

## PRETERIT TENSE

A partir des verbes conjugués au prétérit dans l'article et de vos connaissances, complétez les règles de conjugaison suivantes. Si vous en ressentez le besoin, complétez la biographie de MLK en guise d'exercice.

**Attention aux voix passives et aux verbes irréguliers !**

### Formation du prétérit simple :

Affirmative form:                      Negative form:                      Interrogative form:  
.....  
ex : .....

Passive voice :  
.....  
ex : .....

### **Beware !**

Modifications orthographiques :

verbes terminés par -e : ..... ex : .....

verbes terminés par -y : ..... ex : .....

verbes terminés par consonne/voyelle/consonne : .....

..... ex : .....

(A la voix passive, le sujet subit l'action du verbe; si on mentionne l'agent (= sujet à la voix active), il faut l'introduire après le verbe par la préposition *by*.)

### Emploi :

- Rupture avec le présent: l'énonciateur parle, de manière objective, de faits ou d'états passés, terminés, généralement datés explicitement ou implicitement. C'est le temps du récit.
- Rupture avec le réel: l'énonciateur parle de faits, d'actions ou d'états imaginaires, par exemple, après les verbes *imagine, suppose*, ou après la conjonction *if* lorsque l'on sait que la condition ne se réalisera pas.

### Modaux :

To express capacity in the present tense, we use : .....

To express capacity in the past tense, we use : .....

Give an example from the text : .....

### Pononciation des terminaisons :

Classify the verbs from the biography in the following grid :

[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

## **A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING**

Martin Luther King Jr. .... (to be) a civil rights activist in the 1950s and 1960s. He ..... (to lead) non-violent protests to fight for the rights of all people including African Americans. He ..... (to hope) that America and the world ..... (can) become a colorblind society where race would not impact a person's civil rights. He is considered one of the great orators of modern times and his speeches still inspire many to this day.

### **How did he get involved in civil rights?**

In his first major civil rights action, Martin Luther King Jr. .... (to lead) the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This ..... (to start) when Rosa Parks ..... (to refuse) to move to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. As a result, Martin ..... (to lead) a boycott of the public transportation system. The boycott ..... (to last) for over a year. It ..... (to be) very tense at times. Martin ..... (to arrest) and his house ..... (to bomb), but in the end he ..... (to prevail) and segregation on the Montgomery busses ..... (to end).

### **When did King give his famous "I have a Dream" speech?**

In 1963 Martin Luther King, Jr. .... (to help) to organize the famous March on Washington. Over 250,000 people ..... (to attend) this march in an effort to show the importance of civil rights legislation. Some of the issues the march ..... (to hope) to accomplish ..... (to include) an end to segregation in public schools, protection from police abuse, and to get laws preventing discrimination in employment.

It was at this march where Martin gave his "I have a Dream" speech. This speech has become one of the most famous speeches in history. The march and Martin's speech ..... (to be) a success. The Civil Rights Act ..... (to vote) a year later in 1964.

### **How did he die?**

Martin Luther King Jr. .... (to assassinate) on April 4, 1968 in Memphis, TN. He ..... (to shoot) by James Earl Ray while standing on the balcony of his hotel.