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1861.

T A S M A N I A.

**EXHIBITIONS FROM PUBLIC TO SUPERIOR
SCHOOLS.**

**REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS APPOINTED BY THE SOUTHERN
BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Henty, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
22 August, 1861.



*Southern Board of Education,
Hobart Town, 8th July, 1861.*

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 obtained the highest number of Marks were—

- JOHN SNOWDEN, aged 11 years, Battery Point School.
- EDWIN SCOTT, aged 13 years, Central School.
- JAMES BISHOP, aged 12 years, Central School,
- SEYMOUR J. BENNETT, aged 13 years, O'Brien's Bridge School.

The Board have accordingly awarded to each of the above Candidates an Exhibition of the value of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, tenable for the next twelve months, at such Superior School as may be named by the Parent and be approved by the Board.

By Order of the Board,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 22nd June, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have the honor to lay before you the result of the Examination conducted by us for the award of Exhibitions from the Public to Superior Schools.

2. The Examination was conducted, as usual, by printed papers, with the exception of the first exercises in Reading and Dictation. And we here think it right to testify to the prompt and obliging assistance which was afforded by Mr. Robarts, of the Government Printing Establishment, in the printing of the papers, and to the punctuality with which they were furnished.

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

	Marks.
I. Reading and Writing from Dictation.....	100
II. Elementary Arithmetic.....	200
III. Higher Arithmetic and Algebra	150
IV. English Grammar and Composition.....	200
V. Euclid.....	100
VI. General Geography.....	150
VII. Physical Geography	150
VIII. History.....	150
Total.....	1200

4. The general result of the Examination may be fairly considered as satisfactory. The papers, taken collectively, display considerable proficiency. The results of our individual examination will be found under the heads of the separate subjects to which we accordingly refer.

5. We think it necessary, however, to call attention to the extreme inequality which is shown to exist between the best and the worst performances. This has arisen, in part, from the admission of very young boys as Candidates; and we venture to suggest that, for the future, no Candidate shall be admitted under the age of eleven years: their examination not only gives considerable trouble to the Examiners, with little or no advantage to themselves, but does a positive injustice to the Masters, who, against their own better judgment, are compelled to nominate the boys in deference to the wishes of their parents.

READING. WRITING FROM DICTATION.

[Rev. W. DAY.]

6. The examination in this branch of Education showed a creditable amount of plain reading, but the pronunciation was marked by certain errors, particularly in the diphthongal vowels, *i* and *u*, the aspiration, and the diphthong *ou*. Nearly half succeeded, however, in the letter *h*, but not one of the Candidates uttered the diphthong *ou* after *c* hard, correctly: the bulk of Her Majesty's subjects in Tasmania are in danger of remaining ignorant of the correct pronunciation of this diphthong. There was a general correctness of inflection, but no marked excellence in elocution.

7. The Dictation was, on the whole, satisfactory. An exercise in punctuation was proposed, but abandoned, there not being generally a competent knowledge or ear.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

[Rev. W. DAY.]

7. The exercises in English Composition were many of them good; a few, excellent. The question in parsing was done imperfectly; seldom well. The remainder of the questions were partially answered. A great deficiency appeared in reference to the tenses and moods of the verb, and to the auxiliary verbs, particularly *shall* and *will*.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

[Rev. W. DAY.]

8. The result of this examination shows a considerable amount of information diffused among the boys. A few answered in a superior manner.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

[J. J. STUTZER, ESQ.]

9. This paper is usually well done, the subject being popular, and one in which even very young boys can make some progress. On the present occasion, besides the successful Candidates, whose answers were decidedly superior, Heyward and Abel also sent in good papers. In this, as in the other subjects, the gap between the best and the worst boys is immense.

HISTORY.

[J. J. STUTZER, ESQ.]

10. The questions on History were, upon the whole, creditably answered by sixteen out of twenty-eight Candidates, and well answered by ten of them. The papers of these ten boys exhibited a sound average acquaintance with the leading features of Ancient and Modern History: those of Scott, Heyward, and Bishop, were very full and complete. Abel sent in a paper not equal in amount of knowledge to the above-mentioned three, but superior to any of them in style.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

[Rev. A. DAVENPORT.]

11. Considering the great importance of this subject, and the degree of attention that ought to be bestowed on it in the Schools to which the Candidates belong, the work done was not, on the whole, satisfactory. The papers of many betrayed an amount of incapacity for solving easy arithmetical questions which ought not to have been shown by boys who may be presumed to be the most proficient in their respective Schools. And yet, a comparison with the results of last year's Examination will show that real improvement has taken place; then, twenty-five out of thirty-one Candidates attained each of them less than a quarter of the marks assigned to the subject: this year, only fourteen out of thirty did so badly. At this examination, as at the former, four did well, deserving more than half of the marks assigned; and of these, the work done by Scott was very creditable.

HIGHER ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

[Rev. A. DAVENPORT.]

12. Eighteen attempted this subject, and Scott and Snowden showed a little knowledge of it, answering some of the questions very fairly. The rest, with six exceptions, attempted little, and did nothing, or next to nothing. The Candidates generally were unequal to the use of common Fractions, and not one of them understood Decimals thoroughly. Moreover, in this subject, as well as in Elementary Arithmetic, questions were often solved, or attempted, by clumsy methods, without conciseness or intelligence. To compare, however, this examination with that of last year, the quantity of work done was not less, and its quality was rather better in respect of clearness and accuracy.

EUCLID.

[J. J. STUTZER, ESQ.]

13. The questions in Euclid comprised the definitions, the axioms, five propositions from the First Book, and one from the Second. Five of the Candidates worked two or more propositions

correctly; nine, in all, wrote out rightly the definitions and axioms. It seems undesirable that Pupils of the Public Schools should be pushed forward in Mathematics, and we therefore were satisfied with the above results, though very insignificant.

14. We transmit the tabulated Statement of Marks, together with the Examination Questions and the Candidates' Papers. The three boys who stand highest on the list are—

	Marks.
JOHN SNOWDEN, Battery Point School	696
EDWIN SCOTT, Central School	673
JAMES BISHOP, Central School.....	614

The Candidates who are next placed are—

SEYMOUR J. BENNETT, O'Brien's Bridge School.
 JOSIAS HEYWARD, Central School.

After a very careful joint examination of the papers of these two boys, we have decided to bracket them as equal, and to leave the award of the fourth Exhibition to the decision of the Board.

The Examination Papers are annexed.

15. We desire, in conclusion, to acknowledge the valuable co-operation of Mr. Burgess, the Secretary to the Board, who was present throughout the Examination, and assisted in superintending the working of the Papers.

A. DAVENPORT, B.A., *Examiner in Arithmetic and Algebra.*

W. DAY, *Examiner in Reading, Writing from Dictation, English Grammar and Composition, and Physical Geography.*

J. J. STUTZER, M.A., *Examiner in General Geography, History, and Euclid.*

TABLE of Marks.

No.	NAME.	AGE.	SCHOOL.	[Maximum Number of Marks.]									
				Reading and Writing from Dictation.	Elementary Arithmetic.	Higher Arithmetic and Algebra.	English Grammar and Composition.	Euclid.	General Geography.	Physical Geography.	History.	TOTAL.	
				100	200	150	200	100	150	150	150	1200	
1	Snowden, John.....	11	Rule, James, Battery Point, Hobart..	65	127	40	150	30	93	126	65	696	
2	Scott, Edwin.....	13	Canaway, P., Central School, ditto ..	41	168	42	70	42	95	113	102	673	
3	Bishop, James	12	Ditto.....	65	87	19	98	65	110	65	105	614	
4	Bennett, Seymour J. . .	13	Hughes, S., O'Brien's Bridge	63	55	20	120	22	100	128	72	580	
5	Heyward, Josias	11	Canaway, P., Central School, Hobart.	80	74	17	89	22	110	99	86	577	
6	Turner, James	13	Ditto.....	66	70	1	148	14	73	74	38	484	
7	Dodd, Benjamin	12	Ditto.....	71	71	11	96	41	75	73	33	471	
8	Abel, Matthew	13	Johnston, W., Trinity Hill, Hobart ..	58	80	9	58	—	76	82	105	468	
9	Hughes, Edwin.....	11	Hughes, S., O'Brien's Bridge	56	102	33	74	13	65	94	45	422	
10	Bakewell, Thomas	10	Johnston, W., Trinity Hill, Hobart ..	37	112	18	58	3	57	60	46	391	
11	Pitfield, James	11	Canaway, P., Central School, ditto ..	47	123	9	54	—	24	119	16	391	
12	Smith, Richard.....	10	Rule, James, Battery Point, ditto....	53	55	—	96	—	35	76	45	360	
13	Burt, William	11	Johnston, W., Trinity Hill, ditto	40	37	—	64	—	85	63	36	325	
14	Short, John M.	13	Rule, James, Battery Point, ditto....	83	80	1	60	—	13	35	27	299	
15	Nash, Joseph	13	Ditto.....	65	92	—	24	—	50	49	18	298	
16	Jones, John	13	Canaway, P., Central School, Hobart	52	30	6	68	20	38	45	16	275	
17	Berwick, Thomas.....	13	Johnston, W., Trinity Hill, ditto	54	44	8	52	—	55	36	18	267	
18	Mann, William.....	13	Ditto.....	46	23	—	82	—	42	26	32	251	
19	Burton, Edward	9	Bray, Mrs., Kangaroo Point	22	24	—	58	—	43	62	30	239	
20	Burrowes, William	10	Canaway, P., Central School, Hobart.	47	69	—	38	—	22	21	38	235	
21	Dodd, Frederick	9	Ditto.....	63	37	—	76	—	13	15	22	226	
22	Preston, Robert	10	Ditto.....	44	7	—	36	5	52	15	27	186	
23	Kettlewell, John	11	Ditto.....	33	23	—	40	5	17	33	22	173	
24	Rowland, Henry	13	Johnston, W., Trinity Hill, Hobart ..	31	99	6	30	—	0	0	0	166	
25	Berwick, James	11	Ditto.....	46	24	—	30	—	45	0	15	160	
26	Kirkby, Samuel	10	Bray, Mrs., Kangaroo Point.....	42	8	—	20	—	25	12	30	137	
27	Cresswell, Edgar.....	9	Canaway, P., Central School, Hobart	27	4	—	26	9	20	26	21	133	
28	Wiggins, Thomas.....	11	Ditto.....	51	0	—	26	—	6	0	0	83	
29	Wiggins, George	13	Ditto.....	27	7	—	20	—	12	0	0	66	
30	Featherston, Edwin....	8	Ditto.....	26	3	—	0	—	10	0	15	54	

HIGHER ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*Three hours.**Examiner—Rev. A. DAVENPORT.*

TUESDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1861.

1. 5 horses cost twice as much as 3 cows; the whole cost £75: what, on an average, did each horse cost?

2. Multiply $\frac{2}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{4}$ by 12, and divide the product by $8\frac{1}{2}$.

3. Divide 1 by 0.002, and multiply the quotient by 2.

4. When $a = 2$ and $b = 5$, what is the value of $3a^2 - 2ab + 8$?

5. If $x = \frac{2}{3}$ and $y = \frac{3}{2}$, what is the value of $\frac{x}{y} (x^2 + 2xy + y^2)$?

6. Two boys, A and B, have each the same number of marbles: but if I take one from B and give six to A, then A will have twice as many as B. How many marbles has each boy?

7. Solve the following Equations:—

$$\frac{x}{5} - 1 = \frac{x-6}{4} \quad x^2 + x = 2.$$

8. I received in exchange for a pound (£1) note nineteen pieces of money, viz.—half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences; the number of shillings being thrice the number of half-crowns. How many were there of each sort?

9. Find the square root of $a^{2m} - 4a^{m+n} + 4a^{2n}$. What is the value of a^m , if $a = 9$, $m = \frac{1}{2}$?

10. Divide $x^4 + x^{-4} - x^2 - x^{-2}$ by $x - x^{-1}$.

11. Find the length of the side of a square carpet containing 84 square yards?

12. What is an Arithmetic Series? What is a Geometric Series? Find the sum of 7 terms of the series $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$, &c. Find the sum of the series $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}$, &c., to infinity.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

Three hours.

TUESDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1861.

1. Express by figures the number ten millions, forty thousand, and fifteen. Write in words the number 2030010.

2. How many hours are there in 7 weeks 3 days?

3. If 140 lbs. of tea cost £21 11s. 8d., what is the price per lb?

4. A dealer had half a ton of rice, of which he sold to one person 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.; to another, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.; to another, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.: How much rice had he left?

5. If 7 lbs. cost $15\frac{3}{4}d.$, how much shall I get for 3s. 9d.?

6. In 9 square yards 7 feet, how many square inches?

7. In 34500 cubic inches how many feet?

8. If the weight of a threepenny loaf be 20 oz. when wheat is at 8s. a bushel, what should be the weight of a penny loaf when wheat is at 6s. a bushel?

9. What will be the interest of £67 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 6 per cent.?

10. Divide £12 13s. 4d. between two persons so that one may have four times as much as the other?

11. Find the cost of 114 yards 2 feet 3 inches, at 2s. 4d. per yard?

12. An article which cost half-a-crown was sold for 2s. 4d.; what was the loss per cent.?

13. What will be the cost of flooring a room 18 ft. 3 in. long, and 15 ft. 6 in. broad, at half-a-crown per square foot?

14. What will be the cost of a block of stone, measuring 6 ft. 3 in. long, 2 ft. broad, 10 in. thick, at 7d. per solid foot?

EUCLID.

*Two hours.**Examiner.—J. J. STUTZER, Esq., M.A.*

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1861.

1. Define a point, a straight line, a curve, and a surface.

2. Draw a right angle, an obtuse angle, and an acute angle.

3. What is the definition of a square, an oblong, a rhombus, and a rhomboid?

4. Write out the axioms in order.

5. Describe an equilateral triangle upon a given straight line.

6. 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 also be equal.

7. Bisect a given rectilineal angle.

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

9. Equal triangles between the same parallels are upon equal bases.

10. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the square of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Three hours.

Examiner—Rev. W. DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1861.

1. Write an account of some game which boys play at, (any one you please), either within doors or in the play-ground.

2. Of the nine parts of speech, name those which are principal; and, secondly, those which qualify or connect the former.

3. Write the indefinite article with *heir*, *hope*, *honour*, *hill*.

4. Write the possessive case, singular and plural, of *king*, *lady*, *man*, *child*, carefully placing the apostrophe.

5. Write those possessive forms of the three personal pronouns, singular and plural, which it is proper to use when the noun is understood and not expressed: as, It is *his*.

6. What part of the verb is sometimes used as a noun, taking the article before it, and sometimes like an adjective, taking a noun with it? Show this in the verbs "please" and "write."

7. Name the nine auxiliary verbs, "have," "do," &c., with the past tense of each.

8. In what form or forms of the sentence, the affirmative, negative, or interrogative, is "do," "did," not emphatic?

9. Give the past tense and perfect participle, whether regular or irregular, of the following verbs:—*Awake*, *lay*, *swear*, *lie*, *ring*, *dare*.

10. What participle is used to form tenses denoting the progress of the action? Show this by any two such tenses of the verb "to read."

11. What ought the Frenchman to have said when he fell into the Thames, and cried out, "I will be drowned, nobody shall help me?" And what should a spectator have said, being alarmed for him?

12. Write the future tense, conveying a promise of the speaker, of the verb "to write."

13. The conjunction "if" may either take something for granted or suppose something which is uncertain;—in which case must you use the subjunctive mood?

14. Can you express to ascend, descend, return, each in two words, one a preposition or adverb? Which of the two ways of speaking is Saxon?

15. What are the three principal parts of a simple sentence?

16. Is it proper to use the superlative degree of comparison in comparing two persons or things, or the comparative degree?

17. Parse these lines:—

Yon sun that sets upon the sea,
We follow in his flight;
Farewell awhile to him and thee,
My native land, Good Night.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Two hours.

Examiner—Rev. W. DAY.

THURSDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1861.

1. Is the diameter of the globe greatest at the poles or at the equator?

2. What proportion of the earth's surface is covered by water, (say what fraction of 10)? and on which side of the equator is the water chiefly found?

3. What is the greatest height of the mountains on the globe? Name the highest range, the next highest, the highest mountain in Europe, and any others that occur to you.

4. Do the mountain ranges principally run in a direction north and south, or in a transverse direction? Name any of them as examples.

5. What relation have mountains to rivers? and what is meant by the *water-shed* of a mountain, and the *basin* of a river?

6. Describe the basin, or rather cradle, of the Elbe, and name its tributaries before and after it enters Saxony.

7. Do the mountains ever support extensive elevated plains? What are these called, and in what countries do we find some of the highest and most extensive?

8. In and around what ocean are the principal volcanoes of the globe? Name some of them,—name also the highest volcanic mountain in Europe.

9. In what zone do the trade-winds blow, from what quarter, and how long?

10. Where are the monsoons met with? Are they as constant as the trade-winds?

11. Is the temperature of the land or of the sea most uniform? What great stream of heated water sets in from the equatorial regions towards the north, and what coast does it skirt in its passage?

12. What is considered to be the height of the atmosphere,—about how many miles? Has it much pressure?

13. Is it, on the average, as warm in New York or Montreal as in the same latitude in Europe? If not, is there considerable difference?

14. What do you mean by isothermal lines?

15. In what latitude in Europe and America is the northern limit of the cultivation of the vine?

16. What trees grow nearest to the perpetual snow of northern climates and of high mountains? Decide between the fir, the oak, and the birch.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

Three hours.

Examiner—J. J. STUTZER, Esq., M.A.

THURSDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1861.

1. Define a 'lake,' an 'island,' a 'cape,' an 'isthmus,' and a 'peninsula.'

2. Define 'latitude' and 'longitude.' From what meridian do the French and English measure longitude?

3. What is the latitude of London, Edinburgh, Moscow, Rome, Sydney, Hobart Town, the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Horn?

4. What mountain chains rise above 15,000 feet in height, and where are they situated?

5. Mention some of the chief volcanoes.

6. Describe the course of the rivers Guadiana, Tiber, Vistula, Ganges, and Yenesei.

7. Draw an outline map of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

8. Draw an outline map of the East Indian Islands.

9. Mention the chief divisions of Hindostan, with their capital cities.

10. Describe the various provinces of the Russian Empire.

11. What islands and straits does a ship pass between London and Odessa, and between Lisbon and Canton?

12. What are the chief manufactures of Belfast, Norwich, Lyons, Toledo, Dresden, Leghorn, and Venice?

13. What languages are spoken in Christiana, Astrakhan, Palermo, Smyrna, Cairo, Teheran, Bagdad, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Havannah, and Quebec?

HISTORY. *Three hours.*

Examiner—J. J. STUTZER, Esq., M.A.

FRIDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1861.

1. What are the principal particulars mentioned in the Old Testament with respect to Egypt?

2. Name the principal Judges and Kings of the Jews?

3. With what heathen nations is Jewish history chiefly occupied?

4. Who were the Samaritans, and in what respect did they differ from the Jews?

5. Mention the principal States of ancient Greece?

6. Describe the Persian Invasion, and its results.

7. Name the Greek Colonies.

8. Write a short account of Alexander the Great.

9. Mention the principal actions, with dates, of the following Romans:—Scipio, Cæsar, Cato, Augustus, Titus, Trajan, and Constantine.

10. What nations have successively occupied what parts of Great Britain and Ireland?

11. Write a short account of Alfred the Great.

12. Describe the Norman Conquest.

13. What were the Crusades?

14. Describe the discovery and colonization of America.

15. What were the causes and principal events of the Civil War in England (1642—1660.)

16. What was the Revolution, and what changes did it introduce in the English Constitution?

17. What was the origin and result of the American War?

18. When were the different Australian Colonies successively founded?

19. Write out the names of the Sovereigns of England in the order of their succession.