of non-traffic infractions issued by police in California were being disproportionately **enforced** on Black and Latino residents.

**Widespread:** *répandu*

**enacted :** *engagé*

**oversee - overhaul - oversight:** *surveiller, superviser*

**lifted:** *levé*

**enforced:** *ici, à l'encontre*

*History.com* Editors, Updated: April 20, 2021

texte complet:

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