

# **Faculty Development Program**

# Report

2020-21



Principal yuva kshetra Institute of Management Studies Ezhakkad(PO), Mundur, Palakkad(Dt.) Kerala, India, Pin-678 631

### YUVAKSHETRA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

### **DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

## **Report on the Faculty Development Programme on English Grammar and Usage**

The PG Department of English at Yuvakshetra Institute of Management Studies conducted a comprehensive Faculty Development Programme (FDP) focusing on **English Grammar and Usage**. The program aimed to enhance the grammatical proficiency and teaching skills of both teaching and non-teaching staff. It spanned over 30 hours, from **July 24, 2020, to February 11, 2021**, and was held online via Google Meet.

### Objectives

## **Report on**

- To refresh and update the participants' understanding of English grammar.
- To improve grammatical application and teaching methodologies.
- To build confidence among faculty in their language skills.

#### **Programme Structure**

The FDP syllabus was divided into **five modules**, each covering critical aspects of grammar. Each module was carefully structured to facilitate learning in an organized and progressive manner.

The programme was conducted systematically, with one topic addressed per week. The timetable outlined specific dates, topics, and the faculty responsible for conducting the sessions. A total of 30 topics were covered by different faculty members of the Department of English.

The FDP was attended by a mix of teaching and non-teaching staff from various departments.

### Outcomes

The FDP provided several tangible benefits:

- 1. **Skill Enhancement:** Participants refreshed their knowledge of English grammar, allowing them to apply it more effectively in teaching and communication.
- 2. **Professional Development:** Non-teaching staff gained a better understanding of grammatical rules, contributing to improved communication within the institution.
- 3. **Interactive Learning:** The Google Meet platform facilitated discussions and provided a collaborative environment for sharing ideas and :





### Feedback

Participants expressed overall satisfaction with the Faculty Development Programme. Most found the content comprehensive and well-structured, with interactive delivery by faculty members. The sessions were particularly valued for enhancing grammatical knowledge and practical applications in teaching and administration.

### **Feedback Questions**

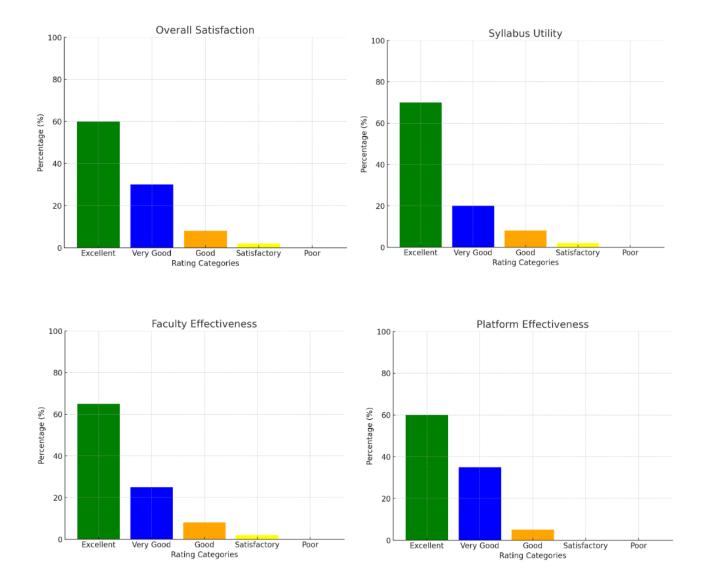
- 1. How would you rate the overall quality of the Faculty Development Programme?
  - Excellent / Very Good / Good / Satisfactory / Poor
- 2. How useful was the syllabus in enhancing your understanding of English grammar?
  - Extremely Useful / Very Useful / Moderately Useful / Slightly Useful / Not Useful
- 3. Was the pace of the sessions appropriate?
  - Too Fast / Appropriate / Too Slow
- 4. How effective were the faculty members in delivering the content?
  - Excellent / Very Good / Good / Satisfactory / Poor
- 5. Did the online platform (Google Meet) facilitate effective learning?
  - o Strongly Agree / Agree / Neutral / Disagree / Strongly Disagree
- 6. Were the materials (slides, examples, etc.) provided during the sessions sufficient and helpful?
  - o Strongly Agree / Agree / Neutral / Disagree / Strongly Disagree
- 7. Which topics did you find most beneficial? (Open-ended)
- 8. Do you have suggestions for improvement in future programmes? (Open-ended)

Here are the graphical representations of the feedback for the Faculty Development Programme:

- 1. **Overall Satisfaction**: Most participants rated the programme as "Excellent" (60%) and "Very Good" (30%), with minimal lower ratings.
- 2. **Syllabus Utility**: A majority found the syllabus "Extremely Useful" (70%), while others found it "Very Useful" (20%).
- Faculty Effectiveness: Faculty performance was rated as "Excellent" by 65% and "Very Good" by 25%.
- 4. **Platform Effectiveness**: The online platform was well-received, with 60% "Strongly Agreeing" and 35% "Agreeing" to its effectiveness.







These insights reflect the success and impact of the programme while highlighting areas for minor improvements.

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COORDINATOR

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VICE PRINCIPAL



#### FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND USAGE

### **SYLLABUS**

### MODULE I

#### 1. PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection, Determiners

### 2. VERBS AND VERB TENSES

Regular Verbs, Irregular Verbs, Transitive verbs, Intransitive Verbs, Present Tense, Past Tense, Future Tense.

### 3. CONCORD

4. GERUNDS

### **MODULE II**

#### 1. INFINITIVES

Perfect Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive, Perfect Continuous Infinitive, Passive Infinitive.

### 2. PARTICIPLE

Present Participle, Past Participle, Participle Adjectives, Participle Noun

### 3. AUXILIARIES

### 4. ARTICLES

### **MODULE III**

### 1. QUESTION TAGS

### 2. PHRASES

Adjective Phrases, Adverb Phrases, Noun Phrases,

### 3. CLAUSES

Adjective Clauses, Adverb Clauses, Noun Clauses. "If" Clause

### 4. PHRASAL VERBS

### MODULE IV

### 1. SENTENCE TYPES

Declarative Sentences, Interrogative Sentences, Imperative Sentences, Exclamatory

Sentences.



#### 2. SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

#### 3. DEGREES OF COMPARISION

Comparatives, Superlatives

### 4. VOICE

Active Voice, Passive Voice, Forms of Be+ Past Participle

### **MODULE V**

#### 1. TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

Simple, Compound, Complex, compound- complex sentences

### 2. REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech, Indirect Speech

### 3. IDIOMS



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## Timetable:

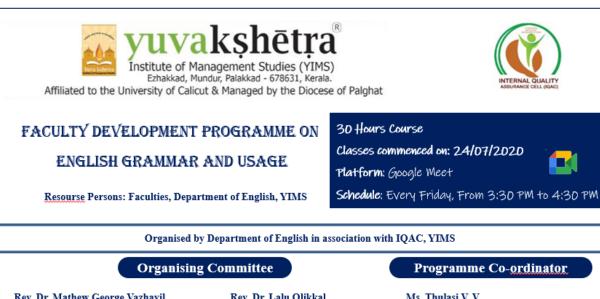
SL. NO.	DATE	ΤΟΡΙϹ	FACULTY
1	24/07/2020	Nouns	Ms. Thulasi
2	31/07/2020	Pronouns	Ms. Aiswarya
3	07/08/2020	Verb:regular and irregular verb	Ms. V. Lakshmi
4	14/08/2020	Adjective	Ms. Shilpa
5	20/08/2020	Adverb	Ms. Ashima
6	27/08/2020	Prepositions	Ms. Jincy Jose
7	03/09/2020	Conjuctions	Ms. Swethal
8	11/09/2020	Interjection, determiners	Ms. Vineetha
9	18/09/2020	Transitive verb, intransitive verb	Ms. Grace
10	25/09/2020	Present tense	Mr. Jibin
11	02/10/2020	Past tense, future tense	Ms. Thulasi
12	09/10/2020	Concord, subject verb agreement	Ms. Aiswarya
13	16/10/2020	Gerunds	Ms. V. Lakshmi
14	23/10/2020	Infinitives: perfect, present continuous, perfect continuous passive	Ms. Shilpa
15	29/10/2020	Participle: present, past, adjective & noun	Ms. Ashima
16	06/11/2020	Auxiliaries	Ms. Jincy Jose
17	13/11/2020	Articles	Ms. Grace
18	19/11/2020	Question tags	Ms. Vineetha
19	27/11/2020	Phrases:adjective, adverb& noun	Ms. Swethal
20	04/12/2020	Clauses:adjective,adverb, noun & if clause	Mr. Jibin
21	11/12/2020	Phrasal verbs, idioms	Ms. Thulasi
22	18/12/2020	Sentence types: declarative and interrogative, imperative and exclamatory	Ms. Aiswarya
23	24/12/2020	Degrees of comparision: comparitives, superlatives	Ms. V. Lakshmi
24	31/12/2020	Active voice, forms of be + past participle & passive voice	Ms. Shilpa
25	08/01/2021	Transformation of sentences: simple,compound	Ms. Ashima
26	15/01/2021	Transformation of sentences: complex,compound - complex	Ms. Jincy Jose
27	22/01/2021	Reported speech: direct	Ms. Grace
28	29/01/2021	Reported speech: indirect	Ms. Vineetha
29	05/02/2021	Idioms	Ms. Swethal
30	11/02/2021	Course summary	Mr. Jibin



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Principal Prinkshetra Wanagonout, Palataduk

#### **Brochure:**



Rev. Dr. Mathew George Vazhavil Director, YIMS

Rev. Dr. Lalu Olikkal Vice Principal, YIMS

Mr. Jibin Jose P Head, Dept. of English, YIMS

Ms. Thulasi V. V. Asst. Prof., Dept. of English, YIMS

Dr. Tomy Antony Principal, YIMS

### **List of Participants:**

Sl. No.	Name of the participant	Designation
1	Mr. Jibin Jose	Assistant Professor
2	Ms. Jincy Jose	Assistant Professor
3	Ms. Shilpa Sreekumar	Assistant Professor
4	Ms. Swethal Ramachandran	Assistant Professor
5	Ms. Ashima Bharathan	Assistant Professor
6	Ms. Grace Aganice	Assistant Professor
7	Ms. Vineetha Thomas	Assistant Professor
8	Ms. Thulasi V V	Assistant Professor
9	Ms. Aiswarya Sethumadhavan	Assistant Professor
10	Ms. V Lakshmi	Assistant Professor
11	Ms. Sneha K	Assistant Professor
12	Ms. Asha Mary Abraham	Assistant Professor
13	Ms. Elizabeth Baby	Assistant Professor
14	Ms. B Dheepthi	Assistant Professor
15	Sr. Elsy Kallungal	Assistant Professor
16	Ms. Divya N K	Assistant Professor



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17	Mr. Midhun M	Assistant Professor
18	Mr. Vishal Johnson	Assistant Professor
19	Mr. Sreekumar K	Assistant Professor
20	Mr. Josen P Jose	Superintendent
21	Mr. P. Unnikrishnan	Accountant
22	Ms. Sayumol Jacob	Grade I Asst.
23	Mr. Praveen B	F. O. M
24	Mr. P. V. Sujith	System Admin
25	Mr. Gireesh T	Hardware Assistant
26	Mr. Sujith O P	Grade II Asst.
27	Ms. Lissy Vinod	Office Assistant
28	Ms. Naina Chandrasekhar	Medical Officer
29	Ms. Jasna A J	Ad. Counsellor
30	Ms. Jisha M K	Store In charge

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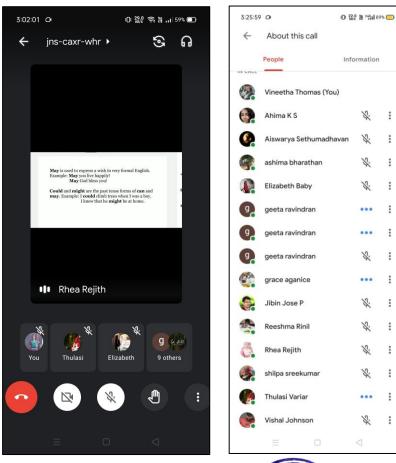
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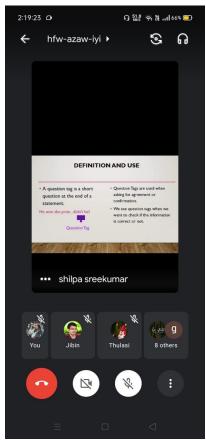
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#### **Snaps from Google meet:**

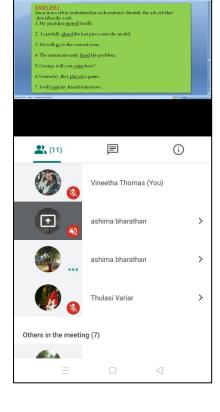








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#### Materials specimen:



TYPES OF NOUNS		
Proper Nous	Number Nous	
Common Noun	Compound Nous	
Abstract noun	Countable Noun	
Concrete noun	Uncountable Nosz	
Collective Nous	Masculine Noun	
Possessive Noun	Feminine Noan	

C	OMMON NOUN
•	Common notats are naming words that are common to people
1	places, things and animals etc.
	Common nours do not define any particular person, place or
9	Dring.
	They are general names. So, they are not capitalized unless
ġ	they begin a sentence.
Es	ample
•	boy, girl, doctor, town, city, dog, car and so on.
	The postman Mr. Robert was carrying postcards.

#### PROPER NOUN

NOUN DEFINITION

· Anoun is a naming word.

Naming People It could be a name of any person.

 Naming Places It could be a name of any place.

Names of people or places such as your name, your friend's name, your parents' name or the name of your town and country are special naming words. These words are called proper nouns.

+ It can be the name of a thing, place, person, animal or feeling.

Example: John, Fatima, Singh, Michael, Tom and so on.

Example: America, China, Church, Taj Mahal, Paris and so on.

 Special naming words or proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Examples are:

- My name is Mark.
- · Her name is Rachel.
- Come Tom, let us go for a walk.

#### ABSTRACT NOUN

- \* These are names of things we cannot perceive with our senses. (i.e., taste, touch, sight, hearing, smelling
- Examples: Democracy, Punishment, Sadness, Speech
- We can't imagine the courage it took to do that.
- · Courage is an abstract noun because it cannot be seen, heard,
- tasted touched or smelled.
- Higher education is strongly recommended. · Education is an abstract noan because it cannot be seen, heard, tasted touched, or smelled.



Naming Thin	D .
t could name an	y things.
Example: Cor, H	lat, Bottle, Table, Chair, Ball and so on.
Naming Anin	uls
It could name a	ny animala
Example: Dog.	Rabbit, Elephant, Chicken, Horse.
Naming Feeli	ng/Qualities/Ideas
It could name a	ny feelings
Example Joy, I	Fear Beauty, Strength, Anger

#### . The days of the week and the months, of the year are proper

- DOUDS
- The names of festivals and some special days are proper nouns. \* The names of buildings, mountains, rivers and seas are also
- proper nouns.
- Examples:

- · Christmas comes in the month of December.
- · Christmas is ny favorite festival.
- River Nile is very long. Source.

#### CONCRETE NOUN

- · A concrete noun is a noun that can be identified through one of
- the five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell).

- The nous phone is a concrete nous: you can touch it, see it,
- Examples: Water, Silk, Book, Table
- Would someone please answer the phone 7
- hear it, and maybe even smell it or taste it.

#### COLLECTIVE NOUN · Collective nouns are used to name a group of persons, places animals or things. · A collective nous represents a complete whole. Examples · a library of books, a team of players Some collective nouns are used to name a group of animals and birds.

Example · A flock of sheep. A herd of cattle

- Sometimes we need to show possession for plural nouns or
- where the owners are more than one

. In such cases we add an apostrophe at the end.

- Example:
- · A girls' school is located near my house
- We should not harm the birds' nests.

	that for few nouns ending with 'o' preceded by a ld the letter 's' to form their planuls.
Examples:	
· Piano - Pianos	Photo - Photos
Rule 5	
	a ends with a sound like 's' such as 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', 's' es' to make it plural.
Examples :	
· Box - Boxes	Watch - Watches
Rule 6	
<ul> <li>If a singular nota 'es' to make it pla</li> </ul>	ends with 'P or 'fe', change the 'P into 'V and add rol.
Examples:	
Life - Lives	Calf - Calves

#### COUNTABLE NOUN ed countable nouns that can be co

. Most of the nouns come in the category of countable nou rather than uncountable nouns because they refer to things, people or animals that can be counted

Examples:

- . I saw two owls sitting on the tree.
- There are four milk bottles in the fridae
- We use the' for some singular nouns which are unique (one of their kind)

Examples: The Earth, The Sun, The Moon etc.

E	XERCISES
• 1	ind the proper and common nouns from the following:
1	Asoka was a wise king
2	Rahul is taking his dog for a walk.
á.	Mr. Sharma was arrested for theft.
4	The soldiers marched into the valley.
• /	unswers:
1	Asoka was a wise king.
2	Rahul is taking his dog for a walk.
à,	Mr. Sharma was arrested for theft,
4	The soldiers matched into the valley.

#### · Find the collective nours from the follow

- A large crowd gathered in the street
- The hungry fix saw a banch of grapes hanging from the vine.
- We were attacked by a swarm of bee
- 4 My friend has a fine collection of old stamp
- · Ann
- 1 A large crowd gathered in the street.
- 2. The hungry fox saw a butch of grapes hanging from the vine.
- 3 We were attacked by a swarm of bees
- 4 My friend has a fine collection of old stamps.

#### Some collective many define a group of people Examples: · A crew of sailors. · An army of soldiers

· A band of musicians

There are some collective nouns that stand for a group of things.

Examples:

A bunch of keys.

- A pile of clothes.
- A collection of books

#### NUMBER NOUN many. There are two kinds of number Singular number noun - It stands for one person, animal, thing or

place. Plural mamber noun - It stands for more than one person, animal, thing or place. There are different rules we follow to change a singular noun to a plural noun.

Rule 1 When a singular noun ends with a y'after a consonant, we remove the 'y' and add 'ies'.

Examples: City - Cities Lady - Ladies

#### Investitar Plural

· Plarals of some nours remains the same

- Examples:
- Fish Fish Deer Deer Cattle Cattle Sheep Sheep
- Plural of some nouns are totally different from their singular form.

Examples

Mouse - Mice Ox - Oxen Cactas - Cacti Child - Children

Some nouns are always plural Examples:

Pants, Jeans, Shorts, Tongs, Scissors, Hair and Sanglasses.

#### UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

#### Nours that cannot be counted are called uncountable nours.

- · Uncountable nouns also known as 'mass noun,
- · We cannot count certain things in numbers such as milk, rain,
- sugar, water, jam. · We have to use words like - a glass of milk, a jar of sugar, a
- jug of water or a bottle of jam.
- . We can use terms like a little, plenty or a bowl of with

Such nours do not have a singular or plural form.

- uncountable nouns.
- Though these nours can be measured, they cannot be courted.

- Find the concrete and abstract source from the follow Honesty is the best policy.
- 2. I felt pain when dentist took my tooth out.
- He is loyal friend.

#### 4 She is potting plants in the garden

- · Asswers
- Honesty is the best policy.
- 2. I felt pain when dentist took my tooth out. 3 He is lovel friend

- 4. She is potting plants in the garden
- Find the Possessive nours from the follow The dogs / dog's colliar is blue Aaron's / Aarons friend is named Adam.
- 3. I really like my grandmothers / grandmother's cockies.
- 4. If you want to go to the movie's / movie's, we should go by car.
- · Answers
- L Deg's

#### 2 Aeron's

3 Grandmother's



#### POSSESSIVE NOUN

- ive noun is a word that names who or what has or A posses ns something.
- · We add an apostrophe and s ('s) to form the possessive of most

#### singular nours

- · Examples:
  - This is Bob's skateboard. (Means The skateb belongs to Bob)
  - This is Ian's Coat. (Means The coat belongs to Ian)
  - Dad bought a new frame for grandpa's spectacles.

Rule 2 If there is yow	in and		-		
	ti ottore y	pust and a	O HEE	a ars but	281
Examples:	1000	State State		10	
<ul> <li>Boy – Boys</li> </ul>	Trolley -	Trolleys		loy - To	98
Rule 3					
<ul> <li>When a singular plural noun.</li> </ul>	ar noun end	is with 'o' at	Ner a v	owd, a	id 's' to mak
Examples:					
<ul> <li>Bamboo – Bar</li> </ul>	nboos	Radio - F	adios		
Rule 4					
• When a singul make it a plura		is with 'o' at	for a c	onsonal	n, we add 'e
Examples:					
	ances.	Voicano -			

#### COMPOUND NOUN

- ioining two no as together There are three different ways to form compound nouns:
- The closed form
- Examples: notebook, firefly and keyboard. The hyphenated form
- Examples: x-ray, co-pilot and mother-in-law
- The open form
- Examples post office, history book, mineral water
- · Just after the breakfast, I went to post office.
- . The doctor suggested me to take an X-ray.

THE NOUN: GENDER

Noun words can be d

Masculine Nouns Masculine nours represent males: Boys, men and male animals. Examples: Prince, man, king, boy, cock, lion etc. Feminine Nouns · Feminine nours represent females. Girls, women and female animate Examples: Princess, woman, queen, girl, hen, lioness, etc. But there are some nours that represent both males and fem Examples: Children, artisti, principals, teachers, singers, lawyers, etc. Find the countable and uncountable nours from the following

ne and femining

- The children are playing in the garden 1 don't like milk. 3 I prefer tea 4. Scientists say that the environment is threatened by pollution. Asswers children Countable z milk. Uncountable Uncountable ica. Countable 4. Scientists
- Rewrite the following sentences with the opposite gender of the underlined word. 1. They have brought a new lion to the 200. The crowd rashed to great the actor I received a letter from my uncle vesterday. 4 The man sat watching TV. Answers

They have brought a new lioness to the 200.

I received a letter from my aunt yesterday.

2 The crowd rashed to great the actress

4 The woman sat watching TV.



Write the planal	terns of the singular nouns
How many	have you visited? Country
I saw two	on the way here. Wolf
Where are my	? Key
There are twenty-f	e short in this book. Story
Those are really n	sty Fly
· Answers:	
1 countries	
2 wolves	
3 keys	
4. stories	5. flies

## **Certificates:**





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