NAME: DATE:	
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Supplementary Pronunciation Lessons (Unit 9)

PRONUNCIATION OF -ED ENDINGS

The pronunciation of $\underline{-ed}$ endings in regular verbs depends on the sound that comes before the $\underline{-ed}$.

For example:

 $loo\underline{k}ed = loo\underline{k}\underline{t}$ cance $\underline{l}\underline{l}ed = cance\underline{l}\underline{d}$ wan $\underline{t}ed = wan\underline{t}\underline{t}\underline{d}$

Exercise 1 Read and practice.

-ed as /t/ after consonants such as /k/, /p/, /f/, /ʃ/	<u>-ed</u> as /d/ after consonants such as /n/, /l/, /v/, / g /, /r/	<u>-ed</u> as /ɪd/ only after the consonants /t/ and /d/
clic <u>k</u> ed = clic <u>kt</u>	sca <u>nn</u> ed = sca <u>nd</u>	prin <u>t</u> ed = prin <u>t</u> I <u>d</u>
hel <u>p</u> ed = hel <u>pt</u>	scro <u>ll</u> ed = scro <u>ld</u>	crea <u>t</u> ed = crea <u>t</u> I <u>d</u>
sur <u>f</u> ed = sur <u>ft</u>	sa <u>v</u> ed = sa <u>vd</u>	deci <u>d</u> ed = deci <u>d</u> Id
cra sh ed = cra ſt	cove <u>r</u> ed = cove <u>rd</u>	a <u>dd</u> ed = a <u>dɪd</u>

Exercise 2 Listen again to the articles on page 106 of the Student's Book and listen for these verbs. Put a ✓under the correct ending sound.

	/ t /	/ d /	/ ɪd /
accused			
included			
completed			
reached			
reported			
joined			
communicated			
enjoyed			
posted			
committed			
discovered			
believed			