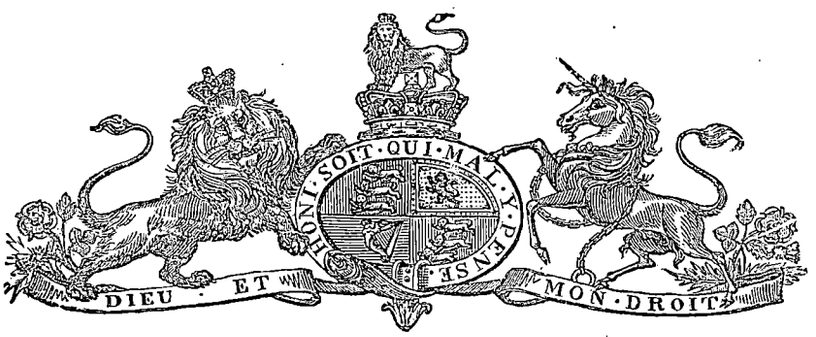

Southern Board of Education,
Hobart Town, 16th June, 1862.

EXHIBITIONS FROM PUBLIC TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

THE Board have directed the publication of the annexed Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions from Public to Superior Schools.

The Candidates who attained the highest number of Marks were—

EUGENE WICKENS, aged 13 years, Goulburn-street School.
EDWIN HUGHES, aged 12 years, New Town School.
WILLIAM BURT, aged 12 years, Trinity Hill School.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, aged 11 years, ditto.

The Board have accordingly awarded to each of the above Candidates an Exhibition of the value of £12 10*s*., tenable for Twelve months from the 1st July next, at such Superior School as may be named by the Parent and approved by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

GENTLEMEN,

As Examiners for the Exhibitions offered to boys under 14 years of age educated at the Public Schools under the Southern Board of Education, we beg to present the following Report:—

The table of subjects and marks was substantially the same as in the two previous years, but subject to the following partial alterations—

To English Grammar, instead of 200 marks as heretofore we assigned 150, and to Algebra 100 instead of 150. The reason for these alterations was, that the results of the Grammar Paper had been uniformly unsatisfactory, and that it was highly necessary to discourage the general tendency of Masters to push the boys into higher subjects in Arithmetic and Mathematics to the detriment of their accurate knowledge of the lower. A Paper of questions in Sacred History was, for the first time, introduced.

The several subjects of Examination, and the values attached to them, were as follows:—

	Maximum Number of Marks.
I. Reading, writing from dictation, and penmanship	150
II. General Geography	150
III. Physical Geography	100
IV. English Grammar	150
V. Elementary Arithmetic	200
VI. General History	150
VII. Scripture History	100
VIII. Higher Arithmetic	100
IX. Euclid and Natural Philosophy	100
TOTAL	1200

The Examination was conducted as usual by Printed Papers, with the exception of the Reading and Writing from Dictation. The Papers were printed and furnished with the exactitude customary in the Government Printing Office.

The present Examination differed from its predecessors in the exclusion from it of all boys under eleven years. While the number of Candidates was therefore greatly reduced, the very inferior answering characteristic of the juniors in the last Examination had disappeared. The lowest Candidate this time had higher marks than the last eight in the year 1861.

The most unsatisfactory Paper, considered with reference to the time and attention bestowed upon it, was English Grammar. The next was General History. Euclid and Algebra are hardly taught in the Schools, and the Inspector generally discourages them. The answers in these subjects are always scanty, and they may be considered as merely addenda to the general subjects.

There has been on the other hand a great improvement in Penmanship and in general Arithmetic. The sums are considerably better done, and the former inaccuracy has mainly disappeared.

It is recommended that in future only 100 marks shall be assigned for Euclid and Algebra combined, and that the attention of Masters shall be called to the generally inferiority of the answers in English Grammar.

For the results of our individual examinations, we refer to the heads of separate subjects immediately following:—

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

[*Rev.* R. D. Harris, *Examiner.*]

The questions in this Paper were answered well by Eugene Wickens, and fairly by two or three other boys; but the parsing was a failure in every instance; though attempted by all, it was not done well by any.

GENERAL HISTORY.

[*Rev.* A. Davenport, *Examiner.*]

None of the Candidates obtained quite half the maximum of marks assigned for this subject; but Wickens answered very creditably, and the work done by Bakewell, Hughes, and Holroyd, was pretty good. The rest failed more or less.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

[*Rev.* A. Davenport, *Examiner.*]

The answers were not quite so good as was expected, but two or three boys did very well; few did ill, and the average of their answers was good.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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

In this subject two boys did *very well*, and two well; making four who attained above half marks, while seven were very deficient. The answering therefore in Physical Geography was not so good as last time.

READING, DICTATION, AND PENMANSHIP.

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

Writing from Dictation was well done by nearly all. The reading of five of the boys was extremely good; that of Hughes, who otherwise has done so well, was very bad. The others read tolerably. The penmanship had greatly improved, and some of the boys wrote remarkably well.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

[*Rev.* A. Davenport, *Examiner.*]

The work done in this subject was generally very fair, and few failed in it entirely. This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that boys under eleven years of age were not admitted as Candidates. But, independently of this, there has been an appreciable improvement over former years.

HIGHER ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

[*Rev.* R. D. Harris, *Examiner.*]

The average of marks obtained in this Paper was small. Hughes did most of the equations neatly and accurately, but scarcely any of the other questions, while James Pitfield, who did best of all in Arithmetic, made no attempt at the Algebra.

EUCLID.

[*Rev.* R. D. HARRIS, *Examiner.*]

The answers to this Paper were very meagre indeed; and it was only by assigning a disproportionate value to the easiest questions that I was able to give such marks as could at all affect the general result.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

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

In Scripture History four boys attained above half marks, and five more answered fairly. One boy answered very badly, and one did not answer at all. The answers on the whole were better than I had expected.

The Examiners, in conclusion, beg to acknowledge the assistance afforded, with his usual courtesy, by the Secretary, Mr. Murray Burgess.

R. D. HARRIS, *M.A.*
ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *B.A.*
J. J. STUTZER, *M.A.*

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	SCHOOL.	*English Grammar.*	*General Geography.*	*Physical Geography.*	*Elementary Arithmetic.*	*Higher Arithmetic.*	*General History.*	*Scripture History.*	*Euclid and Natural Philosophy.*	*Reading, Dictation, and Penmanship.*	TOTAL.
			[*Maximum Number of Marks.*	150	150	100	200	100	150	100	100	150	1200
1	Wickens, Eugene	13	Mr. G. Roberts, Goulburn-street	110	82	84	92	37	74	78	19	103	679
2	Hughes, Edwin	12	Mr. S. Hughes, New Town.....	47	78	52	149	39	63	49	30	110	617
3	Burt, William	12	Mr. Johnston, Trinity Hill.....	67	96	72	116	26	44	67	15	79	582
4	Bakewell, Thomas	11	Ditto	50	61	47	166	22	66	36	13	67	528
5	Smith, Richard	12	Mr. Rule, Battery Point.....	52	65	38	129	19	26	60	18	82	489
6	Holroyde, Robert.....	12	Mr. Johnston, Trinity Hill.....	56	101	55	49	5	58	52	9	90	475
7	Berwick, Thomas	13	Ditto	49	59	38	120	19	7	34	16	95	437
8	Pitfield, James	13	Mr. Canaway, Central School.....	46	51	23	115	27	28	40	13	85	428
9	Jones, Joseph	13	Mr. Roper, Harrington-street.....	58	15	24	71	5	32	26	3	98	332
10	Berwick, James	11	Mr. Johnston, Trinity Hill	51	27	19	64	5	10	28	12	82	298
11	Preston, Robert	13	Mr. Canaway, Central School.....	29	41	24	47	14	17	32	5	74	283
12	Featherston, Henry	13	Ditto	48	29	10	39	-	17	48	-	71	262
13	Scoles, David	13	Ditto	31	2	17	54	4	2	0	4	84	198
14	Tapsell, Thomas	13	Ditto	24	10	17	43	6	2	16	2	47	167

Appendix I.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Rev. R. D. Harris.

1. Enumerate the parts of Speech; and define the Noun, Verb, and Adjective.

2. What is the use of the Pronoun? Show how its use is exemplified in the sentence, "Robert is a good boy: I think highly of him."

3. Write down the Possessive Pronouns, distinguishing between those which are used with a Noun, and those which are used instead of one.

4. Conjugate at full the simple tenses of the verbs *to love* and *to think*, and write down the 1st persons singular of the compound tenses.

5. Write the past tense and past participle of *abide*, *begin*, *blow*, *buy*, *do*, *know*, *mean*, *ride*, *strive*, and *write*.

6. Define a Preposition, and write down twelve.

7. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

The hen hatches his eggs.	You was not there.
I can stay their two hours.	If I does that.
I saw the man which sings.	I teaches him grammar.
Look at the oxes.	I loves him.

8. Parse the words of the following verse:—

Alike in sunshine or in shower
I still will trust in Thee,
Since Thou, who carest for a flower,
Wilt care much more for me.

9. Explain the terms *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, as applied to adjectives; and give the rules for the formation of the comparative and superlative.

10. Give a list of the adjectives that form their comparison irregularly.

11. Correct the following sentences, and state the reason of each correction:—

Horses is useful creatures.	Strive learn.
He loves we.	They need not to call upon her.
To who will you give that pen.	It is neither hot or cold.

12. Explain the terms *subject*, *predicate*, *object*, *attribute*.

13. Analyse the sentence, "Admiral Howe, with seven ships, blockaded the whole coast of Holland."

GENERAL HISTORY. *Three hours.*

Examiner—Rev. A. Davenport.

1. Who was Darius Hystaspes? What European Countries did he invade, and with what success?

2. Relate briefly the career of Alexander the Great.

3. What were the results of the Battle of Actium?

4. State a few particulars respecting each of the following persons:—Attila, Belisarius, Charlemagne, Alfred.

5. What was the immediate object of the Crusades? What lasting results did they produce in Europe?

6. When and how did the Turks get possession of Constantinople?

7. State the circumstances under which the House of Tudor began to reign.

8. Name the British Sovereigns of the House of Stuart.

9. Relate what you know about the Spanish Armada.

10. How did James the Second lose his Throne, and who succeeded him?

11. Write in order the names of the Kings of England from the Norman Conquest to the Battle of Bosworth Field.

12. Give exactly, or as nearly as you can, the several dates of the following events:—The withdrawal of the Romans from Britain; the Death of Alfred; the Battles of Hastings, Cressy, Agincourt, Naseby, Culloden, Leipsic; the Invention of the Art of Printing; the Discovery of America by Columbus; the Declaration of the Independence of the American States; the Discovery of Tasmania by Tasman.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY. *Three hours.*

Examiner—Rev. A. Davenport.

1. What is meant by the Latitude of a place? What by its Longitude?

2. Name the States in Europe, with their respective Capitals, omitting the smaller German States.

3. Describe the boundaries of Europe.

4. Describe the course of the Rivers Danube, Po, and Rhine.

5. Name the chief rivers of Africa.

6. What are the principal exports of England and of Portugal?

7. Name the chief manufacturing towns in Great Britain, specifying the manufacture for which each is famous.

8. Draw an outline map of the Australian Colonies.

9. Name some of the greatest rivers in Asia, and describe their course.

10. How is British India divided? What is the religion of the greater portion of its inhabitants?

11. What countries constitute the Ottoman Empire? Give the name of its capital, the title of its sovereign, and the religion of most of his subjects.

12. Name the principal rivers and chief towns in Tasmania.

13. Where are the following towns:—Odessa, Tunis, Hull, Milan, San Francisco, Auckland, Bahia, Madras, Riga, Lyons, Aberdeen, Barcelona.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—J. J. Stutzer, Esq.

1. Name the planets in the order of their respective distances from the sun.

2. What is the orbit described by the earth, and what is the mathematical figure of the earth? Owing to what forces does it revolve round the sun?
3. What is the cause of a spring tide?

4. Describe the cause of a solar and lunar eclipse.

5. Name the principal currents of the ocean.

6. Explain the terms glacier, avalanche, mirage, simoon, and cyclone?

7. What is the cause of the land and sea breeze in Tasmania, and of the trade winds?

8. Name some of the distinguishing vegetable productions of the torrid zone.

9. Mention some rivers which rise in mountains above the perpetual snow line.

10. Where are coal, iron, gold, tin, and sulphur chiefly found.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC. *Three hours.*

Examiner—Rev. A. Davenport.

1. Express by figures the following numbers:—Twenty thousand three hundred and five, fifteen hundred and three, two millions. Add them all together, and write their sum in words.

2. What number must be added to 3701 to make 4005?

3. Multiply 2701 by 109. Divide 401598 by 231.

4. Write the Table of Avoirdupois Weight, and that of Square Measure.

5. What is the meaning of "Reduction?" How many farthings are there in £15 13*s*. 8¾*d*.? Reduce 39460 feet to miles.

6. If five books can be bought for 8*s*. 4*d*., how many can be bought for £2 18*s*. 4*d*.?

7. A grocer sells 25 lbs. of sugar at 4¼*d*., 5½ lbs. of bacon at 9*d*., 2½ lbs. of tea at half-a-crown, 4 lbs. 4 ozs. of soap at 6*d*. a lb.: make out the Bill.

8. Reckoning Simple Interest, what is the amount of £360 for four years and three months at 7½ per cent.

9. If 106 lbs. of butter cost £5 14*s*. 10*d*., what is the price of 1 lb.?

10. A man earns 9*s*. a day, and spends 7*s*. 3*d* ; in what time will he have saved £1 16*s*. 9*d*.?

11. 3 lbs. of tea at eighteen pence a lb. are mixed with 5 lbs. at half-a-crown; what is the cost of the mixture per lb.?

12. What will be the cost of a door 8 feet high and 4 feet broad, at 1*s*. 8*d*. per square foot?

13. If £4 10*s*. pay 14 men for 7 days' work, what will be the wages of 22 men for 15 days' work?

HIGHER ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Rev. R. D. Harris.

1. If 3 men can mow 8 acres of wheat in 2 days, how long will it take 5 men to mow 20 acres at the same rate?

2. Define the terms *fraction*, *denominator*, and *numerator*. Distinguish between a proper and improper fraction, and show that a fraction is multiplied if its denominator is divided, and divided if its denominator is multiplied.

3. Find the sum of $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{9}{20}$; and the value of $\frac{5}{7}+\frac{2}{5}-\frac{10}{63}+\frac{18}{315}-\frac{1}{9}$.

4. State the rule for division of decimals; and divide ·123 by 625, 1·23 by ·00625, and 123 by 62500.

5. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest on £150 for 3 years, at 4½ per cent.

6. Reduce 3*s*. 2½*d*. to the fraction of 5½ guineas.

7. If $x=1$, $y=-2$, $z=3$, find the value of $\frac{x-y}{y-z}-\frac{x-z}{z-y}$, and of $\frac{1}{2}\left\{x-\frac{1}{3}\left(y-\frac{1}{4}\overline{z-(x-2y)}\right)\right\}$

8. From $8a^2-2a+6b^2-5ab+5c^2-3bc+2$ take $a^2+a+2b^2+2ab+3c^2+3bc+2$.

9. Multiply $a^4-2a^3b+3a^2b^2-2ab^3+b^4$ by $a^2+2ab+b^2$.

10. Divide x^2+6x+5 by $x+1$; and x^6-a^6 by $x^3+2ax^2+2a^2x+a^3$.

11. Solve the equations—

(1.) $6x-25=15-2x$.

(2.) $\frac{x}{2}-2=5-\frac{x}{5}$.

(3.) $\frac{x-3}{4}-6=\frac{x-1}{5}+\frac{x-5}{3}-8$.

(4.) $\left.\begin{array}{l}3x+2y=19\\2x-3y=\ 4\end{array}\right\}$

(5.) $\frac{x-7}{x+7}=\frac{2x-15}{2x-6}-\frac{1}{2(x+7)}$.

(6.) $4x^2-4x=80$.

12. What number is that which exceeds its $\frac{1}{7}$th part by 12?

13. Find two numbers such that their sum shall be 47 and their difference 23.

EUCLID AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Rev. R. D. Harris.

1. Define *an angle*, *right angles*, *a circle*, *an isosceles triangle*, and *parallel straight lines.*

2. Enunciate and prove the 4th Proposition, Book I.

3. Show how to bisect a given straight line.

4. Show how to draw a straight line from a given point perpendicular to a given straight line.

5. Show that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

6. Prove that straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

7. Prove that the three interior angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.

8. What is meant by "the rectangle contained by two straight lines?"

9. If there be two straight lines, one of which is divided into any number of parts, the rectangle contained by the two straight lines is equal to the rectangles contained by the undivided line and the several parts of the divided line.

10. Define force, power, weight, and fulcrum.

11. How many kinds of levers are there? State how the power and weight act in each case.

12. Explain the difference between the three different systems of pulleys.

13. Define a fluid, and state into what classes fluids are distinguished.

14. Explain the action of the siphon.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Examiner—J. J. Stutzer, Esq.

1. Mention the principal events in the life of Abraham.

2. How does the character of the Arabs illustrate the prophecy respecting them?

3. Write a brief account of the causes which led to the settlement of the Israelites in Egypt.

4. Draw an outline map of the Holy Land, showing the respective territories of the Twelve Tribes, and marking in it the principal rivers, mountains, and towns.

5. Through what countries did the Israelites pass from Egypt to the Holy Land?

6. Name the Judges from Joshua to Samuel.

7. What events connected with the Assyrians are mentioned in Scripture?

8. Who were the Samaritans? In what respect did they differ from the Jews?

9. Describe the travels of St. Paul.

10. What are the chief miracles of St. Peter mentioned in the New Testament?

11. Under what Government were the Jews in the time of Moses, Isaiah, Daniel, Malachi, and St. John Baptist?

12. What were the dates of the Exodus from Egypt, the Foundation of the Temple, the First Captivity, the Conquest of Babylon, and the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus?

Appendix II.

Southern Board of Education, 11th March, 1862.

Exhibitions to Superior Schools.

It is hereby notified that Three Exhibitions—one of £25 and two others of £12 10*s.* each—for the year commencing 1st July, 1862, will be open for competition on the 26th May next and following days, to boys between the ages of 11 and 14 years who have attended one or other of the Public Schools, under the superintendence of the Southern Board of Education for six months previous to the date of the Examination.

2. The Exhibition of £25 will be awarded only in the event of a successful Candidate residing at such a distance from town as to necessitate his becoming a boarder or incurring expense for board on account of his attendance at the School; and should no such Candidate be elected, the Exhibition will not be more than £12 10*s.*, and the balance will, upon the recommendation of the Examiners, be appropriated for a Fourth Exhibition in favour of the best qualified of the remaining Candidates.

3. The Exhibitions will be tenable at such Superior School as shall be named by the Parent or Guardian and approved by the Board.

4. Arrangements will be made for conducting the Examination at one or more central places in the town or district in which the Candidate may reside.

5. Every Candidate must produce a testimonial from the Master of the Public School at which he is placed of his having conducted himself well during the six months preceding the Examination.

6. Candidates desirous of offering themselves for examination must notify, in writing, their intention to the Secretary on or before the 15th May, with the testimonial above required, and a Certificate from the Parent or Guardian that the Candidate will not be 14 years of age at the date of the Examination.

By Order of the Board,
MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

This Notice will be posted in a conspicuous place in the School-room, and its purport will be fully explained to the Scholars.

JAMES BARNARD,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA.