



TEST:

- 1) **An entrepreneur who is not registered in the Commercial Register**
 - a) cannot pursue business
 - b) acts under corporate name
 - c) acts under their own name
- 2) **An enterprise**
 - a) is a subject of legal relations that therefore does not constitute a marketable thing
 - b) is an object of legal relations that therefore constitutes a marketable thing
 - c) is not a subject nor an object of legal relations
- 3) **Natural person**
 - a) is an organised body whose legal personality is established or recognised by the law
 - b) cannot pursue business
 - c) wishing to obtain a trade license must meet some conditions
- 4) **Notifiable trades are divided into**
 - a) Vocational, professional and unqualified trades
 - b) limited and unlimited
 - c) Limited liability companies and joint-stock companies
- 5) **Legal person in general has**
 - a) legal personality and legal capacity
 - b) cannot pursue business
 - c) legal personality but no legal capacity
- 6) **An example of contractual representation is**
 - a) Guardianship
 - b) contract of mandate
 - c) representation by a statutory body of a legal person
- 7) **Trade register is**
 - a) a public administration information system
 - b) a public list is a list of things that may be consulted by anyone, such as the land register
 - c) a public list is a list of things that may be consulted by anyone, such as patent register.
- 8) **A sole founder may not establish**
 - a) limited liability company
 - b) joint-stock company
 - c) partnerships





9) Liquidation of a business corporation

- a) typically happens in case of transformation of business corporations
- b) is a process that takes place after a business corporation is dissolved and before it is erased from the Commercial Register thereby ceasing to exist
- c) is a process that takes place before a business corporation is dissolved

10) A partnership

- a) may never set a minimum registered capital amount to be paid by each member
- b) sets a minimum registered capital amount to be paid by each member
- c) may start to pursue business without a registered capital

11) The obligations of the owners/partners in partnerships include

- a) the right to vote and to audit
- b) the obligation to share in a loss
- c) the right to share in profits

12) Limited partnership

- a) is classified as a capital company
- b) is a pure partnership
- c) is rather a mixed company, as it combines the characteristics of an unlimited partnership with those of a limited liability company

13) Capital companies

- a) must be established by at least two members
- b) must be established by at least three members
- c) may be established by a sole founder

14) A member of the limited liability company

- a) may hold multiple business shares, including business shares of different types
- b) may hold multiple business shares, but not shares of different types.
- c) may hold just one business share

15) The joint-stock company 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 "akciová společnost" "akc. spol. "or" a.s." attached to it
- c) with "komanditní společnost" "kom. spol." or "k.s." attached to it

16) From the formal perspective, shares can be divided into

- a) certified shares, book-entry shares and immobilized shares
- b) registered shares and bearer shares
- c) compulsory shares and optional shares

17) No one can allege his own fault (nemo turpitudinem suam allegare potest) principle

- a) means that agreements must be kept
- b) is a manifestation of the parties' autonomy of will
- c) no one can succeed in invoking their own dishonesty



18) The typical method of forming a contract

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

19) Public procurement belongs to

- a) The typical method of forming a contract (offer addressed for a predetermined person)
- b) Derogations from the typical method of forming contracts (B2B, B2C, standard-form contracts)
- c) Special methods of forming contracts (offer as a non-addressed legal act)

20) The Consumer Protection Act as a public law act

- a) also contains provisions that primarily have a private-law effect, such as that a complaint must be settled within 30 days of being applied
- b) does not contain any provisions that have a private-law effect
- c) contains only provisions that have a private-law effect