

S6.

(1.) English:—

(a.) Reading: At least two books suited to this stage, or their equivalent, treated as in S5. The pupils of this class may be expected to read fluently and intelligently any ordinary passage from a newspaper previously unseen, or other literary matter taken as a test from the works of a popular author.

(b.) Composition: Oral and written compositions of a character requiring further mental development, including in both forms the reproduction of the poetry or prose learnt for recitation and of other easy literary pieces; simple business letters.

Revision of the subsidiary practice of the earlier standards; further exercises in general analysis and in synthesis, in the conversion of words, phrases, and clauses into equivalent expressions, and in the blending of clauses and sentences, with special regard throughout to the practical aim of securing qualities of good arrangement, and of brevity, clearness, and force in composition. Further practice in the correction of common errors of spoken and written language.

(c.) Writing: The copying from print or from fairly legible manuscript of business letters or forms, or of tabulated matter, showing bold head-lines and marking distinctions such as in letter-press require varieties of type.

(d.) Spelling: Word-building, including the formation of somewhat harder words of English, French, and Latin origin, also of words containing common Greek prefixes and affixes and of scientific and technical words in every-day use. Dictation in correspondence with the requirements in reading.

(e.) Recitation: Not less than 250 lines of suitable standard poetry or prose.

(2.) Arithmetic: Vulgar and decimal fractions (excluding sums in recurring decimals); percentages applied to simple examples, including easy direct cases of interest (simple and compound), profit and loss, commission and commercial discount; compound proportion; easy partnerships. Troy weight: The following terms of the metric weights and measures, concretely illustrated and applied to very simple examples—(a) Kilometer, meter, decimeter, centimeter, millimeter; (b) kilogram, gram; (c) liter (cubic decimeter). Square root; easy mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids bounded by planes. Suitable mental arithmetic; shorter methods of working sums in lower classes generally.

(3.) Drawing and Handwork:—

(a.) Drawing: Free drawing in advance of that for Standard V. The instruction must include either free drawing from simple models or the drawing of plans and elevations of the geometrical solids prescribed. Practical exercises, decorative arrangements, memory drawing. (See clause .)

(b.) Handwork: As prescribed for the Fifth Standard, with similar limitations.

(4.) Nature-study and Elementary Science:—

(a.) (See clause *et seq.*)

(b.) Geography, Clause A. (See clause .)

(c.) Health. (See clause .)

(i.) In schools in charge of a sole teacher such work as is indicated under (b) above, together with a short course of easy lessons on the structure of the body and on health, may suffice for the requirements of this section.

(ii.) In schools of grades 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 there shall be either a course of elementary handwork or a definite course of nature-study or elementary science. In schools above grade 10 both must be taken.

(5.) (a.) Civics and History. (See clause .)

(b.) Descriptive and Social Geography, Geography Course B. (See clause .)

(c.) Moral Instruction: As before. (See clause .)

(6.) Singing: As before.

S7.

(1.) English: More advanced work than in S6, including the study of one or more of the works of some standard author or authors—not less than eight hundred lines of poetry or two hundred pages of prose in the year, or an equivalent in poetry and prose. Essays and other composition exercises, including the reproduction, in *précis* form, of literary and other matter; very elementary commercial correspondence. Further exercises in the principles of composition, including the analysis and synthesis of sentences.

(2.) Arithmetic:—

(a.) Other (indirect) cases of interest and profit and loss, and generally harder cases of sums required in Standards V and VI. Simple direct cases of stocks; exchanges; cube root of numbers reducible to prime factors not greater than 11; easy cases of present worth; practice in shorter methods generally. Mensuration of the prism, the cylinder, sphere, pyramid, cone; simple cases to be demonstrated experimentally, and, as far as possible, by the pupils individually.

(b.) Making out a simple balance-sheet, an easy cash account, a statement of receipts and expenditure, and a personal account, as in retail trade. The meaning of a simple balance-sheet and of ordinary commercial terms, such as “assets,” “liabilities,” “solvent,” “insolvent,” “creditor,” “debtor,” “profit” and “loss,” “debit” or “credit” balance. Working of sums arising therefrom.

(3.) Civics.

(4.) Physical Instruction (military drill).

(5.) (See clauses 23 to 27 of the Regulations for Manual and Technical Instruction.)

(6.) *et seq.* On the lines of the courses prescribed in the Regulations for the Civil Service Junior Examination.

Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; printing (1,800 copies), £10 8s.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1907.

Price 9d.]