

# TECHNICAL WRITING

## CHAPTER 1. VERB CONJUGATION

### 1.2. TENSE – PRESENT (3), (4)

(PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS)

# Present Tense

## III. Present Perfect

## IV. Present Perfect Continuous

1. Pre-test
2. Present Perfect
3. Present Perfect Continuous
4. Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous
5. Review & Exercise

## Pre-test 3

**6 Choose an answer (a–d) for each question (1–4) and add these verbs in the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.**

*be   complete   do   know   read   show   swim*

1 How long ..... she and Mark .....  
each other? (...)

2 Why is your hair all wet? (...)

3 ..... you ..... an application form? (...)

4 ..... you ..... Keith the report yet? (...)

a Yes, he ..... it for the past hour.

b I ..... just .....

c They ..... friends since school.

d Yes, I ..... already ..... that.

# Present Perfect

## 1. 완료된 행위/사건

A. 살면서 지금까지 경험한 일

B. 아직 끝나지 않은 기간 내에 완료된 일

C. 현재 그 결과가 뚜렷이 남아있는 일

D. 최근에 일어난 사건이나 뉴스

## 2. 미완료 상태/상황/(동작)

# 1. 완료된 행위



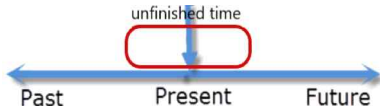
## A. 살면서 지금까지 경험한 일

: 살아있는 사람에 대해, 살면서 (특정하지 않은 과거의) 언젠가 경험한 행위나 사건을 표현할 때 사용.

: 종종 'ever', 'never' or '-times'와 함께 사용

- I've visited China **twice**, but I haven't been to Portugal.
- This is the best coffee I have ever tasted.
- We've never seen that film.

# 1. 완료된 행위



## B. 아직 끝나지 않은 기간 내에 완료된 행위

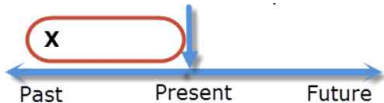
- today, this week, this month, this year

- She's drunk three cups of coffee **today**.
- I haven't seen her **this month**.
- I've already moved house twice **this year**!

: We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word.

- I've seen him yesterday. (X)

# 1. 완료된 행위



## C. 현재 그 결과가 뚜렷이 남아있는 일

: 최근에 일어난 일인데 현재도 여전히 사실이거나 그 결과가 뚜렷이 남아있는 행위/사건

- I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house).
- She's hurt her leg (so she can't play tennis today).
- They've missed the bus (so they will be late).

# 1. 완료된 행위



## D. 최근에 일어난 사건이나 뉴스

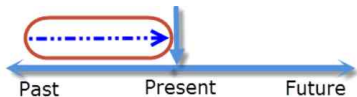
: 최근에 일어난 일이 현재 뚜렷한 결과가 없는 경우에도, 새로운 소식을 전하는 경우 현재완료형 사용할 수 있음.

단순 과거형으로도 표현 가능(esp. Am E)

- I've **just** seen Lucy. (The action was completed in the very recent past)
- The Mayor has announced a new plan for the railways **recently**.



## 2. 미완료 상태/상황



: 과거에 시작해서 현재까지 아직 끝나지 않은 상태  
대개 'how long'에 초점을 맞추는 많음 (since/for).

: 주로 상태동사 사용.

- since + a fixed time in the past
  - I've known Sam **since 1992**.
  - I've liked chocolate **since I was a child**.
- for + a period of time
  - We've been friends **for many years**.

# Present Perfect Continuous

## 1. 미완료 행위

A. 현재까지 계속 진행 중인 행위

B. 일시적 상황

C. 주기적, 일상적, 습관적 행위

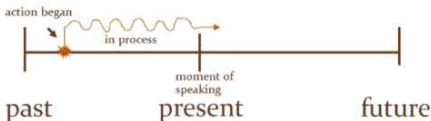
Present Perfect Continuous = Present Perfect

## 2. 완료된 행위

# Present Perfect Continuous

## 1. 미완료 행위

### A. 현재까지 계속 진행 중인 행위



: 과거에 시작했지만 현재까지 계속 진행 중인 행위

- They have been repairing our street.
- A: Have you been waiting long?  
B: I have been waiting here for an hour.



It began snowing yesterday.  
It is snowing now.



It has been snowing for two days.



- (1) The cat has slept since 2 pm.
- (2) The cat has been sleeping since 2 pm.



- (1) They have known each other for a long time. (state verb)
- (2) They have been knowing each other for a long time.

# Present Perfect VS Present Perfect Continuous



- He has written many letters.
- He has been writing many letters.
- He has written since 11:00am.
- He has been writing since 11:00 am.

**HOW MANY / MUCH**

**HOW LONG**

- **Present Perfect:** **How many/much**

- I've studied **3 sections** until now.
- I've already done **half of the exercises**.
- He has driven **500 kilometers** so far.

- **Present Perfect Continuous:** **How long**

- I've been studying **all morning**.
- I've been doing the exercises **since 11:00**.
- He has been driving **for five hours**.

# Present Perfect Continuous

## 1. 미완료 행위

### B. 일시적인 상황/습관

: 과거에 시작했으나 현재에도 사실인 일시적인 상황이나 습관 표현. 이 경우 'how long'에 대한 구체적인 언급 대신 'recently' 같은 단어 활용.

- I've been going to the gym a lot **recently**.
- He's been taking the bus **while his car is in the shop**.
- They've been living with his mother **recently**.

Cf. They've been living / They've lived with his mother **for three years**.



"I moved to Seoul 5 years ago and I'm still living in Seoul."

(1) I've lived in Seoul for 5 years.

(2) I've been living in Seoul for 5 years.

(3) Both ✓

- Either tense can be used only when the verb expresses the duration of present activities or situations that happen regularly, usually, habitually:
- live, work, teach, study, smoke, collect, wear glasses, play chess...
- **I've been working at ABC Bank since 2001.**  
(more emphasis on the 'duration' and the 'continuous' aspect)
- = **I've worked at ABC Bank since 2001.**



# Present Perfect Continuous

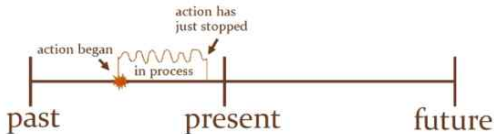
## 1. 미완료 행위

C. 주기적, 일상적, 습관적 행위를 표현하는 동사는  
Present Perfect Continuous/Present Perfect 모두 가능

- Either tense can be used only when the verb expresses the duration of present activities or situations that happen regularly, usually, habitually:
- live, work, teach, study, smoke, collect, wear glasses, play chess...
- I've been working at ABC Bank since 2001.
- = I've worked at ABC Bank since 2001.

# Present Perfect Continuous

## 2. 완료된 행위



: 과거에 시작하여 얼마간 지속되다가 지금 막/최근에 중단된 행동(전체 행동은 완료되지 않았을 수도 있음)이면서 현재 그 결과를 확인할 수 있는 경우. 이때는 특정 시간을 나타내는 어휘(time word)를 사용하지 않음.

- I'm so tired. I've been studying.
- It's been raining so the pavement is wet.
- Where have you been? I've been looking for you everywhere.

Sorry. My hands are dirty.  
I've (just) been working  
in the garden.





Simon is exhausted.  
He has just stopped running.



Simon has been running.



Why are your eyes red?

(1) Have you cried?

(2) Have you been crying?

## REVIEW

**6 Choose an answer (a–d) for each question (1–4) and add these verbs in the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.**

*be   complete   do   know   read   show   swim*

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 How long ..... she and Mark .....<br>each other? (...) | a Yes, he ..... it for the past hour. |
| 2 Why is your hair all wet? (...)                        | b I ..... just .....                  |
| 3 ..... you ..... an application form? (...)             | c They ..... friends since school.    |
| 4 ..... you ..... Keith the report yet? (...)            | d Yes, I ..... already ..... that.    |

1. How long have she and Mark known each other?

(c) They have been friends since school.

2. Why is your hair all wet?

(b) I have just been swimming.

3. Have you completed an application form?

(d) Yes, I have already done that.

4. Have you showed/shown Keith the report yet?

(a) Yes, he has been reading it for the past hour.

## 1. 완료된 행위/사건

### Present Perfect

#### A. 살면서 지금까지 경험한 일

- I've been to Busan.

#### B. 아직 끝나지 않은 기간 내에 완료된 일

- She's drunk three cups of coffee today.

#### C. 현재 결과가 뚜렷이 남아있는 일

- I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house).

#### D. 뉴스/최근에 일어난 사건

- The President has announced a new plan.

## 2. 미완료 상태/상황

- I've known Karen since 2010.

## 1. 미완료 행위

### Present Perfect Continuous

#### A. 현재까지 계속 진행 중인 행위

- I've been waiting here for an hour.

#### B. 일시적 상황/습관

- I've been going to the gym a lot recently.

#### C. 주기적, 일상적, 습관적 행위

- I've been living in Seoul for two years. = I've lived in Seoul ...

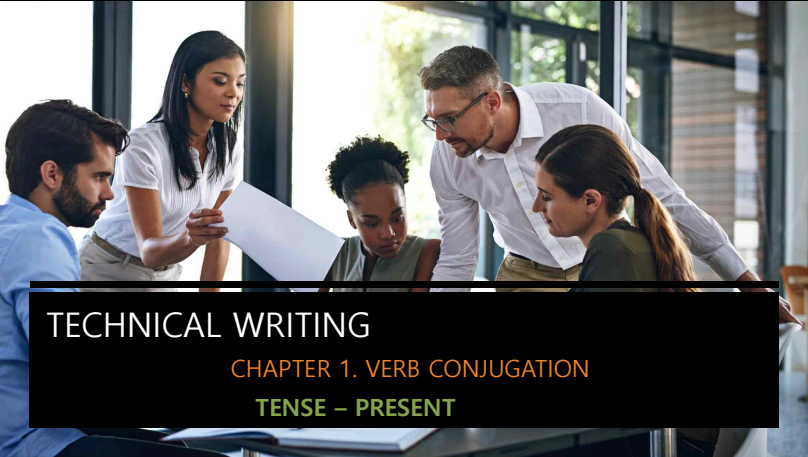
## 2. 완료된 행위

- It's been raining so the pavement is wet.

# 과제2 Exercise

## - 복습용 Exercise 2 문제 풀기

- <집현캠퍼스> - <주차별 학습> - <3주차>에서 과제 파일 다운로드
- 파일에 직접 입력 or 종이에 출력해서 풀기
- 문제 다 푼 후 답안지 보고 스스로 채점
- 문제 풀고 채점한 결과물을 <3주차 과제방>에 제출 (pdf)
- 문제 몇 개 맞았는지 개수 중요하지 않음. 모르는 것과 아는 것 구분하고, 몰랐던 것 배우는 게 목표. 이해 안 되는 문제 표시해서 올리기
- 제출 마감: 9월 23일 토요일 자정 이전  
(마감 지나면 과제 제출방 사라짐. 제출 불가)
- 다음 시간에 제출물 종이/파일 준비해오기. 문제 풀이 예정



# TECHNICAL WRITING

## CHAPTER 1. VERB CONJUGATION

### TENSE – PRESENT