

Bece present question Study Guide

bece present question is a term that often comes up among students preparing for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), especially those aiming for success in their final exams. The BECE, conducted by the West African Examinations Council (WAEC), is a critical milestone for junior secondary school students across several West African countries, including Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, and Sierra Leone. One of the key aspects of effective preparation is understanding the types of questions that are likely to appear, particularly the present tense questions, which are fundamental in language and literature papers. This article provides a comprehensive guide to the BECE present questions, offering insights into what students should expect, how to approach them, and tips to excel.

Understanding the BECE Present Question

What is a Present Question in BECE?

A BECE present question typically assesses a student's knowledge of the present tense in English grammar, as well as their ability to use it correctly in various contexts. These questions may appear in different sections of the exam, such as comprehension, essay writing, or language structure exercises. They are designed to evaluate the student's understanding of how to use the present tense to describe current actions, habitual activities, facts, or ongoing situations.

For example, a typical present question might ask:

- "Fill in the blank with the correct present tense form of the verb."
- "Rewrite the sentence in the present tense."
- "Choose the correct option that best completes the sentence in the present tense."

Understanding the importance of the present tense in conveying clarity and immediacy makes mastering these questions essential for success.

Types of BECE Present Questions

BECE presents questions related to the present tense can take several forms. Recognizing these formats will help students prepare effectively.

1. Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

These questions require students to supply the correct form of a verb in the present tense. For example:

- "Every morning, she ____ (go) to school by bus."
- "The sun ____ (rise) in the east."

Students must identify whether to use the base form, adding 's' or 'es' as appropriate for third-person singular, or the present continuous form where applicable.

2. Sentence Transformation

Students are asked to rewrite sentences in the present tense. For example:

- Original: "He went to the market yesterday."
- Transformed: "He ____ (go) to the market."

This tests their understanding of tense consistency and correct verb forms.

3. Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

Questions that offer options to choose from, testing knowledge of correct present tense usage. For example:

- "Choose the correct sentence in the present tense:"

- a) She is cooking dinner now.
- b) She cooked dinner now.
- c) She will cook dinner now.
- d) She cooks dinner now.

The correct answer should illustrate the proper present tense form.

4. Comprehension Passages

Passages may contain sentences in the present tense, and questions will assess understanding of

the tense in context.

Key Topics Covered in BECE Present Questions

To excel at present tense questions, students should focus on several key grammatical concepts.

1. Simple Present Tense

Used for habitual actions, general truths, and facts. The structure generally involves the base verb with an added 's' or 'es' for third-person singular.

- Examples:
- I walk to school every day.
- The sun sets in the west.

2. Present Continuous Tense

Expresses actions happening at the moment of speaking. Formed with the verb 'to be' + verb ending in -ing.

- Examples:
- She is reading a book.
- They are playing football.

3. Present Perfect Tense

Indicates actions that happened at an unspecified time before now or that started in the past and are still ongoing. Formed with 'has/have' + past participle.

- Examples:
- He has finished his homework.
- We have visited the museum.

4. Common Errors to Avoid

Students should be aware of frequent mistakes such as:

- Using the wrong verb form after third-person singular subjects.
- Confusing present continuous with simple present.
- Forgetting to add 's' or 'es' where necessary.

How to Prepare for BECE Present Questions

Preparation is crucial for mastering present tense questions. Here are some strategies:

1. Review Grammar Rules

Ensure you understand the structure and usage of different present tense forms. Use textbooks, grammar guides, and online resources to reinforce your knowledge.

2. Practice with Past Questions

Going through previous BECE questions helps familiarize you with the question styles and common patterns. Practice daily to build confidence.

3. Engage in Writing Exercises

Regularly write sentences and short paragraphs using various present tense forms. This enhances your ability to apply grammar rules correctly.

4. Use Educational Apps and Resources

Leverage language learning apps, online quizzes, and tutorials specifically tailored for BECE preparation.

5. Seek Feedback and Clarification

Work with teachers or tutors to review your exercises and clarify any doubts about tense usage.

Tips for Answering BECE Present Questions Effectively

- Read Instructions Carefully: Always understand what the question asks?whether to fill in, rewrite, or select the correct option.

- Identify the Context: Recognize whether the sentence requires simple present, present continuous, or present perfect tense.

- Focus on Verb Forms: Pay attention to subject-verb agreement, especially for third-person singular.
- Check for Consistency: Ensure your answers are consistent with the tense being tested.
- Practice Time Management: Allocate sufficient time to each question to avoid rushing and making avoidable mistakes.

Sample BECE Present Questions and Answers

Question 1:

Fill in the blank with the correct present tense form of the verb in brackets.

"She ____ (study) for her exams every evening."

Answer:

She studies for her exams every evening.

Question 2:

Rewrite the sentence in the present continuous tense.

"John is reading a novel."

Answer:

(Already in present continuous; a trick question. An alternative could be: "John ____ (read) a novel now.")

Answer: John is reading a novel now.

Question 3:

Choose the correct sentence:

a) They is playing football.

- b) They are playing football.
- c) They will playing football.
- d) They play football.

Answer:

- b) They are playing football.

Conclusion

Mastering the BECE present questions is an essential component of performing well in the language and literature papers. By understanding the different types of questions, reviewing grammatical rules, and practicing regularly, students can improve their accuracy and confidence. Remember, consistent practice and attention to detail are the keys to success in the BECE and beyond. Prepare thoroughly, stay focused, and approach each question with a clear understanding of tense usage, and you will increase your chances of achieving excellent results in your exams.

BECE Present Question: An Expert Insight into Its Significance, Structure, and Preparation Strategies

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) remains a pivotal milestone in the academic journey of many students across Ghana and other West African countries. Among its various components, the present question section stands out as a critical segment that tests students' current knowledge, understanding, and application skills across subjects. This article delves into the intricacies of the BECE present question, offering an expert analysis of its role, structure, common formats, and effective preparation strategies to help students excel.

Understanding the BECE Present Question: Definition and Significance

What Is the Present Question in BECE?

The present question in the BECE refers to a segment within each subject paper that assesses students' ability to answer questions based on their current knowledge and understanding of the subject matter. These questions typically require students to recall facts, interpret data, analyze concepts, or apply learned principles to new scenarios.

Unlike comprehension or essay-type questions, present questions often encompass multiple-choice, short-answer, or structured problems that emphasize immediate recall and application. They are

designed to evaluate whether students have grasped fundamental concepts that are essential for their academic progression.

The Role of Present Questions in Overall Assessment

The present question section serves several vital functions:

- **Assessment of Core Knowledge:** It gauges the students' grasp of basic facts, definitions, and core concepts across subjects.
- **Application Skills:** It tests the ability to apply learned principles to solve problems or interpret data.
- **Preparation for Future Education:** A solid understanding demonstrated through present questions lays a foundation for advanced learning stages.
- **Standardization:** These questions provide a uniform measure to evaluate all candidates' understanding of the curriculum.

Structure and Format of BECE Present Questions

Understanding the structure of present questions is crucial for effective preparation. The format varies across subjects but generally follows certain patterns:

Common Question Types in BECE Present Section

- **Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs):**
 - Typically consist of a question stem followed by 3-4 options.
 - Require selecting the most appropriate answer.
 - Often used in subjects like Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies.
- **Short-Answer Questions:**

- Require concise responses, often a word or phrase.
- Used in subjects like English Language, Mathematics, and Integrated Science.
- Structured or Objective Problems:
 - Present a problem statement requiring calculations or data interpretation.
 - Found in Mathematics and Science papers.
- Definition and Explanation Questions:
 - Ask students to define terms or explain concepts succinctly.
 - Common in Religious and Moral Education, Social Studies.

Sample Breakdown by Subject

- Mathematics:
 - Numerical problems requiring calculations.
 - Multiple-choice questions on formulas and concepts.
 - Word problems testing application skills.
- English Language:
 - Vocabulary and grammar questions.
 - Short comprehension questions based on passages.
 - Sentence completion exercises.
- Science:
 - Diagram labeling.
 - Multiple-choice questions on scientific facts.
 - Short-answer questions on experiments or processes.
- Social Studies:
 - Questions on history, geography, and civics.
 - Data interpretation and current affairs.

Strategies for Effective Preparation of BECE Present Questions

Preparing for the present question section requires a combination of understanding the syllabus, practicing past questions, and developing effective exam techniques. Here are detailed strategies:

1. Familiarize Yourself with the Syllabus and Exam Pattern

- Obtain the official BECE syllabus for each subject.
- Understand the types of questions most frequently asked.
- Review past exam papers to identify recurring question formats and topics.

2. Practice with Past Questions and Mock Exams

- Regularly solve previous BECE papers, focusing on the present question sections.
- Time yourself to improve speed and accuracy.
- Analyze your performance to identify weak areas.

3. Develop Subject-Specific Skills

- Mathematics:
 - Master fundamental operations, formulas, and problem-solving techniques.
 - Practice diverse problem types to build flexibility.
- English Language:
 - Expand vocabulary through daily reading.
 - Practice grammar exercises and comprehension passages.
- Science:
 - Memorize key concepts, definitions, and diagrams.
 - Conduct simple experiments or simulations if possible.
- Social Studies:
 - Stay updated with current affairs.
 - Practice interpreting data and maps.

4. Use Effective Study Materials and Resources

- Textbooks aligned with the BECE curriculum.
- Revision guides and practice workbooks.
- Online tutorials and educational videos.

5. Master Exam Techniques

- Read questions carefully to understand what's being asked.
- Manage your time effectively; allocate minutes per question.
- Use elimination methods in multiple-choice questions.
- Double-check answers where possible.

6. Engage in Group Study and Discussions

- Discuss difficult questions with peers.
- Teach others to reinforce your understanding.
- Share tips and strategies for answering present questions efficiently.

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

Despite diligent preparation, students often encounter challenges with the present question section. Here are some common issues and expert advice on overcoming them:

1. Lack of Familiarity with Question Formats

Solution:

Regularly practice past questions to become comfortable with the formats. Review examiner reports or sample questions provided by the exam body.

2. Time Management Difficulties

Solution:

Simulate exam conditions during practice sessions. Use timers to develop a sense of pacing, ensuring all questions are answered within the allotted time.

3. Weak Subject Knowledge

Solution:

Identify weak areas through mock exams and focus revision on those topics. Seek extra help from teachers or tutors if necessary.

4. Anxiety and Exam Stress

Solution:

Develop a positive mindset, practice relaxation techniques, and ensure adequate rest before the exam day.

Final Tips for Success in BECE Present Questions

- Consistency is Key: Regular study and practice lead to mastery.
- Stay Updated: Keep abreast of any curriculum changes or updates from the Ghana Education Service (GES).
- Stay Healthy: Adequate sleep, nutrition, and exercise boost cognitive function.
- Stay Motivated: Set clear goals and reward progress to maintain morale.

Conclusion

The BECE present question section is more than just a test of rote memorization; it is an evaluation of a student's grasp of fundamental concepts, problem-solving abilities, and readiness for higher education. By understanding its structure, practicing strategically, and adopting effective study habits, students can confidently approach this segment and maximize their scores.

Preparation should be deliberate and comprehensive, emphasizing understanding over memorization. Remember, success in the present questions can significantly influence overall performance, opening doors to scholarships, further education, and future career opportunities. Embrace the challenge with dedication, and let your mastery of the present question set be a testament to your hard work and academic potential.

Question What are the common topics covered in the BECE present questions? The BECE present questions typically cover subjects like Mathematics, English Language, Integrated Science, Social Studies, and Core and Elective subjects, focusing on recent curriculum updates and current events. How can students effectively prepare for BECE present questions? Students should review recent exam papers, stay updated with current affairs related to their subjects, practice past

questions, and consult current curriculum guides to familiarize themselves with the latest question trends. Are BECE present questions more difficult than previous years? While difficulty levels vary, recent BECE questions tend to incorporate current issues and updated content, making them slightly more challenging but also more relevant to current knowledge and skills. Where can students find sample BECE present questions for practice? Students can access sample questions from official education board resources, online educational platforms, and tutorial centers that update their materials to reflect current exam patterns. What role do current events play in BECE present questions? Current events are increasingly included in BECE questions, especially in Social Studies and General Knowledge, to assess students' awareness of recent developments and their ability to relate them to academic content. How are BECE present questions structured? They are structured to test understanding, application, and analysis, often combining multiple-choice questions, short answers, and essay-type questions based on recent topics and current affairs. What tips can help students excel in BECE present questions? Students should stay informed on current affairs, practice recent exam questions, focus on understanding concepts rather than rote memorization, and manage their time effectively during exams. Are there any specific resources or apps dedicated to BECE present question preparation? Yes, several educational apps and websites offer updated question banks, practice tests, and tutorials tailored to the current BECE syllabus and recent question trends to aid effective preparation.

Related keywords: BECE past questions, BECE exam questions, BECE question bank, BECE sample questions, BECE question paper, BECE questions and answers, BECE practice questions, BECE exam preparation, BECE question patterns, BECE question trends

PARAGRAPH ABOUT PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Paragraph about present simple and present progressive

The present simple and present progressive (also known as present continuous) are two fundamental verb tenses in English that help us describe actions and states happening in the present moment or habitual routines. The present simple is used to talk about general facts, routines, and permanent situations, while the present progressive emphasizes actions that are currently ongoing or temporary. Understanding the differences between these two tenses is essential for effective communication, as they allow speakers to convey whether an action is habitual, a fact, or happening at the moment of speaking. Mastering the correct usage of present simple and present progressive enhances clarity and precision in both written and spoken English.

Understanding the Present Simple Tense

Forming the Present Simple

The present simple tense is formed using the base form of the verb for most subjects. For third-person singular subjects (he, she, it), an -s or -es is added to the base verb. Examples include:

- I work every day.
- She reads books.
- They play football.
- The cat sleeps on the sofa.

Uses of Present Simple

The present simple is versatile and commonly used in the following contexts:

- **Habitual actions:** To describe routines or habits, e.g., "I wake up at 7 am."
- **General truths or facts:** To state facts that are always true, e.g., "Water boils at 100°C."
- **Scheduled events in the near future:** For timetabled plans, e.g., "The train leaves at 6 pm."
- **Stative verbs:** To describe states rather than actions, e.g., "She knows the answer."

Common Signals and Keywords for Present Simple

Keywords that often accompany the present simple include:

- Always
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Never
- Every day/week/month

Understanding the Present Progressive Tense

Forming the Present Progressive

The present progressive tense is formed with the present tense of the verb "to be" (am, is, are) plus the base verb with an -ing ending. Examples include:

- I am working right now.

- She is reading a book.
- They are playing outside.
- The dog is barking loudly.

Uses of Present Progressive

The present progressive is used in various situations:

- **Actions happening at the moment of speaking:** "She is talking on the phone."
- **Temporary actions:** "I am staying with a friend this week."
- **Changing or developing situations:** "The weather is getting colder."
- **Planned future arrangements:** "We are meeting tomorrow."

Common Signals and Keywords for Present Progressive

Keywords that indicate present progressive include:

- Now
- At the moment
- Currently
- Today
- These days

Key Differences Between Present Simple and Present Progressive

Usage Comparison

While both tenses relate to the present, their usage differs significantly:

- **Present Simple:** Describes routines, facts, and regular actions. Example: "He works in a bank."
- **Present Progressive:** Describes actions happening right now or temporary activities. Example: "He is working on a project."

Time Markers and Signal Words

Understanding common time markers helps in choosing the correct tense:

- **Present Simple:** always, often, never, usually, every day, once a week
- **Present Progressive:** now, at the moment, currently, right now, today, these days

Common Mistakes

Many learners confuse these tenses; some frequent errors include:

- Using present simple for actions happening now (e.g., "She reads right now" instead of "She is reading right now").
- Using present progressive for habitual actions (e.g., "I am going to school every day" instead of "I go to school every day").

Practical Tips for Using Present Simple and Present Progressive Correctly

Tips for Present Simple

- Remember to add -s or -es for third-person singular subjects.
- Use the base form of the verb for all subjects except third-person singular.
- Combine with adverbs of frequency to describe habits accurately.
- Use for facts, routines, and scheduled events.

Tips for Present Progressive

- Always include the correct form of "to be" (am, is, are) before the verb with -ing.
- Use for actions occurring at the moment of speaking.
- Utilize for temporary actions or ongoing changes.
- Be cautious with stative verbs, which are generally not used in the progressive form (e.g., know, like, believe).

Examples Comparing the Two Tenses

Here are some examples illustrating the differences:

- **Present Simple:** "She works in a hospital."
- **Present Progressive:** "She is working in the hospital today."
- **Present Simple:** "They play football every weekend."

- **Present Progressive:** "They are playing football right now."
- **Present Simple:** "The sun rises in the east."
- **Present Progressive:** "The sun is rising now."

Conclusion

Mastering the use of present simple and present progressive is essential for effective communication in English. The present simple helps describe routines, facts, and states, while the present progressive emphasizes ongoing or temporary actions happening at or around the moment of speaking. Paying attention to signal words, context, and sentence structure will help learners select the appropriate tense. Regular practice, along with understanding the key differences and rules, can significantly improve fluency and accuracy. Whether you're describing your daily habits or what's happening right now, understanding these two tenses will make your English clearer and more natural.

Paragraph about Present Simple and Present Progressive

Understanding the nuances of English verb tenses is essential for clear and effective communication. Among these, the present simple and present progressive tenses are foundational, shaping how we describe habitual actions, ongoing events, facts, and routines. Mastering their usage not only enhances grammatical accuracy but also allows speakers and writers to convey their messages with precision and clarity. This article delves into the distinctions, rules, and practical applications of the present simple and present progressive tenses, providing a comprehensive guide for learners, educators, and language enthusiasts alike.

The Present Simple Tense: Foundations and Usage

What Is the Present Simple Tense?

The present simple tense, often regarded as the most basic tense in English, is used to describe actions, states, or truths that are habitual, general, or permanent. It reflects routines, facts, and timeless truths that remain consistent over time.

Form:

- For most verbs, the present simple is formed by using the base form of the verb for subjects like I, you, we, they.
- For third-person singular (he, she, it), an -s or -es is added.
- Example: He works at a bank.

Core Uses of the Present Simple

- Habitual Actions:

Describes routines or repeated behaviors.

- Example: She wakes up early every morning.
- Usage tips: Words like always, often, usually, rarely, never often accompany habitual actions.

- Factual Statements and Universal Truths:

Presents facts that are always true or scientific truths.

- Example: The sun rises in the east.
- Usage tips: These statements are timeless and do not change over time.

- Schedules and Timetables:

Used for events scheduled in the future, especially public transport or official programs.

- Example: The train departs at 6 pm.

- Instructions and Directions:

Commonly used in manuals, recipes, or directions.

- Example: Turn left at the traffic light.

- With State Verbs:

Describes feelings, possession, or mental states, which typically do not appear in continuous forms.

- Examples: know, want, like, own, believe
- Example: She loves chocolate.

Grammar Rules and Common Pitfalls

- Subject-verb agreement:

For third-person singular, add -s or -es.

- Example: He plays football.
- Exception: Verbs ending in -y after a consonant change to -ies (study ? studies).

- Negative form:

Use do not / does not + base verb.

- Example: They do not like spicy food.

- Question formation:

Use Do / Does + subject + base verb.

- Example: Does she work here?

Common mistakes:

- Using -s with I/you/we/they.
- Forgetting to add -s in third person singular.

The Present Progressive Tense: What It Is and When to Use It

Defining the Present Progressive Tense

The present progressive (also called present continuous) tense is used to describe actions that are

happening at the moment of speaking or around the current period. It emphasizes ongoing activity or temporary situations.

Form:

- The structure is am/is/are + present participle (verb ending in -ing).
- Examples: I am reading, She is cooking, They are playing.

Principal Uses of the Present Progressive

- Actions Occurring at the Moment of Speech:

Describes what is happening right now.

- Example: She is typing an email.
- Tip: Use the phrase right now to emphasize immediacy.

- Temporary Situations:

Refers to actions or states that are temporary but not necessarily happening right now.

- Example: He is staying with a friend this week.

- Changing or Developing Situations:

Highlights processes or developments.

- Example: The climate is getting warmer.

- Planned Future Activities:

Indicates arrangements or plans in the near future.

- Example: We are meeting him tomorrow.

Grammar Rules and Common Pitfalls

- Forming the Present Progressive:

Use am, is, or are + verb ending in -ing.

- Example: They are watching a movie.

- Spelling Rules for -ing Verbs:

- Double the final consonant for one-syllable verbs ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant (run ? running).

- Drop the silent -e before adding -ing (write ? writing).

- For verbs ending in -ie, change to -y (lie ? lying).

- Negative Form:

Use am not, is not / isn't, are not / aren't + verb-ing.

- Example: You are not listening.

- Question Form:

Use Am / Is / Are + subject + verb-ing?

- Example: Are they coming?

Common mistakes:

- Using the present simple for actions happening now instead of present progressive.
- Forgetting the -ing ending or misspelling verbs.

Comparing Present Simple and Present Progressive: Key Differences

| Aspect | Present Simple | Present Progressive |

|-----|-----|-----|

| Use | Habitual actions, facts, routines | Actions happening right now, temporary situations |

| Time Frame | General, ongoing over time | Specific moment or recent activities |

| Form | Base verb / base + -s | am/is/are + verb-ing |

| Examples | She works at a hospital. | She is working at the hospital today. |

When to Use Which?

- Use the present simple to describe routines, truths, and scheduled events.
- Use the present progressive to emphasize ongoing actions or temporary states.

Overlap and Confusion

Sometimes, both tenses can be correct but convey different meanings:

- I work from home. (habitual)
- I am working from home today. (temporary, happening now)

Understanding these distinctions is crucial for clarity in both speech and writing.

Practical Tips for Learners

- Identify the Context:

Determine whether you're describing a routine, a fact, or an ongoing action.

- Use Signal Words:

- Present Simple: always, often, usually, never, every day
- Present Progressive: now, right now, at the moment, currently, today

- Practice Verb Forms:

Regularly practice conjugating verbs in both tenses, paying attention to spelling rules.

- Listen and Read Actively:

Pay attention to how native speakers and writers use these tenses in various contexts.

- Create Sentences:

Practice forming sentences for different scenarios to reinforce understanding.

Common Errors and How to Avoid Them

- Confusing the Tenses:

Remember, habitual actions use the present simple, while ongoing actions use the present progressive.

- Incorrect Subject-Verb Agreement:

Ensure third-person singular verbs end with -s or -es in present simple.

- Misspelling -ing Verbs:

Follow spelling rules carefully to avoid errors.

- Overusing Present Progressive:

Don't use present progressive for permanent facts or routines.

Conclusion

Mastering the use of the present simple and present progressive is fundamental for effective communication in English. While they may seem similar, their differences lie in the nuances of time and aspect they convey. The present simple provides a sense of stability, routines, and facts, whereas the present progressive emphasizes immediacy and temporary actions. By understanding their rules, common usages, and distinctions, learners can significantly improve their grammatical accuracy and clarity of expression. Regular practice, active listening, and keen attention to context will help solidify their understanding, enabling more natural and precise use of these essential tenses in everyday conversation and writing.

QuestionAnswer What is the main difference between present simple and present progressive tense? The present simple tense describes habitual actions, general truths, or facts, while the present progressive tense describes actions happening right now or temporary situations. How do you form the present simple tense? The present simple tense is formed using the base form of the verb for most subjects, adding 's' or 'es' for third person singular (he, she, it). Can you give an example of a sentence in present simple? Sure, for example: 'She reads books every evening.' How do you form the present progressive tense? The present progressive tense is formed using the verb 'to be' in the present (am, is, are) plus the base verb with '-ing' ending, e.g., 'I am studying.' Can you give an example of a sentence in present progressive? Yes, for example: 'They are playing football right now.' When do we use the present simple tense? We use the present simple tense to talk about routines, facts, general truths, and habits. When is the present progressive tense used? The present progressive tense is used to describe actions happening at the moment of speaking or temporary situations. Are there any common keywords associated with present simple? Yes, common keywords include 'always,' 'never,' 'sometimes,' 'every day,' 'often,' and 'usually.' What are some common keywords for present progressive? Keywords for present progressive include 'now,' 'at the moment,' 'currently,' 'right now,' and 'today.' How can understanding present simple and present progressive improve my English skills? Understanding these tenses helps you accurately describe routines, facts, and current actions, making your communication clearer and more precise in everyday conversations.

Related keywords: present tense, verb forms, habitual actions, ongoing actions, time expressions, grammar rules, sentence structure, daily routines, action verbs, English tenses

Read the full article online: [Paragraph about present simple and present progressive](#)