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## Grammar Reference

### Future perfect

We use **future perfect** to emphasize that *something will be completed or achieved by a particular point in the future*.

Example: By this time next year, I ***will have worked*** on this project for twenty days.  
Before he sees his publisher, John ***will have finished*** four chapters in his new novel.

The formula for asking a question in the future perfect tense is ***will + subject + have + past participle***:

Example: ***Will*** you ***have eaten*** lunch already when we arrive?  
***Will*** they ***have finished*** decorating the float before the parade?

The formula for asking a negative future perfect is ***subject + will + not + have + past participle***:

Example: We ***will not have eaten*** breakfast before we get to the airport tomorrow morning.  
They ***will not have finished*** decorating the float before the parade.

Prepositional phrases that often go with the future perfect: ***by this time next week, three days from now, at midnight, by the time, when, before next spring, as soon as, after a few months, etc.***

Example: ***By this time next week***, Linda ***will have left*** for her trip.  
***As soon as*** someone buys this chair, I ***will have sold*** all the furniture I wanted to get rid of.

### Future perfect continuous

We use **future perfect continuous** to emphasize *the duration of an activity in progress at a particular point in the future*.

Example: In April, she ***will have been teaching*** for twelve years.  
By the time you arrive, I ***will have been cooking*** for hours!

We use ***future perfect continuous*** to talk about something that finishes just before another time or action. It's often used because there will be a result at the second point in the future.

Example: When I see you, I ***will have been studying***, so I'll be tired.  
She ***will have been playing tennis***, so she'll be hungry.

### Mixed conditionals

We use ***had / hadn't + past participle and would / wouldn't*** to talk about *hypothetical events in the past that have effects on the present*.

Examples: If I ***had worked*** harder at school, I ***would*** probably ***have*** a better job now.  
If we ***had looked*** at the map, we ***wouldn't be*** lost.

Conditionals can appear in many forms. They can describe how situations in the past effect situations in the past, the present, or the future.

We use a part form in both ***if clause*** and ***result clause*** to talk about *the events in the past*.

Examples: When I was younger, if I ***behaved*** well, my parents ***felt*** proud.

We use ***past perfect*** in ***if clause*** and ***would / wouldn't have + the past participle of the verb*** in the result clause to talk about *hypothetical situations in the past that had effects on the more recent past*.

Example: If I ***hadn't been*** sick, I ***would have gone*** to your party.

We use ***past perfect*** in the ***if clause*** and ***would / wouldn't + verb*** in the result clause to describe *hypothetical situations in the past that have effects on the present*.

Example: If you ***had studied*** harder when you were in university, you ***would obtain*** a scholarship.

We use ***past perfect*** in the ***if clause*** and ***would /wouldn't + verb*** in the result clause to talk about *hypothetical situations in the past that have effects on the future*.

Examples: If he ***had bought*** his flight before now, he ***would be*** in London next week.  
If you ***hadn't stuck*** your fingers into the fire, you ***wouldn't be wearing*** bandages today.