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Worksheet for future perfect tense

Index of contents Video: future tenses Hold up! Before we go any further,it is important to note that we use this tense with time expressions as we are thinking about something done before a time in the future. For this reason, we normally use the following words: before, by, at, in, on, by the time etc. Take a look at the following sentences: I will have had my breakfast before midday today. By 5pm today, I will have gone for a walk. At 10am tomorrow, I will already have got up.

Future Perfect Tense
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Smart Thinking Challenge

What are your goals, Henry?
→ I have got a job. An interview by next year. And I'll have completed my studies at 22 and my PhD.
→ That's excellent! Do you have any plans for summer?
→ Yes, I'm going to visit my grandparents in Ireland.
→ Have you any applications for new internships?
→ Yes, I've got one from a marketing firm in London.
→ Thanks very much!

Independent Practice - Future perfect tense

1. Underline the correct phrase.

a. They have completed the project by the end of the year.
b. They will complete the project by the end of the year.
c. They are completing the project by the end of the year.
d. They have been completing the project by the end of the year.

2. Put the verbs into the future simple or will do or the future perfect or will have done form.

a. She will be married.
b. Call me after 8 pm (she finish)
c. I will be there.
d. I will have finished the book by the end of the year.

3. Answer the questions.

a. How many times have you been to the beach?
b. How many times have you been to the beach?
c. How many times have you been to the beach?
d. How many times have you been to the beach?

In January 2021, we will already have celebrated New Years. On the 18th of March, people will have already celebrated St. Patricks Day. By the time a vaccine is available to everyone, many people will already have had covid. Most of the prepositions use a time/day/date. The last one, however, uses the expression by the time. When we use by the time, we think of an event rather than a date. For example: By the time I graduate, by the time I finish Stage 6, by the time I am married etc. We and our partners use cookies to Store and/or access information on a device. We and our partners use data for Personalised ads and content, ad and content measurement, audience insights and product development. An example of data being processed may be a unique identifier stored in a cookie. Some of our partners may process your data as a part of their legitimate business interest without asking for consent. To view the purposes they believe they have legitimate interest for, or to object to this data processing use the vendor list link below. The consent submitted will only be used for data processing originating from this website. If you would like to change your settings or withdraw consent at any time, the link to do so is in our privacy policy accessible from our home page.. Continue with Recommended Cookies The future perfect tense is formed with "will have" plus the past participle of the verb (will have been, will have run).

Future Perfect Tense

Q. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb (future perfect tense) given in the bracket.

1. David _____ (finish) his exam by 14th September.

2. They _____ (leave) the classrooms by the end of the day.

3. He _____ (write) the book by the end of this year.

4. The sun _____ (rise) before we start out.

5. The birds _____ (fly) to the South by winter.

6. Richard _____ (received) his package by now.

7. Shrut and Priya _____ (take) a bus home after the concert.

8. My sister _____ (buy) a present for her birthday by 8 o'clock.

9. Robin _____ the Bonsai plants by this evening. (inspect)

10. The Physics teacher _____ an experiment in the laboratory. (demonstrate)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

It typically indicates that an action will have been completed at some time in the future. In these worksheets, students rewrite sentences in the future perfect tense. Page Loading. Please wait. The perfect tenses refer to actions which are, have been or will be "perfected" or "completed", either in the past, present or future. In these worksheets, students classify sentences as present perfect, past perfect or future perfect. I understand that 'already' is good friends with perfect tenses and it can also be used with the present and the past, but what about future tenses? 77329439582.pdf I found the following sentences on the Internet: the future perfect: When you arrive, the business will already have been completed. yutubawuzuxogawuzu.pdf the simple future: When you arrive, the business will already be complete.

Future Tense Practice

Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous or the future simple.

1. When I meet her, I'm sure I _____ (meet) her.
2. I _____ (be) in a football match next Saturday.
3. My mother _____ (go) to London next summer.
4. I _____ (be) at work at 10 o'clock.
5. This evening I _____ (go) to the cinema with my friends.
6. The sun _____ (rise) before we start out.
7. This dog is very dangerous. It _____ (bite) you.
8. My friend _____ (be) a pilot tomorrow night.
9. When _____ you _____ (be) home?
10. My husband _____ (pick) me up at the airport at 7.
11. When _____ you _____ (go) when you finish your studies?
12. The train _____ (leave) at 10 o'clock.
13. What _____ you _____ (do) this afternoon?
14. When _____ you _____ (start) your English lessons?
15. I have decided that I _____ (start) on exercise.

Choose the correct option.

1. The train will _____ (leave) at 9 o'clock.
2. Julia _____ (be) to the cinema with her friends tomorrow night.
3. The children _____ (be) to the cinema with their friends tomorrow night.
4. I _____ (be) to the cinema with my friends tomorrow night.
5. My plane _____ (leave) at 10 o'clock.
6. I _____ (be) to the cinema with my friends tomorrow night.
7. The train _____ (leave) at 10 o'clock.
8. I _____ (be) to the cinema with my friends tomorrow night.
9. My plane _____ (leave) at 10 o'clock.
10. I _____ (be) to the cinema with my friends tomorrow night.
11. The train _____ (leave) at 10 o'clock.
12. I _____ (be) to the cinema with my friends tomorrow night.
13. My plane _____ (leave) at 10 o'clock.
14. I _____ (be) to the cinema with my friends tomorrow night.
15. The train _____ (leave) at 10 o'clock.

Complete the sentences with the future perfect or future continuous.

1. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
2. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
3. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
4. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
5. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
6. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
7. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
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12. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
13. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
14. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
15. By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).

Choose the correct option.

1. By the time you arrive in London, _____
a. It will be raining. b. It will be clear.
2. By the end of this year we _____ Paris.
a. Are visiting. b. Will be visiting.
3. By _____ a film with her father tonight.
a. Will see. b. Is going to see.
4. I think my favourite team _____ tomorrow.
a. Is winning. b. Will win.
5. If you don't know the answer, I _____ you.
a. Will help. b. Am helping.
6. The train _____ at 7 p.m. so we must hurry up.
a. Leaves. b. Will leave.
7. By the end of the year the students _____ the use of future tenses.
a. Will learn. b. Will have learnt.
8. Rob _____ five days in his house next week.
a. Is going to spend. b. Will be spending.

I can understand and accept the first one (as it's still the perfect tense) but what about the second? Does it make any sense? If so, can someone comment on it and explain it to me (and possibly give some examples)? rupertizuluzeremexud.pdf Many thanks! The future perfect tense in English grammar indicates that an action will have been completed by a certain future time. It is constructed with the auxiliary verbs will + have + past participle of the main verb. Learn about the future perfect tense with Lingolia's grammar lesson, then test yourself in the exercises. We can use the English future perfect tense for: actions that will have been finished by a future time, usually with an expression of time Example: Don't worry, he will have repaired the bike by then. assumptions about something that has probably happened Example: He will probably have noticed that his bike is broken.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Present perfect tense

have + done

Future perfect tense

will have + done

The Future Perfect Tense expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. I can also show that something will happen before a specific time in the future.

Examples:

- By next December, I will have received my promotion.
- By the end of the year, I will have finished my book.
- By the time I arrive in London, I will have seen the city.
- By the time I arrive in London, I will have seen the city.
- By the time I arrive in London, I will have seen the city.

Complete using Future Perfect Tense:

By the time I _____ (arrive) at the office, the train _____ (leave).
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Certain expressions can help us to recognise the tense in a sentence. Some examples of signal words or expressions for the future perfect are: To conjugate the future perfect tense, we follow the rule: will + have + past participle. libro de anatomia y fisiologia humana de charlotte dienhart.pdf The table below shows the conjugation of positive, negative, and imperative forms of the future perfect tense. Past Participle - Spelling Rules The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding -ed. The past participle of irregular verbs is the third verb form (see List of irregular verbs, 3rd column). However, there are a few exceptions: When a verb ends with -e, we simply add a -d. Example: love - loved (not: loveed) The final consonant -l is always doubled after a vowel in British English but not in American English. Example: travel - travelled (British) traveled (American) A -y at the end of the word is replaced with an -i. Example: hurry - hurried Learn the difference between the irregular past participles of the verb go with our page on been to/gone to.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

OR PAST SIMPLE TENSE

1) Write the past simple form and past participle form of these verbs:

Infinitive	past simple	past participle
be		
come		
go		
ask		
have		
catch		
put		
wash		
drive		
tidy		
buy		
spend		
make		
wait		
take		
read		
see		
sing		
live		
want		
paint		

3) Find the mistakes and correct:

a) How long did you learn English? I've learnt English for 10 years.

b) Did you live with your grandmother in Australia in 2007?

c) We didn't read the instruction yet.

d) This is the second time you talked about her

2) Complete the sentences with present perfect tense or past simple tense:

a) Hiroshi and Aya _____ (go) for a walk yesterday morning.

b) This is the first time the children _____ (see) this movie.

c) We _____ (have) a wonderful vacation last summer.

d) What _____ your sister _____ (do) last night?

e) They _____ (come) to Europe a month ago.

f) I _____ (not see) him for 3 months.

g) His family _____ (live) here in 1999.

h) How long _____ you _____ (wait) for me? For half an hour.

i) Mary _____ (not want) to be home alone when she _____ (be) young.

j) My friend and I _____ (be) to Ho Chi Minh City before.

k) _____ you _____ (go) to the library last week? No, I _____

l) _____ our team _____ (send) the letter to Mr.Steve yet?

m) _____ your parents ever _____ (be) to London? Yes, they _____ (be) there several times.

n) Where _____ you _____ (spend) your holidays last year?

o) Olivia and Ava _____ (paint) this picture together yesterday.

p) Jenny's father _____ (take) her to the zoo last Monday.

q) We are from Japan. We _____ (be) there for 10 years.

4) Choose the correct option:

a) Last week, we _____ the children living in the mountainous area to read and write.
A. taught B. have teached C. have taught D. teached

b) They _____ here since Saturday morning.
A. has been B. have been C. were D. was

c) _____ you _____ the teacher about the deadline yesterday?

Contractions are a combination of certain pronouns, verbs and the word not. They are mostly used in spoken and informal written English. The table below provides an overview of contractions in the English future perfect tense. In written English, contractions are used after pronouns, but not after nouns. Example: Unfortunately, she'll not be sitting next to Charles. (but not: Unfortunately, the woman'll/Mrs Nelson'll not be sitting next to Charles.) I'm afraid that he'll not have repaired his bike by then. (but not: I'm afraid that Matthew'll not have repaired his bike by then.) Negated contractions, which area combination of an auxiliary verb and not can always be used. Example: I'm afraid that he won't have repaired his bike by then. I'm afraid that the boy/Matthew won't have repaired his bike by then. Improve your English with Lingolia. Each grammar topic comes with one free exercise where you can review the basics, as well as many more Lingolia Plus exercises where you can practise according to your level. Check your understanding by hovering over the info bubbles for simple explanations and handy tips.

Future Perfect Simple – mixed exercise Future Perfect Simple – test (regular verbs) B2 Future Perfect Simple – test (irregular verbs) B2 Future Perfect Simple – affirmative B2 Future Perfect Simple – negative B2 Future Perfect Simple – questions B2 Future Perfect Simple – completed actions B2 Future Perfect Simple – predictions B2

A1Beginner A2Elementary B1Intermediate B2Upper intermediate C1Advanced Italian language tutor, course author, and polyglot. After learning 12 languages, I can tell you that we all master languages by listening and mimicking. With my method, you'll be speaking Italian from Lesson 1.