

sulas on the map of the world; geography of Australia in outline; and the drawing of rough maps of New Zealand, with such one set of principal features (as capes, or towns, or rivers) as the Inspector may require. [In this and the subsequent standards, scholars will be expected to know the situation of places mentioned in their reading books.]

*English History.*—The succession of Houses and Sovereigns from 1066 A.D. to 1485 A.D., and the leading events of the period known in connection with the reigns and centuries to which they belong, and in their own character. [Precise dates will not be required, though a knowledge of them may assist in referring each event to the proper reign.]

*Elementary Science.*—As prescribed in Regulation 19.

### 3. ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

*Recitation.*—A list of pieces learnt, and one piece (or more) specially prepared for the examination.

*Singing.*—Easy exercise on the chords of the dominant and sub-dominant, and in the intervals prescribed for Standard III.; exercises in triple time; use of dotted notes; melodies, rounds, and part songs in common with the higher standards. [Note.—It will suffice if this class take the air of the songs, while the other parts are sung by the more advanced classes, and it may be useful to let older scholars lead the parts in a round.]

*Needlework and Drill.*—See Regulations 22 and 12.

*Extra Drawing.*—See Regulation 18.

## STANDARD V.

### 1. PASS-SUBJECTS.

*Reading and Definition.*—A book of general information, not necessarily excluding matter such as that prescribed for Standard IV.

*Spelling and Dictation* suited to this stage.

*Writing.*—Small-hand copies in a strict formal style, and text-hand; transcription of verse in complicated metres, and of prose exhibiting the niceties of punctuation.

*Arithmetic.*—Proportion; simple interest; the easier cases of vulgar fractions, and problems involving them; mental arithmetic.

*Grammar and Composition.*—Inflexions of the verb; the parsing (with inflexions) of all the words in any easy sentence; a short essay or letter on a familiar subject, or the rendering of the sense of a passage of easy verse into good prose; analysis of a simple sentence.

*Geography.*—Names and positions of places of political, historical, and commercial importance in New Zealand, in Great Britain, and on the European Continent; and the drawing of outline maps of New Zealand, Great Britain, and Ireland. Physical Geography: Distribution of land and water; mountain and river systems. Mathematical Geography: The form of the earth, day and night, the seasons, the zones, meridians, and parallels, and climate in this connection.

*Drawing.*—As defined in Regulation 18, but not to be required before the 1st January, 1890.

### 2. CLASS-SUBJECTS.

*Drawing.*—As defined in Regulation 18, but not to be a class-subject after the 31st December, 1889.

*English History.*—The period from 1485 A.D. to 1714 A.D. treated as the former period is treated in Standard IV.

*Elementary Science.*—See Regulation 19.

### 3. ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

*Recitation.*—Of a higher order than for Standard IV.

*Singing.*—More difficult exercises in time and tune; strict attention to expression marks.

*Needlework and Drill.*—See Regulations 22 and 12.

*Extra Drawing.*—See Regulation 19.

## STANDARD VI.

### 1. PASS-SUBJECTS.

*Reading.*—A book containing extracts from general literature.

*Spelling and Dictation* suited to this stage.

*Writing.*—The copying of tabulated matter, showing bold head-lines, and marking distinctions such as in letterpress require varieties of type (e.g., the copying of these printed standards, or of a catalogue showing division into groups).

*Arithmetic.*—Vulgar and decimal fractions; interest and other commercial rules, such as discount, stocks, partnership, and exchange; the metric system of weights and measures, and calculations with pound, florin, cent, and mil; square root, and simple cases of mensuration of surfaces; mental arithmetic generally.

*Grammar and Composition.*—Complete parsing (including syntax) of simple and compound sentences; prefixes and affixes, and a few of the more important Latin and Greek roots, illustrated by a part of the reading book; essay or letter; analysis of easy complex sentences.

*Geography.*—Names and positions of places of political, historical, and commercial importance in Asia, North America, and the British possessions. Physical Geography:

Atmospheric phenomena, winds, rain, ice; climate as affected by mountain, plain, and sea; distribution of the animals and plants of greatest value to man.

*Drawing.*—As defined in Regulation 18, but not to be required before the 1st January, 1891.

### 2. CLASS-SUBJECTS.

*Drawing.*—As defined in Regulation 18, but not to be a class-subject after the 31st December, 1890.

*English History.*—The succession of Houses and Sovereigns, and the leading events of each reign, from 1485 A.D. to the present (precise dates not required); also the elements of social economy, that is to say, very elementary knowledge of such subjects as government, law, citizenship, labour, capital, money, and banking.

*Elementary Science.*—See Regulation 19.

### 3. ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

*Recitation.*—As for Standard V.

*Singing.*—As for Standard V.

*Needlework and Drill.*—See Regulations 22 and 12.

*Extra Drawing.*—See Regulation 18.

17. In any one year Classes S4 and S5 may be taught and examined together in the history prescribed for Standard V., but, in that case, in the next year S4 and S5 must be taught and examined in the history prescribed for Standard IV. Similarly in any year S4 may be taught and examined with S5 in the geography prescribed for Standard V., except that S4 will not have to pass in mathematical and physical geography, nor to draw other maps than those prescribed for Standard IV.; but, in that case, in the next year S5 must substitute, for geography of New Zealand, Great Britain, and the European Continent, the general geography of the world and Australia prescribed for Standard IV.

18. The drawing required as a pass-subject or temporarily as a class-subject for the several standards shall be as follows:—

Standard I. Straight lines of different lengths and in different positions, such lines joined at different angles, and connected to form simple figures and designs. This work is to be done without ruler.

Standard II. Similar work of a more advanced character.

Standard III. Freehand drawing of regular forms and curved figures from the flat.

Standard IV. Freehand drawing from the flat, and from simple rectangular and circular models. Drawing to scale. Simple geometrical figures with rulers and instruments.

Standard V. The same as IV., with the addition of easy common objects. Plans and elevations of plane figures and rectangular solids in simple positions. Simple scales.

Standard VI. The same as V., but of greater difficulty and including sections.

These definitions will be clearly illustrated by a series of drawing-books to be issued by authority of the Minister of Education, and any drawing-book issued by such authority shall be an authoritative example of the kind of work required by this regulation.

[Note.—The pupils should be taught as early as possible to draw from actual objects, such as the doors, windows, furniture, and apparatus of the schoolroom.]

Drawing may be taught as an "additional subject" for any standard higher than Standard III. Such drawing for any standard may be the drawing prescribed for a higher standard, or some drawing not prescribed as a pass-subject.

19. The instruction in elementary science for Standards IV., V., and VI. shall be based on a programme, which shall be prepared by the head-teacher, to show the distribution of the subject over a three-years' course of lessons. The programme must include such elementary knowledge of physics, and such a conception of chemical action as may be imparted by the proper use of Professor Bickerton's "Materials for Lessons in Elementary Science," and must also include instruction in elementary mechanics, or in such elementary physiology as may be learnt from Mrs. Buckton's "Health in the House," or in botany, or some other subject recognised by the Inspector as equivalent to one of these; provided, however, that, if agricultural chemistry be efficiently taught, no other elementary science shall be required for these standards.

20. The object-lessons, and lessons on natural history, manufactures, and common things, for Standards I., II., and III., are intended as an introduction to the elementary science lessons for the higher standards. Classes S1 and S2, or S1, S2, and S3, may be taught and examined together in these subjects if the programme of lessons is varied from year to year so that on the whole the work prescribed for two or three classes shall be done in two or three years as the case may be; or S3 may be instructed in elementary science with any higher class, and even S1 and S2 may, instead of receiving lessons on objects, &c., be instructed in the elementary science prescribed for the higher standards, if the instruction in elementary science is oral, illustrative, and experimental, and is, in the teacher's judgment, adapted to the capacity of