

## QUESTIONS 1 - 10

There is a word or phrase missing from the following sentences. For each sentence, choose the word which best fits into the space, A, B, C or D from the options provided. **Put a circle around the correct answer on the answer sheet.**

Do NOT mark more than one answer for each sentence.

There is an example at the beginning (\*)

(10 points)

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*Example: A decision taken at a meeting is often referred to as a (\*)...*

1. The (1) ... of a property is the person who owns it and is also the person who receives the rent from the tenant.
2. When the workers go on (2) ... it means they stop working for a period of time, often because they want better pay or working conditions.
3. Our business receives a statement from the bank four times a year telling us how much money we have in our bank account. This is known as a (3) ... statement.
4. In most jurisdictions in the world a contract requires both (4) ... and acceptance to make it legal.
5. To (5) ... means to give evidence in court, usually promising to tell the truth under oath.
6. A (6) ... is a civil wrong done by one person to another therefore allowing the injured person to claim damages.
7. An (7) ... licence is permission from the authorities for a company to bring a certain type of goods into the country.
8. A (8) ... is a person who pays for the services of a lawyer.
9. A (9) ... is an organisation which tries to help people but doesn't make a profit.
10. A (10) ... is money borrowed, often from a bank, which must be repaid.

## ANSWER SHEET QUESTIONS 1 - 10

*Example: A choice*

*B result*

*C resolution*

*D verdict*

1.        **A** holder            **B** vendor            **C** landlord        **D** proprietor
2.        **A** still                **B** strike            **C** rest                **D** halt
3.        **A** frequent            **B** special            **C** seldom            **D** quarterly
4.        **A** offer                **B** tender            **C** bid                **D** proposal
5.        **A** testify                **B** witness            **C** swear                **D** state
- 6        **A** crime                **B** damage            **C** tort                **D** injury
- 7        **A** trade                **B** dealing            **C** export                **D** import
- 8        **A** patron                **B** customer            **C** client                **D** consumer
- 9        **A** benevolence        **B** charity            **C** altruism            **D** donation
- 10       **A** credit                **B** finance            **C** lend                **D** loan

### QUESTIONS 11 - 20

Read the following sentences which have a preposition missing from them. For each sentence, choose the preposition which best fits into the space, A, B, C or D from the options provided. **Put a circle around the correct answer on the answer sheet.**

Do NOT mark more than one answer for each sentence.

There is an example at the beginning (\*)

(10 points)

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*Example: She works (\*)...Glowex Ltd, which is a big company based in London.*

(11) She looked (11) ... clause four of the contract and decided she wanted to make some changes to it.

(12) Unfortunately, he had paid for the goods (12) ... cash and there was little the lawyer could do to get his money back for him.

(13) If you are interested (13)... starting a new business in this country you will need the help of a local lawyer.

(14) Please make sure that these documents arrive in court (14) ... time.

(15) The letter should be addressed (15) ... our client, Mr John Richardson.

(16) Your client, Mrs Holmes, was injured (16) ... our client and he is willing to accept full liability for the accident.

(17) During his travels in South America he was protected (17) ... a very good insurance policy.

(18) All conference delegates travelled there (18) ... train.

(19) The business is exempt (19) ... paying tax because it is educational by nature.

(20) Your client has made a very serious claim (20) ... Mrs Jones.

**ANSWER SHEET QUESTIONS 11 - 20**

*Example: A with*

*B under*

*C on*

*D for*

11.        **A** in                      **B** at                      **C** on                      **D** by

12.        **A** with                      **B** through                      **C** in                      **D** for

13.        **A** for                      **B** at                      **C** with                      **D** in

14.        **A** at                      **B** by                      **C** in                      **D** for

15.        **A** to                      **B** at                      **C** for                      **D** in

16.        **A** against                      **B** for                      **C** by                      **D** at

17.        **A** by                      **B** over                      **C** against                      **D** for

18.        **A** for                      **B** on                      **C** with                      **D** by

19.        **A** from                      **B** for                      **C** by                      **D** with

20.        **A** at                      **B** for                      **C** against                      **D** on

## QUESTIONS 21 - 30

Read the text below and explain the meaning of the underlined words or phrases. You can write one word in plain English or a short explanation. **Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

There is an example at the beginning (\*)

(20 points)

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### From an employment contract

This document (\*) sets out the terms and conditions of employment which are required to be given to the Employee by national law.

1 **Salary.** The Employer shall pay the Employee a (21) salary of £20,000 per year by equal monthly (22) instalments. The Employer shall pay this into (23) an account of the Employee's choosing.

2 **Hours of employment.** The Employee's normal hours of employment shall be 26 hours per week. These hours can be worked (24) at the discretion of the Employee as a flexitime agreement is in operation as a collective agreement between the Employer and the NUPW. There is no additional payment for reasonable (25) overtime on Mondays to Fridays during the summer months.

3 **Sickness.** The Employee shall receive normal payment during sickness absence for a maximum of 6 weeks in any period of 12 months. This will be less the amount of any Social Security illness benefits or payments to which the Employee may be (26) entitled.

4 **Pension.** There is no (27) pension scheme available to the Employee.

5 **Termination.** The Employer may (28) terminate this agreement by giving written (29) notice to the Employee as follows:

1. With not less than (30) a fortnight of notice during the first 2 years of continuous employment
2. With not less a month of notice after 2 years of continuous employment.

**ANSWER SHEET QUESTIONS 21 - 30**

*Example (\*) to explain something in a clear and very organized way*

(21)

(22)

(23)

(24)

(25)

(26)

(27)

(28)

(29)

(30)

## QUESTIONS 41 - 50

Read the text below. Some of the words in the text are written in *italics and underlined*. The definitions of these words appear on the answer sheet, but they are not in the same order.

Match the words in the text which are underlined with the definitions given on the answer sheet. **Write your answer on the answer sheet.**

There is an example at the beginning (\*)

(10 points)

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### Tort, Crime and Contract

The law of Tort and Criminal law are two clearly separate areas. Both amount to wrongdoing, the major differences are in the purpose each area of law has and in which court the case will be (\*) heard.

Both Criminal law and the Law of Tort give rise to liability for the person who has done something wrong. The key difference between the two types of liability is that a crime is an act against society and a tort is a wrong against a particular individual. Therefore it is correct to say that the main function of criminal law is to protect the interests of the public and the main function of the law of Tort is to provide a harmed person with redress for the loss they have sustained.

Whereas any crime is punishable by the state and cases are heard in the criminal courts, Tort is a civil action. The procedures are quite different. As opposed to prison, the purpose of Tort is to obtain damages for the loss suffered by the claimant.

The relationship between Tort and Contract law is somewhat closer than this. The recent trend in some UK Universities has been to speak of a general "law of obligations" where an injured party can seek a remedy from the civil courts for harm done, either because of a breach of contract or because of a general failure of the defendant to take proper care. It has been established for many years that the existence of a contract between the parties does not prevent an action in Tort.

Major differences do still exist between actions in Contract and Tort. These are mostly connected with different rules on limitation periods for the commencement of a civil action, different rules on the quantum of damages and different rules on how closely linked the action of the defendant must be to the loss suffered by the claimant. In cases where there is both contractual and tortious liability, the claimant can often opt for the most advantageous form of action.

## ANSWER SHEET QUESTIONS 41 - 50

*Example (\*)*

**Definition:** when the evidence is listened to so that a decision can be made

**Word from text:** heard

(41) **Definition:** connected in some way

**Word from text:**

(42) **Definition:** to correct something that is wrong or unfair

**Word from text:**

(43) **Definition:** the name given by the civil law to a solution to a problem

**Word from text:**

(44) **Definition:** make, create

**Word from text:**

(45) **Definition:** amount

**Word from text:**

(46) **Definition:** choose

**Word from text:**

(47) **Definition:** money that a court orders someone to pay to someone else because they have harmed them

**Word from text:**

(48) **Definition:** suffered, experienced

**Word from text:**

(49) **Definition:** ask for, request

**Word from text:**

(50) **Definition:** an action that breaks an agreement

**Word from text:**