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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule 1:</th>
<th>Rule 2:</th>
<th>Rule 3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the verb base ends in a <strong>voiceless sound</strong>, then the –ed ending sounds like “t”.</td>
<td>If the verb base ends in a <strong>voiced sound</strong>, then the –ed ending sounds like “d”.</td>
<td>If the verb base <strong>ends in a “t” or “d” sound already</strong>, then the –ed ending sounds like “id” or “ud”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “t” is <strong>blended</strong> together with the previous consonant and <strong>not pronounced as an extra syllable</strong>.</td>
<td>The “d” is <strong>blended</strong> together with the previous consonant and <strong>not pronounced as an extra syllable</strong>.</td>
<td>It is <strong>pronounced as an extra syllable</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Voiceless consonant sounds:
- p, f, k, s, sh, ch, th

### Voiced consonant sounds:
- b, v, g, z, j, th, l, m, n, r

### All vowel sounds are voiced.

### Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “t”
- worked
- dropped
- finished
- divorced
- stopped
- laughed
- coughed
- watched

### Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “d”
- moved
- returned
- stayed
- studied
- married
- widowed
- raised
- engaged
- traveled

### Examples of past tense verbs where the –ed ending sounds like “ed”
- started
- graduated
- visited
- separated
- dated
- attended