



# **TRINITY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN NAMAKKAL**

## **Department of English**

**FOUNDATION ENGLISH**

**19UFEN03- ODD Semester**

**Presented by**

**Mrs.R.PRIYADHARSHINI.,M.A.,M.Phil.,**

**Assistant Professor**

**Department of English**

**<http://www.trinitycollegenkl.edu.in/>**

# GROUP DISCUSSION

**Group Discussion** or **GD** is a type of discussion that involves people sharing ideas or activities. People in the group discussion are connected with one basic idea. Based on that idea, everyone in the group represents his/her perspective.



**GD** is a discussion that tests the candidate's skills, such as **leadership skills, communication skills, social skills and behaviour, politeness, teamwork, listening ability, General awareness, confidence, problem-solving skills, etc.**

The Group Discussion is generally the next level after the entrance exam to pursue a professional degree. In the case of recruitments, Group Discussion can be the starting or at the end, depending on different companies or organizations.

It is not fixed that the group discussion is always performed around the table. People can sit in any arrangement, but everyone should be able to see every face. It is not only the usual discussion, but it is also a discussion with knowledge and facts.

### **What is Group Discussion?**

Group Discussion is a combination of two words '**Group**' and '**Discussion**.' Let's discuss it in detail.

#### **Group**

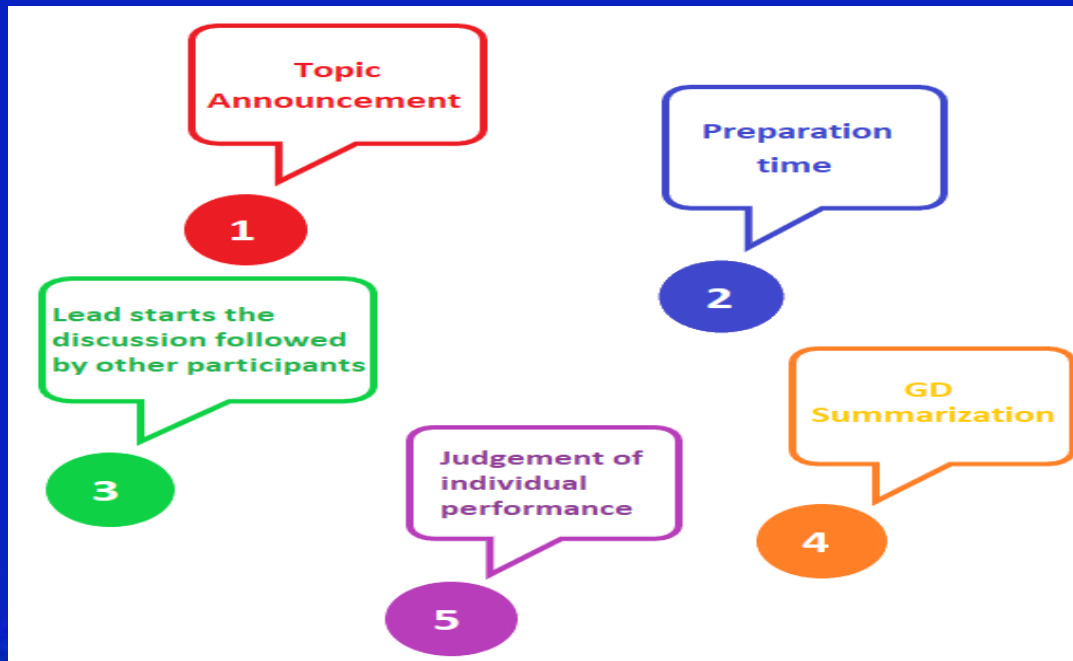
A group means many people are working together to achieve some targets. The performance of a group depends on the collaborative work of the individuals. The team of three or more than three people is considered as a group.

## Discussion

Discussion means exchanging ideas between two or more than two people, which is generally a face-to-face interaction. It is a process of talking between people to reach a specific decision. It is also defined as a conversation about a specific topic.

The result or end product of group discussion can be a particular decision, enhanced knowledge, actions, an argument, doubt-clearing, disagreement, etc.

## Process



- The process of a Group Discussion starts with the **announcement of the topic**. The given topic could be technical, factual, or case study.
- Before beginning with the discussion, the **preparation time** of 3 minutes is given. The time can also extend in case of a long case statement.
- Any participant in the group can **initiate the discussion**. After the lead participant, anyone in the group can continue the discussion. Similarly, everyone gets the chance to speak. One after another, participants in the group expresses their views on the given topic.
- It ends when the panelist stops the discussion or may ask one or more than one participant to summarize the GD. Whenever you are asked for the summary, remember to cover the discussed points. The summary cannot include the words that were not part of the discussion. The participants that were quite among the discussion are generally asked to summarize it, which is a good opportunity to present their views. But, it does not mean that everyone should be quite.
- The final scores are calculated. Based on the performance of each participant, the panelist gives the scores. The panelists are usually four to five to judge the performance of candidates in the Group Discussion.

# What Is an Adjective?

## What is an adjective?

**Adjectives** are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns: *enormous, doglike, silly, yellow, fun, fast*. They can also describe the quantity of nouns: *many, few, millions, eleven*.

## Adjectives modify nouns

Most students learn that adjectives are words that modify (describe) nouns. Adjectives do not modify verbs or adverbs or other adjectives.

**Eg:** Margot wore a **beautiful** hat to the pie-eating contest.

**Furry** dogs may overheat in the summertime.

## Uses of adjectives

Adjectives tell the reader how much—or how many—of something you're talking about, which thing you want passed to you, or which kind of something you want.

**Eg:** Please use **three white flowers** in the arrangement.

*Three* and *white* are modifying flowers.

## Degrees of comparison

Adjectives come in three forms: *absolute*, *comparative*, and *superlative*. Absolute adjectives describe something in its own right.

**Eg:** A **cool** guy

A **messy** desk

## Coordinate adjectives

Coordinate adjectives should be separated by a comma or the word *and*. Adjectives are said to be coordinate if they modify the same noun in a sentence.

**Eg:** This is going to be a **long, cold** winter.

Isobel's **dedicated** and **tireless** efforts made all the difference.

## Adjectives vs. adverbs

As mentioned above, many of us learned in school that adjectives modify nouns and that adverbs modify verbs. But as we've seen, adjectives can also act as complements for linking verbs. This leads to a common type of error: incorrectly substituting an adverb in place of a predicate adjective. An example you've probably heard before is:

**Eg:** I feel **badly** about what happened.

# PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. Some examples of prepositions are words like "in," "at," "on," "of," and "to." Prepositions in English are highly idiomatic. Although there are some rules for usage, much preposition usage is dictated by fixed expressions. In these cases, it is best to memorize the phrase instead of the individual preposition.

## FEW RULES

### Prepositions of Direction

To refer to a direction, use the prepositions "to," "in," "into," "on," and "onto."

**Eg:** She drove *to* the store.

Don't ring the doorbell. Come right *in(to)* the house.

Drive *on(to)* the grass and park the car there.

### Prepositions of Time

To refer to one point in time, use the prepositions "in," "at," and "on."

Use "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons.

**Eg:** He reads *in* the evening.

The weather is cold *in* December.



## Prepositions of Place

To refer to a place, use the prepositions "in" (the point itself), "at" (the general vicinity), "on" (the surface), and "inside" (something contained).

**Eg:** They will meet *in* the lunchroom.

She was waiting *at* the corner.

## Prepositions of Location

To refer to a location, use the prepositions "in" (an area or volume), "at" (a point), and "on" (a surface).

**Eg:** They live *in* the country. (an area)

She will find him *at* the library. (a point)

There is a lot of dirt *on* the window. (a surface)

## Prepositions of Spatial Relationships

To refer to a spatial relationship, use the prepositions "above," "across," "against," "ahead of," "along," "among," "around," "behind," "below," "beneath," "beside," "between," "from," "in front of," "inside," "near," "off," "out of," "through," "toward," "under," and "within."

**Eg:** The post office is *across* the street from the grocery store.

We will stop at many attractions *along* the way.

# THANK YOU

<http://www.trinitycollegenkl.edu.in/>