

## SECTION III.

Write out full notes of a lesson on any one of the following subjects. (Special attention must be given to the art and method to be adopted and to the black-board illustrations to be employed in the course of the lesson.)

1. A word-building lesson (infant department).
2. A first lesson in singing ( $S_1$ ).
3. A lesson illustrating the synthetic method of teaching geography ( $S_2$ ).
4. A first lesson in reduction of money ( $S_3$ ).
5. The coronation of King Edward VII. ( $S_4$ ).
6. A lesson on the relative pronoun ( $S_5$  and  $S_6$ ).

## SECTION IV.

1. Explain and illustrate what is meant by method in teaching.
2. What means would you take to give your pupils a sound training in habits of order and attention?
3. Write a short article on the value of nature study in elementary schools. Indicate briefly a few of the lessons you would give to children in Standard III.

## SECTION V.

1. Give a short description of any one of the kindergarten gifts or occupations. Show how the kindergarten principle may be used in modern infant-school education.
2. Show how the ordinary subjects of the school course may be taught so as to cultivate the intellectual and aesthetic powers of the mind.
3. What are the chief aims and purposes of education?

## SECTION VI.

1. Sketch briefly the influence of Froebel and of Pestalozzi on modern methods of education.
2. Give a brief outline of any book you have read on the history and progress of education.
3. Indicate some of the important changes that have been made recently in the New Zealand primary-school system of instruction.

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*Vocal Music.—For Classes D and E. Time allowed: Three hours.*

1. What do the following time-signatures stand for?—

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 6 & 9 & 4 & 3 & 12 \\ 8 & 16 & 4 & 2 & 8 \end{array}$$

Which represent simple and which compound time?

2. Give the following:—

- (1.) Leading note, key G.
- (2.) Dominant, key E flat.
- (3.) Subdominant, key C.
- (4.) Supertonic, key B.

3. Write the sol-fa names of the *melodic* minor scale, one octave up and down, and show where the semitones occur.

4. Write two examples of each of the following intervals: (1) Perfect fifth, (2) minor third, (3) major seventh, (4) augmented fourth, (5) minor second.

5. What is meant by "key E flat"? How would you get E flat from a C tuning-fork?

6. Which intervals of the scale are consonant? Which dissonant?

7. Which are the "strong" and which the "leaning" tones of the scale? In which tones is the leaning tendency most marked?

8. Define the terms—scale, clef, accidental, triplet, rhythm, transposition.

9. Give the Italian terms commonly used to express the following: Sweetly, very quick, detached, moderately loud, from the beginning, dying away.

10. How would you attempt to remove or modify the nasal "twang" so common among our colonial children?

11. Take the practical tests.

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*Practical Tests (part of the Paper on Vocal Music).—For Classes D and E.*

EAR TESTS. (Any two of the following phrases to be imitated by the candidate from the Examiner's pattern, as an ear test.)

Key C.

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$\{ \mid s : r \mid de : r \mid m : - \mid : \mid \{ \mid f : la \mid s : t_1 \mid d : - \mid : \mid \{ \mid$