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formation

The future perfect (**futur antérieur**) is formed with the simple future of the auxiliary (either **être** or **avoir**), plus the past participle of the main verb. The choice between **être** and **avoir** as an auxiliary is the same as in the **passé composé**.

Future perfect = auxiliary in the future + past participle of main verb

finir 'to finish'	
j' aurai fini , I will have finished	nous aurons fini , we will have finished
tu auras fini , you will have finished	vous aurez fini , you will have finished
il, elle / on aura fini , he, she (it) / one will have finished	ils / elles auront fini , they will have finished

partir 'to leave'	
je serai parti(e) , I will have left	nous serons parti(e)s , we will have left
tu seras parti(e) , you will have left	vous serez parti(e)s , you will have left
il, elle / on sera parti(e) , he, she (it) / one will have left	ils / elles seront parti(e)s , they will have left

Note that with the auxiliary **être**, the past participle agrees in number and gender with the subject.

usage

The futur antérieur is used for an action that precedes, or will be completed before, another action in the future. While the futur is expressed in English by 'will' + main verb (will finish), the futur antérieur is usually translated as 'will have' + past participle of verb (will have finished). For example:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>🔊 Corey et Joe-Bob n'auront pas appris le futur antérieur avant la fin du semestre.</p> | <p>Corey and Joe-Bob will not have learned the future perfect before the end of the semester.</p> |
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Negation is formed as usual by placing **ne / n' ... pas** around the conjugated verb, which in this case is the auxiliary:

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| <p>🔊 Corey et Joe-Bob n'auront certainement pas compris le futur antérieur avant la fin du semestre.</p> | <p>Corey and Joe-Bob will not have understood the future perfect before the end of the semester.</p> |
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COREY ET JOE-BOB N'AURONT
PAS COMPRIS LE FUTUR
ANTÉRIEUR AVANT LA FIN
DU SEMESTRE.

conjunctions

The futur antérieur is used similarly in French and English. However, French uses the future perfect after certain conjunctions like **quand** and **lorsque** (when) or **dès que** and **aussitôt que** (as soon as) where English would use the present tense.



Quand Tammy **aura reçu** son diplôme, Tex et elle iront en France.

When Tammy gets her degree, she and Tex go to France.

Dès que Tex et Tammy **se seront mariés**, ils auront beaucoup de petits tatous.

As soon as Tex and Tammy get married, they will have lots of little armadillos.

In the examples above, the subordinate clauses starting with **quand** and **dès que** are in the future perfect because the action of the subordinate clause will be performed prior to the action in the main clause.

Listen to the dialogue:



QUAND TU AURAS FINI
DE DRAGUER TOUTES
MES COPINES...



Tex et Tammy sont à une soirée. Ils se disputent.

Tex and Tammy are at a party. They are having a quarrel.

Tammy: Tex, quand tu **auras fini** de draguer toutes mes copines, je voudrais te dire deux mots!

Tammy: Tex, when you're done hitting on all my girl-friends, I would like to have a word with you!

Tex: Tammy, on parlera dès que tu te **seras calmée**!

Tex: Tammy, we'll talk when you've calmed down!

Tammy: Tu es insupportable! Je ne partirai que lorsque tu te **seras excusé**!

Tammy: You are unbearable! I will not leave until you've apologized!

Tex: Mais je m'amuse bien! On parlera de tout ça quand la soirée **sera terminée**.

Tex: But I am having fun! We'll talk about all this when the party is over.

Tammy: Quand tu **auras** bien **bu**, ce sera trop tard.

Tammy: When you have drunk too much, it will be too late.

Tex: Bon, d'accord, je viens.

Tex: OK, I am coming.



Give the 'futur antérieur' of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. Tex : Tammy, l'an prochain tu m' _____ depuis 5 ans. (connaître)
2. Tammy : Demain, Tex _____ ses promesses. (oublier)
3. Tex : J'espère que Tammy _____ son examen. (réussir)
4. Tammy : Quand j' _____ des enfants, je ressemblerai à Rita. (avoir)
5. Joe-Bob: Quand est-ce que vous _____ ? (finir)
6. Tammy : Quand Tex et Edouard _____, on pourra manger. (rentrer)
7. Tammy : Je travaillerai quand vous _____. (partir)
8. Tammy : J'espère que Tex _____ à Edouard. (téléphoner)
9. Tex : Dans quelques années, je _____ un poète célèbre. (devenir)
10. Tammy : L'an prochain, les bébés de Rita _____. (grandir)
11. Tex : Dans une semaine, on _____ les cours. (terminer)
12. Tammy : J'espère que Tex _____ une bonne journée. (passer)