

Pasado de be en inglés: was, were y been

El verbo be es el más irregular del inglés. Tiene dos formas de pasado: was para I, he, she e it, y were para you, we y they. El participio es been.

Base	be
Pasado	was / were
Participio	been
3rd person / -ing	is / being

Ejemplos

I want to be on time today. — Después de want to, el verbo se queda como be.

Be quiet in the library, please. — La forma be es la base en una orden cortés.

I was at home last night. — Usa was con I, he, she e it.

We were late for the bus. — Usa were con you, we y they.

She has been ill this week. — La construcción has been une el pasado con el presente.

They have been in London for two days. — La construcción have been es el presente perfecto de be.

Notas

¿Was o were? Usa was con I, he, she, it y con una sola cosa o persona: The film was long. Usa were con you, we, they y con sustantivos plurales: The shops were closed.

¿Been o gone? La oración He has been to Paris significa que fue y volvió. La oración He has gone to Paris significa que sigue allí o va de camino.

Errores frecuentes

I were at school yesterday. → I was at school yesterday. — Después de I se usa was, no were.

She has was here since noon. → She has been here since noon. — Después de has o have se usa el participio been.

He be a teacher. → He is a teacher. — En presente, be cambia a am, is o are; la base be no se usa después de he.

Ejercicios

Elige la forma correcta

1. We ___ in the garden yesterday. (was / were / been)
2. I have ___ to this shop before. (was / were / been)
3. She ___ very tired last night. (was / were / been)
4. Please ___ careful on the stairs. (is / be / are)

Escribe la forma que falta

1. They have ___ married for ten years.
2. It ___ cold on Monday.
3. You ___ right yesterday.

Corrige el error

1. She has was here since noon.

Soluciones

Elige la forma correcta

1. were — La palabra yesterday indica pasado y we lleva were.
2. been — Después de have se usa el participio been.
3. was — La expresión last night indica pasado y she lleva was.
4. be — Una orden cortés usa la forma base be.

Escribe la forma que falta

1. been — El auxiliar have más participio da have been.
2. was — El pronombre it lleva was en pasado.
3. were — El pronombre you lleva were en pasado.

Corrige el error

1. been — Después de has se usa been, no was.

<https://www.fluencyroad.com/es/verbos-irregulares/be>