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This reference covers key areas such as the definition and rules of the future perfect tense, how to use it, common time expressions, and examples to illustrate its use. By learning the future perfect tense, you can describe future events with more detail. This will enhance your ability to both speak and write about future situations accurately. Explore the reference to deepen your grasp of this important grammatical concept. Future Perfect Tense PinFuture Perfect Tense – Created by 7ESL When you want to talk about an action that will happen before a certain point in the future, you will need to use the future perfect tense. There are certain rules surrounding the use of the future perfect tense and it is important that you follow these rules in order to create a grammatically correct sentence. The future perfect is a verb form or construction used to describe an event that is expected or planned to happen before a time of reference in the future. In English, the future perfect construction consists of the auxiliary verb “will” (shall) to mark the future, the auxiliary verb “have” to mark the perfect, and the past participle of the main verb. Positive Sentence: S + will + have + past participle + … Example: I will have finished my report by the end of this month. Negative Sentence: S + will + not + have + past participle + … Example: He will not have done it by this evening. Question form: Will + S + have + past participle + … Example: Will you have written me a letter? How to Use the Future Perfect Tense Learn how and when to use the Future Perfect Tense in English with grammar rules, example sentences and ESL printable worksheets. The Future Perfect is used: – To talk about an action that will finish before a certain time in the future Example: By eight o’clock tomorrow, I will have taken off for Japan. – To talk about an action that will be completed before another event takes place Example: She will have learnt Chinese before she moves to China. – To express conviction that something happened in the near past Example: The guests will have arrived at the hotel by now. (I’m sure the guests have arrived at the hotel.) Time Expressions Used with Future Perfect Tense By +… By the time Before Until/till By then By the end of +… By tomorrow Related terms: Learn all (12) tenses in English with useful grammar rules, examples and ESL worksheets. Verb Tenses Chart Click here to download this explanation as a pdf. Click here to learn about how to USE this tense. Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar.The future perfect tense is only used in a few situations, but it's still good to know it. Here's how to make it.The future perfect is made with the future simple of 'have' (will have) and the past participle. For regular past participles add 'ed' to the verb ('play' becomes 'played'). Click here to learn about irregular past participles. Here's the positive.: By six pm tonight: I will have finished this book You will have studied the English tenses She will have cooked dinner He will have arrived We will have met Julie It will have stopped raining They will have left Japan For the short form, we change will to 'll. But, when we are speaking, we also make 'have' shorter, so it sounds like I'll've finished (don't write this!). Here are some examples for you to listen to: I'll have finished this book Your browser does not support the audio element. You'll have studied the English tenses Your browser does not support the audio element. She'll have cooked dinner Your browser does not support the audio element. He'll have arrived Your browser does not support the audio element. We'll have met Julie Your browser does not support the audio element. It'll have stopped raining Your browser does not support the audio element. They'll have left Japan Your browser does not support the audio element. Click here for an exercise about the positive future perfect. Here's the negative.: By next week, I will not have finished this book You will not have studied the English tenses She will not have cooked dinner He will not have arrived We will not have met Julie It will not have stopped raining They will not have left Japan Here's the short form. Listen to how I shorten 'have' when I'm speaking: I won't have finished this book Your browser does not support the audio element. You won't have studied the English tenses Your browser does not support the audio element. She won't have cooked dinner Your browser does not support the audio element. He won't have arrived Your browser does not support the audio element. We won't have met Julie Your browser does not support the audio element. It won't have stopped raining Your browser does not support the audio element. They won't have left Japan Your browser does not support the audio element. Here's an exercise about negative To make the question, just put 'will' before the subject: 'Yes / no' questions: By next year, will I have finished writing this book? will you have studied all the English verb tenses? will she have graduated? will he have got married? will it have got colder? will we have met your boyfriend? will they have left their jobs? 'Wh' questions: When will I have finished writing this book? Why will you have studied all the English verb tenses by tomorrow? When will she have been here three weeks? Why will he have got married before June? Why will it have got colder by May? How will we have met your boyfriend by tonight? When will they have left their jobs? Here's an exercise about the question form. Here's an exercise about the positive, negative and question forms. Last updated on May 11th, 2025 at 10:57 pmHave you ever thought about how to talk about something that will already be done at a certain time in the future? That’s exactly what the Future Perfect Tense helps us do! In this article, we’ll explore 50 useful examples of Future Perfect Tense that will make learning this grammar topic much easier and more fun. It is formed by combining the auxiliary verb “will have” with the past participle of the main verb and typically follows the structure “will have + past participle.”This tense allows speakers to express the idea that an action will have been completed or achieved by a certain point in the future, making it a useful tool for making predictions or setting expectations.For example, by 2025, I will have graduated from my college. The future perfect tense is often used in combination with other tenses to express a sequence of events or to describe a past event in relation to a future event.The future perfect tense is used to describe actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future. It helps us express what will have already happened at a certain moment.To form a sentence in the future perfect tense, use this structure: Subject + will have + past participleFor example:“By noon, she will have completed her project.”“They will have arrived at the airport before the flight departs.”We use this tense in different situations, such as: Talking about completed actions before a future time“Next week, we will have finished the group assignment.” Making predictions about completed events“In 2050, scientists will have discovered new sources of energy.” Setting deadlines and expectations“By tomorrow morning, I will have submitted the report.”It’s easy to confuse the future perfect tense with other future tenses. Here’s a quick comparison:TenseExample SentenceMeaningSimple Future“She will complete her work tomorrow.”Action will happen in the future.Future Continuous“She will be completing her work at 5 PM.”Action will be ongoing at a specific time.Future Perfect“She will have completed her work by 5 PM.”Action will be completed before a specific time.Let’s see the 50 useful examples of the future perfect tenses:I will have saved enough money to buy a house.Will she have finished her book by the end of the week?They will have been married for ten years by the summer.We will have completed all the necessary paperwork.The company will have launched its new product by the end of next month.I will have finished my degree by the time I turn 25.He will not have retired from his job this year.The team will have finished their project before the deadline.The children will have grown up by the time they reach their 20s.She will have visited every country worldwide.The company will have hired 50 new employees.The country will have recovered from the pandemic by the end of next year.Will I have learned a new language by the end of the year?They will not have completed their training program next month.The government will have passed the new law by the end of next week.I will have paid off all my debts before you come.The team will have won the championship this season.She will have published 5 books by the time she is 35.The company will have opened 10 new stores this year.I will have traveled to every continent by the time I am 50.Scientists will have found a cure for the disease by the decade’s end.The economy will have recovered from the recession.I will have completed my certification by next month.They will have finished the construction of the new building by next year.The company will have made a profit from this innovative idea.I will have gained enough experience to start my own business.The team will have completed their research by the end of next year.Will she have run a marathon by the end of the year?The government will have provided relief for the affected families by the end of next week.I will have saved enough money for my dream vacation by the end of the year.They will have expanded their business to 10 new countries.The company will have launched its new technology by the end of next quarter.I will have learned to play the guitar by the end of the year.The team will have won 5 awards by the end of next year.She will have completed her master’s degree this month.The country will have achieved its goal of renewable energy, no doubt.I will have built my dream home by the time I am 50.They will have finished their mission to Mars before you think about it.The company will have doubled its revenue by the end of next year.I will have learned a new skill by the end of the year.The team will have made significant progress in their field by the end of next year.She will have achieved her professional goals by the time she is 45.The government will have solved the housing crisis to protect its citizens.They will have finished their road trip around the United States by the end of next summer.The company will have improved its sustainability practices by the end of the year.I will have completed my novel by the time I am 35.The team will have established a successful start-upWill you have wanted to fulfill your dreams?She will have donated $10,000 to charity by the time she is 40.The country will have significantly reduced carbon emissions.Azizul Hakim is the founder & CEO of englishfinders.com. He is a passionate writer, English instructor, and content creator. He has completed his graduation and post-graduation in English language and literature. home▸sitemap▸A-Z grammar terms ▸present perfect tense The future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will have been completed at some point in the future. For example: John will have baked a cake. They will have painted the fence. The future perfect tense is often used with a time expression (shown in bold) that identifies a point in the future. For example: John will have baked a cake before you arrive. They will have painted the fence before I have a chance to speak to them. Table of Contents Examples of the Future Perfect Tense Forming the Future Perfect Tense Interactive Verb Conjugation Tables Video Lesson Test Time! Here are some examples of the future perfect tense (shaded): By the time you arrive, we will have finished the meal and the speeches. (Note: "By the time you arrive" identifies the point in the future.) I will have read every magazine in the waiting room before I see the dentist. (Note: The clause "before I see the dentist" identifies the point in the future.) I hope that, when I leave this planet, I will have touched a few people in a positive way. (Actor Will Rothhaar) (Note: The clause "when I leave this planet" identifies the point in the future.) The future perfect tense is formed: [subject] + "will have" + [past participle] I will have completed my assignment by 3 o'clock. After this event, Simon will have walked over 10,000 miles in those boots. If it's a regular verb, the past participle is the same as the simple past tense. In other words, it is formed like this: Add "ed" to most verbs: jump > jumped paint > painted If a verb of one syllable ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the final consonant and add "ed": chat > chatted stop > stopped If the final consonant is "w," "x," or "y," don't double it: sew > sewed play > played fix > fixed If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the last consonant and add "ed": incur > incurred prefer > preferred If the first syllable of a longer verb is stressed and the verb ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], just add "ed": open > opened enter > entered swallow > swallowed If the verb ends "e," just add "d": thrive > thrived guzzle > guzzled If the verb ends [consonant + "y"], change the "y" to an "i" and add "ed": If it's an irregular verb, the "past participle" is formed in all sorts of different ways. Here are some examples: arise > arisen catch > caught choose > chosen know > known You just have to learn them. Read more about irregular verbs (includes a list of the most common irregular verbs). If you need the negative version, you can use the following construction: [subject] + "will not have" + [past participle] By the time you arrive, we will not have finished the meal and the speeches. I will not have read every magazine in the waiting room before I see the dentist. Remember that "will not" is sometimes written as the contraction "won't." If you need to ask a question, you can use the following word order for a yes/no question: "will" + [subject] + "have" + [past participle] By the time you arrive, will we have finished the meal and the speeches? Will I have read every magazine in the waiting room before I see the dentist? You can use the following word order for a question-word question: [question word] + "will" + [subject] + "have" + [past participle] Where will the guests have gathered by the time we arrive? When will I have done enough work to make her happy? The tables below show all 12 tenses so you can see the future perfect tense among the other tenses. (You can change the verb by clicking one of the green buttons.) Person I you he/she/it we you they past tense past tense past tense past tense past tense past tense past tense was present participle were present participle was present participle were present participle were present participle were present participle The past progressive tense is for an ongoing activity in the past. Often, it is used to set the scene for another action. had past participle had past participle had past participle had past participle had past participle had past participle The past perfect tense is for emphasizing that an action was completed before another took place. had been present participle had been present participle had been present participle had been present participle had been present participle had been present participle Person I you he/she/it we you they base form base form 3rd pers sing present base form base form base form The simple present tense is mostly for a fact or a habit. am present participle are present participle is present participle are present participle are present participle are present participle The present progressive tense is for an ongoing action in the present. have past participle have past participle has past participle have past participle have past participle The present perfect tense is for an action that began in the past. (Often, the action continues into the present.) have been present participle have been present participle has been present participle have been present participle have been present participle Person I you he/she/it we you they will base form will base form will base form will base form will base form The simple future tense is for an action that will occur in the future. will be present participle will be present participle will be present participle will be present participle will be present participle will be present participle will have past participle will have past participle will have past participle will have past participle will have past participle The future perfect tense is for an action that will have been completed at some point in the future. will have been present participle will have been present participle will have been present participle will have been present participle will have been present participle will have been present participle video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. Other Future Tenses The future perfect tense is one of four future tenses. This table shows all four of the future tenses: You might also like... Help us improve... Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum The Future Perfect Tense is used to talk about actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future. It is formed using the auxiliary verbs will have followed by the past participle of the main verb. This tense emphasizes the completion of an action before a particular time or event in the future. For example: By next week, I will have finished the project. In this sentence, the action of finishing the project will be completed before a future time (next week). Structure:Subject + will have + past participle Examples: She will have completed her degree by next year. By 10 p.m., they will have arrived at the airport. Structure:Subject + will not have + past participle Examples: He will not have finished the book by tomorrow. They won’t have left by the time we arrive. Structure: Will + subject + have + past participle? Examples: Will you have completed the report by next week? Will she have arrived before the meeting starts? Structure: Wh-word + will + subject + have + past participle? Examples: What will you have achieved by the end of this year? How long will they have studied English by the time they graduate? In the Future Perfect Tense, the auxiliary verbs will have are used for all subjects (singular and plural). The past participle of the verb remains the same regardless of the subject. Examples: I will have traveled to five countries by the end of the year. They will have learned Spanish by next summer. Time expressions are crucial in the Future Perfect Tense because they indicate when the action will be completed. Here are some common time expressions: Time ExpressionExample SentenceBy tomorrowI will have finished the assignment by tomorrow.By next weekShe will have graduated by next week.By the end of the dayWe will have cleaned the house by the end of the day.In a few hoursThey will have arrived in a few hours.BeforeHe will have left before you get home. Adverbs such as already, just, and never are usually placed between will and have. Examples: She will already have finished the task when you arrive. They will never have completed the project by the deadline. To express actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future: By 2025, we will have built 50 new schools. To show the result of an action by a certain time in the future: I will have saved enough money by the end of this year to buy a car. To describe expectations or assumptions about something in the future: She will have finished her homework by now. To indicate an action completed before another future event: They will have eaten dinner before we arrive. Here are 10 examples showing how the Future Perfect Tense is used in different contexts: By 8 p.m., they will have finished watching the movie. We will have painted the house by next weekend. She will have studied English for five years by the time she moves abroad. You will have left by the time I get home. I will have worked here for ten years by next month. He will have driven 500 miles by the time the sun sets. They will have moved to their new house by next Monday. The team will have practiced hard by the time the competition starts. By this time tomorrow, we will have arrived at our destination. She will have written her first novel by the end of the year. When learning the Future Perfect Tense, students often make some common mistakes. Let’s highlight these errors and provide the correct usage. Using the wrong tense for future events: By next week, I will finished the course. By next week, I will have finished the course. Confusing the Future Perfect with other future tenses: They will be finished the work by tomorrow. They will have finished the work by tomorrow. Forgetting the auxiliary verb “have”: We will finished by noon. We will have finished by noon. Incorrect placement of adverbs: They will have never completed the project by the deadline. They will never have completed the project by the deadline. 1. What is future perfect tense? The future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will be completed at a specific time in the future. It shows that something will be finished before another action or event happens.The structure is: will have + past participle 2. What are 12 examples of future perfect continuous? Here are 12 simple examples of future perfect continuous tense:1. By next month, I will have been studying for two years.2. She will have been working here for five years by December.3. They will have been traveling for a week when they reach Paris.4. We will have been waiting for an hour when the bus comes.5. He will have been running for an hour by 5 PM.6. I will have been cooking for two hours when you arrive.7. By next week, I will have been reading this book for a month.8. She will have been practicing for weeks before the competition.9. We will have been working on the project for three days by tomorrow.10. They will have been playing football for hours when it gets dark.11. I will have been living here for ten years by 2025.12. By next summer, he will have been studying for five years.This tense shows an action that will be happening for some time before a future point. 3. What is the future perfect form rule? The future perfect tense is used to talk about actions that will be completed before a certain time in the future.The rule for forming the future perfect tense:will + have + past participle of the verbExample:1. I will have finished my homework by 8 PM.2. She will have left by the time you arrive.Steps:1. Use “will” for future.2. Add “have” after “will”.3. Use the past participle of the main verb (e.g., ‘finished,’ ‘left,’ ‘eaten’).This tense shows that something will be completed in the future before another event happens. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 100 Sentences of Future Perfect Tense, Examples of Future Perfect Tense 1.Alice will have returned home when the party is over. 2.Amelia will not have been married to Paul until he finishes school. 3.By next July, we will not have received our first promotion. 4.By next summer, we will have built the bridge. 5.By next week, we’ll have earned lots of money. 6.By next year tomorrow, I will have left already. 7.By Saturday, Samuel is going to have had my book for a week. 8.By September, I will have gotten my visa. 9.By that time I will have finished my homework. 10.By the time I arrive to the school, lesson will have started. 11.By the time my roommate finds my prank trick on her, I’ll have already left the dorm. 12.By tomorrow evening I will have finished the articles given to me this week. 13.He will have arrived. 14.He will not have perfected his English by the time I come back from the U.S. 15.He will not have received enough score by the summer. 16.He won’t have finished his homework by the time we get home. 17.Henry will not have ran by ten o’clock. 18.I will come home very hungry in the evening, will you have had your dinner by 8 pm? 19.I will have arrived at your office by now. 20.I will have arrived in London. 21.I will have bought a yatch in a few years’ time. 22.I will have completed this book by 10 am tomorrow. 23.I will have completed this course by the time summer comes. 24.I will have finished my report by 10. 25.I will have finished this book. 26.I will have painted my room before you come. 27.I will have painted the wall. 28.I will have prepared breakfast by the time the children wake up. 29.I will have reached at home at 7 o’clock. 30.I will have slept eight hours. 31.I will not done my homework tomorrow if you are not going to help me. 32.I will not have eaten by then. 33.I will not have gone to New York yet by the end of May. 34.I won’t have announced the results by tomorrow. 35.I won’t have eaten lunch by 3. 36.It will have stopped raining. 37.Jenny will not have saved enough money yet. 38.Mary will have been ready by the time I get home. 39.Mom will have cooked our favorite meal. 40.Mom won’t have made a cake for my birthday because she wants us all to eat healthily. 41.My mother will not have prepared breakfast by the time my father and brother wake up. 42.Pam will have arrived home by then. 43.Please, it will not finished tomorrow if you are not going to start now! 44.She will have cooked dinner. 45.She will have forgotten everything. 46.She will have sent the letter by nextweek. 47.She will not have been in London for six months by the time she leave. 48.She will not have gone to course. 49.She will not seen you if you do not apologize. 50.She won’t have taken her umbrella with her because she doesn’t trust the weather forecast. So I’ll take an umbrella with me for him. 51.Since Jane is out, her husband will have had to cook dinner. 52.Susan will have been ready by the time I get home. 53.The plane will have landed by that time. 54.The plane will have landed by that time. 55.The rain will not have stopped by tomorrow. 56.The rain’ll have stopped by tomorrow. 57.The singer will have been prepared until the concert. 58.The snow will have stopped by April. 59.They will have been working on the project by 6 pm. 60.They will have called us in two hours. 61.They will not have arrived there. 62.They will not have been maried by next year. 63.They will not have been maried by next year. 64.They won’t have been maried by next year. 65.They won’t have heard the news by tomorrow. 66.They won’t have received their gifts by Friday. 67.They’ll have relaxed by night. 68.Tomorrow, all the exams will have been finished. 69.Unfortunately, I will not have gotten my promotion by next year. 70.We are late. The train will already have left by the time we arrive. 71.We will have bought a new car in three years. 72.We will have met Julie. 73.We will not have come. 74.We will not have painted the wall. 75.What will you have done until tomorrow? 76.When my father comes home, my mother will have read me a story. 77.Will he have finished his work by 5 o’clock? 78.Will he have finished his work by 5 o’clock? 79.Will he have learned all information about this job by May? 80.Will people’s lives have changed by ten years? 81.Will she have graduated from high school by July? 82.Will the concert have started by 2o minutes? 83.Will they have arrived by 9 pm? 84.Will they have sent an email until tomorrow? 85.Will they have sent an email until tomorrow? 86.Will we have arrived in China by the next week? 87.Will we have arrived in China by the next week? 88.Will we have been home by the time my father gets home? I don’t want him to be angry with us. 89.Will we have decided? 90.Will we have moved to Madrid? 91.Will you have come? 92.Will you have completed the report by the time the meeting finishes? 93.Will you have eaten by 6 p.m.? 94.Will you have finished your tasks by 5? 95.Will you have graduated from the university before I graduate? 96.Will your mother have come by tonight? 97.You must have a passport to go abroad. Will Julia have had her passport by the time we get the plane ticket? 98.You will have graduated by the end of this year. 99.You will have studied the English tenses. 100.You will have worked here for 20 years before you retire. PinThe future perfect tense is used to describe an event that is expected or planned to happen before another event in the future. Usually, this action will be completed before something else happens or by a certain time in the future.For example, we can say, “I will have graduated by the time I turn 19.” This means that I will turn 19 in the future, and at some point before then, I will graduate in the future.Read also: Verb Tenses with Examples and FormulaSteve will have completed all the arrangements by the birthday party starts!I will have been in Singapore for five months by the time I leave.By the next year, I will have known Alice for 20 years.The train will have left by tonight.The guests will have arrived at the hotel by then.I will have taken tea by 10 p.m. today.He will have locked the door till 8 o’clock.I will have learned French by the end of this month.I will have achieved my sales target by the end of this quarter.She will have accepted my proposal before the end of the meeting.I will have vacated the house by the end of December.By the time I reach home, my wife will have cleaned the entire house.The mechanic will have repaired the car before 6 p.m.The gardener will have planted the flowers in the garden.Tom will have finished his homework by 7 p.m.I will have fallen asleep by 10 p.m.She will have cooked food by the time we get home.I will have bought a house by the time I turn 30.The procession will have dispersed before the police arrive.Bob will have painted the house until tomorrow.She will have finished her test by next month.I will have started the journey before the sun rises.They will have bought a ticket before the bus arrives.They will have completed the work before I arrive.My classes will have started by the end of August.Bob will have arrived before the party ends.He will have read the book by the weekend.You will have received the laptop by tomorrow.I will have taken a walk by seven o’clock.Tom will have shut the hens in pen before the sunset.He will have resigned from this firm by the end of this year.They will not have eaten mangoes.The farmer will have sown the crop by the end of this month.I will have finished the novel by tonight.Jacob will have played tennis by eight o’clock.My son will have got a distinction in the competition.Alice will have left for Glasgow by 8 p.m. tomorrow.I will have reached home before the rain starts.Bob will have learned grammar before the end of this month.I will not have reached the station before the train arrives.All the members will have agreed to this proposal before the meeting ends.Will the murderer have made good his escape?Why will the Director have turned down the project?How will the people have put their demands?Will the birds have flown before the start of December?Will he have recovered from a chest infection by the next week?Will he have lost everything in gambling?Will she have learned enough Chinese to communicate before she moves to Beijing?Will you have gone to school by 8 a.m. tomorrow?Will you have earned enough money by the time of retirement?Where will you have gone?PinFuture Perfect Tense Example Sentences Abrir in Spanish means to open. Abrir is an irregular verb. That means this verb doesn’t follow the traditional conjugation patterns in all verb tenses. It’s important to pay attention to the irregular tenses. Let’s learn how to conjugate the verb abrir so you can use it comfortably in all tenses. Table of Contents The present tense is used to talk about actions or events happening now. The verb abrir is regular in the present tense. The verb abrir is what we call an -ir verb. -ir verbs are verbs that end in ir. Regular -ir verbs are conjugated by following 2 major rules. Take off the -ir Replace with a new ending depending on who performs the action. To review how to conjugate -ir verbs in the imperfect watch my video: Click for Video Just in case you need to review conjugation of -ar verbs, Click for Page: Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir in the indicative present tense: PronounSpanishEnglishYoabroI openTúabresyou openÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) abrehe/she opens, you (formal) openNosotros (as)abrimoswe openVosotros (as)abrísyou (plural) Spain abrísEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)abrenthey open, you (plural) open Examples: Yo abro el carro.I open the car.Nosotros abrimos la puertaWe open the door.Ellas abren sus mochilas al empezar la claseThey open their backpacks at the start of the class. The preterite is used to talk about actions that have already been completed. These actions have a clear beginning or ending. The preterite tense is often used with phrases that give a specific time frame. More on the Preterite Tense Here Things to remember: The preterite is NOT used to describe actions or events that are repeated or continuous in the past. That means that those actions do not have a clear beginning or end. The preterite is NOT used to describe people in the past. The verb abrir is regular in the preterite. Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir in the preterite tense: PronounSpanishEnglishYoabríI opened Túabristeyou openedÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) abrióhe/she opened, you (formal) openedNosotros (as)abrimoswe openedVosotros (as)abristeis you (plural) Spain openedEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)abrieronthey opened, you (plural) opened Below are some expressions that are often used when using the preterite: la semana pasadalast weekel mes pasadolast monthel fin de semana pasadolast weekendel año pasadolast yearayer yesterday anteayerthe day before yesterdayanoche last night Examples: Yo abrí mi cuenta de banco ayer.I opened my bank account yesterday. Nosotros abrimos el garaje anoche.We opened the garage last night.Ellas abrieron una botella de aguaThey opened a bottle water The imperfect is a form of past tense. It is primarily used to talk about continuous, repeated, usual or habitual actions in the past. It can also be used to talk about what someone or something was like in the past, what someone used to be or used to do. The imperfect is used when actions don’t have a specific beginning or end. The verb abrir is regular in the imperfect tense. The verb abrir is what we call an -ir verb. -ir verbs are verbs that end in -ir. Regular -ir verbs are conjugated by following 2 major rules. Take off the -ir Replace with a new ending depending on who performs the action. To review how to conjugate -ir verbs in the imperfect watch my video: Click for Video To review how to conjugate -ir verbs in the imperfect watch my video: Click for Video Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir in the imperfect tense: PronounSpanishEnglishYoabríaI used to openTúabríasyou used to openÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) abríahe/she used to open, you (formal) used to openNosotros (as)abríamoswe used to openVosotros (as)abríaisyou (plural) Spain used to openEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)abríanthey used to open, you (plural) used to open Below are some expressions that are often used when using the Imperfect: a menudooftenusualmenteusuallytodos los díasevery daytodos los mesesevery monthtodos los añosevery yearcasi siemprealmost alwaysa vecessometimesde niño/niñaas a child …siempre alwaysnormalmente normally Examples: Yo abría mis galletas todos los viernesI used to open my cookies every fridayNosotros abríamos el restaurante todos los fines de semanaWe used to open the restaurant every weekenddEllas abrían sus casilleros They used to open their lockers The future is used to talk about an action or event that will happen in the future. The verb abrir is regular in the future tense. To form the future tense of regular -ar, -er and -ir verbs add the following endings to the verb in the infinitive (verbs that have not been conjugated and end in -ar, -er, -ir). The verb abrir is in its purest form (it has not been conjugated) it’s in the infinitive. The verb abrir is what we call an -ir verb. -ir verbs are verbs that end in -ir. To conjugate abrir in the future, follow these two rules: Find the infinitive of the verb (verbs that have not been conjugated and end in -ar, -er, -ir). In this case abrir. Then attach the ending to the end of the infinitive. The ending depends on who is performing the action. YoéTúásÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) áNosotros (as)emosVosotros (as)éisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)án Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir using the future tense: PronounSpanishEnglishYoabriréI will openTúabrirásyou will openÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) abriráhe/she will open, you (formal) will openNosotros (as)abriremoswe will openVosotros (as)abriréis you (plural) Spain will openEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)abriránthey will open, you (plural) will open Examples: Yo abriré la puerta en la noche.I will open the door tonight. Nosotros abriremos un restaurante de comida de marWe will open a seafood restaurantEllas abrirán una gasolineraThey will a gas station The informal future is used to talk about an action or event that is going to take place in the near future. To form the informal future, you must use the correct form of the verb ir (to go) + a + the verb in the infinitive. The verb abrir is regular in the informal future tense. Follow this rule: Ir (conjugated) + a + infinitive (verb that ends in -ar, -er, -ir and has not been conjugated). Example : Yo voy a abrir The conjugation of the verb ir (to go) in the present tense are: YovoyTúvasÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) vaNosotros (as)vamosVosotros (as)vaisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)van To review how to conjugate the informal future watch my video: Click for Video Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir using the informal future: PronounSpanishEnglishYovoy a abrirI will openTúvas a abriryou will openÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) va a abrirhe/she will open, you (formal) will openNosotros (as)vamos a abrirwe will openVosotros (as)vais a abriryou (plural) Spain will openEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)van a abrirthey will open, you (plural) will open Examples: Yo voy a abrir la puerta mañana.I will open the door tomorrow.Nosotros vamos a abrir la tienda mañanaWe will open the store tomorrow.Ellas van a abrir el regalo mañanaThey will open their gifts tomorrow The present progressive is used to talk about actions or events happening now. In other words, we use the present progressive to talk about actions that are in the process of happening at the current moment. The verb abrir is regular in the present progressive tense. The present progressive is formed by using the correct form of the verb estar (to be) plus the present participle (-ing form of a verb). To form the present participle of a verb: Find the verb in the infinitive (verb that ends in -ar, -er, -ir) Remove the ending (-ar, -er, -ir). Add -ando for -ar verbs Add -iendo for -er and –ir verbs Let’s apply it to abrir: Find the verb in the infinitive (verb that ends in -ar, -er, -ir) = (abrir) Remove the ending (-ar, -er, -ir) = (abr) Add -endo for -ir verbs = (abriendo) The present participle of abrir is abriendo. The conjugations of the verb estar in the present tense are: YoestoyTúestásÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) estáNosotros (as)estamosVosotros (as)estáisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)están The present participle of the verb abrir is: abriendo To review the present progressive and present participles in Spanish, watch my Present Progressive Video:Click for Video Just in case you need to review the verb estar, watch my Estar video: Click for Video Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir using the present progressive: PronounSpanishEnglishYoestoy abriendoI am openingTúestás abriendoyou are openingÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) está abriendohe/she is opening, you (formal) are openingNosotros (as)estamos abriendowe are openingVosotros (as)estáis abriendoyou (plural) Spain are openingEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)están abriendothey are opening, you (plural) are opening Examples: Yo estoy abriendo la puerta ahora.I am opening the door right now.Nosotros no estamos abriendo el carro en este momento.We are not opening the car right now¿Estás abriendo la puerta?Are you opening the door? The conditional tense is used to talk about actions or events that may happen in the future. Think of it as a possibility, a hypothesis, a probability. The verb abrir is regular in the conditional tense. The verb abrir is what we call an -ir verb. -ir verbs are verbs that end in -ir. To conjugate abrir in the conditional tense follow these two rules: Find the infinitive of the verb (verbs that have not been conjugated and end in -ar, -er, -ir). In this case abrir. Then attach the ending to the end of the infinitive. The ending depends on who is performing the action. To form the conditional of a verb add the following endings to the infinitive of the verb: YoíaTúíasÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) íaNosotros (as)íamosVosotros (as)íaisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)ían The infinitive of the verb abrir is abrir. Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir using the conditional tense: PronounSpanishEnglishYoabriríaI would openTúabriríasyou would openÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) abriríahe/she would open, you (formal) would openNosotros (as)abriríamos we would openVosotros (as)abríaisyou (plural) Spain would openEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)abrirían they would open, you (plural) would open Examples: Yo abriría el carro si tuviera la llaveI would open the car if I had the keyNosotros abriríamos la puerta si tuviéramos la llaveWe would open the door if we had the keyEllas abrirían el restaurante si tuvieran tiempoThey would open the restaurant if they had time The present perfect is used to talk about actions or events that have started recently (in the past) and are still happening. It can also be used to talk about things that have been done recently or to describe experiences a person has had in their lives. The verb abrir is irregular in the Present Perfect tense. To form the present perfect, you must use the helping verb “haber” in the present tense. This will let us know who has performed the action. Then, we add the past participle of the verb. The conjugations of haber in the present tense are: YoheTúhasÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) haNosotros (as)hemosVosotros (as)habéisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)han The verb abrir is an irregular verb in the present perfect tense. That means it doesn’t follow the pattern of regular –ir verbs in the present perfect. Instead we must follow a different set of rules. Abrir is an irregular verb, for that it must end in –ierto for the past participle. To summarize. Correct form of haber in the present + past participle = present perfect. Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir in the present perfect: PronounSpanishEnglishYohe abiertoI have openedTúhas abiertoyou have opened Él / Ella / Usted (Ud.) ha abiertohe/she have opened, you (formal) have openedNosotros (as)hemos abiertowe have openedVosotros (as)habéis abiertoyou (plural) Spain have openedEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)han abiertothey have opened, you (plural) have opened Examples: Yo he abierto la ventana.I have opened the window.Nosotros hemos abierto un restaurante en el centro comercialWe have opened a restaurant in the mall The past perfect is used to talk about actions or events that happened before. It is widely used to describe a series of events and it comes in handy to tell stories. The verb abrir is irregular in the past perfect tense. To form the past perfect you must use the verb haber in the imperfect. This will let us know who has performed the action. The conjugations of haber in the imperfect tense are: YohabíaTúhabíasÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) habíaNosotros (as)habíamosVosotros (as)habíaisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)habían Then, we add the past participle of the verb. In this case abrir. The verb abrir is an irregular verb in the past perfect tense. That means it doesn’t follow the pattern of regular –ir verbs in the past perfect. Instead we must follow a different set of rules. Abrir is an irregular verb, for that it must end in –ierto for the past participle. The past participle of the verb abrir is abierto. To summarize. Use the correct form of haber in the imperfect + past participle = past perfect. Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abierto in the past perfect: PronounSpanishEnglishYohabía abiertoI had openedTúhabías abiertoyou had opened Él / Ella / Usted (Ud.) había abiertohe/she had opened, you (formal) had openedNosotros (as)habíamos abiertowe had openedVosotros (as)habíais abiertoyou (plural) Spain had openedEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)habían abiertothey had opened, you (plural) had opened Examples: Yo había abierto una botella de agua en la mañanaI had opened a bottle water this morningTú habías abierto la caja de cereal para comer en la mañanaYou had opened the cereal box to eat this morningÉl había abierto la ventana de la salaHe had opened the window of the living room The future perfect is used to talk about something that hasn’t happened yet but is predicted to take place. It is used to describe what will have happened in the future. The verb abrir is irregular in the future perfect tense. To form the future perfect you must use the verb haber in the simple future tense. This will let us know who has performed the action. The conjugations of haber in the future tense are: YohabréTúhabrásÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) habráNosotros (as)habremosVosotros (as)habréisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)habrán The verb abrir is an irregular verb in the future perfect tense. That means it doesn’t follow the pattern of regular –ir verbs in the future perfect. Instead we must follow a different set of rules. Abrir is an irregular verb, for that it must end in -ierto in the past participle. The past participle of abrir is abierto. To summarize. Correct form of haber in the simple future tense + past participle = future perfect. Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir in the future perfect: PronounSpanishEnglishYohabré abiertoI will have openedTúhabrás abiertoyou will have opened Él / Ella / Usted (Ud.) habrá abiertohe/she will have opened, you (formal) will have openedNosotros (as)habremos abiertowe will have openedVosotros (as)habréis abiertoyou (plural) Spain will have openedEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)habrán abiertothey will have opened, you (plural) will have opened Examples: Mañana a esta hora ya habré abierto el restaurante Tomorrow at this time, I will have opened the restaurantPedro habrá abierto el frascoPedro will have opened the jar The conditional perfect is used to talk about an action or event that would have happened in the past but didn’t take place due to another action happening. It is used to express possibility in the past. Basically think of it as actions that could or would have taken place if … The verb abrir is irregular in the conditional perfect tense. To form the conditional perfect you must use the verb haber in the conditional. This will let us know who has performed the action. The conjugations of haber in the conditional tense are: YohabríaTúhabríasÉl / Ella / Usted (Ud.) habríaNosotros (as)habríamosVosotros (as)habríaisEllas / Ellos / Ustedes (Uds.)habrían Then, we add the past participle of the verb. In this case abrir. The verb abrir is an irregular verb in the conditional perfect tense. That means it doesn’t follow the pattern of regular –ir verbs in the conditional perfect. Instead we must follow a different set of rules. Abrir is an irregular verb, for that it must end –ierto for the past participle instead of following the traditional rules for past participles. The past participle of the verb abrir is abierto. Below you will find the conjugations of the verb abrir in the conditional perfect tense: PronounSpanishEnglishYohabría