# 노트북LM 사례 - Present Perfect(현재완료) vs Past Simple(과거시제)

# Present Perfect(현재완료) vs. Past Simple(과거시제) — "지금까지의 경험/영향 말하기"

#### 핵심 목표

- 현재완료의 3용법(경험, 계속, 완료·결과)을 구분해 쓰고, 과거시제와 구별한다.
- 완료되지 않은 기간(this week, since 2023) vs 완료된 과거 시점(yesterday, last year)을 판별한다.
- **신호어(signal words)**와 **형식**을 자동화한다.

#### 형식(Form)

- have/has + p.p. (l/you/we/they have, he/she/it has)
- 부정: haven't/hasn't + p.p. / 의문: Have/Has + 주어 + p.p.?

#### 3가지 의미(Use)

- 1. 경험(ever/never/once/twice/before)
  - I have never flown a drone indoors.
- 2. 계속(~해 오고 있다)(since/for/how long)
  - She has studied Spanish since March.
- 3. 완료·결과(just/already/yet/recently)
  - They have just uploaded the video.

#### 과거시제와의 구분(의사결정 트리)

#### 1. 시간이 끝났는가?

- 끝난 과거(예: yesterday/last night/in 2022): Past → I watched the show yesterday.
- 끝나지 않은 기간(예: today/this week/since 9 a.m.): Perfect → I have watched three clips today.

#### 2. 지금과 연결되는가? 영향/기록/계속?

• 영향/기록/계속이 있으면 Perfect, 없으면 Past.

#### 신호어

- Perfect: since, for, already, yet, just, ever, never, recently, so far, up to now, this week/today
- Past: yesterday, last ~, ~ago, in + 과거연도, when I was ~, on Monday(지난 월요일 의미)

#### been/gone

- have been to 장소 = 가 본 경험(지금은 여기).
- have gone to 장소 = 그곳에 가서 현재 없음.

#### 자주 하는 오류 → 교정

- $\times$  I have visited there **yesterday**  $\rightarrow \sqrt{I}$  **visited** there yesterday.
- $\times$  I have lived here for 2 years ago  $\rightarrow \checkmark$  I have lived here for 2 years.  $/ \checkmark$  I moved here 2 years ago.
- $\times$  He has went  $\rightarrow \checkmark$  He has gone / has been.
- for vs since: for + 기간 / since + 시작시점.

#### 미니 말하기 틀(템플릿)

- 경험: I have [ever/never] + p.p. + because ~.
- 계속: I have [studied/played/worked] for [기간] since [시점].
- 결과: We have just/already + p.p., so now ~.

# 문제은행 (정답은 뒤에)

## A. 선택·빈칸 10문항

1. I (know) her <b>since</b> middle school.
2. He (finish) his homework <b>yet</b> ?
3. We (be) to Busan twice this year.
4. I (break) my phone <b>yesterday</b> , so I bought a new one
5. She (just / post) a reel on Instagram.
6. How long <i>you</i> (wait) here?
7. They (go) to the festival; they're not in class now.
8. I (see) that movie <b>last week</b> .
9. Have you (ever / try) coding with Python?
0. I haven't eaten <b>since</b> 7 a.m.; I (be) hungry.

## B. 문장 변환·서술 10문항

- 11. 아래 시간부사에 맞게 고쳐 쓰기:
  - a) I have visited Gyeongju last year.  $\rightarrow$  ()
  - b) I watched three videos today.  $\rightarrow$  ( )
- 12. for/since 알맞게:
  - a) I have lived here three years.
  - b) She has worked here 2022.
- 13. been 또는 gone:
  - a) \_He has to the library. (지금 자리에 없음)
  - b) *I have* to Tokyo twice.\_ (경험)
- 14. 아래 두 문장의 의미 차이를 한국어로 간단히 설명:
  - a) I went to the concert.
  - b) I have been to the concert.

- 15. 나의 경험 2문장 쓰기(각 용법 1개씩):
  - 경험 1문장, 결과 1문장. 신호어 1개 이상 포함.

### 정답/해설

- 1. have known (since + 시점 → Perfect-계속)
- 2. Has he finished (yet = 의문/부정에서 결과)
- 3. have been (올해=미완료 기간)
- 4. broke (yesterday=Past)
- 5. has just posted
- 6. have / been waiting (How long → Perfect-계속)
- 7. have gone (지금 없음)
- 8. saw (last week=Past)
- 9. ever tried
- 10. **am** (현재 상태) / 또는 *have been*도 가능(지속 상태 강조)
- 11. a) I visited Gyeongju last year.
  - b) I have watched three videos today.
- 12. a) **for** b) **since**
- 13. a) **gone** b) **been**
- 14. a) 과거의 단발 사건(현재와 단절).
  - b) 경험이 있음(지금까지의 삶과 연결).
- 15. 예시) I have never joined a school band. / We have just finished our poster.