

# FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

An **INTERMEDIATE** Course for Reference and Practice

**SECOND EDITION**







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**SECOND EDITION**

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**LONGMAN**

*To the memory of my parents, Edith and Joseph Fuchs—MF*

*To my parents, Marie and Joseph Maus, and to my son, Luke Frances—MB*

*To my husband, Joel Einleger, and my children, Ari and Leora—MW*

**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR: AN INTERMEDIATE COURSE FOR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE**

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# APPENDICES

## 1 Irregular Verbs

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
arise <i>arəʒs</i>	arose <i>əˈroʊz</i>	arisen <i>əˈrɪzən</i>
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived/dove	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade/forbad	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten/got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
knit	knit/knitted	knit/knitted
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leap	leapt	leapt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie ( <i>lie down</i> )	lay	lain
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proved/proven
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read / <i>riːd</i> /	read / <i>red</i> /	read / <i>red</i> /
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaved/shaven
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrank/shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung

(continued on next page)

<b>BASE FORM</b>	<b>SIMPLE PAST</b>	<b>PAST PARTICIPLE</b>	<b>BASE FORM</b>	<b>SIMPLE PAST</b>	<b>PAST PARTICIPLE</b>
sink	sank	sunk	sweep	swept	swept
sit	sat	sat	swim	swam	swum
sleep	slept	slept	swing	swung	swung
slide	slid	slid	take	took	taken
speak	spoke	spoken	teach	taught	taught
speed	sped	sped	tear	tore	torn
spend	spent	spent	tell	told	told
spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	think	thought	thought
spin	spun	spun	throw	threw	thrown
spit	spit/spat	spat	understand	understood	understood
split	split	split	upset	upset	upset
spread	spread	spread	wake	woke	woken
spring	sprang	sprung	wear	wore	worn
stand	stood	stood	weave	wove	woven
steal	stole	stolen	weep	wept	wept
stick	stuck	stuck	win	won	won
sting	stung	stung	wind	wound	wound
stink	stank/stunk	stunk	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
strike	struck	struck	wring	wrung	wrung
swear	swore	sworn	write	wrote	written

## 2 Common Non-action (Stative) Verbs

<b>EMOTIONS</b>	<b>MENTAL STATES</b>		<b>WANTS AND PREFERENCES</b>	<b>PERCEPTION AND THE SENSES</b>	<b>APPEARANCE</b>	<b>POSSESSION</b>
admire	agree	imagine	desire	feel	appear	belong
adore	assume	know	need	hear	be	have
appreciate	believe	mean	prefer	notice	feel	own
care	consider	presume	want	observe	look	possess
detest	disagree	realize	wish	perceive	represent	
dislike	disbelieve	recognize		see	resemble	
doubt	estimate	remember		smell	seem	
envy	expect	see ( <i>understand</i> )		taste	signify	
fear	feel ( <i>believe</i> )	suppose			smell	
hate	find	suspect			sound	
hope	guess	think ( <i>believe</i> )			taste	
like	hesitate	understand				
love	hope	wonder				
regret						
respect						
trust						

## 3 Verbs and Expressions Commonly Used Reflexively

amuse oneself	cut oneself	look after oneself
ask oneself	deprive oneself of	look at oneself
avail oneself of	dry oneself	pride oneself on
be hard on oneself	enjoy oneself	push oneself
be oneself	feel sorry for oneself	remind oneself
be pleased with oneself	help oneself	see oneself
be proud of oneself	hurt oneself	take care of oneself
behave oneself	imagine oneself	talk to oneself
believe in oneself	introduce oneself	teach oneself
blame oneself	kill oneself	tell oneself

## 4 Some Common Transitive Separable Phrasal Verbs

(s.o. = someone s.t. = something)

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
ask s.o. over	invite to one's home
blow s.t. out	stop burning by blowing on it
blow s.t. up	make explode
bring s.o. or s.t. back	return
bring s.o. up	raise (children)
bring s.t. up	bring attention to
burn s.t. down	burn completely
call s.o. back	return a phone call
call s.t. off	cancel
call s.o. up	phone
clean s.o. or s.t. up	clean completely
clear s.t. up	clarify
close s.t. down	close by force
cover s.o. or s.t. up	cover completely
cross s.t. out	draw a line through
do s.t. over	do again
drink s.t. up	drink completely
drop s.o. or s.t. off	take someplace
empty s.t. out	empty completely
figure s.o. or s.t. out	understand (after thinking about)
fill s.t. in	complete with information
fill s.t. out	complete (a form)
find s.t. out	learn information
give s.t. back	return
give s.t. up	quit, abandon
hand s.t. in	submit work (to a boss/teacher)
hand s.t. out	distribute
help s.o. out	assist
keep s.o. or s.t. away	cause to stay at a distance
keep s.t. on	not remove (a piece of clothing/jewelry)
lay s.o. off	end employment
leave s.t. on	not remove (a piece of clothing/jewelry)
leave s.t. out	omit
let s.o. down	disappoint
let s.o. in	allow to enter
let s.o. off	allow to leave (a bus/car)
light s.t. up	illuminate
look s.o. or s.t. over	examine
look s.t. up	try to find (in a book/on the Internet)
make s.t. up	create
pass s.t. on	give to
pass s.t. out	distribute
pass s.o. or s.t. over	skip

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
pass s.o. or s.t. up	decide not to use
pay s.o. or s.t. back	repay
pick s.o. or s.t. out	select
pick s.o. or s.t. up	lift
pick s.t. up	get (an idea, a new book, an interest)
point s.o. or s.t. out	indicate
put s.t. away	put in an appropriate place
put s.t. back	return to its original place
put s.o. or s.t. down	stop holding
put s.t. off	postpone
put s.t. on	cover the body
put s.t. together	assemble
put s.t. up	erect
set s.t. up	1. prepare for use 2. establish (a business/an organization)
shut s.t. off	stop (a machine/light)
start s.t. over	start again
straighten s.t. up	make neat
switch s.t. on	start (a machine/light)
take s.o. or s.t. back	return
take s.t. off	remove
talk s.o. into	persuade
talk s.t. over	discuss
tear s.t. down	destroy
tear s.t. off	remove by tearing
tear s.t. up	tear into small pieces
think s.t. over	consider
think s.t. up	invent
throw s.t. away/out	discard
try s.t. on	put clothing on to see if it fits
try s.t. out	use to see if it works
turn s.o. or s.t. down	reject
turn s.t. down	lower the volume (a TV/radio)
turn s.t. in	submit
turn s.o. or s.t. into	change from one form to another
turn s.o. off	(slang) destroy interest
turn s.t. off	stop (a machine/light)
turn s.t. on	start (a machine/light)
turn s.t. up	raise the volume (a TV/radio)
use s.t. up	use completely, consume
wake s.o. up	awaken
work s.t. out	solve
write s.t. down	write on a piece of paper
write s.t. up	write in a finished form

## 5 Some Common Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
blow up	explode	clear up	become clear	come in	enter
break down	stop functioning	close down	stop operating	come off	become unattached
burn down	burn completely	come about	happen	come out	appear
call back	return a phone call	come along	accompany	come up	arise

(continued on next page)

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	PHRASAL VERB	MEANING
dress up	wear special clothes	go on	continue	show up	appear
drop in	visit unexpectedly	grow up	become an adult	sign up	register
drop out	quit	hang up	end a phone call	sit down	take a seat
eat out	eat in a restaurant	keep away	stay at a distance	slip up	make a mistake
empty out	empty completely	keep on	continue	stand up	rise
find out	learn information	keep up	go as fast as	start over	start again
follow through	complete	lie down	recline	stay up	remain awake
fool around	be playful	light up	illuminate	straighten up	make neat
get along	relate well	look out	be careful	take off	depart (a plane)
get back	return	make up	reconcile	turn up	appear
get by	survive	play around	have fun	wake up	arise after sleeping
get together	meet	run out	not have enough of	watch out	be careful
get up	rise from bed	set out	begin a project	work out	1. be resolved 2. exercise
give up	quit				

## 6 Common Participial Adjectives

-ed	-ing	-ed	-ing	-ed	-ing
alarmed	alarming	disturbed	disturbing	moved	moving
amazed	amazing	embarrassed	embarrassing	paralyzed	paralyzing
amused	amusing	entertained	entertaining	pleased	pleasing
annoyed	annoying	excited	exciting	relaxed	relaxing
astonished	astonishing	exhausted	exhausting	satisfied	satisfying
bored	boring	fascinated	fascinating	shocked	shocking
confused	confusing	frightened	frightening	surprised	surprising
depressed	depressing	horrified	horrifying	terrified	terrifying
disappointed	disappointing	inspired	inspiring	tired	tiring
disgusted	disgusting	interested	interesting	touched	touching
distressed	distressing	irritated	irritating	troubled	troubling

## 7 Irregular Comparisons of Adjectives, Adverbs, and Quantifiers

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bad	badly	worse	worst
far	far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
good	well	better	best
little	little	less	least
many/a lot of	—	more	most
much*/a lot of	much*/a lot	more	most

\*Much is usually only used in questions and negative statements.

## 8 Some Adjectives that Form the Comparative and Superlative in Two Ways

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
cruel	crueler / more cruel	cruellest / most cruel
deadly	deadlier / more deadly	deadliest / most deadly
friendly	friendlier / more friendly	friendliest / most friendly
handsome	handsomer / more handsome	handsomest / most handsome
happy	happier / more happy	happiest / most happy
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
lively	livelier / more lively	liveliest / most lively
lonely	lonelier / more lonely	loneliest / most lonely
lovely	lovelier / more lovely	loveliest / most lovely
narrow	narrower / more narrow	narrowest / most narrow



**ADJECTIVE**

pleasant  
polite  
quiet  
shallow  
sincere  
stupid  
true

**COMPARATIVE**

pleasanter / more pleasant  
politer / more polite  
quieter / more quiet  
shallower / more shallow  
sincerer / more sincere  
stupider / more stupid  
truer / more true

**SUPERLATIVE**

pleasantest / most pleasant  
politest / most polite  
quietest / most quiet  
shallowest / most shallow  
sincerest / most sincere  
stupidest / most stupid  
truest / most true

**9 Common Verbs Followed by the Gerund (Base Form of Verb + -ing)**

acknowledge	delay	endure	give up ( <i>stop</i> )	postpone	regret
admit	deny	enjoy	imagine	practice	report
appreciate	detest	escape	justify	prevent	resent
avoid	discontinue	explain	keep ( <i>continue</i> )	prohibit	resist
can't help	discuss	feel like	mention	quit	risk
celebrate	dislike	finish	mind ( <i>object to</i> )	recall	suggest
consider	dispute	forgive	miss	recommend	understand

**10 Common Verbs Followed by the Infinitive (To + Base Form of Verb)**

afford	can't afford	expect	learn	plan	request
agree	can't wait	fail	manage	prepare	seem
appear	choose	help	mean	pretend	want
ask	consent	hope	need	promise	wish
arrange	decide	hurry	offer	refuse	would like / 'd like
attempt	deserve	intend	pay		

**11 Common Verbs Followed by the Gerund or the Infinitive**

begin	forget*	love	start
can't stand	hate	prefer	stop*
continue	like	remember*	try

\*These verbs can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive, but there is a big difference in meaning (see Unit 31).

**12 Verbs Followed by Objects and the Infinitive**

advise	convince	help*	pay*	remind	urge
allow	encourage	hire	permit	require	want*
ask*	expect*	invite	persuade	teach	warn
cause	forbid	need*	promise*	tell	would like*
choose*	force	order			

\*These verbs can also be followed by the infinitive without an object (example: *ask to leave* or *ask someone to leave*).

**13 Common Adjective + Preposition Expressions**

be accustomed to	be bored with/by	be fond of	be pleased about	be slow at
be afraid of	be capable of	be glad about	be ready for	be sorry for/about
be amazed at/by	be careful of	be good at	be responsible for	be surprised at/about/by
be angry at	be concerned about	be happy about	be sad about	be terrible at
be ashamed of	be content with	be interested in	be safe from	be tired of
be aware of	be curious about	be nervous about	be satisfied with	be used to
be awful at	be excited about	be opposed to	be sick of	be worried about
be bad at	be famous for			



## 14 Common Verb + Preposition Combinations

admit to  
advise against  
apologize for  
approve of

believe in  
choose between  
complain about  
count on

deal with  
dream about/of  
feel like  
insist on

look forward to  
object to  
plan on  
rely on

resort to  
succeed in  
talk about  
think about

## 15 Spelling Rules for the Present Progressive

1. Add *-ing* to the base form of the verb.

read	<i>reading</i>
stand	<i>standing</i>

2. If a verb ends in a silent *-e*, drop the final *-e* and add *-ing*.

leave	<i>leaving</i>
take	<i>taking</i>

3. In a one-syllable word, if the last three letters are a consonant-vowel-consonant combination (CVC), double the last consonant before adding *-ing*.

C V C	
↓ ↓ ↓	
s i t	<i>sitting</i>

C V C	
↓ ↓ ↓	
r u n	<i>running</i>

However, do not double the last consonant in words that end in *w*, *x*, or *y*.

sew	<i>sewing</i>
fix	<i>fixing</i>
enjoy	<i>enjoying</i>

4. In words of two or more syllables that end in a consonant-vowel-consonant combination, double the last consonant only if the last syllable is stressed.

admit	<i>admitting</i>	(The last syllable is stressed)
whisper	<i>whispering</i>	(The last syllable is not stressed, so you don't double the <i>-r</i> .)

5. If a verb ends in *-ie*, change the *ie* to *y* before adding *-ing*.

die	<i>dying</i>
-----	--------------

## 16 Spelling Rules for the Simple Present Tense: Third-Person Singular (*he, she, it*)

1. Add *-s* for most verbs.

work	<i>works</i>
buy	<i>buys</i>
ride	<i>rides</i>
return	<i>returns</i>

2. Add *-es* for words that end in *-ch*, *-s*, *-sh*, *-x*, or *-z*.

watch	<i>watches</i>
pass	<i>passes</i>
rush	<i>rushes</i>
relax	<i>relaxes</i>
buzz	<i>buzzes</i>

3. Change the *y* to *i* and add *-es* when the base form ends in a consonant + *y*.

study	<i>studies</i>
hurry	<i>hurries</i>
dry	<i>dries</i>

Do not change the *y* when the base form ends in a vowel + *y*. Add *-s*.

play	<i>plays</i>
enjoy	<i>enjoys</i>

4. A few verbs have irregular forms.

be	<i>is</i>
do	<i>does</i>
go	<i>goes</i>
have	<i>has</i>

## 17 Spelling Rules for the Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs

1. If the verb ends in a consonant, add *-ed*.

return      returned  
help        helped

2. If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.

live        lived  
create     created  
die        died

3. In one-syllable words, if the verb ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant combination (CVC), double the final consonant and add *-ed*.

C V C  
↓ ↓ ↓  
h o p      *hopped*  
C V C  
↓ ↓ ↓  
r u b      *rubbed*

However, do not double one-syllable words ending in *-w*, *-x*, or *-y*.

bow        bowed  
mix        mixed  
play       played

4. In words of two or more syllables that end in a consonant-vowel-consonant combination, double the last consonant only if the last syllable is stressed.

prefér      preferred      (The last syllable is stressed.)  
vísit        visited        (The last syllable is not stressed,  
so you don't double the t.)

5. If the verb ends in a consonant + *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-ed*.

worry      worried  
carry       carried

6. If the verb ends in a vowel + *y*, add *-ed*.  
(Do not change the *y* to *i*.)

play        played  
annoy      annoyed

Exceptions:

pay        paid  
lay        laid  
say        said *sed*

## 18 Spelling Rules for the Comparative (*-er*) and Superlative (*-est*) Forms of Adjectives

1. Add *-er* to one-syllable adjectives to form the comparative.  
Add *-est* to one-syllable adjectives to form the superlative.

cheap        cheaper        cheapest  
bright        brighter        brightest

2. If the adjective ends in *-e*, add *-r* or *-st*.

nice        nicer        nicest

3. If the adjective ends in a consonant + *y*, change *y* to *i* before you add *-er* or *-est*.

pretty        prettier        prettiest

Exception:

shy        shyer        shyest

4. If the adjective ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant combination (CVC), double the final consonant before adding *-er* or *-est*.

C V C  
↓ ↓ ↓  
b i g        bigger        biggest

However, do not double the consonant in words ending in *-w* or *-y*.

slow        slower        slowest  
coy        coyler        coyest

## 19 Spelling Rules for Adverbs Ending in *-ly*

1. Add *-ly* to the corresponding adjective.

nice        nicely  
quiet        quietly  
beautiful    beautifully

2. If the adjective ends in a consonant + *y*, change the *y* to *i* before adding *-ly*.

easy        easily

3. If the adjective ends in *-le*, drop the *e* and add *-ly*.

possible    possibly

However, do not drop the *e* for other adjectives ending in *-e*.

extreme    extremely

Exception:

true        truly

4. If the adjective ends in *-ic*, add *-ally*.

basic        basically  
fantastic    fantastically

## 20 Contractions with Verb Forms

### 1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE, PRESENT PROGRESSIVE, AND IMPERATIVE

#### Contractions with *Be*

I am	=	I'm
you are	=	you're
he is	=	he's
she is	=	she's
it is	=	it's
we are	=	we're
you are	=	you're
they are	=	they're

I am not	=	I'm not
you are not	=	you're not or you aren't
he is not	=	he's not or he isn't
she is not	=	she's not or she isn't
it is not	=	it's not or it isn't
we are not	=	we're not or we aren't
you are not	=	you're not or you aren't
they are not	=	they're not or they aren't

#### Contractions with *Do*

do not	=	don't
does not	=	doesn't

#### SIMPLE PRESENT

I'm a student.  
He's my teacher.  
We're from Canada.

#### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I'm studying here.  
He's teaching verbs.  
We're living here.

#### SIMPLE PRESENT

She's not sick.  
He isn't late.  
We aren't twins.  
They're not here.

#### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

She's not reading.  
He isn't coming.  
We aren't leaving.  
They're not playing.

#### SIMPLE PRESENT

They don't live here.  
It doesn't snow much.

#### IMPERATIVE

Don't run!

### 2. SIMPLE PAST TENSE AND PAST PROGRESSIVE

#### Contractions with *Be*

was not	=	wasn't
were not	=	weren't

#### Contractions with *Do*

did not	=	didn't
---------	---	--------

#### SIMPLE PAST

He wasn't a poet.  
They weren't twins.  
We didn't see her.

#### PAST PROGRESSIVE

He wasn't singing.  
They weren't sleeping.

### 3. FUTURE

#### Contractions with *Will*

I will	=	I'll
you will	=	you'll
he will	=	he'll
she will	=	she'll
it will	=	it'll
we will	=	we'll
you will	=	you'll
they will	=	they'll

will not	=	won't
----------	---	-------

#### Contractions with *Be going to*

I am going to	=	I'm going to
you are going to	=	you're going to
he is going to	=	he's going to
she is going to	=	she's going to
it is going to	=	it's going to
we are going to	=	we're going to
you are going to	=	you're going to
they are going to	=	they're going to

#### FUTURE WITH *Will*

I'll take the train.  
It'll be faster that way.  
We'll go together.  
He won't come with us.  
They won't miss the train.

#### FUTURE WITH *Be going to*

I'm going to buy tickets tomorrow.  
She's going to call you.  
It's going to rain soon.  
We're going to drive to Boston.  
They're going to crash!



#### 4. PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

##### Contractions with *Have*

I have	=	<b>I've</b>
you have	=	<b>you've</b>
he has	=	<b>he's</b>
she has	=	<b>she's</b>
it has	=	<b>it's</b>
we have	=	<b>we've</b>
you have	=	<b>you've</b>
they have	=	<b>they've</b>
have not	=	<b>haven't</b>
has not	=	<b>hasn't</b>

You've already **read** that page.  
 We've **been writing** for an hour.  
 She's **been** to Africa three times.  
 It's **been raining** since yesterday.  
 We **haven't seen** any elephants yet.  
 They **haven't been living** here long.

#### 5. MODALS AND MODAL-LIKE EXPRESSIONS

cannot or can not	=	<b>can't</b>
could not	=	<b>couldn't</b>
should not	=	<b>shouldn't</b>
had better	=	<b>'d better</b>
would prefer	=	<b>'d prefer</b>
would not	=	<b>wouldn't</b>
would rather	=	<b>'d rather</b>

She **can't dance**.  
 We **shouldn't go**.  
 They'd **better decide**.  
 I'd **prefer coffee**.  
 She **wouldn't**.  
 I'd **rather take** the bus.

## 21 Pronunciation Table



These are the pronunciation symbols used in this text. Listen to the pronunciation of the key words.

VOWELS		CONSONANTS			
Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word	Symbol	Key Word
i	beat, feed	p	pack, happy	ʃ	ship, machine, station, special, discussion
ɪ	bit, did	b	back, rubber	ʒ	measure, vision
eɪ	date, paid	t	tie	h	hot, who
ɛ	bet, bed	d	die	m	men
æ	bat, bad	k	came, key, quick	n	sun, know, pneumonia
ɑ	box, odd, father	g	game, guest	ŋ	sung, ringing
ɔ	bought, dog	tʃ	church, nature, watch	w	wet, white
oʊ	boat, road	dʒ	judge, general, major	l	light, long
ʊ	book, good	f	fan, photograph	r	right, wrong
u	boot, food, student	v	van	y	yes, use, music
ʌ	but, mud, mother	θ	thing, breath	ʔ	butter, bottle
ə	banana, among	ð	then, breathe		
ɝ	shirt, murder	s	sip, city, psychology		
aɪ	bite, cry, buy, eye	z	zip, please, goes		
aʊ	about, how				
ɔɪ	voice, boy				
ɪr	beer				
ɛr	bare				
ɑr	bar				
ɔr	door				
ʊr	tour				

##### STRESS

' shows main stress.

# 22

## Pronunciation Rules for the Simple Present Tense: Third-Person Singular (*he, she, it*)

1. The third-person singular in the simple present tense always ends in the letter -s. There are, however, three different pronunciations for the final sound of the third person singular.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
talks	loves	dances

2. The final sound is pronounced /s/ after the voiceless sounds /p/, /t/, /k/, and /f/.

top	tops
get	gets
take	takes
laugh	laughs

3. The final sound is pronounced /z/ after the voiced sounds /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, and /r/.

describe	describes
spend	spends
hug	hugs
live	lives
bathe	bathes
seem	seems
remain	remains
sing	sings
tell	tells
lower	lowers

4. The final sound is pronounced /z/ after all vowel sounds.

agree	agrees
try	tries
stay	stays
know	knows

5. The final sound is pronounced /ɪz/ after the sounds /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, and /dʒ/.  
/ɪz/ adds a syllable to the verb.

relax	relaxes
freeze	freezes
rush	rushes
massage	massages
watch	watches
judge	judges

6. *Do* and *say* have a change in vowel sound.

say	/seɪ/	says	/seɪz/
do	/du/	does	/dʌz/

# 23

## Pronunciation Rules for the Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs

1. The regular simple past always ends in the letter -d. There are, however, three different pronunciations for the final sound of the regular simple past.

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
raced	lived	attended

2. The final sound is pronounced /t/ after the voiceless sounds /p/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, and /tʃ/.

hop	hopped
work	worked
laugh	laughed
address	addressed
publish	published
watch	watched

3. The final sound is pronounced /d/ after the voiced sounds /b/, /g/, /v/, /z/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/, /r/, and /ð/.

rub	rubbed	rhyme	rhymed
hug	hugged	return	returned
live	lived	bang	banged
surprise	surprised	enroll	enrolled
massage	massaged	appear	appeared
change	changed	bathe	bathed

4. The final sound is pronounced /d/ after all vowel sounds.

agree	agreed
play	played
die	died
enjoy	enjoyed

5. The final sound is pronounced /ɪd/ after /t/ and /d/.  
/ɪd/ adds a syllable to the verb.

start	started
decide	decided

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