

Introduce yourself by saying your name, your country and what your plans are for the rest of the summer.

**Pronunciation Practice: -ed**

When writing English, we add the ending **-ed** to form the past tense of regular verbs. That is easy to remember! However, when you are *speaking* English, the **-ed** ending can have three different pronunciations. Sometimes **-ed** sounds like [t], as in *stopped*; sometimes it sounds like [d], as in *lived*; sometimes it sounds like a new syllable, [ed], as in *loaded*.

**The ending -ed will always sound like [t] when the last sound in the present tense verb is voiceless.**

Voiceless sounds are made by pushing air through your mouth; no sound comes from your throat. Examples:

- k      p      s      ch      sh      f
- looked* = look/t/  
*clapped* = clap/t/  
*missed* = miss/t/  
*watched* = watch/t/  
*finished* = finish/t/  
*laughed* = laugh/t/

**The ending -ed will always sound like [d] when the last sound in the present tense verb is a vowel or voiced consonant.**

Voiced sounds come from your throat. If you touch your neck when you make a voiced sound, you can feel your voice box vibrate. Example of voiced sounds:

- l      v      n      b      all vowel sounds.
- smell* = smell/d/  
*saved* = save/d/  
*cleaned* = clean/d/  
*robbed* = rob/d/  
*played* = play/d/

**The ending -ed will always sound like the new syllable [ed] when the last sound of the present tense verb is [t] or [d].**

- decided* = decide/ed/  
*needed* = need/ed/  
*wanted* = want/ed/  
*invited* = invite/ed/

Practice pronouncing the words. Write the pronunciation of the **-ed** ending after each word.

- |             |       |              |       |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. talked   | _____ | 13. roamed   | _____ |
| 2. sobbed   | _____ | 14. kissed   | _____ |
| 3. graded   | _____ | 15. halted   | _____ |
| 4. asked    | _____ | 16. laughed  | _____ |
| 5. helped   | _____ | 17. dried    | _____ |
| 6. watched  | _____ | 18. believed | _____ |
| 7. filled   | _____ | 19. judged   | _____ |
| 8. defended | _____ | 20. counted  | _____ |
| 9. poured   | _____ | 21. added    | _____ |
| 10. waited  | _____ | 22. boxed    | _____ |
| 11. enjoyed | _____ | 23. rested   | _____ |
| 12. loaded  | _____ | 24. pushed   | _____ |

Practice the sentences aloud. Write the pronunciation of the **-ed** endings.

- Jane blinked and yawned.

2. We hoped for the best.
3. She mopped the kitchen floor, vacuumed the carpet, and dusted the furniture.
4. The concert lasted for two hours.
5. She tapped the top of her desk.
6. He described his house.
7. They demanded to know the answer.
8. Alice pushed and I pulled.
9. He handed me his dictionary.
10. Jack tooted his horn.
11. They asked us to help them.
12. With the coming of spring, the river flooded.
13. The airplane departed at six and landed at eight.
14. My friend jumped up and down and shouted when she got the news.

### **Word Order**

In English, the verb and object usually go together. We do not usually put other words between these. EX: I like my job very much. NOT I like very much my job.

### **Correct these sentences:**

Do you eat every day meat?                      Everybody enjoyed very much the party.  
 Our guide spoke fluently English. I lost all my money and I lost also my passport.  
 At the end of the street, you'll see on your left a supermarket.

Usually the verb and the place go together. Time goes after the place.  
 EX: I go home every evening. NOT I go every evening home.

### **Correct these sentences:**

I'm going on Monday to Paris.  
 They have lived for a long time in the same house.  
 Sarah gave me a ride after the party to my house.

You can put the time at the beginning of the sentence: On Monday I'm going to Paris. OR After the party they gave me a ride to my house.

Some time words (always/never/often) usually go with the verb in the middle of the sentence.  
 EX: Helen always drives to work. NOT Helen drives to work always.

### **Correct these sentences:**

It costs a lot probably to stay there.  
 Helen cleaned the house and cooked also the dinner.  
 I have usually a shower in the morning.  
 We found soon the solution to the problem.  
 Jane has always to hurry in the morning.

NOTE: Jane has always been a messy housekeeper. This sentence is correct.