



angielski niemiecki francuski rosyjski hiszpański włoski czeski słowacki chorwacki
węgierski ukraiński polski dla cudzoziemców tłumaczenia zwykłe tłumaczenia przysięgłe

I Match the sentences with the words given.

1. Money claimed by someone as compensation for harm done.
2. To send someone to prison or to a court.
3. An adjective referring to a judge or to the law.
4. Not guilty of a crime.
5. Any act which is not legal.
6. A person who has studied law and can act for people on legal business.
7. A disagreement or argument between parties.
8. A specialist court outside the judicial system which examines special problems.
9. A set of arguments or facts put forward by one side in a legal proceeding.
10. An official who presides over a court.
11. To make an allegation in legal crime in a criminal case.
12. A person who makes a claim against someone in a civil court.
13. An agreement reached after an argument.
14. To hold someone legally so as to charge them with a crime.
15. A case which is being heard by a committee, tribunal or court of law.
16. To find that someone is guilty of a crime.
17. Failure to carry out the terms of an agreement.
18. To bring someone to court to answer a criminal charge.
19. To ask a high law court to change its decision or sentence.
20. To say that someone has committed a crime.
21. Having the legal ability to force someone to do something.
22. An adjective referring to the rights and duties of private persons or organisations.
23. The arguments used when fighting a case.
24. A legal agreement between two or more parties.
25. An adjective referring to crime.
26. A group of 12 citizens who decide whether or not someone is guilty in a trial.
27. A written or spoken statement of facts which helps to prove or disprove something at a trial.
28. To order someone to pay money as a punishment.
29. A court order telling someone to stop doing something, or not to do something.

appeal arrest binding breach case charge civil claimant commit contract convict court crime criminal damages
defence defendant dispute evidence fine guilty hearing injunction innocent judge judicial jury lawyer legal
offence plead prosecute sentence settlement trial tribunal

II Look at these sentences and decide if the word in bold is being used correctly in the context of the sentence (there is an explanation of the word that should be used in brackets at the end of the sentence). If you think the word is wrong, look for the correct word. You will find this in one of the other sentences.

1. When pieces of broken glass were found in some of its food products, the company was held eligible. (responsible for what had happened)
2. When he was asked to explain his actions, he had no valid explanations. (being acceptable because it is true or relevant)
3. The sacked workers claimed unfair dismissal, and demanded a fair and intangible hearing. (not biased or prejudiced)
4. Goodwill is one of a company's admissible assets, and as such it cannot be declared as part of the company's capital. (difficult to value as it does not exist physically)
5. He was accused of trying to obtain a fiduciary advantage by getting involved in insider dealing. (financial)
6. At the trial, the judge took the unprecedented step of asking the claimant to remove his shirt. (not having happened before)

7. The company solicitor examined the contract very carefully, and eventually declared it irreconcilable. (not having any legal effect)
8. The documents produced were not considered relevant to the case and were therefore not unanimous. (referring to evidence which a court will allow to be used)
9. The magazine was acquitted of libel when the jury returned a gross verdict of 'not guilty'. (where everyone votes in the same way)
10. All shareholders are accountable to vote at the Annual General Meeting. (able or allowed to do something)
11. The judge accepted that Mr. Johnson could not go back to work in the same company because of void differences of opinion between him and the Directors. (very strong, so that it is not possible for two sides to reach an agreement)
12. The rail company was accused of impartial negligence by failing to ensure passengers' safety. (serious)
13. Interest charges are tax deductible so we haven't made as much as we had hoped. (able to be removed)
14. After a terrible year, during which it lost almost £8 million, the company was declared insolvent. (not able to pay debts)
15. A company director has a pecuniary duty to the company he works for and the people who work there. (acting as trustee for someone else, or being in a position of trust)

III Complete definitions 1 – 30 with the first part of an appropriate expression from the first box, and the second part from the second box.

articles... burden... compulsory... confidential... data... employers'... employment... force... freezing... fundamental... grievance... intellectual... joint...(x2) limited... memorandum...(x2) obligation... out... power... pre-emption... terms... trade... unfair... unliquidated... unprofessional... vicarious... winding... without... wrongful...

...and conditions ...and several ...breach ...clause ...competition ...conduct ...damages ...dismissal ...information ...injunction ...liability (x3) ...liquidation ...majeure ...mark ...of association (x2) ...of attorney ...of confidentiality ...of court ...of proof ...of satisfaction ...prejudice ...procedure ...property ...protection ...tribunal ...up ...venture

1. An official power giving someone the right to act on someone else's behalf in legal matters is called _____.
2. The protecting of information about individuals stored in a computer from being copied or used wrongly is called _____.
3. _____ is a phrase spoken or written in a letter when attempting to negotiate a settlement which means that the negotiations cannot be referred to in court or relied upon by the other party if discussions fail.
4. A _____ is a business partnership where two or more companies join together as partners for a limited period.
5. _____ is an expression of French origin that is used for something which happens which is out of control of the parties who have signed a contract (for example, a war or a storm), and is also known as an act of God.
6. A _____ refers to the various steps an employee takes if he / she wants to complain about his / her employers.
7. _____ are the contents of a document which regulate the way in which a company's affairs (such as the appointment of directors or the rights of shareholders) are managed.
8. A section in a company's (number 7 above) which requires any shares offered for sale to be first offered to existing shareholders is known as a _____.
9. When a company is put into liquidation, this is often known as _____.
10. The legal responsibility of an employer when employees are subject to accidents due to negligence on the part of an employer is called _____.
11. The legal responsibility of one person for the actions of another person, especially the responsibility of an employer for acts committed by an employee in the course of work, is called _____.
12. A _____ company is a company where each shareholder is responsible for paying the company's debts only to the face value of the shares he / she owns.

13. A _____ is a legal document setting up a limited company and giving details of its aims, capital structure, and registered office.
14. A _____ is a document showing that a company has repaid a mortgage or charge.
15. A situation where two or more parties share a single legal responsibility, and each party is also liable for the whole claim, is called _____ liability.
16. When a dispute between two parties is settled before it gets to court, it is known as an _____ settlement.
17. When an overseas company (or an individual) cannot access its assets because a court order prevents it from doing so, this is known as a _____.
18. _____ are compensatory payments which are not for a fixed amount of money but are awarded by a court as a matter of discretion depending on the case.
19. The duty to prove that something which has been alleged in court is true is known as the _____.
20. Behaviour which is not suitable for a professional person and goes against the code of practice of a profession is called _____.
21. Facts which are secret and must not be passed on to other people are called _____.
22. A body responsible for hearing work-related complaints as specified by statute is called an _____.
23. An _____ is a legally-binding rule that is imposed on the recipient of private or secret information which states that the recipient should not pass the information on to someone else.
24. The name, design or other feature which identifies a commercial product, has been registered by the maker and cannot be used by other makers is called a 'registered _____'.
25. _____ is something such as a copyright, patent or design which someone has created or produced that no-one else can legally copy, use or sell.
26. The conditions which have to be carried out as part of a contract, or arrangements which have to be made before a contract is valid, are called _____.
27. The removal of someone from a job for a reason that cannot be justified, and which is in breach of contract, is called _____.
28. _____ is an attempt by one company to do better than another company by using methods such as importing foreign products at very low prices or by wrongly criticising a competitor's products.
29. A failure to carry out an essential or basic term of a contract is known as a _____.
30. _____ is when a court orders a company to close and its assets to be sold.

IV There are many different kinds of contract for different situations. Look at the following paragraphs, and decide what kind of contract is being described or talked about.

1. I went into the supermarket and chose the items that I wanted. As soon as my basket was full, I headed for the checkout.
2. My cousin Bob said he was going to get rid of his computer and buy a new one. I said that I needed a computer and suggested I bought his old one. Anyway, we agreed on a price, I gave him a £50 deposit, and agreed to pay the balance in installments over the next three months. I'm going round to collect the computer this evening.
3. The property is unfurnished, and the rent is £650 pcm, which has to be paid monthly in arrears. Electricity, gas and phone bills are extra. There's a communal garden and a communal parking area, for which I also have to pay a nominal maintenance fee. The landlord is responsible for any repairs to the property. I'm not allowed to sublet at any time. I've signed the lease for 18 months.
4. We're opening our own branch in the town centre next week. The deal is fairly simple: we get the right to use the company's name, their trademark, their trade names and products, wear their uniforms and use their stationery. They also provide our staff with all the necessary training, give us invaluable managerial assistance and provide advertising materials. In return, we have to meet specific requirements, such as quality of service, maintaining good customer relations, and following the company's standard procedures. Oh, and buy all the products we sell from them, naturally.
5. The total amount you are borrowing is £9,000 at an APR of 6.6%. Repaid in monthly installments over 3 years, this gives you a monthly repayment figure of £275.46, totalling £9,916.56. You have opted out of the repayment protection premium scheme. If you wish to make an early settlement, the figure above will be recalculated accordingly. As soon as you sign a form, your funds will be released into your bank account. Please note that penalties will be applied if you default on repayments.
6. This appointment is for a period of two years, following a 4-week probationary period. Your remuneration package includes an annual gross salary of £32,000. You are entitled to sick pay and 6 weeks' annual leave after you have been with us for 3 months. Your hours of work are 9 to 5 Monday to Friday,

although you may be asked to work overtime during busy periods. The company has its own medical and pension schemes which you may join.

7. The total cost is £2,870, which is payable in full before the goods can be despatched. Alternatively, we can arrange credit terms, which are interest-free for the first six months. All goods are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, which is valid for one year. If you are not happy with your merchandise, it can be returned for an exchange or full refund (but please note that this is valid for 28 days only, and we will need to see your receipt or other proof of purchase).

8. A group 7M people carrier is £58 a day. This price includes unlimited mileage, fully comprehensive insurance, collision damage waiver and loss damage waiver. The company has drop-off points in most major cities, but will charge extra if you use a different one from that where you picked up the vehicle. refuelling service charge will be applied if you do not replace the fuel you have used.

VI Complete this text about corporate responsibility and the environment with words from the box.

abused affected alternative assets benefit climate codes communities compensation conflict consultation degradation ecological ecosystems effect exploit extracts fossil genetically human rights impact implementing indigenous indirectly minimise non-renewable non-sustainable pollution precautions protocols reduce regulations regulatory renewable resources solar sustainable sustaining transparent voluntarily

A company should ensure that its actions do not damage local and global _____. It needs to _____ its use of natural _____ such as oil, gas and other _____ fuels, and regulate its _____ on aspects such as _____ change, and air, sea and noise _____. It needs to be aware of the dangers it might pose in terms of _____, and must follow local, national and international _____, rules, _____ and _____ designed to _____ damage. Where possible, it should _____ the availability of _____ power sources such as _____ and tidal power. If the company is involved in the agricultural sector, it should support and encourage _____ agriculture and forest use. If a company wishes to develop _____ modified products, it should do so only if it is safe, and only after public _____, and it should take all necessary _____. It should also have the approval of local people who might be _____. If accidents occur or _____ breaches are made, the company must be honest and _____ in its dealings with those who are affected, and assist them in _____ procedures to reduce its _____. A company that _____ and exploits natural _____ resources such as coal, oil or gas, or _____ resources such as hydro-electric power, should ensure that it avoids _____ with local people, and that the _____ of those people are not _____ through its actions, either directly or _____. It needs to be aware of its role in _____ the environment, and helping to preserve the survival of local and national _____ (including _____ people who might be less able to represent or defend themselves). A company should avoid working in or around vulnerable and _____ communities unless its actions directly _____ those communities. Where people are asked to move in order for a company to exploit local resources, they should do so _____, and should be offered adequate _____ for their land and _____ (the resource being exploited should be considered as one of these).

TEST BASED ON CHECK YOUR ENGLISH FOR LAW BY RAWDON WYATT