

## Past Tense Pronunciation for Regular Verbs (-ed)

<p><b>Rule 1:</b> If the verb base ends in a <u>voiceless sound</u>, then the -ed ending <u>sounds like “t”</u>.</p> <p>The “t” is <b>blended</b> together with the previous consonant and <b>not pronounced as an extra syllable</b>.</p>	<p><b>Rule 2:</b> If the verb base ends in a <u>voiced sound</u>, then the -ed ending <u>sounds like “d”</u>.</p> <p>The “d” is <b>blended</b> together with the previous consonant and <b>not pronounced as an extra syllable</b>.</p>	<p><b>Rule 3:</b> If the verb base <u>ends in a “t” or “d” sound</u> already, then the -ed ending <u>sounds like “id” or “ud”</u>.</p> <p>It is <u>pronounced as an extra syllable</u>.</p>
<p>A voiceless sound is like a whisper. Your vocal chords don't vibrate.</p> <p><b>Voiceless consonant sounds:</b></p> <p><i>p, f, k, s, sh, ch, th</i></p>	<p>A voiced sound means that your vocal chords vibrate.</p> <p><b>Voiced consonant sounds:</b></p> <p><i>b, v, g, z, j, th, l, m, n, r</i></p> <p><b>All vowel sounds are voiced.</b></p>	
<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the -ed ending sounds like “t”</p> <p>worked dropped finished divorced stopped laughed coughed watched</p>	<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the -ed ending sounds like “d”</p> <p>moved returned stayed studied married widowed raised engaged traveled</p>	<p>Examples of past tense verbs where the -ed ending sounds like “ed”</p> <p>started graduated visited separated dated attended</p>