Secondary School Category

- In which year did the National People's Congress adopt the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) at its session?
- A. 1980
- B. 1985
- C. 1990
- D. 1995
- If the HKSAR develops a site in Sha Tin, which of the following authorities will have the right of disposal of the revenues derived therefrom?
- A. The Central People's Government
- B. The HKSAR
- C. The National People's Congress
- D. Charitable organisations
- 3. Which of the following characteristics does the regional emblem of the HKSAR have?
- A. "Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China" in Chinese
- B. A bauhinia highlighted by three star-tipped stamens
- C. "HONG KONG"in Chinese
- D. "China HK" in English
- 4. For which of the following purposes may the Government of the HKSAR ask the Central People's Government for assistance from the garrison when necessary?
- A. Release of the Budget
- B. Disaster relief
- C. Prosecution against illegal parking
- D. Maintenance of order at polling stations in the District Council election
- 5. To which authority shall the law enacted by the legislature of the HKSAR be reported for the record?
- A. The Supreme People's Court
- B. The People's Bank of China
- C. The Executive Council
- D. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
- 6. The Basic Law Consultative Committee of the HKSAR was officially established in 1985. Which of the following sectors did its members come from?
- A. Labour
- B. Industry and commerce
- C. Education
- D. All of the above
- 7. Which of the following are not one of the freedoms enjoyed by the Hong Kong residents?
- A. Publication
- B. The press
- C. Theft of state secrets
- D. Procession

- According to Article 24 of the Basic Law, which of the following persons is a permanent resident of the HKSAR?
- A. The son or daughter, who was born outside Hong Kong, of non-Hong Kong residents and has attained the age of 21 years
- B. A Chinese citizen who has ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of not less than seven years
- A person who does not have the right of abode in Hong Kong
- D. A person not of Chinese nationality who has ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of five years
- 9. How shall the Chief Executive of the HKSAR be selected?
- A. By election or through consultations
- B. Through appointment by the Committee for the Basic Law
- Through election by and from among the members of the Legislative Council
- D. Subject to the decision of the Executive Council
- 10. Which of the following powers and functions does the HKSAR Government exercise?
- A. To approve taxation and public expenditure
- B. To formulate and implement policies
- C. To exercise judicial power
- D. To select the President of the Legislative Council
- 11. Which of the following descriptions about the judicial organs is not in conformity with the provisions of the Basic Law?
- A. Anyone shall be presumed innocent until convicted by the judicial organs.
- The courts shall exercise judicial power independently, free from any interference.
- C. Members of the judiciary shall not be immune from legal action in the performance of their judicial functions.
- D. The jury system shall be maintained.
- 12. Which of the following public posts must be filled by a Chinese citizen among permanent residents of the HKSAR with no right of abode in any foreign countries?
- A. The Senior Inspector of Police
- B. The Commissioner of Customs and Excise
- C. The Deputy Director of Immigration
- D. The Deputy Director of Audit
- 13. Which of the following descriptions about the Hong Kong currency is incorrect?
- The issue of Hong Kong currency must be backed by a 100 percent reserve fund.
- B. The system regarding the issue of Hong Kong currency shall be prescribed by law.
- C. The authority to issue Hong Kong currency shall be vested in the Central People's Government.
- D. The Hong Kong dollar is the legal tender in the HKSAR.

- 14. Which authority shall be responsible for matters of routine business and technical management of the Hong Kong International Airport?
- A. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
- B. The Central People's Government
- C. The Civil Aviation Administration of China
- D. The HKSAR
- 15. Which of the following descriptions about the education policy of the HKSAR is incorrect?
- A. The language of instruction must be English.
- B. On the basis of the previous educational system, the Government shall, on its own, devise the examination system.
- Educational institutions of all kinds may enjoy academic freedom.
- Schools run by religious organisations may continue to provide religious education.
- 16. Whose approval must be sought for the establishment of a foreign consular in the HKSAR?
- A. The Customs and Excise Department
- B. The Executive Council
- C. The Central People's Government
- D. The Hong Kong Police Force
- 17. Which of the following authorities shall authorise the courts of the HKSAR to interpret on their own, in adjudicating cases, the provisions of the Basic Law which are within the limits of the autonomy of the Region?
- A. The Legislative Council
- B. The Chief Executive's Office
- C. The Committee for the Basic Law
- D. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
- 18. If any laws of the HKSAR are discovered to be in contravention of the Basic Law after the establishment of the SAR, how should they be treated?
- A. To be amended or cease to have force in accordance with the procedure as prescribed by the Basic Law
- B. Can only continue to adopt the laws
- C. To be decided by the Court of Final Appeal
- D. To be decided by the Executive Council
- 19. Which of the following authorities shall elect the Chief Executive in accordance with the Basic Law?
- A. The Legislative Council
- B. District Councils
- C. The Executive Council
- D. The Election Committee
- 20. According to Annex III of the Basic Law, which of the following is not a national law applicable to the HKSAR by way of promulgation or legislation?
- A. Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China (PRC)
- B. Law on Legislation of the PRC
- C. Regulations of the PRC Concerning Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
- D. Resolution on the National Day of the PRC