## Deans give lecture on Kepros marking system


at U.N.B. He then turned the was uniform meeting over to Associate Dean of
Arts, Peter Kepros.
Professor Kepros began by
explaining the origins of the new
marking system. It all began in
1968 when the Arts Department
had a desire to eliminate the
number of supplemental examen-
ations being written. The regal-
ations that they recommended to
the Senate were found to be
inadequate and so the next year
they recommended they be
withdrawn.
It was then decided to draw up a
system which would be common to
several faculties. Also the rules
would be designed to cover full
wame
timetudents, as well as part time,
summer and extension students,
etc. A committee was formed from
the faculties of Arts, science,
Engineering and Forestry. They
proposed the following:

1. simple grading system that
mile brawn system

## Hilltop

By BOB COAKLEY A place that is adding much
activity to the already busy
Prospect Street district is the Prospect Street district is the
Hilltop Pub. With a seating Hilltop Pub. Wii a seating
capacity of 275 persons, it is the largest beverage room in the province.
There There is live entertainment
nightly, featuring local bands as often as possible, no cover charge anytime. They offer full kitchen
service frown 11:00 AM to $9: 00$ PM. service frown 11:00 AM to 9:00 PM.
It is very popular with both
students and non-students, and
 3. reflect the complexity and
quality of the work done by quality
student. 4. simple
4. simple
5. be able to indicate perform-
ance of student in ane of student in any faculty.
The reason for the first point wa The reason for the first point was
the various ceilings imposed by the different faculties on how high the student could achieve. The second point was essential so that students
would be able to get into other would be able to get into other
universities. The third point would take into account the amount of
effort that the student would put effort that the
into the course. $\qquad$ The fourth point was necessary
because of the different scales of marks used in the various
departments. A student could have departments. A student could have
an average here which was in the fifties which is fairly good, yet he mightn't be able to get into anoth

## ive and well

having to wait in a line-up is not
uncommon on weekends. uncommon on weekends.
The Pub's large, well-lit interior, with modern decor and soft chairs makes it a comfortable place to spend an afternoon and-or evening. But watch out for all those concrete
steps, if you have been in there too steps, if you have been in there too long! -
Opening night, July 11, 74 was the realization of a dream come true for owner Larry Hill, who has
been planning this venture for a been planning this venture for a
number of years. And if business keeps up, I'm sure Larry will have
university, because this kind of
average might be considered a conditional pass conditional pass.
All of this is fine, but just exactly All of this is fine, but just exactly
how does the system work. To how does the system work. To
begin with there are the following letters used: A plus (4.3); A (4); A minus (3.7); B plus (3.3); B (3); B
minus (2.7); C plus (2.3); C (2); minus (2.7); C plus (2.3); $\mathrm{C}(2)$;
$\mathrm{D}(1) ; \mathrm{F}$ ( 0 . The numbers in
brackets are the grade level
values.
For an example, let's take a For an example, let's take a courses: English A, Biology B Coco. C, Math B, and Chem. C
Each of these courses is a full term course. So first you take the value of each letter, ie. A equals 4 and multiply it by the number of credit
hours, we'll presume 6 . This is then done for all courses and then done for all courses and then
totalled. For simplicity we'll assume six credit hours for each course. The result is a total of 84
This is then divided by the number of credit hours, 30 . This gives us 2.8 which is a C plus average. To determine the average for
graduation the total number of graduation, the total number of
points for each year is added u and then divided by the total credit and hers
hor those
For those students who still have the percentages on their university records, the register has plans to work all marks they receive until count the higher system for the count the
student.
The main problem, Professor Kepros concluded was having people adjust to the new system without trying
the old one.
LECTION FOR STUDENT MEMBERS ON SENATE AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS (held in conjunction with S.R.C. Elections - October 9, 1974)

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\geqslant \text { UNIVERSITY SENATE } Y
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There are THREE candidates for TWO one-year terms on the
University Senate. These are:
Damian Bone - Arts 3
Mary Greenblatt - Business 4
Richard Scott - Law 2
ELIGIBLE VOTERS - all full-time students on the Fredericton campus other than those registered in the School of Graduate campus
Studies.

UNIVERSITY BOARD OF GOVERNORS
There are TWO candidates for ONE two-year term. Moyra A. Barry - Business 3 Richard Scott - Law 2
ELIGIBLE VOTERS - all full-time students on the Fredericton campus, including those registered in the School of Graduate

Polling stations and times - as for S.R.C.
ALREADY ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION
SENATE - Charles McCarthy - P.G. 1 - as graduate student


BOARD OF GOVERNORS - Brian F. Forbes - Law 2 - one-year
term Blair (UNBSJ)

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students ana non-stuaents, anu

