



s/es Ending



- To form a regular noun plural or the s-form of a verb, we usually add s. For example: Rooms, Games, Looks
- After a sibilant sound, we add es. For example: Kiss → Kisses
- A few nouns ending in o add es. Potato → Potatoes



The ed ending



- The ed-form of most regular verbs is simply verb + ed.
For example: Play → Played, Walk → Walked.
- If the word ends in e, we add d. e.g., Move → Moved
- The ending is pronounced /t/ after a voiceless sound, /d/ after a voiced sound and /id/ after /t/ or /d/.



Leaving out e



- We normally leave out e when it comes before an ing-form.
For example: Make → Making, Shine → Shining.
- But we keep a double e before ing. e.g. See → Seeing
- When e comes before ed, er or est, we do not write a double e.
For example: Type → Typed, Late → Later.



The doubling of Consonants



- Doubling happens in a one-syllable word that ends with one written vowel and one written consonant, such as win, put, sad, plan. We double the consonant before a vowel..
For example: Win → Winner, Put → Putting.
- We do not double y, w, or x.
For example: Stay → Staying, Slow → Slower, Fix → Fixed
- The rule about doubling is also true for words of more than one syllable, but only if the last syllable is stressed.
For example: For'get → Forgetting, Prefer → Preferred.



Consonant + Y



- When a word ends in a consonant + y, the y changes to ie before s. For example: Study → Studies, Lorry → Lorries.
- Before most other endings, the y changes to i.
For example: Study → Studied, Silly → Sillier.
- We do not change y after a vowel. For example: Day → Days