



National Development, Diplomacy and Hong Kong Opportunities

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. China's multifaceted diplomacy in the 21st century emphasises mutual exchange and balanced participation across several fields.

Which of the following best illustrates this approach in support of national development and international cooperation?

- A. Focusing only on military alliances to increase global influence
- B. Carrying out energy cooperation, cultural programmes, medical assistance and trade together with partner countries
- C. Limiting international contact to tourism promotion alone
- D. Refusing any economic exchange so as to protect domestic industries

2. A government report describes China's recent foreign activities: joint renewable-energy projects, Confucius Institutes and arts festivals, sending medical teams abroad, and signing free-trade agreements.

These activities best demonstrate which feature of China's diplomatic philosophy?

- A. Diplomacy based solely on cultural soft power
- B. Withdrawal from global economic institutions
- C. Multifaceted diplomacy through mutual exchange in energy, culture, medical care and trade
- D. Diplomacy that prioritises isolation to avoid external influence

3. Overall national strength is built from several interrelated dimensions.

Which set of areas is generally regarded as contributing to a country's comprehensive national power?

- A. Economy, culture, natural resources, education, technology and national defence
- B. Sports medals and entertainment industry only
- C. Tourism slogans and fashion trends only
- D. Population size alone without regard to education or technology

4. A policy paper states that investment in schools and universities, research laboratories and advanced manufacturing has raised the country's innovation capacity and skilled workforce.

How does this development strengthen comprehensive national power?

- A. It only improves leisure options and has no link to national strength
- B. It weakens national defence by diverting all resources away from the military
- C. Education and technology enhance talent and innovation, thereby supporting overall national strength
- D. It replaces the need for any natural resources or economic growth

5. The table below shows selected indicators of people's living conditions in China.

Indicator	Around 1980	Around 2020
Average life expectancy	about 68 years	about 78 years
Rural poverty rate	very high	extreme poverty eliminated
Years of schooling (average)	low	significantly higher

Based on the table, which statement is best supported by the evidence?

- A. Life expectancy fell and poverty increased after 1980
- B. Average life expectancy rose, extreme poverty was eliminated and educational attainment improved
- C. Quality of life remained completely unchanged from 1980 to 2020
- D. Only medical care improved; education and poverty showed no change

6. Since reform and opening-up, many Mainland households have moved from basic food-and-necessities spending toward higher spending on education, health care, travel and durable goods, while personal incomes have risen.

These changes mainly reflect improvement in which aspects of quality of life?

- A. Income and consumption patterns
- B. Military equipment ownership only
- C. Decline in average years of schooling
- D. Increase in extreme poverty

7. An extract from a national Five-Year Plan highlights support for Hong Kong's roles in international finance, shipping and trade, and encourages innovation and technology cooperation with the Mainland.

What is the main significance of such plan items for Hong Kong?

- A. They remove all of Hong Kong's existing economic functions
- B. They only concern Mainland inland provinces and ignore Hong Kong
- C. They align national development needs with support for Hong Kong's strengths and further cooperation
- D. They require Hong Kong to abandon finance and switch entirely to heavy industry

8. A Five-Year Plan stresses high-quality development, innovation-driven growth and measures that facilitate Hong Kong's participation in national strategies.

How do such focuses relate to the country's development vision and to Hong Kong?

- A. They are unrelated to national competitiveness or to Hong Kong
- B. They link national priorities with opportunities and supporting measures for Hong Kong
- C. They replace Hong Kong's legal system with a completely different one overnight
- D. They stop all cross-boundary infrastructure projects

9. Which of the following is / are city/cities of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area?

- (1) Zhuhai
- (2) Huizhou
- (3) Guilin

- A. (1) only
- B. (2) and (3) only
- C. (1) and (2) only
- D. (1), (2) and (3)

10. CEPA (Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement) reduces barriers for Hong Kong goods and services entering the Mainland market and opens more professional-service opportunities.

Which statement best describes a main benefit of CEPA for Hong Kong?

- A. It blocks all Hong Kong products from the Mainland market
- B. It only applies to agricultural products from other Asian countries
- C. It ends Hong Kong's role as an international financial centre
- D. It improves market access for Hong Kong goods and services and widens opportunities for local businesses and professionals

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Answers

1 B

Multifaceted diplomacy means engaging partners through several areas at once rather than relying on only one channel.

Cooperation that combines energy projects, cultural exchange, medical aid and trade shows balanced participation. This range of activities realises development goals while strengthening ties with other countries.

2 C

The key idea is multifaceted diplomacy: mutual exchange that is balanced across different fields.

Energy, culture, medical care and trade are all present in the report. Together they show cooperation used to advance national development and stronger international partnerships, not a single-issue policy.

3 A

Comprehensive national power is not measured by one factor alone.

Development in the economy, culture, natural resources, education, technology and national defence works together. Progress in each area supports the others and raises the country's overall strength.

4 C

Education and technology are core dimensions of overall national strength.

Better education produces talent; stronger technology raises productivity and defence capability. Together with economic growth they raise the country's comprehensive national power rather than forming an isolated achievement.

5 B

The figures show clear improvement in life expectancy, poverty eradication and educational level since reform and opening-up.

These are accepted indicators of quality of life. The data allow us to describe the trends; they do not by themselves prove every possible cause.

6 A

Quality of life is examined through income, consumption patterns, education, medical care and related indicators.

Rising income together with a shift from bare necessities to education, health and leisure goods shows higher living standards. The description matches documented post-reform trends without claiming causes beyond the evidence.

7 C

Recent Five-Year Plans set national development priorities and include measures that support Hong Kong.

By affirming Hong Kong's established strengths and promoting innovation links, the plan helps Hong Kong align with national needs while reinforcing its competitiveness and contribution to the country's overall vision.

8 B

Five-Year Plans translate the national development vision into concrete policy focuses.

Innovation and high-quality growth match competitiveness goals. Items that enable Hong Kong's participation show how the plan both serves national needs and offers Hong Kong clearer opportunities and supporting measures.

9 C

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area consists of the two SARs and nine Pearl River Delta cities in Guangdong.

Zhuhai and Huizhou are among those nine cities. Guilin is in Guangxi and is not part of the GBA. Therefore only (1) and (2) are correct.

CEPA is a free-trade-type arrangement between the Mainland and Hong Kong.

By lowering tariffs and easing market access for goods and services, it expands business opportunities for Hong Kong firms and professional sectors and deepens economic integration with the Mainland, supporting Hong Kong's development.