

theoretical works and immediately passes an examination prepared by his lecturer. Naturally he is able to foresee the type of paper to be set and instead of studying his subject prepares for the specific examination paper he anticipates. This can be rendered more difficult if not entirely eliminated -

1. if examinations are held at less frequent intervals;
2. if every student is subjected to a thorough oral examination, conducted by an examination board; and
3. if the final examination cover substantially the whole of the three years' work.

It is therefore recommended that:

1. Examinations be held -
  - (a) at the end of the first session covering the year's work.
  - (b) at the end of the second session covering the second year's work, the final examinations in Roman and Constitutional Law on the work of both years to be also held at this time.
  - (c) at the end of the course on the work of the three years except Roman Law, Constitutional Law and International Law.

This will not only render cramming more difficult but will enable courses to be allotted on a basis of weeks instead of terms and will greatly simplify the task of allotting time to courses. It will also save two to three weeks in January which are now lost owing to cramming, to writing examinations and the inevitable re-action. The teacher remains, of course, quite free to test his students from time to time by test