Past simple spelling rules

In English we normally add -ed ending to a verb to make the past simple and the past participle of regular verbs.
Past simple: *I worked, you worked, he worked.*
Past participle: *I have worked, you have worked, he has worked.*

Below you can find English verbs that form the past simple and the past participle in a different way.

1. **Regular verbs that end in -e (like, love)**
   We only add -d (not -ed) to the verb: *like - liked, love - loved.*
   Some of the most common verbs in this category:
   analyse, apologise, admire, agree, approve, behave, change, care, bake, argue, appreciate, bore, breathe, cause, charge, chase, close, compare, complete, like, decide, escape, force, guide, hate, hope, invite, live, move, manage, notice, owe, phone, recognise, remove, settle, shave, smile, snore, stare, taste, use

2. **Regular verbs that end in a consonant and -y (carry, try)**
   We change -y into -i: *carry - carried, try - tried.*
   More examples:
   accompany, apply, bully, bury, carry, clarify, copy, cry, deny, dry, empty, fancy, fry, horrify, hurry, identify, imply, marry, multiply, rely, reply, satisfy, supply, study, terrify, tidy, try

   Note
   We do not change -y into -i if the verb ends in a **vowel** and -y: play - played.
   More examples:
   annoy, delay, destroy, enjoy, employ, spray, stay

3. **Regular verbs that end in a single vowel and a consonant (stop, admit, travel)**
   a) We double the consonant in verbs that only have one syllable and end in a single vowel and a consonant to keep the same pronunciation: *stop - stopped, hop - hopped.*
   More examples:
   ban, beg, chat, chop, clap, clip, drop, drag, fit, flip, grab, grin, grip, hug, jog, knit, mug, nod, pat, plan, rob, shop, skid, scrub, ship, skip, slip, snap, spot, star, stir, thin, top, trip, wrap

   b) We double the consonant in verbs with more syllables if the stress falls on the last syllable: **ad'mit - admitted.**
   More examples:
   comit, confer, deter, kidnap, permit, prefer, refer, regret, transfer, transmit

   Note
   If the stress is not on the last syllable, we do not double the consonant.
   Example: *enter - entered*

   c) In verbs ending in -l the consonant is always doubled after a single vowel.
   Example: *travel - travelled.*
   More examples:
   cancel, control, label, marvel, patrol, pedal, quarrel