

# Pasado de have en inglés: had

El verbo have es irregular. El pasado y el participio son la misma palabra: had. En presente, usa has con he, she e it.

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Base              | have         |
| Pasado            | had          |
| Participio        | had          |
| 3rd person / -ing | has / having |

## Ejemplos

I have two brothers. — El verbo have indica lo que posees o quién forma tu familia.

They have a small garden. — Usa have con they, you, we e I.

She had a headache this morning. — La forma had es el pasado de have y de has.

We had pizza for dinner. — El verbo have también se usa con comidas: have dinner.

He has had the same phone for years. — En has had, la primera palabra es el auxiliar y la segunda es el participio.

I have had a busy week. — La construcción have had une la semana pasada con el presente.

## Notas

**Has, no have** Con he, she e it, el presente es has: She has a dog. Usa have con I, you, we y they.

**Verbo principal o auxiliar** El verbo have puede ser principal (I have a car) o auxiliar del presente perfecto (I have finished). En el habla informal, I have got a car también significa que tienes un coche. Después de un auxiliar como did o does, se usa la base: I did not have time.

## Errores frecuentes

She have a dog. → She has a dog. — Con she, he e it, el presente es has.

I haved breakfast. → I had breakfast. — El verbo have es irregular: su pasado es had, nunca haved.

I didn't had time. → I didn't have time. — Después de did o didn't, el verbo vuelve a la base have.

## Ejercicios

### Elige la forma correcta

1. My sister \_\_\_ a new bike now. (have / has / had)
2. We \_\_\_ a great trip last summer. (has / had / have)
3. I have \_\_\_ this bag for three years. (have / has / had)
4. They \_\_\_ breakfast at eight these days. (has / have / had)

### Escribe la forma que falta

1. She \_\_\_ long hair now.
2. Yesterday I \_\_\_ a cold.
3. We have \_\_\_ lunch already.

### Corrige el error

1. He have a big family.

## Soluciones

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### Elige la forma correcta

1. has — La palabra sister equivale a she, así que el presente es has.
2. had — La expresión last summer indica pasado: usa had.
3. had — Después de have se usa el participio had.
4. have — La expresión these days indica un hábito presente y they lleva have.

### Escribe la forma que falta

1. has — Con she, el presente es has.
2. had — La palabra yesterday pide el pasado had.
3. had — El auxiliar have más participio da have had.

### Corrige el error

1. has — Con he se usa has.

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