

BLNST 20 題雙語模擬試卷

20-Question Bilingual Practice Test

建議限時 30 分鐘 · 答對 10 題或以上為官方學位 / 專業程度測試的合格標準

Suggested time: 30 minutes · The official degree/professional test requires 10 correct answers to pass

使用方法 / Instructions	先完成 20 題，再翻到答案頁。每題只選一個最佳答案。 Complete all 20 questions before checking the answer section. Choose one best answer per question.
重要聲明 / Notice	本卷為 10 分鐘 BLNST 原創模擬題，不含官方試卷內容。考試安排及法例文本以官方最新版本為準。 This is an original mock and contains no official examination questions. Check current official arrangements and legislation.

官方資料 / Official references

基本法全文：<https://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/tc/basiclaw/index.html>

香港國安法文本：<https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/A302>

BLNST 制度及官方參考題目：https://www.csb.gov.hk/tc_chi/recruit/blnst/1372.html

1. 香港特別行政區是中華人民共和國的甚麼部分？

What is the status of the HKSAR within the People's Republic of China?

A. 可分離的地方行政區域

A separable local administrative region

B. 不可分離的部分

An inalienable part

C. 獨立關稅國家

An independent customs state

D. 聯邦成員

A federal member

2. 全國人民代表大會授權香港特別行政區依照《基本法》實行甚麼？

What does the National People's Congress authorise the HKSAR to exercise under the Basic Law?

A. 完全主權

Complete sovereignty

B. 高度自治

A high degree of autonomy

C. 外交權

Foreign affairs powers

D. 國防權

Defence powers

3. 香港原有的資本主義制度和生活方式保持多久不變？

For how long shall Hong Kong's previous capitalist system and way of life remain unchanged?

A. 二十年

20 years

B. 三十年

30 years

C. 五十年

50 years

D. 永久

Permanently

4. 香港特別行政區的行政機關和立法機關由甚麼人組成？

Who shall compose the executive authorities and legislature of the HKSAR?

A. 內地居民

Mainland residents

B. 香港永久性居民

Permanent residents of Hong Kong

C. 所有中國公民

All Chinese citizens

D. 中央任命人員

Persons appointed by the Central Authorities

5. 香港居民在法律面前如何？

How are Hong Kong residents treated before the law?

A. 按國籍享有不同地位

Different status by nationality

B. 一律平等

All are equal

C. 只保障永久性居民

Only permanent residents are protected

D. 由行政長官決定

As determined by the Chief Executive

6. 下列哪一項自由受《基本法》第二十七條保障？

Which freedom is protected by Basic Law Article 27?

A. 自行發行貨幣的自由

Freedom to issue currency

B. 言論、新聞和出版自由

Freedom of speech, of the press and of publication

C. 自行締結國防條約的自由

Freedom to conclude defence treaties

D. 免納稅的自由

Freedom from taxation

7. 香港特別行政區行政長官是誰的首長？

Of what is the Chief Executive the head?

A. 立法會

The Legislative Council

B. 香港特別行政區

The HKSAR

C. 終審法院

The Court of Final Appeal

D. 中央人民政府

The Central People's Government

8. 行政長官由誰任命？

Who appoints the Chief Executive?

A. 立法會

The Legislative Council

B. 全國人民代表大會常務委員會

The NPC Standing Committee

C. 中央人民政府

The Central People's Government

D. 終審法院

The Court of Final Appeal

9. 下列哪一項屬行政長官職權？

Which is a power of the Chief Executive?

A. 解釋《基本法》的最終權力

Final power to interpret the Basic Law

B. 簽署立法會通過的法案並公布法律

Signing bills passed by the Legislative Council and promulgating laws

C. 審理終審案件

Hearing final appeals

D. 修改《基本法》

Amending the Basic Law

10. 香港特別行政區的立法機關是哪一個？

What is the legislature of the HKSAR?

A. 行政會議

The Executive Council

B. 立法會

The Legislative Council

C. 終審法院

The Court of Final Appeal

D. 區議會

District Councils

11. 下列哪一項屬立法會職權？

Which is a function of the Legislative Council?

A. 任命行政長官

Appointing the Chief Executive

B. 批准稅收和公共開支

Approving taxation and public expenditure

C. 指揮駐軍

Commanding the garrison

D. 審判刑事案件

Trying criminal cases

12. 香港特別行政區各級法院行使甚麼權力？

What power do the courts of the HKSAR exercise?

A. 立法權

Legislative power

B. 行政管理權

Executive power

C. 司法權

Judicial power

D. 外交權

Foreign affairs power

13. 香港特別行政區法院依法獨立進行審判，不受甚麼干涉？

The courts exercise judicial power independently and free from what interference?

A. 任何干涉

Any interference

B. 媒體報道

Media reporting

C. 法律專業意見

Professional legal advice

D. 公開旁聽

Public attendance

14. 下列哪類公職人員就職時須依法宣誓擁護《基本法》及效忠香港特別行政區？

Which office holders must swear to uphold the Basic Law and swear allegiance to the HKSAR upon assuming office?

A. 只有行政長官

Only the Chief Executive

B. 只有法官

Only judges

C. 《基本法》第104條列明的主要公職人員

The principal public officers listed in Article 104

D. 所有私營機構僱員

All private-sector employees

15. 《基本法》的解釋權屬於哪個機關？

In which body is the power of interpretation of the Basic Law vested?

A. 香港立法會

The Hong Kong Legislative Council

B. 香港終審法院

The Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal

C. 全國人民代表大會常務委員會

The NPC Standing Committee

D. 國務院

The State Council

16. 《基本法》的修改權屬於哪個機關？

In which body is the power of amendment of the Basic Law vested?

A. 全國人民代表大會

The National People's Congress

B. 全國人民代表大會常務委員會

The NPC Standing Committee

C. 香港立法會

The Hong Kong Legislative Council

D. 中央人民政府

The Central People's Government

17. 根據《香港國安法》，中央人民政府對香港特別行政區有關的國家安全事務負有甚麼責任？

Under the National Security Law, what responsibility does the Central People's Government bear for national security affairs relating to the HKSAR?

A. 諮詢責任

An advisory responsibility

B. 根本責任

The fundamental responsibility

C. 只負財政責任

Financial responsibility only

D. 不負任何責任

No responsibility

18. 香港特別行政區維護國家安全委員會由誰擔任主席？

Who chairs the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the HKSAR?

A. 政務司司長

The Chief Secretary for Administration

B. 律政司司長

The Secretary for Justice

C. 行政長官

The Chief Executive

D. 保安局局長

The Secretary for Security

19. 下列哪一項是《香港國安法》列明的危害國家安全罪行？

Which is an offence endangering national security specified in the National Security Law?

A. 違例泊車

Illegal parking

B. 顛覆國家政權

Subversion

C. 欠交差餉

Rates arrears

D. 違反合約

Breach of contract

20. 維護國家主權、統一和領土完整是誰的共同義務？

Safeguarding national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity is the common obligation of whom?

A. 只限政府部門

Government departments only

B. 只限中國人民解放軍

The People's Liberation Army only

C. 包括香港同胞在內的全中國人民

All Chinese people, including Hong Kong compatriots

D. 只限公務員

Civil servants only

答案、解析及條文出處

Answers, explanations and source articles

1. B 《基本法》第一條訂明香港特別行政區是中華人民共和國不可分離的部分。

Basic Law Article 1 states that the HKSAR is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China.

《基本法》第1條 / Basic Law Art. 1

2. B 《基本法》第二條授權香港特別行政區實行高度自治，享有行政管理權、立法權、獨立的司法權和終審權。

Article 2 authorises the HKSAR to exercise a high degree of autonomy and enjoy executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including final adjudication.

《基本法》第2條 / Basic Law Art. 2

3. C 《基本法》第五條訂明原有的資本主義制度和生活方式五十年不變。

Article 5 provides that the previous capitalist system and way of life shall remain unchanged for 50 years.

《基本法》第5條 / Basic Law Art. 5

4. B 《基本法》第三條訂明行政機關和立法機關由香港永久性居民依照本法有關規定組成。

Article 3 states that the executive authorities and legislature shall be composed of permanent residents of Hong Kong in accordance with the Basic Law.

《基本法》第3條 / Basic Law Art. 3

5. B 《基本法》第二十五條訂明香港居民在法律面前一律平等。

Article 25 provides that all Hong Kong residents shall be equal before the law.

《基本法》第25條 / Basic Law Art. 25

6. B 第二十七條保障言論、新聞、出版、結社、集會、遊行、示威等自由。

Article 27 protects freedoms including speech, the press, publication, association, assembly, procession and demonstration.

《基本法》第27條 / Basic Law Art. 27

7. B 《基本法》第四十三條訂明行政長官是香港特別行政區的首長，代表香港特別行政區。

Article 43 states that the Chief Executive is the head of the HKSAR and represents the Region.

《基本法》第43條 / Basic Law Art. 43

8. C 《基本法》第四十五條訂明行政長官在當地通過選舉或協商產生，由中央人民政府任命。

Article 45 provides that the Chief Executive shall be selected by election or through consultations held locally and appointed by the Central People's Government.

《基本法》第45條 / Basic Law Art. 45

9. B 《基本法》第四十八條列明行政長官簽署立法會通過的法案並公布法律。

Article 48 includes signing bills passed by the Legislative Council and promulgating laws among the Chief Executive's powers.

《基本法》第48條 / Basic Law Art. 48

10. B 《基本法》第六十六條訂明香港特別行政區立法會是香港特別行政區的立法機關。

Article 66 states that the Legislative Council is the legislature of the HKSAR.

《基本法》第66條 / Basic Law Art. 66

11. B 《基本法》第七十三條包括根據政府提案審核、通過財政預算，批准稅收和公共開支。

Article 73 includes examining and approving budgets introduced by the government and approving taxation and public expenditure.

《基本法》第73條 / Basic Law Art. 73

12. C

《基本法》第八十條訂明香港特別行政區各級法院是香港特別行政區的司法機關，行使香港特別行政區的司法權。

Article 80 states that the courts at all levels are the judiciary of the HKSAR and exercise its judicial power.

《基本法》第80條 / Basic Law Art. 80

13. A 《基本法》第八十五條訂明法院獨立進行審判，不受任何干涉，司法人員依法履行審判職責不受法律追究。

Article 85 provides that the courts exercise judicial power independently, free from any interference.

《基本法》第85條 / Basic Law Art. 85

14. C 第一百零四條列明行政長官、主要官員、行政會議成員、立法會議員、各級法院法官和其他司法人員等就職時必須依法宣誓。

Article 104 lists the Chief Executive, principal officials, Executive Council and Legislative Council members, judges and other members of the judiciary, among others.

《基本法》第104條 / Basic Law Art. 104

15. C 《基本法》第一百五十八條訂明本法的解釋權屬於全國人民代表大會常務委員會。

Article 158 vests the power of interpretation of the Basic Law in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

《基本法》第158條 / Basic Law Art. 158

16. A 《基本法》第一百五十九條訂明本法的修改權屬於全國人民代表大會。

Article 159 vests the power of amendment of the Basic Law in the National People's Congress.

《基本法》第159條 / Basic Law Art. 159

17. B 《香港國安法》第三條訂明中央人民政府對香港特別行政區有關的國家安全事務負有根本責任。

NSL Article 3 states that the Central People's Government bears the fundamental responsibility for national security affairs relating to the HKSAR.

《香港國安法》第3條 / NSL Art. 3

18. C 《香港國安法》第十三條訂明委員會由行政長官擔任主席。

NSL Article 13 provides that the Committee shall be chaired by the Chief Executive.

《香港國安法》第13條 / NSL Art. 13

19. B

《香港國安法》第三章列明分裂國家、顛覆國家政權、恐怖活動及勾結外國或者境外勢力危害國家安全等罪行。

Chapter III of the NSL specifies secession, subversion, terrorist activities and collusion with a foreign country or external elements to endanger national security.

《香港國安法》第3章 / NSL Ch. III

20. C 《香港國安法》第六條訂明維護國家主權、統一和領土完整是包括香港同胞在內的全中國人民的共同義務。

NSL Article 6 states that safeguarding national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity is the common obligation of all Chinese people, including Hong Kong compatriots.

《香港國安法》第6條 / NSL Art. 6