

Special ISE

in **Trinity** ISE I

CEFR
B1

Revised Edition

Speaking & Listening



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Bernard Milward

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Please refer to trinitycollege.com/ISEI for the language requirements and assessment criteria of the Trinity ISE I exam.

Section A

Lexis & Functions

SpecialISE in TRINITY ISE I

Listening & Speaking

Language functions

- Asking for opinions and information
- Describing past actions in the indefinite and recent past
- Expressing obligation
- Describing the future - informing and expressing opinion

Lexis

The candidate is expected to demonstrate the ability to understand and use vocabulary related to:

- Travel
- Rules and regulations
- Learning a foreign language
- Health and Fitness
- Fashion
- Money

Unit 1

Travel

A. Warm Up

Read what these three people say about travelling.

Discuss with your partner whose opinions about travelling are closest to yours.

Jing

When I finish university, I want to go backpacking around Europe with a friend. We're thinking of visiting as many capital cities and historical places as we can in one month. We'll travel mostly by public transport; the ferry, trains and buses, but if we have to, we might even hitchhike. We'll explore each city on foot. This is how I think we'll get to really experience another country and you can get closer to the local people and not only be a 'tourist'.

Travelling this way is cheaper too because we'll stay in hostels and not in expensive hotels. I don't think we're going to miss home much while we're away.



Karla

I've always wanted to travel abroad and visit glamorous far-away destinations. I think it's because I've always enjoyed looking at colourful travel brochures and watching TV programmes about foreign countries. This year we're planning a family holiday to South-East Asia, but my husband would prefer to go to South America. We've searched for information on lots of websites and we've bought some guidebooks for the maps to give us ideas about different trips and excursions too. It's good to have useful information on accommodation, sightseeing and local customs before you go. But to be honest, I'd prefer to relax on the beach for most of the time.



David

When I think about travelling abroad, I really don't like the idea of going by plane. The airports are usually crowded and there are often delays so flights aren't on time. Before you go, you have to check in online to get your boarding pass. You might need to arrive at the airport early if you need to drop your bags off. Then you must show your passport, and if there's a lot of security you might have to hurry not to miss take-off. There's also a chance you might lose your luggage. No thanks! I'd rather travel around in my own country to have a better understanding of its history, culture and landscape.



Reading Comprehension Exercises

1 Tick (✓) the correct box.

- Jing has decided to have an expensive holiday.
- Jing will use a variety of types of transport.
- Karla and her husband want to go to the same place.
- David thinks there are too many rules when you travel by plane.
- Jing, Karla and David all enjoy travelling.

	True	False
1.		✓
2.	✓	
3.		✓
4.	✓	
5.	✓	

2 Circle the correct words.

- Jing is planning to use public transport / hitchhike.
- Jing would prefer to stay in hotels / hostels.
- Karla has done some research by looking at brochures / guidebooks.
- Karla would rather spend her time sightseeing / on the beach.
- When you travel by plane you must be careful not to miss take-off / your luggage.

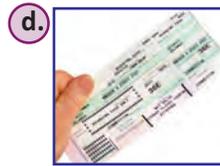
3 Fill in the gaps with **one word** from the texts.

- People often prefer to visit and **explore** a place on their own if they don't go on an organized tour.
- Meeting local people is a way to have a more enjoyable **experience** of the place you're visiting.
- Guidebooks are useful because they have **maps** to help you find your way around.
- If you want to find a place to stay, you can find information on **accommodation** on websites or guidebooks.
- There is increased **security** in airports these days and this can cause delays.



B. Vocabulary

1. Match the words in the box (1-5) to the pictures (a-e).



- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. brochure | e |
| 2. guidebook | c |
| 3. passport | b |
| 4. boarding pass | d |
| 5. luggage | a |

2. Now, fill in the gaps with words from **Exercise 1** above.

- When you travel by plane you can't carry too much **luggage** with you.
- If you want to travel to another country, you must have a **passport**.
- When you check in at an airport, you get a **boarding pass** to get on the plane.
- In a **brochure** you see advertisements of hotels and holiday resorts.
- When you want to find out what you can do in a city, you can buy a **guidebook**.

3. Match the words (1-6) to what they mean (a-f).

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. abroad d | a. somewhere very distant |
| 2. backpacking b | b. travelling with only a rucksack |
| 3. capital city f | c. when something is not on time |
| 4. far-away a | d. somewhere outside your own country |
| 5. delay c | e. when a plane leaves the airport runway |
| 6. take-off e | f. usually the most important city in a country |

4. What is it? Fill in the gaps with **words** from the box.

check-in	public transport
ferry	sightseeing
landscape	

- This is what you do if you are visiting a place and want to know more about its history. sightseeing
- This is what passengers and vehicles take if they want to cross the water. ferry
- This is what you use if you don't have your own means to travel to a place. public transport
- This is a large area of countryside sometimes with mountains and lakes. landscape
- This is where you go when you arrive at the airport to get your boarding pass. check-in

5. Choose the best option (a, b or c) to fill in the gaps.

- When you a place, it might be because you would rather be there at that moment.
 - tour
 - visit
 - miss
- Many people think that far-away places are much more places to visit.
 - crowded
 - culture
 - glamorous
- Travelling abroad is an opportunity to learn about local to understand its culture.
 - costumes
 - customs
 - accommodation
- The is the place where someone is going on holiday.
 - destination
 - excursion
 - trip

C. Listen in!

Part 1

Listen to five people (1-5) talking about some things used when travelling. Write **a-e** after each number.

1. ^e	a. boarding pass
2. ^a	b. passport
3. ^b	c. guidebook
4. ^d	d. brochure
5. ^c	e. luggage

Part 2

Jing is talking about his backpacking holiday. Tick the correct box. The second time you listen, correct the false sentences.

- Jing's destination was Paris.
- He liked looking at the countryside from the window.
- Jing's backpack was too heavy to carry to the hostel.
- They found a restaurant because it was in their guidebook.
- The view inside the *Sagrada Familia* was great.
- Jing bought a lot of things in *Las Ramblas*.
- They went back to the hostel to rest.
- They are planning to experience the Barcelona nightlife.

	True	False
1.		✓
2.	✓	
3.		✓
4.	✓	
5.		✓
6.		✓
7.		✓
8.	✓	

Part 3

Karla is talking about her last trip. Fill in the blanks with **one word** from the recording. Listen twice.

- Karla and her family had a very^{enjoyable}..... trip.
- She found some very good^{accommodation}..... to stay in.
- Karla's time on the beach was useful because her^{daughter}..... learnt how to swim.
- The whole family went on two^{excursions}.....
- Karla's husband and son went on two extra^{trips}.....
- Someone stole Karla's bag while she was^{lying}..... on the beach.
- Karla's favourite part of the trip was the^{food}.....
- Karla and her husband are planning to learn how to cook Thai^{dishes}.....

Part 4

David is talking about his last holiday. Circle the best answer (a, b or c).

- Neither David nor his wife enjoy
 (a) flying b. driving c. camping
- While they were driving in the car, they played
 a. music (b) games c. cards
- They did many walks and David's youngest daughter enjoyed the the most.
 a. coast b. castles (c) outdoors
- David's wife and oldest daughter would prefer to go to a warm next year.
 a. town b. city (c) destination
- If David's family takes the train to go abroad, they are allowed to take more
 a. food b. drinks (c) luggage

D. Speak out!

In pairs ask and answer these questions on travel. Remember you'll have a natural conversation with the examiner so try to develop the conversation by asking your partner questions too and making comments. After you finish, discuss which questions were easy to answer and which ones were difficult.

- Do you prefer travelling by car, plane, train, bus...? Why?
- What sort of holidays do you like best - beach, mountains, cultural, sightseeing, cruise, camping?
- What kind of holidays did you have when you were younger?
- What's the best place you have ever been to? Why did you like it?
- Have you ever been camping? What did you think about it?
- What things do you have to do if you want to fly somewhere?
- What do you usually do when you travel on a train/plane?
- Where are you travelling this summer?
- Are you returning to the same place as last year or would you rather go somewhere different?
- Do you think you might go on holiday with your friends next year?

Now write two of your **own questions**:

- _____
- _____

Functional English

If we want to **express opinions and impressions**, we can use the following expressions:

***I think/I don't think** beach holidays are the best.*

***In my opinion**, you must respect the local customs.*

***From my point of view**, cruise holidays aren't a good way to experience local culture.*

***It's my impression** cultural holidays are for older people.*

***I get the impression** camping holidays are hard work.*

If we want to **request opinions and impressions**, we can use any of the following expressions:

What do you think about ...?

What's your opinion of...?

In your opinion, is it ...?

What's your point of view on/about...?

What were your impressions of....?

Do you get the impression...?

Extra Speaking

Exercise 1A. This is an example of a conversation between an examiner and a candidate. They are talking about travel. Note how the examiner keeps the conversation going, but it's also important for the candidate to ask at least one question. Now, read the conversation and fill in the gaps with words from the box.

guidebook	brochures	check in	destinations	excursions
luggage	sightseeing	flying	abroad	time

Examiner: How do you prefer to travel?

Candidate: I prefer to travel by plane because (1) **flying** is much quicker and I think it's more exciting.

Examiner: What did you do the last time you travelled by plane?

Candidate: I was reading a (2) **guidebook** about London most of the time.

Examiner: So, what do you have to do if you travel by plane?

Candidate: A lot of things. You have to (3) **check in** online and print out your boarding pass, and you mustn't forget your passport. You also have to check in your (4) **luggage** if you have more than one bag. Do you like flying?

Examiner: Not really, I prefer travelling by train or ferry if possible because it's more relaxing and I don't really like airports. What sort of holidays do you prefer?

Candidate: I prefer beach holidays because I want to relax. But I like going on (5) **excursions** too because if you do some (6) **sightseeing**, you can learn more about the local culture.

Examiner: In your opinion, is it important to respect the local culture when you travel somewhere?

Candidate: Yes. And it's important to try to speak a few words of their language too, even if it is only 'hello' and 'thank you'. What do you think about that?

Examiner: Yes, I think that's important too. So, where are you travelling for your holiday this summer?

Candidate: I think I'm going on a cruise around the Caribbean with my family.

Examiner: Wow! That sounds glamorous. Have you been on one before?

Candidate: No, I haven't, but I've seen the (7) **brochures** and it looks fantastic.

Examiner: Do you know what (8) **destinations** you'll go to?

Candidate: Not all of them, but I know we're visiting Jamaica and Cuba.

Examiner: Sounds wonderful. So, what's the best place you've been to?

Candidate: I think it was the first time I went (9) **abroad**. We went to a Greek island called Corfu. I was really impressed with everything about it. What about you?

Examiner: Well, I love the Far East. There are some very interesting cultures, wonderful people and great food. With luck I'll be able to visit again in a year's (10) **time**. I can't wait, but the only problem is I have to fly there.

Pair work

Exercise 1B. Listen and check your answers.

Exercise 1C. Work with your partner. One student is the examiner and the other is the candidate. Practise a dialogue similar to the one above. Before you start, write useful words in the study box.

Study Box	
.....
.....
.....
.....

Ask questions like these:

How do you like to ... ?

What do you have to ... ?

What were you doing when ... ?

Where's the best ... ?

Where are you travelling ... ?

SpecialISE in TRINITY ISE I

Listening & Speaking

Suggested Grammar

Although there is no specified grammar for ISE I, a knowledge of the following grammar structures in this section will help you achieve the specified functions required (in brackets below).

Grammar

- Present Perfect tense (Describing actions in the indefinite and recent past)
- Past continuous (Describing past actions)
- *Will* and *Going to* (Describing the future - expressing and informing intention)
- Present Continuous (Describing the future - informing intention)
- Infinitive of purpose (Giving reasons)
- Zero/first conditionals (Describing consequences with certainty and uncertainty)
- Modals of obligation - must / have to / don't have to / need to (Expressing obligation)

Unit 1

Present Perfect Simple



Esther: Have you heard the news?
Steve: No, what's happened?
Esther: Stella's found a new job.
Ivan: Really. What about Alex? I haven't seen Alex for ages. Have you?
Esther: No, I haven't. I think he's been in China for the past two months.
Steve: Oh, I didn't know that. Has he been there before?
Esther: Yes, he has. He went there for 6 months in 2015.
Ivan: How long has he worked with this company?
Esther: He's worked here for 10 years now.

Present Perfect Simple

Present Perfect Simple is formed with the present simple of the verb **have** and the **past participle** of the main verb.

- **Affirmative** You have eaten / She has eaten
- **Interrogative** Have you eaten? / Has she eaten?
- **Negative** You haven't eaten / She hasn't eaten

Have/has are used in questions beginning with question words such as: *who, what, where, why, when*.

e.g. *Where has Jason gone?*

In short answers we use only the subject and **have/haven't** or **has/hasn't**.

e.g. *Have you finished?* Yes, I have. / No, I haven't
Has he finished? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

We usually use the **Present Perfect Simple**:

- i) to talk about an action that started in the past and continues to the present:
 e.g. *He has worked here for 10 years.*
How long has he been in China?
- ii) to talk about an experience or action in the indefinite past
 e.g. *He has been to China before.*
Has he been to China before?
- iii) to talk about an action that has just happened
 e.g. *Stella's found a new job.*
Have you heard the news?

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Full Form	Short Form		Full Form	Short Form
I have finished	I've finished	Have I finished?	I have not finished	I haven't finished
You have finished	You've finished	Have you finished?	You have not finished	You haven't finished
He has finished	He's finished	Has he finished?	He has not finished	He hasn't finished
She has finished	She's finished	Has she finished?	She has not finished	She hasn't finished
It has finished	It's finished	Has it finished?	It has not finished	It hasn't finished
We have finished	We've finished	Have we finished?	We have not finished	We haven't finished
You have finished	You've finished	Have you finished?	You have not finished	You haven't finished
They have finished	They've finished	Have they finished?	They have not finished	They haven't finished

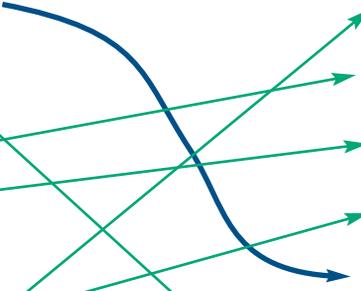
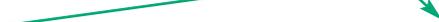
Exercise A

Write the past participle of the following verbs.

make	made	study	studied	eat	eaten
write	written	swim	swum	ride	ridden
see	seen	put	put	sleep	slept
play	played	read	read	begin	
do	done	dance	danced	meet	met

Exercise B

Match the questions to the answers.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 Have you seen my glasses? |  | A No, it hasn't. |
| 2 What have you bought? |  | B Yes, she has. |
| 3 Has she finished her homework? |  | C She's gone to Egypt. |
| 4 Where has she gone? |  | D I've been at work. |
| 5 Have they arrived? |  | E Yes. They're on the table. |
| 6 Where have you been? |  | F No, they haven't. |
| 7 Has the rain stopped? |  | G In front of the school. |
| 8 Where have you parked? |  | H A new dress for the party. |

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- My sister has lost her favourite pen. (*lose*)
- Have they travelled to Europe? (*travel*)
- Tessa has finished her homework. (*finish*)
- The children haven't eaten breakfast this morning. (*not eat*)
- They have built a new house. (*build*)
- Have you watched our show? (*watch*)
- We have won ten matches this year. (*win*)
- Don't touch the paint. It hasn't dried out. (*not dry*)
- I have bought some new trousers. (*buy*)
- I have seen that film. Shall we watch something else? (*see*)

Section C

Topic Discussion

Example topic forms to help you
develop your own topic

Remember you can choose any topic that interests you.



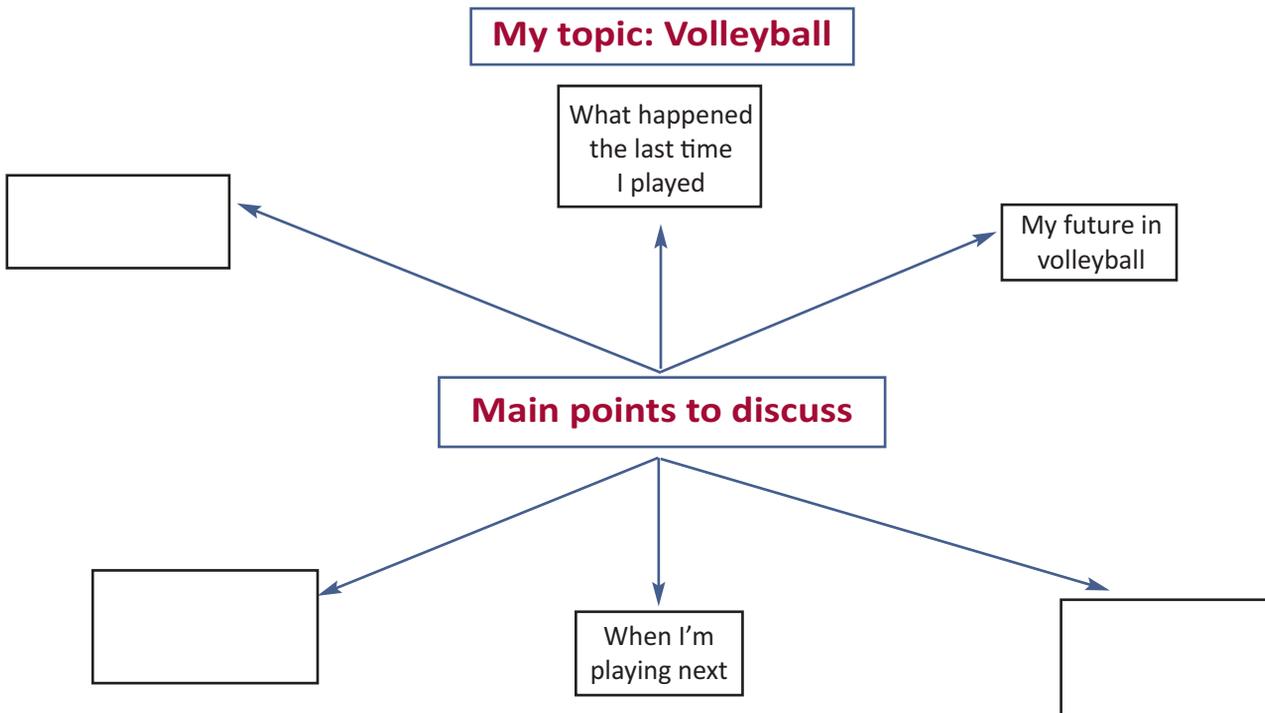
The Topic Task

Some important points to remember

- At **Trinity ISE I** you have to complete a **topic form**. It can be the Trinity topic form or one you have made yourself. Give this to the examiner. He/She will use your topic form to ask you questions and make comments about at least **four** of your discussion points.
- Don't memorise your topic. It's important to have a natural and spontaneous conversation with the examiner.
- It is important to *personalise* your topic. This means it's best not to choose the history of something or biographies e.g. *The History of The Roman Empire, Cristiano Ronaldo* etc. as this will probably lead to memorisation and recitation. Also the examiner may ask you questions you don't know the answer to. Choose something about your own life. That way you'll know the answer and feel more comfortable.
- Remember you can take in pictures, diagrams, or photos to help you remember what you want to discuss in the examination. They can help you to remember to use the language functions and grammar of the exam, and the vocabulary of your topic.
- Try to write some discussion points on your topic form that include the language of your exam. e.g. *Things you must do when you play volleyball*.
- As well as the language functions and grammar, remember to try to use the vocabulary specific to your topic area. For example, if your topic is about volleyball, you need to show your knowledge of the lexis of volleyball, such as *serve, block, spike, smash* etc.
- Remember you must ask the examiner *at least* one question. It's a good idea to have some questions prepared. In your questions, try to use the language functions and grammar of the grade. For example:
When you were younger did you have to...
If you go to...
What do you think about...
- Remember you only have up to 4 minutes. Don't plan too much material or you might be disappointed if the examiner doesn't talk about everything.
- Finally, don't choose a topic from the subjects in the Conversation phase

Topic development A

Are you interested in sport? Would you like to develop this for your topic? Talk to your partner about a sport you enjoy. Think about the language you have to use for *Trinity ISE I*. There are some ideas in the box below. With a partner, complete the three topic forms.



Remember to write a phrase or a sentence in the discussion box that will help you to use the language of *Trinity ISE I*. Here are some ideas. Add your points from above with something you could say. Remember you only write the main point on your topic form.

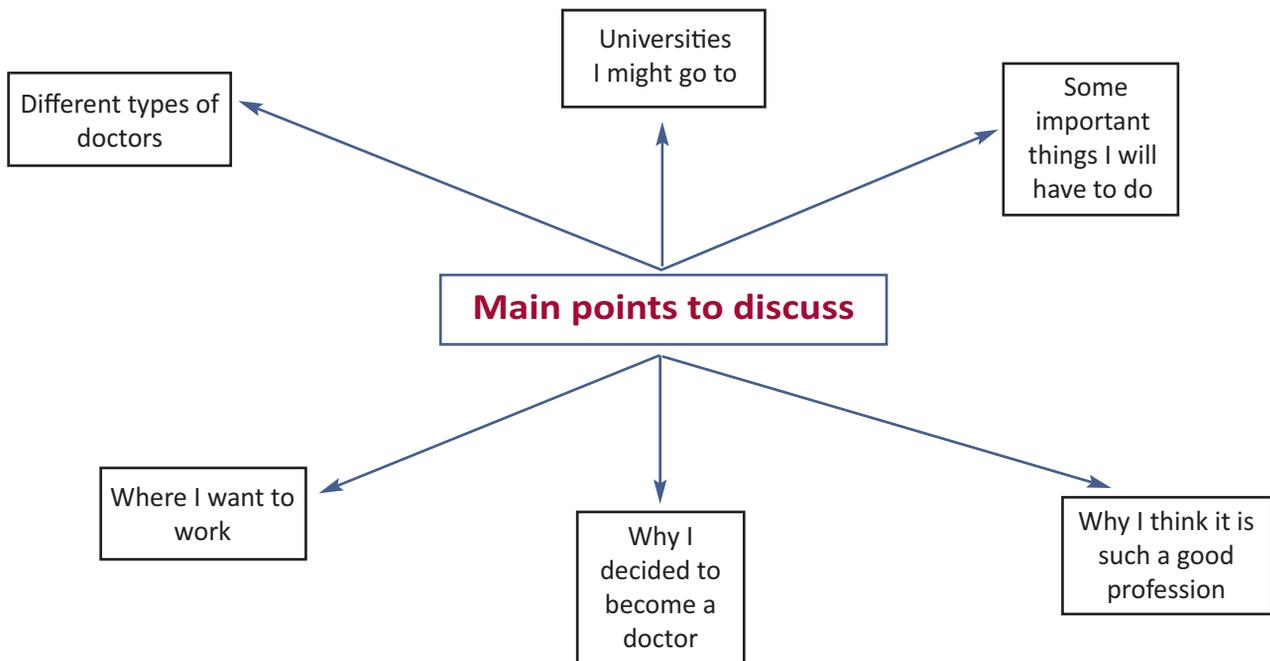
1. What happened the last time I played: I was playing at the net when the ball hit me in the face.
(*past continuous*)
2. When I am playing next: I'm playing volleyball this Saturday as we have a match.
(*present continuous for future use*)
3. My future in volleyball: I am not sure if I will continue playing volleyball next year, but I might see if it's possible. (*expressing certainty/uncertainty - using the modal might*)

Remember the examiner can discuss your points in any order, so don't write words such as introduction, conclusion or first, second on your topic form.

Topic development B

Are you thinking about your career? Would you like to develop this for your topic? Talk to your partner about a job you are interested in. Think about the language you must use for Grade 6.

My topic: My dream to become a doctor



Match the points above with the language functions or grammar of Trinity ISE I, or the vocabulary of the topic. The first one has been done for you.

1. Why I think it is such a great profession.
2. Why I decided to become a doctor.
3. Some important things I will have to do.
4. Where I want to work.
5. Universities I might go to.
6. Different types of doctors.

giving opinions

describing past events

expressing obligation/necessity

expressing intention/purpose

expressing uncertainty

lexis specific to the topic

Section D

Trinity ISE I

Listening Tasks

PRACTICE TEST I

Task I

You're going to hear a talk about a language called Malay. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, (*in the space below*) if you want to. After, you will hear six questions on some facts about this language. Are you ready?

Write your notes in this box.

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

Write the answers to the questions in the spaces below.

1. **(South-east) Asia.**
2. **There are no verb tenses (of time).**
3. **There are no articles.**
4. **You must repeat the noun.**
5. **Almost two hundred and fifty million people.**
6. **Go to (eastern) Malaysia.**

Task 2

You're going to hear a short talk about a place in the United States of America. You will hear the talk twice. The first time just listen. Then you need to say in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

Now say in a few words what the talk was about.

Write your answer to the gist question here after you have listened once.

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear in the space below, if you want to. Then you'll need to report six pieces of information about this place. Are you ready?

Write your notes in this box.

Now report six pieces of information. You can use the notes you wrote in the box to help you.

The examiner will then ask you four more questions (out of a possible twelve) about the information you didn't report above. These are all the questions (but in the actual exam he/she will only ask you four of them).

Write the answers to the questions in the spaces below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The park opened in 1890. | 7. (special) trees |
| 2. To stop sheep eating the grass. | 8. (black) bears |
| 3. Hiking paths. | 9. all year (round) |
| 4. 5% | 10. skiing |
| 5. 3,000 (square) km | 11. tried to get (Winter) Olympic Games |
| 6. waterfall | 12. (over) 4 million |