

HONG KONG BASIC LAW AND NATIONAL SECURITY (BLNST) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Members of the Legislative Council are immune from which of the following?**
 - A. Legal action
 - B. Taxation
 - C. Arrest
 - D. Investigation
- 2. What does the Exchange Fund primarily regulate in regards to the Hong Kong dollar?**
 - A. circulation
 - B. value
 - C. use
 - D. popularity
- 3. How many local judges must be on the tribunal that recommends a judge's removal in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?**
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. five
- 4. What aspect of individual rights does Article 39 focus on?**
 - A. Community rights
 - B. Economic rights
 - C. Social rights
 - D. Civil and political rights
- 5. Which sector is indicated as one where the Hong Kong government is expected to maintain prior practices?**
 - A. Environmental protection
 - B. Healthcare
 - C. Foreign relations
 - D. Public transport

- 6. What is the annual rent charged on leases of land granted without a right of renewal from 1 July 1997 until expiry?**
- A. 1.5 percent of the property value
 - B. 3 percent of the rateable value
 - C. 5 percent of the land value
 - D. 7 percent of the total rental value
- 7. The relationship between non-governmental organizations in Hong Kong and mainland counterparts should be based on what principles?**
- A. Non-engagement and cooperation
 - B. Non-subordination and mutual respect
 - C. Non-compliance and dominance
 - D. Non-coordination and competition
- 8. What status does the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region aim to maintain for Hong Kong?**
- A. International conflict zone
 - B. Industrial wasteland
 - C. International financial centre
 - D. Agricultural hub
- 9. What powers are vested in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?**
- A. legislative power
 - B. military power
 - C. defense power
 - D. educational power
- 10. Which of the following rights is guaranteed to religious organizations in Hong Kong?**
- A. Right to restrict freedom of belief
 - B. Right to dispose of property
 - C. Right to interfere in internal affairs
 - D. Right to receive government supervision

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Members of the Legislative Council are immune from which of the following?

A. Legal action

B. Taxation

C. Arrest

D. Investigation

Members of the Legislative Council (LegCo) in Hong Kong enjoy certain immunities in order to uphold the independence and integrity of the legislative process. They are specifically immune from legal action concerning actions taken in the course of their legislative duties. This immunity is vital as it ensures that legislators can perform their roles without the fear of legal repercussions that could potentially hinder their ability to debate and vote freely on matters of public concern. The rationale behind this immunity is to protect the process of law-making and the expression of opinions within the legislative chamber. It allows members to engage in discussions and present their views without the risk of being sued for defamation or facing other legal consequences related to their parliamentary actions. This is in line with similar legislative practices around the world, which grant legislators certain protections to promote legislative independence. On the other hand, immunity from taxation, arrest, and investigation does not typically apply to legislative members in the same absolute manner. While legislators may have certain protections related to their official duties, they are not completely exempt from legal processes in matters outside the scope of their legislative functions. Hence, the specific context of legal action clearly highlights the necessary protection afforded to members of LegCo in Hong Kong's legal framework.

2. What does the Exchange Fund primarily regulate in regards to the Hong Kong dollar?

A. circulation

B. value

C. use

D. popularity

The Exchange Fund primarily regulates the value of the Hong Kong dollar by maintaining its stability against the US dollar through a linked exchange rate system. This system ensures that the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) manages monetary policy with the overarching goal of stabilizing the currency's value. The HKMA intervenes as needed in the foreign exchange market to defend the peg, responding to fluctuations in supply and demand for the Hong Kong dollar. While circulation, use, and popularity of the currency play roles in the overall monetary framework, they are not the primary focus of the Exchange Fund's regulatory functions. The emphasis is squarely on maintaining the dollar's value to foster confidence in the currency and ensure economic stability.

3. How many local judges must be on the tribunal that recommends a judge's removal in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three**
- D. five

In the context of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's judiciary system, the procedure for recommending a judge's removal involves a tribunal composed of local judges. According to the arrangements outlined in the Basic Law and relevant judicial regulations, a tribunal must be formed that includes three local judges for the purpose of recommending the removal of a judge. This requirement is significant as it ensures that the process is handled by a panel of judges who possess a comprehensive understanding of the local legal framework and judicial culture. Having three local judges not only promotes a balanced and fair examination of the circumstances surrounding a judge's removal but also helps maintain the integrity of the judicial system by involving multiple perspectives rather than relying on a single individual. This method aims to bolster public confidence in the judiciary and ensure that any recommendation for removal is the product of deliberate and collective judgment. In the context of this question, the choice of three local judges accurately reflects the procedural safeguards built into Hong Kong's judicial process, emphasizing the importance of fairness and local judicial input in such serious matters as the removal of judges.

4. What aspect of individual rights does Article 39 focus on?

- A. Community rights
- B. Economic rights
- C. Social rights
- D. Civil and political rights**

Article 39 of the Hong Kong Basic Law specifically emphasizes the protection of civil and political rights, aligning with international human rights standards, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). This article ensures that the rights and freedoms guaranteed under this covenant are preserved within the legal framework of Hong Kong post-1997. The focus on civil and political rights includes fundamental liberties such as the right to free speech, assembly, and the right to a fair trial, among others. This protection mirrors global human rights principles and is essential to maintaining a society where individuals can participate freely in political processes and express their rights without fear of repression. The other options, while relevant to the broader context of human rights, do not encapsulate what Article 39 explicitly outlines. The emphasis is solely on civil and political rights, making it the correct interpretation of Article 39 within the Basic Law framework.

5. Which sector is indicated as one where the Hong Kong government is expected to maintain prior practices?

- A. Environmental protection
- B. Healthcare**
- C. Foreign relations
- D. Public transport

The healthcare sector is indicated as one where the Hong Kong government is expected to maintain prior practices because it is critical for ensuring the well-being and safety of its residents. In the context of the Basic Law and the government's focus on maintaining stability and continuity, the healthcare system stands out as an essential service that directly impacts the daily lives of citizens. Hong Kong has a well-established healthcare system that is publicly funded and offers various services to its population. The government's commitment to maintaining prior practices in this sector reflects a priority on public health, especially in light of challenges such as pandemics or public health crises. The continuity of these practices signals an intention to uphold the standards and accessibility that people have come to expect from the healthcare system. In comparison, while the environmental protection, foreign relations, and public transport sectors are also significant, they can be influenced by shifting policies and are subject to varying degrees of change based on new priorities or political considerations. The healthcare sector, on the other hand, necessitates a consistent approach to ensure reliable access to medical services and public confidence in health provisions.

6. What is the annual rent charged on leases of land granted without a right of renewal from 1 July 1997 until expiry?

- A. 1.5 percent of the property value
- B. 3 percent of the rateable value**
- C. 5 percent of the land value
- D. 7 percent of the total rental value

The annual rent charged on leases of land that are granted without a right of renewal, effective from 1 July 1997 until their expiry, is set at 3 percent of the rateable value. This is established to ensure a consistent and fair method for determining the annual charge on such leases, reflecting the property's value and generating revenue for the government without overburdening lessees. The rateable value is a figure determined by the government, representing the estimated annual rental value of a property, allowing for a structured approach to rental fees. This percentage is intended to strike a balance between the interests of the government as the lessor and the lessee's ability to maintain their use of the land. Other options, while they state different percentages, do not align with the established legislative framework governing land leases in this context. The specific percentage of 3 percent of the rateable value provides a benchmark established by regulations, which is crucial for understanding fiscal responsibilities associated with property ownership in Hong Kong post-1997.

7. The relationship between non-governmental organizations in Hong Kong and mainland counterparts should be based on what principles?

- A. Non-engagement and cooperation
- B. Non-subordination and mutual respect**
- C. Non-compliance and dominance
- D. Non-coordination and competition

The principles guiding the relationship between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Hong Kong and their mainland counterparts emphasize non-subordination and mutual respect. This principle acknowledges the distinct circumstances and operational contexts of NGOs in both regions, recognizing that each operates under different governance frameworks, cultural contexts, and legal environments. Non-subordination implies that Hong Kong NGOs should not be viewed as subordinate or secondary to mainland organizations; instead, they should engage on an equal footing. This equality allows for better cooperation and collaboration, fostering mutual understanding and respect for each organization's role and contributions in their respective environments. Mutual respect is equally important, as it encourages an environment where both sides are recognized for their unique perspectives, rights, and objectives. Such respect is essential for productive dialogue and can lead to constructive partnerships that enhance social development and address common challenges. In contrast, the other options present approaches that could undermine the potential for fruitful collaboration. Non-engagement and cooperation suggest a lack of interaction, which would hinder any meaningful relationship. Non-compliance and dominance imply an adversarial relationship where one party seeks to impose its will over the other, potentially leading to conflict rather than collaboration. Non-coordination and competition could foster a fragmented landscape where NGOs work against each other rather than towards shared

8. What status does the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region aim to maintain for Hong Kong?

- A. International conflict zone
- B. Industrial wasteland
- C. International financial centre**
- D. Agricultural hub

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) aims to maintain Hong Kong as an international financial centre due to its significant role in global trade and finance. This status reflects the city's well-developed financial infrastructure, high levels of foreign investment, and a favorable business environment that attracts multinational corporations and financial institutions. Hong Kong has a robust banking system, a vibrant stock market, and is known for its regulatory framework that supports free trade and investment. The government actively promotes policies that reinforce Hong Kong's status in the global marketplace, particularly in finance, investment, and commerce. This focus on maintaining its position as an international financial centre is critical for the economic stability and growth of Hong Kong, leveraging its unique location as a gateway between East and West. It influences various aspects of government policy, including education, infrastructure development, and international relations, all aimed at sustaining this important economic role.

9. What powers are vested in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region?

- A. legislative power**
- B. military power
- C. defense power
- D. educational power

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) has a degree of autonomy in several areas, with legislative power being one of the most significant. Under the Basic Law, which serves as Hong Kong's constitutional document, the HKSAR is granted the authority to enact laws, establish a legal framework, and govern various aspects of its internal affairs. This includes the power to create its own legislation in areas such as criminal law, civil law, and commercial law, reflecting the principle of "one country, two systems." This legislative power allows the HKSAR to respond to the unique needs and circumstances of its society while aligning with national interests. The legislative council, composed of elected representatives, plays a crucial role in the law-making process, providing a platform for public participation in governance. In contrast, military and defense powers are the prerogatives of the central government in Beijing, which retains authority over defense, foreign affairs, and matters related to national security. Educational power may also be subject to both central and regional legislation, but it is not as fundamentally vested in the HKSAR as legislative power. Therefore, recognizing the significance of legislative power is essential to understanding the governance structure of Hong Kong under the Basic Law.

10. Which of the following rights is guaranteed to religious organizations in Hong Kong?

- A. Right to restrict freedom of belief
- B. Right to dispose of property**
- C. Right to interfere in internal affairs
- D. Right to receive government supervision

The right to dispose of property is guaranteed to religious organizations in Hong Kong and is grounded in the Basic Law and relevant laws governing property rights. This right allows religious organizations to manage their assets, including buying, selling, and using property as they see fit for their religious activities. This autonomy is essential for religious bodies to function effectively and maintain their independence from undue external influences, including political or governmental control. The ability to handle property is also critical for sustaining places of worship and supporting community services associated with religious practice. In contrast, the other choices do not align with the protections afforded to religious organizations under Hong Kong law. For instance, the right to restrict freedom of belief contradicts the fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Basic Law. Similarly, the right to interfere in internal affairs suggests an inappropriate level of intrusion, while the idea of receiving government supervision does not accurately reflect the principle of autonomy that religious organizations are meant to enjoy.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://hongkongblnst.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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