



TEST:

1) Objective corporate name law

- a) consists in the exclusive right to use the corporate name in legal relationships
- b) consists of rules applicable to the creation of corporate names
- c) implies an obligation of an entrepreneur to act in legal transactions under the corporate name

2) An enterprise includes

- a) assets but not liabilities incurred in connection with the business
- b) all assets as well as all liabilities incurred in connection with the business
- c) liabilities but not assets incurred in connection with the business

3) Legal person

- a) is an organised body whose legal personality is established or recognised by the law
- b) cannot pursue business
- c) consist of at least five members

4) Partnerships are divided into

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

5) Natural persons acquire full legal capacity

- a) in all matters upon reaching the age of majority
- b) upon reaching the age of majority, before that the scope of their legal capacity is determined with reference to appropriateness to the intellectual and volitional maturity of that person
- c) never, which means that all natural persons must therefore be represented in taking legal acts.

6) An example of representation on the basis of a court decision is

- a) Guardianship
- b) contract of mandate
- c) representation by a statutory body of a legal person

7) Commercial 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 established

- 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) Dissolution of a business corporation without liquidation

- a) typically happens in case of transformation of business corporations
- b) is not allowed
- c) is a process that takes place before a business corporation is dissolved

10) In a partnership, the members

- a) cannot transfer their shares unless the articles of association are amended
- b) can transfer their shares even without amending the articles of association
- c) can never transfer their shares

11) Where the rights and obligations in partnerships are set out by law

- a) the provisions concerned are typically optional, i.e., they may be regulated differently under the memorandum of association but this does not give the partners an opportunity to relieve themselves from their obligations, but rather to regulate their matters alternatively
- b) the provisions concerned are typically optional, i.e., they may be regulated differently under the memorandum of association and that gives the partners an opportunity to relieve themselves from their obligations
- c) the provisions concerned are always compulsory

12) A limited 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

13) Any profit in a capital company is distributed

- a) according to an individual member's contribution in the overall registered capital amount
- b) always equally to all members
- c) according to the decision made by the partners on January 1 for the previous year

14) The minimum contribution and registered capital amount in the limited liability company

- a) is not set by the law
- b) is CZK 200 000; the memorandum of association may specify a different minimum amount
- c) is CZK 1; the memorandum of association may specify a different minimum amount

15) A joint-stock company is

- a) a company whose registered capital is apportioned among a certain number of shares
- b) a mixed company, as it combines, in a way, the characteristics of an unlimited partnership with those of a limited liability company.
- c) a partnership of at least two persons who participate in its business operations or asset management and are liable for its debts jointly and severally

16) The supreme body of each joint-stock company is

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



17) Business obligations

- a) are relations between entrepreneurs in which they engage in the course of their business
- b) are all relations between entrepreneurs even if they do not engage in the course of their business (an entrepreneur buys food for his family)
- c) are all relations in the society

18) Derogations from the typical method 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

19) Standard-form contracts belong to

- a) The typical method of forming a contract (offer addressed for a predetermined person)
- b) Derogations from the typical method of forming contracts
- c) Special methods of forming contracts (offer as a non-addressed legal act)

20) Unlawful conduct of entrepreneurs in relation to consumers

- a) is primarily the domain of administrative sanctioning, however in some cases may be classified as a crime
- b) is without an exception the domain of administrative sanctioning
- c) is without an exception the domain of criminal sanctioning