

Pasado simple del verbo to be (was, were) – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 39



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

Completa cada oración con *was* o *were*.

Ejemplo: She ___ (be) at the shop. → was

1. I _____ (be) at home yesterday.
2. My parents _____ (be) in Rome last week.
3. The film _____ (be) very good.
4. We _____ (be) tired after the party.
5. You _____ (be) late this morning.
6. It _____ (be) cold on Monday.
7. Lena and Tom _____ (be) at school yesterday.

Ejercicio 2: Usa las palabras del recuadro

Completa las oraciones con una palabra del recuadro. Sobran dos palabras.

Ejemplo: Yesterday ___ my birthday. → was

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was were wasn't weren't is are

8. The shop _____ open on Sunday, so we went home.
9. _____ you at the park yesterday?
10. My brother _____ ill last week, so he stayed in bed.
11. The children _____ at school yesterday. It was Saturday.
12. _____ your teacher nice? – Yes, she was.
13. The tickets _____ cheap. They were very expensive.
14. I _____ hungry, so I ate a big sandwich.

Ejercicio 3: Negativas y preguntas

Reescribe cada oración en forma negativa o interrogativa, según se indica entre paréntesis.

Ejemplo: He was at the gym. (negative) → He wasn't at the gym.

15. She was at the cinema. (negative)

16. They were in the garden. (question)

17. The test was easy. (question)

18. We were at the beach on Sunday. (negative)

19. Your friends were friendly. (question)

20. I was at work yesterday. (negative)

21. It was sunny yesterday. (question)

Ejercicio 4: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones o preguntas.

Ejemplo: was / he / tired / . → He was tired.

22. were / where / you / yesterday / ?

23. Anna / at / the / was / party / .

24. weren't / we / home / at / .

25. the / was / how / weather / ?

26. late / was / bus / the / ?

27. my / were / in / keys / bag / my / not / .

Ejercicio 5: Encuentra el error

Cada oración tiene un error. Escribe la oración correcta.

Ejemplo: He were sad. → He was sad.

28. I were very happy yesterday.

29. They was at the museum on Friday.

30. Was you at home last night?

31. She is at the doctor's yesterday.

32. We wasn't hungry.

33. Were the film long?

Ejercicio 6: Preguntas y respuestas cortas

Relaciona cada pregunta con la respuesta corta correcta del recuadro. Sobra una respuesta.

Ejemplo: Was it hot? → Yes, it was.

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Yes, I was. No, they weren't. Yes, it was. No, she wasn't. Yes, we were. No, he wasn't.
Yes, you were.

34. Were you tired after the game, Anna? → _____

35. Were Sam and Mia at the café? → _____

36. Was the museum interesting? → _____

37. Was your sister at work on Monday? → _____

38. Were you and Ben at the concert? → _____

39. Was Mr Brown your teacher last year? → _____

Soluciones – Pasado simple del verbo to be (was, were) – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

1. **was**
Con I usamos was.
2. **were**
My parents = they, por eso usamos were.
3. **was**
The film = it, por eso usamos was.
4. **were**
Con we usamos were.
5. **were**
Con you siempre usamos were.
6. **was**
Con it usamos was.
7. **were**
Lena and Tom = they, por eso usamos were.

Ejercicio 2: Usa las palabras del recuadro

8. **wasn't**
La tienda estaba cerrada, así que necesitamos la negativa wasn't.
9. **Were**
Las preguntas con you empiezan por Were.
10. **was**
My brother = he, y last week es pasado, por eso usamos was.
11. **weren't**
Los sábados no hay clase, así que necesitamos la negativa weren't.
12. **Was**
Your teacher = she, por eso la pregunta empieza por Was.
13. **weren't**
Las entradas eran caras (expensive), así que weren't cheap.
14. **was**
Con I en pasado usamos was.

Ejercicio 3: Negativas y preguntas

15. **She wasn't at the cinema.**
Negativa: was + not = wasn't.
16. **Were they in the garden?**
En las preguntas, were va delante del sujeto.
17. **Was the test easy?**
En las preguntas, was va delante del sujeto.
18. **We weren't at the beach on Sunday.**
Negativa: were + not = weren't.
19. **Were your friends friendly?**
Pon were al principio de la pregunta.
20. **I wasn't at work yesterday.**
Negativa con I: wasn't o was not.
21. **Was it sunny yesterday?**
Pon was delante de it para formar una pregunta.

Ejercicio 4: Ordena las palabras

22. **Where were you yesterday?**
Pregunta con Wh-: partícula interrogativa + were + sujeto.
23. **Anna was at the party.**
Oración afirmativa: sujeto + was + lugar.
24. **We weren't at home.**
Oración negativa: sujeto + weren't + lugar.
25. **How was the weather?**
Pregunta con Wh-: How + was + sujeto.
26. **Was the bus late?**
Pregunta de sí o no: Was + sujeto + adjetivo.
27. **My keys were not in my bag.**
Oración negativa: sujeto + were not + lugar.

Ejercicio 5: Encuentra el error

28. **I was very happy yesterday.**
Con I usamos was, no were.
29. **They were at the museum on Friday.**
Con they usamos were, no was.
30. **Were you at home last night?**
Con you usamos were, también en las preguntas.
31. **She was at the doctor's yesterday.**
Yesterday es pasado, por eso usamos was, no is.
32. **We weren't hungry.**
Con we la negativa es weren't.
33. **Was the film long?**
The film = it, por eso la pregunta empieza por Was.

Ejercicio 6: Preguntas y respuestas cortas

34. **Yes, I was.**

La pregunta se dirige a una sola persona (you), por eso la respuesta lleva I was.

35. **No, they weren't.**

Sam and Mia = they, por eso la respuesta lleva they weren't.

36. **Yes, it was.**

The museum = it, por eso la respuesta lleva it was.

37. **No, she wasn't.**

Your sister = she, por eso la respuesta lleva she wasn't.

38. **Yes, we were.**

You and Ben = we en la respuesta, por eso usamos we were.

39. **No, he wasn't.**

Mr Brown = he, por eso la respuesta lleva he wasn't.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece presentando la regla: I/he/she/it + was, you/we/they + were. Después, haga el ejercicio 1 en común como actividad de calentamiento. Los errores más frecuentes son «I were», «they was» y «was you?», y algunos alumnos usan «is/are» con expresiones de tiempo pasado como yesterday. Como actividad de ampliación, los alumnos pueden preguntarse en parejas «Where were you last Saturday?» y luego contar las respuestas a la clase.