

test:

1) Criminal offences are divided into

1. misdemeanors and felonies.
2. protective measures and sentences.
3. crimes against life and health and criminal offences against freedom.

2) In the case of intentional criminal offences,

1. it is sufficient that the offender either knows that he can cause a harmful consequence, but expected it not to happen without a reasonable reason, or did not know it, despite the circumstances and personal circumstances it should have known.
2. the offender commits a crime that is harmful by creating a dangerous situation without the need for specific harmful consequences, for example, the spreading of a hoax.
3. the offender shall either pursue committing of a delinquent consequence or at least be aware of this happening.

3) The individual bodies of the criminal offences

1. are divided into 2 chapters and specified in a separate section of the Criminal Code.
2. are divided into 13 chapter and specified in a separate section of the Criminal Code.
3. are divided into 2 chapter and specified in a separate section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

4) The obligatory attributes of the criminal offence body include

1. an object and a subject.
2. an object and an objective aspect.
3. an object, an objective aspect, a subject and a subjective aspect.

5) Criminal law belongs to the

1. private law.
2. public law.
3. international law.

6) An object as the obligatory attribute of the criminal offence body

1. is the conduct, consequence and causal link between them.
2. is the offender.
3. indicates what is protected by substantive criminal law in relation to a criminal offence.

7) The conditions precluding illegality are

1. extreme necessity, necessary defence, consent of the aggrieved party, admissible risk and authorised use of the weapon.
2. extreme necessity, necessary defence, consent of the aggrieved party, prohibition of activity and expulsion.
3. extreme necessity, necessary defence, consent of the aggrieved party, protective detention and community service.

8) Which statement about consent of the aggrieved party as a condition precluding illegality is true?

1. Consent may be given even to bodily injury or death.
2. Consent may not be given during the act.
3. Consent shall be serious, voluntary, specific and understandable.

9) Czech law

1. permits to impose cruel and disproportionate sanction.
2. prohibits to impose cruel and disproportionate sanction.
3. has no principle governing the of the humanity of sanctions.

10) The Criminal Code

1. defines an exhaustive list of criminal sentences that can be imposed on the offender.
2. defines an exemplary list of criminal sentences that can be imposed on the offender.
3. does not regulate sentences. The types of sentences are regulated in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

11) The sentence of imprisonment

1. can be imposed only for crimes against life and health.
2. can be imposed only for intentional criminal offences in a special part of the Criminal Code.
3. can be imposed for each offence in a special part of the Criminal Code.

 12) House arrest

1. is mainly intended for offenders who have committed intentional criminal offence in connection with attending a certain event.
2. is the most severe property-affecting sentence.
3. is an alternative to a sentence of imprisonment.

 13) Forfeiture of property

1. affects either all property of the offender or a part thereof, which is always determined by the offender’s choice. However, it always applies only to the personal property of the convict person.
2. affects either all property of the offender or a part thereof, which is always determined by the court. However, it always applies only to the personal property of the convict person.
3. affects either all property of the offender or a part thereof, which is always determined by the court. However, it always applies only to the tangible property of the convict person.

14) Pecuniary penalty

1. also applies to criminal offences other than those against property.
2. may not be imposed in addition to another sentence.
3. only applies to criminal offences against property.

15) Expulsion

1. can affect both foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic.
2. can only affect a citizen of the Czech Republic, not foreigners.
3. can only affect foreigners, not a citizen of the Czech Republic.

16) Criminal penalties

1. are imposed by police officers right after an offence was committed.
2. are also imposed for the commission of a legal criminal offence.
3. are imposed for the commission of a criminal offence.

17) The purpose of protective measures is

1. to remove the offender from environment where he was committing criminal activity.
2. to help those affected by a disease to live a proper life.
3. to educate other members of society.

18) Which statement about a protective measure is true?

1. Unlike the standard sentences, it can also be imposed on persons who are not criminally liable.
2. Like the standard sentences, it can only be imposed on persons who are criminally liable.
3. The imposition does reflect a negative assessment of the offender.

19) Is applied by the court if the protective treatment in itself would not lead to sufficient protection of the society. It is intended for people who are extremely dangerous, such as psychopathic habitual offenders. It is one of the most extreme instruments of criminal law, because it can be associated with life-long isolation.

Which instrument is described in the paragraph above?

1. sentence of imprisonment for life
2. protective detention
3. protective education

20) Which statement about the forfeiture of a thing and the detention of a thing is true?

1. There is no difference between the forfeiture of a thing and the detention of a thing.
2. The subject of the detention of a thing is a thing that might be the subject of the sentence of forfeiture of a thing, however, such sentence has not been imposed on the offender.
3. The subject of the forfeiture of a thing is a thing that might be the subject of the sentence of detention of a thing, however, such sentence has not been imposed on the offender.