

Past Tense of Cut: Cut, Cut, Cut

Cut has the same form in the present, past and past participle. Do not add -ed. The time word or a helper such as have tells you which form is meant.

Base	cut
Past	cut
Past participle	cut
3rd person / -ing	cuts / cutting

Examples

I cut fruit for breakfast every day. — Every day marks a present routine.

We cut paper with scissors in art class. — This describes a regular activity.

She cut the cake yesterday. — Yesterday tells us cut is in the past.

He cut his finger last night. — Last night marks a finished past action.

I have cut the bread already. — Have cut uses the past participle.

They have cut the grass today. — The participle after have is still cut.

Notes

Cutting doubles the t The -ing form is cutting, with two t's. The past form stays cut.

Cut with something Say cut bread with a knife or cut paper with scissors. The tool comes after with.

Common mistakes

She cutted the cake. → She cut the cake. — The past of cut is cut, without -ed.

I have cutted the paper. → I have cut the paper. — After have, the participle is cut, not cutted.

Exercises

Choose the correct form

1. She ___ the apple yesterday. (cut / cutted / cuts)
2. I have ___ the paper already. (cutted / cutting / cut)
3. We ___ vegetables every evening. (cut / cutted / cutting)
4. She is ___ the bread now. (cuting / cutting / cutted)

Write the missing form

1. They ___ the grass last weekend.
2. He has ___ his hair very short.
3. I am ___ the cake now.

Correct the mistake

1. We cutted the paper yesterday.

Answer key

Choose the correct form

1. cut — Yesterday takes the past form cut.
2. cut — After have, the participle is cut.
3. cut — Every evening describes a present habit.
4. cutting — The -ing form doubles the t: cutting.

Write the missing form

1. cut — Past cut is spelled cut.
2. cut — The participle after has is cut.
3. cutting — Cutting has two t's.

Correct the mistake

1. cut — The past tense stays cut.

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