Comment parler d'évènements passés et terminés?

This document is a comic strip tells us about/deals with Jason’s life between his birth in 1975 (nineteen seventy-five) and his father’s death in 2000 (two thousand). Jason was born in 1975 (nineteen seventy-five) in London because we can see the Tower Bridge in the background of the first picture.

He went to school at the age of 5 in 1980 (nineteen eighty).

In 1993 (nineteen ninety-three), Jason left school and he worked as a waiter to earn
money / his life. He even worked extra hours because he needed much money.

In 1995 (nineteen ninety-five) Jason studied drama and he became an actor.

In 1996 (nineteen ninety-six) Jason met an American girl, they got married in 1997 (nineteen ninety-seven) and one year later they had a baby.

In 1999 (nineteen ninety-nine) he moved to New York City (NYC) for there is the Statue of Liberty in the background.

There he learnt singing, dancing and fencing. One year later, unfortunately, his father died while Jason got his first role.

Pour parler d'événements passés et terminés, on utilise le preterit. Son auxiliaire est DID (Do conjugué au preterit), il n'apparaît qu'aux formes négatives et interrogatives.

**FORME AFFIRMATIVE**

**A) Verbes irréguliers**

S + 2ème colonne du tableau de Verbes Irréguliers + Complément.

Ex: He went to school.
    They had a baby.

**B) Verbes réguliers**

S + BV -d + Complément

-ed

Ex: He worked as a waiter.
    He moved to New York City.

Pour les verbes monosyllabiques réguliers, ayant pour schéma final C-V-C (consonne -
voyelle - consonne), il faut doubler la consonne finale afin de conserver la prononciation originale avant d’ajouter la terminaison -ed.

Ex: to stop = stopped
    to chat = chatted
    to hop = hopped

    to hope = hoped

Pour les verbes réguliers se terminant par un /y/ sonore il faut remplacer le /y/ par un /i/ avant d’ajouter la terminaison -ed.

Ex: to rely = he relied
    to study = he studied

    to play = he played

FORME NÉGATIVE
POUR TOUS LES VERBES S + DID + NOT + BV + Complément

Ex: He did not go to school.
    They did not have a baby.
    He did not work as a waiter.
    He did not move to NYC.

À l’oral, on peut utiliser la forme contractée (DIDN’T) ; à l’écrit, il vaut mieux utiliser la forme pleine (DID NOT).

FORME INTERROGATIVE
POUR TOUS LES VERBES (Wh-) + DID + S + BV + Complément?

Ex: When did he go to school?
    He went to school in 1980.
Did he move to NYC?
   Yes, he did.
   No, he didn't.

Il ne peut y avoir qu'une seule marque de temps par phrase simple. (S + Groupe Verbal)