基本法及香港國安法測試

BASIC LAW AND NATIONAL SECURITY LAW TEST

模擬試卷

試題卷（附答案）

本模擬試卷由 10分鐘BLNST 生成，供練習用途。

20 題　30 分鐘

考生須知

(一)　本模擬卷為多項選擇題，共 20 題，全部試題均須作答。

(二)　每題只有一個最適切的答案。請在 app 或另紙記錄所選答案。

(三)　如輸出 PDF 附有答案，請於完成練習後才查看。

練習完成前
請勿查看答案

試題 (30 分鐘)

本試卷共 20 題，全部試題均須作答。每題只有一個最適切的答案。

1. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall enhance its efforts in safeguarding national security and preventing terrorist activities. With respect to matters involving national security, such as schools, social organizations, media, and the internet, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall take necessary measures to strengthen __.

   A. guidance, supervision and oversight
   B. public communication, promotion and guidance
   C. public communication, guidance, supervision and regulation
   D. guidance, supervision and regulation

2. Article 7 of the Basic Law provides: Land within the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is owned by the State and is managed by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is responsible for its management, use, development, and for granting leases of land to individuals, legal persons, or organizations for their use or development. The revenue from such activities ____.

   A. is entirely at the disposal of the State
   B. is mostly at the disposal of the State
   C. is mostly at the disposal of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
   D. is entirely at the disposal of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

3. When the Office for Safeguarding National Security of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region performs its duties in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the relevant departments of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government must provide ___ and shall stop and hold accountable, in accordance with the law, any act that hinders the performance of such duties.

   A. technical support
   B. necessary assistance and support
   C. monetary or financial assistance
   D. information on criminals

4. The courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may interpret provisions of the Basic Law concerning ____.

A. the relationship between the Central Authorities and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
B. the limits of the autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
C. the foreign relations of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
D. affairs which are within the responsibility of the Central People's Government

5. According to the Basic Law, what rights do permanent residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region enjoy?

A. Enjoy the right of abode in accordance with the law
B. Obtain permanent resident identity cards stating their right of abode in accordance with the law
C. Enjoy the right to stand for election in accordance with the law
D. All of the above

6. Before dissolving the Legislative Council, which body must the Chief Executive consult?

A. The previous Legislative Council
B. The National People's Congress
C. The Executive Council
D. No consultation with any body is required

7. Can the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region employ British and other foreign nationals as advisers to government departments?

A. Yes, but they must be employed in a personal capacity.
B. Yes, and no additional conditions are required.
C. Yes, but they need to have ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for fifteen consecutive years.
D. No.

8. According to Article 60 of the Basic Law, which of the following positions is NOT established by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

A. Chief Secretary for Administration

B. Financial Secretary

C. Director of Public Prosecutions

D. Secretary for Home Affairs

9. Which of the following is NOT a power exercised by the President of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

A. Presiding over meetings

B. Determining the attire of Legislative Council members during meetings

C. Deciding on the agenda, giving priority to government bills for inclusion in the agenda

D. Deciding on the time of meetings

10. Which of the following constitutes an offence under the National Security Law:
(i) manipulating and undermining elections in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, with potential for serious consequences;
(ii) imposing sanctions, blockade, or other hostile actions against the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the People's Republic of China;
(iii) inciting hatred among residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region towards the Central People's Government or the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by various unlawful means, with potential for serious consequences.

A. (i)

B. (i), (ii)

C. (ii), (iii)

D. (i), (ii), (iii)

11. According to Article 119 of the Basic Law, which of the following industries is NOT a target for promotion and coordination by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

A. Commerce

B. Tourism

C. Creative industries

D. Fishing and agriculture

12. Under Annex I of the Basic Law as revised in 2021, which body exercises, in accordance with law, the power to amend the method for selecting the Chief Executive of the HKSAR?

A. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC)

B. The National People's Congress (NPC)

C. The Central People's Government

D. The Legislative Council

13. Will the Central People's Government levy taxes in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

A. Yes, but only on Chinese citizens within the region

B. Yes, and the revenue will be used to fund the garrison

C. Not at the moment

D. No, because the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region implements an independent tax system

14. On what basis may the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region formulate its own arrangements for the assessment of professional qualifications in various fields?

A. On the basis of the preservation of the existing professional systems

B. On the basis of a clear understanding of the detailed rules of each trade

C. On the basis of the relevant newly enacted laws

D. On the basis of reference to foreign professional systems

15. Which of the following statements regarding the legal sources, the authority for enactment, and the constitutional status of the Basic Law within the legal system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region are accurate and logically consistent with legal principles?

i. The drafting of the Basic Law was undertaken by the Basic Law Drafting Committee, which comprised members from various sectors of Hong Kong and the mainland, and was ultimately enacted by the National People's Congress in exercise of its legislative power under the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.
ii. The constitutional basis of the Basic Law derives from Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which stipulates that the state may establish special administrative regions when necessary, and the systems to be practised in those regions shall be prescribed by laws enacted by the National People's Congress.
iii. As a constitutional legal document, the Basic Law holds a paramount position in Hong Kong's legal system; any law enacted by the legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region must not contravene the Basic Law.

iv. The power to interpret the Basic Law belongs to the Court of Final Appeal of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which embodies the high degree of autonomy enjoyed by Hong Kong under 'One Country, Two Systems'.

A. i, ii and iii only
B. i, iii and iv only
C. ii and iii only
D. i, ii, iii and iv

16. __ state secrets or intelligence concerning national security for a foreign or external institution, organization, or individual constitutes an offence.

A. stealing, attacking, and unlawfully deleting
B. stealing, spying on, and unlawfully deleting
C. stealing, spying on, purchasing, and unlawfully disclosing
D. stealing, spying on, publicly disclosing, and unlawfully deleting

17. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall enact laws on its own to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central People's Government, or theft of State secrets, to prohibit foreign political organisations or bodies from conducting political activities in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and to prohibit ____ from establishing ties with foreign political organisations or bodies.

A. commercial organisations or bodies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from establishing ties with foreign political organisations or bodies
B. political organisations or bodies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from establishing ties with foreign political organisations or bodies
C. political organisations or bodies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from establishing ties with foreign educational organisations or bodies
D. community organisations or bodies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from establishing ties with foreign political organisations or bodies

18. Under Article 19 of the Basic Law, which of the following powers is vested in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

A. Independent executive power
B. Independent legislative power
C. Independent prosecutorial power, including that of final adjudication

D. Independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication

19. Which of the following rights is not expressly guaranteed by the Basic Law?

A. Cultural activities
B. Free education
C. Literary and artistic creation
D. Academic research

20. As at 30 December 2022, which of the following provisions had not been interpreted by the NPCSC?

A. Article 19 of the Basic Law
B. Article 53(2) of the Basic Law
C. Article 22(4) of the Basic Law
D. Article 30 of the Basic Law

答案及解析

以下答案及解析由 app 題庫生成，供完成練習後對答案用途。

第 1 題

Hong Kong National Security Law | QERXCCWY4C7

正確答案：C. public communication, guidance, supervision and regulation

解析

Article 9 of the Hong Kong National Security Law (official English text): The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall strengthen its work on safeguarding national security and prevention of terrorist activities. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall take necessary measures to strengthen public communication, guidance, supervision and regulation over matters concerning national security, including those relating to schools, universities, social organisations, the media, and the internet. (The authentic Chinese terms are 宣傳、指導、監督和管理.)

第 2 題

Basic Law | QCMTICCP3YY

正確答案：D. is entirely at the disposal of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

解析

According to Article 7 of the Basic Law, the revenue from the management, use, development, and leasing of land within the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is entirely at the disposal of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

第 3 題

Hong Kong National Security Law | QV8A7NZTV2Z

正確答案：B. necessary assistance and support

解析

Article 61 of the Hong Kong National Security Law

When the Office for Safeguarding National Security of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region performs its duties in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the relevant departments of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government must provide necessary assistance and support, and shall stop and hold accountable, in accordance with the law, any act that hinders the performance of such duties.

第 4 題

Basic Law | QIOYH8BUVDY

正確答案：B. the limits of the autonomy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

解析

Article 158 of the Basic Law provides that the power of interpretation of this Law shall be vested in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress authorizes the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to interpret on their own, in the course of adjudicating cases, the provisions of this Law which fall within the limits of the autonomy of the Region. The courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may also interpret other provisions of this Law in the course of adjudicating cases. However, if the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, in the course of adjudicating cases, need to interpret the provisions of this Law concerning affairs which are within the responsibility of the Central People's Government, or concerning the relationship between the Central Authorities and the Region, and if such interpretation affects the judgments on the cases, the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall, before making their judgments final and without possibility of further appeal, refer the matter to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for an interpretation. When the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has given an interpretation, the courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall, in referring to such provisions, be guided by the interpretation of the Standing Committee. However, judgments previously rendered shall not be affected. Before interpreting the provisions of this Law, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall consult its Basic Law Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

第 5 題

Basic Law | QWPJ7KSSZCL

正確答案：D. All of the above

解析

According to Article 24 of the Basic Law:

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region residents, hereinafter referred to as Hong Kong residents, comprise permanent residents and non-permanent residents.

The permanent residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region are:

(1) Chinese citizens who were born in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
(2) Chinese citizens who have ordinarily resided in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for a continuous period of not less than seven years before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;
(3) Chinese children of the residents listed in items (1) and (2) who were born outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;

(4) persons of non-Chinese nationality who have entered the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with valid travel documents before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, have ordinarily resided in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for a continuous period of not less than seven years, and have taken the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as their permanent place of residence;
(5) persons under the age of 21 who were born in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and whose parents are residents listed in item (4);
(6) persons other than those listed in items (1) to (5) who had only the right of abode in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region before its establishment.

The above-mentioned residents enjoy the right of abode in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and are eligible to obtain permanent resident identity cards in accordance with the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region which state their right of abode.

Non-permanent residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region are persons who are eligible to obtain Hong Kong identity cards in accordance with the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region but have no right of abode.

According to Article 26:
Permanent residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall have the right to vote and the right to stand for election in accordance with the law.

第 6 題
Basic Law | QOYVQGIORKH

正確答案：C. The Executive Council

解析

Article 50 of the Basic Law

If the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region refuses to sign a bill passed by the Legislative Council for a second time, or if the Legislative Council refuses to pass a budget bill or any other important bill introduced by the government, and the two sides cannot reach agreement after consultation, the Chief Executive may dissolve the Legislative Council.

Before dissolving the Legislative Council, the Chief Executive must consult the Executive Council. The Chief Executive may dissolve the Legislative Council only once in each term of office.

第 7 題
Basic Law | QNDOWSSSJER

正確答案：A. Yes, but they must be employed in a personal capacity.

解析

Article 101 of the Basic Law

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may employ British and other foreign nationals who were previously in the Hong Kong public service or who hold permanent identity cards of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as public servants at all levels in government departments, except that the following principal officials (namely, the Secretaries of Departments, the Directors of Bureaux, the Commissioner against Corruption, the Director of Audit, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of Immigration and the Commissioner of Customs and Excise) must be Chinese citizens who are permanent residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with no right of abode in any foreign country.

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may also employ British and other foreign nationals as advisers to government departments and, when necessary, may engage qualified persons from outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to hold technical posts in government departments. The aforementioned foreign nationals shall be employed only in their personal capacity and shall be responsible to the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

第 8 題

Basic Law | QA7D4BGELM1

正確答案：D. Secretary for Home Affairs

解析

Article 60 of the Basic Law

The head of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall establish the Chief Secretary for Administration, the Financial Secretary, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the various bureaux, departments and divisions.

第 9 題

Basic Law | QF9WFEWCXEV

正確答案：B. Determining the attire of Legislative Council members during meetings

解析

Article 72 of the Basic Law

The President of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall exercise the following powers:

(1) to preside over meetings;
(2) to decide on the agenda, giving priority to government bills for inclusion in the agenda;
(3) to decide on the time of meetings;
(4) to call special meetings during a recess;
(5) to call emergency meetings at the request of the Chief Executive; and
(6) to exercise other powers as prescribed by the rules of procedure of the Legislative Council.

第 10 題

Hong Kong National Security Law | Q2RFS4KDT5F

正確答案：D. (i), (ii), (iii)

解析

Article 29 of the National Security Law

The following acts committed with the support, under the instruction of, or controlled by a foreign country or an external element, or in collusion with a foreign country or an external element, constitute offences:

(1) waging war against the People's Republic of China, or using or threatening to use force to seriously undermine the sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China;

(2) seriously obstructing the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the Central People's Government from enacting or implementing laws or policies, with potential for serious consequences;

(3) manipulating and undermining elections in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, with potential for serious consequences;

(4) imposing sanctions, blockade, or other hostile actions against the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the People's Republic of China;

(5) inciting hatred among residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region towards the Central People's Government or the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by various unlawful means, with potential for serious consequences.

A person who commits an offence under the preceding paragraph shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, the person shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

External elements involved in the offences specified in the first paragraph of this Article shall be punished as principals in a joint offence.

第 11 題

Basic Law | QZWMQ9CXON9

正確答案：C. Creative industries

解析

Article 119 of the Basic Law states:

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall formulate appropriate policies to promote and coordinate the development of industries such as manufacturing, commerce, tourism, real estate, transport, public utilities, service industries, and fishing and agriculture, and shall pay attention to environmental protection.

第 12 題

Basic Law | Q1PS22VWZQK

正確答案：A. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC)

解析

Under Article 10 of Annex I to the Basic Law (revised on 30 March 2021, effective 31 March 2021): "The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC) shall exercise the power to amend this Method in accordance with law. Before making an amendment, the NPCSC shall listen to the views of various sectors of Hong Kong society in an appropriate manner." The power to amend the method for selecting the Chief Executive therefore rests with the NPCSC.

Note: the pre-2021 procedure (a two-thirds majority of all LegCo members, the consent of the Chief Executive, and NPCSC approval) has been superseded; a LegCo two-thirds vote and CE consent are no longer required.

Distinguish: the National People's Congress amends the Basic Law itself (Article 159), not Annex I; neither the Central People's Government nor the Legislative Council holds the power to amend Annex I.

第 13 題

Basic Law | QKELEMHUFFD

正確答案：D. No, because the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region implements an independent tax system

解析

Article 106 of the Basic Law

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall maintain a high degree of financial independence.

All financial revenue of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be used for its own needs and shall not be handed over to the Central People's Government.

The Central People's Government shall not levy taxes in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

第 14 題

Basic Law | QZEGTBSQBRG

正確答案：A. On the basis of the preservation of the existing professional systems

解析

Article 142 of the Basic Law

On the basis of the preservation of the existing professional systems, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall formulate its own arrangements for the assessment of professional qualifications in various fields.

Persons who have obtained professional and practising qualifications before the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may retain their original qualifications in accordance with the relevant provisions and professional codes of conduct.

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall continue to recognize the professions and professional bodies that it has recognized before the establishment of the Special Administrative Region. Recognized professional bodies may independently assess and confer professional qualifications.

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may, in the light of social development needs and after consulting the relevant quarters, recognize new professions and professional bodies.

第 15 題

Basic Law | QS9TGTZXTVX

正確答案：A. i, ii and iii only

解析

This question aims to assess an in-depth understanding of the constitutional status of the Basic Law.

Statement i is correct: The Basic Law Drafting Committee was responsible for drafting, and it was enacted by the National People's Congress, reflecting the legislative act of a sovereign state.

Statement ii is correct: It cites the official text: 'Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China: The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be practised in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by laws enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of specific conditions.' This establishes the source of legitimacy for the Basic Law.

Statement iii is correct: It cites the official text: 'Article 11 of the Basic Law: In accordance with Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the systems and policies pursued by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region... shall be based on the provisions of this Law. No law enacted by the legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall contravene this Law.' This establishes its paramount status in the local legal system.

Statement iv is incorrect: According to Article 158(1) of the Basic Law: 'The power of interpretation of this Law shall be vested in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.' While the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has authorized the courts of Hong Kong to interpret, in the adjudication of cases, provisions of the Basic Law concerning Hong Kong's autonomy, the ultimate power of interpretation remains vested in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Therefore, option (A) is the correct answer.

Statutory source (relevant provision)
Original text — Basic Law Article 31
Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of movement within the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and freedom of emigration to other countries and regions. They shall have freedom to travel and to enter or leave the Region. Unless restrained by law, holders of valid travel documents shall be free to leave the Region without special authorization.

第 16 題

Hong Kong National Security Law | QR1WFK9VSSF

正確答案：C. stealing, spying on, purchasing, and unlawfully disclosing

解析

Article 29 of the National Security Law

The stealing, spying on, purchasing, or unlawfully disclosing of state secrets or intelligence concerning national security for a foreign or external institution, organization, or individual; or soliciting or conspiring with a foreign or external institution, organization, or individual, or directly or indirectly accepting instigation, control, funding, or other forms of support from a foreign or external institution, organization, or individual to commit any of the following acts, constitutes an offence:
(1) waging war against the People's Republic of China, or using or threatening to use force to seriously undermine the sovereignty, unification, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China;

(2) seriously obstructing the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the Central People's Government in formulating and implementing laws and policies, which may cause serious consequences;
(3) manipulating or undermining an election of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which may cause serious consequences;
(4) imposing sanctions, blockade, or other hostile activities against the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or the People's Republic of China; or
(5) inciting hatred among Hong Kong residents towards the Central People's Government or the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by various unlawful means, which may cause serious consequences.

A person who commits an offence under the preceding paragraph shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the offence is serious, the person shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.
Foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals involved as described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be convicted and punished as accomplices to a joint offence.

第 17 題
Basic Law | QVDEQ7HM7QG

正確答案：B. political organisations or bodies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from establishing ties with foreign political organisations or bodies

解析

Article 23 of the Basic Law

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall enact laws on its own to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central People's Government, or theft of State secrets, to prohibit foreign political organisations or bodies from conducting political activities in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and to prohibit political organisations or bodies of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region from establishing ties with foreign political organisations or bodies.

第 18 題
Basic Law | QXAJTNI0MBU

正確答案：D. Independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication

解析

The answer is “independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.” Article 19 attaches independence to judicial power and expressly includes final adjudication. Executive and legislative powers are addressed in Articles 16 and 17; prosecutions are addressed in Article 63.

Statutory source (relevant provision)
Original text — Basic Law Article 19
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be vested with independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.

The courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall have jurisdiction over all cases in the Region, except that the restrictions on their jurisdiction imposed by the legal system and principles previously in force in Hong Kong shall be maintained.

The courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall have no jurisdiction over acts of state such as defence and foreign affairs. The courts of the Region shall obtain a certificate from the Chief Executive on questions of fact concerning acts of state such as defence and foreign affairs whenever such questions arise in the adjudication of cases. This certificate shall be binding on the courts. Before issuing such a certificate, the Chief Executive shall obtain a certifying document from the Central People's Government.

第 19 題

Basic Law | QGLCMAPDOYH

正確答案：B. Free education

解析

Article 34 of the Basic Law provides: Hong Kong residents shall have freedom to engage in academic research, literary and artistic creation, and other cultural activities.

Articles 31-34: Freedoms

Article	Freedom
Art 31	Freedom of movement: within HK, emigration, travel & entry/exit
Art 32	Freedom of religious belief: belief, preach in public, hold & join religious activities
Art 33	Freedom of choice of occupation
Art 34	Freedom of academic research, literary & artistic creation and other cultural activities

Art 32 protects "preaching in public" (not building churches); Art 34 covers academic and artistic creation — free education is not included.

第 20 題

Hong Kong National Security Law | QKJAE17IODR

正確答案：D. Article 30 of the Basic Law

解析

The answer is D. Article 30 is not among the provisions interpreted by that date.

As at 30 December 2022, the NPCSC had given these six interpretations of the two laws:

Date	Provisions and subject
26 June 1999	Basic Law Articles 22(4) and 24(2)(3): Mainland entry and right of abode of Chinese children born outside Hong Kong; a parent must already qualify under Article 24(2)(1) or (2) at the child's birth.
6 April 2004	Then Annex I, paragraph 7, and Annex II, Part III: procedures for changing the electoral methods.
27 April 2005	Basic Law Article 53(2): the term of a successor Chief Executive under the arrangements then applicable.
26 August 2011	Basic Law Articles 13(1) and 19: State immunity and the Central Authorities' foreign-affairs responsibilities.
7 November 2016	Basic Law Article 104: oath-taking requirements and consequences.
30 December 2022	NSL Articles 14 and 47: Committee functions and Chief Executive certification concerning overseas lawyers not qualified to practise generally in Hong Kong participating in national security cases.

The 2004 provisions were the Annexes then in force. State immunity in 2011 is distinct from diplomats' diplomatic immunity. The 2022 interpretation was the first NSL interpretation, not a sixth interpretation of the Basic Law.
