

Pasado de put en inglés: put, put, put

El verbo put tiene la misma forma en presente, pasado y participio. No añadas -ed. Una expresión de tiempo como yesterday, o un auxiliar como have, indica el tiempo verbal.

Base	put
Pasado	put
Participio	put
3rd person / -ing	puts / putting

Ejemplos

I put milk in my tea every morning. — La expresión every morning indica un hábito presente.

We put our bags under the desk every day at school. — La expresión every day muestra una rutina escolar, así que put es presente.

She put the milk in the fridge yesterday. — La palabra yesterday indica que put está en pasado.

Last night he put his phone on the table. — La expresión last night señala una acción pasada y terminada.

I have put the books on the shelf already. — La estructura have put usa el participio; already va con have.

They have put the chairs outside today. — El participio después de have sigue siendo put.

Notas

Put on y put off La expresión put on significa ponerse una prenda o encender: put on a coat. La expresión put off significa aplazar: We put off the trip. En pasado las formas siguen siendo put.

Putting duplica la t La forma con -ing es putting, con dos t. Escribe putting, no puting.

Errores frecuentes

She putted the keys on the table. → She put the keys on the table. — El pasado de put es put, sin -ed.

I have putted my bag here. → I have put my bag here. — Después de have, el participio es put, no putted.

He is puting on his shoes. → He is putting on his shoes. — La forma con -ing duplica la t: putting.

Ejercicios

Elige la forma correcta

1. She ___ her keys on the table yesterday. (put / putted / puts)
2. I have ___ the bags on the table. (putted / put / putting)
3. We ___ our coats on the chairs every day. (put / putted / putting)
4. He is ___ on his coat. (puting / putting / putted)

Escribe la forma que falta

1. Last night I ___ my phone under my bed.
2. She has ___ her books away.
3. They are ___ on their shoes.

Corrige el error

1. He putted his bag on the chair.

Soluciones

Elige la forma correcta

1. put — La palabra yesterday pide el pasado put.
2. put — Después de have, el participio es put.
3. put — La expresión every day describe un hábito presente.
4. putting — La forma con -ing duplica la t: putting.

Escribe la forma que falta

1. put — El pasado de put se escribe put.
2. put — El participio después de has es put.
3. putting — La forma putting lleva dos t.

Corrige el error

1. put — El pasado sigue siendo put.

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