

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。

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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. 以下哪一項需要向中央人民政府就香港特別行政區履行維護國家安全職責的情況提交年度報告？

Which of the following is required to submit an annual report to the Central People's Government on the performance of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's duties in safeguarding national security?

- A. 維護國家安全部門的負責人

The head of the department for safeguarding national security

- B. 保安局局長

The Secretary for Security

- C. 行政長官

The Chief Executive

- D. 警務處處長

The Commissioner of Police

2. 根據《香港國安法》第55條，關於駐港國安公署對案件行使管轄權，下列哪些陳述正確？
(i) 案件涉及外國或者境外勢力介入的複雜情況，香港特區管轄確有困難，是法定情形之一。
(ii) 出現香港特區政府無法有效執行本法的嚴重情況，是法定情形之一。
(iii) 出現國家安全面臨重大現實威脅的情況，是法定情形之一。
(iv) 只要出現一項法定情形，公署無須中央人民政府批准，便可單方面決定接管。

Under Article 55 of the NSL, which statements about the Office for Safeguarding National Security exercising jurisdiction over a case are correct?

- (i) One statutory circumstance is that the case is complex due to involvement of a foreign country or external elements, thus making it difficult for the HKSAR to exercise jurisdiction.
(ii) One statutory circumstance is a serious situation where the HKSAR Government is unable to effectively enforce the Law.
(iii) One statutory circumstance is a major and imminent threat to national security.
(iv) If any one statutory circumstance arises, the Office may unilaterally take over without approval from the Central People's Government.

- A. (i), (ii), (iii)

- B. (i), (ii), (iv)

- C. (ii), (iii), (iv)

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

3. 香港特別行政區可設立非政權性的區域組織，接受香港特別行政區政府就有關地區管理和其
他事務的諮詢，或_____等服務。

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may establish non-political regional organisations, which shall receive consultation from the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on district management and other affairs, or shall be responsible for providing services such as _____.

A. 負責提供文化、康樂

be responsible for providing culture, recreation

B. 負責提供文化、康樂、環境衛生

be responsible for providing culture, recreation, and environmental hygiene

C. 負責提供環境衛生、基礎建設

be responsible for providing environmental hygiene and infrastructure

D. 負責提供基礎建設、民生、法律支援

be responsible for providing infrastructure, livelihood, and legal support

4. 由香港特別行政區政府或立法會議員提出的法案若被通過，須經過什麼程序才能生效？

If a bill introduced by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or by a member of the Legislative Council is passed, what procedure must it undergo before it takes effect?

A. 經行政長官簽署、公布

Sign and promulgation by the Chief Executive

B. 經立法會主席向行政長官備案

Filing with the Chief Executive by the President of the Legislative Council

C. 經立法會主席簽署、公布

Sign and promulgation by the President of the Legislative Council

D. 經行政長官向行政會議備案

Filing with the Executive Council by the Chief Executive

5. 香港特別行政區政府自行制定體育政策。_____可依法繼續存在和發展。

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall formulate its own sports policies. _____ may continue to exist and develop in accordance with the law.

A. 私有體育團體

Private sports organizations

B. 民間體育團體

Non-governmental sports organizations

C. 公眾體育團體

Public sports organizations

D. 香港代表隊

The Hong Kong representative team

6. 根據2021年修訂的《基本法》附件一，香港特別行政區行政長官產生辦法的修改權，由下列哪個機關依法行使？

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. 全國人民代表大會常務委員會

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

B. 全國人民代表大會

The National People's Congress (NPC)

C. 中央人民政府

The Central People's Government

D. 立法會

The Legislative Council

7. 2005年全國人大常委會就《基本法》作出的釋法，解釋了下列哪組條文？

Which Basic Law provisions were interpreted by the NPCSC in 2005?

- A. 當時附件一第7條及附件二第III部分：行政長官及立法會產生辦法修改程序

Then Annex I, paragraph 7, and Annex II, Part III: procedures for amending the electoral methods

- B. 第53條第二款：行政長官缺位後繼任者任期

Article 53(2): the term of a successor Chief Executive after a vacancy

- C. 第104條：宣誓要求

Article 104: oath-taking requirements

- D. 第13條第一款及第19條：國家豁免與外交權責

Articles 13(1) and 19: State immunity and foreign-affairs responsibilities

8. 香港特別行政區不實行社會主義制度和政策，保持原有的_____，五十年不變。

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall not practice the socialist system and policies; the original __ shall remain unchanged for fifty years.

- A. 制度和政策

system and policies

- B. 政策和生活方式

policies and way of life

- C. 制度和生活方式

system and way of life

- D. 資本主義制度和生活方式

capitalist system and way of life

9. 行政長官如認為立法會通過的法案不符合香港特別行政區的_____，可在三個月內將法案發回立法會重議

If the Chief Executive considers that a bill passed by the Legislative Council is not in the ____ of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, he or she may return the bill to the Legislative Council for reconsideration within three months.

- A. 實際利益

actual interests

B. 整體利益

overall interests

C. 社會利益

social interests

D. 政府利益

government interests

10. 根據《基本法》第18條及相關憲制原則，關於全國性法律在香港特別行政區實施的機制，下列哪些表述是完全正確且嚴謹的？

i.

凡列於《基本法》附件三之法律，由香港特別行政區在當地公佈或立法實施；全國人大常委會在徵詢其所屬的香港特別行政區基本法委員會和特區政府意見後，可對附件三法律進行增減，但僅限於有關國防、外交及其他按《基本法》規定不屬於特區自治範圍的法律。

ii.

在全國人大常委會決定宣佈戰爭狀態，或因香港特別行政區內發生香港特別行政區政府不能控制的危及國家統一或安全的動亂而決定香港特別行政區進入緊急狀態時，中央人民政府可發佈命令將有關全國性法律在香港特別行政區實施。

iii.

任何符合「國防、外交及不屬於特區自治範圍」定義的全國性法律，一旦在內地通過，即自動對香港特別行政區產生法律約束力，無需經過附件三的修訂程序。

iv.

對於列入附件三的全國性法律，若特區政府認為其條文與香港現行法律有衝突，有權經立法會通過後拒絕公佈或拒絕執行該法律。

According to Article 18 of the Basic Law and relevant constitutional principles, which of the following statements are entirely correct and rigorous regarding the mechanism for the implementation of national laws in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

i. Any law listed in Annex III to the Basic Law shall be applied locally by way of promulgation or legislation by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress may, after consulting the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Committee and the Government of the Region, add laws to or delete laws from Annex III, but such laws shall be limited to those concerning national defence, foreign affairs and other matters not within the autonomy of the Region as provided for in the Basic Law.

- ii. When the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decides to declare a state of war or, by reason of turmoil within the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region which endangers national unity or security and which the Government of the Region is unable to bring under control, decides that the Region is in a state of emergency, the Central People's Government may issue an order applying relevant national laws to the Region.
- iii. Any national law that meets the definition of concerning 'national defence, foreign affairs, and matters not within the autonomy of the Region' shall automatically have legally binding effect on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region upon its enactment on the mainland, without the need for the procedure of amending Annex III.
- iv. For any national law listed in Annex III, if the Government of the Region considers that its provisions conflict with existing Hong Kong laws, it has the power, after passage through the Legislative Council, to refuse to promulgate or enforce that law.

A. 僅 i 及 ii

(i) and (ii) only

B. 僅 i、ii 及 iii

(i), (ii), and (iii) only

C. 僅 i、ii 及 iv

(i), (ii), and (iv) only

D. i、ii、iii 及 iv

(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

11. 香港特別行政區「行政長官」是由誰人任命？

Who appoints the 'Chief Executive' of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

A. 由全國人民代表大會任命

Appointed by the National People's Congress

B. 由全國人民代表大會常務委員會任命

Appointed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

C. 由全國政協委員會任命

Appointed by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee

D. 由中央人民政府任命

Appointed by the Central People's Government

12. 根據基本法第一百零八條，香港特別行政區將參照原在香港實行的_____。

According to Article 108 of the Basic Law, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall, by reference to the _____ previously applied in Hong Kong.

A. 穩定稅收政策

stable taxation policy

B. 累進稅政策

progressive taxation policy

C. 累退稅政策

regressive taxation policy

D. 低稅政策

low-tax policy

13. 駐香港特別行政區維護國家安全公署的工作部門應當與香港特別行政區維護國家安全的有關機關建立協作機制，加強_____。

The working departments of the Office for Safeguarding National Security of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall establish a coordination mechanism with the relevant departments responsible for safeguarding national security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to enhance _____.

A. 信息共享和行動配合

information sharing and operational coordination

B. 資料和信息共享

data and information sharing

C. 資源及金錢配合

resources and financial coordination

D. 人員及資源配合

personnel and resource coordination

14. 根據《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區維護國家安全法》，香港特別行政區居民在甚麼時候應當依法簽署文件確認或者宣誓擁護中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法，效忠中華人民共和國香港特別行政區？

Under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, when are residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region required to sign documents to confirm or swear allegiance to the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and to be loyal to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China?

A. 當選公職時

when elected to public office

B. 投考公職時

when applying for public office

C. 當選或者投考公職時

when elected or applying for public office

D. 參選或者就任公職時

when standing for election or taking public office

15. 香港特別行政區立法會議員根據本法規定並依照法定程序提出法律草案，凡不涉及_____，可由立法會議員個別或聯名提出。凡涉及政府政策者，在提出前必須得到行政長官的書面同意。

A bill may be introduced individually or jointly by members of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in accordance with the provisions of this Law and pursuant to prescribed procedures, provided it does not involve _____. If it involves government policies, the written consent of the Chief Executive must be obtained before its introduction.

A. 超額開支或政府運作

excessive expenditure or the operation of the Government

B. 政治體制或公共開支

the political structure or public expenditure

C. 公共開支或政府運作者

public expenditure or the operation of the Government

D. 公共開支或政治體制或政府運作者

public expenditure or the political structure or the operation of the Government

16. 港區國安法指出應堅持法治原則以達成下列哪一項目標：

(i) 防範危害國家安全犯罪

(ii) 制止危害國家安全犯罪

(iii) 懲治危害國家安全犯罪

According to the National Security Law, adherence to the principle of the rule of law is required to achieve which of the following objectives?

(i) To prevent offences of endangering national security

(ii) To stop offences of endangering national security

(iii) To punish offences of endangering national security

A. (i), (ii)

B. (ii), (iii)

C. (i), (iii)

(i), (iii)

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

17. 《基本法》第44條列明的香港特別行政區行政長官任職條件，包括以下哪些？

(i) 法定最低年齡為五十歲

(ii) 法定最低連續通常居港年期為十五年

(iii) 在外國無居留權

(iv) 是香港特別行政區永久性居民

Which of the following are statutory qualifications for the Chief Executive of the HKSAR specified in Article 44 of the Basic Law?

(i) The statutory minimum age is 50

(ii) The statutory minimum period of continuous ordinary residence in Hong Kong is 15 years

(iii) Has no right of abode in any foreign country

(iv) Is a permanent resident of the HKSAR

A. (i), (iii)

(i) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iv)

(ii) and (iv)

C. (iii), (iv)

(iii) and (iv)

D. 全部皆是

All of the above

18. 下列哪一項並不是基本法規定賦予香港特別行政區行政長官所行使之職權：

Which of the following is not a power vested in the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by the Basic Law?

A. 簽署立法會通過的法案，公佈法律；

Sign bills passed by the Council and promulgate laws

B. 處理請願、申訴事項

Deal with petitions and complaints

C. 任命特別行政區之主要官員

Appoint principal officials of the Special Administrative Region

D. 領導香港特別行政區政府

Lead the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

19. 下列哪一項並不是香港特別行政區「立法會主席」所行使之職權：

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

A. 主持會議

Presiding over meetings

B. 決定立法會議員在會議時的衣著

Determining the attire of Legislative Council members during meetings

C. 決定議程，政府提出的議案須優先列入議程

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

D. 決定開會時間

Deciding on the time of meetings

20. 以下哪項並非特首的職權？

Which of the following is not a power of the Chief Executive?

A. 處理外交事務

To handle foreign affairs

B. 簽署立法會通過的法案，公佈法律

To sign bills passed by the Legislative Council and to promulgate laws

C. 決定政府政策和發佈行政命令

To decide on government policies and to issue executive orders

D. 依照法定程序任免各級法院法官

To appoint or remove judges at all levels in accordance with legal procedures

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

港區國安法 | Q4QNPBFWY5X

正確答案：C. 行政長官

The Chief Executive

解析

《港區國安法》第十一條

香港特別行政區行政長官應就香港特別行政區維護國家安全事務向中央人民政府負責，並就香港特別行政區履行維護國家安全職責的情況提交年度報告。

Article 11 of the Hong Kong National Security Law

The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be responsible to the Central People's Government for matters relating to safeguarding national security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and shall submit annual reports to the Central People's Government on the performance of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's duties in safeguarding national security.

第 2 題

港區國安法 | Q7MNBHRFJIP

正確答案：A. (i), (ii), (iii)

解析

答案為 A，i、ii、iii

正確。第55條列出三種可供啟動機制的情形；第一種同時包含境外介入所涉的複雜情況，以及香港特區管轄確有困難，不能拆成兩個獨立觸發條件。出現其中一種情形後，仍須由香港特區政府或駐港國安公署提出，並經中央人民政府批准。iv 省略批准程序，故錯誤。

A is correct: i, ii and iii are the three statutory circumstances. The first combines complexity arising from foreign or external involvement with resulting difficulty for the HKSAR to exercise jurisdiction; these are not separate alternative triggers. Even when one of the three circumstances exists, a request by the HKSAR Government or the Office and approval by the Central People's Government are still required. Statement iv wrongly removes that approval.

第 3 題

基本法 | QD1B1YZKSLU

正確答案：B. 負責提供文化、康樂、環境衛生

be responsible for providing culture, recreation, and environmental hygiene

解析

《基本法》97條

香港特別行政區可設立非政權性的區域組織，接受香港特別行政區政府就有關地區管理和其他事務的諮詢，或負責提供文化、康樂、環境衛生等服務。

Article 97 of the Basic Law: The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may establish non-governmental regional organisations which may be consulted by the Government of the Region on district administration and other affairs, or be responsible for providing services in such fields as culture, recreation and environmental sanitation.

第 4 題

基本法 | QQTT6JLFUQT

正確答案：A. 經行政長官簽署、公布

Sign and promulgation by the Chief Executive

解析

《基本法》第76條

香港特別行政區立法會通過的法案，須經行政長官簽署、公佈，方能生效。

Article 76 of the Basic Law

A bill passed by the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall take effect only after it has been signed and promulgated by the Chief Executive.

第 5 題

基本法 | QK2VLEEBKHQ

正確答案：B. 民間體育團體

Non-governmental sports organizations

解析

《基本法》第143條

香港特別行政區政府自行制定體育政策。民間體育團體可依法繼續存在和發展。

Article 143 of the Basic Law. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government shall formulate its own sports policies. Non-governmental sports organizations may continue to exist and develop in accordance with the law.

第 6 題

基本法 | Q1PS22VWZQK

正確答案：A. 全國人民代表大會常務委員會

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

解析

根據2021年3月30日修訂、3月31日施行的《基本法》附件一第十條：「全國人民代表大會常務委員會依法行使本辦法的修改權。全國人民代表大會常務委員會作出修改前，以適當形式聽取香港社會各界意見。」故行政長官產生辦法的修改權，屬全國人民代表大會常務委員會。

注意：2021年修訂前的舊制（須經立法會全體議員三分之二多數通過、行政長官同意，並報全國人民代表大會常務委員會批准）已被取代，現行不再需要立法會通過或行政長官同意。

辨析：「全國人民代表大會」是修改《基本法》本身（第一百五十九條）的機關，並非附件一的修改機關；「中央人民政府」及「立法會」均非附件一修改權機關。

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 7 題

基本法 | QCNTDISTVUE

正確答案：B. 第53條第二款：行政長官缺位後繼任者任期

Article 53(2): the term of a successor Chief Executive after a vacancy

解析

答案為 B。2005年解釋的是《基本法》第53條第二款。

截至2022年12月30日，這兩部法律共有以下六次全國人大常委會釋法：

日期	所解釋的條文及主題
1999年6月26日	《基本法》第22(4)及24(2)(3)條：內地居民入境與境外出生中國籍子女居留權；子女出生時父或母須已具第24(2)(1)或(2)類資格。
2004年4月6日	當時《基本法》附件一第7條及附件二第III部分：政制產生辦法的修改程序。
2005年4月27日	《基本法》第53條第二款：當時行政長官缺位後繼任者的任期。
2011年8月26日	《基本法》第13條第一款及第19條：國家豁免及中央外交權責。
2016年11月7日	《基本法》第104條：宣誓的法定要求及法律後果。

日期	所解釋的條文及主題
2022年12月30日	《香港國安法》第14及47條：國安委職責及行政長官證明書，涉及不具香港全面執業資格的海外律師參與國安案件。

2004年的附件條文是當年的版本；2011年的國家豁免問題並非外交人員的外交豁免問題。2022年是首次解釋《香港國安法》，不能稱為第六次解釋《基本法》。

The answer is B. The 2005 interpretation concerned Article 53(2).

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.

第 8 題

基本法 | QF3YFYQEFJJ

正確答案：D. 資本主義制度和生活方式

capitalist system and way of life

解析

《基本法》第5條

香港特別行政區不實行社會主義制度和政策，保持原有的資本主義制度和生活方式，五十年不變。

Article 5 of the Basic Law provides that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall not practice the socialist system and policies, and the original capitalist system and way of life shall remain unchanged for fifty years.

第 9 題

基本法 | Q3YWLHZLDAZ

正確答案：B. 整體利益

overall interests

解析

《基本法》第49條

香港特別行政區行政長官如認為立法會通過的法案不符合香港特別行政區的整體利益，可在三個月內將法案發回立法會重議，立法會如以不少於全體議員三分之二多數再次通過原案，行政長官必須在一個月內簽署公佈或按本法第五十條的規定處理。

Article 49 of the Basic Law. If the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region considers that a bill passed by the Legislative Council is not in the overall interests of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, he or she may return the bill to the Legislative Council for reconsideration within three months. If the Legislative Council passes the original bill again by a majority of not less than two-thirds of all its members, the Chief Executive must sign and promulgate it or exercise the power under Article 50 of this Law.

第 10 題

基本法 | QW18RJ7RAIZ

正確答案：A. 僅 i 及 ii

(i) and (ii) only

解析

答案為A（只有i及ii）。i正確：附件三法律須由香港公布或立法實施；增減名單須經指定諮詢，法律範圍亦受第18條限制。ii正確：它完整列出戰爭或緊急狀態下的特別機制。iii錯誤：在內地通過法律並不令其自動在香港適用；一般情況須循附件三機制，ii的特殊情況另有規定。iv錯誤：特區不能單憑本地法律衝突而以立法會決定拒絕履行實施義務。

A ((i) and (ii) only) is correct. Statement (i) describes local promulgation or legislation, consultation and the limits on the laws that may be listed. Statement (ii) sets out the special war or emergency mechanism. Statement (iii) is false: enactment on the mainland alone does not make a law automatically applicable in Hong Kong; the ordinary route is Annex III, with the separate special mechanism in (ii). Statement (iv) wrongly asserts a unilateral power to refuse implementation because of a conflict with local law.

第 11 題

基本法 | Q96CMIBCY2M

正確答案：D. 由中央人民政府任命

Appointed by the Central People's Government

解析

《基本法》第15條

中央人民政府依照本法第四章的規定任命香港特別行政區行政長官和行政機關的主要官員。

Article 15 of the Basic Law provides:

The Central People's Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV of this Law, appoint the Chief Executive and the principal officials of the executive authorities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

第 12 題

基本法 | QHIVQDD06I

正確答案：D. 低稅政策

low-tax policy

解析

《基本法》第108條

香港特別行政區實行獨立的稅收制度。

香港特別行政區參照原在香港實行的低稅政策，自行立法規定稅種、稅率、稅收寬免和其他稅務事項。

Article 108 of the Basic Law

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall have an independent taxation system.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall, by reference to the low-tax policy previously applied in Hong Kong, levy taxes on its own in respect of tax categories, tax rates, tax reductions and other taxation matters.

第 13 題

港區國安法 | QVFIFOAG74T

正確答案：A. 信息共享和行動配合

information sharing and operational coordination

解析

《港區國安法》第53條

駐香港特別行政區維護國家安全公署應當與香港特別行政區維護國家安全委員會建立協調機制，監督、指導香港特別行政區維護國家安全工作。

駐香港特別行政區維護國家安全公署的工作部門應當與香港特別行政區維護國家安全的有關機關建立協作機制，加強信息共享和行動配合。

Article 53 of the Hong Kong National Security Law

The Office for Safeguarding National Security of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall establish a coordination mechanism with the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to supervise and guide the work of safeguarding national security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The working departments of the Office for Safeguarding National Security of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall establish a coordination mechanism with the relevant departments responsible for safeguarding national security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to enhance information sharing and operational coordination.

第 14 題

港區國安法 | QCA25HL5SVW

正確答案：D. 參選或者就任公職時

when standing for election or taking public office

解析

《港區國安法》第6條

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。

在香港特別行政區的任何機構、組織和個人都應當遵守本法和香港特別行政區有關維護國家安全的其他法律，不得從事危害國家安全的行為和活動。

香港特別行政區居民在參選或者就任公職時應當依法簽署文件確認或者宣誓擁護中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法，效忠中華人民共和國香港特別行政區。

This question tests knowledge of Article 6 of the Hong Kong National Security Law, which states that residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region must sign documents to confirm or swear allegiance to the Basic Law and to be loyal to the HKSAR when standing for election or taking public office.

第 15 題

基本法 | QO0NUFL35GX

正確答案：D. 公共開支或政治體制或政府運作者

public expenditure or the political structure or the operation of the Government

解析

《基本法》第74條

香港特別行政區立法會議員根據本法規定並依照法定程序提出法律草案，凡不涉及公共開支或政治體制或政府運作者，可由立法會議員個別或聯名提出。凡涉及政府政策者，在提出前必須得到行政長官的書面同意。

Article 74 of the Basic Law

A bill may be introduced individually or jointly by members of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in accordance with the provisions of this Law and pursuant to prescribed procedures, provided it does not involve public expenditure or the political structure or the operation of the Government. If it involves government policies, the written consent of the Chief Executive must be obtained before its introduction.

第 16 題

港區國安法 | QZNC8UIBNSS

正確答案：D. (i), (ii), (iii)

解析

《港區國安法》第5條

防範、制止和懲治危害國家安全犯罪，應當堅持法治原則。法律規定為犯罪行為的，依照法律定罪處刑；法律沒有規定為犯罪行為的，不得定罪處刑。

任何人未經司法機關判罪之前均假定無罪。保障犯罪嫌疑人、被告人和其他訴訟參與人依法享有的辯護權和其他訴訟權利。任何人已經司法程序被最終確定有罪或者宣告無罪的，不得就同一行為再予審判或者懲罰。

Article 5 of the National Security Law states: "The principle of the rule of law shall be adhered to in preventing, stopping and punishing offences of endangering national security. A person shall not be convicted and punished for a conduct which is not defined by law as a criminal offence. A person shall be presumed innocent before being convicted by a judicial authority. The rights to defence and other procedural rights of criminal suspects, defendants and other participants in the proceedings shall be protected in accordance with the law. Where a person has been finally convicted or acquitted by a judicial authority, the person shall not be tried or punished again for the same conduct."

第 17 題

基本法 | QTUCEUPFYOK

正確答案：C. (iii), (iv)

(iii) and (iv)

解析

《基本法》第44條

香港特別行政區行政長官由年滿四十周歲，在香港通常居住連續滿二十年並在外國無居留權的香港特別行政區永久性居民中的中國公民擔任。

Article 44 of the Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be a Chinese citizen of at least 40 years of age who is a permanent resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with no right of abode in any foreign country and who has ordinarily resided in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for a continuous period of at least 20 years.

第 18 題

基本法 | QJGVIBGLO4L

正確答案：C. 任命特別行政區之主要官員

Appoint principal officials of the Special Administrative Region

解析

《基本法》第48條

香港特別行政區行政長官行使下列職權：

- (一) 領導香港特別行政區政府；
 - (二) 負責執行本法和依照本法適用於香港特別行政區的其他法律；
 - (三) 簽署立法會通過的法案，公布法律；
- 簽署立法會通過的財政預算案，將財政預算、決算報中央人民政府備案；

(四) 決定政府政策和發布行政命令；

(五)

提名並報請中央人民政府任命下列主要官員：各司司長、副司長，各局局長，廉政專員，審計署署長，警務處處長，入境事務處處長，海關關長；建議中央人民政府免除上述官員職務；

(六) 依照法定程序任免各級法院法官；

(七) 依照法定程序任免公職人員；

(八) 執行中央人民政府就本法規定的有關事務發出的指令；

(九) 代表香港特別行政區政府處理中央授權的對外事務和其他事務；

(十) 批准向立法會提出有關財政收入或支出的動議；

(十一)

根據安全和重大公共利益的考慮，決定政府官員或其他負責政府公務的人員是否向立法會或其屬下的委員會作證和提供證據；

(十二) 赦免或減輕刑事罪犯的刑罰；

(十三) 處理請願、申訴事項。

Article 48 of the Basic Law

The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall exercise the following powers and functions:

(1) To lead the Government of the Region;

(2) To be responsible for implementing this Law and other laws which, in accordance with this Law, apply in the Region;

(3) To sign bills passed by the Council and promulgate laws;

To sign budgets passed by the Council and report the budgets and final accounts to the Central People's Government for the record;

(4) To decide on government policies and to issue executive orders;

(5) To nominate and to report to the Central People's Government for appointment the following principal officials: Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of Bureaux, Directors of Departments, the Commissioner against Corruption, the Director of Audit, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of Immigration, and the Commissioner of Customs and Excise; to recommend to the Central People's Government the removal of the above officials;

(6) To appoint or remove judges of courts at all levels in accordance with legal procedures;

(7) To appoint or remove public officials in accordance with legal procedures;

(8) To implement the directives of the Central People's Government on relevant matters under this Law;

- (9) to represent the Government of the Region in dealing with external affairs and other matters as authorised by the Central People's Government;
- (10) to approve the introduction of motions regarding revenues or expenditure to the Council;
- (11) to decide, in the light of security and major public interest considerations, whether government officials or other personnel responsible for government affairs shall testify and give evidence before the Council or its committees;
- (12) to remit or commute the punishment of any criminal offender;
- (13) to deal with petitions and complaints.
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第 19 題

基本法 | QF9WFEWCXEV

正確答案：B. 決定立法會議員在會議時的衣著

Determining the attire of Legislative Council members during meetings

解析

《基本法》第72條

香港特別行政區立法會主席行使下列職權：

- (一) 主持會議；
- (二) 決定議程，政府提出的議案須優先列入議程；
- (三) 決定開會時間；
- (四) 在休會期間可召開特別會議；
- (五) 應行政長官的要求召開緊急會議；
- (六) 立法會議事規則所規定的其他職權。

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.
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第 20 題

基本法 | QTU1BNEBVHE

正確答案：A. 處理外交事務

To handle foreign affairs

解析

《基本法》第48條

香港特別行政區行政長官行使下列職權：

領導香港特別行政區政府；

負責執行本法和依照本法適用於香港特別行政區的其他法律；

簽署立法會通過的法案，公布法律；

簽署立法會通過的財政預算案，將財政預算、決算報中央人民政府備案；

決定政府政策和發布行政命令；

提名並報請中央人民政府任命下列主要官員：各司司長、副司長，各局局長，廉政專員，審計署署長，警務處處長，入境事務處處長，海關關長；建議中央人民政府免除上述官員職務；

依照法定程序任免各級法院法官；

依照法定程序任免公職人員；

執行中央人民政府就本法規定的有關事務發出的指令；

代表香港特別行政區政府處理中央授權的對外事務和其他事務；

批准向立法會提出有關財政收入或支出的動議；

根據安全和重大公共利益的考慮，決定政府官員或其他負責政府公務的人員是否向立法會或其屬下的委員會作證和提供證據；

赦免或減輕刑事罪犯的刑罰；

處理請願、申訴事項。

According to Article 48 of the Basic Law, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region exercises the following powers and functions:

- To lead the Government of the Region;
- To be responsible for the implementation of this Law and other laws which, in accordance with this Law, apply in the Region;
- To sign bills passed by the Legislative Council and to promulgate laws;
- To sign budgets passed by the Legislative Council and to submit the budget and final accounts to the Central People's Government for the record;
- To decide on government policies and to issue executive orders;
- To nominate and to submit to the Central People's Government for appointment the following principal officials: 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; and to recommend to the Central People's Government the removal of the above officials;
- To appoint or remove judges at all levels in accordance with legal procedures;
- To appoint or remove public servants in accordance with legal procedures;
- To implement the directives issued by the Central People's Government in accordance with the provisions of this Law;
- To represent the Government of the Region to handle external affairs as authorized by the Central People's Government under this Law or otherwise;
- To approve the introduction of motions regarding revenues or expenditure to the Legislative Council;
- To decide, in the light of security and major public interest, whether government officials or other personnel responsible for government affairs should testify and give evidence before the Legislative Council or its committees;
- To pardon or commute the punishments of offenders in criminal cases;
- To handle petitions and appeals.

