

## 國立中山大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：管理學【公事所碩士班】

壹、以下請擇一作答（30%）

- 1、馬政府執政以來，兩岸政策（如 ECFA）成爲注目焦點然爭議不斷。請以公共事務管理觀點檢視當前兩岸事務的癥結及其治標與治本的化解之道。
- 2、政府自今（2010）年起，將逐漸開放兩岸教育政策，包括承認大陸學歷及陸生來台，請說明你的看法與因應之道。

貳、台灣實行民主政體（政黨制衡與全民選舉）已經廿餘年，然政爭（藍綠、統獨）不斷，影響政府效能與政策方向。近十年來有識者提出公民社會在民主政治中的重要，請以公共事務管理觀點說明公民社會爲何？如何促進？與當前台灣在推動公民社會時必須面對克服的主要挑戰。（30%）

參、解釋名詞（選擇 5 題作答，每題 8 分）（40%）

- 1、地區發展
- 2、體制分析
- 3、公民社會
- 4、市場失靈
- 5、政府失靈
- 6、ECFA
- 7、公民治理
- 8、跨域分析

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## 科目：經濟學【公事所碩士班】

第一部份：單選題，共84分，答對每題3分，答錯不倒扣。

1. 去年來因經濟衰退，企業紛紛採用無薪假方式結省成本，依台灣失業率計算方式，放無薪假員工視為 A)非勞動力 B)失業 C)氣餒的工作者 D)就業
2. 有關去年台灣的國際收支情形，下列何者錯誤？ A)經常帳順差 B)金融帳順差 C)國際收支順差 D)資本帳順差
3. 依凱因斯模型，下列何種情形會使乘數加大？ A)邊際進口傾向降低 B)邊際消費傾向降低 C)邊際稅率增加 D)自發性消費增加
4. 台灣去年平均失業率 A)  $u > 5\%$  B)  $4\% < u < 5\%$  C)  $3\% < u < 4\%$  D)  $u < 3\%$
5. 台灣出口競爭力因何而惡化？ A)台幣升值及物價上漲 B)台幣升值及物價下跌 C)台幣貶值及物價上漲 D)台幣貶值及物價下跌
6. 在台灣，政府財源不含 A)稅收 B)出售公股 C)央行印台幣 D)發行公債
7. 下列何者不是國際收支平衡表中經常帳的交易？ A)外國人在台灣股票市場投資 10 萬美金 B)台灣出口到美國收入 1000 美元 C)台灣向日本進口機器一台，支付 10000 日圓 D)某甲至英國旅遊，花費 1500 美元
8. 依簡單凱因斯模型，設  $C=30+0.6Y$ ， $I=50$ ， $G=100$ ，設投資支出增加 30，則新均衡與原均衡相較，消費支出增加 A)  $\Delta C < 60$  B)  $60 < \Delta C < 70$  C)  $70 < \Delta C < 80$  D)  $80 < \Delta C$
9. 下列何種事件會增加貨幣供給 M2? A)政府增加發行一千億元的公債 B)國人對外國投資增加 C)中央銀行提高法定存款準備率 D)中央銀行降低重貼現率
10. 依 IS-LM 模型，若中央銀行增加貨幣供給，但是同時政府減少支出，則 A) 利率下降，所得的變化無法確定 B) 所得下降，利率的變化無法確定 C) 利率下降，所得增加 D) 利率上升，所得增加 E) 利率下降，所得下降
11. 假設民間消費支出 4000 萬，稅收收入 700 萬，政府購買 1500 萬，淨出口-300 萬，若當年 GDP 由支出面計算為 6000 萬，請問國內投資支出為多少？ A)  $I < 500$  萬 B) 700 萬  $> I > 500$  萬 C)  $900$  萬  $> I > 700$  萬 D)  $I > 900$  萬
12. 去年台灣經濟衰退，與前年相較，下列有關支出面變動何者錯誤？ A)實質出口年增率下降 B)實質進口年增率下降 C)實質民間投資支出年增率下降 D)實質政府消費年增率下降
13. 下列有關台灣去年經濟概況的描述，何者錯誤？ A)實質國內生產毛額負成長 B)消費者物價指數負成長 C)失業率提高 D)薪資下降 E)貿易逆差
14. 在國民所得帳中某甲的個人所得不包括 A)薪資 B)存款利息收入 C)股票紅利 D)操作股票獲利 E)出租房屋所獲租金
15. 下列何者錯誤？ A)企業所得稅率調降導致投資需求增加 B)依加速原理所得增加導致投資需求增加 C)Tobin's Q 上升導致投資需求增加 D)實質利率下跌導致投資需求增加
16. 依古典學派理論，政府消費擴大時，下列敘述何者錯誤？ A)民間儲蓄增加 B)利率上升 C)貨幣供給不變 D)物價上揚
17. 在下列何種情況下，實質貨幣需求將提高？ A)存款利率提高 B)民眾預期物價膨脹率提高 C)實質國民生產毛額提高 D)信用卡更普及

18. Suppose that a smoker and a non-smoker are seated next to each other in a restaurant. This restaurant does not offer a non-smoking section. The smoker is indifferent between 1) smoking and 2) not smoking and consuming a \$6 dessert. The non-smoker values being able to eat in a smoke-free environment at \$10. According to Coase's Theorem, and assuming no bargaining costs, what will happen?
- A) The smoker will continue to smoke because that is his right.
  - B) The smoker will stop smoking, just to be a nice guy.
  - C) The non-smoker will offer to pay the smoker between \$6 and \$10 to stop smoking, but the smoker will refuse because he has the right to smoke.
  - D) The non-smoker will offer to pay the smoker between \$6 and \$10 to stop smoking, and the smoker will accept the money and refrain from smoking.
19. The price of good A falls and the demand for good B decreases. Goods A and B are
- A) Cannot be determined
  - B) Substitutes
  - C) Complements
  - D) Normal goods
20. Suppose  $MRS_{x,y} = 3$  for all levels of  $x$  and  $y$ . Goods  $x$  and  $y$  are
- A) perfect substitutes.
  - B) perfect complements.
  - C) normal goods.
  - D) inferior goods.
21. Suppose that the market for bicycles is initially in equilibrium. Further suppose that there is an increase in the price of bicycle helmets. Which of the following accurately describes the new equilibrium?
- A) The equilibrium price will rise; the equilibrium quantity will fall.
  - B) The equilibrium price will rise; the equilibrium quantity will rise.
  - C) The equilibrium price will fall; the equilibrium quantity will fall.
  - D) The equilibrium price will fall; the equilibrium quantity will rise.
22. Suppose the price of A is \$4, the price of B is \$2, and that the consumer is currently spending all available income. At the consumer's current consumption basket the marginal utility of A is 5 and the marginal utility of B is 3.
- A) The consumer is currently maximizing utility.
  - B) The consumer could increase utility by consuming more of good A and less of good B.
  - C) The consumer could increase utility by consuming more of good B and less of good A.
  - D) Nothing can be said about the consumer's utility because we do not know the consumer's income or utility function.
23. Which of the following is NOT a real-world example of third-degree price discrimination?
- A) A railroad charges more to haul 100 tons of coal than it does to haul 100 tons of grain.
  - B) An airline charges a lower price for a coach ticket purchased four weeks in advance than for the same type of ticket purchased three days in advance.
  - C) A movie theater charges senior citizens a cheaper price for movie tickets than it charges non-senior citizens for the same movie ticket.
  - D) Sam's Club® warehouses sell bulk quantities of macaroni and cheese for a cheaper per unit price than a grocery store, but the boxes are packaged together so that the customer must buy six boxes at a time.

24. Suppose that a consumer's demand curve for chocolate can be expressed as  $P = 10 - 2Q^d$ , and suppose that the market is initially in equilibrium at a price of \$4. Now suppose that the price rises to \$6. What is the change in consumer surplus?
- An increase of 5.
  - A decrease of 2.
  - A decrease of 4.
  - A decrease of 5.
25. The production function  $Q = KL$  exhibits
- increasing returns to scale.
  - constant returns to scale.
  - decreasing returns to scale.
  - undefined returns to scale.
26. An example of a good that is non-rival but exclusive is
- hunting in a public game area.
  - national defense.
  - public radio.
  - a pay-TV channel.
27. Of the following choices, which good should have the most elastic price elasticity of demand?
- Candy bars.
  - Snickers candy bars.
  - Chocolate candy bars.
  - Candy.
28. An environmental economic consulting firm is hired to measure the production schedule for a coal-burning electric generating plant in such a way as to incorporate the negative externalities associated with the pollution from the plant. The marginal social cost of this plant's production can be expressed as  $MSC = 3Q$ . Prior to the consulting firm's report, the consultants asked the plant's manager for data to generate the firm's supply schedule. The consultants calculate that the marginal private cost of the plant's production can be expressed as  $MPC = Q$ . The firm's demand curve can be expressed as  $P = 60 - 2Q$ . If the consultants have accurately measured the impact of the pollution externality, the firm is \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.
- under-pricing; 8
  - over-pricing; 8
  - under-pricing; 16
  - over-pricing; 16

第二部份：計算題，只須列答案，不必列計算過程。答對每題4分，答錯不倒扣，共16分。

- Consider a perfectly competitive market with market supply  $Q^s = -2 + P$  and market demand  $Q^d = 30 - P$ . Suppose the government imposes an excise tax of \$4 per unit on this market. What is the deadweight loss from this tax?
- Suppose that a market is initially in equilibrium. The initial demand curve is  $P = 90 - Q^d$ . The initial supply curve is  $P = 2Q^s$ . Suppose that the government imposes a \$3 tax on this market. What is the change in consumer surplus due to the tax?

3. Suppose in a market with  $Q^d = 200 - 10P$  and  $Q^s = 10P$  the government imposes a price floor of \$15. If the government is required to purchase any surplus at the price floor, how much will the government have to pay to purchase the surplus in this market?
4. Suppose that a particular plant emits a chemical that pollutes the ground water. Without considering the effects of the pollution, the firm has a marginal private cost curve of  $MPC = 2Q + 30$ . The firm faces a demand curve of  $P = 60 - Q$ . If the firm were to incorporate the costs of the pollution, the firm would have a marginal social cost curve of  $MSC = 4Q + 30$ . What is the value of an optimal emissions fee that would achieve the socially optimal level of output?

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## 科目：微積分【公事所碩士班甲組】

答案請按題號順序寫在答案卷上，違者扣分。

第1題到第16題為簡答題，只需寫下答案。每題5分。

17題與18題，請列出運算過程及結果。

每題10分

1. 求  $a, b$  值，使得  $f(x)$  為連續函數  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ax-4}{x-2} & x \neq 2 \\ b & x = 2 \end{cases}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{x - 1}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{1 - \cos x}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \cos x}$

5.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{2^k}$  是否收斂，若收斂，其值為何。

6. ~ 9 題，求  $f'(x)$ 。

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

7.  $f(x) = \frac{3x+5}{x+9}$

8.  $f(x) = e^x \cos x$

9.  $f(x) = 2 \sin x + \tan x$

10. 求  $f'(x)$ , where  $f(x) = 8 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}$

11. If  $4x^2 - y = 100$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = -6$ , find  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  at  $x = 1$ .

12. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  where  $\ln(xy) = e^{2x}$ .

13.  $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

14.  $\int \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3} \right) dx$

15.  $\int (y^2 \ln y) dy$ .

16.  $\int_1^4 \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

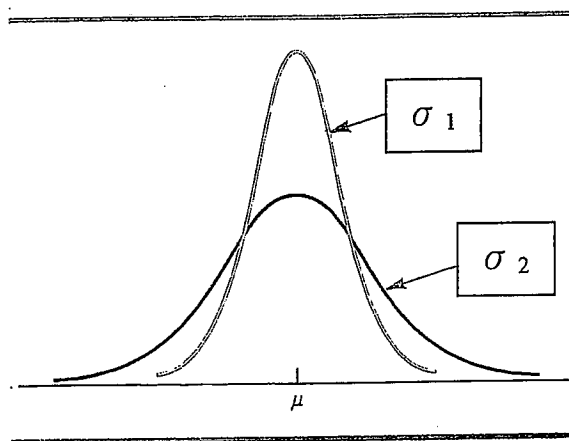
17. Use Taylor expansion to estimate  $\int_0^{1/2} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  to the 6<sup>th</sup> decimal place.

18. Sketching the graph of the function  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$  on  $[0, 2\pi]$

Please indicate the roots, the relative extrema, concavity, and inflection points if applicable.

所有選擇題均為單選。

1. 圖中兩種分配的平均數都一樣，但標準差  $\sigma_1$  和  $\sigma_2$  那一個會比較大？【本題 5 分】



2. 設有選擇題 20 題，每題有 5 個選項，且屬單選題。阿菊每題都不知道正確答案，只能用猜的。問阿菊至少猜中其中一題答案的機率是多少？【本題 10 分】
3. 若某研究的對立假設 (alternat<sup>ive</sup> hypothesis) 是「注射疫苗的人，注射後得到新型流感的機率低於 10%」，那麼該研究的虛無假設 (或稱零假設) 應該是甚麼？以下  $P$  為母體中注射疫苗後得到新型流感的機率。【本題 10 分】
- A)  $H_0: P < .10$   
 B)  $H_0: P = .10$   
 C)  $H_0: P \neq .10$   
 D)  $H_0: P \geq .10$   
 E)  $H_0: P \geq .09$
4. 下列何者最適合以簡單迴歸進行分析及回答？【本題 10 分】
- A) 個人的每週外食次數是否與其體重有關？  
 B) 有何因素比每週外食次數更能影響人們的體重？  
 C) 體力勞工、教師和醫護人員是否在平均體重上有差異？  
 D) 在控制年齡的作用之後，個人的每週外食次數和其體重是否有關？

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科目：統計學【公事所碩士班乙組】

E) 工作階層的高低（分高、中、低）是否會和其工作的產業分級（分一、二、三級產業）有交互作用，影響到工作者的體重？

5. 上題中何種情況最適合以單因子變異數分析檢驗及回答？

【本題 10 分】

6. 若要計算變數 X 與 Y 之間的簡單相關（或稱 Pearson's correlation），則下列何者為最常見的必要條件？

【本題 10 分】

A) Y 須為等比變項（ratio variable）

B) Y 須為等距變項（interval variable）

C) X 與 Y 均須為次序變項（ordinal variable）

D) X 與 Y 均須為類別變項（categorical variable，或稱名義變項）

7. 一項以 800 名高雄市民和 1,200 名高雄縣民為樣生的調查發現，他們對高雄縣市合併的意見如下表所示。請問「高雄市民中會贊成縣市合併」的機率是多少？【本題 5 分】

	贊成	反對	無意見 或拒答
高雄市民	200	400	200
高雄縣民	800	100	300

8. 承上題，請以卡方分析（chi-square analysis）檢驗高雄市民和高雄縣民之間，在縣市合併議題上是否有顯著的意見差異。

【本題 20 分】

如有需要，第 8、9 題可查閱附表。

9. Batman wants to predict the number of votes he can get in the Bravest Hero election. A random sample of 1,000 voters showed that 360 of these voters would vote for Batman. Assuming that the population is infinite, what is the 95% confidence interval for the percentage of votes that Batman would get in the election? 【本題 20 分】



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自由度	卡方分配表							
	機 率 $1-\alpha$							
	.005	.010	.025	.050	.950	.975	.990	.995
1	—	—	—	.004	3.84	5.02	6.63	7.88
2	.01	.02	.05	.10	5.99	7.38	9.21	10.60
3	.07	.11	.22	.35	7.81	9.35	11.34	12.84
4	.21	.30	.48	.71	9.49	11.14	13.28	14.86
5	.41	.55	.83	1.15	11.07	12.83	15.09	16.75
6	.68	.87	1.24	1.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.55
7	.99	1.24	1.69	2.17	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.28
8	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.96
9	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.59
10	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.19
11	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.57	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.76
12	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	21.03	23.34	26.22	28.30
13	3.57	4.11	5.01	5.89	22.36	24.74	27.69	29.82
14	4.07	4.66	5.63	6.57	23.68	26.12	29.14	31.32
15	4.60	5.23	6.26	7.26	25.00	27.49	30.58	32.80
16	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.27
17	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.72
18	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.16
19	6.84	7.63	8.91	10.12	30.14	32.85	36.19	38.58
20	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.85	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.00

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附表一 標準常態分配表

z	概 率	y	z	概 率	y	z	概 率	y
1.50	.4332	.1295	2.00	.4772	.0540	2.50	.4938	.0175
1.51	.4345	.1276	2.01	.4778	.0529	2.51	.4940	.0171
1.52	.4357	.1257	2.02	.4783	.0519	2.52	.4941	.0167
1.53	.4370	.1238	2.03	.4788	.0508	2.53	.4943	.0163
1.54	.4382	.1219	2.04	.4793	.0498	2.54	.4945	.0158
1.55	.4394	.1200	2.05	.4798	.0488	2.55	.4946	.0154
1.56	.4406	.1182	2.06	.4803	.0478	2.56	.4948	.0151
1.57	.4418	.1163	2.07	.4808	.0468	2.57	.4949	.0147
1.58	.4429	.1145	2.08	.4812	.0459	2.58	.4951	.0143
1.59	.4441	.1127	2.09	.4817	.0449	2.59	.4952	.0139
1.60	.4452	.1109	2.10	.4821	.0440	2.60	.4953	.0136
1.61	.4463	.1092	2.11	.4826	.0431	2.61	.4955	.0132
1.62	.4474	.1074	2.12	.4830	.0422	2.62	.4956	.0129
1.63	.4484	.1057	2.13	.4834	.0413	2.63	.4957	.0126
1.64	.4495	.1040	2.14	.4838	.0404	2.64	.4959	.0122
1.65	.4505	.1023	2.15	.4842	.0396	2.65	.4960	.0119
1.66	.4515	.1006	2.16	.4846	.0387	2.66	.4961	.0116
1.67	.4525	.0989	2.17	.4850	.0379	2.67	.4962	.0113
1.68	.4535	.0973	2.18	.4854	.0371	2.68	.4963	.0110
1.69	.4545	.0957	2.19	.4857	.0363	2.69	.4964	.0107
1.70	.4554	.0940	2.20	.4861	.0355	2.70	.4965	.0104
1.71	.4564	.0925	2.21	.4864	.0347	2.71	.4966	.0101
1.72	.4573	.0909	2.22	.4868	.0339	2.72	.4967	.0099
1.73	.4582	.0893	2.23	.4871	.0332	2.73	.4968	.0096
1.74	.4591	.0878	2.24	.4875	.0325	2.74	.4969	.0093
1.75	.4599	.0863	2.25	.4878	.0317	2.75	.4970	.0091
1.76	.4608	.0848	2.26	.4881	.0310	2.76	.4971	.0088
1.77	.4616	.0833	2.27	.4884	.0303	2.77	.4972	.0086
1.78	.4625	.0818	2.28	.4887	.0297	2.78	.4973	.0084
1.79	.4633	.0804	2.29	.4890	.0290	2.79	.4974	.0081
1.80	.4641	.0790	2.30	.4893	.0283	2.80	.4974	.0079
1.81	.4649	.0775	2.31	.4896	.0277	2.81	.4975	.0077
1.82	.4656	.0761	2.32	.4898	.0270	2.82	.4976	.0075
1.83	.4664	.0748	2.33	.4901	.0264	2.83	.4977	.0073
1.84	.4671	.0734	2.34	.4904	.0258	2.84	.4977	.0071
1.85	.4678	.0721	2.35	.4906	.0252	2.85	.4978	.0069
1.86	.4686	.0707	2.36	.4909	.0246	2.86	.4979	.0067
1.87	.4693	.0694	2.37	.4911	.0241	2.87	.4979	.0065
1.88	.4699	.0681	2.38	.4913	.0235	2.88	.4980	.0063
1.89	.4706	.0669	2.39	.4916	.0229	2.89	.4981	.0061
1.90	.4713	.0656	2.40	.4918	.0224	2.90	.4981	.0060
1.91	.4719	.0644	2.41	.4920	.0219	2.91	.4982	.0058
1.92	.4726	.0632	2.42	.4922	.0213	2.92	.4982	.0056
1.93	.4732	.0620	2.43	.4925	.0208	2.93	.4983	.0055
1.94	.4738	.0608	2.44	.4927	.0203	2.94	.4984	.0053
1.95	.4744	.0596	2.45	.4929	.0198	2.95	.4984	.0051
1.96	.4750	.0584	2.46	.4931	.0194	2.96	.4985	.0050
1.97	.4756	.0573	2.47	.4932	.0189	2.97	.4985	.0048
1.98	.4761	.0562	2.48	.4934	.0184	2.98	.4986	.0047
1.99	.4767	.0551	2.49	.4936	.0180	2.99	.4986	.0046
2.00	.4772	.0540	2.50	.4938	.0175	3.00	.4987	.0044

## 國立中山大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：行政法【公事所碩士班丙組】

行政法【公事所碩士班丙組】

【不得參考任何資料！請保持考場秩序！】

◎以下四題共計 100%計算，每題均為 25%的比率；請各題均作答：

- 一、 請說明公務人員考績法目前考績等次的分類（5%）；並請分析如果各等次除了條件，再明訂比率，其優缺點各如何？（10%）又現行法制有何機制防範考績成爲整肅異己的工具？（10%）
- 二、 請分別敘明以下各項行政法概念：（1）請說明行政契約與私法契約之區別實益（本項計分 10%，只列項目無解釋者不給分）。（2）何謂行政計畫？請逐項說明行政計畫確定程序的步驟（本項計分 15%，只列項目無解釋者不給分）。
- 三、 民法上人格權，通說認爲係「保障人格權利，而人格則指人的尊嚴與價值」，請論述「行政法上人格權」的概念與內涵？（25%）
- 四、 請依序說明行政處分的成立、生效、轉換、撤銷、廢止？（25%）

（以下無題目；敬祝考試順利！）

- 一、「縣市合併」是政府在2009年推動的重要政策。行政院也由原先「三都十五縣」，進化為「三個生活圈，七個發展區域」，並將在2010年選出新五都直轄市市長。然而縣市合併對地方發展之利弊得失，眾說紛紜，無一定論。請回答下列問題：(1) 請分析縣市合併升格後，對直轄市境內「城鄉發展」之正、負面影響？(10%)；(2) 請針對「負面影響」，提出你的解決策略(5%)；(3) 對「未合併升格」的縣市政府，在地方治理的課題上，你有何具體策略建議？(10%)
- 二、解釋名詞，並分別詮釋其在地方治理之重要性。(25%)
- (1) TIF (Tax Increment Financing)；
  - (2) Community Empowerment；
  - (3) affordable housing；
  - (4) TOD (Transit Oriented Development)；
  - (5) urban revitalization，
- 三、請闡述以下名詞意涵，宜加說明其政策意涵與重要性，非僅英文翻譯。(25分)
1. Monopolistic Rent
  2. City-County Consolidation
  3. Ecological economies ( $e^2$ )
  4. Multilevel Governance
  5. Green transportation
- (以上各名詞解釋，至少 100 字說明)
- 四、何謂都市生產力(Urban productivity)？您如何衡量都市生產力？都市生產力等同於都市生產毛額(GDP)嗎？都市生產力與都市競爭力的關係為何？請分別說明(任舉一都市為例)都市生產力提昇策略與都市競爭力策略？您將如何篩選一個都市的優勢產業或潛在優勢產業？(25分)

國立中山大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：公共事務個案分析【公事所碩士班戊組】

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Please answer either question 1 or 2, and 3. And provide the answer in English.

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- 1、What was your favorite subject(s) at undergraduate level, Why and how you studied it (them)? (50%)
- 2、Please discuss your knowledge about public affairs management. (50%)
- 3、Please prepare your international study program, including the courses to take and the background knowledge preparation, language and living adjustment. (50%)