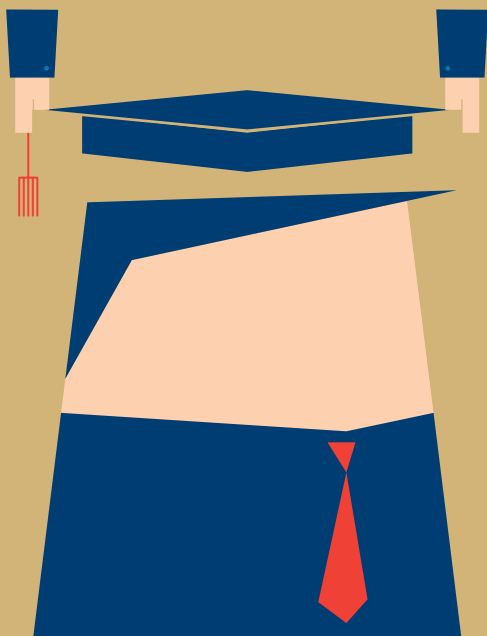


THE “3+3+4” NEW
ACADEMIC STRUCTURE

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Since its inception in September 2012, the “3+3+4” new academic structure has been implemented in the UGC sector for five years. The first batch of students studying under the “3+3+4” academic structure has graduated in the 2015/16 academic year. They have benefitted from the additional year of the carefully re-engineered undergraduate curriculum that helped them better prepare themselves for future careers and further study. Broad-based admission mechanisms have been adopted by most of the universities to admit students to the academic faculty or school, instead of specific programmes. Under these arrangements, students would be given the flexibility to defer their choice of a major/specific programme to a later stage of their study, which offers them an opportunity to have a taste of different subjects in their first year of studies before choosing their majors in the sophomore year.

Capital Works

The implementation of the new normative four-year undergraduate programme resulted in a substantial increase in the overall undergraduate enrolment at the UGC-funded universities. With the Legislative Council’s approval of \$5.84 billion, the UGC-funded universities carried out a number of capital works projects to provide additional teaching and learning facilities in support of the new academic structure. All these capital works projects have been completed.

高等教育界於2012年9月推行「3+3+4」學制，至今已經五年，首批新學制的學生已於2015/16學年畢業。學士學位課程經仔細重組，新增的一年有助同學投身事業發展及進修。大部分大學均採取綜合招生機制，學生先獲錄取入讀某個學院而非修讀某項特定課程，待升上較高年級才選修主修科目／特定課程。此項安排為學生提供更大彈性，能讓學生有機會在一年級涉獵不同學科，然後在二年級才選修主修科目。

基本工程

新的四年制學士學位規範課程推出後，八所資助大學修讀學士學位課程的整體學生人數大增。立法會通過撥款58.4億元，供八所資助大學進行多項基本工程項目，增設教與學設施，以配合新學制的需要。所有項目現已完成。