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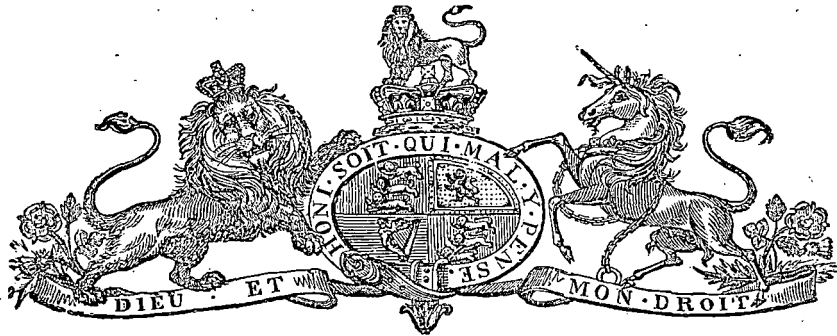
1861.

T A S M A N I A.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXHIBITIONS.—REPORT OF EXAMINERS.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Innes, and ordered by the House to be printed,
September 4, 1861.



Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 5th July, 1861.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

The Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions to Superior Schools.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Examiners, the Council have awarded two Exhibitions, of the value of £50 each, to

CHARLES HOGG and
WILLIAM ROBERT CARTER,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations of the 19th March, 1861.

By Order of the Council,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 25th June, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Examiners have the honor to present to you a Report of the Examination of Candidates for two Exhibitions to Superior Schools, which commenced on Monday, 10th June instant, and terminated on Friday, the 14th. Twenty-one Candidates presented themselves for Examination: eighteen studying in Hobart Town, and three in Launceston.

The Examination embraced nine Subjects, to three of which each Examiner especially directed his attention. They deemed it advisable, however, both to consult beforehand upon the various Papers set, and also to subject the work of those Candidates who had most distinguished themselves to the criticism of each Examiner. Your Examiners are therefore enabled to report the result which they now submit as their unanimous finding, and to express a confident hope that that result is a true estimate of the respective merits of the Candidates.

The total value of the Papers was fixed at 1200; their respective values being assigned as follows:—

	<i>Maximum Number of Marks.</i>
I. English Grammar	200
II. Geography	150
III. Arithmetic	150
IV. Latin	150
V. History	150
VI. Greek	100
VII. Euclid	100
VIII. Algebra	100
IX. French	100
TOTAL.....	1200

The following was the method adopted in conducting the Examination :—

Each Candidate was required to deliver to the Secretary, in a sealed envelope, a motto with his name, and to affix the same motto to his paper, a new motto being adopted for each subject; and the mottoes were not opened until the papers had been examined, and their values assigned to them. This, and the other precautions adopted by your Examiners to ensure a strictly fair result, have, they confidently believe, attained the desired object.

The detailed results are as follows :—

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

[Rev. ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*]

The diversity was very wide in the performances of the Twenty Candidates who undertook this subject, the worst papers being very bad, and the best remarkably good. There were more of the latter class, however, than of the former, not less than eight attaining more than half the number of marks assigned. Of these, the papers of Browne and Perkins were the best; next to them, the work done by Carter, Canaway, and Hogg was very creditable.

GEOGRAPHY.

[Rev. ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*]

Only three of the Candidates—Hogg, Knight, and Canaway—did work in this subject above mediocrity; five answered very badly; the rest fairly, but not so well as was expected.

ARITHMETIC.

[Rev. ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*]

Six or more of the Candidates betrayed remarkable ignorance of this subject. Of the rest, several did pretty well; a few very creditably,—Hogg, Knight, and Canaway deserving special mention.

LATIN.

[J. J. STUTZER, Esq., *Examiner.*]

The Latin Paper was considerably easier this time than last year. The two passages given for translation presented few difficulties, and the grammatical questions were simple. This was done purposely, the object of an Examination Paper being to meet the probable capacities of the boy, and not to show the knowledge of the Examiner. As it is, no paper was extremely good, and one-half were worthless. The best two, however, those by Carter and Perkins, were good, and the next six decidedly satisfactory. A very great improvement has taken place in accuracy. The translations were reasonably close, and a really sound knowledge of grammar was shown, especially by the pupils from the Hutchins School. Those from the High School had improved. The rest were nowhere.

GREEK.

[J. J. STUTZER, Esq., *Examiner.*]

The questions which were set in this subject were purely elementary. The result showed an advance over last year to this extent, that there were then scarcely any answers, and now there were a few. Carter and Browne, of the Hutchins School, and Pringle, of the High School, did best.

HISTORY.

[J. J. STUTZER, Esq., *Examiner.*]

A paper of questions in General History is sure to produce some answers, however few, from nearly all, provided it be long enough. This time, Hogg, from Chalmers School, sent in a highly creditable paper, and there were several others little inferior. The last seven, however, showed an ignorance of the best known events which is almost incredible. The portions of History about which boys in Tasmania uniformly know least, are that of the present century, and the events in the Old Testament: it was so this time. Taking it on the whole, however, more than one-half did fully as well as could be reasonably expected, and five were very good.

EUCLID.

[F. H. HENSLOWE, Esq., *Examiner.*]

It will be observed that the questions set in the First Book of Euclid were somewhat numerous, the object being to afford to all (beginners as well as those more advanced) an opportunity of exhibiting their proficiency; but it is somewhat remarkable that, while the more difficult Propositions were readily attempted, the most general deficiency shown was in an accurate knowledge of the Definitions.

Though all the Candidates attempted the paper, few exhibited any degree of familiarity with the subject, which is probably attributable to the fact, that this subject, which was not required last year, has only recently been announced as forming an element of the Examination. Canaway and Clarke far surpassed their competitors.

ALGEBRA.

[F. H. HENSLOWE, ESQ., *Examiner.*]

The observation made as to Euclid applies also to Algebra. There was a want of precision and accuracy in the elementary portions of the subject.

All the Candidates presented themselves; and greater justice would probably have been done, both to the subject and to themselves, had they devoted more time to the paper.

Hogg and Canaway did their work with much intelligence, and appear to be very promising students in this branch.

FRENCH.

[F. H. HENSLOWE, ESQ., *Examiner.*]

In this subject seventeen Candidates presented themselves. Carter's paper was so well done as to lead to the surmise that a little more care and reflection would have enabled him to attain full marks, or nearly so. Hogg, Perkins, and Browne answered the questions very creditably.

The following Table exhibits the marks which each of those Candidates whose marks exceeded 250 obtained in each of the subjects.

TABLE of Marks.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	SCHOOL.	English Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Latin.	Greek.	History.	French.	Algebra.	Euclid.	TOTAL.
			[Maximum of Marks ..	200.	150.	150.	150.	100.	150.	100.	100.	100.	1200.
1	Hogg, Charles....	13	Mr. Ireland, Chalmers School, Hobart Town.	129	89	113	18	15	122	46	70	30	632
2	Carter, William Robert	13	Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School, ditto.	150	63	59	117	50	88	71	20	4	622
3	Canaway, John Watson	12	Ditto.....	144	73	86	57	8	93	28	63	60	612
4	Browne, William Henry	13	Ditto.....	165	55	37	55	35	97	44	26	38	552
5	Perkins, Henry A.	13	Ditto.....	161	59	53	100	—	86	44	12	4	519
6	Clarke, Andrew ..	12	Rev. R. D. Harris, High School, ditto	111	49	66	43	—	64	25	52	54	464
7	Pringle, Charles ..	13	Ditto.....	114	44	37	49	28	33	32	30	24	391
8	Knight, William ..	13	Mr. Cowle, Melville-street, ditto	92	80	105	—	—	56	7	28	16	384
9	Bedford, Alfred Percy	13	Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School, ditto	87	49	35	50	—	55	31	14	2	323
10	Conolan, George ..	12	Mr. Cairnduff, Brisbane-street, ditto	112	37	34	37	25	43	—	24	6	318
11	Reynolds, Philip ..	12	Rev. R. D. Harris, High School, ditto	28	48	46	30	—	57	17	28	26	280

An inspection of this Table will show that the contest for the Exhibitions was maintained with considerable energy; from which circumstance, and from a comparison of the total number of marks obtained by each of the first eleven Candidates with the marks obtained by the first eleven Candidates at last year's Examination, (a list of which is subjoined*), it may fairly be inferred that

* 1st Candidate (Exhibitioner)	481
2nd Ditto (ditto)	401
3rd Ditto	358
4th Ditto	323
5th Ditto	281
6th Ditto	226
7th Ditto	225
8th Ditto	217
9th Ditto	167
10th Ditto	164
11th Ditto	151

the interest which the boys of the Colony take in their studies is on the increase, with a proportionably increased appreciation of the rewards held out to them. And your Examiners have much pleasure in bearing their testimony to the care bestowed by several of the Candidates upon their papers, as well as to the general correctness displayed by all the Candidates in orthography. But they are bound to notice, that on the part of the majority there was a disinclination to devote sufficient time to each paper, which led to two evils—namely, that they probably did themselves injustice, while the fact of some of the Candidates retiring at an early hour was calculated to hurry as well as to disturb those who were willing to devote the whole period allowed.

The successful Candidates are

CHARLES HOGG and WILLIAM ROBERT CARTER,

the former a pupil of Mr. Ireland, Chalmers School, the latter of the Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School.

Your Examiners cannot conclude this Report without drawing your attention to the great inconvenience occasioned by the want of *printed* papers. Although Mr. Murray Burgess, the Secretary to the Council, (of whose unremitting attention your Examiners desire to record their high sense,) imposed upon himself a laborious task in preparing the Examination Papers with his own hand, yet the results of the lithographic press were unsatisfactory; and it is obviously unfair to Candidates that the difficulties of an Examination should be enhanced by the labour of deciphering the questions.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

FR. HARTWELL HENSLOWE.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, B.A.

J. J. STUTZER, M.A.

LATIN. *Monday Morning, 10th June, 1861.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Translate into English the following passages :—

Est in secessu longo locus : insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur
In cœlum scopuli ; quorum sub vertice latè
Æquora tuta silent : tum silvis scena coruscis
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra.
Fronte sub adversâ scopulis pendentibus antrum ;
Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus.

Parse *objectu, reductos, minantur, desuper, horrenti.*

2. Quid est enim quod te jam in hac urbe delectare possit, in qua nemo est qui te non metuat, nemo qui te non oderit? Quod privatarum rerum dedecus non hæret infamiæ? Quæ libido ab oculis quod facinus a manibus tuis unquam abfuit? Prætermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum ad illa venio quæ non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam turpitudinem, sed ad summam rempublicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salutemque pertinent.

Parse *oderit*. Why is it in the subjunctive mood? State the rule. Parse *abfuit, turpitudinem nostrum, salutem*.

3. Translate into Latin the following passage :—

“England lies in the middle of the Northern Ocean. It is often wet, and the sky is in winter veiled with clouds; but the soil is fertile, and bears many kinds of grass and corn.”

4. Translate the following sentences, and state the rules which govern their construction :—

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est.
 Arcus et calami sunt bona.
 Rex et regina sunt beati.
 Imperitus rerum. Aliena consilii
 Adolescentis est majores revereri
 Laude est dignissimus
 Tædet vitæ.

5. What cases are governed by the prepositions *ante*, *præ*, *tenus*, *clam*, *secus*, *sine*, *coram*, *sub*, *circa*, *palam*, *post*.

6. What are the rules for the formation of the comparative and superlative of adjectives? Write out the adjectives which form them irregularly.

7. Write out the following tenses :—

The future indicative of *facio*, the imperative of *audio*, the present of *malo*, *fio*, *possum*, the perfect of *fero*.

EUCLID. *Monday Afternoon, 10th June, 1861.*

[Two Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Define a *right angle*, a *circle*, a *scalene triangle*, a *trapezium*, *parallel straight lines*, a *parallelogram*.

2. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles upon the other side of the base shall be equal.

3. Bisect a given rectilineal angle. Do this in the manner shown in the 9th proposition of Euclid; and also by means of the 5th proposition.

4. Bisect a given finite straight line.

5. Divide a given finite straight line into four equal parts.

6. How many equilateral triangles can be described upon a given straight line?

7. Describe an isosceles triangle upon a given finite straight line that shall have each of its sides double the base.

8. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical or opposite angles are equal.

9. If two straight lines cut one another, and the vertical angles be bisected, the bisecting lines are in one and the same straight line.

10. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

11. Make a triangle equal to a given triangle.

12. Through a given point draw a straight line parallel to a given straight line.

13. Equal triangles upon the same base, and upon the same side of it, are between the same parallels.

14. If a parallelogram and a triangle be upon the same base, and between the same parallels, the parallelogram is double of the triangle.

15. In any right-angled triangle, the square described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the two sides containing the right angle.

ARITHMETIC. *Tuesday Morning, 11th June, 1861.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Divide £27 7s. 9d. by 18.

2. If 25 sheep cost £18 10s., what will be the cost of 17?

3. How many yards can I buy for £24 15s. at 5s. per yard?
4. A tradesman sold goods for £120, and so gained $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the price they cost him: what was their cost price?
5. If the rent of 5 acres be £4 10s. for 3 months, what will be the rent of 7 acres for 2 years?
6. Find the area of a square surface, the length of one side being 7 feet 4 inches?
7. Add together $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{12}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$, and divide the result by 19.
8. Divide 0.002 by 34.2; and divide 1 by 0.001.
9. Two partners, A and B, gain by trade £150; A's capital in the business was £500, B's, £400: what are their respective shares of the profit?
10. What is the present value of a sum of £800, to be paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ years hence, money being worth 6 per cent. per annum?

ALGEBRA. *Tuesday Afternoon, 11th June, 1861.*

[Two Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Explain the terms *co-efficient, power, index, positive quantity, negative quantity, binomial.*
2. Find the sum of $2x^2 - 2xy - 4y^2$, $3xz + 2y^2 - z^2$, $x^2 - 2yz + 5z^2$, $3xy - 6xz - 3x^2$, $3xz - 2z^2 + 5yz$, $4y^2 - 3yz + 2x^2$.
3. From $3x^2 + 2xy - y^2$ take $-x^2 - 3xy + 3y^2$.
4. Reduce to its simplest form: $a^2 - (b^2 - c^2) - \{b^2 - (c^2 - d^2)\} + \{c^2 - (b^2 - a^2)\}$.
5. What is the product of $(ax - by) \times (ax - dy)$.
6. Divide $x^6 - 2x^3 + 1$ by $x^2 - 2x + 1$; and a by $1 + x$ to four terms.
7. Find the greatest common measure of $3x^3 - 22x - 15$ and $5x^4 + x^3 - 54x^2 + 18x$. Of how many dimensions is the last-named quantity?
8. What is the value of $(1 - \frac{b^4}{a^4}) \div (\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a})$.
9. Given $12 - x : \frac{x}{2} :: 4 : 1$. Find the value of x ?
10. What number is that, the double of which exceeds its half by 6?
11. Two travellers set out at the same time, the one from Hobart Town, the other from Launceston, which are 120 miles apart, with the intention of meeting. The Launceston man travelled 25 miles a day, and the other travelled 15 miles a day. In how many days did they meet, and where?
12. A settler has two flocks of sheep, each containing the same number. From one he culls 39, and from the other 93, and finds just twice as many remaining in one as in the other. How many did each flock originally contain?

HISTORY. *Wednesday Morning, 12th June, 1861.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Mention the principal events of the Jewish History from the Exodus till the First Captivity.
2. Mention the principal peoples of Ancient Greece, and the leading Institutions of Greece and Athens.

3. What was the Peloponnesian War?
4. What countries were successively conquered by Alexander the Great?
5. What events in Roman History are connected with Tarquinius Superbus, Camillus, Fabius, the Gracchi, Scipio Africanus, and Cato the Younger?
6. What countries, in the Reign of Trajan, were comprised in the Roman Empire?
7. What nations have successively occupied England? What parts of Great Britain and Ireland are Celtic, and what are Saxon?
8. Mention some of the English Laws in the Reign of Alfred the Great.
9. What was the Feudal System?
10. Who was Columbus? What parts of the World have been colonized by the English, French, Dutch, Spaniards, and Portuguese?
11. What was the fate of the Spanish Armada?
12. Who was Cromwell, and what battles were won by him?
13. What do you understand by the English Revolution?
14. Describe the origin, progress, and result of the American War.
15. Write out the Sovereigns of England, in order, from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria.
16. Where, and when, were fought the following battles:—Hastings, Bannockburn, Poitiers, Agincourt, Lepanto, Blenheim, Trafalgar, and Waterloo?

GREEK. *Wednesday Afternoon, 12th June, 1861.*

[Two Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Decline the substantives *μῦσα, ἵππος, λεων, αστυ, βασιλευς, πολις.*
2. Decline the adjectives *πας, ιερος, χαριεις, σωφρων.*
3. Write out the optative mood of *τυπτο.*
4. When is the temporal augment used?
5. Parse the following words:—*σωματος, ταμων, τριηρους, γυναικος, ελασσιων, τετυφαμεν, εσταλκα, φραζομην, ετιμησαν.*
6. What are in Greek the prepositions—through, in, into, out of, upon, below, against, beyond; and what cases do they govern?
7. Translate the following sentences:—*Ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐγένετο, ὁ δῆμος ἤκουσε, οἱ ἀνθρώποι ἀπαντες, ἦσαν ἐν οἰκῷ, γυνὴ Ναυσάκῃ καλουμένη, οἱ γέροντες ἀκουσαντες, ἐς πόλεμον καθέστασαν, ἐς μάχην ἦλθεν, ἵπποι παρήσαν, τοιαυτὰ εἶπε.*

FRENCH. *Thursday Morning, 13th June, 1861.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. What are the Plurals of the following Substantives:—*Nez, Fil, Voix, Roi, Caillou, Fils, Bétail, Trou, Feu, Chou.*
2. Conjugate the following Verbs:—*Arriver, Sortir, Croire, Mettre.*

3. What verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *être*?
4. What are the feminine forms of the following substantives:—Empereur, Lion, Chanteur, Acteur, Berger, Paysan.
5. What are the feminines of the following adjectives:—Roux, Malin, Doux, Favori, Trompeur, Blanc.
6. Give the preterite indicative, and the past participles, of the following verbs:—Offrir, Tenir, Craindre, Mourir, Vivre, Voir, Ecrire, Naitre, Etre, Cuire, Recevoir, Rendre.
7. Translate into French the following expressions:—The honest man. My sister. My amiable sister. I must go. I have just seen a horse. I am going to see a ship. I only want three books. No one saw me. Since it is fine, let us go out.
8. Translate into French the following passage:—
“After a siege as long as (it was) sanguinary, Saladin had just entered Jerusalem as a conqueror. William, Archbishop of Tyre, embarks immediately for Europe, and goes to demand succour from the Sovereign Pontiff. Urban III., at this fatal news, expires in William’s arms. Gregory VIII. succeeds him, and preaches a new Crusade.”
9. Translate into English the following passage:—
“A sa voix, à celle de Guillaume, les rois se lèvent s’unissent et jurent de ne poser les armes qu’après être rentrés dans Jérusalem. A la tête de tant de souverains *marchaient* Richard 1^{er} et Philippe Auguste; tous deux également fiers, altiers, et intrépides. Philippe Auguste, grand et magnanime *autant que* prévoyant et sage, aspirait à des victoires plus solides que brillantes. Richard, imprudent et fougueux, animé du courage le plus impétueux, attaché peut être plus d’éclat que son rival à son nom et à ses exploits et *dut* à l’excès même de ses qualités l’admiration universelle *dont* il fut l’objet, et l’infortune éclatante où les pièges de la perfidie le *firent* tomber par la suite.”
10. Parse *celle, tant, marchaient, autant que, dut, dont, firent*.
11. Give the 3rd person plural pluperfect subjunctive of each of the above three verbs, *marchaient, dut, firent*.
12. Correct and accentuate the following sentences:—
Le vache que j’ai achete. (The cow which I bought.) Nous avons alle a Paris. (We went to Paris.) Ils ont entre dans l’eau. (They went into the water.) Quelle pain avez vous? (What bread have you?) Apres ayant vendu son cheval. (After selling his horse.) Je le paie pour le couteau. (I pay him for the knife.) Ce beau homme. (This handsome man.) Cette beau arbre. (This fine tree.)

GEOGRAPHY. *Thursday Afternoon, 13th June, 1861.*

[Two Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms and phrases:—Latitude, meridian of longitude, tropics, arctic circle, lake, isthmus, equinoctial line, degree.
2. Name the chief manufacturing towns in Great Britain, specifying the manufacture.
3. Where are Manchester, Lyons, Bruges, Riga, Odessa, Philadelphia, Bombay, Algiers, Singapore, Smyrna?
4. Trace the course of the Rivers Danube, Po, Rhone, Nile, Vistula, Mississippi, Volga, Murray.
5. State the principal exports of the following countries:—Sweden, Holland, Portugal, Wales, Persia, Mexico, Victoria, Tasmania, England.
6. Name the most widely spread living languages, and state in what countries they are spoken.
7. Name the principal States of Europe, specifying the form of Government in each.

8. Name the different races of mankind, mentioning the chief nations which belong to each race.
9. Name some of the largest peninsulas.
10. State the breadth of the several Zones on the earth's surface.
11. Name the Australasian Colonies, and the Town which is the seat of Government in each.
12. Name the principal Towns in Victoria and Tasmania.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Friday Morning, 14th June, 1861.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Of the words in the following sentences which are Nouns? Also, state which of the Nouns are proper, which common, and which abstract; giving the reason in each case.

The sun dazzles by its brightness.

Paris is a beautiful city.

The murmuring of the brook made me sleep.

It happened in King John's reign.

2. How is the plural of Nouns commonly formed? Write the following Nouns in the plural number:—Lady, knife, mouse, foot, ox, boy, genus, cherub.

3. Put the following sentences, first into past time, then into future time:—

I see the moon rising.

Many new houses are building.

My sister teaches me music.

4. State the voice, mood, tense, number, and person of each Verb in the following sentence:—
“The child was lost in the bush; but we were able to find her, and brought her home.”

5. Write the past tense and past participle of the following verbs:—See, choose, swear, wind, mow, draw, stick, seek, cast, saw.

6. What is a sentence? What do you understand by the subject and predicate of a sentence? Analyze the following sentence:—“A little boy caught a fish in a net.”

7. Give the exact force of the prefix in each of the following words, stating the language from which the prefix is derived:—Suburb, foretell, eclipse, benevolent, imprudent, asleep, undone, epitaph.

8. Trace the origin and meaning of the following words:—Gossip, bombast, villain, jaw, tribulation, candidate, treacle, conscience, sycophant.