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# ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK

LEVEL **4** ADVANCED



**A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY PROGRAM**



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House

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# How the course works

**English for Everyone** is designed for people who want to teach themselves the English language. Like all language courses, it covers the core skills: grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Unlike in other courses, the skills are taught and practiced as visually as possible, using images and graphics to help you understand and remember. The best way to learn is to work through the book in order, making full use of the audio available on the website and app. Turn to the practice book at the end of each unit to reinforce your learning with additional exercises.



PRACTICE BOOK

COURSE BOOK

**Unit number** The book is divided into units. The unit number helps you keep track of your progress.

**Learning points** Every unit begins with a summary of the key learning points.

**Modules** Each unit is broken down into modules, which should be done in order. You can take a break from learning after completing any module.

## 32 Conditional tenses

You can use the third conditional to describe an unreal past, an event that did not happen. This is useful for talking about regrets you have about the past.

**New language** The 100 essential vocabulary items are listed in the Vocabulary Environmental stream. You can find them in the Vocabulary Environmental stream.

### 32.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

#### SECOND CONDITIONAL

The second conditional is used to describe unreal situations in the present.



If I lived in New York, I would go running in Central Park.

#### THIRD CONDITIONAL

Use the third conditional to describe unreal situations in the past.



If we had left earlier, we would have caught the train.

### 32.2 HOW TO FORM THE THIRD CONDITIONAL



### 32.3 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

The past perfect can also be used to describe an unreal situation in the past. **If you'd been wearing a coat, you would have stayed warm.** **We would've caught the train if we'd left on time.**

**Language learning** Modules with colored backgrounds teach new vocabulary and grammar. Study these carefully before moving on to the exercises.

### 32.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSES TO MAKE SENTENCES IN THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

- 1 If he was (not) ask me to marry him, I would have said (say) yes.
- 2 If it wasn't (be) for the trip, we wouldn't go (go) to Spain.
- 3 If we hadn't (arrive) earlier, we wouldn't have seen (see) the show.
- 4 I would have helped (help) them if they hadn't (be) so late.
- 5 If we hadn't (leave) earlier, we would have been (be) sick.
- 6 She wouldn't have passed (pass) her exam if she hadn't (be) a bit harder.
- 7 If you hadn't (close) the door, we wouldn't have been (be) cold.

### 32.5 KEY LANGUAGE FORMAL INVERSION

You can make the third conditional more formal by inverting the subject and "had" and dropping "if".

**Had you attended the meeting, you would have met the manager.**

**Had you attended the meeting, you would have met the manager.**

### 32.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE THINGS THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED



**Audio support** Most modules have supporting audio recordings of native English speakers to help you improve your speaking and listening skills.

**Exercises** Modules with white backgrounds contain exercises that help you practice your new skills to reinforce learning.

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website and app  
[www.dkefe.com](http://www.dkefe.com)

# Language modules

New language points are taught in carefully graded stages, starting with a simple explanation of when they are used, then offering further examples of common usage, and a detailed breakdown of how key constructions are formed.

**Module number** Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can track your progress and easily locate any related audio.

**Module heading** The teaching topic appears here, along with a brief introduction.

## 15.1 KEY LANGUAGE TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER

You can make comparisons that show cause and effect by using two comparatives in one sentence.



The **harder** I train, the **stronger** I get.

Implies that training causes you to get stronger.



**Sample language** New language points are introduced in context. Colored highlights make new constructions easy to spot, and annotations explain them.

## 15.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER

The **worse** the children behave, the **angrier** the teacher gets.

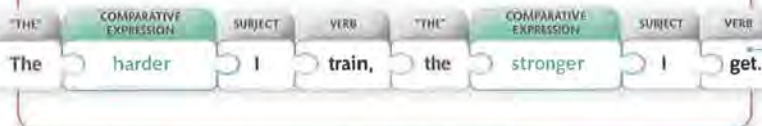
The **louder** the cat meows, the **louder** the dog barks.



**Graphic guide** Clear, simple visuals help to explain the meaning of new language forms and when to use them, and also act as an aid to learning and recall.

**Supporting audio** This symbol indicates that the model sentences featured in the module are available as audio recordings.

## 15.3 HOW TO FORM TWO COMPARATIVES TOGETHER



**Formation guide** Visual guides break down English grammar into its simplest parts, showing you how to recreate even complex formations.

**Vocabulary** Throughout the book, vocabulary modules list the most useful English words and phrases, with visual cues to help you remember them.

**Write-on lines** You are encouraged to write your own translations of English words to create your own reference pages.

**TRAVEL AND TOURISM**

- We want a transfer** - to get from one place to another
- We want a transfer to the airport** - to get from one place to another
- We want a transfer to the airport** - to get from one place to another
- The hotel has a transfer to the airport** - to get from one place to another
- The hotel has a transfer to the airport** - to get from one place to another
- The hotel has a transfer to the airport** - to get from one place to another
- The hotel has a transfer to the airport** - to get from one place to another
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- The hotel has a transfer to the airport** - to get from one place to another

# Practice modules

Each exercise is carefully graded to drill and test the language taught in the corresponding course book units. Working through the exercises alongside the course book will help you remember what you have learned and become more fluent. Every exercise is introduced with a symbol to indicate which skill is being practiced.



**GRAMMAR**  
Apply new language rules in different contexts.



**READING**  
Examine target language in real-life English contexts.



**LISTENING**  
Test your understanding of spoken English.



**VOCABULARY**  
Cement your understanding of key vocabulary.



**WRITING**  
Practice producing written passages of English text.





**SPEAKING**  
Compare your spoken English to model audio recordings.


**Module number** Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can easily locate answers and related audio.


**Exercise instruction** Every exercise is introduced with a brief instruction, telling you what you need to do.


**52.7** FILL IN THE GAPS USING "COULD," "WOULD," OR "WOULDN'T"

 The safari I want to go on lasts four weeks. I wish I could get more time off work.

 I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ criticize my clothes. I think I look fabulous!

 My neighbor plays the trumpet all the time. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ be a little quieter.

 Mike's car always breaks down. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ afford a new one.

 We work far too hard. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ do this more often!

**Sample answer** The first question of each exercise is answered for you, to help make the task easy to understand.

**Supporting audio** This symbol shows that the answers to the exercise are available as audio tracks. Listen to them after completing the exercise.

**Supporting graphics**  
Visual cues are given to help you understand the exercises.

**Space for writing**  
You are encouraged to write your answers in the book for future reference.

**Listening exercise** This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.

**63.10** RESPOND TO THE AUDIO, SPEAKING OUT LOUD USING SUBSTITUTION

Do you go to bookstores often?  
[suppose] Yes, I suppose so.

Who wrote your favorite novel?  
[did] \_\_\_\_\_

Do you think all books will be digital soon?  
[hope] \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to write a book?  
[think] \_\_\_\_\_

**Speaking exercise** This symbol indicates that you should say your answers out loud, then compare them to model recordings included in your audio files.

**60.7** LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND DECIDE WHICH THINGS ACTUALLY HAPPENED



# Audio

**English for Everyone** features extensive supporting audio materials. You are encouraged to use them as much as you can, to improve your understanding of spoken English, and to make your own accent and pronunciation more natural. Each file can be played, paused, and repeated as often as you like, until you are confident you understand what has been said.



## LISTENING EXERCISES

This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.



## SUPPORTING AUDIO

This symbol indicates that extra audio material is available for you to listen to after completing the module.

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website and app  
[www.dkefe.com](http://www.dkefe.com)

# Track your progress

The course is designed to make it easy to monitor your progress, with regular summary and review modules. Answers are provided for every exercise, so you can see how well you have understood each teaching point.

**Checklists** Every unit ends with a checklist, where you can check off the new skills you have learned.



**Review modules** At the end of a group of units, you will find a more detailed review module, summarizing the language you have learned.

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 1-5

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCES	UNIT	UNIT
PRESENT TENSES	I usually cycle. Today I'm working instead. I've just started a job. I've been meeting people.	1	1.1, 1.3
ACTION AND STATE VERBS	The chef is cooking his soup. This soup tastes disgusting!	2	2.1, 2.2
COLLOCATIONS	He has a low opinion of the film. There was light rain forecast today.	3	3.1
ADJECTIVE ORDER	What a nice, friendly little cat!	4	4.1, 4.2
INTRODUCTORY "IT"	It is easy to make mistakes in a new language.	5	5.1

**Check boxes** Use these boxes to mark the skills you feel comfortable with. Go back and review anything you feel you need to practice further.

01

1.2  
Hi José,  
Today is my first day in my new job, so I am leaving the house early. I'm a bit nervous, but I'm also very excited! Anyway, I'm already running late, and I need to leave to catch the bus. Don't forget to pick up some milk on your way home from work tonight! See you later!

1.4  
1. I have been reading for hours. My eyes have started hurting.  
2. Has the mail arrived yet? I have been expecting a letter all week.  
3. My leg has been hurting all day, but I haven't seen a doctor yet.  
4. Have you seen my keys? I have been looking for them for ages.  
5. Have you heard about Carl? He has decided to move.  
6. I have finished! I have been writing this essay for ages.  
7. Have you ever visited France? We have been looking at brochures.  
8. I have been trying to reach Tao all day, but he has not answered yet.

1.6  
1. They aren't very welcoming, are they?  
2. He should try harder to be friendly, shouldn't he?  
3. She hasn't made many friends here, has she?  
4. He doesn't like going to new places, does he?  
5. They're so happy to be here, aren't they?  
6. They would be here if they could, wouldn't they?

1.8  
1. Answer required  
2. Answer not required  
3. Answer not required  
4. Answer required  
5. Answer not required  
6. Answer not required


**Answers** Find the answers to every exercise printed at the back of the book.


**Audio** This symbol indicates that the answers can also be listened to.


**Exercise numbers** Match these numbers to the unique identifier at the top-left corner of each exercise.

# 07 Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs occur in many different forms. They have two or more parts, which are sometimes separable. They are very common, especially in spoken English.

 **New language** Phrasal verbs overview

 **Vocabulary** Travel

 **New skill** Using complex phrasal verbs



## 7.1 KEY LANGUAGE PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs contain a verb and one or more particles. One verb can use different particles to form many different phrasal verbs.

We must **check in** at noon.  
She always **checks in** early.

The verb agrees with the subject.

The particle never changes.



## 7.2 REWRITE THE SENTENCES CORRECTING THE ERRORS IN THE PHRASAL VERBS

He **work outs** at least twice a week.

*He works out at least twice a week.*

③ They are **take downing** the offensive posters today.

① Be careful, it's absolutely **pour downing** with rain.

④ She'll have a backup. She always **backs ups** her files.

② He's behind on his work, so he needs to **catch-up**.

⑤ They **split ups** every time they have an argument.



## 7.3 KEY LANGUAGE SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

If a phrasal verb has a direct object, the direct object can sometimes go between the verb and the particle.

He **filled in** the customs form.

He **filled** the customs form **in**.

If the direct object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and the particle.

He **filled it in**. 

He **filled in it**. 





## 7.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES SEPARATING THE PHRASAL VERBS

The school is putting on a show.

*The school is putting a show on.*

- I'll pick up your shopping for you.
- They're putting up posters outside again.
- Have you checked out the restaurant menu?
- He hasn't set up the computer yet.



## 7.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING PRONOUNS

She is looking up the location.

*She is looking it up.*

- He should ask Mary out if he wants to.
- Remember to take out the recycling later.
- You should send the phone back if it's broken.
- Could you turn off the lights when you leave?



## 7.6 KEY LANGUAGE THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS

Some phrasal verbs are made up of more than two words. In such cases, the spoken stress falls on the second word.

VERB + PARTICLE + PREPOSITION



She always **comes up with** exciting travel plans.

The stress is on "up" here.



## 7.7 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASAL VERBS IN THE PANEL

My sister's always coming up with ways to save money.



1 My big brother is a CEO. I have a lot to \_\_\_\_\_.



2 Slow down! I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you any more, I'm tired.



3 His parents aren't very strict. He \_\_\_\_\_ everything!



keep up with  
get away with  
live up to  
~~come up with~~





## 7.8 READ THE ARTICLE AND NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY HAPPENED



### YOUR LIFE STORY

## My year off turned into a career

When I was a teenager, I decided to take a gap year before going to university. I had already done loads of research online and decided to go to a Greek island to pick olives. I had calculated that I could earn enough money to travel cheaply to Asia. Although the people were wonderful, by the end of the olive harvest I felt I was a bit cut off on such

a small island, so I bought a plane ticket and set off to Malaysia.

While I was in Malaysia, I decided to become an English teacher. I knew right away that teaching was what I wanted to do for the rest of my life. A short while later, I graduated with a degree in teaching. After just 10 years, I opened my very first English-language school.



## 7.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Top travel writer Maria Soames is talking about how she first became interested in travel writing.

Which country did Maria first travel to?

- Vietnam
- Indonesia
- Cambodia

1 Which animals did Maria want to see?

- Chameleons
- Kangaroos
- Komodo dragons

2 What job does Maria do, besides writing?

- Tour guide
- Travel rep
- Magazine editor

3 Where did Maria record her experiences?

- Diary
- Notebook
- Blog

4 Which of the following hasn't Maria written?

- Travel guides
- Newspaper articles
- Travel blog

5 What reason does Maria not give for liking her job?

- Meeting people
- Material for writing
- Good pay

## Aa 7.10 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE PHRASAL VERBS

- |   |  |                  |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | go to a place of departure with someone to say goodbye | take off         |
| 2 | stop someone from going somewhere and isolate them     | see somebody off |
| 3 | pause a journey in one place before continuing         | stop off         |
| 4 | start flying   | set off          |
| 5 | start a trip   | cut off          |



## Aa 7.11 LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND USE THE PHRASAL VERBS FROM 7.10 TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES



I like to stop off for coffee on my way to work.



- Our plane was due to \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago.
- We have to \_\_\_\_\_ really early for our vacation.
- He went with her to the train station to \_\_\_\_\_.
- They missed the ferry, so they were \_\_\_\_\_ from the mainland.





## 07 CHECKLIST

- Phrasal verbs overview 
  Aa Travel 
  Using complex phrasal verbs

# 08 Narrative tenses

When telling a story, even if you're just talking about something that happened recently, you need to use a variety of tenses so that the story can be understood easily.

-  **New language** The past perfect continuous
- Aa Vocabulary** Travel adjectives and idioms
-  **New skill** Talking about a variety of past actions

## 8.1 KEY LANGUAGE NARRATIVE TENSES

You can use different past tenses to show when past actions or states overlap, or to say which took place first.

### PAST SIMPLE

The past simple describes actions or states that happened in a specific finished time period.

### PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous describes an action that began before, and possibly continued after, another past action.

### PAST PERFECT

The past perfect describes an action or state that happened before something else in the past.

A specific finished time period ("last summer") is specified, so the past simple is used.

**Last summer, we flew to London.  
There's so much to do there!**

**While we *were walking* around the city,  
we took some photos in front of Big Ben.**

You often use the past simple and the past continuous together to say that one action interrupted a longer one.

This action happened before something else in the past (the trip abroad), so the past *perfect* is used.

**Fortunately, we *had looked up* all  
the best places to go beforehand.**



NOW





## 8.2 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS

We were flying (fly) over France when we saw (see) the Alps for the first time.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) down the road when someone \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me to take their photo.
- 2 Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) during the tour until we \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) them to be quiet.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) twice to take photos while I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) through the country.
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to order some champagne while we \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lunch.
- 5 We were lost and our feet \_\_\_\_\_ (ache) before we finally \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a map shop.



## 8.3 COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE PAST PERFECT, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

Our friend **told** us the city tour was great, so we went on it.

We went on the city tour because our friend had told us it was great.



- 1 We **walked** all around the city and my feet really ached by the end of the day.

My feet really ached by the end of the day because \_\_\_\_\_



- 2 We **spent** a long time planning the trip and it was perfect.

The trip was perfect because \_\_\_\_\_



- 3 We **crossed** over the wrong bridge and got completely lost.

We got completely lost because \_\_\_\_\_



- 4 Our tour guide **recommended** a great show, so we went to see it.

We went to see a great show because \_\_\_\_\_



## 8.4 KEY LANGUAGE THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

You use the past perfect continuous to describe an action or activity that was happening before another moment in the past.

**He had been learning English for two years before he went to London.**



TWO YEARS BEFORE

PAST

NOW



## 8.5 HOW TO FORM THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

SUBJECT

"HAD"

"BEEN"

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

REST OF SENTENCE

He

had

been

learning

English for two years.



## 8.6 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS INTO THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

They had been flying (fly) for ages, so she decided to walk around the aisles.

① We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for at least an hour when the taxi finally arrived.

② I eventually went to the pharmacy because I \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well for days.

③ We went to see the movie because they \_\_\_\_\_ (promote) it for months.

④ The streets were beautiful and white because it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) all night.







## 8.7 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Travel Underground is on TV on Fridays.

True  False  Not given

- 1 Travel Underground is a one-off documentary.  
True  False  Not given
- 2 The city was rediscovered by accident.  
True  False  Not given
- 3 Derinkuyu is Turkey's deepest underground city.  
True  False  Not given
- 4 People used the city as a place to stay safe.  
True  False  Not given

## What's on TV tonight?

Tonight, 9pm

**T**his week, the Travel Underground series visits Turkey and tells the remarkable story of Derinkuyu in Cappadocia. Back in 1963, a resident had been knocking a wall down in his house, but stopped when something caught his eye. He decided to keep on digging, and it was soon obvious that he had discovered something incredible. This documentary charts the fascinating history of Derinkuyu, the deepest underground city in Turkey. Far below the surface, Derinkuyu had been a place of safety for many peoples for hundreds of years.



## 8.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE CORRECT SUMMARY

- 1 The Underground Cities tour lasts for one day. You need to pack your own lunch, and you can't take too much luggage with you.
- 2 The tour lasts for two days, so you need to take lots of luggage with you and an overnight bag. There is a traditional lunch included.
- 3 The tour takes place over two days. You get a chance to explore by yourself, but you shouldn't take a lot of luggage.
- 4 The tour starts in the underground city, with a lunch on the second day. It's just a short tour, so there's no need for an overnight bag.

Aa

## 8.9 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE PHRASES USED IN 8.8

make a decision on the spot	bright and early
1 very early in the morning	play it by ear
2 far from central or popular areas	travel light
3 take few things with you on a trip	off the beaten track

### 08 CHECKLIST

- The past perfect continuous  **Aa** Travel adjectives and idioms  Talking about a variety of past actions