LIST OF SYLLABI

1. Syllabi for Form VI (Std.X) Unified course of studies 1952-53
2. Syllabi for Form V (Std.IX) Unified course of studies 1952-53
3. Consolidated Syllabi for Primary, Middle and High Schools - Unified course of studies, Government of Travancore-Cochin, 1954
4. Draft Syllabi for the High School Course - First Year Form IV, Government of Travancore-Cochin, 1956
5. Syllabi for Std.IX, Government of Travancore-Cochin, 1956
6. Supplementary revised syllabi - Std.IX, Government of Kerala, 1957
7. Syllabi for Std.X, Government of Kerala, 1957
8. Revised Syllabi for Std.IX, Government of Kerala, 1957
10. Syllabus for Std.X (S.S.L.C.), 1959
STRUCTURES INTRODUCED IN THE GOLDEN READERS BOOK IV

1952-53

Structure

1. Participal phrases equivalent to clauses of time and reason.
2. Participal phrases equivalent to co-ordinate clauses.
3. Exclamation with transformation into statements.
4. Adjective clauses in which the relative pronoun is the subject of the adjective clause.
5. Whom? Whom do you want? Whom did he see?
6. Adjective clauses in which the relative pronoun is the object of the clause.
7. Adjective clauses introduced by relative adverbs.
8. 'That' as a relative pronoun.
9. Adjective clauses with the relative 'understood'.
10. (a) The order of words in questions involving prepositional phrases.
    (b) Similarly in adjective clauses.
11. The formation of questions with 'do', 'does' or 'did'.
12. Tenses, present perfect continuous with interrogative and negative.
13. Reported speech requiring the past perfect.
14. Past perfect continuous with interrogative and negative.
15. Conjunctions 'as' and 'since' as equivalents of 'because'.
16. Reported speech: How to report the future tense when the reporting verb is in the past.
17. Report of speech: adverbial changes required when the reporting verb is in the past tense.
18. Reported speech: reporting 'can', and 'may', 'must' after a past tense.
19. The passive, present simple (with interrogative and negative).
20. The passive, past simple, with interrogative and negative.
21. Reflexive pronouns, singular and plural forms.
22. The passive, future simple with interrogative and negative.
24. 'Few and Little'.
25. Enough.
27. Too.
28. The passive, present perfect with a negative and interrogative.
29. 'Do', 'does' and 'did' used for emphasis.
30. The passive, past perfect with negative and interrogative.
31. Among, between.
32. Reported speech: Transformation of direct question to indirect not involving 'do', 'does' or 'did'.
33. Reported speech: Transformation of questions containing 'do', 'does', or 'did'.
34. Indeed.
35. In case.
36. Forms used for emphasis.
37. Ever.
40. Verbal nouns as subjects.
42. Verbal nouns in prepositional phrases.
43. Verbal nouns used adverbially.
47. Such ......... that.
48. Infinitives as subjects.
50. Unless - (if ....... not).
52. 'Since' in adverbial expression of time.
53. Each other, one another.
55. The past tense (the subjunctive) used to express unlikely condition in the present or future.

56. If I were you.

58. No sooner ....... than.

59. Either ....... or (with clauses).

61. Adverb clauses of result or consequence. 'so that'.

62. Adverb clauses of purpose. So that (in order that) ......... may (might).

82. Verbal nouns with possessives.

83. The present participle passive.

88. The verbal noun passive perfect. (Recognition only).

89. Adverbial clause of condition: 'as long as'.

90. Dare, Dare not, Dare he?

91. Need, Need not, Need he?

92. To mind (with verbal nouns).

95. Whenever, wherever, whatever, whichever, whoever. (used for emphasis)

97. 'Must' -- inevitability

99. 'However' adverb.

103. Necessary.

109. 'As if' and as though.

112. (a) Condition in past time (unreal condition).
    Eg. If I had known ....... I should have .......

114. Duty left undone. 'Should have', 'ought to have'.

119. 'It' used to shift emphasis.

120. The more ....... the more.

121. Verbs to be studied with their more important adverbial particles and prepositional phrases.
122. 'As well as' adding a well-known point to the chief statement of the sentence.

123. Inversion of subject and verb when a negative begins the clause.

124. Not only ....... but (also).
Structure

55. The past tense (the subjunctive) used to express unlikely condition in the present or future.

58. No sooner ........ than.

61. Adverb clauses of result or consequence: so that.

62. Adverb clauses of purpose: So that (in order that) .......
    may (might).

66. Special use of 'should' to express duty.

67. It is time that ......

69. Passive - past continuous.

76. To get something done (with past participle).

77. 'Or', 'else' and 'otherwise', with negative meaning.

78. Adverbial clause of reason 'As'= Because.

79. 'Shall' and 'will' used to express decision, determination, threats, promises and prohibitions.

83. The present participle - passive.

90. Dare, Dare not, Dare he?

91. Need, need not, need he?

92. To mind (with verbal nouns).

95. Whenever, Wherever, Whatever, Whichever, Whoever (used for emphasis).

96. Whoever, Whatever etc. (Used in a concessive sense).

97. 'Must' - inevitability.

99. 'However' adverb.

100. 'However' connective used in a concessive sense.

103. Necessary.

109. 'As if', and 'as though'.

112. (a) Condition in past time (unreal condition). If I had known .......
    I should have .......

114. Duty left undone: 'Should have', ought to have.

117. 'Should' and 'ought' used to show expected result.

118. The absolute construction with all kinds of participles.
    (Recognition only).

120. The more ....... the more.

121. Verbs 'to be' studied with their more important adverbial particles
    and prepositional phrases.

122. 'As well as' adding a well-known point to the chief statement of the
    sentence.

124. Not only ....... but (also).
STRUCTURES INTRODUCED IN THE SELECTIONS IN ENGLISH

PROSE AND VERSE FOR THE S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION 1952

Structure

109. 'As if' and 'as though'.

110. Unlikely condition (present and future) expressed with 'were to'. (Recognition only)

112. Condition in past time (unreal condition).

113. Polite forms 'could', 'would', used to show a polite uncertainty. Consent is not taken for granted.

114. Duty left undone: 'should have', 'ought to have'.

115. 'Would rather' to express a preference.

116. 'Might' used to express appeal or reproach.

117. 'Should' and 'ought' used to show expected result.

118. The absolute construction with all kinds of participles (Recognition only).

119. 'It' used to shift emphasis.

120. The more ...... the more.

121. Verbs to be studied with their more important adverbial particles and prepositional phrases:-

122. 'As well as' adding a well-known point to the chief statement of the sentence.

123. Inversion of subject and verb when a negative begins the clause.

124. Not only ...... but (also).

125. Double questions. Questions reported by questions.
Structure

1. Participial phrases equivalent to clauses of time and reason
2. Participial phrases equivalent to co-ordinate clauses
3. Exclamation with transformation into statements
4. Adjective clauses in which the relative pronoun is the subject of the adjective clause
5. Whom? Whom do you want? Whom did he see?
6. Adjective clauses in which the relative pronoun is the object of the clause
7. Adjective clauses introduced by relative adverbs
8. 'That' as a relative pronoun
9. Adjective clauses with the relative 'understood'
10. The order of words in questions involving prepositional phrases
11. The formation of questions with 'do', 'does', or 'did'
12. Tenses, present perfect continuous, with interrogative and negative
13. Past perfect continuous with interrogative and negative
14. Conjunctions 'as' and 'since' as equivalent of 'because'
15. Reported speech. How to report the future tense when reporting verb is in the past
16. Reported speech, adverbial changes required when the reporting verb is in the past tense
17. The passive present simple (with interrogative and negative)
18. The passive, past simple, with interrogative and negative
19. Reflexive pronouns, singular and plural forms
20. The passive, future simple with interrogative and negative
24. 'Few' and 'Little'.
25. Enough.
27. Too.
28. The passive, present perfect, with the negative and interrogative.
29. 'Do', 'does', and 'did' used for emphasis.
30. The passive, past perfect with negative and interrogative.
31. Among, between.
32. Reported speech. Transformation of direct question to indirect not involving do, does or 'did'.
33. Reported speech. Transformation of questions containing 'do', 'does' or 'did'.
34. Indeed.
36. Forms used for emphasis.
37. Ever.
39. Whether ...... or.
40. Verbal nouns as subjects.
42. Verbal nouns in prepositional phrases.
43. Verbal nouns used adverbially.
44. 'Ought' and other verbs with present passive infinitives.
45. The passive infinitives after 'can' 'may' 'must' without 'to'.
49. 'It' in apposition to the infinitive.
50. Unless - (if ...... not).
51. Reflexive pronouns used for emphasis.
52. 'Since' in adverbial expression of time.
53. Each other, one another.
59. Either ...... or.
60. Neither ...... nor (with clauses).
61. Adverb clauses of result or consequence: So that.
62. Adverb clauses of purpose. So that. (in order that). . . . . may (might).
76. To get something done (with past participle).
77. 'Or', 'else', and 'otherwise' with negative meaning.
80. Polite requests.
89. Adverbial clause of condition 'as long as'.
90. Dare, Dare not, Dare he?
91. Need, need not, need you?
93. To prevent (with verbal nouns).
95. Whenever, wherever, whatever, whichever, whoever (used for emphasis).
97. 'Must' - inevitability.
99. 'However' adverb.
100. 'However' connective used in a concessive sense.
103. Necessary.
105. 'It' with passives.
106. Adverbial phrases of manner.
107. 'As if' and 'as though'.
112. Condition in past time (unreal condition).
119. 'It' used to shift emphasis.
120. The more ...... the more.
121. Verbs to be studied with their more important adverbial particles and prepositional phrases.
122. 'as well as' adding a well-known point of the chief statement of the sentence.
123. Inversion of subject and verb when a negative begins the clauses.
124. Not only ...... but also.
Structure

54. Open condition in the past (indicative in both clauses).

55. The past tense (the subjunctive) used to express unlikely condition in the present or future.

56. If I were you.

57. Unlikely condition (present and future) expressed with 'should' in all persons.

60. Neither ...... nor (with clauses)

61. Adverb clauses of result or consequence: 'So that'.

62. Adverb clauses of purpose: 'So that' (in order that)...... may (might).

63. 'Even if' to express open condition.

64. 'In case' with 'should'.

65. Past time used after 'wish' to show uncertainty.

66. Special use of 'should' to express duty.

67. It is time that.

68. Passive - present continuous.

69. Passive - past continuous.

70. Passive of the future reported in past time.

71. 'Get' special use with infinitive (persuade).

72. 'Make' special use (compel).

73. The future perfect tense.

75. To have something done (with past participle).

76. To get something done (with past participle)

77. 'Or', 'else', and 'otherwise' with negative meaning.

78. Adverbial clause of reason. 'As = Because'.

79. "A NEW ENGLISH COURSE FOR STD.IX"
79. Shall and will used to express decision determination threats, promises and prohibitions.

80. Polite Requests.

83. The present participle - passive.

84. The verbal noun, passive, present.

86. The verbal noun, active, perfect. (Recognition only).

89. Adverbial clause of condition: 'as long as'.

90. Dare, Dare not, Dare he?

91. need, need not, need you?

92. To mind (with verbal nouns).

93. To prevent (with verbal nouns).

94. To keep - (idiomatic use).

95. Whenever, wherever, whatever, whichever, whoever (used for emphasis).

96. Whoever, whatever etc., (used in a concessive sense).

97. 'Must' - inevitability.

98. The infinitive after 'to be' equivalent 'to must'.


103. Necessary.

104. If necessary, If possible, If convenient.

105. 'It' with passives.

106. Adverbial phrases of manner.

107. Adverbial clause: 'now that'.

109. 'As if' and 'as though'.

121. Verbs to be studied with their more important adverbial particles and prepositional phrases.
Structure

108. Future perfect continuous (Recognition only).

109. 'As if' and 'as though'.

110. Unlikely condition (present and future) expressed with 'were to'. (Recognition only).

111. Adverb clauses of purpose 'lest' (Recognition only).

112. Condition in past time (unreal condition).

113. Polite forms 'could', 'would', used to show a polite uncertainty. Consent is not taken for granted.

114. Duty left undone: 'Should have', 'Ought to have'.

116. 'Might' used to express appeal or reproach.

117. 'Should' and 'ought' used to show expected result.

118. The absolute construction with all kinds of participles. (Recognition only).

119. 'It' used to shift emphasis.

121. Verbs to be studied with their more important adverbial particles and prepositional phrases:

122. 'As well As' adding a well-known point to the chief statement of the sentence.

123. Inversion of subject and verb when a negative begins the clause.

124. Not only ...... but (also).

125. Double questions. Questions reported by questions.
Appendix VIII

STRUCTURES INTRODUCED IN THE KERALA ENGLISH READERS STD. IX

Structure

54. Open condition in the past - (indicative in both clauses).

55. The past tense (the subjunctive) used to express unlikely condition in the present or future.

56. If I were you.

57. Unlikely condition (present and future) expressed with 'should' in all persons.

59. Either ...... or.

60. Neither ...... nor (with clauses).

61. Adverb clauses of result or consequence: 'So that'.

62. Adverb clauses of purpose 'so that', (in order that) ...... may (might).

63. 'Even if' to express open condition.

64. 'In case' with 'should'.

65. Past time used after 'wish' to show uncertainty.

66. Special use of 'should' to express duty.

67. It is time that.

68. Passive - present continuous.

69. Passive - past continuous.

70. Passive of the future reported in the past time.

72. 'Make' special use (compel).

73. The future perfect tense.

74. The future perfect passive (Recognition only).

76. To get something done (with past participle).

77. 'Or', 'else' and 'otherwise' with negative meaning.
78. Adverbial clause of reason: 'As' = Because.
79. Shall and will used to express decision determination, threats, promises, and prohibitions.
80. Polite requests.
81. Verbal nouns - (Further work).
82. Verbal nouns with possessives.
83. The present participle - passive.
84. The verbal noun, passive, present.
85. The perfect participle, active (Recognition only).
86. The perfect participle passive. (Recognition only).
87. Adverbial clause of condition 'as long as'.
88. Need, need not, need you?
89. To prevent (with verbal nouns).
90. Whenever, Wherever, Whatever, Whichever, Whoever (used for emphasis).
91. Whoever, Whatever, etc., (used in a concessive sense).
92. 'Must' - inevitability.
93. The infinitive after, 'to be' equivalent to 'must'.
94. 'However' adverb.
95. 'However' connective used in a concessive sense.
96. Matter, to matter.
97. Nouns used without the article when they indicate a purpose rather than a place.
98. Necessary.
99. If necessary, If possible, If convenient.
100. 'It' with passives.
101. Adverbial phrases of manner.
102. Adverbial clause: 'now that'.
108. Future, perfect continuous (Recognition only).

109. 'As if' and as though.

110. Unlikely condition (present and future) expressed with 'were to'.

111. Adverb clauses of purpose 'lest' (Recognition only).

115. Would rather to express a preference.

119. 'It' used to shift emphasis.

121. Verbs to be studied with their more important adverbial particles and prepositional phrases.

122. 'As well as' adding a well known point to the chief statement of the sentence.

124. Not only ...... but (also).
Appendix IX

STRUCTURES INTRODUCED IN THE KERALA READER, ENGLISH STD. VIII, 1962

Structure

1. Participal phrases equivalent to clauses of time and reason.
2. Participal phrases equivalent to co-ordinate clauses.
3. Exclamation with transformation into statements.
4. Adjective clauses in which the relative pronoun is the subject of the adjective clause. The use of 'who' and 'which'.
5. Interrogative sentences with 'whom'.
6. Adjective clauses in which the relative pronoun is the object of the clause.
7. Adjective clauses introduced by the relative adverb 'where'.
8. 'That' as a relative pronoun.
9. Adjective clauses introduced by the relative 'understood'.
10. The order of words in questions involving prepositional phrases and in adjective clause.
11. The formation of questions with do, does or 'did'.
12. Tenses present perfect continuous, with interrogative and negative.
13. Reported Speech requiring the past perfect.
14. Past perfect continuous with interrogative and negative.
15. Conjunctions 'as' and 'since' as equivalents of 'because'.
16. Reported speech: how to report the future tense when the reporting verb is in the past.
17. Reported speech adverbial changes required when the reporting verb is in the past tense.
18. Reported Speech: reporting 'can' and 'may' 'must' after a past tense.
19. The passive, present simple.
20. The passive, past simple with interrogative and negative.
21. Reflexive pronouns, singular and plural forms
22. The passive, future simple with interrogative and negative.
23. The use of 'do' meaning 'to be sufficient'.
24. 'A few' and 'a little'
25. Enough
26. Hardly, Scarcely, Seldom
27. The use of 'Too'
28. The passive, present perfect, with a negative and interrogative
29. 'Do', 'does' and 'did' used for emphasis
30. The passive past perfect with negative and interrogative
31. 'Among' 'between'
32. Reported speech: Transformation of direct questions to indirect
   not involving 'do' does or 'did'
33. Reported Speech: Transformation of questions containing 'do',
   'does' or 'did'
34. Indeed (For recognition only)
35. 'In case'
36. Forms used for emphasis
37. Ever
38. Infinitives after adjectives
39. Whether ...... Or
40. Verbal nouns as subjects
41. Verbal nouns as objects
42. Verbal nouns in prepositional phrases
43. Verbal nouns used adverbially
44. 'Ought' and other verbs with present passive infinitives
45. The passive infinitives after 'can', 'may', 'must' without 'to'
46. 'Go' - Special use
47. Such ...... that
48. Infinitives as subjects
49. 'It' an apposition to the infinitive.
50. Unless - ('if ...... not').
51. Reflexive pronouns used for emphasis.
52. 'Since' in adverbial expression of time.
53. Each other and one another.
## Structure

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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Open condition in the past.</td>
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<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Unlikely condition in the present and future.</td>
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<td>56.</td>
<td>Unlikely condition in present or future with the verb 'to be'.</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>Unlikely condition expressed by 'should' in the 'if' clause.</td>
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<td>58.</td>
<td>No sooner ...... than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Either ...... or (with clauses).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>neither ...... nor (with clauses).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>So that used to express result.</td>
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<td>62.</td>
<td>So that used to express purpose.</td>
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<td>63.</td>
<td>(a)'Even if' to introduce open conditions.</td>
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<td>64.</td>
<td>'In case' with 'should'.</td>
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<td>66.</td>
<td>'Should' used to express duty.</td>
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<td>68.</td>
<td>The present continuous tense of the passive voice.</td>
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<td>70.</td>
<td>The Future passive reported by a verb in the past tense.</td>
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<td>71.</td>
<td>'Get' with the infinitive.</td>
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<td>72.</td>
<td>'Make' compel force.</td>
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<td>73.</td>
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<td>75.</td>
<td>To have something done.</td>
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<td>76.</td>
<td>To get something done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>'Or', 'else' and 'otherwise.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>I will, you shall, he shall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Polite requests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
81. Another form of the verbal noun.
82. Possessive used with verbal nouns.
83. The present participle of the passive voice.
84. The verbal noun - present passive.
85. The perfect participle - Active.
86. The verbal noun perfect, Active.
87. Perfect participle passive.
88. Verbal nouns perfect.
89. 'As long as' or 'So long as'.
90. Dare, dare not dare he?
91. Need.
92. The verb 'to mind.'
93. The verb 'To prevent' with verbal nouns.
94. Idiomatic uses of 'to keep'.
95. Whenever, Wherever, Whatever, Whichever etc.
96. Whatever, Whenever etc.
97. 'Must' used to express what is certainly true.
98. Infinitive used after the verb 'to be' equivalent to 'must'.
99. 'However' as an adverb.
100. 'However used in a concessive sense'.
102. Nouns used without the article when they indicate a purpose rather than a place.
103. Necessary.
104. If necessary, If possible, If convenient.
105. 'It' with passives and noun clauses.
106. Adverbial phrases of manner.
107. Now that + an adverbial clause.
Appendix XI

STRUCTURES INTRODUCED IN THE KERALA READER ENGLISH STD.X 1965

Structure

108. The future perfect continuous tense (For recognition only)

109. 'As if' and 'as though'

110. Unlikely condition expressed by 'were to' (Recognition only)

111. Lest (Recognition only)

112(a) Condition in the past, unreal or imaginary condition

112(b) Unreal condition expressed by inversion of verb and subject (For recognition only)

113. Polite forms with 'would you', 'could you', etc

114. Duty left undone, expressed with 'should have' or 'ought to have'

115. 'Would rather' to express preference

116. 'Might' used to express appeal or reproach (For recognition only)

117. 'Should' and 'ought' used of expected result

118. The absolute construction (For recognition only)

119. 'It' used to shift emphasis

120. The more ...... the more ......

121. Verbs with Adverbial Particles

122. The correct use of 'as well as'

123. Inversion of subject and verb when a negative begins the clause

124. Not only ...... but also

125. Double questions, questions reported by questions
Structure

1. Must.

2. Have to (must).

3. Ought to.

4. Should (ought to).

5. need.

6. as (cause), So.

7. but, although.

8. Until.

9. Mustn't (prohibition).

10. The present perfect continuous tense: for and since.

11. Comparatives and superlatives: more, most, less, least.

12. Like (preposition).

13. 'That' as a relative pronoun.


15. Unless.

16. Verbal nouns used adverbially.


18. Be able to.


20. Impersonal use of 'It'.

21. The same (as); different from.

22. Patterns for 'know'.

23. Conjunctions: before and after.
24. Participial phrases (time and reason).
25. Participial phrases (co-ordinate).
26. Prepositional uses of over, under, below, above.
27. Some adjectival patterns — afraid of, proud of etc.
28. Nouns, past participles, and '—ing' forms used to qualify nouns.
29. Teaching item: the past perfect tense.
30. The past perfect in reported speech.
33. May (possibility).
34. May (permission).
35. In case.
36. The passive.
37. Verbal nouns in prepositional phrases.
38. a. Relative (adjective) clauses.
   b. Who (people)
   c. Whose.
   d. Where.
   e. When.
39. Verbal nouns as subjects.
40. Verbal nouns as objects.
41. Except.
42. Irregular comparatives and superlatives.
43. Adverbs of manner and degree — comparison.
44. Adjective + to + infinitive.
45. Adjective + for (somebody) to + infinitive.
46. If.
47. Noun + infinitive.
Structure

6. Adjective clauses: Non-defining clauses.

14. Past perfect continuous tense.

18. Reported speech: Reporting can, may and must after a past tense.

   b. Self words for emphasis.


24. Few and Little.

25. Enough.

28. Present perfect - passive voice.

29. Do, does, did for emphasis.

30. Past perfect Tense - passive voice.

32. Reported Speech: questions.

33. a. Reported Speech: questions with do/does/or did.
   b. Reported speech commands and requests.

34. Indeed.

36. 'At all' used for emphasis.

37. Ever.

40. Verbal nouns (further work).

45. The passive voice of can/must/should + verb.

46. 'Go' with certain adjectives.

47. Such ...... that.

48. The infinitive as subject.

53. Each other, one another.
55. Conditional clauses
57. Conditions expressed with 'should'
58. No sooner ...... than
59. Either ...... or (with clauses)
60. Neither ...... nor
62. Adverb clause of purpose with so ...... that
63. Even if
65. Past tense after wish
67. It is time that
68. Present continuous - passive
69. Past continuous tense, Passive voice
71. Get + Object + infinitive
72. Make'special use meaning compel
73. The future perfect tense
74. The future perfect tense - passive
76. Have/get some thing done (past participle)
80. Polite requests
84. The verbal noun - passive
85. Perfect participle, active (Recognition only)
88. For + (not) + having + past participle
89. Adverb clause of condition: 'as long as'
90. Dare
92. Mind with verbal nouns
93. Prevent with verbal nouns
94. To keep - (idiomatic uses)
95. Wheneve r, Wherever, Whatever, Whoever
96. 'Whatever' (to express concession)
97. 'Must' - inevitability
98. To be + infinitive
99. 'However'
100. 'However' used in a concessive sense
101. Matter, to matter
102. Set phrases in which the article is dropped
105. 'It' with passives
106. Adverb phrases of manner
107. Adverb clause: 'now that'
Structures

48a. The passive infinitive.
48b. The infinitive phrase modifying a sentence.
77a. Or, or else and otherwise.
77b. Else.
87a. The perfect participle passive.
87b. The infinitive with the verb omitted.
109. 'As if' and 'as though'.
112a. Unreal condition in the past.
112b. Had he worked ... he would have.
114a. Should have, ought to have to express duty.
114b. Had better + verb.
117. Should and ought to express expected result.
118. The absolute construction.
120. The more....the more.
122. As well as.
124. Not only...but also.
Appendix XV

Department of Education
University of Kerala
Trivandrum-14.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am conducting "A study on the concept of standards in English through an analysis of the textbooks prepared for secondary school pupils in Kerala since 1952", in connection with my Ph.D. Thesis. Teachers are the most competent persons to evaluate the textbooks. As a complete analysis of all the textbooks is a time-consuming task, I am presenting herewith the findings of a preliminary analysis I have done, for each textbook separately.

I request you to kindly study the findings and give your opinion as to whether standards in English have fallen and if so the nature and extent of changes in the concept of standard of attainment by the pupils, for the period of the study.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Trivandrum,

(To be filled in by English Teachers)

1. Name of Teacher ........................................
2. Designation ...........................................
3. Name of School ........................................
4. Place ..................................................
5. Qualification ........................................
   a. General ...........................................
   b. Special ...........................................
6. Teaching Experience ..................................
   Years......................
Questionnaire

"A study of the concept of standards in English through an analysis of the textbooks prepared for the Secondary School pupils in Kerala since 1952".

The findings of the analysis of textbooks are presented hereewith. After studying them please state whether standards in English have fallen or risen during the period and the extent of rise or fall of standards for the various aspects of textbooks. Please mark (✓) against the relevant answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects</th>
<th>Standards have risen</th>
<th>Standards have fallen</th>
<th>To a great extent</th>
<th>To some extent</th>
<th>Very little</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. No. of changes of textbooks
| b. Content of textbooks
| c. Vocabulary
| d. Structures
| e. Sentence patterns
| f. Exercises
| g. Poems
| h. Supplementary Readers |

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