



## TEST:

**1) There are three types of corporate names**

- a) personal, factual and fanciful corporate name but they may not be combined
- b) personal, factual and fanciful corporate name and they may be combined
- c) primary, secondary and tertiary corporate name but they may not be combined

**2) An entrepreneur can divide the enterprise into the following parts that are more or less organisationally autonomous**

- a) a branch, a registered branch and an establishment.
- b) family enterprise and concern enterprise
- c) personal, factual and fanciful corporate name

**3) Trade businesses are in the Czech Republic mostly governed by**

- a) Civil Code
- b) Business Corporations Act
- c) Trade Licensing Act

**4) Capital companies are divided into**

- a) permitted trades and notifiable trades
- b) limited and unlimited
- c) Limited liability companies and joint-stock companies

**5) Legal persons acquire full legal capacity**

- a) in all matters upon reaching the age of majority
- b) from the moment they are incorporated
- c) never, which means that all legal persons must be represented in taking legal acts

**6) Power of attorney**

- a) is the same as representation contract
- b) is the same as corporate representation
- c) is a unilateral expression of will, which serves as a certificate for third parties attesting the representative's authority to act in the name of the represented person

**7) Trade register**

- a) consists of register entries and a collection of documents
- b) registers statutory data on persons who are holders of a trade license
- c) registers only constitutive entries that establish a certain legal fact (e.g., the incorporation of a business corporation)

**8) A business corporation is incorporated**

- a) by the adoption of memorandum of association, articles of association or by signing of a deed of foundation
- b) by the registration in the Commercial Register
- c) by a qualified decision of founder/s





**9) The aim of liquidation**

- a) is to transform a business corporation
- b) is to create a business corporation
- c) is to settle any liabilities, monetise the assets and distribute the liquidation balance, if any, among members or shareholders.

**10) The members of a partnership**

- a) either have no or limited liability for the company's debts
- b) have joint and several unlimited liability for their debts
- c) have under any circumstances no liability for the company's debts

**11) An unlimited partnership operates under its own corporate name**

- a) with "veř. obch. spol" or "v.o.s." attached to it. If the corporate name of the partnership contains the name of at least one of the partners, "a spol." is added
- b) with the addition of "společnost s ručením omezeným", "spol. s r.o." or "s.r.o.";
- c) with "komanditní společnost" "kom. spol." or "k.s." attached to it

**12) The limited partner of a limited partnership**

- a) is liable up to the amount of the unfulfilled portion of their contribution
- b) has joint and several unlimited liability for their debts
- c) have under any circumstances no liability for the company's debts

**13) A capital company**

- a) may never set a minimum registered capital amount to be paid by each member as a contribution obligation vis-a-vis the company
- b) sets a minimum registered capital amount to be paid by each member as a contribution obligation vis-a-vis the company
- c) may start to pursue business without a registered capital.

**14) The contribution premium in the limited liability company**

- a) means that according to an expert opinion, the required amount of the member's contribution is paid in advance
- b) means that according to an expert opinion, the price of the contribution is higher than the required amount of the member's contribution and represents this difference
- c) is called share premium

**15) Members of joint stock company**

- a) are never liable for the company's debts
- b) are fully liable for the company's debts
- c) are not liable for the company's debts, except for where the company is dissolved with liquidation where the shareholders are liable up to their so-called share in the liquidation balance

**16) The statutory body in a joint-stock company applying the dualistic system is**

- a) General Meeting
- b) Board of Directors
- c) Administrative Board



**17) An obligation**

- a) is a relationship resulting from civil law relations established between at least two subjects
- b) is a relationship resulting from civil law relations established between at least three subjects
- c) is a relationship resulting from civil law relations established by at least one subject

**18) Quasi-contractual obligation means**

- a) “seemingly/as if”; the reference here is to an obligation that has been established under a tort, yet one essential component is always missing
- b) “seemingly/as if”; the reference here is to an obligation that has been established under a contract, yet one essential component is always missing
- c) quasi-tortious obligation

**19) Special methods of forming contracts**

- a) begin with an offer as an addressed legal act intended for a predetermined person
- b) begin with an offer as a non-addressed legal act
- c) mainly involve entrepreneurs, to whom the protection afforded to other persons is denied and who are charged with special duties

**20) The consumer protection is regulated**

- a) in the EU and in the Czech Republic
- b) just in the EU
- c) just in the Czech Republic