

Forms	Structure & Examples
Positive	<p>Subject + Present Form</p> <p>e.g. I get up at seven in the morning. He goes to school by bus.</p>
Negative	<p>Subject + do / does + not + Present Form</p> <p>e.g. She does not speak Cantonese. They do not wash their hair every day.</p>
Question	<p>Do / Does + subject + Present Form</p> <p>e.g. Do you live in Kowloon? Does John know how to use a computer?</p>

Be careful! We have to add "s" or "es" if the subject is third person singular (e.g. Peter, my mother, he, she, it).

Be careful! "Does" is used in the third person singular while "do" is used for the remainder of pronouns.

Table 10.1 Simple present tense

Present Continuous Tense is used for actions that are going on.

e.g. Look out! The bike **is coming** towards us.

Forms	Structure & Examples
Positive	<p>Subject + is / am / are + Present Participle (- ing)</p> <p>e.g. I am reading a story book. She is cooking in the kitchen. They are playing football.</p>
Negative	<p>Subject + is / am / are + not + Present Participle (- ing)</p> <p>e.g. I am not reading a story book. She is not cooking in the kitchen. They are not playing football.</p>
Question	<p>Is / Am / Are + subject + Present Participle (- ing)</p> <p>e.g. Are you reading a story book? Is she cooking in the kitchen? Are they playing football?</p>

Be careful! The following words are not usually used in continuous tense: taste, know, hate, love, like, see, want, wish, hope, belong, have, agree, remember, forget, mean, mind, seem, hear, notice, etc.



Table 10.2 Present continuous tense