

**BULLETIN NO. 21. - 1905.
PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL.
MANILA, P. I. CATALOGUE FOR
1904-5 AND PROSPECTUS FOR
1905-6**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649366729

Bulletin No. 21. - 1905. Philippine normal school. Manila, P. I. Catalogue for 1904-5 and prospectus for 1905-6 by Bureau of Education

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

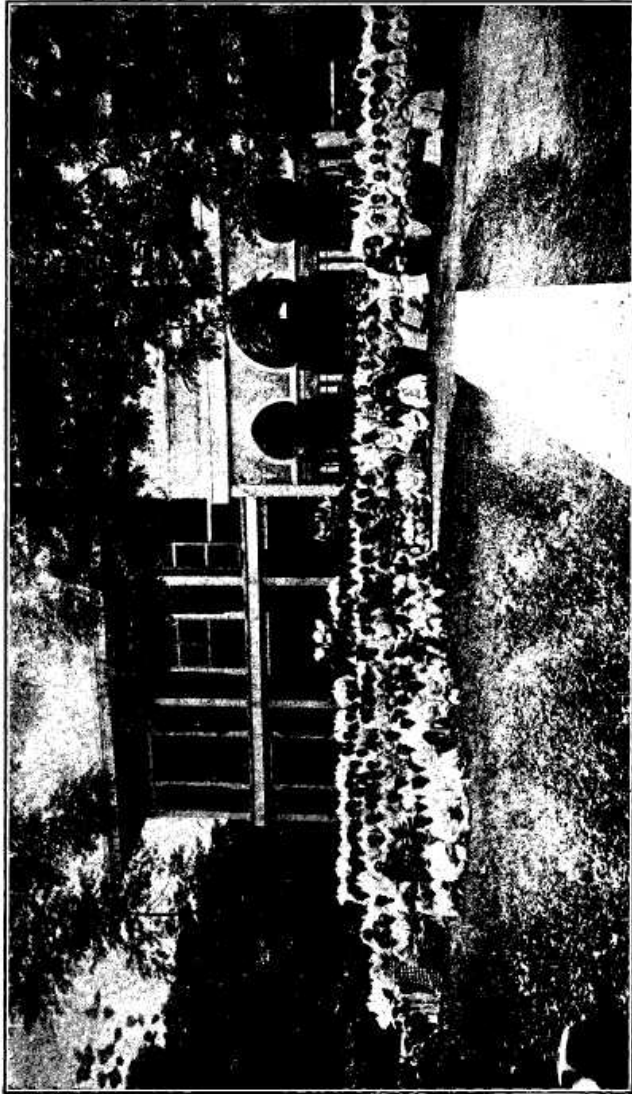
Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

**BULLETIN NO. 21. - 1905.
PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL.
MANILA, P. I. CATALOGUE FOR
1904-5 AND
PROSPECTUS FOR 1905-6**



PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL, MANILA.
Escuela Normal de Filipinas.

BULLETIN No. 21.—1905.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL

MANILA, P. I.

CATALOGUE FOR 1904-5
AND
PROSPECTUS FOR 1905-6.

MANILA
BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING
1905



THE PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL.

ORGANIZATION.

The Philippine Normal School in Manila was organized under the provisions of Act No. 74 of the United States Philippine Commission, during the year 1901.

PURPOSE.

The principal purpose of this school is to train Filipinos for service as teachers in the public schools of the Archipelago. Students specially prepared to do the work of the upper classes, who do not desire to become teachers, will be permitted to enroll, but will not be graduated.

Courses in advance of the work required for graduation are described in Bulletin No. 12, series 1904, Bureau of Education.

STATUS OF GRADUATES.

On request of the General Superintendent of Education, approved by the honorable Secretary of Public Instruction, after a careful examination of the work of the school, the following was adopted by the Philippine Civil Service Board, November 9, 1903:

Ordered, That future graduates of the Insular Normal School at Manila shall be eligible for appointment to the classified teaching service of the Philippine Islands without examination by the Civil Service Board.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The school occupies four of the permanent buildings on the Exposition Grounds in Ermita, Manila, one of them being the main structure, and also uses several temporary buildings. These supply an assembly hall, seventeen class rooms, laboratories for physics, biological science and agriculture, storerooms, and the superintendent's office. A well-equipped chemistry laboratory and lecture room, a wood-working shop for manual training, and a domestic-

science building will be ready for use when the new school year opens in June, 1905. A dormitory for women students coming from the provinces is located at No. 56 Calle Mercado, Ermita, within easy walking distance of the school. This dormitory will accommodate ninety boarders.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Men and women students are admitted on equal terms. Preparatory classes are maintained for the benefit of those coming from the provinces who are not prepared for the work of the regular course. Students seeking admission to these preparatory classes will be expected to have completed the work of the three years designated by the General Superintendent of Education as the primary course, or its equivalent. They must also be at least 14 years of age, and even though older and having the requisite preparation, they will be denied admission if they are immature and give reason for a belief that they will be unable to do the work of their classes in a satisfactory manner. With the exception of students already in the school, no resident of Manila will be admitted to the preparatory classes.

Examinations for admission of new students will be held at the beginning of each school term and as often as may be necessary while the school is in session. Applicants should appear if possible at the beginning of a new term. They are expected to bring letters containing information regarding their character, scholarship, and age from the teacher of the school attended or from the president of the town in which they reside. A set of sample questions of the same degree of difficulty as those that will be used in determining the fitness of applicants for admission to the lowest preparatory class follows:

SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE LOWEST PREPARATORY CLASS OF THE PHILIPPINE NOR- MAL SCHOOL.

ENGLISH.

Let the applicants study this story for forty minutes. Then have them write answers to the questions that follow:

THE LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER'S DAUGHTER.

A light-house is a very high building, in the top of which is a great lamp. This lamp is lighted every night. It is so large that it can be seen for many miles.

Light-houses are usually built on high rocks beside the seashore. Thus they show the sailors how to guide their ships across the sea at night, and how to avoid the dangerous rocks.

A man usually lives in the light-house. He must light the great lamp every night, and watch it to see that the light never goes out. He is called the light-house keeper. He must be a very honest man, who never fails to do his work carefully.

In one of these light-houses on the coast of Spain there lived the keeper and his little daughter, Anita. She was about 8 years old. The light-house stood on a rock in the sea not far from the shore. When the tide was low, they could walk to the shore; but when the tide was high, the sand was covered and they could not walk across.

One afternoon the keeper carefully cleaned the lamp and trimmed the wick, so that it would be ready when night came. He then took his basket and walked toward the little town on the shore to buy some provisions for their supper. He left his little daughter alone, because he intended to return before the sea rose again and covered the path.

About dark, when he was returning to the light-house, three robbers caught him and threw him on the ground. Then they tied his hands and feet, and carried him into a cave in the rocks. The robbers thought that if he did not get home and light the great lamp in the light-house, the ships could not see which way to go; and so they would be wrecked on the rocks. Then they could rob the wrecked ship. So after tying the poor keeper they sat down on the rocks and waited for a ship to be wrecked.

But in the light-house Anita was waiting for her father. It was growing dark and she was afraid. The clock struck 6, and she knew that the tide would rise very soon. The clock struck 7; she looked toward the shore, but she could not see her father. At half-past 7 the sea had risen and covered all the sands, so that her father could not return that night.

"Papa! Papa!" cried the frightened little girl. "Where are you? Have you forgotten me?"

But just then she remembered that the great lamp must be lighted, so that the sailors could see where to go. But the lamp stood on a very high post, and she was only a little girl.

She got a box of matches and struck a light. Then she set up a ladder and tried to reach the lamp; but she could not. She then pulled a table across the floor and set the ladder on the top of it. Then she climbed the ladder again and lighted the lamp. Its rays shot over the waters of the sea and showed the sailors where the dangerous rocks were. When the robbers saw the light, they knew that no ship would be wrecked that night; so they set the keeper free, and ran away to the woods. But the keeper could not return home that night, because the tide was high, and the sands were covered by the sea.

The next morning the keeper returned to the light-house. His little daughter leaped into his arms and told him how she had lighted the great lamp for him, and how she had sat and watched it all the night long, and how frightened she had been.

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH.

1. What is a light-house?
2. Who takes care of a light-house?
3. Tell where the light-house in our story was located?
4. Who lived in this light-house?
5. Why did the keeper go to the little town?
6. Why did the robbers catch him?
7. What did they do with him?
8. Tell how Anita reached the lamp and lighted it?
9. When the robbers saw that the lamp was lighted, what did they do?
10. When did the light-house keeper return home?

ARITHMETIC.

Explain each problem, but do not give full analysis.

1. A firm had 28 clerks and paid them an average salary of \$45 a month each. How much money did the firm pay to them all in 1 year?
2. A ganta of rice costs 20 cents. At the same rate, how much will 4 cavans cost?
3. What is a factor? Give two illustrations.
4. Three dozen eggs cost \$1.20. How much will 10 dozen eggs cost?
5. A farmer sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of his chickens and had 12 left. How many chickens had he at first?
6. The gain made in selling a pair of shoes was one and two-fifths dollars. If this was $\frac{1}{10}$ of the cost, what was the selling price?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is an island? On what island is your home? On what part of the island is it?
2. Are there mountains on your island? Are they near the sea?
3. Name some of the principal plants that grow in the Philippine Islands. Which ones are used for food? Are any of them used for making cloth?
4. What are some kinds of work that the Filipino people do?
5. On what island is Manila? On what river is it? On what bay is it?
6. What is the shape of the earth?
7. Of what does the surface of the earth consist?
8. Into what is the land divided? Name the continents. Which continent is nearest to the Philippine Islands? In what direction from the Islands does it lie?
9. Are there any people in the Philippines from this continent? What work are they doing here? Do you think they are a help to the Filipino people?
10. Name the oceans. Which one touches the Philippines? In what direction from the Philippines is the China Sea?

For admission to the higher classes applicants must show proficiency in all the subjects given in the classes below the one which they wish to enter, or in other subjects which may be accepted by