How about the **question** form of the present simple tense?
We use 'do' or 'does' before the subject to make the 'yes / no' question:

Yes / No questions
do I **play** ?
do you **play** ?
does he **play** ?
does she **play** ?
does it **play** ?
do we **play** ?
do they **play** ?

Just like with 'be', if you'd like to make a **'wh' question**, you just put the question word at the front:

Wh Questions	
where	**do** I **play** ?
what	**do** you **play** ?
why	**does** he **play** ?
who	**does** she **play** ?
when	**do** we **play** ?
how	**do** they **play** ?

Present Continuous

Form
To form the present continuous, **the auxiliary verb "to be" and the verb + ing are used.**

Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Verbo+ing
I	am	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...

1. **Affirmative Sentences** Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + verbo+ing.

Examples
I'm talking.(Estoy hablando.)
He's eating.(Está comiendo.)
They're learning.(Están aprendiendo.)

2. **Negative Sentences**

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + auxiliar negativo (not) + verbo+ing.

Example
I'm not talking.(No estoy hablando.)
He's not [He isn't] eating.(No está comiendo.)

3. **Interrogative Sentences** Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + verbo+ing?

Example
I'm not talking.(No estoy hablando.)
He's not [He isn't] eating.(No está comiendo.)
Are you talking?(¿Estás hablando?)
Is he eating?(¿Está comiendo?)
Are they learning?(¿Están aprendiendo?)

Uses (Usos)

1. El presente continuo se utiliza para hablar sobre algo que está pasando en el momento en el que hablamos.

Ejemplos:

I'm studying now.(Estoy estudiando ahora.)

He's eating at the moment.(Está comiendo en este momento.)

Is it **raining**?(¿Está lloviendo?)

2. También lo usamos para hablar de algo que está sucediendo en la actualidad, pero no necesariamente cuando hablamos. En este caso, se utilizan expresiones de tiempo como "currently", "lately" o "these days".
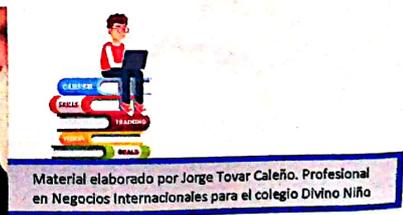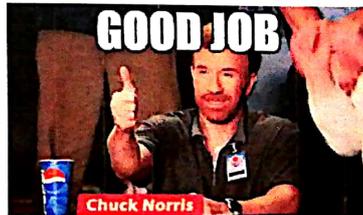
Ejemplos:

They're learning English.(Están aprendiendo inglés.)

She's currently **looking** for a job.(Actualmente está buscando un trabajo.)

Are you **working** much lately?(¿Estás trabajando mucho últimamente?)

3. Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de algo que está ya decidido que se hará en el futuro próximo. Su uso indica que es bastante seguro que lo planificado sucederá.

Ejemplos:

I'm going to the party tonight.(Voy a la fiesta esta noche.)

He's not [He isn't] coming to class tomorrow.(No viene a la clase manaña.)

Are you **working** next week?(¿Trabajas la semana que viene?)

GOOD JOB
Chuck Norris

Material elaborado por Jorge Tovar Caleño. Profesional en Negocios Internacionales para el colegio Divino Niño

Subjects/ Sujetos	
I	Yo
You	Tú/Ustedes
He	Él
She	Ella
It	Eso
We	Nosotros
They	Ellos

YES MY FRIEND
VERY EASY

Simple present tense with 'be':

Positive	Positive Short Form
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
they are	they're

Next, here's the **negative**. It's very easy. You only add **'not'**.

Negative	Negative short form
I am not	I'm not
you are not	you aren't
he is not	he isn't
she is not	she isn't
it is not	it isn't
we are not	we aren't
they are not	they aren't

And finally let's talk about the question form of the present simple with 'be'.

Firstly, here's the **'yes / no' question** form:

If you'd like to make a 'wh' question, you just put the **question word** at the front:

Yes / No Questions
am I ?
are you ?
is he ?
is she ?
is it ?
are we ?
are they ?

Wh Questions		Esto no lo hemos visto así que lo traduciré :V
where	am I ?	Dónde
what	are you ?	Qué
why	is he ?	Porqué
who	is she ?	Quién
when	are we ?	Cuando
how	are they ?	Cómo

Present simple tense with other verbs

The **positive** is really easy. It's just the verb with an extra **'s'** if the subject is 'he', 'she', or 'it'. Let's take the verb 'play' as an example:

Positive (of 'play')
I play
you play
he plays
she plays
it plays
we play
they play

WRONG
Don't forget the **'s'**! Even really advanced students do this!

Verbs that end in 'y' often change 'y' to 'ie' before 's':

study becomes **studies**	
try becomes **tries**	
marry becomes **marries**	
fly becomes **flies**	
cry becomes **cries**	

Verbs that end in 's', 'sh', 'ch' often add 'e' before 's':

pass becomes **passes**
wash becomes **washes**
teach becomes **teaches**

There are also few verbs which are irregular in the present simple

1. 'have' becomes 'has'
2. 'do' becomes 'does'
3. 'go' becomes 'goes'

FOR ME
YOU SAID "EASY"

To make the **negative** form, you need to use 'do not' (don't) or ' does not' (doesn't).

Negative (of 'play')	SHORT FORM
I do not play	I don't play
you do not play	you don't play
he does not play	he doesn't play
she does not play	she doesn't play
it does not play	it doesn't play
we do not play	we don't play
they do not play	they don't play