



## VZOROVÝ TEST:

- 1) Typical features of supranational organizations (SO) are
  - a) formation on the basis of international agreements concluded between the members, that however do not establish sovereignty of higher order
  - b) **the transfer of agreed competencies to the institutions of SO, which have their own sovereignty of higher order**
  - c) non-binding international legal agreements, under which the SO is based
- 2) European Commission represents the interests of
  - a) governments of Member States
  - b) EU citizens
  - c) **the European Union**
- 3) EU Consumer protection policy
  - a) has progressively lost its importance within the European Union
  - b) **is a shared competence between the Union and Member States**
  - c) is not among the powers of the Union
- 4) Under the private law does not belong
  - a) labour law
  - b) **social security law**
  - c) civil law
- 5) The Continental type of legal culture
  - a) is typical for Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and others
  - b) **was created under the influence of the traditions of Roman law**
  - c) is typical by blending of rules of law with religious and ethical rules
- 6) Under the Constitution's individual sections does not belong
  - a) **criminal and financial law**
  - b) The Czech National Bank
  - c) Legislative Power
- 7) Elections to the Chamber of Deputies shall be held
  - a) by secret ballot on the basis of a universal, equal, and direct right to vote, according to the principle of majority rule
  - b) **by secret ballot on the basis of a universal, equal, and direct right to vote, according to the principle of proportional representation**
  - c) every two years for one-third of the Deputies
- 8) The government consists of
  - a) **the Prime Minister, deputy prime ministers, and ministers**
  - b) the Prime Minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers and the President of the Czech Republic
  - c) judges
- 9) The Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Czech Republic in general guarantees the rights
  - a) **to all persons, regardless of whether they are Czech citizens, foreigners or stateless persons**
  - b) only to Czech citizens
  - c) only to Czech citizens that are momentarily in the Czech Republic





10) The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg

- a) is part of the Court of Justice of the EU
- b) is seated in Brussels
- c) **was set up in order to protect fundamental rights and freedoms**

11) Administrative law relationships

- a) **are uneven in nature, where the subject which is not a holder of public authority must submit to the authority of the public body**
- b) are even in nature
- c) are uneven in nature, where the authority of the public body must submit to the subject which is not a holder of public authority

12) The legal personality has/have

- a) just natural persons
- b) just legal persons
- c) **both, natural and legal persons**

13) Legal events

- a) **are beyond the control of an acting entity**
- b) can be made by action or by omission
- c) can be made just by action

14) Relative termination of ownership rights

- a) **means transfer of a thing to another person**
- b) is not possible
- c) means destruction or consumption of a thing

15) A fundamental source of substantive criminal law is

- a) **the Criminal Code**
- b) the Code of Criminal Procedure
- c) the Constitution and the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

16) Protective measures may be imposed

- a) **individually or in parallel to a punishment**
- b) only individually
- c) only in parallel to a punishment

17) The following punishments cannot be imposed for a criminal offence committed by a legal entity

- a) termination of the legal entity
- b) prohibition of accepting subsidies and subventions
- c) **prohibition of attending sports, cultural, or other social events**

18) Criminal offences committed against industrial rights and copyright

- a) belong under property crimes
- b) **belong under economic crimes**
- c) are not crimes as they are not stated in the special part of the Criminal Code

19) A fundamental source of labour law is

- a) the Criminal Code
- b) the Civil code
- c) **the Labour Code**

20) An employment relationship that is terminated immediate

- a) can be terminated for any reason
- b) can be terminated for no reason
- c) **must be terminated for reason given in Labour Code**