

test:

1) Procedural law

1. is that part of a civil law that involves relationships between individuals, such as the law of contracts and the law of obligations.
2. deals with the status and relations of the participants in the event of a dispute.
3. governs the rights and obligations of the participants.

2) The procedural entities are

1. only the parties to the proceedings.
2. the court and the parties to the proceedings.
3. only the plaintiff and the defendant.

3) The types of civil process do not include

1. criminal procedure.
2. security procedure.
3. enforcement procedure.

4) What is the purpose of the contentious procedure?

1. To decide on the debtor’s bankruptcy and the resolution of the bankruptcy.
2. To monitor the implementation of what was found legitimate in the discovery procedure and when voluntary fulfilment did not occur.
3. To ensure protection of the violated or endangered subjective right guaranteed by the substantive regulation.

5) In the contentious procedure,

1. the decision is enforced by a court under the Code of Civil Procedure.
2. the plaintiff and the defendant stand against each other; the court directs the procedure and decides between these parties.
3. the debtor has several creditors (at least two) and has debts of money more than 30 days overdue and is unable to settle those payables.

6) What does the court in the non-contentious procedure do?

1. The court directs the procedure and decides between the parties.
2. The court does not have the role of a mere arbitrator here, but the court itself must act in such a way as to fulfil the public interest.
3. The jurisdiction of the court in the non-contentious procedure is withdrawn. The court has only a supporting and supervisory function here.

7) The court issues constitutive decisions in

1. in contentious procedures only.
2. non-contentious procedures only.
3. both contentious procedure and non-contentious procedures.

8) The decision to initiate the enforcement procedure is normally in the hands of

1. the executor.
2. the court.
3. the entitled party.

9) The obligation is enforced by means of compelling means of state authority or at least under its control. However, it cannot be seen as a follow-up to the discovery procedure.

Which of the civil process types is described in the paragraph above?

1. enforcement procedure
2. insolvency procedure
3. arbitration procedure

10) In the enforcement procedure the decision may be enforced

1. only by court.
2. only by judicial executors.
3. by both the court and judicial executors.

11) The insolvency procedure includes elements

1. of both the discovery and enforcement procedure.
2. of both the enforcement and arbitration procedure.
3. of both the discovery and civil procedure.

12) The purpose of the insolvency procedure is

1. to decide on the debtor’s bankruptcy, the resolution of the bankruptcy is the essence of another procedure.
2. the resolution of the bankruptcy.
3. to decide on the debtor’s bankruptcy and the resolution of the bankruptcy.

 13) Security procedure

1. is a process that leads to a decision to protect of society from the offenders of criminal offences.
2. is a type of process that deals with the issuance of securities.
3. is for example, precautionary measures, conciliation or the provision of evidence.

14) May the arbitration award be executed by the court?

1. No, the arbitration award can only be reviewed by other arbitrators.
2. No, the arbitration award cannot be reviewed or executed at all.
3. Yes, the arbitration award may be executed by the court, in certain cases, also have the possibility to review it.

15) The arbitration procedure is one of the . . . . . .dispute settlement methods. It is carried out on the basis of an . . . . . ., withdrawing the jurisdiction of the . . . . . . and establishing the jurisdiction of the . . . . . .

Which words can be added to the spaces in the text? Pay attention to the order.

1. judicial, arbitration award, court, arbitrator
2. alternative, arbitration agreement, court, arbitrator
3. alternative, arbitration award, arbitrator, court