

CHAPTER

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1 현재완료 계속 · 경험

- 현재완료의 형태는 <have[has] + p.p.>이며, 과거에 발생한 일이 현재까지 지속되거나 영향을 주고 있을 때 사용한다.
- 현재완료 계속: 과거에서 현재까지 계속되어 온 상태나 동작을 표현
Jason **has worked** for this company since last year.
It **has rained** for three days.
- 현재완료 경험: 과거에서 현재까지의 경험을 나타낼 때 사용
I **have been** to New York before.
Have you ever **tried** Japanese food?

주의

계속을 나타내는 현재완료는 시간을 나타내는 for, since, so far와 함께 쓰인다.
경험을 나타내는 현재완료는 ever, never, before, once, recently와 함께 쓰인다.

A 다음 괄호에서 어법에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. It (has rained / rained) since yesterday.
2. She (was / has been) to New York twice.
3. (Have you seen / Do you see) the girl before?

B 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. Emily bought a great sports car last year. She still has it.
→ Emily _____ a great sports car since last year.
2. Cathy began to study Chinese in 2010. She still studies it.
→ Cathy _____ Chinese since 2010.
3. My family moved to Seoul ten years ago. We still live there.
→ My family _____ in Seoul for ten years.

C 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. Ann은 한국어를 3년 동안 배워 왔다. (learn)
Ann _____ Korean _____.
2. David는 지난주 이후로 병으로 누워 있다. (be)
David _____ in bed _____ last week.
3. Ben은 극장에서 영화를 본 적이 없다. (watch)
Ben _____ a movie at a movie theater.



현재완료 완료 · 결과

- **현재완료 완료**: 과거에 시작한 일이 현재에 완료되었을 때 사용
We **have** just **finished** our homework.
She **has** not **turned** in her paper yet.
- **현재완료 결과**: 과거의 일로 인해 현재에 어떤 결과가 생겼을 때 사용
He **has lost** his cell phone. (So he doesn't have it now.)
Beth **has gone** out. (So she is out now.)



주의 완료를 나타내는 현재완료는 부사 just, already, yet과 함께 쓰인다.

A 다음 괄호에서 어법에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. I (finished / have finished) my work two hours ago.
2. Cindy (has lost / lost) her credit card. She can't find it at all.
3. I (have dropped / dropped) my laptop computer, so I can't use it.
4. Juliet (has packed / packed) her suitcase. She can go to the airport now.

B 자연스러운 대화가 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. A: Would you like something to eat?
B: No, thanks. I _____ breakfast. (just, have)
2. A: What does she think about your project?
B: I _____. (not, tell, yet)
3. A: Is Sarah going to the play with us tonight?
B: No, she _____ it. (already, see)

C 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. Mike는 런던에 가 있다. (go)
Mike _____ London.
2. 그녀는 방금 휴가로부터 돌아왔어. (come, just)
She _____ back from her holidays.
3. Cathy는 편지를 썼지만 아직 부치지지는 않았다. (mail)
Cathy wrote a letter, but she _____ it yet.
4. 그는 나에게 그의 이름을 말했지만 나는 그것을 잊어버렸다. (forget)
He told me his name, but I _____ it.

3 현재완료 진행형

CHAPTER 01 시제

- **현재완료 진행형**: <have[has] been +V-ing>의 형태로, 과거의 어느 시점부터 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 일을 나타낼 때 사용한다.

He **has been reading** the book for two hours.

It **has been raining** for three hours.



주의 현재완료 진행형은 기간을 나타내는 for, since, how long, so far와 함께 자주 쓰인다.

A 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

- Mathew moved to Korea 5 months ago. He is still living there.
→ Mathew _____ in Korea for 5 months.
- Sarah began to exercise at 2 o'clock. She is still doing exercise.
→ Sarah _____ since 2 o'clock.
- Jane started writing novels when she was 20 years old. She is still writing novels.
→ Jane _____ novels since she was 20 years old.
- Mijin read a book in the library 2 hours ago. She is still reading it.
→ Mijin _____ a book in the library for 2 hours.
- Daniel started playing the video game 3 hours ago. He is still playing it.
→ Daniel _____ the video game for 3 hours.

B 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

- 소년들이 지금까지 밖에서 놀고 있다. (play)
The boys _____ outside until now.
- Emily는 중국에서 2년째 영어를 가르치고 있다. (teach)
Emily _____ English in China for two years.
- 오늘 아침 이후로 비가 오고 있다. (rain)
It _____ since this morning.
- 나는 6시 이후로 내일 수학 시험을 위해 공부 중이다. (study)
I _____ for tomorrow's math test since 6 o'clock.
- 그는 내 방에서 한 시간 동안 내 컴퓨터를 고치고 있는 중이다. (fix)
He _____ my computer for an hour in my room.
- 그 학교는 지난 학기 이후로 새 영어 교사를 찾고 있는 중이다. (look for)
The school _____ a new English teacher since last semester.

4 과거완료

● **과거완료**: 〈had + p.p.〉의 형태로, 과거의 어느 시점보다 먼저 일어난 동작이나 상태를 나타낸다.

• **완료**: 더 이전에 시작된 일이 과거의 어느 시점에서 완료

Sarah **had** already **gone** home when Jason got to the party.

• **경험**: 더 이전부터 과거의 어느 시점까지의 경험

Amy didn't know who he was. Amy **had** never **seen** him before.

• **계속**: 더 이전부터 과거의 어느 시점까지 계속된 일

He **had stayed** in Germany before he moved to Korea.

• **결과**: 과거의 어느 시점의 상태가 더 이전에 있었던 일의 결과로 인해 영향을 받는 경우

She found she **had lost** her umbrella when she arrived at the school.

A 다음 문장에서 틀린 부분을 찾아 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. Ted lost the book that I gave to him on his birthday.
2. Mike didn't want to see the movie because he already saw it.
3. Sandra couldn't come to the party because she broke her arm.
4. My younger brother ate too much, so he had a stomachache later.

B 다음 주어진 상황에 알맞게 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. She offered me something to eat, but I wasn't hungry. (have, lunch)
→ I _____ before I met her.
2. Last year we went to Spain. It was our first time there. (never, be, Spain, to)
→ We _____ before last year.
3. It was nice to see Harry again after such a long time. (not, see, him, for, while, a)
→ I _____ before I saw him again.

C 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 소방관은 담배가 화재를 일으켰다고 말했다. (start)
The firefighter said a cigarette _____.
2. 내가 거기에 도착했을 때 Susan은 이미 떠나고 없었다. (leave)
Susan _____ when I got there.
3. Rachel은 의사의 진료를 받기 전까지 3일 동안 아팠다. (be)
Rachel _____ before she saw the doctor.

5 과거완료 진행형

- **과거완료 진행형**: <had been +V-ing>의 형태로, 과거의 어느 시점을 기준으로 그 이전부터 계속 진행되어온 동작을 나타낸다.

She **had been waiting** for 15 minutes before the bus came.

He **had been watching** TV before she came home.

A 다음 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. He said he _____ a church for the last six months. (build)
2. Sarah _____ a violin lesson before I phoned her. (have)
3. She _____ the computer when the electricity was cut off. (use)
4. Mark _____ all day when his friends asked him to play together. (study)
5. The boys _____ soccer for an hour when it started to rain. (play)
6. My father _____ for about two hours when the car broke down. (drive)
7. John said that he _____ the Chinese class for the last few months. (attend)
8. Mr. Lee _____ when his secretary knocked the door. (take, nap)

B 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 내가 런던에 도착했을 때 10일째 비가 내리고 있었다. (rain)
It _____ for ten days when I arrived in London.
2. 초인종이 울렸을 때 엄마는 30분 동안 요리를 하고 있었다. (cook)
My mother _____ for half an hour when the doorbell rang.
3. 그는 거의 열 시간 동안 글을 쓰고 있는 중이라고 말했다. (write)
He said that he _____ for almost ten hours.
4. 그녀의 부모님이 집에 왔을 때 Joan은 공부를 하고 있었다. (study)
Joan _____ when her parents came home.
5. 내가 그녀를 방문했을 때 Cathy는 5년째 시드니에 살고 있었다. (live)
Cathy _____ in Sydney for five years when I visited her.
6. 선생님이 그들을 발견했을 때 그 아이들은 책상 밑에 숨어 있었다. (hide)
The children _____ under the desk when the teacher discovered them.
7. 굴착기가 구입되기 전에 우리는 계속해서 땅을 파고 있었다. (dig)
We _____ the ground before excavators were purchased.
8. 그가 부엌에 들어갔을 때, Paul의 누이들은 깨진 유리잔을 두고 말다툼을 벌이고 있었다. (argue)
Paul's sisters _____ over a broken glass when he entered the kitchen.

06 미래완료

- 미래완료: <will/shall have + p.p.>의 형태로, 미래의 어느 시점에 완료될 것으로 예상되는 일을 나타낸다.

The sports game **will have ended** by 8 o'clock this evening.

The movie **will** already **have started** by the time we get to the theater.

주의 미래완료 시제는 미래의 시점을 나타내는 by, until, before, by the time과 함께 자주 쓰인다.

A 다음 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. The meeting _____ by 11 o'clock. (end)
2. Ann _____ writing the letter by 6 o'clock. (finish)
3. The game _____ by the time you get there. (start)
4. Harry _____ in Spain by the end of this month. (arrive)
5. They _____ out of the tickets before you arrive at the cinema. (sell)
6. Emily _____ the work by the time she leaves the office. (complete)
7. They _____ for ten years on the fourth of April. (be married)

B 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 네가 역에 도착할 때쯤 기차는 떠났을 것이다. (leave)
By the time you reach the station, the train _____.
2. Sarah는 내년이면 10년째 여기서 살아온 것이 된다. (live)
Sarah _____ here for ten years next year.
3. 당신이 출발하기 전에 Jane은 돌아와 있을 것이다. (come)
Jane _____ back before you take off.
4. 그는 휴가가 끝나기 전에 그의 모든 돈을 탕진할 것이다. (spend)
He _____ all his money before the end of the vacation.
5. 네가 대학교를 졸업할 무렵이면 너는 박식해져 있을 것이다. (become)
You _____ knowledgeable by the time you graduate from the university.
6. Cathy는 15살이 되기 전에 많은 상을 받기를 희망하고 있다. (win)
Cathy hopes that she _____ lots of prizes before she turns fifteen.
7. Ted가 오늘 밤 집에 돌아올 무렵이면 아이들은 잠들어 있을 것이다. (fall asleep)
The children _____ by the time Ted comes home tonight.

Wrap-Up Test

[01-05] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

01 A: Would you like some more noodles?
B: No, I _____ enough, thank you.

- ① having ② having had
③ have had ④ had had
⑤ will have had

02 A: How long have you known Mike?
B: I _____ him for 5 years.

- ① know ② knew
③ have known ④ had known
⑤ will have known

03 His daughter _____ ill for two days
when the doctor visited.

- ① is ② was
③ has been ④ had been
⑤ will have been

04 In September my parents _____ for
20 years.

- ① will marry ② was married
③ has been married ④ had been married
⑤ will have been married

05 This morning, Ted gave my brother the
book which he _____ two weeks
before.

- ① buys ② bought
③ has bought ④ had bought
⑤ will have bought

[06-10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 알맞게
짜지어진 것을 고르시오.

06 A: _____ you _____ to Europe?
B: No, I haven't.

- ① Did - go ② Have - been
③ Have - gone ④ Had - gone
⑤ Had - been

07 A: How long _____ Jason
_____ in New York so far?
B: He has lived there for 10 years.

- ① has - lived ② have - lived
③ had - lived ④ had - been living
⑤ will - have lived

08 • I _____ for 3 hours before she
arrived.
• She _____ English since 2010.

- ① have waited - has been learning
② have been waiting - will have learned
③ had waited - will have learned
④ had been waiting - has been learning
⑤ will have waited - has learned

09 Last night there _____ a fire in the
park near my house. The firefighter
said a cigarette _____ the fire.

- ① was - starts
② was - has started
③ was - had started
④ has been - has started
⑤ has been - had started



10 Harry _____ several buildings since he _____ from university.

- ① built – has graduated
- ② built – had graduated
- ③ has built – has graduated
- ④ has built – graduated
- ⑤ had built – graduated

[11–13] 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

11 • She _____ to London twice so far.
• He _____ successful since he started working for the company.

- ① was ② has been
- ③ had been ④ will have been
- ⑤ having been

12 • Mary has been ill _____ last week.
• They have not spoken to each other _____ they fought.

- ① as ② for ③ after
- ④ before ⑤ since

13 • Jack _____ the piano since he went to kindergarten.
• Harry _____ soccer all afternoon.

- ① plays ② played
- ③ has played ④ had played
- ⑤ will have played

[14–16] 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르시오.

- 14 ① I have ever met a famous singer.
② She has not been to Beijing so far.
③ I have seen a volcano once in my life.
④ She has never eaten spaghetti before.
⑤ He has not finished his homework yet.

- 15 ① I have studied English for ten years.
② Daniel has been ill since last week.
③ Jane has gone to Canada and I miss her.
④ Emily has lived in this town since she was born.
⑤ John has written to me since he left for Chicago.

- 16 ① Cathy has just returned my bicycle.
② David hasn't decided when to start.
③ You can read it now because I have completed translating.
④ He has already prepared everything for the party.
⑤ She has seen a panda once in China.

[17–18] 다음 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

- 17 ① Susan said that she had lost her pen.
② The rain had stopped when I woke up.
③ The girl told us that she had lost her way.
④ When we got there, the show had already begun.
⑤ The plane has left when they reached the airport.

Wrap-Up Test



- 18** ① He has been reading a book for an hour.
 ② By the time they arrive, we will have got dressed.
 ③ My father has been living in L.A. for ten years when I visited him.
 ④ Mike didn't want to see the movie because he had already seen it.
 ⑤ Rachel has been practicing the piano for two hours and she is tired.

[19-20] 다음 우리말을 영어로 바르게 옮긴 것을 고르시오.

19 우리는 몇 시간 후면 그곳에 도착하게 될 거야.

- ① We've reached there in a few hours.
 ② We'd reached there in a few hours.
 ③ We'll reach there a few hours ago.
 ④ We'll have reached there in a few hours.
 ⑤ We'll have reached there for a few hours.

20 그녀가 도착했을 때 나는 세 시간째 기다리고 있는 중이었다.

- ① I waited for three hours when she had arrived.
 ② I was waiting for three hours when she arrived.
 ③ I have been waiting for three hours when she arrives.
 ④ I will have waited for three hours when she arrives.
 ⑤ I had been waiting for three hours when she arrived.

[21-22] 다음 주어진 문장과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸을 완성하십시오.

21 Catherine got to the library an hour ago. She is still there.

→ Catherine _____ in the library _____.

22 He began to sleep two hours ago, and he is still sleeping now.

→ He _____ for two hours.

[23-25] 다음 우리말과 뜻이 같도록 주어진 단어를 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

23 그는 중국에 두 번 다녀왔다. (be)

→ He _____.

24 6시면 나는 그 숙제를 끝마쳐 놓았을 것이다. (finish, by)

→ I _____.

25 Sarah가 역에 도착했을 때 기차는 이미 떠나고 없었다. (arrive, leave)

→ When Sarah _____ at the station, the train _____.