



TEST:

1) Business law is

- a) private law domain governing legal relationships between citizens and state
- b) private law domain governing legal relationships between entrepreneurs related to their business activity
- c) public law domain governing legal relationships between entrepreneurs related to their business activity

2) The corporate name

- a) constitutes an intangible asset and has its own value
- b) cannot be acquired from a legal predecessor, as a separate industrial property item without the concurrent transfer of an enterprise or a part thereof.
- c) is not the subject of property rights

3) Legal persons are in the Czech Republic mostly governed by

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

4) The European Company

- a) is governed by the provisions of the Business Corporations Act insofar as the directly applicable European Union legislation permits
- b) is not governed by the provisions of the Business Corporations Act
- c) is governed only by the provisions of the Czech Business Corporations Act

5) In case of direct representation, the representative, i.e. the person authorised to act on behalf of the represented person

- a) does not have to reach the age of majority
- b) acts in the name and on the account of the represented person
- c) acts in their own name and on the account of the represented party

6) Agency without mandate

- a) occurs when a person appears to have been authorised by the entrepreneur as long as the action was taken in the entrepreneur's establishment.
- b) occurs when such person appears to have been authorised by the entrepreneur even if the action was not taken in the entrepreneur's establishment.
- c) occurs when actions are taken by another unauthorised person at their establishment however an entrepreneur is not bound by those actions

7) Principle of formal publicity

- a) means that everyone can receive a copy of an entry or a document kept in the Commercial Register
- b) is not applicable for the Commercial Register
- c) means that the facts entered in the Commercial Register are effective against everyone as of the date of their publication





8) Once established, a business corporation

- a) does not yet become a subject of rights and therefore possesses legal personality
- b) does not yet become a subject of rights and does not possess legal personality
- c) becomes a subject of rights and therefore possesses legal personality

9) Merger of a company means that

- a) one or more entities are wound up without liquidation with their assets and liabilities passing to the acquiring company
- b) the assets and liabilities of a business company are split up and transferred to a successor company
- c) only the internal legal situation and legal status of the members change

10) The members of a partnership

- a) are not expected to be personally involved in the company's business
- b) are foreseen to be personally involved in the company's business
- c) may not be foreseen in the company's business

11) The founders, or partners of an unlimited partnership

- a) are under no obligation to provide contributions in creating the required capital
- b) have to provide contributions in creating the required capital
- c) may never provide contributions in creating the required capital

12) The general 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) In a capital company, 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

14) The supreme body of each capital company is/are

- a) General Meeting
- b) Supervisory board and Executives
- c) set by the memorandum of association

15) Members of joint stock company

- a) are not expected to be involved in the company's business, but their involvement is possible;
- b) are expected to be involved in the company's business
- c) are not expected to be involved in the company's business thus their involvement is not possible

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

- a) General Meeting
- b) Supervisory Board
- c) Administrative Board



17) Subjects of obligations

- a) may be both, natural persons and legal entities
- b) may be just natural persons
- c) may be just legal entities

18) Usages of trade

- a) are regarded as being above the law, it is possible to use under legal relations between entrepreneurs and their application may be excluded
- b) are regarded as being above the law, it is possible to use under legal relations between entrepreneurs and their application may not be excluded
- c) is possible to use in all types of obligations

19) Auction 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) Consumer protection is

- a) a shared competence between the EU and the Member States, which in practice means that Member States exercise their competence to the extent that the Union has not
- b) is an exclusive competence of the EU
- c) is not a competence of the EU