

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 2

Unit 11 (Transport)

English 3AC Unit 11 (Transport) helps you discuss how people travel and distinguish a routine, a current action and an arranged journey. I walk to school every day, I am waiting now and I am taking the train tomorrow describe different situations. A practice timetable adds useful reading skills.

Key points

- Say by bus, by train and on foot.
- Present simple describes a travel routine.
- Present continuous describes now or a future arrangement when context supports it.
- Be going to + base verb states an intention.
- Departure and arrival are different timetable fields.
- A time for leaving home is not automatically the vehicle departure time.

Learning goals

- Name modes of transport and travel places.
- Use by bus but on foot.
- Distinguish routines, current actions and intentions.
- Use present continuous for an arrangement with future context.
- Read departure and arrival information.
- Write a short journey message.

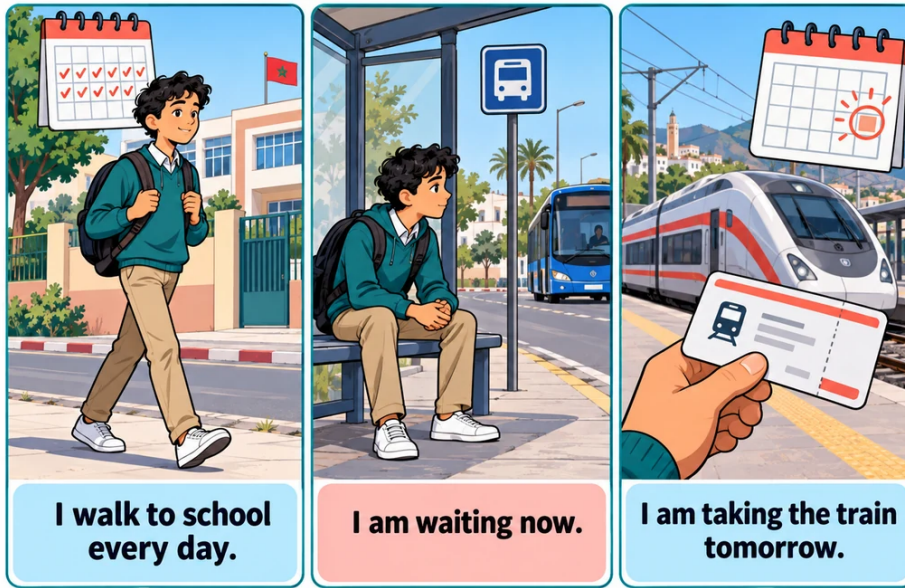
Communication: how are you travelling?

Travel questions need precise replies. How do you go to school? usually asks about your routine. How are you travelling tomorrow? asks about a particular future journey. Where are you waiting? asks for your current location. Match the reply to the time and purpose of the question.

Two brothers check a plan

Sami: How do you usually go to school? Adam: I walk. Sami: What are you doing now? Adam: I am waiting for the bus. Sami: Are you taking the train tomorrow? Adam: Yes, I am. The ticket is booked.

Transport



Use present simple for regular travel, present continuous for now, and a future time phrase for a fixed arrangement.

Vocabulary: transport, places and useful phrases

Category	Examples	Useful phrase
Vehicles	bus, train, bicycle, taxi	by bus / by train
Places	station, bus stop, platform	at the station
Journey information	ticket, departure, arrival	a booked ticket
Walking	on foot	I go to school on foot.

Use by bus or by train without a/an when describing the mode of transport. Use on foot for walking, not by foot. A station and a bus stop are different places. Departure is when a journey leaves; arrival is when it reaches its destination.

Grammar revision: routine, now and intention

Meaning	Pattern	Example
Regular journey	Present simple	I walk every day.
Action in progress	Present continuous	I am waiting now.
Intention	Be going to + base verb	I am going to buy a ticket.

Present simple questions use do/does: Does Adam walk to school? Present continuous questions use be: Is Adam waiting? Going to questions also use be: Is Adam going to buy a ticket? Keep the main verb form appropriate to the construction.

Grammar: present continuous for a future arrangement

Future arrangement Present continuous can describe a future event already arranged, especially with a future time expression: I am taking the train tomorrow. A booked ticket supplies arrangement context.

The same grammatical form can refer to now or a future arrangement. I am taking the train now describes a current journey. I am taking the train tomorrow describes an arrangement. Time words and context determine the interpretation; the ing ending alone does not.

Going to usually presents an intention, while present continuous can highlight an arrangement. Sometimes both forms are possible. A future time word does not mechanically force one tense; read the context and what the speaker wants to express.

Choose a travel verb form

- Find the time and the purpose: routine, now, intention or arrangement.
- Use present simple for the routine.
- Use be + ing for now or an arranged event with clear future context.
- Use be going to + base verb when stating an intention; check agreement.

The booking makes the context clear

Our tickets are booked. We are travelling on Saturday.

- The booking and Saturday support a future-arrangement reading, although the verb form is present continuous.

Study skills: read departure before arrival

Practice journey	Departure	Arrival
Train A	08:30	09:15
Bus B	10:00	10:50

Read across one row. Train A leaves at 08:30 and arrives at 09:15, a journey of 45 minutes. Bus B takes 50 minutes. These are teaching numbers, so do not use them to plan real travel. Keep the named service, departure and arrival together.

Practice timetable



Departure is when the journey leaves; arrival is when it reaches its destination. From 08:30 to 09:15 is 45 minutes.

Skills work: reading a journey message

Adam usually walks to school. At the moment, he is waiting at a bus stop with his brother Sami. Tomorrow, they are taking a train to visit their grandfather. Their tickets are booked. They are leaving home at eight. Adam is going to put his notebook in his bag tonight. The message gives no real train departure time.

Leaving home at eight is different from a train leaving at eight. Do not transfer a time to a different event. The booked train journey is an arrangement; packing the notebook is an intention stated with going to.

Skills work: listening and writing a travel note

A partner reads twice: “I usually walk. I am waiting for a bus now. Tomorrow I am taking a booked train.” Put each statement into routine, current action or arrangement. Write a short invented message with a time, a travel mode and one packing intention.

Review: which question fits?

- Ask about regular travel with do/does.
- Ask about a current action with be + ing.
- Explain the future meaning of a booked journey tomorrow.
- Keep leaving home separate from a vehicle’s departure time.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Choose a transport phrase

Complete: ... bus; ... train; ... foot. Use by or on.

2. Name the timetable fields

Which word means the time a vehicle leaves: departure or arrival? Which means reaching the destination?

3. Routine or current action?

Choose walk or am walking: I ... every morning. I ... towards the bus stop now.

4. Ask about a routine

Turn into a question: Adam walks to school.

5. Ask about now

Turn into a question: Adam is waiting at the bus stop.

6. Interpret tomorrow

The ticket is booked. I am taking the train tomorrow. Does taking describe now or a future arrangement here?

7. Read Train A

Find Train A's departure, arrival and journey duration in the practice table.

8. Read Bus B

How long does Bus B take? Which practice journey has the shorter duration?

9. Read the journey message

Where is Adam waiting? Who travels with him? Does eight name the train's departure time?

10. Edit transport grammar

Correct: I go by foot. He is wait now. Does he walks every day? We is taking a booked train tomorrow.

11. Listen to three time meanings

Have a partner read the listening script. Identify the routine, current action and future arrangement.

12. Write an invented journey note

Write 50-70 words with a routine, a current action, a booked future journey and one packing intention.

Answers and explanations

1. Choose a transport phrase

By bus, by train and on foot. Walking uses on foot in this common travel phrase.

2. Name the timetable fields

Departure means leaving; arrival means reaching the destination. Read both from the same journey row.

3. Routine or current action?

I walk every morning. I am walking towards the bus stop now. The first is repeated; the second is in progress.

4. Ask about a routine

Does Adam walk to school? Does marks third-person singular and the main verb becomes base walk.

5. Ask about now

Is Adam waiting at the bus stop? Present continuous uses be directly rather than do/does.

6. Interpret tomorrow

It describes a future arrangement. The booked ticket and tomorrow identify the intended time, despite the present continuous form.

7. Read Train A

Departure 08:30; arrival 09:15; duration 45 minutes. Thirty minutes reaches 09:00 and another fifteen reaches 09:15.

8. Read Bus B

Bus B takes 50 minutes. Train A takes 45 minutes, so its practice journey is shorter by five minutes. These are invented services.

9. Read the journey message

At a bus stop; his brother Sami; no. Eight is the time they leave home. The text supplies no real train departure time.

10. Edit transport grammar

I go on foot. He is waiting now. Does he walk every day? We are taking a booked train tomorrow. Correct the phrase, ing, base verb and subject agreement.

11. Listen to three time meanings

Routine: usually walk. Now: waiting for a bus. Arrangement: taking a booked train tomorrow. Each statement expresses a different time meaning.

12. Write an invented journey note

Model: I usually walk to school. Today I am waiting at the bus stop with my brother. Tomorrow we are taking the train to visit our grandfather. Our tickets are booked. We are leaving home early in the morning. Tonight I am going to put a notebook and a bottle of water in my bag.

Check be agreement and the intended time of each clause. Do not present invented schedules as real services.

Frequently asked questions

What grammar belongs to English 3AC Unit 11 Transport?

The unit revises present simple, present continuous and going to, then practises present continuous for arranged future travel. Time phrases and booking context guide the meaning.

Can present continuous describe a future journey?

Yes. I am taking the train tomorrow can describe an arranged journey, especially when a ticket is booked. I am taking the train now describes a current journey instead.

How is going to different from a future arrangement?

Going to commonly expresses an intention. Present continuous can highlight an arranged event. Both may be possible in some contexts; decide from the meaning the speaker wants to convey.

Do I say by foot or on foot?

Use on foot for walking. Use by bus, by train or by bicycle for these modes of transport. Learn the expressions as complete phrases.

How do I read a transport timetable correctly?

Select one service row, then read its departure and arrival columns. Do not confuse a home departure time with a vehicle departure. The lesson's timetable is invented for practice.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

[Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.](#)