

# HABLA INGLÉS COMO UN NATIVO

EJERCICIOS Y GRAMÁTICA  
PARA UN INGLÉS FLUIDO

Vaughan  
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**Autor:** Euan Dunn

**Coordinación de proyecto:** Adriana Moody y Rubén Palomero

**Edición:** Augusto Hernández, Lorena Fernández y Adriana Moody

**Voces:** Euan Dunn e Irene Lapaz

**Sonido:** Daniel Escudero, Ignacio Carvajal, Juan José Durán y Juan García Escribano.

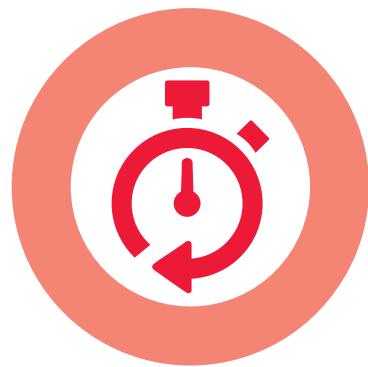
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CAN YOU BEAT  
THE NATIVE SPEAKER?

Thank you ...

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Irene and everyone in the recording team for setting up the audio sections,

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(and for putting up with me in general while I finished each book ...).

I really appreciate everyone’s effort,

Euan



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## How much do you still want it?

Este libro es la segunda parte de una serie de ejercicios de habilidad diseñados para hacerte pensar y hablar en inglés. Si no has completado el Book 1, te recomiendo encarecidamente que comiences por él antes que iniciar este. No hay atajos con este estilo de ejercicios.

En el Book 1, subrayo que en realidad no hay puntos gramaticales “avanzados”, todos son puntos gramaticales básicos o una simple combinación de estos. La razón por la que algunos puntos gramaticales resulten más difíciles que otros no es porque sean más complejos, simplemente es una consecuencia de no haber practicado lo suficiente los elementos básicos que construyen ese punto gramatical.

El error que más común es intentar correr haciendo los ejercicios para llegar al final del libro, saltándose directamente hasta la sección supuestamente “avanzada” sin haber dominado antes lo básico. Enseguida se ven frustrados y abandonan la misión escudándose en que no se les dan bien los idiomas. Nada más lejos de la realidad. Tal y como mencioné en el Book 1, no ser bueno en los idiomas no justifica la falta de progreso, es una mera consecuencia de no haber trabajado lo suficiente o de no haberlo hecho utilizando el método adecuado.

Si has conseguido acabar el Book 1, entonces estás listo para éste, pero vas a necesitar el mismo nivel de determinación para completarlo.

Enseño a gran cantidad de gente “ocupada”, pero siempre les digo que si quieren aprender van a tener que estar “más ocupados aún”. Aprender inglés tiene que llegar a ser parte de la rutina diaria, sin descansos ni vacaciones. Algunos tendrán que hacer algún que otro sacrificio como renunciar a algún programa de televisión, comer más rápido, renunciar al café de media mañana o incluso levantarse media hora antes cada día. El inglés tiene que convertirse en una prioridad. No hay otra forma de progresar.

Así que la pregunta es, **how much do you still want it? (¿Cuánto lo sigues deseando?)**. La respuesta no es: “quiero aprender mucho”, o: “realmente necesito el inglés para mi trabajo”, o incluso: “estoy desesperado por aprender inglés”. La verdadera respuesta no proviene de una frase, sino de la cantidad de tiempo que pases entrenándote cada día, esa será la única prueba de cuánto lo quieras realmente.

Cada minuto que pases frente al televisor por matar el tiempo, estarás contestando a mi pregunta. Cada minuto que te tumbes en la cama sintiendo pereza para levantarte y estudiar, estarás contestando a mi pregunta. Pero del mismo modo, cada minuto que pases practicando con este libro, incluso cuando hayas tenido un día duro y lo único que quieras sea tirarte en el sofá y desconectar, estarás contestando a mi pregunta. Ésos son los minutos que cuentan.

*Every “perfect” English speaker was a beginner who didn’t give up.*

*(‘Todo el que habla inglés “perfectamente”, fue un principiante que no se rindió.’)*

Euan Dunn - Autumn 2014

## La estructura del libro

Esta es la segunda parte de una serie de dos libros abarcan todos los puntos gramaticales más importantes de la lengua inglesa. Estos libros son diferentes de cualquier otro que hayas visto antes, están diseñados para hacerte pensar, tanto como hablar en inglés.

Todos los ejercicios son completamente en inglés – no hay ejercicios de traducciones. Las traducciones son desde luego útiles en tu aprendizaje, pero este libro se centra en la agilidad lingüística. Muchos estudiantes pueden traducir un texto rápidamente, pero carecen de la agilidad necesaria para usar el lenguaje de forma fluida en la vida real. Ocuparse de esto es lo que hace de este libro un libro diferente. Todos los estudiantes españoles deberían empezar por el **Book 1**. Estos ejercicios de agilidad son mucho más complicados que traducciones convencionales, así que incluso si te consideras a ti mismo un estudiante “advanced” este estilo de libro resaltará (y te permitirá corregir) los agujeros fundamentales en tu agilidad lingüística. Los ejercicios son muy específicos y se centran en las estructuras más usadas por los angloparlantes.

Todo aquello que necesitas para lanzar tu nivel de inglés está incluido en este libro: ejercicios gramaticales, teoría grammatical, vocabulario y audio.

### Ejercicios cronometrados

Todo el ejercicio se realiza completamente en inglés y bajo la presión del tiempo, para replicar esa presión que puede que sientas cuando hablas inglés en la vida real. Como verás, hay también espacios al lado de cada ejercicio en los que puedes marcar tus errores. De este modo, puedes ver tu progreso después de cada intento. El objetivo es completar el ejercicio con la misma velocidad con la que lo haría un hablante inglés nativo hablando a una velocidad normal.

### Teoría Gramatical

Cada ejercicio viene precedido por una corta y precisa explicación grammatical sobre el punto que estás tratando. No necesitas 1000 páginas de teoría, necesitas prácticas concretas y esto es lo que este libro te va a proporcionar. En el Book 1 las explicaciones gramaticales were en español, sin embargo en el Book 2, poco a poco se va usando más el inglés, aprovechando tu progreso – al final del libro todo es en inglés.

### Vocabulario

Una de las claves de este libro es que nunca encontrarás una palabra o un punto grammatical que no haya sido definida o explicada con anterioridad en el libro. Antes de abordar cada ejercicio, tienes la sección “new vocabulary” concreto para cada ejercicio. En este, cada sección de vocabulario incluye simples definiciones en inglés para reforzar el principio de aprender inglés en inglés.

### Audio

Como es habitual en un libro Vaughan, hay acompañamiento de audio para cada ejercicio y cada lista de vocabulario para ayudarte a perfeccionar tu pronunciación y escuchar el ritmo de un hablante nativo completando cada ejercicio a una velocidad normal.

**Pues ésta es la estructura – ahora lee las reglas y comienza.**

## Grammar Explanation

In this exercise you're going to train with another really useful tense: **future perfect**

**will + have + past participle**

You need this tense to talk about **deadlines** ('fechas límite') or **time limits** ('límites de tiempo'), so it's really common in an office environment.

**She'll have translated the email by Wednesday.** / 'Habrá traducido el email para el miércoles.'

**Remember:** always use a base verb after "**will**", so in this tense you always say "**will have ...**" even in 3<sup>rd</sup> person (not "**She will has sold ...**").

• Use "**by**" to refer to a **specific point in time** ('momento específico en el tiempo'):

**Will you have completed the project by next Friday?** (the deadline is "**next Friday**".)

**Yes, I'll have completed it by next Friday / No, I won't have completed it by next Friday.**

• Use "**in**" to refer to a **length of time** ('longitud de tiempo'):

**Will he have written it in 5 days?** (the time limit is "**5 days**".)

**Yes, he'll have written it in 5 days. / No, he won't have written it in 5 days.**

## Can you beat the native speaker?

Make sure you understand the grammar and learn the vocabulary (page 266), then read the example and try to beat the native speaker.

The first section is just agility work with **future perfect**, here is an example.

**Example:** Rephrase the sentence using "future perfect" and the agility point (Question, Negative, Affirmative). Say all the times and dates in the "U.K. version".

**The deadline for him to sign the deal is 20:25. (Negative)**

**He won't have signed the deal by twenty-five past eight.**

Future perfect negative "**He won't have ...**", past participle of "**sign**" is "**... signed**"

"**20:25**" in U.K. time is "**twenty-five past eight**"

The deadline is a point in time, so use "**by**": "**... by twenty-five past eight**".

The second section is a review of "**still**", "**not anymore**", "**yet**" and "**already**" (see Ex. 41 and Ex. 65) to remind yourself ('para recordártelo a ti mismo').

**So, maybe you understand the theory, but can you use it like a native? Then prove it.**



Velocidad normal de un nativo  
(Normal Native Speed)

8 min 45 s (0 Mistakes)



81  
AUDIO

### Cover the answers and start the timer

Rephrase the sentence using “future perfect” and the agility point (Question, Negative, Affirmative). Say all the times and dates in the “U.K. version”.

Mistakes				
1	2	3	4	5

The deadline for him to finish the job is Friday. (Question)  
**Will he have finished the job by Friday?**

The time limit for them to build the bridge is 1 ½ years. (Affirmative)  
**They'll have built the bridge in one and a half years.**

The deadline for you to arrive is next week. (Negative)  
**You won't have arrived by next week.**

The deadline for her to sell everything is 5:30. (Question)  
**Will she have sold everything by half past five?**

The time limit for them to write 350 pages is a fortnight. (Negative)  
**They won't have written 350 pages in a fortnight.**

The deadline for him to learn Spanish is the end of the summer. (Affirmative)  
**He'll have learned Spanish by the end of the summer.**

The deadline for them to make a profit is September. (Negative)  
**They won't have made a profit by September.**

The time limit for her to launch the new product is 7 weeks. (Question)  
**Will she have launched the new product in 7 weeks?**

The deadline for me to break even is the middle of next year. (Question)  
**Will I have broken even by the middle of next year?**

The deadline for him to swim a mile is closing time. (Affirmative)  
**He'll have swum a mile by closing time.**

The deadline for them to accept the offer is 21:45. (Question)  
**Will they have accepted the offer by quarter to ten?**

The time limit for me to install the software is 3 hours. (Affirmative)  
**I'll have installed the software in 3 hours.**

The deadline for us to get used to it is 09.10.2090. (Negative)  
**We won't have got used to it by the ninth of October, twenty ninety.**

The time limit for her to perfect her sales technique is a day. (Negative)  
**She won't have perfected her sales technique in a day.**

Rephrase the sentence using “future perfect” and the agility point (Question, Negative, Affirmative). Say all the times and dates in the “U.K. version”.

Mistakes	1	2	3	4	5
----------	---	---	---	---	---

The deadline for him to finish is the end of the quarter. (Question)

**Will he have finished by the end of the quarter?**

The time limit for them to pay off their mortgage is 30 years. (Affirmative)

**They'll have paid off their mortgage in 30 years.**

The time limit for you to fix the website is 20 minutes. (Negative)

**You won't have fixed the website in 20 minutes.**

The deadline for us to become the market leader is 2095. (Question)

**Will we have become the market leader by twenty ninety-five?**

The time limit for there to be a few changes is a century. (Affirmative)

**There will have been a few changes in a century.**

The deadline for him go into space is 01.11.2082. (Question)

**Will he have gone into space by the first of November, twenty eighty-two?**

The time limit for me to think of a solution is an hour. (Affirmative)

**I'll have thought of a solution in an hour.**

The time limit for him to do the ironing is half an hour. (Question)

**Will he have done the ironing in half an hour?**

The deadline for us to get there is 15:35. (Negative)

**We won't have got there by twenty-five to four.**

The deadline for them to organize a meeting is 18:55. (Question)

**Will they have organized a meeting by five to seven?**

The time limit for him to make us an offer is a week. (Affirmative)

**He'll have made us an offer in a week.**

The deadline for her to find a better job is the end of the year. (Question)

**Will she have found a better job by the end of the year?**



Rephrase the following questions and answers using “still”, “not anymore”, “yet” or “already”.

Mistakes	1	2	3	4	5
----------	---	---	---	---	---



Ask me if they “continue to work” there.

**Do they still work there?**

Ask me if the bar is open “by now”.

**Is the bar open yet?**

Tell me he “doesn't continue to want” to be an engineer.

**He doesn't want to be an engineer anymore.**

Ask me if they have held the board meeting “by now”.

**Have they held the board meeting yet?**

Rephrase the following questions and answers using “still”, “not anymore”, “yet” or “already”.

Mistakes				
1	2	3	4	5

Ask me if she “continues to pay attention” to the stock market.

**Does she still pay attention to the stock market?**

Tell me it’s ready “before expected”.

**It’s already ready.**

Tell me we haven’t made a loss “by now”.

**We haven’t made a loss yet.**

Ask me if he has left “before expected”. (You think the answer is “Yes”)

**Has he already left?**

Tell me prices “continue not to have” dropped.

**Prices still haven’t dropped.** (Don’t use “not ... anymore” here See Ex. 65)

Ask me if the restaurant is fully booked “by now”.

**Is the restaurant fully booked yet?**

Tell me there isn’t enough space “by now”.

**There isn’t enough space yet.**

Ask me if she “continues to be going to” break even.

**Is she still going to break even?**

Tell me she “continues to go” running a few times a week.

**She still goes running a few times a week.**

Tell me there was loads of traffic “before expected”.

**There was already loads of traffic.**

Ask me if we have run out of material “by now”.

**Have we run out of material yet?**

Tell me the plan might “continue to come off”.

**The plan might still come off.**

Tell me they have taken advantage of it “by now”.

**They’ve already taken advantage of it.**

Ask me if he “continued to pay me back” despite the argument.

**Did he still pay you back despite the argument?**

Ask me if they’ve eaten “before expected”. (You think the answer is “Yes”)

**Have they already eaten?**

Tell me she “continues not to take” the clothes back to the shop.

**She still hasn’t taken the clothes back to the shop.**

Tell me he “continues to be thinking about” calling the meeting off.

**He’s still thinking about calling the meeting off.**

Rephrase the following questions and answers using "still", "not anymore", "yet" or "already".

Mistakes				
1	2	3	4	5

Tell me he "isn't continuing to take over" from me.

**He isn't taking over from you anymore.**

Ask me if she has dropped him off "by now".

**Has she dropped him off yet?**

Tell me he will "continue not to have finished" by Friday.

**He still won't have finished by Friday.**

**Total Mistakes**

Stop the timer and write your time in the table below

Times

8 min 45 s **Normal Native Speed**

9 min 50 s **Average**

10 min 55 s **Really?**

"Success is the sum ('la suma') of small efforts repeated day after day." Anon

	Normal Native Speed	Time 1	Time 2	Time 3	Time 4	Time 5
Time (Mistakes)	8 min 45 s (0)					