

# Learn Spanish





Future Perfect

As with the other perfect tenses, the future perfect is formed by combining the auxiliary verb "haber" with the past participle. In this case, "haber" is conjugated in the future tense.

habré  
habrás  
habrá  
habremos  
habréis  
habrán

The future perfect tense is used to describe what will have happened in the future before a different action takes place, or by a specific time.

I will have studied before I take the test.

He will have completed the task by six o'clock.

Remember, some past participles are irregular. Also remember that the past participle never changes form in the perfect tenses.

(yo) Habré escrito el libro antes del año nuevo.  
I will have written the book before the new year.

(tú) ¿Habrás comprado una casa en un año?  
Will you have bought a house in a year?

(él) Habrá pagado todas las deudas para el dos de octubre.  
He will have paid all the debt by October 2.

(nosotros) Habremos vuelto de España para el doce de junio.  
We will have returned from Spain by June 12.

(vosotros) Para cuando Juan llegue, vosotros ya habréis salido.  
By the time Juan arrives, you-all will already have left.

(ellos) Para cuando María vuelva, ellos ya habrán comido.  
By the time Maria returns, they will have already eaten.

The auxiliary verb and the past participle are never separated. To make the sentence negative, add the word "no" before the conjugated form of haber.

(yo) No habré comido.  
I will not have eaten.

(tú) No habrás leído el libro.  
You will not have read the book.

(él) No habrá escrito la carta.  
He will not have written the letter.

(nosotros) No habremos aprendido nada.  
We will not have learned anything.

(vosotros) No habréis dormido.  
You-all will not have slept.

(ellos) No habrán llegado.  
They will not have arrived.

Again, the auxiliary verb and the past participle are never separated. Object pronouns are placed immediately before the auxiliary verb.

Pablo le habrá dado un regalo a su esposa.  
Pablo will have given a gift to his wife.

To make this sentence negative, the word "no" is placed before the indirect object pronoun (le).

Pablo no le habrá dado ningún regalo a su esposa.  
Pablo will not have given a gift to his wife.

With reflexive verbs, the reflexive pronoun is placed immediately before the auxiliary verb. Compare how the present perfect differs from the simple present, when a reflexive verb is used.

Me lavo las manos. (present)  
I wash my hands.

Me habré lavado las manos. (future perfect)  
I will have washed my hands.

To make this sentence negative, the word "no" is placed before the reflexive pronoun (me).

No me habré lavado las manos.  
I will not have washed my hands.

Questions are formed as follows.

¿Habrán llegado ya las chicas?  
Will the girls have arrived?

¿Habrás comido ya?  
Will you have already eaten?

Here are the same questions in negative form. Notice how the auxiliary verb and the past participle are not separated.

¿No habrán llegado ya las chicas?  
Will the girls not have already arrived?

¿No habrás comido ya?  
Will you not have already eaten?

Let's add another verb flashcard for the future perfect tense:

Verb Flashcards

Complete List:

haber + past participle

habrá hablado, habrá comido, habrá vivido

habré

habrás

habrá

habremos

habréis

habrán