**Future Perfect / El Futuro Compuesto**

**What is it? When is it used?**

It is used to talk about actions that will have happened by a certain time (I will have finished my work before she arrives.) or used to indicate probability regarding the recent past (They have probably arrived by now.)

**Examples:**

Ella habrá comido. – She will have eaten.

Nosotros habremos trabajado. – We will have worked.

Para e próximo año, ya nos habremos graduado. – By next year, we will have already graduated.

**The structure: How is it formed?**

It is necessary to use the verb “to have (auxiliary) + the past participle, for example, “I will have eaten” or “She will have traveled.” The verb “to have (auxiliary) is “HABER” **not** “TENER.” The SEIS PERSONA format of HABER are as follows:

1. Habré 4. Habremos
2. Habrás 5. Habrán
3. Habrá 6. Habrán

To make the past participle in Spanish, you need to take off the R, ER, or IR verb ending and add the corresponding verb ending of “ADO or IDO,” for example, “escuchar = escuchado, comer = comido, and/or vivir = vivido.”

**Examples:**

1. Habré terminado el Proyecto antes de empezar el otro. I will have finished the project before starting the other one.
2. Juan ya habrá dicho las noticias cuando llegue. Juan will have already told the news when he arrives.
3. Dentro de dos horas, ya nos habrán dado los resultados. Within two hours, they will already have given us the results.
4. Habrán vendido la casa. They may have sold the house.
5. Habrás sufrido mucho, pero he sufrido más. You may have suffered a lot, but I have suffered more.