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ENGLESKI ZA POSLENIKE PRAVNE STRUKE

Izdavač
Fokus – Forum za interkulturnu komunikaciju

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PREDGOVOR

Engleski za poslenike pravne struke je zbirka tekstova i testova čije su stvaranje i pojava nametnuti praktičnim zahtevima rada sa studentima koji pohađaju predmete *Pravni engleski jezik*, *Tehnike prevođenja* i *Prevođenje naučnih i stručnih tekstova*. Motivacija potrebama vidljivim u praksi presudno je pojačana eksplicitno izraženim očekivanjima polaznika da im se ponude dodatni materijali za čitanje, vežbanje, rešavanje zadataka u vezi s vokabularom i vladanjem vokabularom pravno specijalizovanog engleskog jezika. Jasno je, međutim, da ovakav sadržaj može da koristi i svim pravnicima na svim poljima rada u okviru pravne struke ali i privrednog i opšteg poslovanja koji žele da uče i šire svoj rečnik engleskog jezika na terenu prava. Vrlo širokoj publici na raznim nivoima i u različitim profilima specijalizacije ovakva zbirka bi morala da je od velike praktične koristi. Možda najpraktičnija korisnost ovako uobličene materije jeste u tome što ona omogućava samostalan rad, osim što, naravno, može da služi nastavnicima na svim nivoima – kao izbor tekstova, kao pregršt ideja za vežbanje, za davanje dodatnih primera, za sastavljanje kolokvijumskih i ispitnih zadataka.

U vreme oživljenih interesovanja za vokabular engleskog jezika i njegovo usvajanje i obogaćivanje u opštem smislu, razumljiva je težnja da se njim uspešno vlada i u razudiavanju ka sve specifičnijim oblastima primene. Iz navedenih razloga knjiga ne izlaže i ne objašnjava eksplicitno gramatičku građu, već podrazumeva da svi njeni korisnici već vladaju nekom neophodnom merom strukture kao okvirom koji će se popunjavati kvalitetom u smislu što bogatijeg i što efikasnijeg rečnika, opšteg ali i postepeno sve stručnijeg. Zbog toga je prva celina koju ona donosi sastavljena od originalnih materijala iz priznatih savremenih publikacija, udžbeničkih, enciklopedijskih i popularnonaučnih, kao i od tekstova iz odabrane beletristike i kvalitetne dnevne štampe, čime se obezbeđuju svežina i aktuelnost.

Podrazumeva se da su svi tekstovi pretrpeli minimalno prilagođavanje potrebama ovakve knjige, makar samo u smislu neophodnih skraćivanja. Potom su predmet razmatranja brojne reči i izrazi, čije su upotrebe analizirane velikim brojem rečenica preuzetih iz najkvalitetnijih monolingvalnih rečnika. Previda nema, kako bi korisnici bili podstaknuti da se vraćaju tekstovima i rečeničnim primerima u cilju shvatanja suštine značenja i specifičnih grananja značenja i upotrebe. Na najvišim nivoima rada ova jednojezična priroda materijala je i preduslov za začinjanje razgovora na različite teme, opšte i stručne, čime se prilazi toliko željenoj kombinaciji vladanja rečnikom i njegove primene na komunikativan način.

Od još većeg značaja i izvođačima nastave i studentima i svim drugim korisnicima morao bi da je drugi deo ovog priručnika, sastavljen od originalnih testova s višečlanim izborom koji svojim brojem i sadržajem u potpunosti prate prethodno izložene tekstove. Ukupan broj rečenica/zadataka u njima, kao i ukupan broj reči i izraza izloženih u vidu ponuda za rešenja služe kao potvrda bogatstva leksičkog fonda engleskog jezika koji je ovde ponuđen. Pri tom se naročito misli na različite specifične upotrebe i značenja leksičkih jedinica na različitim poljima pravne struke, donošenja i primene zakona, i prava uopšte.

Krećući se kroz materijal koji je ovde izložen, inventivan nastavnik ali i raspoložen i predan student shvatiće da tekstovi i testovi koji su ponuđeni služe prvenstveno olakšavanju i osavremenjavanju rada na rečniku engleskog jezika, ali da pri angažovanom i umešnom korišćenju mogu i te koliko da doprinesu obnavljanju i utvrđivanju znanja o njegovim pojedinim strukturama i opštim osobinama. Tekstovi upravo zbog toga i nisu sortirani ni po jednom od mogućih stručnih i metodoloških kriterijuma određivanja redosleda, već su poredani neutralno, po alfabetskom redosledu početnih reči naslova, s nadom da će biti shvaćeni kao ravnopravni delovi jedne velike celine, čijem osvajanju treba neprestano težiti. Praktičnost takvog pristupa i takav način korišćenja materijala doneli bi onda opravdanje velikom trudu i nagradu dobrim namerama uloženim u njegovom prikupljanju, uobličavanju, i izlaganju u elektronskom obliku kao garantu dostupnosti velikom broju korisnika.

Beograd, april 2011.

Slobodan Jovanović

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TEKSTOVI

1 The American Constitution

The American Constitution is based on the doctrine of the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judiciary. The respective government institutions – The Presidency, Congress and The Courts – were given limited and specific powers; and a series of checks and balances, whereby each branch of government has certain authority over the others, were also included to make sure these powers were not abused. Government power was further limited by means of a dual system of government, in which the federal government was only given the powers and responsibilities to deal with problems facing the nation as a whole (foreign affairs, trade, control of the army and navy, etc). The remaining responsibilities and duties of government were reserved to the individual state governments.

Article V allowed for amendments to be made to the Constitution (once passed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress and then ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states). The Constitution finally ratified by all thirteen states in 1791 already contained ten amendments, collectively known as the Bill of Rights (the freedoms of religion, speech and the press, etc), to protect the citizen against possible tyranny by the federal government. So far only twenty-six amendments have been made to the Constitution.

The President (any natural-born citizen over 34) is elected for a term of four years and can only be re-elected for one more term (22nd amendment, adopted after Franklin D. Roosevelt's four successive terms). The President was originally intended to be little more than a ceremonial Head of State, as well as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, but the federal government's increasing involvement in the nation's economic life and its prominent role in international affairs, where secrecy and speed are often essential, has increased the importance of the Presidency over Congress. The President now proposes a full legislative programme to Congress, although the President, the Cabinet and staff are not, and cannot be, members of Congress. This means that the various bills must be introduced into the House of Representatives or Senate by their members. The President is consequently completely powerless when faced by an uncooperative Congress. Given also the difficulties in ensuring that the laws passed are effectively implemented by the federal bureaucracy, it has been said that the President's only real power is the power to persuade.

abuse

Do not abuse your position of power by acting dishonestly!
The abuse of animals is illegal and thus punishable by law.

amendments

He subsequently made an amendment to his speech.
The representative of our party proposed an amendment to that bill.

balances

It is difficult to keep your balance while standing on one leg.
His article gives a balanced view of the current political situation.

bureaucracy

It takes months to get an official response or action – there's so much bureaucracy!
The bureaucrat made me fill in all these forms and then left – to take his coffee break.

ceremonial

There was a ceremonial procession at the opening of Parliament.

checks

In government, restraining checks and balances are really very important.
We must check out these accounts before we send them off.

Constitution

A constitution formally states people's rights and duties.
Constitutionalists are people who stick strictly to the constitutional principles.

doctrine

Abortion is contrary to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church.
A person with such doctrinaire views should not be on a committee.

foreign affairs

Parliament deals with affairs of state, Foreign Ministry with foreign affairs.

majority

Our party won the election with an absolute majority over all other parties.
In most countries you reach your majority at the age of 21 or 18.

pass

The building plans were passed by the planning committee.

persuade

He persuaded his colleagues to lend him the necessary sum of money.
Children don't need much persuasion to go to the beach.

ratified

This treaty still awaits ratification, it must needs be ratified as soon as possible.

staff

The teachers have their tea in the staff room.
The general met with his staff to discuss strategy.

tyranny

That harsh dictator was known for his tyranny.
The emperor was a ruthless tyrant who imposed laws arbitrarily.

- **Try to make your own examples using:** *armed forces, citizen, international affairs, limited, power, powerless, prominent, separation of powers, staff.*

2 Anti-clericalism in the Tudor England

In the north and extreme south-west, considerable zeal was shown for the defence, not indeed of the Papal jurisdiction, but of the monasteries and the old forms of religion. In London and the neighbourhood the party of change prevailed. The contrast between the citizens of Tudor London and those of Valois Paris, in their attitude towards the clergy and the doctrines of the medieval Church, goes a long way to explain the different fortunes of the Reformation in England and in France.

But the party of change, in London and elsewhere, was not wholly inspired by Protestantism. It was also under the influence of a passion which can best be described as anti-clerical. Anti-clericalism was in some persons a greedy desire to plunder the Church for the benefit of their own families. In others it was a rational and honourable dislike of the powers and privileges enjoyed by the priesthood. For the clergy still had the legal right to extort money in innumerable ways, and to adjudicate in their spiritual courts on points of doctrine and morals for all men, in an age when the laity had become well able to think and act for themselves. The change from medieval to modern society in the sphere of religion consisted mainly in a reduction of the power of the priesthood, and the raising up of the laymen, first collectively through the action of the State, then individually through the freedom of private conscience. It was the first of these movements that took place under the Tudors, in the subjection of the Church to the State, and it was a movement quite as much anti-clerical as it was Protestant.

Henry VIII burnt Protestants, while hanging and beheading the Catholic opponents of an anti-clerical revolution. And this policy, which appears so strange to-day, then met with much popular approval in England. In the babel of voices heard during his reign, the strongest note is a Catholic, Nationalist anti-clericalism. It was only after Henry's death that the logic of the new situation at home and abroad drove the English Anti-clericals and Nationalists to defend themselves against Catholic reaction by alliance with the Protestants, to whose doctrines they became, in Elizabeth's reign, very fair converts. Anti-clericalism, in fact, was not destined to become the shibboleth of a permanent party in England, as it became in France and Italy from the time of Voltaire onwards.

adjudicate

Our teacher of Legal English is going to adjudicate the speech competition.

This outstanding professor of Law was appointed as adjudicator of the commission of inquiry.

alliance

The new student wished to ally himself with our group.

The Italian language is allied to Latin. The same is true of French, Portuguese, Rumanian,...

babel

babel is a confusion of voices or sounds, or a scene of noisy confusion.

The account of the *Tower of Babel* in the Bible tells that when "the whole earth was of one language", people worked together to build a tower to "reach unto heaven".

behead

In some countries they still behead people publicly as a form of execution.

clericalism

The clergyman visited the injured in hospital.

Anti-clericalism is a historical movement that opposes religious institutional power and influence in all aspects of public and political life, and the involvement of religion in the everyday life of the citizen.

convert

She converted to her husband's faith prior to their church marriage.

From being a junk food addict, he's become a convert to healthy eating.

destined

destined is something that is inevitable or preordained by fate.

It seemed destiny to meet that girl right there, in her birthplace.

doctrine

doctrine (Latin: *doctrina*) is a codification of beliefs or a body of teachings or instructions, taught principles or positions.

inspired

I didn't know for sure – it was just an inspired guess!

Suddenly I had an inspiration and solved that problem.

laity

In some churches the laity choose their own ministers.

In religious organizations, the *laity* comprises all persons who are not in the clergy.

morals

Try to avoid being seen in her company! She is known as a woman of loose morals.

passion

She flew into a passion and shouted at her children.

The New Testament contains four Gospel accounts of *the Passion*.

shibboleth

shibboleth is any distinguishing practice that is indicative of one's social or regional origin.

Only die-hard Socialists cling to the shibboleth of nationalizing all industries.

zeal

Thirsty for knowledge, he is a zealous student.

A non-Catholic zealot tried to assassinate the Pope on May 13, 1981.

- **Now you try to give your own examples using:** *citizens, conscience, contrast, extreme, fortunes, honourable, innumerable, opponents, plunder, revolution; a Catholic, Catholicism, Catholic reaction.*

3 Basic principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officers

Adopted by the Eighth Crime Congress, Havana, 27 Aug-7 Sept 1990

General provisions. Governments and law enforcement agencies shall adopt and implement rules and regulations on the use of force and firearms against persons by law enforcement officials and keep associated ethical issues constantly under review. Governments and law enforcement agencies should develop a range of means as broad as possible and equip law enforcement officials with various types of weapons and ammunition allowing for differentiated use of force and firearms, to include non-lethal incapacitating weapons, with a view to increasingly restraining applications of means causing death and injury. Development and deployment of non-lethal incapacitating weapons should be carefully evaluated to minimize the risk of endangering uninvolved persons, and use should be carefully controlled. In carrying out their duty, law enforcement officials shall as far as possible apply non-violent means before resorting to force and firearms. They may use force and firearms only if other means remain ineffective or without any promise of achieving the intended result. Whenever lawful use of force or firearms is unavoidable, law enforcement officials shall: exercise restraint and act in proportion to the seriousness of the offence and the legitimate objective; minimize the damage and injury, and respect and preserve human life; ensure that assistance and medical aid are rendered to any injured or affected persons at the earliest possible moment; ensure that relatives and close friends of the injured or affected person are notified at the earliest moment.

Where injury or death is caused by the use of force or firearms by law enforcement officials, they shall report the incident promptly to their superior. Governments shall ensure that arbitrary or abusive use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials is punished as a criminal offence under their law. Exceptional circumstances, such as internal political instability or any other public emergency, may not be invoked to justify any departure from these basic principles.

abusive

Abusive are those who use cruel words or physical violence.

Do not abuse your position of power by acting dishonestly!

arbitrary

Arbitrary are the things decided or arranged without any reason or plan, often unfairly.

They need someone impartial to arbitrate the land dispute.

deployment

deployment is the act of organizing or moving soldiers, military equipment etc. so that they are in the right place and ready to be used.

differentiated

differentiate means to recognize or express the difference between things or people; similar to *distinguish*, or *distinguish between*.

ethical

Yes, his action really was within the law, but it was not ethical.

Ethics is the branch of philosophy concerned with the moral value of human conduct.

incapacitating

incapacitate is a formal verb meaning *to stop/prevent* a system, piece of equipment etc. from working properly.

incapacitating is the adjective used to describe the act of *stopping/preventing* a system, piece of equipment etc. from working properly.

invoked

The delegate invoked the help of the United Nations.

The government could invoke emergency powers to suppress the uprising.

lethal

Lethal is sth. *causing death, or able to cause death*; sth. *fatal*.

Some condemned murderers in the USA are executed by a lethal injection.

notified

Please notify the office when you are absent from work due to illness.

Please *bring* anything strange *to my notice*!

resorting to

resort to sth. is the phrasal verb explaining the situation when one must *use* or *depend on* sth. because nothing better is available.

restraint

restraint is a kind of *calm sensible controlled behaviour*, especially in a situation when it is difficult to stay calm.

To control inflation, the government introduced a policy of wage restraint.

review

The case *will be up for review/comes up for review* shortly.

After a probationary period, your position in this company and your salary will be subject to review.

- **You are certainly able to offer your own examples using:** *adopt, agencies, ammunition, departure, emergency, implement, ineffective, preserve, range, relatives, weapons.*

4 The British Constitution

The British Constitution is an unwritten constitution, not being contained in a single legal document. It is based on statutes and important documents (such as the Magna Carta), case law (decisions taken by courts of law on constitutional matters), customs and conventions, and can be modified by a simple Act of Parliament like any other law. It contains two main principles – the rule of law (i.e. that everyone, whatever his or her station, is subject to the law) and the supremacy of Parliament, which implies that there is no body that can declare the activities of Parliament unconstitutional and that Parliament can in theory do whatever it wishes. The constitutional safeguard of the separation of powers between the Legislature (the two Houses of Parliament), which makes laws, the Executive (the Government), which puts laws into effect and plans policy, and the Judiciary, which decides on cases arising out of the laws, is only theoretical.

The United Kingdom is one of six constitutional monarchies within the European Community and this institution dates back in Britain to the Saxon king Egbert. Since the age of absolute monarchy there has been a gradual decline in the Sovereign's power and, while formally still the head of the executive and the judiciary, commander-in-chief of all the armed forces, and temporal governor of the Church of England, nowadays *monarchs reign but they do not rule*.

By statute and convention no monarch may be of Roman Catholic faith, nor marry someone of that faith; and the title to the throne passes to the male line of the family in order of descent and, if there are no sons, to the daughters in order of descent.

Although many people consider the monarchy to be a somewhat anachronistic and undemocratic institution, the Queen continues to enjoy the support of the vast majority of Britons and she does have certain undeniably useful functions. Besides carrying out important ceremonial duties, she also acts as a 'unifying force' in both the Constitution and the nation, lying outside of the political debate. Moreover, her regular meetings with successive Prime Ministers and personal contacts with numerous foreign leaders mean that she is better informed than most ministers.

Act

An Act of Parliament was passed recently that made gambling legal.
Giving the tramp a meal was an act of charity.

anachronistic

Offering spectators only b/w films would really be anachronistic today.
A fountain pen seems an anachronism these days.

Constitution

constitution is the system of laws and principles on which a state or organization is based.
Freedom of speech is your constitutional right!

convention

Each branch of the organization sends delegates to the convention.
The guerrillas used conventional weapons such as rifles.

customs

custom is a traditional manner of behavior; a habit.

descent

She is one of the descendants of the Queen.
That gentleman is of French descent.

faith

I am of the Greek Orthodox faith.
The manager had great faith in that young employee's honesty.

Judiciary

judiciary is the term referring to the judges collectively or to the law courts.

legal

A signed and witnessed contract is a legal document.

legislature

legislature is an institution that has a power to make or change laws.
One of the principal tasks of our National Assembly is to legislate.

monarchies

Queen Elizabeth II became monarch of Great Britain on the death of her father, George VI, in 1952.

reign

That last murder really led to a reign of terror.

rule

It is quite impractical to let your heart rule your head!

safeguard

Use a backup computer disk as a safeguard against accidents!

statutes

The college has statutes against cheating in tests.

supremacy

The Romans had military and political supremacy 2,000 years ago.

title to

The gentleman's wife has the title to this land.
The *title deed* is a document proving legal ownership, particularly of real property.

- **Can you give your own explanations for:** *absolute, ceremonial, debate, decline, document, institution, law, ministers, modified, support?*

5 Briton held for wearing a bikini in Dubai mall

A British holidaymaker has been charged with indecency in Dubai after walking through the world's largest shopping centre in a bikini. The woman was buying gifts in the Dubai Mall, fully dressed but in a low-cut top, when she was accosted by an Arabic woman and criticised for wearing 'revealing clothing'. The two then became embroiled in a heated row in front of hundreds of bemused shoppers. Incensed by the Arabic woman's comments, the British woman told her to 'mind her own business' before stripping out of her clothes and 'taunting' the locals by walking around in only her bikini, it is alleged. The mall's security team then intervened and called the police, who arrested the British holidaymaker.

There are numerous signs around the Dubai Mall urging women to 'wear respectful clothing'. Similar messages are flashed up on LCD screens in most shopping malls across the United Arab Emirates. Dubai, which attracts more than one million British tourists a year, tends to operate a more lenient policy than other Arab states. However, officials in the Gulf state have prosecuted several British tourists for indecent behaviour over the past two years.

Earlier in 2010 estate agent Charlotte Adams, 26, and Ayman Najafi, 24, were jailed for a month by a Dubai court for kissing and fondling each other in a restaurant. The pair, from North London, always maintained that the embrace was nothing but a 'peck on the cheek'. They were arrested at a busy burger restaurant after a 38-year-old local woman claimed she spotted them kissing on the lips and stroking each other's backs. She said she was offended by their behaviour in Bob's Easy Diner, where she was dining with her daughter. They were jailed for indecency and were also fined about £180 for being under the influence of alcohol in a public place.

accosted by

The muggers tried to accost him on his way to work.

She was accosted by a group of beggars.

alleged

The alleged thief turned out to be innocent.

She allegedly cheated.

They will have to prove their allegations in court.

bemused

Bemused is somebody who is confused, bewildered or puzzled, lost in thought.

The legal jargon in this newspaper article left me somewhat bemused.

charged

They are going to bring a charge of theft against this group of minors.

These purchases are chargeable to my account.

embroiled

Be careful, so as not to allow her to embroil you in one of her quarrels!

I always hate being embroiled in an argument with people who are less experienced than I am.

incensed

She is easy to annoy, and a good way to incense her is to smoke in her office.

All my colleagues were incensed at having to work overtime.

indecent

His indecent novel is not to be read by my pupils, it is full of bad language.

An indecent assault is any sexual assault except rape.

intervene

I returned to my native town to find that much had changed in the intervening years since I had left.

In that serious crisis, intervention by neutral forces averted a war.

jailed

After that last theft the young delinquent was jailed/gaoled for six months.

A jailer/jailor/gaoler is there to keep watch on the prisoners.

offended

She could not but be offended by her neighbour's rude manner.

The new skyscraper among the old buildings looks incongruous and offends the eye.

prosecute

Once again, it was decided to prosecute that fraudster for his latest fraud.

The job of the prosecution is to prove the guilt of the accused persons.

row

row means a noisy quarrel, argument or dispute.

in their terrible row, each one tried to shout the other down.

- **Give some examples of your own using:** *burger restaurant, criticise, flash, holidaymaker, lenient, mall, messages, mind one's own business, public place, taunt.*

6 Child slaves freed in raids on modern Fagins

Eleven child slaves, forced to pick pockets by modern-day Fagins, were freed in dawn raids on January 24, 2008. Police also arrested 25 suspected gangsters from Eastern Europe at the 17 addresses.

The youngsters were caught up in a £1billion-a-year child trafficking and thieving racket preying upon poor Romanian and Bulgarian families, Scotland Yard said. Detectives involved in the raids – code-named Operation Caddy – said poor Eastern European families were being exploited by the gangs, which promised them money if they gave up children who were then forced to steal.

The thieves pickpocketed on the Tube and also stole from Londoners taking money out of cashpoints.

Using intelligence from Romania, officers from the Metropolitan, British Transport and Thames Valley forces sent 380 officers to raid suspects' houses around Slough, Berkshire. Cmdr Steve Allen, of the Metropolitan Police, said: 'While many of these crimes committed appear to be low level, we have evidence that organised crime networks are exploiting and driving the most vulnerable members of their own community. With promises of a financial return, some poor families surrender their children who are subsequently forced to commit crime.'

As well as the 11 children, who have been taken into care by Slough Borough Council, police also seized thousands of pounds in cash and stolen property.

cashpoints

Tiny hidden cameras and rigged cell phones are wired into *cash points*.

A cash card has a *pin* or secret number for security.

code-named

A *code name* or *cryptonym* is a word used clandestinely to refer to another word/name.

The code names usually follow some logical patterns.

exploited

They exploited his generosity by borrowing money they never intended to pay back.

Such a low wage is a sheer example of unfair exploitation.

Fagins

Fagin is a fictional character who appears in the Charles Dickens novel *Oliver Twist*, an adult who instructs others (as children) in crime.

Fagins are adult persons who induce young people to engage in criminal activity.

intelligence

An *intelligence agency* is a governmental agency devoted to information gathering.

The US National Intelligence Service provides professional pre-employment screening.

pickpockets

Pickpockets steal items from people's clothing and bags as they walk in a public place.

Pickpockets are not always subtle; they can use physical force while *picking* your pockets.

preying

He is a con man who preys on lonely women.

Memories of that car crash *preyed on her mind*.

racket

The protection racket extorted money from shopkeepers.

The racketeer controlled a drugs syndicate.

return

What sort of return will we get on these shares?

He's had good returns on his investments.

surrender

The police ordered the hijackers to surrender all their weapons.

The surrender of the coal fields was part of the post-war agreement.

taken into care

All her children have been *put into care* because of her addiction to crack cocaine.

Please give us a list of legal reasons why some children are *taken into care*.

trafficking

Human trafficking is the illegal trade in human beings for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labour.

Trafficking is a global phenomenon where victims are subjected to all sorts of abuse.

vulnerable

A youthful indiscretion left her vulnerable to blackmail.

The leader's vulnerability encouraged attempts to topple him from power.

- **Now give your own examples with:** *Cmdr, commit, gangs, give up, networks, promise* (n., v.), *seize, steal, young, youngsters, youth*.

7 Competition law

Competition law (US: antitrust law) concerns itself with the regulation of business activities which are anticompetitive (an American antitrust lawyer would describe such behaviour as 'restraint of trade'). This area of the law is very complex, as it combines economics and law. The language used is also complex and is made even more so by the differences employed by the two major actors in competition regulation, the European Union and the United States. EC competition law is rooted in the creation of the single European market and, as such, prohibiting private undertakings (the term used in Article 81 of the EC Treaty. In the US, any number of terms could be used here, including *business*, *firm* or *enterprise*) from partitioning the Community market along national lines is a fundamental goal. The origins of competition law in the United States, on the other hand, can be found in the term 'antitrust'. In the late 19th century, enormous amounts of wealth were amassed in some important national industries such as railways, steel and coal. The 'barons' who controlled these industries artfully created trusts to shield their fortunes and business empires. Those who fought against these practices came to be called trustbusters. Their efforts culminated in the Sherman Act, which was enacted to put an end to these practices. On the whole, it is accepted that competitive markets enhance economic efficiency because they maximise consumer benefit and optimise the allocation of resources.

Competition law regulates cartels, monopolies, oligopolies and mergers. A cartel is a type of agreement among undertakings which would normally compete with each other to reduce their output to agreed levels or sell at an agreed price. One of the key ingredients in sustaining a cartel is a defined relevant market with high barriers to entry so that new undertakings cannot penetrate the market. In broad terms, a monopoly is an undertaking or inter-related group of undertakings which either control the supply (and therefore the price) of a product or service or exclude competition for that product or service. An oligopoly is a market with only a small number of market actors, who are able to adopt parallel behaviour in relation to price-setting or output decisions.

allocation

The teacher will allocate 10 marks for that question.

The hospital received an allocation of medical supplies.

amassed

amass means to accumulate, especially riches; to gather together in a heap.

Financiers can amass great wealth.

economics

I am finding that economics is quite a challenging degree at university.

He has looked at their business proposal and says its economics are sound.

efficiency

The efficiency of service is what is very important for a restaurant's renown.

This new filing system is much more efficient than the previous one.

employ

They have decided to employ all their resources to achieve their sales target.

The company used an employment agency to find a suitable candidate for that position.

ingredients

Hard work is an indispensable ingredient of success.

In a general sense, an *ingredient* is a substance that forms part of a mixture.

maximize

maximize means to make good use of sth., to exploit the resources at disposal wisely.

The company plans to maximize/maximise turnover through a sales campaign.

optimize

optimize/optimize means to modify to achieve maximum efficiency in something.

Rapidly evolving product lines leave no time for systematic *optimization/optimisation*.

origins

There are many different theories about the origin of life on planet Earth.

Most rivers originate in the mountains.

output

A worker's output often peaks midmorning and slumps mid-afternoon.

Any computer security tool is only as useful as the *output* it generates.

partition

Germany was partitioned after World War II.

They know how to partition and format the hard disk when they upgrade to Windows XP.

resources

She never saved money and now has no resources to fall back on.

I know that he is resourceful enough to look after himself.

rooted

My affection for that child is deeply rooted.

When she saw him, she stood *rooted to the spot* in fear.

sustain

The hope of rescue sustained the trapped miners.

"Objection *sustained!*" said the judge.

- **You could try to make some examples using:** *anticompetitive, artful, artfully, compete, competition, competitor, complex, empire, goal, law, major, restraint, shield, undertaking, merge, merged, mergers.*

8 Contract formation

Under the common law (It should be noted that, in the United States, contracts for the sale of goods are governed by the Uniform Commercial Code – UCC, and in the United Kingdom by the Sale of Goods Act, and therefore the above common law contractual principles may have been supplemented or replaced by these statutory provisions), a promise becomes an enforceable contract when there is an offer by one party (offeror) that is accepted by the other party (offeree) with the exchange of legally sufficient consideration (a gift or donation does not generally count as consideration); hence the equation learned by law students: offer + acceptance + consideration = contract. The law regards a counter offer as a rejection of the offer. Therefore, a counter offer does not serve to form a contract unless, of course, the counter offer is accepted by the original offeror.

For a promise to become an enforceable contract, the parties must also agree on the essential terms of the contract, such as price and subject matter. Nevertheless, courts will enforce a vague or indefinite contract under certain circumstances, such as when the conduct of the parties, as opposed to the written instrument, manifests sufficient certainty as to the terms of the agreement. An enforceable agreement may be manifested in either written or oral words (an express contract) or by conduct or some combination of conduct and words (an implied contract). There are exceptions to this general rule. For example, the Statute of Frauds requires that all contracts involving the sale of real property be in writing.

In a contractual dispute, certain defences to the formation of a contract may permit a party to escape his/her obligations under the contract. For example, illegality of the subject matter, fraud in the inducement, duress and the lack of legal capacity to contract all enable a party to attack the validity of a contract. In some cases, individuals/companies who are not a party to a particular contract may nevertheless have enforceable rights under the contract. For example, contracts made for the benefit of a third party (third-party beneficiary contracts) may be enforceable by the third party.

duress

duress is unlawful threat or coercion used to force someone to enter into a contract.
In criminal law, a *duress defense* is similar to a *plea of guilty*, admitting partial culpability.

exceptions

exception is an instance or case not conforming to the general rule.
That programming language uses *exceptions* to handle errors and other exceptional events.

exchange

In May, 2010, Tehran agreed to send its nuclear material to Turkey as part of an exchange.
Exchange of prisoners between belligerents is made in accordance with special agreements.

express

Contracts are divided into express contracts and implied contracts.
In an *express contract* all terms are specifically outlined, either in writing or orally.

implied

implied means involved, indicated, or suggested without being directly or explicitly stated.
In an *implied contract* all terms have not been specifically outlined, but rather are presumed.

indefinite

indefinite can be understood as vague, not certain, not determined.
An *indefinite-detention* law to allow the government to hold terrorists is not a new idea.

inducement

inducement is something that helps bring about an action or a desired result, an incentive.
The "inducement" element of an offense is met by any *offer* of valuable.

note

A *Note* is an admonition set off from the main text.
I'm trying to jot down some quick notes and then create that document.

principle

principle is a law or rule to be desirably followed, or is an inevitable consequence of sth.
Moral principles and sources of faith are the backbone of their religious community.

promise

promisee is a person to whom a promise/an assurance that sth. will (not) be done is made.
promisor is a person who makes a promise/assurance that they will (not) do something.

rejection

rejection can be explained as a refusal to accept an offer.
The word "rejection" was first used in 1415, originally meaning "to throw" or "to throw back".

supplement

A supplement is something added to complete a thing, or make up for a deficiency.
Now read further information to this document, given in the Supplement Section!

terms

Your purchase of our products implies that you accept these Terms and Conditions!
You have to learn certain contract terms, most commonly included in business contracts.

- **It should not be difficult now to make some sentences using:** *certainty, circumstances, counter, counter offer, in writing, price, principles, subject matter, offer, offeree, offeror.*

9 Copyright Law for Webmasters

Copyright is the legal means of protecting expression. It attaches to a work when the work becomes "fixed" in a tangible medium, which can be paper, magnetic tape or silicon. The rights attach immediately, without need for a copyright symbol. The date also attaches immediately. A violation of copyright occurs when someone without authorization of the copyright owner displays or makes an exact duplicate of the work or creates a derivative work based on the copyrighted expression.

Most of the exceptions to this rule lie within the doctrine of "fair use", the application of whose specifics becomes fuzzy very quickly, so that reliance on this doctrine is a dicey proposition at best. Rights are lost altogether when a work enters the public domain. Depending upon the date of creation, rules vary as to when a work enters the public domain. Because the United States was not a signatory to the Berne convention (the international agreement for consistent copyright law) until 1989, works created before 1989 have a different amount of protection. Invariably, copyright protection expires when works enter the public domain. At that point any person or machine may copy, display or create derivative works without violating the law. Since 1989 US authors' work is entitled to protection lasting until 50 years after the death of the author.

There is no requirement that work must be labeled with a copyright notice. This has important ramifications on the Web because every authored element of every webpage is thus copyright protected. There are only two exceptions to this: one is when the original author explicitly specifies otherwise and the other is when copyright lapses after the passage of time. Copyright violation is surprisingly easy in the context of the World Wide Web. Technically, loading a work into the RAM on your computer can be a violation of copyright. The simple act of viewing webpages creates a local copy of everything seen, not only in the RAM but also in the hard drive's browser cache. However, works placed on the Web come with an implied license to make those copies. Copying beyond that could be a violation of the author's rights.

ad hoc

This Latin phrase means "for this purpose".

authorization

authorization is an official permission to do something, or the document giving this permission.

consistent

We are proud to announce that our profits have shown consistent growth.

She is known as a reliable and consistent worker.

copyright

copyright is the set of exclusive rights granted to the author or creator of an original work, including the right to copy, distribute and adapt the work.

derivative

Her paintings have a derivative style based on impressionists.

The word *legality* is a derivative of *legal*.

dicey

Remember that being generous can be a bit dicey these days.

I wouldn't like to *dice with death*, I'll never cross this road on a red light!

implied

You seem to imply that someone has stolen your wallet?

The implication of your words is that the man is a liar!

invariably

Why is that girl invariably late for everything?

Our teacher's invariable good humour is really pleasant.

lapses

Old people often suffer from lapses of memory.

You can receive no compensation from the insurance company, the policy has lapsed!

proposition

He made a proposition to merge the two companies.

I had plenty of evidence to back my proposition that she was basically evil.

ramifications

How many students understand the ramifications of the stock exchange operations?

We all suffer from the economic ramifications of a recession.

reliance

Come on, young man! You are too reliant on other people's help!

Students often rely on/upon luck to pass when they haven't studied enough.

signatory

Oh, no, no, I refuse to be a signatory to such a document!

The heads of state were the signatories to the peace treaty.

specifics

In general – we agree! Now let's get down to specifics!

I can't accept her plan because it is too vague and lacks specificity.

trademark

Trademark is a distinctive sign used by an individual, business organization or other legal entity to identify that the products or services to consumers with which the trademark appears originate from a unique source and to distinguish its products or services apart from the goods of others.

- **Now give your own examples with:** *attach, copyright violation, copyright infringement, domain, exceptions, explicitly, notice, public domain, duration, expression, fair use, implied license, litigate, means.*

10 Crime and punishment

June 14 Polly Filler's article last week was excellent as she condemns the 'soft' sentences given to criminals in this country. My brother works as a police officer and he tells me that drug dealers, muggers and burglars can be out on the streets only a few weeks or months after committing their crimes or even let off with fines. What is even more scandalous is the fact that some rapists and even murderers are let out of prison after three or four years. As a result of this, many people are losing faith in the British system of justice. I think we should bring back much harder sentences, so that criminals are made to pay for what they have done. I totally agree with the American idea of 'three strikes and out' – that after committing three crimes criminals are locked up for life. That is the only way of protecting society and deterring young people from a life of crime. Prisoners should be made to work and not treated as residents at a holiday camp. I also believe we should restore capital punishment in this country as in the States. When a person has killed somebody they don't deserve to live. We also need to think about the wishes of the families and friends of murder victims who demand that justice be done. RJ Butcher Kingham, Oxfordshire

June 20 I was horrified to read KJ Butcher's letter in this newspaper last week. He/She sees punishment as an opportunity for revenge. In my opinion, the primary objective of punishment should be to reform the person who has committed the crime. We need to help convicted criminals in order to make them into useful members of the community. We also need to eliminate the social problems, like drugs and poverty, that often lead to crime. The only time that life sentences should be given is when a person is so dangerous that the community is at risk if he or she is let out of prison. And capital punishment is no better than any other murder just because it is committed by the state. It is a savage form of punishment which is against human dignity. Besides, it is highly unfair due to judicial mistakes. In the USA in the last 100 years 23 men have been executed wrongly and there are doubts about 400 other executions. The death penalty also affects some sections of the community much more than others. Consequently so, in the USA the death penalty is not as likely if the victim is black and the murderer white as the other way round. Paul Mason York

article

These days she is expanding her successful article into a book.

Articles of association are the regulations governing a company (in India, the UK, etc.).

burglars

The crime of *burglary* is also called *breaking and entering*, sometimes *housebreaking*.

The police told us that was a career *burglar* and has been in prison for burglary twice before.

capital punishment

capital punishment/death penalty/execution is the killing of a person by judicial process.

capital punishment is the lawful infliction of death as a punishment for an offence.

dealers

That company has trusted and certified *car dealers* available anywhere online.

As a police informant, that drug dealer was paid a big sum by the city to turn in his rivals.

deter

Does negotiated disarmament really deter war?

deterrent example is punishment intended as a warning to others.

dignity

dignity is a term used to signify that a being has an innate right to respect.

dignity is the quality or state of being worthy, honored, or esteemed.

eliminate

eliminate means to put an end to or get rid of something, to remove something.

elimination is the act of discharging or excreting waste products or foreign substances.

let off

let sbd. off means to not punish someone who has committed a crime.

let off steam is an informal expression meaning to release pent-up energy or emotions.

life sentences

life imprisonment is also known as a *life sentence/life-long incarceration/life incarceration*.

How long is a *sentence of Life* in prison in America?

muggers

mugging and *mugger* are the terms referring to a type of street robbery.

She suffered a head injury when *muggers* attacked her and escaped with her necklace.

objective

objective is something that one's efforts or actions are intended to attain or accomplish.

He is an *objective* critic, uninfluenced by emotions or personal prejudices.

reform

reform means to put or change into an improved form or condition, to amend or improve.

Reformed Christians are a small part of a large body of believers who serve Jesus Christ.

residents

resident is a person who lives on a street residency in a given place.

legal resident is a spy who operates in a foreign country under diplomatic cover.

savage

savage means not domesticated or cultivated; wild, e.g. *savage* beasts of the jungle.

On planet Earth you can still find barbaric groups, living in a *savage* state.

- **In sentences of your own, illustrate the meanings of:** *affect, community, crime, death sentence, drugs, eliminate, faith, fine/fines, murder, penalty, poverty, punishment, revenge, victim.*

11 Criminal Laws and Their Sources

When a society and its government decide that certain conduct is dangerous to citizens or damaging to the society as a whole, such conduct is labeled a "crime" and is made punishable by sanctions such as fines and imprisonment.

People who violate a criminal law can be punished through fines, imprisonment, probation and community service.

The criminal law encompasses the entire criminal process itself – from investigation and arrest, to conviction and sentencing – and the people who play a role in that process: the accused, police officers, prosecuting attorneys, criminal defense attorneys, judges, witnesses and probation officers. They know how to ensnare accused ones.

The outcome of criminal case depends upon the crime charged, the strength of the evidence and the goals and strategy of the government and defense. Some potential outcomes of a criminal case are: a criminal investigation ends with no arrest; an arrest occurs, but the case is dismissed because the police illegally seized the only evidence of crime; a person is arrested and charged with a crime, then enters into a plea bargain with the government, agreeing to plead "guilty" in exchange for some form of leniency, such as a lighter sentence; a person is brought to trial and found "not guilty," or acquitted, by a jury; a person is convicted by a jury and sentenced to a long prison term.

accused

She looked at me accusingly as if her problem were my fault.

acquitted

to acquit means to decide and state officially in court that a person is not guilty of a crime.

attorney

attorney is a person who practises law, a lawyer; a solicitor.

He has power of attorney to sign her cheques.

bargain

We made a bargain that he would do the work and I would supply the materials.

If you bargain with him, he might drop the price.

conduct

Diplomats should always conduct themselves with dignity.

Market researchers are currently conducting a survey in this area.

convicted

That fraudster has been convicted of a series of frauds before.

encompasses

to encompass means to include a large number or range of things.

ensnare

to ensnare means to catch in a trap, to lure, to snare, to net, to entangle.

finer

Be careful! One of these days you might be fined for exceeding the speed limit.

imprisonment

Two weeks ago he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Fear of attack kept her imprisoned in her home.

investigation

There is to be an investigation into the cause of the old lady's death.

That famous detective investigated many ingenious and seemingly perfect crimes.

leniency (n.) lenient (adj.)

lenient means *not as strict as expected* when punishing or when making sure that rules are obeyed.

plea

Plea is a statement made by a person or for a person who is accused of a crime.

probation; probation officer

Probation is a system that allows a person who has committed a crime not to go to prison if they behave well and if they regularly see an official (called a *probation officer*).

Probation officer is a person whose job is to check on people who are *on probation* and help them regularly for a fixed period of time.

sanctions

There are people who feel that the death penalty is the best sanction against murderers.

Do you remember the years when the United Nations imposed economic sanctions against this country?

sentence

Sentence is the *punishment* given by a court.

to sentence a person (to sth.) means *to say officially in court that they are to receive a particular punishment*.

- **What about making some examples with:** *arrest, conviction, defense, labeled, outcome, prison term, punishable, sources, witnesses?*

12 The curse of Griffith Park

Until 1896, when Griffith Jenkins Griffith bequeathed 3,000 acres of what is now the Hollywood Hills to the city of Los Angeles for use as a public park, the area was a trail to blood and bad luck for anyone who owned it. In 1863, most of the land was owned by a wealthy rancher named Don Antonio Feliz. Don Antonio never married and lived on his huge tracts of land with his niece Dona Petranilla and a maid named Soledad. When Feliz lay delirious with smallpox that year, Dona Petranilla was sent away so that she wouldn't contract the fatal disease.

Don Feliz was soon visited by a neighbor, Don Antonio Colonel, and his lawyer, Don Innocante, to discuss Don Feliz's will. (No, they weren't all named Don; it was a title people used when they wanted other people to think they were important, or in rare cases, if they actually were.) Don Feliz was said to agree to the final draft of the will, but another version of events claimed he was nodding in agreement because someone had fastened a stick to the back of his delirious or unconscious head. To no one's surprise, Don Colonel got the ranch, Soledad made out with a few sticks of furniture, and Dona Petranilla got squat. The fact that she was also blind probably made her a trifle bitter. The seventeen-year-old Dona Petranilla reportedly swore out a curse on Don Colonel; it was melodramatic and lengthy, as translated by a nineteenth-century California historian: "Your falsity shall be your ruin! The substance of the Feliz family shall be your curse! The lawyer that assisted you in your infamy, and the judge, shall fall beneath the same curse! The one shall die an untimely death, the other in blood and violence! Blight shall fall upon the face of this terrestrial paradise; the cattle shall no longer fatten but sicken on its pastures, the fields shall not longer respond to the toil of the tiller, the grand oaks shall wither and die! The wrath of heaven and the vengeance of hell shall fall upon this place!"

Dona Petranilla might have been blind, but she saw the future pretty well. Don Colonel outlasted many in his family, watching while they died of disease or misfortune. When he died, his widow remarried, only to have her new husband try to divorce her and take her property. The litigation lawyers took almost all that was left.

agreement

Our lawyers will draw up that agreement for signature.
They are agreeable to having the meeting at our office.

bequeathed

His rich uncle intends to bequeath half his assets to charity.
She left a bequest of rare and valuable books to her nephew.

draft

draft is a rough preliminary version of something.
Being so very close to the famous writer, she managed to read the first draft of his new novel.

falsity

He got that job *under false pretences* by lying about his qualifications.
Their previous book-keeper falsified the accounts.

infamy

The infamy of that murder will never be forgotten.
Hitler is the name infamous in human history.

litigation

Try to settle out of court as litigation is costly!
Lying about someone can be a litigious matter, remember that!

misfortune

He can't play today. He had the misfortune to break a leg in a friendly match on Sunday.

outlast

My pair of these old-fashioned shoes will outlast most modern shoes.

property

Leave these books right there! They are my property, not yours.
When my aunt died she left her entire property to me, her only nephew.

remarried

A year after the death of his wife, the widower decided to remarry.

substance

Coal and diamonds are the same substance in different forms.
Can you understand the substance of his argument?

title

I can't sell you the lot, my wife has the title to this land.
The *title deed* is the document proving legal ownership.

vengeance

Hamlet seeks vengeance on his uncle for the murder of his father.
When it rains, it really comes down with a vengeance.

widow

widow is a woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried.
Many women were widowed by that terrible war.

will

He left a lot of money to his next-door neighbour in his will.
Quite expectedly, she willed her estate to her two grandchildren.

- **Now try to give your examples using:** *contract, curse, fact, squat, sticks, ranch, toil, tracts of land, trail, untimely, version, wither.*

13 Diplomatic Immunity

The concept of immunity began with ancient tribes. In order to exchange information, messengers were allowed to travel from tribe to tribe without fear of harm. They were protected even when they brought bad news. Today, immunity protects the channels of diplomatic communication by exempting diplomats from local jurisdiction so that they can perform their duties with freedom, independence and security. Diplomatic immunity is not meant to benefit individuals personally; it is meant to ensure that foreign officials can do their jobs. Under the concept of reciprocity, diplomats assigned to any country in the world benefit equally from diplomatic immunity.

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 codified most modern diplomatic and consular practices, including diplomatic immunity. More than 160 nations are parties to these treaties. The conventions provide immunity to persons according to their rank in a diplomatic mission or consular post and according to the need for immunity in performing their duties. For example, diplomatic agents and members of their immediate families are immune from all criminal prosecution and most civil law suits. Administrative and technical staff members of embassies have a lower level of immunity. Consular officers serving in consulates throughout the country have an even lower level of immunity. Members of an embassy's service staff and consular employees are immune only for acts performed as part of their official duties. It is true that diplomats are exempt from the criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the host country. However, this exemption may be waived by their home country. Moreover, the immunity of a diplomat from the jurisdiction of the host country does not exempt him/her from the jurisdiction of his/her home country. It is also within the discretion of the host country to declare any member of the diplomatic staff of a mission *persona non grata* (or unwanted person). This may be done at any time and there is no obligation to explain such a decision. In these situations, the home country, as a rule, would recall the person or terminate his/her function with the mission.

codified

codify means to organize laws, rules, etc, into a system or code.

First and foremost, our new committee must codify the rules.

convention

Each branch sends delegates to the convention.

A special meeting of the club has been convened to discuss the increase in membership fees.

discretion

I have told my assistant to *use her own discretion* in trying to resolve this matter.

The new Company Law gives the managers more discretionary powers.

exempting

to be exempt from means *to be immune from* (taxation, criminal prosecution, etc.)

His health exempted him from military service.

Would a fundraising organization be allowed tax exemption?

immune

Immune is a person who is not subject to an obligation imposed on others.

The children are immunized/immunised against polio.

obligation

Parents have an obligation to feed, clothe, shelter and educate their children.

People who sign a mortgage for a house are obliged to make regular payments.

persona non grata

After ruining that last party, he is *persona non grata* at my house!

He was *persona grata* with his girlfriend's parents, who welcomed him from the very start.

prosecute

to prosecute means to charge someone with a crime and try to show that they are guilty of it in a court of law.

rank

A royal prince has a higher rank than a commoner.

Directors rank above ordinary managers.

subpoena

He received a subpoena to appear as a witness.

We were subpoenaed to appear in court next Monday.

suit

suit is a word for any proceeding brought by one or more parties against another one or more parties in a court of law.

testimony

testimony is a declaration by a witness under oath, as that given before a court or deliberative body.

treaties

Hope is rising in many quarters for the prospects of the International Food Security **Treaty** (IFST).

waived

If I get an apology from them, I'll waive my demand for damages.

In return for a cash settlement, he signed a waiver giving up his claim to this estate.

witness

Witness is a person who is called on to testify before a court.

Witness can give a firsthand account of something seen, heard or experienced.

- **Try to give examples of your own, using:** *consul, consulates, consular, embassies, harm, independence, practice, practise, reciprocity.*

14 EU member states' liability for legal acts or for failure to act

The liability of a Member State for harm suffered by individuals as a result of an infringement of Community law attributable to that State was established in principle by the Court of Justice in its judgment of 5 March 1996 in the joined cases C-46/93 and C-48/93. This was a precedent setting judgment *on a par with* earlier Court judgments on the primacy of Community law, the direct applicability of provisions of Community law and recognition of the Community's own set of fundamental rights. The judgment is even referred to by the Court itself as 'the necessary corollary of the direct effect of the Community provisions whose breach caused the damage sustained', and considerably enhances the possibilities for an individual to force State bodies of all three centres of power (legislative, executive and judiciary) to comply with and implement Community law. Whilst the earlier judgments restricted the liability of the Member States to instances where individuals suffered harm as a result of failure to transpose in good time a directive granting them personal rights but not directly addressed to them, the latest judgment established the principle of general liability encompassing any infringement of Community law attributable to a Member State.

This form of liability is defined by three criteria which are largely the same as those applying to the Community in a similar situation: The aim of the Community provision which has been infringed must be to grant rights to the individual; The infringement must be sufficiently serious, i.e. a Member State must clearly have exceeded the limits of its discretionary powers to a considerable degree. This must be decided by the national courts, which have sole responsibility for ascertaining the facts and assessing the seriousness of the infringements of Community law. The Court of Justice's judgment nevertheless offers the national courts a number of basic guidelines; A direct causal link must exist between the infringement of the obligation of the Member State and the harm suffered by the injured party. It is not necessary to demonstrate fault (intent or negligence) in addition to establishing that a sufficiently serious infringement of Community law has occurred.

applicability

That part of the form is only applicable to women.

attributable

Many road accidents are attributable to speeding, unfortunately.

That famous saying is usually attributed to Mark Twain.

causal link

I proved that a sufficient causal link related the defendant's actions to that criminal event.

comply with

Competitors who fail to comply with the rules will be disqualified!

New employees often adopt a compliant attitude, which wears off in time.

corollary

corollary is the natural result or consequence; a logical deduction or interference.

A corollary of her not studying enough would be that eventually she would fail.

discretionary

Discretionary decisions are the decisions brought by officials and not fixed by rules.

It was the director's discretionary right to remove her from that important position.

guidelines

Please read carefully these guidelines on sales procedures.

implement

We must implement these latest orders immediately.

The successful implementation of the plan depends on the cooperation of the staff.

instance

I cannot think of a single instance when our lady teacher was unfair.

You are usually right, I know that, but *in this instance* I'm afraid you're wrong.

intent

She is intent on becoming a barrister.

That criminal broke into my uncle's house with the intent to steal, of course.

negligence

negligence is the failure to use reasonable care; the doing of something which a reasonably prudent person would not do, or the failure to do something which a reasonably prudent person would do under like circumstances; the departure from what an ordinary reasonable member of the community would do in the same community.

on a par with

on a par with means *the same as or equal to someone or something*

provisions

The provisions of this contract bind the parties to the contract to cooperate closely.

Yes, you may leave now, *provided/providing (that)* you have handed in your questionnaires.

recognition

She received a bonus *in recognition of* her excellent work.

His scientific work was recognized/recognised by an outstanding award.

transpose

transpose means to change something from one position to another, or to exchange the positions of two things.

It is a common typing error to transpose letters.

- **Give your own examples using:** *act* (n., v.), *ascertain*, *criterion/criteria*, *encompassing*, *enhance*, *failure*, *fundamental*, *in principle*, *intent*, *persist*, *primacy*, *sustained*.

15 Facebook is not a punk's drama

Punk. Billionaire. Genius. That is the three-word description of Mark Zuckerberg, the founder of Facebook, in the film account of how he took a social networking site from a Harvard dormitory to a valuation of \$30bn in seven years. *The Social Network* tells the story of how he fell out with the Winklevoss twins, two fellow students who believed he had stolen the idea for Facebook from them. The film does not reach a neat conclusion about the dispute, although it portrays his expansion of Facebook as driven by desperation to make the girlfriend who has ditched him regret it. But it does pose a disturbing question about entrepreneurs. Must they be "punks", as she calls him in the first scene, to succeed?

The Zuckerberg of the film is captivated by the tactics of the Silicon Valley venture capitalists, with Sean Parker, the rascal co-founder of Napster, as his tempter. "If you guys were the inventors of Facebook, you'd have invented Facebook," he tells the Winklevosses (or "Winklevi" as his character refers to them). In reality, they settled for \$65m compensation, a figure they are now disputing.

Some entrepreneurs can be ruthless but so can some corporate executives when they jostle for advancement – amorality is not their distinguishing feature. "They need to be persistent, persuasive, assertive and to have charisma, but most are not ruthless or conniving," says an adjunct professor at Duke University, who has studied entrepreneurs' backgrounds and motivations. "The difference between them and regular people is determination."

Since Mr Zuckerberg is the richest Harvard dropout since Bill Gates of Microsoft (and has just made a \$100m donation of Facebook shares to help schools in Newark, New Jersey) the film hints he was led astray by money. "A million dollars isn't cool. You know what's cool? A billion dollars," the Parker character tells him. That too is misleading. "The primary drive for most entrepreneurs is to build something, to solve problems. They want to get past some hurdle in their lives, to do something exciting, to break away," says Edward Roberts, chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology entrepreneurship centre.

adjunct professor

Working as an adjunct is the perfect job for the teacher who doesn't need full-time work. *Adjuncts* provide flexibility to the faculty, acting as additional teaching resources.

amorality

amorality is the state of not admitting moral distinctions or judgments. Tradition has wrought upon atheists a view of *amorality* or *immorality*.

assertive

Assertive is a person who is confidently aggressive or self-assured. One has to be assertive to be successful as a salesman.

charisma

charisma is a spiritual power that gives an individual influence or authority people. In case of a popular actor, *charisma* is his special magnetic charm or appeal.

conniving

Sometimes it can be hard to tell the difference between the *conniving* and the *conflicted*. Have you read that famous love story of a young couple and their conniving parents?

dropout

dropout is a person who withdraws from school, esp. high school, before graduating. This program is to support effective, sustainable, and coordinated dropout prevention.

entrepreneurs

entrepreneur is a person who has possession of a new enterprise, venture or idea. *Entrepreneurs* seek advice and information on starting and growing a small business.

fell out with

The head of the lab *fell out with* his boss over pay for the people who worked there. I don't want to *fall out with* you over something so silly!

jostle

jostle means to come in rough contact while moving; push and shove. She jostled against the others on the crowded platform.

persistent

Once written to a disk file the data becomes persistent. It is really difficult to like her, she's a most annoyingly persistent young lady.

persuasive

In persuasive writing, a writer takes a position *for* or *against* an issue. It can be said that *persuasion* is a form of social influence.

rapscallion

rapscallion is a disreputable person; rascal or rogue. She simply does evil deliberately, she is a true rapscallion!

tactics

tactics is the art/science of disposing forces for battle and maneuvering them in battle. In fact, *tactics* is any mode of procedure for gaining advantage or success.

tempter

He's a seducer, known by all as a *tempter* of married women. *Temptation* fits the nature of the one *tempted*, and reveals the qualities of that nature.

- **Give your own examples with:** *account, captivate, captive, capture, character, co-founder, dormitory, founder, hurdle, primary, ruthless, site.*

16 A farce

Amerigo Bonasera sat in New York Criminal Court Number 3 and waited for justice; vengeance on the men who had so cruelly hurt his daughter, who had tried to dishonour her.

The judge, a formidably heavy-featured man, rolled up the sleeves of his black robe as if to physically chastise the two young men standing before the bench. His face was cold with majestic contempt. But there was something false in all this that Amerigo Bonasera sensed but did not yet understand.

'You acted like the worst kind of degenerates,' the judge said harshly. Yes, yes, thought Amerigo Bonasera. Animals. Animals. The two young men, glossy hair crew cut, scrubbed clean-cut faces composed into humble contrition, bowed their heads in submission. The judge went on. 'You acted like wild beasts in a jungle and you are fortunate you did not sexually molest that poor girl or I'd put you behind bars for twenty years.' The judge paused, his eyes beneath impressively thick brows flickered slyly towards the sallow-faced Amerigo Bonasera, then lowered to a stack of probation reports before him. He frowned and shrugged as if convinced against his own natural desire. He spoke again. 'But because of your youth, your clean records, because of your fine families, and because the law in its majesty does not seek vengeance, I hereby sentence you to three years' confinement to the penitentiary. Sentence to be suspended.'

Only forty years of professional mourning kept the overwhelming frustration and hatred from showing on Amerigo Bonasera's face. His beautiful young daughter was still in the hospital with her broken jaw wired together; and now these two *animales* went free? It had all been a farce. He watched the happy parents cluster around their darling sons. Oh, they were all happy now, they were smiling now. The black bile, sourly bitter, rose in Bonasera's throat, overflowed through tightly clenched teeth. He used his white linen pocket handkerchief and held it against his lips. He was standing so when the two young men strode freely up the aisle, confident and cool-eyed, smiling, not giving him so much as a glance. He let them pass without saying a word, pressing the fresh linen against his mouth.

aisle

aisle is a passageway, especially between rows of seats in a church, theatre, aircraft, etc.

chastise

chastise means to discipline or punish by beating.

The teacher tried to chasten that conceited pupil by telling him all his faults.

confinement

The prisoner was kept in solitary confinement in a tiny cell.

Please confine your comments to the subject under discussion!

contempt

She treated his rude behaviour with the contempt it deserved.

Conduct that disturbs proceedings in a courtroom is punishable as *contempt of court*.

contrition

After that outburst, he showed his contrition/contriteness by sending her flowers.

The offender's contrite manner prompted the judge to be more lenient than usual.

dishonour

Her actions brought dishonor on the family.

Who could expect his cheque to be dishonoured!

formidably

We were awed by the first sight of the formidable mountain that towered to the sky.

The hydrogen bomb is a formidable weapon.

humble

The great professor was humble about his achievements, giving the credit to his team.

Coming from a humble background, today's president of the state fought his way to the top.

molest

You must by no means bother or molest the animals in the park!

He was finally proved guilty of molesting that young girl.

mourning

That gentleman's black armband shows that he is *in mourning*.

He spoke of his late wife in a rather mournful voice.

penitentiary

The convicted rapist was sent to the state *penitentiary/pen*.

He showed sincere penitence for his wrongdoing.

probation

One object of probation is to reduce overcrowding in prison.

He did well during his probational/probationary period and was then appointed to the permanent staff.

robe

He wore a black robe and mortarboard to his graduation.

mortarboard is a flat, square hat, part of academic dress.

submission

They cruelly beat their prisoners into submission.

suspended

He was given a *suspended sentence* of six months' imprisonment.

The match has been suspended because of snow.

- **Try to give your own explanations using:** *clenched, confident, false, frustration, glance, harsh, harshly, hatred, hurt, majestic, reports, vengeance.*

17 The first political right

In his essay *Concerning Human Understanding* John Locke found the idea that one person could justify himself as an heir of Adam so to speak with which he could justify his authority over others absurd. Subjects may have a duty to obey their rulers but, their ruler's power is not absolute and resistance can therefore be justified. Like Hobbes, Locke believed that people were originally living in a state of nature free from any external authority in families or loose groups. People eventually decided to form external associations and subject them to authority in return for protection. However these rights were not always protected or assured and hence came the notion of resistance. From one point of view Locke presents a classical social contract theory with its beginnings in patriarchal traditions but Locke presents something a little different by claiming that the rule of the father derives from his procreative power not his political power. In his writings in the *First Ages of the world* Locke believes it is fathers of families who became monarchs. When those first sons reached maturity the family was then in one sense challenged and needed an authority structure which would ensure its continuing stability. The sons therefore agreed that there was not fitter person than their father who had brought them up.

There is no word of the mother in this evolution, yet she is obviously playing a part in the production of these sons. We also know that Locke's first society was between man and wife. Therefore he assumes a consensus in this first of many unions. Locke believes there to be a natural foundation in woman's subjection. The first husband for example "Adam" must have exercised conjugal right over his "Eve" before he became a father. The first political right was therefore not paternal but conjugal. Locke has no need to mention her when the man became monarch because her subjection was already there in place. Eventually this patriarchal agreement could not stand and the sons withdrew their consent and claimed a natural liberty from this oppression. They then make the original contract and form civil society; during this evolution the sphere of natural subjection is separated out as the non-political sphere.

challenged

We challenged her right to be at this meeting.

As previously expected by the public, the champion defeated the challenger.

civil society

Campaigners in civil society matters insist on the civil rights of freedom and equity for all.

conjugal right

Conjugal rights are the rights and privileges arising from the marriage relationship.

consensus

The consensus of opinion was that we go ahead with the proposed plan.

Consensus was finally reached after much discussion between the opposing parties.

liberty

The main punishment of prisoners is a lack of liberty.

Don't take liberties with that lady merely because she is friendly!

maturity

This tree will reach maturity after a few years.

A mature person is always expected to behave seriously and make responsible decisions.

obey

It is only natural that children should obey their parents.

I remember him as a child, he always was an obedient pupil.

oppression

This woman is a victim of oppression by her irresponsible and uncivilized husband.

Dictators are usually hated because they oppress their citizens.

paternal

Their father is so strict! He never shows them much paternal affection.

I'll have to ask the old *pater/paterfamilias* for some financial assistance.

patriarchal

Many cultures still rely on some form of a patriarchal social system.

In a patriarchy, a title and inheritance are normally passed on from father to son.

premium

In our school we put a premium on punctuality.

Space is at a premium in this office block.

procreative

procreative ability means, of course, *capability of producing offspring*.

Procreation ensures the continued existence of a species.

proof

A court of law requires proof before passing judgment.

I hold the documentary proof that this apartment belongs to me.

protection

Several bodyguards protect the President wherever he goes.

You must work for protection of your rights!

resistance

The opposing party's resistance proved to be stronger than expected.

These thugs resisted arrest.

subjection

That ruthless dictator kept his people in subjection for over twenty years.

- **You should now give your own examples using:** *assure, duty, loose, possession, responsible, stability, subjects, tradition, unions.*

18 First World War finally over for Germany

Germany marked the end of an era on October 2, 2010, when, 92 years after the end of hostilities, it made the last of its First World War reparations payments that once provoked a wave of resentment strong enough to sweep Adolf Hitler to power. The payment date coincided with the 20th anniversary of Germany's peaceful reunification.

Germany's debt derived from the massively unpopular 1919 Versailles Treaty, and Berlin paid the last interest instalment on foreign bonds issued in 1924 and 1930 to cover the huge reparations demands made by the victorious First World War Allies. The event took place without ceremony and, despite its historical significance, received only scant public attention, largely because it is a reminder of a terrible period that most Germans would rather forget.

Gerd Krumeich, a Great War historian, said that Germans' sense of injustice was stirred by the despised article 231 of the Versailles Treaty, which gave Germany sole blame for the outbreak of the war and forced it to make massive reparation payments. "The central factor behind Hitler's rise to power was his promise: *I'll win this war in the end, I will undo this injustice, tear up this treaty and restore Germany to its old greatness*," he told *Der Spiegel* magazine. "The reparations payments compounded everything. Not only was Germany morally to blame, it was also to pay an outlandish sum most people had never even heard of."

The sheer scale of the reparations, plus galloping inflation, was enough to bankrupt the unsteady Weimar Republic of the 1920s. Germany's reparations bill was set at the then mind-boggling figure of 269 billion gold marks before it was reduced to 112 billion gold marks, payable over 59 years. Germany suspended payments during the Great Depression and Hitler refused to continue them when he came to power in 1933. But, in 1953, West Germany agreed to honour its Great War reparation obligations. Communist East Germany, however, declined. It was agreed that Germany should be allowed to wait until it was reunited before paying some 125 million euros in outstanding interest on foreign debt accrued after 1945. The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 followed by Germany's reunification less than a year later fulfilled the conditions of the agreement.

accrue

Interest will accrue to you on the deposit at the bank.

From time to time we have to check on the accrual of interest, of course.

bankrupt

An ongoing recession has caused many companies to go bankrupt and close down.

This business's bankruptcy was due to competition from larger companies.

bonds

We don't have to sign any agreement, my word is my bond.

In finance, a *bond* is a debt security, in which the authorized issuer owes the holders a debt.

demands

I have just received a demand for the overdue instalments of the loan.

We will try to satisfy all your demands!

hostilities

Negotiations have led to an end to hostilities.

It is interesting that both sides are calling for a cessation of hostilities.

instalment

instalment/installment is any of several parts into which a debt or other sum payable is divided for payment at successive fixed times.

We are in a position to recommend to the IMF board approval for the next loan instalment.

interest

interest is a charge for the use of money lent or borrowed.

Of course we know that banks charge high interest on mortgage loans.

outstanding

As the deadline approaches we see how much work is still outstanding.

His account has been outstanding for months now, so he must pay up at once!

reparations

Defeated enemies who start wars usually have to pay reparations to the victorious nations.

resentment

I resent those rude comments.

The boss's criticism of their work caused much resentment among the staff.

reunification

German reunification was the process in which the German Democratic Republic (GDR/East Germany) and Berlin, reunited into a single city, joined the Federal Republic of Germany.

suspend

You should suspend judgment until you know all the facts of the case.

The bankrupt company has suspended payment of its debts.

treaty

treaty is an agreement under international law entered into by actors in international law, namely sovereign states and international organizations.

treaty is a formal signed agreement.

undo

How can I undo the last command on a computer?

Unfortunately that disastrous mistake undid all her previous good work.

- **Now try to make sentences of your own using:** *blame* (n., v.), *allies*, *ceremony*, *coincide*, *debt*, *inflation*, *outlandish*, *peaceful*, *provoke*, *victorious*.

19 Girl killed by legal net drug

A girl of 14 died after taking dangerous but legal new drug at a party, it emerged on November 24, 2009. Gabrielle Price was said to have taken a combination of ketamine and a new drug, known on the street as *meow meow*, before she became ill. Other partygoers dialled 999 and ambulance staff battled to save her but she died later that evening in hospital from heart attack.

There were immediate calls for ministers to take action over the drug, which is available for just £15 a gramme online but is banned in some European countries. Liberal Democrat health spokesman Norman Lamb said: 'It's absolutely horrifying and a tragic loss of such a young life. It's frightening that this drug is available on the internet without anyone having any idea of the dangerous consequences.'

The teenager, known as Gabi, was at a party on the Moulsecoomb estate in Brighton when she was taken ill. She had taken *meow meow*, also known as mephedrone and described as a cross between ecstasy and cocaine, as well as the clubbers' drug ketamine.

Meow meow, sold as 'plant food' online, can create feelings of euphoria but can also cause paranoia and nosebleeds. In 2008, it was linked to the death of an 18-year-old in Sweden, where it is now banned.

Post-mortem tests on Gabi have so far proved inconclusive. A 39-year-old woman and a boy of 17 have been arrested on suspicion of supplying illegal drugs and released on police bail. The headteacher at Gabi's school in Worthing, West Sussex, said: 'She was quirky with her own individual sense of style. She was politically aware and held strong opinions she was able to defend articulately.'

articulately

He was an articulate speaker, expressing his ideas articulately.
For a lawyer in court it is important to articulate each word carefully.

available

This offer is available till Friday.
Sorry, our manager is not available at the moment.
They said they could repair our car, subject to the availability of the necessary spare parts.

aware

It's about high time you were made aware of the dangers of smoking.
It is practically necessary to have an awareness of the difficulties of this project.

bail

bail is money paid as security so that a person accused of a crime can be free until the trial.
The suspected serial killer was refused bail.

banned

The athlete was banned from participating after it was discovered that he had taken steroids.
Serious public protests led to the banning of that pornographic book.

battle

They won the initial battle but eventually lost the war.
It is always very hard to have to battle against poverty.

consequence

A promotion was only the logical consequence of his hard work.
Criminals, of course, have to take/suffer/bear the consequences of their actions.

inconclusive

inconclusive is always something that is not leading to a definite conclusion or result.
I decided to leave the meeting when I realized that the inconclusive discussion led nowhere.

kill

Famine is even today killing many people at each and every moment.
The police are searching now for the killer of the old lady.

legal

As an attorney, he is a member of the legal profession.
He's got his driving licence, so he can legally drive a car.

opinions

His secretary is of the opinion that she deserves a salary increase.
It is only normal that we have a low opinion of people who cheat.

post-mortem

postmortem is Latin for *after death*; the medical examination of a dead body.
A postmortem showed that the victim had been strangled.

release

After many hours of negotiation, the kidnappers agreed to release the hostages.
Our company agreed to release the lady architect from her contract.

spokesman

At that moment a government spokesperson addressed the news conference.
Who is the new spokesman/spokeswoman for your organization?

- **Now you make sentences with:** *ambulance staff, combination, dangerous, dial, emerge, legal drug, linked to, loss, supply, suspicion, tragic.*

20 A goodwill gesture

Peter seated himself in a leather chair facing the desk.

'You remember a month ago,' Christine said, '– the man who was walking on Carondelet Street when a bottle dropped from above. His head was cut quite badly.'

Peter nodded. 'Damn shame! The bottle came from one of our rooms, no question of that. But we couldn't find the guest who did it.'

'What sort of a man was he – the one who got hit?'

'Nice little guy, as I recall. I talked to him after, and we paid his hospital bill. Our lawyers wrote a letter making clear it was a goodwill gesture, though, and not admitting liability.'

'The goodwill didn't work. He's suing the hotel for ten thousand dollars. He charges shock, bodily harm, loss of earnings and says we were negligent.'

Peter said flatly, 'He won't collect. I guess in a way it's unfair. But he hasn't a chance.'

'How can you be so sure?'

'Because there's a raft of cases where the same kind of thing has happened. It gives defending lawyers all kinds of precedents they can quote in court.'

'Is that enough to affect a decision?'

'Usually,' he assured her. 'Over the years the law's been pretty consistent. For example, there was a classic case in Pittsburgh – at the William Penn. A man was hit by a bottle which was thrown from a guest room and went through the roof of his car. He sued the hotel.'

'And he didn't win?'

'No. He lost his case in a lower court, then appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. They turned him down.'

'Why?'

'The court said that a hotel – any hotel – is not responsible for the acts of its guests. The only exception might be if someone in authority – say, the hotel manager – knew in advance what was going to happen but made no attempt to prevent it.'

admit

To avoid crowding, they only admitted one person at a time.
 They charge USD 5 for admission to the fair grounds.
 It is for the magistrate to decide on the admissibility of the new information.

affect

Constant, causeless anxiety will affect your health!
 We were deeply affected by the news of that lady's death.

bill

Our electricity bills are quite high during the winter months.
 Yes, they paid his hospital bill as a goodwill gesture.

bodily harm

bodily harm is defined as *any hurt or injury to a person that interferes with the health or comfort of the person and that is more than merely transient or trifling in nature.*

chance

Nobody really knows what will happen, so we must leave it to *chance*.
Games of chance such as roulette are decided more by luck than by skill, of course.

collect

We are collecting funds for the poor.
 The President had virtually no time to *collect his thoughts* before giving his speech.

consistent

Your evidence is consistent with the statement of the accused.
 During the first nine months of this year our profits have shown consistent growth.

earnings

It is good that we manage to save some of our earnings every month.
 A computer operator can earn a good salary these days.

gesture

The judge nodded his head in a gesture of agreement.
 Offering him that high position was a noble gesture.

goodwill

It should only be natural to show a spirit of goodwill towards others.
 The goodwill of a business relates to its good reputation that enhances its value.

liability

He has so many liabilities that he has decided to sell his car to meet them.
 Be careful! If she is interrupted – she is liable to lose her temper.

negligent

The doctor was negligent in not checking on his regular patient's condition.
 It is criminal negligence to leave a loaded gun lying about.

quote

An outstanding person's quotability is shown by how often they are *quoted* in a dictionary of *quotations*.

recall

That witness had total recall of the events.

win

The defence lawyer argued well but the prosecution *won the day*.
 It was a struggle but we won through in the end.

- **Do you understand the meanings of:** *assure, chance, lawyers, lose, loss, responsible, shame, shock, turn sbd. down, unfair, Supreme Court?*

21 How to enter the legal profession

In English-speaking countries, the Bar is a term for the legal profession itself, while a bar association is the association which regulates the profession. A person who qualifies to practise law is admitted to the Bar; on the other hand, to disbar a lawyer is to make him or her unable to practise law.

The following text is an excerpt from a guide written for school leavers about courses of study in English-speaking countries. This section of the guide deals with the study of law and the requirements for entering the legal profession in the UK and the USA.

Studying law in the UK. In the UK, a legal education usually begins with the completion of a bachelor degree in law, known as an LLB, which usually takes three years. In the subsequent vocational stage, a person who wishes to become a barrister joins one of the Inns of Court before beginning the Bar Vocational Course. The completion of this stage is marked by a ceremony referred to as the call to the Bar. A third stage, known as pupillage, is a year-long apprenticeship, usually at a set of barristers' chambers, which customarily consists of groups of 20-60 barristers. Similarly, a person wishing to become a solicitor must also complete three stages: the first stage involves gaining a law degree; the second stage requires passing a one-year Legal Practice Course (LPC); and the final stage entails working for two years as a trainee solicitor with a firm of solicitors or in the legal department of a local authority or large company.

Studying law in the USA. In the USA, a legal education comprises four years of undergraduate study followed by three years of law school. A law-school graduate receives the degree of juris doctor (J.D.). In order to qualify as a lawyer, a law-school graduate must pass the bar examination.

apprenticeship

apprenticeship is the process of learning a skilled occupation.

A system of training a new generation of practitioners of a skill is called *apprenticeship*.

bachelor degree

bachelor's degree is an academic degree awarded for an undergraduate course or major.

Accredited *bachelor degrees* online are easy to find on numerous websites today.

Bar

American Bar Association is the largest voluntary professional association in the world.

The ABA's motto is *Defending Liberty, Pursuing Justice*.

bar association

bar association is a professional body of lawyers.

Bar associations are responsible for the regulation of the legal profession in their jurisdiction.

barrister

Barristers specialise in courtroom advocacy, drafting pleadings and giving expert opinions.

A barrister is not an attorney and is usually forbidden from "conducting" litigation.

customarily

The apartments of this hotel are ordinarily and customarily furnished.

We all liked the customarily warm glance of our teacher's eye.

entails

This job certainly entails a lot of detailed work.

entail is to restrict (property) by limiting the inheritance to the owner's lineal descendants.

graduate

The gentleman is a law graduate of a famous university.

A graduate school is a school that awards advanced academic degrees.

Inns of Court

Inns of Court is the old traditional name of the British legal association in London.

The *Inns of Court* and Chancery are non-corporate legal societies seated in London.

pupillage

pupillage is the final stage of training to be a barrister.

A *pupillage* is the barrister's equivalent of the training contract that a solicitor undertakes.

solicitor

Solicitors have more direct access with clients and are in general office based.

Solicitors conduct litigation on their clients' behalf by making applications to the court.

to disbar

disbar means to revoke an attorney's license to practice law.

Disbarment is the removal of a lawyer from a bar association and/or the practice of law.

trainee

This trainee has just started work on the shop floor.

The party says if they come to power they will provide 5,000 traineeships, *inter alia*.

vocational stage

The Vocational Stage is the next part of the legal training after the academic stage.

Before you start the vocational stage of training you need to join one of the Inns of Court.

- **Can you explain the meanings of:** *admit, education, English-speaking countries, comprise, degree, enter, guide, practice, practise, profession, section?*

22 Human beings should nurture their children

They are both the feckless fathers of a legion of children by many different women. In Britain, Keith Macdonald is a jobless 25-year-old who has produced up to 15 children by 14 mothers, costing the taxpayers at least £1.5million in benefits. In America, Howard Veal has fathered 23 children by 14 women, and owes an astonishing \$533,000 – that's £337,000 – in child support payments. But while their shameless lifestyles may be equally unappealing, there is one thing that separates them. As Macdonald continues to live an easy, workless life in Britain, his American counterpart is beginning a four-year prison sentence for failing to support his offspring.

In an impassioned outburst unlikely to be heard from a British judge, Veal was told he was an 'insult to every responsible father who sacrifices to provide for their children' by Michigan judge Denis Lieber. Branding 44-year-old Veal a 'poster child for irresponsibility', Judge Lieber added: 'Animals procreate, human beings are supposed to nurture their children. When you create a human being, I think you have a fundamental responsibility to provide for that child with necessities like food, clothing and shelter.' The judge was so appalled that he far exceeded the sentencing guidelines, which called for Veal, from Muskegon, Michigan, to receive no more than six months in the county jail.

In Britain, Macdonald has eight children with another two on the way, all by different mothers. Since his story emerged, however, other women have come forward to claim he has up to 15 children. He receives incapacity benefit for a bad back of up to £68.95 plus £44 a week for income support. He rarely works and contributes just £5 a week to support each child. Unlike Veal, he has not been pursued for missing his child support payments. But their cases are very similar in other respects. Like Macdonald, Veal has barely worked over the years, instead choosing to live largely on benefits. When he had a job for a few months in 2009, some money was taken from his wage to pay for his children, but it barely made a dent in what he owed.

appalled

Our lady teacher was appalled at the errors and mistakes we had made.

War atrocities always are an appalling sight.

benefits

benefits are payments made by government to someone who is ill, unemployed, etc.

The first night of that new play was a benefit performance in aid of charity.

child support

Responsibilities of parents to provide child support have been internationally recognized.

Child support is intended for children of a relationship or marriage that has been terminated.

counterpart

counterpart is a thing or person with an equivalent function to another.

Signed in "counterparts" is a contract with the parties' signatures on separate copies.

feckless

She has dependents, including a feckless brother and his young son, who is ill.

The feckless youth hangs around the video arcade.

impassioned

Her words filled with passion were in fact an impassioned plea for justice.

We all remember his impassioned desire to change society when he was a student.

incapacity benefit

incapacity benefit is a government payment to people unable to work for an extended period.

More than 2.5 people are currently on Incapacity Benefit in Britain.

legion

That film star once had legions of admirers, do you remember her?

Books on this subject are legion, all Law students know that.

necessities

The destitute lack the necessities/necessaries of life such as food and shelter.

People question the necessity of spending money on weapons instead of schools.

offspring

offspring is a formal term relating to *progeny* or *descendants* considered as a group.

Parents pass their characteristics on to their offspring.

procreate

procreate is a formal word meaning to *reproduce offspring*.

Procreation ensures the continued existence of a species.

pursue

The attorney decided not to pursue the matter any further and let it drop.

The police set off *in hot pursuit* of the suspects.

unappealing

The effects of damp also make the property cold and unappealing.

The inspector was forced to talk to his singularly unappealing hostess.

wage

wage is payment for labor or services, especially remuneration on an hourly or daily basis.

The factory workers are paid weekly wages, the office staff receive a monthly salary.

- **Now you make sentences with:** *astonish, astonishing, barely, claim* (n., v.), *emerge, jail/gaol, jailer/gaoler, jobless, outburst, owe, shameless, taxpayer.*

23 Hundreds of snoopers assault our privacy

If you ever get the feeling you are being snooped on, it is probably because you are. We reveal that the police, local councils and a host of other public bodies are making more than 1,000 requests a day – over half a million a year – to examine our telephone records or to find out to whom we are sending emails. That is the equivalent of one adult in every 78 being spied upon. This level of surveillance would be familiar to the *stasi* in the old East Germany but in a liberal democracy that prides itself on its freedoms, it is deeply troubling.

This assault on our privacy is authorised by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000. The measure is frequently described as anti-terrorist legislation that has been hijacked by public bodies but it is no such thing. It was enacted the year before the 9/11 attacks and was an attempt by the Government to control the wide range of powers already available to public bodies to dig and delve into people's lives. Admittedly, the terrorist alert did lead to a dramatic extension of the numbers of bodies able to use RIPA – they now total 795 and include all local authorities. And it seems that it is local authorities that are most enthusiastic to use – and abuse – these powers; wide is the use of undercover operations by council staff for often the most banal reasons such as dog fouling. Undercover methods are warranted when it comes to detecting benefit cheats, fly-tippers or trading standards offences, but dog dirt?

This is a particular cause of concern when it comes to communications. RIPA empowers designated bodies to demand from providers the details of customer activity – not the content of calls or emails, but their timing and destination. While the great majority of the 504,073 such requests in 2009 were made by the police and security services, more than 1,500 were made by local councils. Many people will be uncomfortable with that. Those given the task of maintaining law and order and preserving the security of the state operate on a different plane to the people who empty our dustbins. The problem with RIPA is that it has succeeded in blurring that distinction.

alert

When there is an air raid, sirens sound the alert.
 We must be on the alert for any sudden attack by the enemy.
 Alert all sales staff to look out for shoplifters!

assault

assault is a violent attack, either physical or verbal.
 In this area of the city hooligans often assault passers-by.
 In law, *assault* means rape, or any attempt to threaten to injure another physically.

cheats

Those two cheats swindled me out of my whole inheritance!
 He is known for cheating at cards in order to win the game.

empower

empower is a formal word meaning to authorize, to give lawful power to sbd.
 The empowerment of the people is a democratic principle.

enact

to enact means to pass a bill into law.
 The enactment of a new bill took place in Parliament yesterday.

fly-tippers

fly-tipping, also known as *fly dumping* and sometimes abbreviated to *tipping*, is a British term for illegally dumping waste somewhere.

hijack

to hijack/highjack means to divert or seize control of a vehicle or aircraft.
 The hijacker/highjacker forced the pilot to fly to his native country in the north of Africa.

maintain

The government has to maintain law and order.
 She earns barely enough to maintain herself and her little daughter.

privacy

May I have a word with you in private, please?
 We were asked to leave as we were hiking on private property.

reveal

In court he revealed that he had known of the bribes.
 The revelation of the murderer's identity is on the last page of this document.

snooper

She overheard them by snooping about the house.
 They caught the little snoop/snooper spying on them.

spied upon

That gentleman never thought of being possibly spied on/upon by his dear wife.
 She looked through the spyhole to see who was knocking.

surveillance

The police kept the suspect's house under strict surveillance.

undercover

He was an undercover agent during the war.
 Carefully concealed and often disguised, he conducted his undercover operation brilliantly.

- **Can you make sentences illustrating the meanings of:** *adult, anti-terrorist, delve, dig, local councils, particular, providers, public bodies, security, task?*

24 Insurance

Insurance is the provision which a prudent man makes against fortuitous or inevitable contingencies, loss or misfortune. Insurance is a safeguard against many risks of loss to which capital is exposed. The persons who assume these risks (the Insurers) do so in consideration of the payment of premiums, so that those entering into contracts of insurance (the Insured) who suffer damage are compensated from a common insurance fund to which they and others have contributed. In all cases where selection would inevitably be against the insurers there is difficulty, if not impossibility, in obtaining the protection of insurance.

The policy is the principal document and is the instrument embodying the contract, but as the policy may cover a certain period of time, or many shipments of goods, another document is used called the certificate. This is issued for each shipment that is made, the particulars of the consignment are entered on a declaration form and the insurance agents issue the certificate to the senders on behalf of the insurers. The policy may be known as a floating policy, that is to say, it covers a large quantity of goods for a fairly long period, usually a year, or it covers goods up to a large sum of money, and such a policy is represented by certificates for each separate consignment.

There is also a procedure of insurance often used now, known as "open cover", by which there is a rather general arrangement between the insurer and the insured, that the latter will have all consignments insured by the former. A "cover note" is a small document issued by the insurance agents to their customers, to tell them that their goods are insured, and to give proof of this until the policy is ready. The premium is the name given to the sum of money paid by the firm insuring the goods, and it is quoted as a percentage.

Your contract with the buyer should clearly state who is responsible for arranging the insurance at all stages from the time the merchandise leaves your hands until your buyer takes possession.

consignment

consign can, inter alia, mean *to send goods for delivery*.

That merchandise was consigned to our partner's depot.

This consignment of grain is bound for Indonesia.

contingencies

We can cope with any contingency as we have a backup system.

Be careful and make contingency plans for your party in case of rain!

contract

contract is an agreement, written or spoken, between two or more parties which is enforceable by law; a legally binding agreement, usually in writing.

The publisher is under a contractual obligation to supply me with 20 copies of my new book.

embody

To me she embodies all the best qualities of a mother.

That old gentleman is the embodiment of all that is good and kind.

exposed

Her foolish actions have exposed her to ridicule.

The minister's exposé on corruption caused strong reaction by the general public.

fortuitous

Our meeting was fortuitous, not planned and prearranged.

Fortuitously we just happened to have enough money to buy this house at such a price.

insurance

Technically speaking, *insurance* is cover against an eventuality, such as theft or floods.

Insurance brokers arrange insurance for their clients.

merchandise

You must visit that new shop! They have both local and imported merchandise.

Advertising will certainly help to merchandise our new product.

on behalf of

We sincerely thanked our hosts on behalf of our colleagues and ourselves.

I can't attend the meeting, but my assistant promised to make that point on my behalf.

policy

Her insurance policy will cover the costs of this car accident.

premium

premium relates to money paid regularly for an insurance policy.

We pay our insurance premium monthly.

provision

The main provision of their latest contract binds the two parties to pool information.

She inherits the house subject to the provision that she really lives in it.

prudent

It is prudent to invest wisely for your son's further studies.

We expect the bank to show prudence in the loans it grants to the clients.

safeguard

Safeguard your future by putting some money aside!

Always use a backup computer disk as a safeguard against possible accidents!

take possession

The lender's decision to take possession of the mortgaged property upon the borrower's default can have important implications.

- **Can you explain the meanings of:** *capital, certificate, inevitable, issue, loss, misfortune, possession, principal, principle, proof, protection, responsible, risk?*

25 Intellectual property

Intellectual property is an expansive and rapidly changing area of the law which deals with the formulation, usage and commercial exploitation of original creative works. A majority of the issues that arise within this area revolve around the boundary lines of intangible property rights and which of those rights are afforded legal protection. The abstract quality of the property rights involved presents a contrast to other areas of property law. Furthermore, the rapid changes occurring in this field raise topical debates over such things as gene patenting, genetically modified food and peer-to-peer networking (e.g. music piracy on the Internet). Traditionally, intellectual property rights are broken down into three main areas: patents, trade marks (US trademarks) and copyrights. Other areas which warrant mentioning are trade secrets, design rights and the concept of passing off.

A patent is a monopoly right in an invention. Patent law is regulated in various jurisdictions through legislation. A patent must be granted pursuant to the relevant legislation in order to create the monopoly in the invention. Once the patent is granted, the protection remains in force for a statutory period of years, e.g. 20 years in the UK. Most patent legislation requires that a patentable invention: is novel; involves an inventive step; is useful or capable of industrial application; is an invention or, in the US, non-obvious.

A registered trade mark is similar to a patent in that it provides the holder with an exclusive right to use a 'distinctive' mark in relation to a product or a service. A common aspect of applicable legislation is that the mark must be distinctive. In other words, it must be capable of functioning as an identifier of the origin of the good and thereby avoid confusion, deception or mistake. Deception has been deemed to include, for example, the use by another of a domain name that is substantially similar to the trade mark, so-called cybersquatting.

Copyright is a right subsisting in original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and in sound recordings, films, broadcasts and cable programmes, as well as the typography of published editions. Copyright holders possess economic rights associated with their works, including the essential right to prohibit unauthorised use of the works.

afford

afford means to be able to do something (without the risk of adverse consequences).
We cannot afford to risk everything on this business deal.

applicable

This part of the form is only applicable to women.
The rules, of course, apply to all members of our Club.

boundary

boundary is the line that marks the limit, border or edge of something.
The discovery of that galaxy has extended the boundaries of modern astronomy.

deal

When will you be able to deal with this matter?
Be careful and don't have any dealings with that company!

deception

Unfortunately we were taken in by her clever deception.
His cunning could certainly deceive gullible people.

holder

He holds an engineering degree, and we know that he is a holder of a British passport.
She holds high office in the new government.

intangible

Goodwill is an intangible but very important asset of a company.
Suddenly she had an intangible feeling of fear for no obvious reason.

invention

Many people invent devices but few manage to get their inventions manufactured.
Come on, boy, your excuse is pure invention!

monopoly

For many years the East India Company had the monopoly of the spice trade.
That domineering woman monopolized/monopolised the whole meeting!

passing off

Can BP *pass off* much of the cleanup costs to other firms involved in the drilling project?
She woke up when the effects of the drug had *passed off*.

revolve

The success of the whole plan *revolves on* his participation.
The manager was slowly revolving the problem in his mind all the time.

subsist

That company offers nothing better than a pitiful *subsistence wage*.
Pensioners living at *subsistence level* cannot possibly afford luxuries of any kind.

typography

This publishing company needs to employ someone skilled at typography.
Practically all typists and many writers use computers nowadays for their typing.

- **Try to make your own examples using:** *creative, expand, expansive, expensive, exploitation, original, product, protection, legal protection, service, squat, squatting, cybersquatting.*

26 Internet bank thefts lead to arrests

Detectives have arrested 19 people in London in connection with the theft of millions of pounds from individual online bank accounts in the UK. The 15 men and four women are suspected of using widely available software that allowed them to pick up normally secure password details to gain entry to thousands of online accounts in the UK. The hackers stole at least £6m using a computer virus based on the so-called "Zeus Trojan" program. Security experts say there has been a sharp increase in the number of online attacks globally, with many hackers working in gangs to gain entry to individual bank records using programs such as Zeus.

Patrick Fitzgerald, a threat intelligence officer at security group Symantec, said it was particularly concerning that the Zeus software being used by hackers was "freely available for people who know where to look – and you don't really need to have much technical knowledge". The developers of Zeus, who are thought to come from Russia or Ukraine, are known to use underground forums to distribute and sell hacking software to criminals. Early versions of the software were offered free but the latest versions cost thousands of dollars. Zeus, sometimes known as Zbot, has been around for at least five years. But the malware is constantly upgraded and can easily be reconfigured to take on functions and capabilities. Zeus code is often spread to individual computers by rogue e-mails or spoof links via social networking sites. S21sec, a digital security firm, said it had also noticed attacks on Spanish banks using a variant of Zeus. At least 10 Spanish banks were targeted. There was evidence hackers were even intercepting SMS messages on mobile phones at some banks to authenticate entry to online web applications.

Mickey Boodaei, chief executive of online security group Trusteer, said Zeus was increasingly used to target businesses. The Anti-Phishing Working Group, a global industry body, estimates about \$1bn-worth of online fraud on corporate bank accounts in the US in the year 2010.

authenticate

The lawyer is expected to authenticate this will.
He confirmed the authenticity of the signature on the cheque.

corporate

The firm accepted corporate responsibility for that accident.
This large company is in fact a multinational corporation.

detectives

At that moment the detective was searching for some clues among the rubble.
I like detective stories/novels with the identity of the murderer revealed only on the last page.

developers

We would like to have a talk with the developers of this property.
Many people live in this new housing development.

evidence

The suspects' fingerprints were used in evidence against them.
Unfortunately the old house bore evidence of neglect.

forums

In former days the marketplace served as a forum for public meetings and demonstrations.
Today tv is often used as a forum for discussing common problems.

hackers

The group of hackers managed to access the international organization's computer system.
A young boy was arrested by the US Secret Service for writing that powerful computer virus.

intelligence officer

The spy gathered important intelligence about the enemy's plans.
These officers handle classified documents and transform raw data into vital intelligence.

malware

malicious software is designed to access a computer system without the owner's consent.
You certainly need to know how to boost your malware defense and protect your PC.

password

password is a secret word or string of characters used for authentication.
Improve your computer's security by creating strong passwords!

phishing

phishing is an e-mail fraud scam conducted for the purposes of information or identity theft.
Phishing tricks people into divulging sensitive information, such as credit card accounts.

reconfigure

reconfigure means to rearrange the elements or settings.
We need to reconfigure the wiring in this switchboard.

software

Computer software is the collection of computer programs and related data.
Boost productivity across your organization with new software versions!

spoof

spoof is a mocking imitation of someone or something, lampoon or parody.
E-mail spoofing, impersonating and forging e-mails, is usually fraudulent.

underground

Students risked imprisonment to produce an underground newspaper critical of the regime.
The French underground organized resistance against the Nazi occupying forces.

- **Can you make sentences illustrating the meanings of:** *businesses, code, experts, fraud, free, intercept, online, pick up, secure, target?*

27 Introduction to company law

A company (US: corporation) is a business association which has the character of a legal person, distinct from its officers and shareholders. This is significant, as it allows the company to own property in its own name, continue perpetually despite changes in ownership, and insulate the owners against personal liability. However, in some instances, for example when the company is used to perpetrate fraud or acts *ultra vires*, the court may 'lift (US: pierce) the corporate veil' and subject the shareholders to personal liability.

By contrast, a partnership is a business association which, strictly speaking, is not considered to be a legal entity but, rather, merely an association of owners. However, in order to avoid impractical results, such as the partnership being precluded from owning property in its own name, certain rules of partnership law treat a partnership as if it were a legal entity. Nonetheless, partners are not insulated against personal liability, and the partnership may cease to exist upon a change in ownership, for example, when one of the partners dies.

A company is formed upon the issuance of a certificate of incorporation (in the US generally no official certificate is issued; companies are formed upon the filing of the articles/certificate of incorporation) by the appropriate governmental authority. A certificate of incorporation is issued upon the filing of the constitutional documents of the company, together with statutory forms and the payment of a filing fee. The 'constitution' of a company consists of two documents. One, the memorandum of association (US: articles of incorporation or certificate of incorporation), states the objects of the company and the details of its authorised capital, otherwise known as the nominal capital. The second document, the articles of association (US: bylaws), contains provisions for the internal management of the company, for example, shareholders' annual general meetings (US: annual meetings of the shareholders), or AGMs, and extraordinary general meetings (US: special meetings of the shareholders), the board of directors, corporate contracts and loans.

The management of a company is carried out by its officers, who include a director, manager and/or company secretary.

fee

fee is the money paid for professional services, club membership, etc.
You know that lawyers' fees can be quite high!

filing

File these letters with the miscellaneous correspondence, please!
You must close that file before you can exit the program.

insulate

A college is insulated from the outside world.
Rubber and plastics are used as electrical insulation.

legal entity

legal entity is an individual or organization which is legally permitted to enter into a contract.
Why is the type of legal entity you chose for your business important?

legal person

legal person is an individual or group allowed by law to take legal action.
Legal person can take legal action, as plaintiff or defendant.

loans

I need a loan which I'll pay back next week.
compound is an example of a loan word taken into English from the Malay *kampong*.

ownership

ownership is the state or fact of exclusive rights and control over property.
Ownership may relate to an object, land/real estate or intellectual property.

partnership

In a partnership entities and/or individuals agree to cooperate to advance their interests.
A *partnership* is a for-profit business association of two or more persons.

perpetrate

The gang planned to perpetrate a daring robbery.
Which architect is responsible for the perpetration of this hideous building?

preclude

Signing this contract will preclude you from working for anyone else.
The council voted for the preclusion of further building on this beautiful mountain.

property

property is any physical or intangible entity owned by a person or by a group of people.
A *man/woman of property* buys houses as an investment.

provisions

Most constitutions *provide for/make provision for* elections.
A provisory clause in the lease states that the tenant shall maintain the garden.

shareholders

A *shareholder/stockholder/shareowner* owns or holds a share or shares of stock.
That gentleman is a major shareholder in our company.

supervisory

After eleven years of service, he was promoted to a supervisory position.
My supervisor suggested how I should tackle my university thesis.

- **You should now give your own examples using:** *appropriate, article, articles, association, cease, certificate, company, constitution, details, distinct, govern, significant, exist, nominal capital.*

28 Introduction to contract remedies

When there has been a breach of contract, the non-breaching party will often seek remedies available under the law. Central to this topic is the concept of damages, which can be defined as 'money awarded by a court in compensation for loss or injury'. The term should not be confused with the word damage, which means 'loss or harm which is actionable in law'.

Most remedies involve money damages, but non-monetary relief is also available in some cases. The basic remedy for breach of contract in the Anglo-American legal system is pecuniary compensation to an injured party for the loss of the benefits that party would have received had the contract been performed. Some examples of this kind of remedy include expectation damages or 'benefit of the bargain' damages. Certain damages are recoverable regardless of whether the loss was foreseeable, while the recovery of other damages hinges on foreseeability. Where the damage is the direct and natural result of the breach, the breaching party will be held liable to pay damages for such without regard to the issue of foreseeability. When lawyers plead these damages in court, they commonly refer to general damages. However, where the damage arises due to the special circumstances related to the transaction in question, damages are limited by the foreseeability rule, which states that they are only recoverable when it can be established that the damage was foreseeable to the breaching party at the time the contract was entered into. When lawyers plead these damages in court, they commonly refer to special or consequential damages.

Where it is not possible to prove expectation damages, the non-breaching party can seek reliance damages, where the compensation is the amount of money necessary to compensate him for any expenses incurred in reasonable reliance on the contract. The non-breaching party is thus returned to the *status quo ante* with no profit or benefit from the contract.

Another measure of damages is restitution damages, which compel the breaching party to give up any money benefit it obtained under the breached contract. Restitution damages are, for example, awarded when one party (the breaching party) completely fails to perform its obligations under the contract.

breach

breach is an infraction or violation, as of a law, trust, faith, or promise.

breach is also a gap or rift, especially in a solid structure such as a dike or fortification.

compel

Duty compelled the soldiers to volunteer for the mission.

Unfortunately, illness compelled our star player to stay in bed.

consequential

Consequential damages are awarded to plaintiff if terms of an agreement were not honored.

There have been several *consequential* innovations in their computer software.

damage

damage refers to loss or harm resulting from injury to person, property, or reputation.

Damage can occur suddenly, as in the case of breakage due to mechanical stress.

damages

damages is the money the law imposes for a breach of some duty or violation of some right.

In tort law, *damages* is a remedy in the form of monetary compensation to the harmed party.

incur

incur means to acquire or bring something upon oneself, usually something negative.

Their company incurred substantial losses during the stock market crash.

liable

liable means obligated according to law or equity, responsible.

Remember: You are liable for the damage caused by your action!

pecuniary compensation

pecuniary compensation refers to money given to make up for something else.

He's angry because he received thanks but no *pecuniary compensation* for his services.

plead

plead means to argue a case or cause in a court of law, to offer reasons for or against sth.

A *pleading* is a formal written statement filed with a court by parties in a civil action.

recovery

She bought the 6th edition of *Recovery of Damages for Lost Profits* in two volumes.

Some assume that they can recover all their damages when someone rear-ends their car.

recoverable

Recoverable reserves represent the quantity of coal that can be *recovered*.

You can resume work after a *recoverable alert*, and save data in your computer memory.

relief

Non-monetary relief is obtained when money damages cannot adequately redress the injury.

That agency provides emergency *relief* aid, rehabilitation, and development assistance.

restitution

restitution is restoring to the rightful owner sth. that has been taken away, lost, surrendered.

The law of *restitution* is the law of gains-based recovery.

seek

seek means to try to locate or discover; search for; or to endeavour to obtain or reach sth.

During that horrible war in this country, she *sought* asylum in Spain.

- **Give your own examples using:** *arise, common, commonly, concept, contract, expect, expectation, foresee, foreseeable, foreseeability, party, prove, status quo ante.*

29 Introduction to English Criminal Law: *actus reus*

The *actus reus* of an offence could be defined as "some external state of affairs that can be categorised as criminal." It involves all the elements of the offence, with the exception of those relating to the defendant's state of mind. Some offences do not require proof of any result or consequence. A typical example is the offence of "dangerous driving." The prosecution does not have to prove that any harm was caused by this activity, or that anyone's life was endangered by it. Offences such as homicide and assault require proof of a result. The prosecution must prove that the defendant has caused the death of the victim or the injury suffered by the victim, as the case may be.

It is customary to think of the *actus reus* as being the positive act of the defendant. In the case of murder, this might be the defendant's stabbing of the victim. In the case of theft it may be the defendant's taking money from a wallet. However, it must be pointed out that a failure to act on the part of a defendant can also form the basis of liability. The general rule in English criminal law is that there can be no liability for failing to act, unless at the time of the failure to act the defendant was under a legal duty to take positive action. A moral duty to act is not sufficient to impose criminal liability on the defendant. For instance, if A sees a child B drowning in a swimming pool, he is under no legal obligation to save the child. He can calmly stand by the pool and film the tragedy if he so wishes. However, the situation would be significantly different if the child were A's son or if A was a pool attendant employed to ensure the safety of swimmers. Liability for failing to act will be imposed where the defendant can be shown to have been under a statutory or contractual duty to take positive action. The common law also recognises a number of duties and the defendant's failure to perform these common law duties can form the basis of criminal liability. For example, the common law recognises a duty that members of a family owe to each other to care for each other's welfare. The limits of such common law duties are rather difficult to define, hence it may be difficult to determine when liability is likely to arise.

assault

His playing of loud music all night provoked an assault by his angry neighbour.
Having threatened to injure his colleague physically, he was charged with assault.

categorise

The librarians have just finished categorizing/categorising the books by their subject matter.
He made a categorical/categoric denial of the charge of rape.

criminal liability

A person's *criminal liability* is in fact their *legal responsibility* for being involved in illegal activities when they have been proved guilty of a crime.

His playing is so erratic that he is a *liability* to the team.

exception

The dentist never sees patients on Sundays, but he'll make an exception in your case now.
This child is exceptionally bright for his age.

failure

He failed to appear for his interview.
Failure to observe this regulation may result in a fine.

impose

to impose sth, on/upon sbd/sth. means *to make* a law, rule, opinion, etc. *be accepted* by using one's power or authority.

imposition of sth. is the *introduction of sth.* such as a rule, punishment, tax.

involve

This is a matter involving the future of our town.
She was accused of being involved in the crime.

owe

He felt horrible, because he owed more money than he could repay.
We owe our lives to the quick thinking of our pilot.

positive action

That night he was caught in the act/action of stealing.
His brave action in climbing the cliff saved the child's life.

prosecute

prosecute means *to charge someone with a crime* and try to show that they are guilty of it in a court of law
We speak about *prosecution* when a charge is made against someone for a crime, or when someone is judged for a crime in a court of law

the prosecution is the collective term for the lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

stab

stab is an *act of stabbing* or *trying to stab* someone with a knife or some other sharp object.
stab is also a *sudden sharp feeling of pain* or a *strong emotion*.

theft

Of course, you must go now to the police station to report the theft of your car!
Last week that shoplifter was jailed for theft.

welfare

It is only natural that parents are concerned with the welfare of their children.
Welfare services provide help for the destitute.

- **Can you give your own explanations for:** *arise, care for, drown, drowning, homicide, legal duty, moral duty, proof, state of affairs, swimming pool, wallet?*

30 Invasion of privacy

'Pay attention,' he commanded, 'because I'm going to talk about your particular problem.' The law of noise, he declared, was increasingly under study by the nation's courts. Old concepts were changing. New court decisions were establishing that excessive noise could be an invasion of privacy as well as trespass on property rights. Moreover, courts were in a mood to grant injunctions and financial recompense where intrusion – including aircraft intrusion – could be proven. Elliott Freemantle paused while another takeoff thundered overhead, then gestured upwards. 'I believe you will have no difficulty in proving it here.'

At the press table all three reporters made a note. The United States Supreme Court, he went on, had already set a precedent. In *US v. Causby* the court ruled that a Greensboro, North Carolina, chicken farmer was entitled to compensation because of 'invasion' by military planes flying low above his house. In handing down the *Causby* decision, Mr Justice William O. Douglas had stated, '... if the landowner is to have full enjoyment of the land, he must have exclusive control of the immediate reaches of the enveloping atmosphere.' In another case reviewed by the Supreme Court, a similar principle was upheld. In state courts of Oregon and Washington, in *Thornburg v. Port of Portland* and *Martin v. Port of Seattle*, damages for excessive aircraft noise had been awarded, even though air space directly above the plaintiffs had not been violated. Other communities had begun, or were contemplating, similar legal action, and some were employing sound trucks and movie cameras as aids to proving their case. The trucks took decibel readings of noise; the cameras recorded aircraft altitudes. The noise frequently proved greater, the altitudes lower, than airlines and airport management admitted. In Los Angeles, a homeowner had filed suit against LA International Airport, asserting that the airport, by permitting landings on a newly extended runway close to his home, had taken an easement on his property without due process of law. The home-owner was claiming ten thousand dollars which he believed to be equivalent to the decrease in value of his home. Elsewhere, more and more similar cases were being argued in the courts.

compensation

The airline had to compensate the passenger for luggage lost in transit.

His skill at playing by ear compensates for his inability to read music.

concept

Graphic designers must have good conceptual abilities.

The politician conceived a way to win votes.

contemplate

Is it wise to contemplate such a risky scheme?

The artist contemplated the subject for some time before beginning to paint.

easement

An *easement* allows another person the right to use your land for a specific purpose.

The *easement* is either voluntarily sold or donated by the landowner.

establish

Management should always establish good relations with its staff.

The establishment of a new school will ease this village's education problem.

injunctions

An injunction clearly forbids a certain type of conduct.

Emergency injunctions, in effect only a short time, are called temporary restraining orders.

intrusion

We object to their intrusion into our affairs!

The intrusive noise of aircraft kept us awake the whole night.

invasion

The Second World War started with Germany's invasion of Poland.

I regard personal questions as being an invasion of my privacy.

plaintiffs

A *plaintiff*, a person who brings suit in a court, is also known as a *claimant* or *complainant*.

The plaintiff alleges the defendant assaulted her.

privacy

You don't get much privacy in a crowded pub, do you?

The government may privatize/privatise certain organizations if there are any buyers.

recompense

The company will recompense the employees for working overtime.

The airline has recompensed her for the damage to her luggage.

rule

You should know the rule against smoking by now!

Can't you *bend/stretch the rules* for us just this once?

trespass

Can people be arrested for trespass if they do no harm?

The warning notice read: *No trespassing!*

- **You are expected now to give your own examples using:** *attention, attentive, award, entitled to, envelope (n., v.), excess, excessive, gesture, land (n., v.), landings, set (n., v.), similar, violate, violated, violation.*

31 The Judiciary

Parliament, or other bodies acting on its behalf such as local government (and now also the European Community), is responsible for making laws (statute law). There is also a large body of laws that have never been codified known as common law which has developed from the decisions, based on custom and precedent, taken by judges in court cases.

Criminal law. A person charged by the police with an offence is sent to a magistrates' court. Magistrates' courts are presided over by groups of three unpaid, lay magistrates (also known as 'justices of the peace' or JPs), who often have no legal qualifications, although they are given basic training when appointed and are advised on points of law and procedure by a legally-qualified clerk. There are also a few stipendiary magistrates – full-time, legally-qualified magistrates who sit alone. Magistrates hear and decide in cases concerning minor offences and refer more serious cases to the Crown Court. A defendant can always choose, however, to be tried by a jury in the Crown Court. The Crown Court deals with trials of a more serious nature or appeals from magistrates' courts and is presided over by a judge, who must be a barrister or a solicitor with at least ten years' experience. Defendants who declare themselves not guilty of a crime are tried by a jury of 12 people. The judge decides on points of law, sums up evidence for the jury and instructs it on the relevant law (as well as determining fines and sentences). It is the jury alone, however, which decides whether a defendant is guilty or not guilty.

Civil law. Magistrates' courts deal with certain minor questions, while more important matters are dealt with in the High Court of Justice, which is both a court of first instance and of appeal. In special cases one of the parties may insist upon trial by jury, which, as well as deciding questions of fact, also fixes the amount of damages to be paid to the injured party. The House of Lords is the final court of appeal.

appeal

The accused decided to appeal against the judge's decision.

appointed

He got the appointment as principal of this school.

This lady is our appointee as manageress.

barrister

That gentleman is a barrister-at-law, a regular member of the Bar.

charged

The police will charge him with theft.

codified

The new committee must codify the rules.

damages

The crash victim sued the driver for damages.

evidence

The suspect's fingerprints were used in evidence against him.

finer

The motorist got a fine for dangerous driving. He was fined USD 100.

hear

They were informed that their case would be heard the next day.

At the hearing, evidence was offered that the accused was present at the scene of the crime.

injured party

That precious painting was injured by damp.

lay

I'm only a layman, not a doctor, but I could tell that his leg was broken.

offence

Convicted offenders can end up in prison.

precedent

The judge's sentence set a precedent for subsequent cases.

qualifications

That law fixed a sum of money as the qualification of citizenship.

sentences

The judge sentenced the convicted murderer to life imprisonment.

solicitor

A solicitor in London drew up this legal document for our firm.

stipendiary

A stipendiary steward gets a fee for supervising these meetings.

The vicar's stipend is paid monthly.

sums up

Judges sum up the evidence before giving a verdict.

In his summing-up/summation the judge stressed the validity of medical evidence.

trial

trial is a legal process in which a judge and often a jury in a court of law examine information to decide whether someone is guilty of a crime.

- **Your turn now! Make examples using:** *bodies, clerk, defendant, first instance, government, guilty, jury, minor, presided over, responsible, sums up, to be tried.*

32 King acting in defence of his own authority

In the Church the Conqueror effected a revolution hardly less important than in the State. Just as the French Barons and knights ousted the Saxon Earls and thegns, so foreign clergy replaced native Englishmen in Bishoprics and Abbacies and in the Chapters of Cathedrals. The Conqueror's great ecclesiastical reform was his division of the spiritual from the secular courts. Hitherto Bishop and Sheriff had presided together over the Shire Court, where both spiritual and secular causes came up for decision. By William's order the Bishop now retired to hold a court of his own, concerned only with spiritual affairs. The separate jurisdiction of the Church covered great tracts of human life which in modern times have been made over to the King's courts and the law of the land – such as felonies committed by persons in holy orders, and the great fields of marriage, testament, and eventually of slander. It included also many matters which are not now dealt with by any court at all, such as penance for sins and jurisdiction over heresy.

The differentiation of the functions of lay and spiritual courts was a long step towards a higher legal civilization. Without it neither Church nor State could have freely developed the law and logic of their position. The English Common Law could never have grown to its full native vigour, if its nursery had been a court shared by ecclesiastical lawyers and judges trying to measure English law by Roman rules. And the separate existence of her own courts rendered it easy for the Church to adopt the Canon Law, as fast as it was formulated on the continent in the great legal age now coming on. The Papal Canon Law was enforced in the Church Courts of England throughout the later Middle Ages. The Church as a spiritual body was subject to the Pope, but the King, representing the secular arm, dealt with the Papacy as with an honoured but a rival power. The limits to Papal power were therefore set, not by churchmen as such, but by the King acting in defence of his own authority, often with the goodwill of many English priests.

differentiation

There are differential tariffs for different grades of hotel.

There's an age difference of only a couple of years between the two of them.

ecclesiastical

A bishop is responsible for all ecclesiastical matters in his district.

effect

What effect will these pills have on her?

The new legislation against drunken driving *comes into effect/takes effect from/will be in effect from* tomorrow.

felonies

He was found guilty of felony, a rather serious crime.

That felon is now serving a sentence for armed robbery.

formulate

The answer to this problem was formulated in strictly legal terms.

Our government has not yet formulated its official policy on education.

goodwill

What he did for them at that moment was a goodwill gesture to be remembered.

We should always show a spirit of goodwill towards others.

heresy

heresy relates to opinions which go against the official view, especially religious.

Martin Luther was excommunicated for his heretical beliefs.

lay

He is a teacher, but he works as a lay preacher every Sunday.

In some churches the laity choose their own ministers.

ousted

oust means to force someone out of a position.

The rebels tried to oust the dictatorial government.

penance

As an act of penance, he gave himself up to the police and admitted he had stolen the money.

render

We sincerely thanked them for the services rendered.

The audience applauded the prima donna's rendering/rendition of the aria.

sins

A sin is any wicked act which breaks the law of your religion.

It is a sin in this office to use the phone too much.

slander

That official sued the tv reporter for slander for suggesting he had stolen funds.

That slanderous attack damaged the judge's reputation.

testament

This solemn covenant is a covenant between God and the human race.

testament is a solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to disposal of his estate and effects after his death.

- **Now you try to make sentences of your own using:** *adopt, civilization, preside, reform, rival, thegns, vigour; Canon Law, Church Courts, Middle Ages, Papacy.*

33 Legal rights

Many freedoms, such as freedom of choice, are linked with specific rights that can be enforced by law. These include the right of equal opportunity, i.e. the right to be treated the same as others, regardless of race, sex, etc. This right is enforced in Britain through Race Relations Acts and the Sex Discrimination Act. In the US the civil rights movement of the 1960s influenced the making of new laws to protect the rights of minority groups, especially African Americans. In 1972 an Equal Rights Amendment, which would have given women the same rights and opportunities as men, failed to get the support of enough states to be passed. Later, however, several laws were passed making it illegal to discriminate against women.

People in Britain and the US have a much valued right to privacy. For instance, the police have to obtain permission to enter a person's house or stop them in the street without good cause. The US Freedom of Information Act and the British Data Protection Act allow a person access to information held about them on a computer and the opportunity to correct it if it is wrong.

If a person breaks the law he or she still has rights that the law is expected to defend. In the US several amendments to the Constitution deal specifically with the rights of people suspected or accused of a crime. In Britain, a person detained by the police has a right to be released if he or she is not charged within 24 hours. As in the US, people also have the right to remain silent. The police are heavily criticized if these rights are infringed.

In the US an individual's right to own weapons continues to cause disagreement. When this right was included in the Second Amendment, America had just finished fighting for independence. Since the US did not want to keep a permanent army its defence in the case of future attacks depended on ordinary people having weapons. Many people believe that since the US does now have a professional army individuals do not need guns, and that the interpretation of the amendment should take account of the modern situation. But others want to keep the right to have weapons and resist any changes to the law.

amendment

He later made an amendment to his speech.

You could *make amends* for your rudeness, send some flowers to her!

defend

The mugger attacked a defenceless old woman.

Who represents the defendant in this case?

detain

The police have detained several suspects for questioning.

detainee is a person held in custody or confinement, often because of his/her political views.

freedom

As a philosophical concept, freedom refers to one's ability to choose his own destiny.

He was *given the freedom of the city* as an honour for the public service.

illegal

Driving beyond the speed limit is illegal, of course.

There can be no doubt about the illegality of smuggling.

infringe

Driving without a valid licence is an infringement of the law.

Censorship infringes on our liberty.

interpretation

Can psychiatrists interpret their patients' dreams?

Her *interpretative/interpretive* ability got her a good job at the United Nations.

minority

The party I voted for in the election was *in the minority*.

There are various international organizations that raise awareness of minority rights issues.

movement

She has joined the women's meeting recently.

There's been a *move/movement* away from liberal values.

release

The prisoner was granted an early release for good behaviour.

The firm finally agreed to release her from her contract.

resist

For us, resistance means dignity and defiance, and staying human in the face of inhumanity.

The resisters were bundled into the police van.

silent

We appeal to the *silent majority* to join the campaign against destroying the nature reserve.

The government's silence on this issue is worrying.

support

The mayor has the support of the public in his reform drive.

At one moment she found his rudeness insupportable.

- **Now you try to give your own examples using:** *disagreement, link, linked, minority, minority groups, modern, opportunities, permanent, remain, silent.*

34 The Legislature

Parliament is the supreme legislative authority and consists of three separate elements: the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the elected House of Commons. Over the centuries the balance between the three parts of the legislature has changed, so that the Queen's role is now only formal and the House of Commons has gained supremacy over the House of Lords.

The House of Commons is a popular assembly elected by almost universal adult suffrage. There are 650 Members of Parliament (MPs) - each member representing one of the 650 geographical areas (constituencies) into which the country is divided for electoral purposes (523 for England, 38 for Wales, 72 for Scotland and 17 for Northern Ireland). If an MP dies, resigns or is made a peer, a by-election is held in that constituency to elect a new MP. Leaders of the Government and Opposition sit on the front benches of the Commons, with their supporters (back-benchers) behind them. The House is presided over by the Speaker.

The main function of the House of Commons is to legislate, but the strong party system in Britain has meant that the initiative in government lies not with Parliament but with the Government (most Bills are introduced by the Government, although they may also be introduced by individual MPs) and party members almost automatically pass whatever is put before them by their party.

The House of Lords, which is presided over by the Lord Chancellor, is probably the only upper House in the democratic world whose members (1,175 in 1986) are not elected. It is made up of the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal; the former consist of the representatives of the Church of England (the Archbishops of York and Canterbury and 25 bishops); the latter comprise all hereditary and life peers (life peers, named by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister, do not pass on their title when they die). The House of Lords can revise Bills sent to it by the House of Commons but it can only delay a Bill from becoming law for a maximum of 12 months.

assembly

The Constitutional Assembly drew up the new constitution.

An assembly of scientists discussed the latest research.

authority

To have authority means to have the power and right to control, judge or prohibit the actions of others.

balance

She is a very balanced person who rarely does anything foolish or extreme.

Bills

bill is a draft of a proposed law to be discussed by Parliament.

The rights of a country's citizens are often listed in a *bill of rights*.

constituencies

That Member of Parliament used to represent our constituency.

electoral

All the voters are listed in an electoral roll.

hereditary

The British monarch is a hereditary ruler.

Haemophilia is a hereditary disease.

pass

The inspector passed the building as being safe.

The judge passed sentence on the convicted man.

pass on

Please pass this note on after you have read it.

peer

peer is a nobleman or member of the aristocracy.

A British peer is a baron, viscount, earl, marquis or duke.

presided over

That gentleman was the chairperson who presided over the meeting.

A presiding officer stood at the voting station.

representatives

Who is your country's representative at this conference?

sovereign

sovereign is the one that exercises supreme, permanent authority, especially in a nation or other governmental unit as a king, queen, or other noble person who serves as chief of state or a national governing council or committee.

The military raid into our country was a violence of its sovereignty.

Speaker

The Speaker presides over Parliament and is addressed as *Mr/Madam Speaker*.

suffrage

suffrage is the right to vote in political elections.

The suffragette carried a banner saying 'Votes for Women'!

supremacy

The Tsar used to be the supreme ruler of Russia.

- **Can you now make sentences with:** *adult, by-election, delay, elected, opposition, party, resign, revise, supporters, supreme?*

35 Lessons on rape to cut crime

Children will be given lessons about rape and drunken sex in an effort to cut violent crime. Teachers have been told to spell out to boys that it is a crime to have sex with a girl unless she agrees. They will also be warned they should not take advantage of women who are drunk. The measures, aimed at secondary school pupils, are part of efforts by Mayor of London Boris Johnson to cut violent crime in the capital. But critics said youngsters at school were already bombarded with messages about sex.

Margaret Morrissey, founder of the lobby group Parents Outloud, pointed to drugs education campaigns that had backfired and increased the rate of drug-taking: 'We already have so many different agencies trying to give information to our youngsters that in the end it becomes a mass of confusion. There is a moment for sex education and relationships in education but there comes a moment when you are doing damage by educating them about these things. If you are dealing with children who don't understand fully they will take the information and they will use it. It could take them down the wrong path.'

Mr Johnson's deputy, Kit Malthouse, who is chairman of the Metropolitan Police Authority, said the programme would help police by reducing the number of rapes and other sex attacks in future. Reported rapes in the capital have increased by 37 per cent over the year 2009: 'Sexual violence and rape in particular is an area where the police need help. There are serious issues about what consent means for young people and the role of alcohol in the rise of rape in London. That can only be solved by educating young people properly'.

The lessons would form part of Personal, Social, Health and Economic classes. Government officials and policymakers have drawn fire from parents for including too many social issues on the curriculum and distracting children from core studies. Campaigners have also argued that such subjects would be better taught in the home by parents.

advantage

Being able to speak Spanish is a big advantage in South America.

Be careful! A thief may *take advantage of* your open windows.

agencies

She got that job through an employment agency.

These rocks were shaped by the agency of the waves.

attacks

On that occasion she made a vicious attack on her colleague's reputation.

The mayor's statement was attacked in the press.

backfire

His blackmailing attempt backfired and he ended up in prison.

A car may backfire due to a small explosion of prematurely ignited fuel or unburnt exhaust gases.

bombarded

After the storm the electricity department was bombarded with reports of power failures.

The audience bombarded the speaker with questions.

campaign

campaign is a series of activities to achieve a specific result.

The factory workers campaigned for better working conditions.

campaigners

She was known as a campaigner for women's rights.

Campaigners for the protection of wildlife organized a press conference last week.

chairman

In the absence of the *chairman*, the *vice-chairman* will *chair* this meeting.

Often preferred by some *chairwomen* and *chairman* is the title *chairperson* or simply *chair*.

consent

Each pupil must get his/her parents' consent before they can go on this trip.

He was chosen as our representative *by common consent*.

lobby group

lobby means to try to persuade politicians, etc, to follow a certain course of action.

The lobbyists rallied public opinion against whaling.

measures

The company director promised to *take measures* to improve safety at work.

Our government is currently adopting new measures to reduce violence in schools.

policymakers

policy makers are persons who set plans pursued by governments or businesses, etc.

Policy makers often make the right decision for the wrong reason.

rape

Experts agree that rape is a crime of violence, not of sexual passion.

The *rapist* was found guilty of *raping* the little girl.

reported

The astronomers reported a new star in the sky.

That criminal has reportedly died, but the police cannot confirm that.

- **What about making some examples with:** *cut, curriculum, distract, drunken, path, reported, social issues, violent, warn?*

36 Magna Carta Libertatem

The first great step on the constitutional road was Magna Carta, 1215. The Barons in arms who extorted it from King John at Runnymede were none of them, so far as we know, remarkable men, but their ally, the Archbishop Stephen Langton, had both moral and intellectual greatness. He was all the greater man because his support of the constitutional cause was contrary to the wishes of the great Pope Innocent III, who, in return for John's politic submission in 1213, backed him at every turn in his quarrel with his subjects and declared Magna Carta null and void. Considering that Stephen Langton owed his election to Canterbury to the Pope's support, his stoutness on political questions in England was doubly remarkable.

The Barons were acting selfishly and class-consciously to just the same degree – no more and no less – as other English classes and parties who in successive centuries have taken part in developing 'our happy constitution' by self-assertion ending in a practical compromise. Their demands were limited and practical, and for that reason they successfully initiated a movement that led in the end to yet undreamt-of liberties for all.

The Barons had come together to prevent the King from abusing feudal incidents and from raising aids and reliefs on their lands beyond what feudal custom allowed. It has been called a 'tenant-right' movement on the part of an oppressed upper class against their landlord the King, though it must be remembered that what the King unjustly extorted from the Barons had most of it to be extracted by them from the classes below. The Barons also wished to put some limit to the King's plenary power of withdrawing case after case from their courts to his own, through the procedure of writs. We may sympathize less with the latter object than with the former. But, taking the situation as a whole, it was time that the King's plenary powers were curbed or nationalized, and no one but the Barons could have made such a movement effectual.

aids

The rummage sale is *in aid of* our church.

Come on, what's all the excitement in aid of?

ally

America was an ally of Britain during both World Wars.

An alliance of opposition political parties was formed rather spontaneously in this country

compromise

A compromise was reached in the dispute, with management paying more and workers accepting less.

curbed

Yes, I know he is annoying, but you please try to curb your temper!

The cost of my wife's operation has curbed our spending.

effectual

We must take effectual steps to prevent this ever happening again.

The medicine is gradually taking effect, she is feeling much better now.

extort

The thugs tried to extort money from the shopkeeper by threatening him with a knife.

The police managed to get a confession from him by extortion.

moral

A moral duty or obligation can't always be enforced by law.

An **immoral** person does wrong, but knows the difference between right and wrong.

An **amoral** person is unconcerned with right and wrong.

nationalize

Big business always oppose nationalization/nationalisation of their factories and facilities.

Yellowstone is a world-famous national park in America.

null

You certainly know that this unsigned will is *null* and void.

The contract lost its legal force as the magistrate nullified it officially.

oppressed

Poor lady! She is constantly oppressed with worries.

plenary

This matter can only be decided at a plenary meeting, when everyone is present.

stoutness

The stoutness of the opponents' defence prevented our favourite team from scoring.

submission

The prisoner of war was beaten into submission.

After a brave resistance, the general had to submit to defeat.

sympathize

I really can't sympathize/sympathise with such extreme views.

The truth is that my dear wife was really sympathetic when I was ill.

void

void is a formal word for *empty* or *vacant*.

What is in the void beyond Earth?

Quite expectedly, the judge voided that dubious contract.

- **In sentences of your own, illustrate the meanings of:** *back* (n., v.), *contrary to*, *incidents*, *initiate*, *limit*, *prevent*, *reliefs*, *sympathize*, *sympathetic*, *sympathy*; *Archbishop*, *the Barons*, *Magna Carta* *Libertatem*.

37 The Manor Court

In the Twelfth Century the proportion of freeholders in an English manor was very small. The slave, who had composed nine per cent of the population, had risen into the villein class, but the free man was not markedly on the increase. The serf or villein was by birth and inheritance bound to the soil; he and his family were sold with an estate when it changed hands. He must work on his lord's domain so many days in the year without pay, bringing his own team or half-team of oxen for the plough. It was by these services of the villein, and not by hired labour, that the lord's home farm was worked. The bailiff had to keep his eye on the unwilling workmen lest they should sit down for half an hour at a time at the end of every furrow.

But the villein, half slave as he was in these respects, held lands of his own which he tilled on those days of the year when his lord had no claim upon him or his oxen. And he had his share in the use and profit of the village meadow, the village pasture, and the village woodland and waste, where the swine and geese were turned loose. How was his position secured? There was for him no 'equality before the law'. As late as John's reign the safeguards given by Magna Carta to the 'free man' touched him not at all. He could not sue his lord in the King's courts. But he had a double protection against ill-usage. First, the lord and bailiff found it to their interest to receive from him willing rather than unwilling work and to give him no motive to run away. For he could not be easily replaced, like an overworked slave in old Rome; nor might he be driven to work with the whip. And secondly, he had the security of village tradition, legally expressed in 'the custom of the manor', and enforced in the Manor Court, which was held sometimes in the lord's hall, sometimes under the time-honoured oak tree in the middle of the village.

How much protection was the Manor Court to the villein? It was indeed his lord's court, not the King's. But at least it was an open court, in which there is reason to think that the villeins shared with the freeman the duty of acting as judges or assessors. It was at least better than the mere arbitrary word of the lord or his bailiff.

arbitrary

The chairman made an arbitrary decision without consulting his committee.

The president of our state was appointed arbitrator of that international dispute.

assessors

The insurance company's assessors will visit you to assess the earthquake damage.

That garage will assess the damage to the car after this latest accident.

bound

Having signed the contract, you feel bound to fulfil both your obligations and promises.

She's busy, because she is so *bound up* with her charity work.

domain

The workshop is her husband's domain.

The history of political relations with this neighbouring country is outside my domain.

equality

Is there really equality of opportunity in your company?

He did not complain as he felt equal to that really difficult task.

freeholder

freeholder is a free/independent owner of a property, of an estate.

freehold estate is property whose duration of ownership or occupation is not determined.

hired

The hirer must return a hired car in good condition.

That agency will *hire out* domestic workers.

ill-usage

We speak of ill-usage when somebody is treated badly or maliciously.

manor

manor is the land and/or the large house belonging to a nobleman.

The lord of the manor lived in a big manor house.

proportion

What is the proportion of men to women in the foreign language teaching profession?

safeguards

Look at this pile of disks! Our computer is safeguarded against accidents.

serf

Under the feudal system, the serf was not free to leave the estate where he was born.

Serfdom was not abolished in Russia until 1861!

slave

The slave ships/slavers sailed with their chained human cargo from West Africa to America.

Slavery was abolished in America in 1865.

sue

He decided not to sue the driver who crashed into his car.

She is currently suing him for divorce.

villein

In the feudal era *villein/villain* was a peasant who was legally tied to the land he worked on.

A *villein/villain* was the most common type of serf in the Middle Ages.

- **You could make some examples using:** *by birth, increase, on the increase, markedly, meadow, oxen, plough, profit, soil, whip, workmen.*

38 Murder in the Cathedral

Canterbury is a town in Kent with a population of about 120,000. It is the religious capital of England because its cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury who is head of the Church of England. From the 12th to the 15th centuries, it was a place of pilgrimage. Thousands of people came to pray at the shrine of a former Archbishop of Canterbury who was murdered in the Cathedral in 1170. His name was Thomas Becket.

During the 12th century, King Henry II decided that the Church had too much power. In 1162, he made Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, thinking that his friend would help him to weaken the position of the Church. Although the King himself liked Thomas, he was not popular with other powerful men in England. They were jealous of his friendship with the King, and they also disliked him because he was not a nobleman. As Thomas was not even a priest, many people were very angry that he had been made Archbishop.

The King was amazed when Thomas began to defend the position of the Church against the King. After a while, Thomas had to leave England because relations between him and the King had become very bad, and Thomas was afraid that he might be killed. He lived in exile for five years until the King asked him to come back. The people, the bishops and the Pope were causing the King problems because they all wanted Thomas to continue as Archbishop of Canterbury. When Thomas returned, in 1170, he brought authorization from the Pope to excommunicate the priests and noblemen who had acted against him. The King was furious when he learned this – soon afterwards, four of Henry's knights entered Canterbury Cathedral and murdered the Archbishop on the steps of the altar.

Three years later in 1173, Becket was made a saint, and his tomb became the destination of thousands of pilgrims for three centuries. It was said that miracles happened there, and many sick people went there in the hope of finding a cure. In the 16th century, when King Henry VIII separated from the Roman Catholic Church and established the Church of England, he said that Becket was no longer a saint, and his tomb was destroyed.

altar

Altar is a raised platform used for religious rites.
In Christian Churches, the altar is the communion table.

Archbishop

Archbishop is the Church official of the highest rank.
arch- is a prefix from Greek language, meaning *chief*, or *principal*.

authorization

The committee will authorize/authorize her to buy what she thinks the company needs.

capital

Canberra is the capital of Australia.
Capital punishment has been abolished in many countries.

cathedral

cathedral is the main church of a district under the care of a bishop.
The bishop will preach in the cathedral on Sunday.

excommunicate

The Church has the power to excommunicate those who express unorthodox views.
The Pope's excommunication of Luther was a factor in the formation of the Protestant churches.

exile

He was banished from his own country and thus he lived in exile in Britain for many years.
Repatriation programmes have been created to help returning exiles.

head

Do you really think she has enough experience to head this company?
The president is head of state.

nobleman

In those days, the nobility were really rich and powerful.
That nobleman visited the war sufferers in that camp from a sense of *noblesse oblige*.

pilgrims

He sees himself as a pilgrim through life.
The group of monks went on a pilgrimage to early Christian settlements.

position

A snob is only interested in making friends with people of wealth and position.

seat

A university is a seat of learning.
The government is seated in the capital.

shrine

The tomb of a saint is most often a sacred place, a shrine.
The monument in this battlefield is a national shrine today.

weaken

My pleading made the teacher weaken in his refusal to let us leave earlier so as to be able to watch the match on tv.
How can such an intelligent student be so weak at legal English?

- **Give some sentences to illustrate the meanings of:** *amazed, cure, defend, disliked, jealous, knights, nobleman, relations, religious capital, separate.*

39 The National State triumphant

The 'liberties' of the medieval clergy and aristocracy, slices of sovereignty held in private or corporate hands, were resumed in favour of the liberty of the ordinary English subject, sheltered behind the power of the State. So, too, the regulation of trade, instead of being as formerly an affair of each chartered town or guild, became the business of the national authorities. Plantagenet Parliaments had tried to regulate wages and prices by their Statutes of Labourers, to be enforced by the King's Justices of the Peace. In Tudor times this national control of economy was carried still further. The law of apprenticeship was regulated no longer by each local guild, but by the Statute of Artificers passed by Queen Elizabeth's Parliament. The provision for the poor, formerly left to the monasteries and guilds and to private charity, was provided for as a duty incumbent on society at large, and enforced by the State. The chief agents of this statutory control of the nation's economic life – as also of its political and judicial life – were the unpaid Justices of the Peace appointed by the Crown, who formed the link between the views of the central authority and the facts of local administration. They performed as servants of the State many functions which the feudal baron had performed in his own personal right.

When the Crown in Parliament effected a series of revolutions in ecclesiastical and religious affairs, it was demonstrated beyond all question that the State had acquired unlimited sovereign authority. In the Middle Ages such radical legislation would have been regarded as altogether beyond the legal and moral competence of any power in England. But in the Tudor epoch the nation asserted its new strength, and, expelling all foreign authorities and suppressing all local immunities, claimed the right to do whatever it liked within its own frontiers. These novel claims of complete independence for the nation and omni-competence for the State, were embodied in the person of the Prince. This is the general cause of the King-worship of the Sixteenth Century.

acquire

That young man is capable of acquiring great wealth, remember my words!

The acquisition of computer knowledge is extremely important today.

apprenticeship

That young man is serving an apprenticeship as a printer.

An apprentice in a shop does the menial tasks.

cause

Infection is the cause of many diseases.

The investigating bodies do not know yet what caused that accident.

chartered town

Their son is studying to be a chartered accountant.

chartered town, historically, is a one granted its independence.

competence

That young lady certainly displays great competence as a teacher.

Do you really think that this young man is sufficiently competent to coach the team?

effect

Fear had the effect of silencing his pupils.

The new manager has effected quite a few changes already.

embodied

To us they embody all the best qualities of successful and beloved high school teachers.

Her sweet daughter is the embodiment of all that is good and kind.

guild

A *guild* is an association of craftsmen in a particular trade.

The earliest types of *guild* were *guilds* formed as confraternities of workers.

immunities

Diplomats have immunity from arrest in foreign countries.

Antibodies are part of the body's immune system.

in favour of

The foundry workers are in favour of shorter working hours.

To meet that obligation, I made out a cheque in his favour.

incumbent

It is incumbent upon a ship's captain to ensure the safety of the passengers.

The present incumbent has held this job for seven years now.

novel

All of a sudden he thought up a novel way to earn big money.

Adventure is no novelty to a well-seasoned traveler.

radical

This radical flaw in his argument makes it totally unconvincing.

The law requires radical reform to ensure justice for all.

sheltered

High import tariffs often shelter local industry from foreign competition.

Parents always try to shelter their children from harm.

suppress

Troops had to be called in to suppress the rebellion.

The oil refinery tried to suppress the report on their toxic waste.

- **Make your own sentences using:** *epoch, frontiers, omni-competence, prices, revolutions, series, triumph, triumphant, wages.*

40 Native Americans today

According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a part of the US government, there are now about 550 tribes. These include well-known groups like the Navajo and Sioux, and less famous tribes like the Cayuse. The number of Native Americans living in the US is about 1.2 million.

Almost a million live on reservations, areas of land that the government has allowed them to keep as their own. Native Americans are US citizens, and have the rights and responsibilities of any US citizen. However, reservations have their own governments and police forces and Native Americans pay different taxes. They also have the right to hunt and fish where and when they like, while other Americans have to get a licence.

On or off the reservations Native Americans find it difficult to live the traditional life. Activities of other Americans affect the way they live. Building dams across a river, for example, can affect the numbers of fish living there, so that even though Native Americans have the right to fish they may not be able to catch anything. Away from the reservations, many Native Americans find that their culture is very different from that of white people and have difficulty adapting.

Poverty is a serious problem. About 37% of people who live on reservations are unemployed, compared with 6% of the general population. Many tribes try to bring in money from outside. Some sell rights to search for oil on their reservation, others use the fact that the reservation makes its own rules to open casinos where people from outside can come and gamble. Gambling is illegal in most parts of the US and many Americans want it to remain so, but it makes a lot of money for the tribes. This brings Native Americans, once again, into conflict with white Americans.

adapt

They did an adaptation of that famous old stage play.

Adaptable people cope better with change.

affect

We were deeply affected by the news of the President's death.

My failing eyesight has started affecting my work seriously.

bureau

That reporter has been assigned to various news *bureaus/bureaux* around the world.

We arranged our tour through a travel bureau.

You must lock up these documents in the bureau.

citizens

She is a citizen of the world, having lived in South Africa, Scotland, and Myanmar.

Citizenship is the state of being a citizen of a given social, political, or national community.

Now he can apply for citizenship of this country.

conflict

Angry words were exchanged in the conflict over wage increases.

Children often have a conflict of loyalties when their parents divorce.

gamble

Some people like gambling on the stock exchange.

Film stunt men often *take a gamble* with their lives.

location

In the geography exam we had to locate four reservations on a map.

We must find a suitable location for a camp.

Native Americans

The terms American Indian, or Amerindian or Amerind are all used to describe the indigenous American people.

Kangaroos are native to Australia.

Aborigines of Australia

Aborigines have occupied Australia for at least forty thousand years.

The aborigines were originally nomadic hunters.

He collects aboriginal weapons from Africa.

poverty

Millions of destitute people live in absolute poverty.

The *poverty line* is the minimum level of income needed for the basic necessities of life.

reservations

The Sioux tribe live in a reservation in South Dakota.

There are many species of buck in this game reserve.

tribes

The Bible tells the story of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Many tribal customs are dying out nowadays.

Tribalism can be stronger than nationalism.

- **Now try to give your examples with:** *area, culture, famous, fish* (n., v.), *hunt, licence, license, police forces, search* (n., v.), *unemployed*.

41 No one else was interested...

After two years I remember the rest of that day, and that night and the next day, only as an endless drill of police and photographers and newspaper men in and out of Gatsby's front door. A rope stretched across the main gate and a policeman by it kept out the curious, but little boys soon discovered that they could enter through my yard, and there were always a few of them clustered open-mouthed about the pool. Someone with a positive manner, perhaps a detective, used the expression 'madman' as he bent over Wilson's body that afternoon, and the adventitious authority of his voice set the key for the newspaper reports next morning. Most of those reports were a nightmare – grotesque, circumstantial, eager, and untrue. When Michaelis's testimony at the inquest brought to light Wilson's suspicions of his wife I thought the whole tale would shortly be served up in racy pasquinade – but Catherine, who might have said anything, didn't say a word. She showed a surprising amount of character about it too – looked at the coroner with determined eyes under that corrected brow of hers, and swore that her sister had never seen Gatsby, that her sister was completely happy with her husband, that her sister had been into no mischief whatever. She convinced herself of it, and cried into her handkerchief, as if the very suggestion was more than she could endure. So Wilson was reduced to a man 'deranged by grief' in order that the case might remain in its simplest form. And it rested there. But all this part of it seemed remote and unessential. I found myself on Gatsby's side, and alone. From the moment I telephoned news of the catastrophe to West Egg village, every surmise about him, and every practical question, was referred to me. At first I was surprised and confused; then, as he lay in his house and didn't move or breathe or speak, hour upon hour, it grew upon me that I was responsible, because no one else was interested – interested, I mean, with that intense personal interest to which everyone has some vague right at the end.

I called up Daisy half an hour after we found him, called her instinctively and without hesitation. But she and Tom had gone away early that afternoon, and taken baggage with them.

'Left no address?'

'No.'

adventitious

adventitious is something coming from an external source or occurring in an unusual place or manner; not inherent, inherited or innate.

My grandfather didn't live long enough to see the advent of the space age.

circumstantial

His final decision was certainly influenced by circumstantial factors.

The *circumstantial evidence* pointed to him as a culprit.

coroner

coroner is an official who holds inquest into unusual or unnatural deaths.

The coroner found that the girl's death was caused by an overdose of drugs.

deranged

deranged most often means *mentally disturbed*, or *insane*.

The deranged man was shooting people at random.

drill

All passengers on board the ship are expected to attend lifeboat drill.

We had the multiplication tables drilled into us at school.

endure

Her parents can't endure loud techno music.

The new soldiers underwent an *endurance test* of surviving in the desert without rations.

instinctively

We instinctively turned on hearing our teacher's voice.

Some people have an instinct for saying the right thing.

manner

We object to the manner in which he demands our help.

The lady principal has an aggressive manner which antagonizes people.

mischief

Bored children are more likely to get up to mischief.

Please forgive her! She acted out of mischievousness, not malice.

nightmare

She woke up screaming from her nightmare.

My driving test was a nightmarish experience.

pasquinade

pasquinade is a satire or lampoon, especially one that ridicules a specific person, traditionally written and posted in a public place.

surmise

surmise is a formal word meaning to guess or infer from incomplete evidence.

Do you have proof for your surmise that it was she who stole that money?

suspicious

Can the police arrest someone merely on suspicion?

All his neighbours were suspicious of his sudden wealth.

That court expert is *under suspicion* of taking bribes.

To win the public's trust, politicians should be *above suspicion*.

- **Your turn now! Make examples using:** *catastrophe, character, curious, eager, endless, grotesque, intense, intensive, remote, rope, stretched.*

42 One-stop courts to help women confront abuse

One-stop courts to help victims of domestic violence win legal redress are to be established across the country to encourage battered women to come forward and identify their abusers. Victims who have given evidence against violent husbands will be allowed to start divorce and child-custody proceedings straight after giving evidence to a judge.

According to some estimates, police are called to an alleged abuse incident every minute, and women are usually the victims. Two women a week on average are killed by a current or former husband or boyfriend. The move, backed by Vera Baird, the solicitor-general, follows concern that many victims are put off legal redress because they have to go to the criminal and civil courts several times. Some women have had to go to court as many as 14 times after calling the police to the scene of abuse. Ministers fear that with two courts operating, "the left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing".

The one-stop courts would include specialist judges who could impose prison sentences, injunctions and restraining orders as well as start divorce and child-custody proceedings. The courts would offer specialist help for victims, including advocates to speak on their behalf. Baird has been impressed by a pilot project in Croydon, south London, where battered victims can go before judges in one place.

Similar courts already operate in parts of America.

Although the scheme may be resisted by members of the judiciary as government meddling, it is likely to be welcomed by organisations dealing with domestic violence. Steve Connor, a barrister specialising in domestic abuse cases who is chief executive of the National Centre for Domestic Violence, said he believed the new courts would encourage more women to seek redress. "It's definitely a good idea to establish a one-stop shop where people suffering domestic abuse can get relief from all their problems. It means the victim has only to go to one court," he said. In a further attempt to tackle domestic abuse, the government will give the courts the right to impose immediate restraining orders on people accused of abuse even if they have been acquitted.

abuser

The child abuser received a stiff sentence.

acquitted

The magistrate should acquit the defendant.

The defence asked for the prisoner's acquittal.

advocate

Advocate (US) is a lawyer qualified to argue cases in higher courts (*barrister*, UK).

This lady teacher's advocacy of new methods is well known.

battered

If you threaten your wife and then punch her on the head, you could be accused of assault and battery.

custody

She has custody of her son following the divorce.

divorce

She wants to divorce her husband, although she knows that a divorce can create unhappiness for the children.

encourage

Teachers should encourage their pupils to ask questions.

The new strategy will encourage the export market.

evidence

I had to give evidence in court because I had witnessed the accident.

injunction

The magistrate issued an injunction prohibiting the estranged husband from contacting his wife.

judge

A judge is a public official appointed to decide court cases.

The judgment/judgement was that the accused was guilty.

judiciary

The judiciary is responsible for administering the law.

The lawyers awaited the judicial decision of the Supreme Court.

meddling

My nosy sister likes to meddle in my affairs.

Teenagers often rightfully complain of meddling parents.

police

The police *is* the body of police officers of a country.

The police *are* here to prevent and detect crime.

redress

She is seeking legal redress for her unfair dismissal.

relief

Much to my relief, the gun turned out to be a toy!

scheme

The police knew that they were scheming to rob a bank.

tackle

The judge tackled that problem with all his knowledge and seriousness.

➤ **Give your own examples using:** *concern, court, incident, order, prison, suffer, victim, violence, violent.*

43 On the side of established government

The Captain was fascinated by American gangster films full of gunfights, raids on night clubs, wild motor chases between police and bandits with screaming sirens and spouting machine guns; abductions, roadside murders, bullet-riddled bodies streaming blood sprawled about the streets, with only now and then at long intervals a lone gangster being led to the death chamber in the last scene. He now entertained himself with dreaming, as he sometimes did, that he was turning one of those really elegant portable machine guns on a riotous mob somewhere, always from a splendidly advantageous position, swiveling it in a half circle, mowing them down in rows. At this point there was some confusion in his mind, though not enough to interfere with the enjoyment of his fantasy; for though he could not imagine himself as being on any side except that of established government, he had in fact noticed that it was nearly always the gangsters who were shown operating the machine guns. There was no good reason why this should be so, and it was a state of affairs which could only exist in a barbarous nation like the United States. It was true that all the Americans were devoted to crime and criminals, to indecent dancing and drug-taking in low Negro jazz cellars, a debased people who groveled in vice, and left their police to depend mostly on tear gas bombs, or hand grenades or revolvers, all more awkward and less effective than machine guns. Even supposing that an American policeman might possibly be an honest man, though very unlikely, why put him at such a disadvantage? If it had not been for the constant gangster warfare among themselves, killing each other off in great numbers, they might easily have taken the country over entirely, years ago!

He brooded on his vanished Germany, the Germany of his childhood and earliest youth, the only Germany whose existence he admitted in his soul – that fatherland of order, harmony, simplicity, propriety, where every public place was hung with signs forbidding this or that, guiding the people so there could be no excuse for anyone making a mistake; whoever did so disobeyed clearly with felonious intent. This made the administration of justice more swift and certain than in other countries.

abductions

Kidnappers abduct people and hold them to ransom.

He said that the abductor of the child was a woman who had lost her own baby.

barbarous

His drunken behavior at her birthday party was barbarous.

That ancient civilization/civilisation was destroyed by barbarous invaders.

brooded

brood means to mediate moodily; to worry or fret over a problem.

Stop brooding over the loss of sales! Get out and find some new customers!

death chamber

death chamber, or an *execution chamber*, is a room or chamber in which a legal execution is carried out.

Huntsville, Tex., is the busiest *death chamber* in the United States of America.

debased

Phoney certificates and diplomas *debase* the value of honest study.

By cheating and telling lies pupils and students only *debase* themselves.

disobey

Whoever *disobeys* orders, will be punished.

That strict disciplinarian never tolerated any disobedience from his students.

groveled

The tyrant made the slave *grovel* before him.

At that moment I was *groveling* about on the floor looking for my keys.

guiding

After my father's tragic death, my uncle became my guide.

At some schools pupils are offered career guidance.

indecent

indecent assault is any sexual assault except rape.

indecent exposure is the offence of showing your sexual organs in public.

mob

After the match the drunken mob overturned cars and looted shops.

Immediately after the arrival, the pop star was mobbed by his adoring fans at the airport.

propriety

The married couple who own this hotel are the *proprietor* and *proprietress*.

The words (shortened forms) "*Pty Ltd*" indicate a private company with limited liability.

raids

The enemy carried out a night bombing raid.

The two armed robbers were caught after their daring raid on the bank.

riotous

Some of the protesters were arrested because of their riotous behaviour.

The teacher *read* her pupils *the riot act* about not doing their homework.

warfare

Chemical warfare should certainly be outlawed once and for all.

Savage fighting took place between the *warring* sides, well trained for *warfare*.

- **Try to make your own examples using:** *chase, disadvantage, entirely, excuse, harmony, honest, fatherland, forbid, order, simplicity, take over.*

44 Paris to escape legal action over deportation of Roma migrants

France will not face disciplinary action by Brussels over its deportation of Roma migrants, delivering a political victory to Paris after a public row with the European Commission. Viviane Reding, European commissioner for justice, likened France's crackdown on Roma camps to the atrocities of the second world war and threatened formal legal proceedings. The accusation drew an angry response from Nicolas Sarkozy, French president, who called it "outrageous". But rather than launch legal action as part of its measures on enforcing European Union law, the Commission was forced to back down.

The Commission did not rule out future action against France. It said it would continue to seek "clarifications" by Paris about elements of its policy. More than 8,000 Roma migrants have been deported by France during the course of 2010 – mainly back to their native Romania – as part of a high-profile law-and-order crackdown by Mr Sarkozy. Ms Reding had said she was "personally convinced" that a case would be brought against Paris on the grounds that it had discriminated against Roma migrants, a situation she termed "a disgrace". But after a 90-minute discussion, the college of 27 European commissioners decided it did not have enough evidence that France had discriminated against Roma on ethnic grounds and unanimously agreed to hold back from a judicial follow-up to Ms Reding's accusations. If it had decided to bring charges, the case could ultimately have led to a condemnation of France by the European Court of Justice.

The Commission's ire was sparked by an administrative circular drafted by the French interior ministry that asked local officials to prioritise Roma camps for dismantling, in clear breach of EU law. The circular contradicted assurances given to Brussels by French ministers that its policy was not discriminatory.

Paris could still face a rebuke from the Commission for failing to properly transpose a 2004 European law on internal migration to its own statute books, with other EU countries. It would be the first time a member state faced action about elements relating to internal migration.

atrocities

We know that many atrocities occurred in World War II concentration camps.
The terrorists committed one atrocity after another.

circular

The school sent a circular about the excursion to all the pupils' parents.
Our head office has circulated the information to all the branches in the country.

college

college is an organized group of people with a particular function, aim, etc.
New Pope is always elected by the College of Cardinals.

condemnation

The act of terrorism brought worldwide condemnation upon the perpetrators.
The government issued a condemnatory statement about the ongoing political violence.

crackdown

crackdown (on sth, sbd) is an act or example of forceful regulation, repression, or restraint.
The Commission announced a crackdown on fraud and deception by mortgage modification.

deportation

She does not have official permission to be in that country, she risks deportation!
The government has decided to deport the foreign criminal.

disciplinary

Disciplinary action was taken against Trade Union activists in that factory.
The teacher disciplined the children by keeping them in after school.

grounds

The great journalist had to retire early on medical grounds.
I do understand her, she has really good grounds for divorce.

hold back

hold back means to have and keep in one's grasp, e.g. to hold the reins tightly.
Stronger regulation holds back speculation that could send the economy into a new crisis.

ire

ire is a formal word for anger, wrath, rage, etc.
The villagers were *irate* about the hefty tax increase.

prioritise

You will certainly become more efficient if you prioritize/prioritise your daily duties.
Before starting, you must sort out your priorities.

row

A row of policemen held back the crowds.
This is the third day in a row that these two students have been late.

rule out

The country did not rule out the possibility that it may have to turn to Europe for help.
The minister is prepared to rule out any coalition deal with that new party.

unanimously

Many groups consider unanimous decisions a sign of agreement, solidarity, and unity.
The Committee unanimously approved a bill that could censor foreign pirate websites.

- **Give some examples of your own using:** *accuse, accusation, bring charges, clarify, clarifications, commissioner, discussions, disgrace, follow-up, justice, migrants, seek.*

45 The political influence of the Church

In Anglo-Saxon times, both before and after the Danish invasions, it is impossible always to distinguish clearly between Church and State. Not only did Bishops and clergy compose the principal part of the King's civil service, as remained the case throughout the Middle Ages, but before the Norman Conquest there were no separate Church Courts. The Bishop sat side by side with the Ealdorman or sheriff on the bench of the Shire Court, where spiritual and secular laws were indifferently administered. Those laws of the Anglo-Saxon Kings which the clergy first reduced to writing from popular oral tradition, are an example of this state of things. Written in the Anglo-Saxon language, but in the Latin alphabet of the clerical scribes, the laws have a dual character. They are, in part, a schedule of tribal custom, particularly as regards the price to be paid for injury to life and limb in the frequent barbarous quarrels of a primitive people: 'If one man slays another, 100 shillings wergeld,' 'if a bone is laid bare, three shillings,' 'if an ear is struck off, twelve shillings.' But the laws also register the high claims and privileges of the Church and her new jurisdiction over sin. All were enforced together in the Shire Court, at once a temporal and an ecclesiastical tribunal.

The political influence of the Church was inextricably involved with the religious awe in which it was held by Kings and people. When we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of powerful rulers of Mercia and Wessex abandoning their thrones to end their days as monks or as pilgrims to Rome, we cannot wonder at the vast alienation of land to the monasteries, or at the predominance in the courts of Offa of Mercia and Egbert of Wessex of the only class who knew how to read and write, who alone understood the administrative systems of the great Frankish monarchy oversea, and who, moreover, were the only people capable of instructing the King and his thegns in the formularies necessary to avoid eternal torment and attain eternal bliss. Yet the Anglo-Saxon world was by no means entirely given over to the cultural and ethical ideas of Mediterranean Christianity. The majority of high-hearted Nordic warriors, though generally respectful to the clergy, had not forgotten their ancestors, and were moved by much the same ideals of conduct as before.

administer

First aid was administered to the victim at the scene of the accident.

The administration of justice is never easy.

alienation

Her opinions caused her alienation from her friends.

Be careful! Your behavior could alienate you from your family.

awe

When I was a child, I was very much in awe of my grandfather.

In the presence of his hero, the boy stood awe-struck/awe-stricken.

barbarous

His drunken behavior on that occasion was barbarous.

We were shocked by the barbarism of their acts.

distinguish

A colour-blind person cannot distinguish between certain colours.

The photograph was poor and few details could be distinguished.

formularies

The marriage formula in a Christian church differs from the formulas used in Jewish or Muslim ceremonies.

indifferently

A selfish person is indifferent to the plight of the poor.

They treated their new colleague with indifference.

primitive

Primitive man often lived in caves.

We were living very primitively in that camp with no toilet facilities.

scribes

Before printing was invented, a scribe would write whole books by hand.

secular

secular is everything that is concerned with worldly, not spiritual or religious matters.

Western society is more secularized/secularised now than in previous centuries.

sheriff

In the USA, *sheriff* is in principle a legal official with responsibility for a county.

Sheriffs are administrative legal officials in Ireland, Australia, and Canada but they are judges in Scotland.

spiritual

The Pope is the spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

A religious marriage is meant to spiritualize/spiritualise a legal contract.

thegns

Thegns/thanes were noblemen, peers in Scotland.

In poetic usage, *thegns/thanes* are famous distinguished warriors.

tribunal

tribunal is a court or committee appointed to deal with certain types of dispute.

In ancient Rome, a tribune looked after the people's interests.

wergild

wergild/wergeld was the value set in Anglo-Saxon and Germanic law upon human life in accordance with rank and paid as compensation to the kindred or lord of a slain person.

- **Give your own examples using:** *abandon, conquest, invasion, sin, clergy, monks, pilgrims, predominance, principal, privileges, throne; Danish, Mediterranean, Nordic, Norman, Saxon.*

46 Possessed by the story

The city, then, was to be my subject – and the victims. For if these murders were, as it appeared, utterly senseless, why should *these* women have been chosen to die? What brought them to this place, at this moment in time, so that their lives met that of their assailant, moving about the city tortured by some private anguish of his own – Death incarnate?

But it turned out that this was only the prologue. I could not know then that for the next three years I would be possessed – and obsessed – by this story as it grew and unfolded under my hand, as murder succeeded murder and new victims were strangled even while I was on the scene. I found myself, without having planned it, becoming the historian of a singular chapter in American social history: one of the world's greatest multiple murders, one of the most exhaustive man-hunts of modern times, and finally, what is surely the most extraordinary and sustained self-revelation yet made by a criminal.

As the only writer completely involved with the case, I was given the fullest co-operation – not only in Boston but in the neighbouring towns where the stranglings and other crimes also occurred. The result is that everything that is in this book is based on fact. In some instances the identities of certain persons have been disguised, but these persons were and are real. What appears in the following pages comes not only from my research and from hundreds of hours of personal interviews with the principal actors in the drama, and with scores of other participants, but also from the actual documentation – the police and court records, the medical and psychiatric reports, the transcripts of interrogations (some under hypnosis and hypnotic drugs), and the letters, diaries, and other source papers.

anguish

The parents waited in anguish for news of their missing child.

Anguished cries for help came from the injured man.

exhaustive

This study is the result of many years of exhaustive scientific research.

That day some nasty pupils exhausted the teacher's patience and made him very angry.

fact

fact is something known with certainty to have happened or to be true.

This book is not fiction, it is based on fact.

identities

A case of mistaken identity led to the innocent man's arrest.

Shops demand some form of identification when you pay by cheque.

incarnate

My kind-hearted old aunt is the incarnation of goodness.

That evil man is the devil incarnate!

interrogation

Police interrogation of the terrorists revealed the whole plot.

The interrogator used torture to get the accused to confess.

obsessed

Our lady teacher is obsessed with the fear of growing old.

She has an obsession about dieting and has now become anorexic.

possessed

She was always *possessed by* envy of her much more successful sister.

Today still, many people believe *in possession by* the devil.

revelation

It was a revelation to us that this quiet man was a former boxing champion.

It was difficult to take my eyes off her very revealing dress, I must admit that!

strangle

The murderer strangled his victims by twisting a cord around their necks.

The poor girl's death was caused by strangling/strangulation.

subject

In your report, make sure that causes and results are under separate subject headings!

That's a really embarrassing matter, let us please change the subject.

sustained

The hope of rescue sustained the trapped miners.

The court sustained her claim for maintenance from her ex-husband.

transcript

Newspapers published a transcript of the tapes that had been found by the police.

These lawyers once again studied the transcript of the trial.

victims

Many victims of these scams lost all their money.

The child most often is the innocent victim of the parents' divorce.

- **Give some sentences to illustrate the meanings of:** *disguised, extraordinary, interview, multiple, occur, personal, principal, prologue, scene, senseless.*

47 Powers of the British Government

Prime Minister is formally asked by the Sovereign to recommend a group of ministers to form a Government. The position of Prime Minister is based on convention, not statute, and dates back to when George I left the running of the country's affairs to his ministers. A number of ministers invited by the Prime Minister to attend regular meetings to discuss policy are known as the Cabinet. It is a political convention for the Cabinet to act as a single man, which means that the minister who cannot accept a Cabinet decision must resign. The main opposition party forms a Shadow Cabinet, which is more or less as the Government would be if the party were in power.

The wide powers of patronage held by the Prime Minister and the strong party system, together with certain constitutional hangovers from the past, have given the Government immense power. The most contentious hangover from the age of absolute monarchy is the Royal Prerogative, surrendered by the Crown in 1688 and given not to Parliament, but to ministers and Whitehall. It has left Parliament weaker than it was before the "Glorious Revolution" for although monarchs had more power and authority before, they still had to go to Parliament for money for their secret services, for example, or for funds to make war. Professor John Griffith, Emeritus Professor of Public Law at the London School of Economics, has said: "Despite the great constitutional changes that have taken place between the period of the first Elizabeth and today, the struggle is so far from ended that it may be said the executive today has more control over the Commons than Charles I had at any period of his reign." Prerogative powers enable the Government to exercise powers – to make war, declare peace, ratify treaties, recognise foreign governments, make appointments, for example – without Parliament having any say. They also enable the Government to bypass Parliament by making "Orders in Council", a useful device and a reference to the monarch's Privy Council. The hallmark of the Privy Council is secrecy. When its members are briefed by ministers "on Privy Council terms" it means that they were given "state secrets" that they must not divulge, especially not to ordinary Members of Parliament. The Privy Councillor's oath, drawn up in about 1250, is the earliest weapon in the Government's formidable armoury defending official secrecy.

affairs

I like to read the newspapers regularly to keep abreast of current affairs.

briefed

The client briefed his advertising agency on a new campaign.

bypass

It will make the matters worse if you try to bypass the problem!

contentious

The contentious clause of that contract was debated for hours.

control

That dictator controlled his state for many years.

Our political party gained control in the latest election.

divulge

Please, don't divulge this secret information to anyone!

formidable

The principal of our school was a formidable woman who terrified both staff and pupils.

Michelangelo was formidably talented as a sculptor, painter, architect and poet.

hallmark

Perfectly cooked food is the hallmark of that fine restaurant.

hangovers

Many of our customs are a hangover from pre-revolution days.

oath

The judge reminded the witness that he was on/under oath and must answer all questions honestly.

patronage

I know, that artist is under the patronage of a tycoon.

St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland, St George of England.

policy

It is company policy that smoking is not allowed in the office.

My insurance policy covered the costs of that car accident last year.

ratify

The country's president ratified the treaty by signing it.

The ratification of the peace treaty ended the conflict.

resign

The manager resigned after a row with the boss.

He accepted the unfair decision with glum resignation.

surrendered

The attackers demanded the surrender of the besieged town.

He tried to give up smoking but soon surrendered.

treaties

Our country signed a trade contract with PR China.

Whitehall

Whitehall Palace is the name of the kingly court on the Thames. The name refers to the houses of the British Government today; figuratively: the British Government, the policies of the British Government.

- **Try to give your own explanations using:** *declare peace, discuss, make war, opposition, recommend, running of the country, surrendered, to exercise powers.*

48 Pull the handbrake!

The European Commission published a sweeping series of proposals to punish debt-ridden member states – but left incomplete measures to fix gaps in competitiveness that it identified as a chief culprit in a crisis that threatened the single currency's existence. Failure to set clear criteria for acceptable wages, account surpluses and other factors could reignite a smouldering debate along the EU's Franco-German axis about how governments should manage their economies.

Commission officials sought consensus on such regulations before the end of 2010, but to do so meant overcoming deep disagreements, including whether countries such as Germany, with its large trade surplus, should do more to encourage domestic consumption. As he called for speedy adoption of the proposals, Jose Manuel Barroso, the European Commission president, said they would be a "sea change" in the way EU members handle and coordinate finances.

The new regulations would force members of the single currency to keep domestic spending under control; gradually to reduce sovereign debt levels; and to increase economic competitiveness – or face fines as large as 0.2 per cent of gross domestic product. The reforms, which must be approved by the EU's council of national governments and the European Parliament, marked the most wide-ranging and ambitious effort since the adoption of the single currency to overhaul how eurozone economies are governed. They are a response to the Greek debt crisis that plunged the continent into disarray. "The message is clear," Mr Barroso told journalists in Brussels. "We will pull the handbrake before the car rolls down the hill."

The Franco-German tussle about imbalances became obvious in March 2010 when Christine Lagarde, the French finance minister, suggested Germany should consider boosting domestic demand to help deficit countries regain competitiveness and sort out their public finances. Germany rejected such analysis, arguing instead that weaker member states must liberalise their economies to match its competitiveness.

Commission officials insisted the new regulations were not aimed at Berlin, although a Commission statement pointed to countries with strong export sectors as "amplifying the gap" within Europe – a clear reference to Germany.

adoption

adopt means to choose or take as one's own, to make one's own by selection or assent.
The proposal gained the two-thirds majority of votes necessary to be adopted.

competitiveness

Competitiveness is a comparative concept of the ability and performance of a firm.
The Global Competitiveness Report is published yearly by the World Economic Forum.

consumption

Consumption is a common concept in economics.
Today's consumption is a major cause of environmental degradation.

crisis

The International Crisis Group is an independent, non-governmental organization.
Crises are present worldwide, as unstable and dangerous social situations.

criteria

criterion is a standard on which a judgment or decision may be based.
Would you like to suggest other *criteria* that the Committee should consider?

culprit

culprit is a person or other agent guilty of or responsible for an offense or fault.
The culprit has pleaded not guilty, and now is awaiting trial.

disagreements

Methods of resolution of disagreements in belief and attitude are discussed.
Disagreements don't have to lead to creation of long standing antagonisms between people.

deficit

deficit is the amount by which a sum of money falls short of the required amount.
deficit is when liabilities exceed assets, expenditures exceed income.

disarray

When things are *in disarray*, this means that something is out of order or in a mess.
After the defeat, the enemy army retreated in disarray.

gross domestic product

GDP is the amount of goods and services produced in a year, in a country.
GDP is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy.

proposals

The general purpose of any proposal is to persuade the other side to do something.
Before your big *marriage proposal*, you wonder if you're doing it in the right way.

spending

Individual *spending* habits can wreck your budget.
Spending diary offers a simple way to track and analyze/analyse your *spending*.

surpluses

We speak about *surplus* when there is more supply than demand.
In the USA, *Public Surplus* is the best government *surplus* auction system available.

tussle

The suspect was arrested after a tussle with a security guard.
The Chairman of the Board is in for another tussle for control of the company.

- **Make your own sentences using:** *amplify, analysis, axis, brake, handbrake, break, series, finance, finance minister, gaps, govern, match (n., v.), regain.*

49 Real property law

English-speaking jurisdictions generally distinguish between real property and personal property. Real property is a general term for land, tenements and hereditaments. On the other hand, personal property refers to everything which does not fall under the heading of real property.

Real property can be divided into freehold estates and leaseholds. Freehold estates are those whose duration is not determined. By contrast, the duration of a leasehold is fixed or capable of being fixed. Essentially, there are four types of freehold estate: the fee simple, the fee tail, the life estate and the estate *pur autre vie*.

As its name suggests, a fee simple refers to a whole interest in a piece of real property and may pass through sale, inheritance or reversion, i.e. when the owner dies and there are no persons alive who have the right of inheritance, the property reverts to the State. Reversion is also referred to as an escheat. A fee tail is an inheritable estate which lasts as long as the original grantee or any of his descendants live. A life estate is an estate granted only for the life of the grantee. When the life tenant dies, the remaindermen take possession, or the land reverts (see above). An estate *pur autre vie* is similar to a life estate, except that the estate is granted for the life of someone other than the grantee.

A leasehold is generally created through what is referred to as a lease, which is a contract for exclusive possession, generally for a term of years, usually for a specified rent or compensation. A leasehold should not be confused with a licence. The crucial test for determining whether a lease or a licence has been created is whether there is exclusive possession. A good example of this is where the property remains in the control of the grantor, such as in the case of a hotel room or dormitory.

Generally speaking, the Statute of Frauds requires that agreements regarding the sale of or interests in land must be in writing to be enforceable. In respect of leases, the Statute of Frauds for a particular jurisdiction will specify that leases for more than a certain number of years must be in writing to be enforceable, e.g. three years in England. For land sales, the Statute of Frauds requires a formal writing.

distinguish

A colour-blind person cannot distinguish between certain colours.

This young lawyer is known as the one who gained his diploma with distinction.

escheat

escheat is a common law doctrine ensuring that property is not left in limbo and ownerless.

escheat is reverting of property to the state when there is absence of legal heirs or claimants.

exclusive

This publisher has the exclusive publishing rights to several famous authors.

Today's evening paper carries an exclusive on the arrested serial killer.

fixed

We took out a mortgage with fixed interest payments.

The accused, of no *fixed abode/address*, was charged with rape.

grantee

The legal term *grantee* refers to a person to whom a grant is made.

The government granted aid to the farmers suffering from the effects of the floods.

heading

Headings are the titles and subtitles within the actual text of much professional writing.

Write a proper heading before really beginning your essay!

hereditaments

In law, a *hereditament* is any kind of property that can be inherited.

The usual course adopted by the Tribunal is to view the *appeal hereditament* after the hearing.

leasehold

Leasehold flats are becoming scarce in this city.

A tenant is known as the *leaseholder* or the *lessee*, a landlord/landlady as the *lessor*.

licence

His licence to practise as a doctor was removed after he was found guilty of negligence.

This permit licenses one to carry a firearm.

referred to

A property owner, or a landlord/landlady, is legally referred to as the *lessor*.

The report was referred back to the administrative body for further comments.

remaindermen

remainderman is the person who will receive a remainder in real property.

The *remaindermen* pay all ownership taxes, although they are not allowed to develop.

reversion

The reversion of estate to a distant cousin occurs when there are no male heirs.

If the Prince of Monaco dies without an heir, Monaco will revert to France as a self-governing French protectorate.

tenements

Tenement law refers to the feudal basis of permanent property such as land or rents.

A run-down and often overcrowded apartment house, especially in a poor section of a large city, is often called a *tenement house*.

- **Now you try to make sentences of your own using:** *by contrast, contrast, control, crucial, duration, estate, grant, heading, heritage, inherit, property, personal property, real property.*

50 Sherlock Holmes and the Mystery of Boscombe Pool

Ten minutes later, we were in the carriage, driving back to Ross. Holmes was still carrying with him the stone, found among the trees. 'You will be interested in this,' he said to Lestrade, holding it out.

'I see no marks on it.'

'There are none.'

'How do you know that it is important, then?'

'The grass was growing under it. Clearly it was lying there for only a day or two. I could not find the place that it came from: there are too many stones around. But it is the right shape to make the wounds in McCarthy's head.'

'And the murderer?'

'He is a tall man, left-handed, with a bad right leg. He wears thick shooting boots and a grey coat, smokes Indian cigars, uses a cigar-holder and carries a pocket-knife – not a very sharp one. There is more information that I can give you; but that will be enough for you to find him, I think.'

Lestrade laughed. 'I am afraid I find all this hard to believe,' he said. 'This information is all very well but it does not show that a person is guilty of murder.'

'We shall see,' said Holmes. 'You work in your way and I shall work in mine. I shall be busy this afternoon and I shall probably go back to London on the evening train.'

'And leave the case unfinished?'

'No, finished.'

'But the mystery?'

'Is a mystery no more.'

'Who was the guilty person then?'

'Oh, God help us! The person I have just described, of course.'

busy

Excuse me, please, I am too busy to take phone calls at the moment.

The line's busy at the moment, do you want to stay on hold?

We know that meddling and prying lady, she's a busybody who is always trying to butt in!

carriage

A man of means used to take great pride in having an elegant carriage drawn by glossy horses.

The travel was a disaster! The railway carriage was full.

We have finally reached the dual carriageway, here traffic passes in one direction only.

case

I somehow feel they are ready to make an exception in your case.

Do you remember the investigating judge who was in charge of that horrible murder case last year?

This case is to be heard next week.

I will give you that lawyer's address and phone number (just) in case you decide to consult him.

guilty

Guilty person is a person shown by law to be a criminal.

The corrupt minister made a public admission of his guilt.

The guilt lies with the parents who taught their child to steal.

He looked away guiltily when she mentioned that some things were missing.

information

Further information can easily be found in your criminology textbooks, of course.

The police informer was placed in the witness-protection programme.

After being offered a reward, the criminal informed on all his accomplices.

murderer

The murderess was sentenced to life imprisonment.

She was accused of the murder of her business partner.

I know that innocent-looking lady; she stole for years, but *murder will out* and she was finally caught at the supermarket.

mystery

I know a lot of people who enjoy reading tales of mystery and suspense.

A puzzle, something which cannot be explained, deserves to be called a mystery.

Neither the police nor anyone in the whole neighbourhood have ever found out who the mystery man really was.

- **Now try to make sentences of your own using:** *cigar-holder, guilty of (capable of sth./doing sth., famous for sth./doing sth.), hard to believe (difficult to understand, easy to do, nice to see), left-handed (kind-hearted, heart-shaped, two-faced), pocket-knife, wounds.*

51 Sister Wives

When the advertising salesman Kody Brown, his wife Meri, and his three other wives, Janelle, Christine and Robyn, decided to invite a film crew into the home they share with no less than 16 children, they presumed that a life of reality TV stardom would beckon. Instead, the family has found itself at the centre of a snowballing public debate after police in Utah responded to the premiere of *Sister Wives* by launching an investigation into the polygamous lifestyle that Brown and his spouses have chosen to pursue. Prosecutors in Lehi, south of Salt Lake City, announced that they believe the Browns are guilty of not just violating state laws against plural marriage, but of celebrating the crime in front of millions of television viewers.

In *Sister Wives*, the Browns try to expose what they call the benign truth about how a plural marriage works. "We're a very integrated family," argues Kody. The opening episode introduced viewers to his wives Meri, Janelle and Christine, before showing how they go through the occasionally traumatic process of adding a fourth wife, Robyn, to their already sprawling household.

The show has shed light on the modern face of polygamy – a practice originally endorsed by the 19th-century founders of the Mormon Church. Plural marriage was made illegal, as a condition of Utah joining the US in 1896. But although today's Mormon Church excommunicates polygamists, polygamy is still practised by an estimated 40,000 families in Utah. Most modern polygamists call themselves fundamentalist Mormons, and only legally register the first of their many marriages. Many also live prosperous existences and are considered respectable, if somewhat eccentric, members of society. But that is no defence to felony bigamy, the crime that the Browns are being investigated for: under the state's laws, a person can be found guilty of bigamy through mere co-habitation. In 2001, a Utah man called Tom Green, who had brought his five wives on TV chat shows, was convicted of bigamy. Since then, local police have endorsed a policy of live and let live, choosing only to investigate polygamist families in which other offences such as incest, violence, and child rape are believed to have been committed.

benign

She was relieved when the tumour was found to be benign.

The judge could not but give the witness a benign smile.

bigamy

bigamy is the crime of marrying a person while being legally married to someone else.

After two years she discovered that the man she thought was her husband was a bigamist.

cohabitation

We know of many couples who cohabited for quite some time before marrying officially.

Cohabitation is sometimes called consensual union or *de facto* marriage.

debate

There has been heated public debate about the new tax laws.

It is a debatable point whether or not we live a happier life today than before the war.

eccentric

He is not really mad, he is just somewhat eccentric and sometimes talks to himself.

That old lady is known for her eccentricity, especially with her collection of cats.

endorse

You must endorse the check before you deposit it in the bank.

The city mayor won his party's **endorsement** for governor.

excommunicate

excommunicate means to put (someone) out of communion.

excommunication is a religious censure suspending membership in a religious community.

expose

Her foolish actions have exposed her to ridicule.

The President's trip overseas has been given a lot of exposure in the newspapers.

fundamentalist

Fundamentalists seek to recapture a supposed ideological "purity".

fundamentalism means belief in a strict adherence to specific set of theological doctrines.

integrated

That old theory has been integrated and changed by several later theorists.

Black and white pupils are well integrated in the USA.

polygamous

Lawyers know that bigamists do not necessarily have a polygamous relationship all the time.

Polygamous marriages are illegal in most Western countries.

presume

A person is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

That newspaper article ignored the facts of the case and made too many false presumptions.

respectable

You know that you have to behave in a respectable manner in a courtroom.

We were respectably dressed for the occasion of our court appearance.

spouses

The term **spouse** generally refers to a partner in a marriage.

American citizens have two ways to bring their foreign spouse to the United States to live.

- **Can you give your own definitions/explanations of:** *advertise, advertisement, advertising, episode, household, launch, marriage, public debate, register, snowballing, TV show?*

52 The spirit of individual liberty

Several clauses in Magna Carta give expression to the spirit of individual liberty, as it has ever since been understood in England. And the constant repetition of these brave words in centuries to come, by persons who were ignorant of the technical meaning they bore to the men who first wrote them down, helped powerfully to form the national character:

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him nor will we send upon him except by the lawful judgement of his peers or (and) the law of the land.

Numerous other clauses apply sharp checks to various lawless and tyrannical habits of the King's officers, both in his forests and elsewhere, which, if patiently suffered, would have created a tradition of the worst type of continental *droit administratif*.

The Charter was regarded as important because it assigned definite and practical remedies to temporary evils. There was very little that was abstract in its terms, less even than later generations supposed. Yet it was the abstract and general character of the event at Runnymede that made it a great influence in history. A King had been brought to order, not by a posse of reactionary feudalists, but by the community of the land under baronial leadership; a tyrant had been subjected to the laws which hitherto it had been his private privilege to administer and to modify at will. A process had begun which was to end in putting the power of the Crown into the hands of the community at large.

It is for this reason that a document so technical as the Charter, so deficient in the generalizations with which the Declaration of Independence abounds, so totally ignorant of the 'rights of man', has had so profound and lasting an influence on the imagination – in every sense of the word – of succeeding ages. Throughout the Thirteenth Century the 'struggle for the Charter', with its constant reissues, revisions, infringements, and reassertions, was the battleground of parties. Until the Edwardian Parliaments were fully established, the Charter remained in the foreground of men's thoughts.

charter

A charter is the grant of authority or rights, stating that the granter formally recognizes the prerogative of the recipient to exercise the rights.

clause

The next clause in the contract specifies when payments are due. Read it carefully!

disseised

disseize/disseise means to deprive somebody of their property.

droit administrative

droit administratif (administrative law) and *droit constitutionnel* (constitutional law) are formal terms for the two essential elements of the French public law.

exile

After having been banished from his own country, he lived in exile in France for twenty years.

Repatriation programmes have been created to help returning exiles.

foreground

In a painting, the figures in the foreground are bigger than those in the background.

imprison

To imprison a suspect indefinitely is really wrong.

After a long trial he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

infringement

Driving without a valid licence is certainly an infringement of the law.

If you decide to reproduce that painting without permission, you will infringe the artist's copyright!

posse

posse is an American term for a group of people called by the sheriff to help maintain law and order.

reassertion

reassertion, of course, means *repeated assertion*.

They made an assertion that could not be proved.

reissue

reissue means *repeated issue*.

There are not any changes to this book. It has simply been reissued.

revision

The lady teacher helped with the revision of his speech.

He had to revise his latest novel to get it ready for publication.

tyrannical

She told us that their tyrannical new boss was very unpopular.

That boy is nothing but a bully who tyrannizes/tyrannises the smaller children in his neighbourhood.

- **Give your own examples with:** *abstract, evils, expression, feudalists, generalizations, lawless, leadership, modify, officer, reactionary, remedies.*

53 Tough new laws on student housing

The days of raucous student parties keeping whole neighbourhoods awake could be numbered. John Denham, the communities and local government secretary, is considering new laws that would allow councils to block three or more undergraduates from renting shared homes in areas with large student populations. His move follows complaints by local authorities that some areas have turned into antisocial transient student "ghettoes", driving locals away and making the problem worse.

Local people sometimes have to contend with behaviour reminiscent of what was seen in the 1980s BBC sitcom *The Young Ones*, in which four undergraduates at Scumbag College lived in a rented house so squalid that it was condemned by the council. Their anarchic behaviour terrorised the area and wrecked the neighbours' gardens.

Landlords have to apply for permission to rent out accommodation to six or more unrelated people. The new law would lower the threshold to three, effectively enabling local authorities to keep student numbers under control. The government has not named targets but popular student areas include Lenton in Nottingham, Fallowfield in Manchester, Clifton in Bristol and Headingley in Leeds.

The law will also let councils deal with small flats and houses shared by large transient groups of new immigrants and workers employed by gang masters. The Department for Communities and Local Government said: "Students bring benefits to the places they live in, but too many residing in one area can run down neighbourhoods and leave places as ghost towns in the summer." However, Liz Peace, chief executive of the British Property Federation, which represents landlords, said: "You can't use the planning system for social engineering."

accommodation

This new hotel offers accommodation for 200 guests.

One always must accommodate himself to the situation.

anarchic

It happened in an anarchic state of affairs after the coup.

The workers' revolt in the main industrial town led to anarchy in the whole country.

complaint

I have been very happy at this company and have had no cause for complaint.

We have immediately decided to write a letter of complaint to the manufacturer of the faulty appliance.

condemned

The merciless killer was condemned to death by the jury.

It is only natural that most people condemn cruelty to animals.

contend

The injured police officers had many setbacks to contend with before they recovered.

The contentious clause of the contract was discussed and debated for hours.

ghetto

A *ghetto* was originally the name given to the quarter where Jews were forced to live in some European cities.

ghetto is a densely populated and separated poor area of a town, especially one inhabited by a particular group of people.

housing

In this town many more houses are needed to overcome the housing shortage.

They are going to build a big housing estate on this land.

immigrants

All illegal immigrants will certainly be deported.

The United States has strict immigration controls.

landlord

Regardless of the general economic situation, our landlord increases our rent every year.

The landlady at that large house offers bread and breakfast accommodation.

raucous

Standing in the street we could hear sounds of raucous laughter coming from the pub.

At the stadium the crowd's raucousness was deafening.

rent

rent is money paid regularly for the lease of premises or equipment.

Many people prefer to pay rent rather than buy property.

squalid

squalid means filthy through neglect and poverty; sordid.

His latest novel is a squalid tale of dishonesty and corruption.

target

target is a mark or object aimed at; a person or thing criticized, attacked, etc.; a fixed goal or objective.

In their last intervention, our bridges were a prime target for enemy bombers.

- **Can you give your own definitions/explanations of:** *antisocial, gang, keep sth. under control, permission, shared home, social engineering, student areas, terrorise, transient, undergraduate?*

54 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

Preamble. Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore The General Assembly proclaims this **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

advent

in the Christian church, Advent includes the four Sundays before Christmas.
My grandfather didn't live long enough to see the advent of the space age.

compel

We listened to the old sailor's compelling tales of adventure at sea.
I felt compelled to speak out against that injustice.

contempt

contempt is an intense feeling/attitude of regarding sbd/sth as inferior, base, or worthless.
Her absurd lies show a great contempt for the truth.

Declaration

Declarations are used in place of live testimony when the court is asked to rule on a motion.
The declared policy of this firm is that 60 is the retiring age.

disregard

He disregarded his father's advice and left school.
Some students completely disregard the rules of the school.

disseminate

Information can be disseminated through lists or through the use of websites.
A political party will use the press to disseminate its views.

expound

In his detailed statement the lawyer expounded the intricacies of the new tax law.
Our professor loves to expound his views on pacifism at great length.

inalienable

inalienable is something incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred.
inalienable rights are the rights that cannot be transferred to another or others.

inherent

inherent is the quality existing in sbd/sth as a permanent and inseparable element.
Freedom of religion is inherent in any bill of rights.

observance

The observance of Sunday as a day of rest has largely fallen away, unfortunately.
The observance of this family tradition would make your grandmother very happy!

outrage

People were outraged to discover that the factory was polluting the environment.
To pay women less than men – is simply outrageous!

pledge

pledge is a solemn promise or agreement to do or refrain from doing something.
The subjects pledged their loyalty to their country.

proclaim

proclaim means to announce or declare in an official or formal manner.
The dictator's proclamation banned all public meetings and assemblies.

recourse

recourse is the act/instance of turning or applying to a person or thing for aid or security.
Your only recourse under the present circumstances is – legal action.

- **Give your own examples using the following words and expressions:** *aspiration, barbarian, barbarous, conscience, dignify, dignified, dignity, distinction, fundamental, public, publicity, publicize, reaffirm, rebel, rebellion, recognition, recognize, resort* (n., v.).

55 The US Congress and the Senate

Although Congress can legislate, its most important task has become that of scrutinizing the policies and actions of the executive, and upholding the interests of states and districts. Congress also controls the nation's finances and its permanent specialist staff helps Congress consider and change the budget presented each year by the President. Congress, as the legislative branch, may check the President by impeaching the President; overriding a veto; refusing to approve presidential appointments; approving or failing to approve treaties. Congress may check the Judicial Branch by impeaching judges; changing the number of justices on the Supreme Court; proposing an amendment to the Constitution if the Supreme Court finds a law unconstitutional.

The legislative branch of national government consists of two houses, each with a different role, different powers and a different electoral procedure.

The House of Representatives is the dynamic institution of the federal government. The states are represented on a population basis and are divided into congressional districts or constituencies of roughly equal size (around 520,000 people). There are currently 435 members, who are elected every two years. All states must by law adopt the system of single-member constituencies with a simple majority vote. Vacancies arising from death, resignation, etc, are filled by by-elections. The chairman of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House and has important responsibilities, giving him considerable influence over the President. Moreover, should the President and Vice-President die before the end of their terms, it is the Speaker who becomes President.

The Senate is the conservative counterweight to the more populist House of Representatives. Each state has two senators who, since 1913 (Seventeenth Amendment), have been chosen directly by the electorate in the way decided by the state legislature in each state. Senators are elected every six years, but the elections are staggered so that one-third of the Senate is elected every two years. A vacancy caused by death or resignation is filled until the next congressional elections by the nomination of the State Governor. There are currently 100 senators.

adopt

That resolution was adopted unanimously.

Our adoption of the baby has been approved.

budget

budget means a *plan* of how money will be spent over a period of time in relation to the money available.

The Budget, which the Minister of Finance presented yesterday, includes proposals for higher taxes.

chairman

Some chairwomen and chairmen prefer the title *chairperson* or *chair*.

The term of chairmanship of their committee is a maximum of three years.

constituencies

constituency relates to a body of voters or the area in which they live.

This constituency was once represented by Mr. Jones as Member of Parliament.

counterweight

counterweight is something as heavy/important as something else, thus helping keep the balance or compensate for something.

electorate

Will your party's policies appeal to the electorate?

The electorate is/are apathetic about this election.

impeaching

impeachment is a formal process in which an official is accused of unlawful activity and the outcome of which, depending on country, can lead to the removal of that official from his/her position.

nomination

We nominated Mrs Brown as chairperson.

Who is your nominee for the school committee?

population

A census gives the approximate size of the population of a country.

The population explosion contributes to environmental problems.

populist

His speech against taxes is typical of a populist.

Populism/popularism appeals to the poor and alienated.

procedure

You must follow the proper procedure when applying for a passport.

Some procedural difficulties have to be cleared up before you can get your visa.

resignation

That important official handed in his resignation early this morning.

"I'll compensate you for the damage my children caused," she said resignedly.

scrutinizing

Always scrutinize/scrutinise a legal document before signing it!

Officials subject passports to careful scrutiny.

vacancies

There's a vacancy for a computer programmer with our company.

A sign saying *No vacancies* outside a factory means that there are no jobs.

- **Think up your own sentences with:** *congressional districts, influence, legislate, procedure, roughly equal, term, the Speaker, uphold.*

56 The US Federal Judiciary

In the federal system there are 90 **District Courts** presided over by a district judge, which hear criminal cases involving breaches of federal law and civil cases on federal matters (disputes between states, non-payment of federal taxes, etc). Appeals can be made to the United States Court of Appeals, where an appeal is heard by three judges, although in very important cases all nine appeal judges sit together. In the vast majority of cases this court's decision is final and sets a precedent for future cases, although this precedent is not always binding on the Supreme Court. Although not explicitly given the power of **judicial review** – the power to decide whether the actions of the President, Congress or state governments violate the Constitution – this is the important role that the **Supreme Court** has developed in the legal system. The Supreme Court judges, of whom there are normally nine (though Congress may alter this number) are nominated for life by the President after being approved by the Senate.

There is very little in the Constitution about state government – the Tenth Amendment (1791) merely says that those powers not specifically delegated to the federal government are reserved for states. While the fifty state constitutions differ widely, they all include the separation of powers and a system of checks and balances, and share the underlying American belief that government should be kept to a minimum. Each state has a Governor, a Legislature and a State Judiciary. The Governor is elected directly in a state-wide election. All the states except Nebraska have bicameral legislatures, normally called the Senate and House of Representatives. The judicial systems of the states vary greatly in structure and procedures. Generally speaking, however, at the lowest level there are Justices of the Peace Courts, presided over by elected lay magistrates, which deal with minor offences. Then come the County Courts, which deal with the majority of civil and criminal cases. Appeals go to the District Court of Appeals, while the State Supreme Court has the same role as the United States Supreme Court in the federal system.

bicameral

A *bicameral parliament* or *bicameral legislature* is a legislature which consists of two chambers or houses.

Bicameral legislatures tend to require a concurrent majority to pass legislation.

Bicameralism (latin *bi*, two + *camera*, chamber) is the practice of having two legislative or parliamentary chambers.

Bicameralism is an essential and defining feature of the classical notion of mixed government.

binding

That contract is legally binding.

By law he is bound to pay maintenance for his children.

breach

The fight caused a public disturbance or breach of the peace.

breach of contract means a failure to perform a contractual obligation or interference with another party's performance which incurs a right for the other party to claim damages.

delegated

delegation of duties means transfer of responsibilities to be performed under a contract to another.

delegate means to give duties to another, to entrust another with duties.

delegate (US *delegatee*) is that third party in a delegation of duties to whom the duties have been transferred by the *delegator*.

disputes

The dispute went over who really owned that patch of land.

The management once again disputed the workers' claims.

for life

The people have elected their beloved leader for the third time now, this time for life.

They met at school and remained lifelong friends.

review

After a careful review of the evidence, the appeal court overturned the verdict.

This case *will be up for review/comes up for review* shortly.

specifically

She was specifically told to be back by midnight.

Their plans are too vague and lack specificity.

If you want your invention patented, you must give all the specifications.

underlying

It is necessary to deal with the *underlying* causes of poverty in this country.

Fear of losing the election *underlay* his sudden concern for the people.

Layers of rock *underlie* the visible surface rock.

vary

The pupils in an average class can vary significantly in ability.

There are usually various ways of solving a problem.

- **Do you understand the meanings of:** *appeal judges, district courts, federal taxes, federal system, judicial systems, lay magistrates, precedent, state-wide election, violate?*

57 The vocabulary of politics

Many difficulties have to be overcome before human beings can live more or less peaceably in associations and before associations can co-exist without devastating conflicts. It was, and still is, comforting to believe that these difficulties could all be overcome if only the intrinsic or essential nature of associations were properly understood. When this is accepted, it is easy to proceed further and to say that true enlightenment will be achieved when we discover the true meanings of the words 'State', 'authority', 'right', and the rest. To avoid apparent logical troubles it is often held that enquiry should be directed to discovering the concepts or ideas for which these words stand, but this supposed distinction between words and concepts is not important for our present purpose. There have always been widespread doubts as to the efficacy of this essentialist assumption even in the minds of many of those who have made use of it. Beginning with the Sophist Thrasymachus, whose views on politics are reported or parodied in the first book of the Republic, there has been a persistent positivist opposition which has maintained that the recommended procedure of searching for the essential meaning of 'justice' and similar words is futile. It does nothing to help in the solution of any practical political problem. For this we need an accurate description of what actually happens, or tends to happen, in human associations. There is no sense in asking what ought to happen, or what would happen, under imaginary ideal conditions, and disputes on such points are purely verbal and a waste of time.

apparent

It was apparent that the judge had made a mistake.
 For no apparent reason the witness jumped from her seat.
 That man is an apparently honest person.

assumption

Remember, her argument was based on an assumption, and not on fact.
 They assume that they will win this process.
 The dictator's assumption of power was sudden.

co-exist

co-exist means to live together in the same place and/or at the same time.
 We hope for the peaceful coexistence of all races and creeds.

comforting

Colleagues tried to comfort her after she had lost that case.
 His voice sounded so comforting at that moment.

concepts

The concept of evolution is not acceptable to all.
 I've tried every conceivable method, but I still cannot grasp the meaning of some legal terms.

conflicts

There is a conflict of interests between the owner of the company and the staff.
 That witness offered conflicting evidence to the court.

distinction

The critic drew a distinction between the writer's early and late work.
 She had the distinction of being the first woman judge of this court.

efficacy

I am a firm believer in the efficacy of positive thinking.
 Aspirins are an efficacious cure for a headache.

enlightenment

In an age of enlightenment such atrocities are unforgivable.
 Could you enlighten me on the latest findings, please?

enquiry

Have you received any inquiries/enquiries in response to your advertisement?
 We still have to inquire/enquire about that candidate's past.

essentialist

Essentialism is an educational theory that ideas and skills basic to a culture should be taught to all alike by time-tested methods.

intrinsic

This necklace has little intrinsic worth – it is made of glass, not diamonds.
 The guy is not intrinsically dishonest, just poor and desperate.

peaceably

The latest wage dispute at that company was settled peaceably.
 It is a historic fact that the Vikings were warlike, not peaceable/peace-loving.

persistent

The persistent salesmen wouldn't stop talking and praising the product.

proceed

The lawyer said that I was wrong and then proceeded to tell me why.
 Divorce proceedings have been instituted against him.

- **It should not be difficult now to make some sentences using:** *accept, conditions, doubt, futile, overcome, politics, purpose, solution, supposed, troubles, vocabulary.*

58 What is Legal Immunity?

Legal immunity is a type of legal protection which is offered to certain people in particular circumstances. The most well known example of legal immunity is probably prosecutorial immunity, which is sometimes offered to a witness in exchange for his or her testimony in a case. In return for testifying, the prosecution agrees not to pursue the witness for crimes which he or she discusses in the testimony.

In the case of prosecutorial immunity, for example, a prosecutor may choose to offer blanket immunity or use immunity. In blanket immunity, also known as transactional immunity, the prosecutor agrees not to pursue any sort of legal charges against the witness for past crimes. In use immunity, a prosecutor may not use the testimony of a witness to build a case against him or her, but the prosecutor is allowed to prosecute the witness for past crimes. In many countries, judges are offered a form of legal immunity which is known as judicial immunity. Recognizing that it is important for judges to be fair and unbiased, nations do not allow certain types of legal cases against judges and court officials so that these people can conduct their jobs without fear of retaliatory legal action. Since a judge can make decisions which could negatively impact someone's life, this type of legal immunity can be very important. Similar legal immunities are also sometimes offered to members of parliament or legislature. Diplomats and sovereigns also have a special type of legal immunity. In the case of diplomats, governments recognize that diplomacy is extremely important, and that diplomats might be afraid to serve if they could be prosecuted in their host countries. Under the terms of diplomatic immunity, diplomats can be expelled, but they cannot generally be brought to trial for actions relating to their roles as diplomats.

It is important to remember that legal immunity comes in a variety of flavors. Witnesses who are granted legal immunity, for example, are exonerated of liability for past crimes, but they can still be brought to trial in the future for crimes they did not disclose, or for crimes committed after the trial. Legal immunity for people like diplomats and sovereigns also does not cover major crimes, and legislators and judges are still subject to the law outside the legislature and the courtroom.

commit

If you steal anything from a shop you will be committing a criminal act.
Unfortunately she was so distressed by the situation that she committed a suicide.

disclose

When questioned by the police, she refused to disclose her friend's address.
The disclosure of these important facts embarrassed the defence lawyer.

exonerate

exonerate means to free someone from blame, obligation, etc.
This important piece of evidence will certainly exonerate the accused.

expelled

expel means to force someone to leave a school, club, country, etc. in disgrace.
The expulsion of foreign journalists from the country made headline news.

fair

Our teacher isn't fair – high marks are only reserved for her favourites.
Umpires must be fair-minded in their decisions.

grant

Political refugees were granted residence permits.
The government will grant aid to those farmers.

immunity

Vaccination makes children immune to smallpox.
The president is so popular that he is immune to criticism.

impact

impact is a collision between two bodies, or a violent encounter.
The Industrial Revolution had a huge impact on the world.

liability

The drunken motorist refused to admit liability for the accident.
Is a husband liable for his wife's personal debts?

retaliatory

If you hit him, he will retaliate with a punch.
The air raid was a retaliatory/retaliative attack for the bomb outrage.

sovereign

Queen Elizabeth I was a long-reigning British sovereign.
Can the courts challenge the sovereignty of Parliament?

testimony

According to that lady's testimony, the accused threatened her.
The principal gave him a good testimonial when he left school.

the prosecution

The job of the prosecution is to prove guilt of the accused.
the prosecution is in fact the legal team representing the state.

trial

Trial by jury is a part of the American judicial system.
She *stood trial/went on trial* for fraud.

unbiased

The judge's decision was really unbiased – free from all prejudice and favoritism.

- **You are expected now to give your own examples using:** *blanket immunity, judicial immunity, legal immunity, prosecutorial immunity, transactional immunity; circumstances, court officials, diplomats, recognizing, witness.*

59 When the Jury returned...

Mr Tate said, 'This court will come to order,' in a voice that rang with authority, and the heads below us jerked up. Mr Tate left the room and returned with Tom Robinson. He steered Tom to his place beside Atticus, and stood there. Judge Taylor had roused himself to sudden alertness and was sitting up straight, looking at the empty jury box.

What happened after that had a dreamlike quality: in a dream I saw the jury return, moving like underwater swimmers, and Judge Taylor's voice came from far away, and was tiny. I saw something only a lawyer's child could be expected to see, could be expected to watch for, and it was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger, but watching all the time knowing that the gun was empty.

A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson. The foreman handed a piece of paper to Mr Tate who handed it to the clerk who handed it to the judge...

I shut my eyes. Judge Taylor was polling the jury: 'Guilty ... guilty ... guilty ... guilty ...' I peeked at Jem: his hands were white from gripping the balcony rail, and his shoulders jerked as if each 'guilty' was a separate stab between them.

Judge Taylor was saying something. His gavel was in his fist, but he wasn't using it. Dimly, I saw Atticus pushing papers from the table into his brief-case. He snapped it shut, went to the court reporter and said something, nodded to Mr Gilmer, and then went to Tom Robinson and whispered something to him. Atticus put his hand on Tom's shoulder as he whispered. Atticus took his coat off the back of his chair and pulled it over his shoulder. Then he left the court-room, but not by his usual exit. He must have wanted to go home the short way, because he walked quickly down the middle aisle towards the south exit. I followed the top of his head as he made his way to the door. He did not look up. Someone was punching me, but I was reluctant to take my eyes from the people below us, and from the image of Atticus's lonely walk down the aisle.

'Miss Jean Louise?'

I looked around. They were standing.

alertness

Is it really necessary to repeat once again that alertness in class is very important?
You must be *on the alert* so as not to be taken by surprise by the enemy.

brief-case

briefcase is a flat, portable case for carrying papers.
At that moment he put all the documents into his briefcase.
We, as decent people, *hold no brief for* the legalization of gambling.

convict

Last night one convict managed to escape from this prison.
She was not *convincing*. Her apology was offered in a hesitant tone, and did not *carry conviction*.

foreman

foreman is an experienced worker who supervises other workers.
The foreman is in charge of the workers on the shop floor.

gavel

gavel is a small mallet or hammer used by chairpersons, judges, auctioneers, etc.
At that moment the judge banged his gavel on the desk to restore order.

jury

jury is a group of usually 12 citizens chosen to decide in court whether an accused person is guilty or not.
My girlfriend's aunt has served as a juror in the United States.

jury box

jury box is an enclosure where the jury sit in court.
The *Jury Box* is a fabulous and entertaining party game from 1935 which has recently been reprinted.

look up

She was reading a book and didn't *look up* when her husband walked in.
Many teenagers *look up to* sports stars as their idols.
She has a habit of *looking people up and down* which can be most disconcerting.

polling

At the *polling station*, go into the *polling booth* to vote in secret.
There was a really low poll because so few people were interested.

reluctant

to be *reluctant* means to be unwilling, not eager, to do something.
Yes, I always wash the dishes with this obvious reluctance.
She reluctantly agreed to pay that extra amount.

stab

stab means to wound or pierce with a sharp tool.
It took the doctor quite some time to stitch his stab wound.
The prosecutor stabbed the air with his finger to emphasize what he was saying at that moment.

➤ **Think up your own sentences with:** *authority, brief-case, exit, guilty, nod, order, snap, steer, whisper.*

60 'Wild West' culture on the Net

Online shoppers and bankers are at risk because the Internet has become a sort of 'Wild West' operating outside the law, peers warned in August, 2007. The Lords science and technology committee accused ministers, Internet service providers and software manufacturers of a dangerously 'laissez faire' attitude to online security. It warned the Internet was increasingly a 'playground for criminals' and attacked the Government for insisting that online fraud should be reported to banks rather than the police. And it uncovered evidence that thousands of credit card details – along with passwords, addresses, dates of birth and mother's maiden names of their owners – are for sale to fraudsters for less than £1 each.

Losses from online banking fraud reached £33.5million in 2006 – up from £12.2million in 2004 – and £117.1million was defrauded using stolen credit card numbers on the Internet. The report warned that those responsible for 'e-crime' now include organised groups, typically based in Eastern Europe, whose attacks are increasingly sophisticated.

The committee said software firms should be forced to pay up if their customers fall victim to e-criminals because of security flaws and banks should be made legally liable for e-crime losses of online customers. The Government should also create a central system for reporting e-crime, establish a 'kite mark' standard for secure Internet services, and give the police more resources to tackle the problem.

Crossbench peer Lord Broers, chairman of the committee, said: 'It seems that the Internet is increasingly perceived as a sort of "Wild West" outside the law. You can't just rely on individuals to take responsibility for their own security. They will always be outfoxed by the bad guys.'

at risk

Identifying *at-risk* students can be a difficult task for instructors and administrators alike.
At the risk of boring you, I want to repeat this point once again.

defrauded

She was defrauded of her savings by some swindlers.
Dishonest employees *defrauded* the firm of millions of dollars.

flaws

Her argument is flawed and can easily be disproved.
A flaw in the crystal, a concealed imperfection, caused it to shatter.

fraud

fraud is an intentional deception made for personal gain or to damage another individual.
It was a fraudulent scheme for selling shares in a nonexistent company.

fraudsters

You simply can't imagine how ingenious fraudsters at high levels can be!
Fraudsters lie, and that's how they attempt to make money.

'laissez faire'

Laissez-faire means *leave to do*; a more colloquial translation: 'let them get on with it'.
A *laissez-faire/laisser-faire* economy encourages private enterprise.

maiden names

Maiden Name is a website for people looking for lost family members, friends, or classmates.
maiden name, or *birth name*, is a woman's *family name* before she is married.

outfoxed

The prisoners outfoxed the guards by tunneling beneath the prison walls.
The first known use of *outfox*, meaning *outsmart*, dates from 1924.

password

We had to say the password first before we were allowed to enter.
Computer passwords can be stored in highly-encrypted databases.

peers

Teenagers are strongly influenced by their *peer group*.
It can be hard for teens to resist *peer pressure* to use drugs.
A British *peer* is a baron, viscount, earl, marquis, or duke.

sophisticated

Computers are becoming smaller and more sophisticated.
Sophisticated are persons who have acquired worldly knowledge and/or refinement.
Even Leonardo Da Vinci said "simplicity is the ultimate *sophistication*."

uncover

uncover means to remove the cover from, to manifest or disclose, to reveal.
The police uncovered a plot to kidnap the tycoon's child.

- **Try to give examples of your own, using:** *attitude, chairman, crossbench peer, Internet, password, resources, shop, shoppers, steal, stolen, Wild West.*

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TESTOVI

Test 1

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

- 1 The American Constitution is based on the ____ of the separation of powers.
A doctrine
B directory
C directions
D determination
- 2 The respective ____ institutions were given limited and specific powers.
A governing
B government
C governor's
D status
- 3 Each ____ of government has certain authority over the others.
A state
B statistics
C constitution
D branch
- 4 A series of ____ were also included to make sure these powers were not abused.
A checks and balances
B cheques
C forces
D clauses
- 5 Government power was further limited by means of a ____ system of government.
A social
B dual
C recommended
D definite
- 6 The federal government was given the ____ to deal with problems of the nation as a whole.
A continuation
B responsibilities
C responsible
D constituency
- 7 Problems facing the nation as a whole are foreign affairs, trade, ____ the army and navy, etc.
A capability of
B control of
C capable of
D certificate of
- 8 The President was originally intended to be little more than a ____ Head of State.
A certain
B checked
C conference
D ceremonial
- 9 The federal government's involvement in the nation's economic life was gradually ____ .
A increasing
B acceptance
C noticed
D planned
- 10 Secrecy and speed are often essential in international ____ .
A connection
B representation
C affairs
D division
- 11 This is what has increased the importance of the Presidency ____ Congress.
A over
B in the
C of the
D for
- 12 The first ten amendments relate to the ____ of religion, speech and the press, etc.
A explanations
B decidedness
C freedoms
D problems
- 13 The President was originally also intended to be Commander ____ of the armed forces.
A in Chief
B executive
C exclusive
D supreme
- 14 The President now ____ a full legislative programme to Congress.
A proposes
B propositions
C supports
D proponent

- 15 The remaining duties of government were reserved to the ____ state governments.
A individual
B intensified
C characteristic
D single
- 16 Article V allowed for ____ to be made to the Constitution.
A additions
B amendments
C members
D articles
- 17 The Constitution was finally ____ by all thirteen states in 1791.
A given
B made up
C ratified
D received
- 18 In 1791 the Constitution already contained ten amendments, collectively known as the ____ .
A Bill of Rights
B Rights
C Rights and Duties
D Concluding Provisiona
- 19 The amendments were to protect the citizen ____ possible tyranny by the federal government.
A of
B against
C from
D with
- 20 So far only twenty-six amendments have been made ____ Constitution.
A in
B in the
C about the
D to the
- 21 Any natural-born citizen over 34 can ____ the President of the USA.
A become
B elect
C choose
D vote
- 22 Franklin D. Roosevelt had four successive ____ as the President.
A terms
B bosses
C executives
D period
- 23 The President, the Cabinet and ____ are not, and cannot be, members of Congress.
A stuff
B staff
C status
D statute
- 24 The various bills must be ____ into the House of Representatives or Senate by their members.
A introductory
B involved
C introduced
D envisaged
- 25 The President is completely ____ when faced by an uncooperative Congress.
A mighty
B powerless
C powerful
D positioned
- 26 The powers are separated between the executive, legislative and ____ .
A judiciary
B founding
C judges'
D professionals'
- 27 The President is elected for a term of four years and can only be ____ for one more term.
A re-elected
B reflected
C represented
D re-established
- 28 It has been said that the President's only real power is the power ____ .
A of breaching
B to persuade
C to dissuade
D of attorney
- 29 The laws passed have to be effectively ____ by the federal bureaucracy.
A conditioned
B implemented
C interpreted
D commented
- 30 What doctrine is the American Constitution ____ ?
A based in
B rely on
C based on
D basing

Test 2

ANTI-CLERICALISM IN THE TUDOR ENGLAND

- 1 In the north and the south-west, ____ zeal was shown for the defence of the monasteries.
A considerate
B considerable
C considering
D concerning
- 2 It was not the defence of the Papal ____ , but rather of the old forms of religion.
A jurisdiction
B legislation
C judges
D statisticians
- 3 In London and the neighbourhood the party of change ____ .
A prevailed
B prevailing
C presumptive
D pretentious
- 4 The contrast between the ____ of Tudor London and those of Valois Paris was rather sharp.
A connection
B court
C citizens
D forgery
- 5 They differed in their attitude towards the clergy and the ____ of the mediaeval Church.
A doctoral
B doctrines
C documentary
D solicitor
- 6 This is why also ____ of the Reformation in England and in France differed.
A fortuitous
B forensic
C forged
D fortunes
- 7 The party of change, however, was not wholly inspired by ____ .
A Protestantism
B protests
C protesters
D provinces
- 8 What did the change from mediaeval to modern society in the sphere of religion mainly ____?
A connect to
B consist in
C consent to
D connoisseurs
- 9 That ____ of the power of the priesthood was really very important.
A reflection
B reciprocity
C recycle
D reduction
- 10 The ____ of the laymen first took place collectively, through the action of the State.
A raising up
B presentation
C precondition
D prosecutor
- 11 After that it became visible individually through the freedom of private ____ .
A conscientious
B conscious
C consciousness
D conscience
- 12 It was the first of these ____ that took place under the Tudors.
A motions
B movements
C motivation
D monitors
- 13 That was the period of the ____ of the Church to the State.
A subversive
B objective
C subjection
D objection
- 14 In the time of Henry VIII they ____ Protestants.
A burned
B burnt
C borrowed
D blunt

- 15 The party of change was also ____ the influence of an anti-clerical passion.
A in charge
B under
C about
D after
- 16 Anti-clericalism was in some persons a greedy desire to ____ the Church.
A promote
B propose
C plunder
D pretend
- 17 And that greedy desire – for the ____ of their own families!
A benefited
B beneficiary
C benevolent
D benefit
- 18 In others it was a rational dislike of the powers ____ by the priesthood.
A enjoyed
B entrance
C enlightenment
D effortless
- 19 It was in fact an honourable dislike of the priests' ____ .
A surprises
B privileges
C prevailed
D preponderous
- 20 The clergy still had the legal right to ____ money in innumerable ways.
A spend
B extort
C spent
D specify
- 21 They still had the right to ____ in their spiritual courts on points of doctrine and morals.
A ascertain
B administrative
C adhere
D adjudicate
- 22 All that in an age when the ____ had become well able to think and act for themselves!
A later
B laity
C exchange
D retirement
- 23 It was a movement quite ____ anti-clerical as it was Protestant.
A so many
B as much
C as before
D as is
- 24 Henry VIII hanged and beheaded the Catholic ____ of an anti-clerical revolution.
A voters
B borrowers
C opponents
D creditors
- 25 And this policy appears so strange today, ____ ?
A is it
B isn't it
C does it
D doesn't it
- 26 At that time such policy met with much popular ____ .
A certificate
B approval
C permission
D testimony
- 27 After Henry's death the Anti-clericals defended themselves against Catholic ____ .
A revision
B reaction
C representation
D reproaches
- 28 The new situation made them defend themselves by ____ with the Protestants.
A allies
B allowances
C allegations
D alliance
- 29 In Elizabeth's reign they became very fair ____ to the Protestant doctrines.
A conversations
B convertible
C conversion
D converts
- 30 Have you read about that strong ____ in the Tudor England?
A clerical
B anti-clerical
C anti-clericalism
D artefact

Test 3

BASIC PRINCIPLES ON THE USE OF FORCE AND FIREARMS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

- 1 The Eighth Crime Congress was ____ in Havana, in 1990.
A organized
B rearranged
C perpetrated
D proposed
- 2 This means that these *Basic principles* were ____ over twenty years ago.
A legislature
B legislated
C adopted
D adapted
- 3 Can law ____ officers use force and firearms whenever they choose to do so?
A forensic
B forceful
C explanatory
D enforcement
- 4 Governments and law enforcement agencies have adopted and ____ these regulations.
A implied
B implemented
C forcefully
D fortified
- 5 They also keep ____ ethical issues constantly under review.
A associated
B assembled
C relatively
D sociology
- 6 Governments and their agencies equip law enforcement officials with various types of ____ .
A weapons
B warnings
C weavers
D connections
- 7 Various types of weapons and ammunition allow for ____ use of force and firearms.
A differ
B different
C differentiated
D definite
- 8 Law enforcement officials shall always try to minimize the damage and ____ .
A injections
B injury
C incompetent
D justification
- 9 It is their duty to respect and ____ human life.
A possession
B prerogative
C preserve
D precondition
- 10 They must ensure that assistance and medical aid are ____ to any injured or affected persons.
A positioned
B reported
C rendered
D prosecuted
- 11 ____ and close friends of the injured or affected person are to be notified at the earliest moment.
A Relatives
B Reporters
C Registers
D Referees
- 12 Every incident is to be promptly reported to the ____ .
A subpoena
B supernatural
C superiority
D superiors
- 13 ____ or abusive use of force and firearms is punished as a criminal offence under the law.
A Arranged
B Arbitrary
C Artificial
D Archaic
- 14 *Exceptional circumstances* include internal political instability or any other public ____ .
A presidency
B empathy
C urgency
D emergency

- 15 These include non-lethal ____ weapons.
 A incapability
 B capability
 C capacity
 D incapacitating
- 16 Important are increasingly ____ applications of means causing death and injury.
 A friendly
 B restraining
 C representative
 D revolving
- 17 Development and ____ of such weapons should be carefully evaluated.
 A unemployment
 B employees
 C deployment
 D explore
- 18 It is very important to minimize the risk of endangering ____ persons.
 A uninvolved
 B unemployment
 C unnecessary
 D intensified
- 19 This all means that use of such weapons should be carefully ____ .
 A controlled
 B examination
 C renewal
 D accused
- 20 Officials shall as far as possible apply non-violent means before ____ to force.
 A knowing
 B rights
 C resorting
 D establishment
- 21 They may use force and firearms only if other means remain ____ .
 A statutory
 B completed
 C ineffective
 D compulsory
- 22 Law enforcement officials exercise restraint and act in proportion to the ____ of the offence.
 A serious
 B seriousness
 C profound
 D statutes
- 23 *Exceptional circumstances* may not be ____ to justify any departure from the basic principles.
 A ivoked
 B provoked
 C proliferated
 D prolonged
- 24 Do not abuse your position of ____ by acting dishonestly!
 A empowered
 B power
 C powerless
 D powerful
- 25 *Arbitrary* are the things decided or arranged without any reason or plan, often ____ .
 A understanding
 B unobtrusive
 C unfairly
 D familiar
- 26 Please notify the office when you are absent from work ____ illness.
 A due to
 B duly
 C endowed
 D endorsed
- 27 The case will be up for ____ shortly.
 A revise
 B review
 C recording
 D rewrite
- 28 They need someone ____ to arbitrate that land dispute.
 A breaching
 B borrowing
 C impartial
 D partial
- 29 Ethics is the branch of philosophy ____ with the moral value of human conduct.
 A competence
 B competent
 C concerned
 D concerning
- 30 Yes, his action really was ____ the law, but it was not ethical.
 A whereabouts
 B with
 C within
 D wearing

Test 4

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

- 1 The British Constitution is ____ constitution, not being contained in a single legal document.
A a new
B an unwritten
C a written
D an international
- 2 The so-called ____ law refers to decisions taken by courts of law on constitutional matters.
A jurisdiction
B judiciary
C judges'
D case
- 3 The British Constitution can be modified by a simple ____ of Parliament like any other law.
A action
B Act
C activity
D procedure
- 4 It is based, *inter alia*, on statutes and important ____ (such as the Magna Carta).
A documentaries
B documents
C documentary
D written
- 5 *Supremacy of Parliament* means that no body can declare the activities of Parliament ____ .
A unconstitutional
B constitutional
C constitute
D constituent
- 6 The supremacy of Parliament thus implies that Parliament can ____ do whatever it wishes.
A really
B in practice
C in theory
D in reality
- 7 *Constitution* is the ____ of laws and principles on which a state or organization is based.
A selection
B number
C sample
D system
- 8 Each branch of the ____ sends delegates to the convention.
A organized
B organization
C organised
D interest
- 9 A signed and witnessed contract is a ____ document, of course.
A legality
B legal
C lawful
D literary
- 10 *Legislature* is ____ that has a power to make or change laws.
A a grantor
B an institution
C a warranty
D an interest
- 11 The Romans had military and political ____ 2,000 years ago.
A supreme
B supremely
C supremacy
D superior
- 12 Queen Elizabeth II became monarch of Great Britain ____ of her father, George VI, in 1952.
A on the death
B at the death
C at death
D because
- 13 The Legislature (the two Houses of Parliament) ____ laws.
A makes
B prints
C puts
D extracts
- 14 The Executive (the Government) puts laws into ____ and plans policy.
A preparation
B effective
C preparatory
D effect

- 15 The Judiciary decides on cases ____ out of the laws.
A appearing
B arising
C approaching
D understanding
- 16 Today the United Kingdom is one of six ____ monarchies within the European Community.
A constitution
B constituted
C comprehensive
D constitutional
- 17 Since the age of absolute monarchy there has been a gradual ____ in the Sovereign's power.
A declination
B decline
C decision
D determination
- 18 Do you understand why they say that nowadays *monarchs reign but they do not* ____?
A realize
B reverse
C rule
D reigning
- 19 In Britain, by statute and convention no monarch may be of Roman Catholic ____ .
A fame
B faith
C fate
D fateful
- 20 The title to the British throne passes to the male line of the family in order of ____ .
A scent
B ascent
C absent
D descent
- 21 Many consider the monarchy to be a somewhat ____ and undemocratic institution.
A honorary
B absolute
C established
D anachronistic
- 22 The Queen continues to enjoy the support of the vast majority of ____ today.
A British
B Britons
C England
D Europeans
- 23 Besides carrying out important ____ duties, the Queen also acts as a 'unifying force'.
A case
B ceremonial
C connective
D certain
- 24 The Queen has her regular ____ with successive Prime Ministers.
A meetings
B consult
C connection
D talking
- 25 We cannot but agree that the Queen is better ____ than most ministers!
A informative
B information
C informed
D tempted
- 26 Yes, the Queen does have certain ____ useful functions.
A unimportant
B understood
C undeniably
D counterpart
- 27 Do not forget that ____ of speech is your constitutional right!
A style
B determining
C recording
D freedom
- 28 *Judiciary* is the term referring to the judges ____ or to the law courts.
A collectively
B establishment
C systematically
D collective
- 29 The *title deed* is a document proving legal ____, particularly of real property.
A owners
B constitution
C ownership
D documentation
- 30 The monarchy dates ____ in Britain to the Saxon king Egbert.
A old
B about
C past
D back

Test 5

**BRITON HELD FOR WEARING A BIKINI
IN DUBAI MALL**

- 1 A British holidaymaker has been charged ____ indecency in Dubai.
A within
B for
C with
D without
- 2 She was charged after walking through the ____ largest shopping centre in a bikini.
A world
B worlds
C world's
D state
- 3 There she was ____ by an Arabic woman and criticised for wearing 'revealing clothing'.
A accosted
B accused
C accustomed
D accepted
- 4 The two women then became embroiled in a heated ____ .
A reform
B row
C repudiate
D reflection
- 5 This was all going on in front of hundreds of ____ shoppers.
A bemused
B musing
C multitude
D misleading
- 6 Incensed by the Arabic woman's ____ , the British woman told her to 'mind her own business'.
A conspiracy
B comments
C congratulations
D coronary
- 7 Then she stripped out of her clothes and walked ____ in only her bikini.
A after
B arising
C around
D arranged
- 8 In all this, Dubai tends to operate a more ____ policy than other Arab states.
A lenient
B leaning
C lighter
D negligent
- 9 However, officials in this Gulf state have ____ several British tourists over the past two years.
A reported
B prosecuted
C recruited
D public prosecutor
- 10 They are going to bring a charge of ____ against this group of minors.
A thieves
B theft
C bargaining
D browsing
- 11 Earlier in 2010, a British estate agent and her boyfriend were ____ for a month.
A jailed
B gaol
C jail
D gaoler
- 12 They were sent to prison by a Dubai ____ for kissing and fondling each other in a restaurant.
A courtyard
B legislature
C court
D judges
- 13 The pair maintained that the embrace was nothing but a '____ on the cheek'.
A play
B peck
C dot
D party
- 14 They were ____ at a busy burger restaurant in Dubai.
A arrested
B approach
C attracted
D additional

- 15 Don't you agree it is ____ to walk through a large shopping centre in a bikini?
A indecisive
B indecent
C incomplete
D compensation
- 16 It is alleged that she "____" the locals by walking around in only her bikini.
A charged
B traditions
C occupied
D taunted
- 17 The mall's security team then ____ and called the police.
A intervened
B intrinsic
C intrusion
D traded in
- 18 The mall's security team called the police, who ____ the British holidaymaker.
A defends
B resigned
C arrested
D continued
- 19 There are numerous signs around the Dubai Mall urging women to 'wear ____ clothing'.
A respecting
B respectful
C suspecting
D suspense
- 20 Similar messages are ____ up on LCD screens in most shopping malls.
A known
B explained
C flashed
D flushed
- 21 This is the same in most shopping malls across the ____ Arab Emirates.
A Union
B Union of
C Unision
D United
- 22 Have you known that Dubai ____ more than one million British tourists a year?
A represents
B summons
C attracts
D delegates
- 23 A 38-year-old local woman ____ she spotted them kissing on the lips.
A spoke
B claimed
C hosted
D refused
- 24 That woman said she was ____ by the pair's behaviour in Bob's Easy Diner.
A voted
B offended
C bought
D released
- 25 The two of them were also ____ about £180 for being under the influence of alcohol.
A found
B founded
C fined
D finest
- 26 Have they told you that the ____ thief turned out to be innocent?
A allegations
B alleged
C analysed
D asked
- 27 The legal jargon in this newspaper article left me somewhat ____ .
A revised
B behind
C acclaimed
D bemused
- 28 The job of the prosecution is to prove the ____ of the accused persons.
A breach
B guilty
C culprit
D guilt
- 29 In their terrible loud quarrel, each one tried ____ the other down.
A to shout
B yell
C to prosecute
D to defend
- 30 All my colleagues were ____ at having to work overtime.
A indirect
B instruments
C incensed
D informed

Test 6

**CHILD SLAVES FREED IN RAIDS
ON MODERN FAGINS**

- 1 Eleven child slaves were freed in dawn ____ on January 24, 2008.
A highways
B raids
C redundancy
D remedy
- 2 They had been forced ____ pockets by modern-day Fagins.
A picking
B to pick
C picketing
D to penetrate
- 3 Police also arrested twenty-five ____ gangsters from Eastern Europe.
A suspected
B saved
C security
D exports
- 4 The gangsters were arrested at seventeen different ____ .
A acquirers
B abuse
C advocates
D addresses
- 5 The youngsters were caught up in a £1billion-a-year ____ and thieving racket preying.
A child care
B terrific
C traffic
D child trafficking
- 6 That was a racket preying upon ____ Romanian and Bulgarian families, Scotland Yard said.
A poor
B poverty
C power
D position
- 7 The whole operation was ____-named Operation Caddy.
A code
B nick
C careful
D secret
- 8 They sent 380 officers to raid ____ houses around Slough, Berkshire.
A suspects'
B suspect
C suspects
D supposed
- 9 Many of these crimes committed ____ to be low level.
A appear
B appeal
C appease
D absurd
- 10 This was ____ by Cmdr Steve Allen, of the Metropolitan Police.
A said
B state
C statements
D explanations
- 11 We now have strong evidence of the organised crime ____ .
A legislative
B statistics
C networks
D standing
- 12 They are exploiting and driving the most ____ members of their own community.
A advances
B decision
C violence
D vulnerable
- 13 With promises of a financial ____ , some poor families surrender their children.
A creditor
B return
C excuse
D liability
- 14 These unfortunate children are subsequently forced to ____ crime.
A courtesy
B commencement
C contain
D commit

- 15 Detectives involved in the raids
___ many new interesting facts.
A demolishing
B destroy
C discovery
D discovered
- 16 They said poor Eastern European
families were being ___ by the gangs.
A exemption
B exemplary
C exploited
D exploded
- 17 The gangs promised them
money if they ___ children.
A forgive
B give
C gave up
D given up
- 18 The children were
subsequently ___ to steal.
A defendants
B resigned
C forced
D comfort
- 19 The thieves mainly
pickpocketed ___ Tube.
A upon
B at a
C in a
D on the
- 20 They also stole from
Londoners taking money ___ cashpoints.
A inside
B in the
C out of
D from the
- 21 Officers from the Metropolitan, British
Transport and Thames Valley forces ____ .
A took a part
B took place
C participation
D took part
- 22 They organized the complex
operation using ___ from Romania.
A intelligent
B intelligence
C intellectual
D intelivable
- 23 The eleven children have been taken
___ care by Slough Borough Council.
A to
B into
C to the
D at the
- 24 Police also ___ thousands of pounds
in cash and stolen property.
A seized
B possession
C monopoly
D owned
- 25 A cash card has a ___ or
secret number for security.
A pin
B pen
C pet
D sin
- 26 ___ names usually follow
some logical patterns.
A Certainty
B Code
C Codes
D Codify
- 27 Such a low wage is
a sheer example of unfair ____ !
A exploitation
B explosives
C exclusive
D exclusion
- 28 *Fagin* is a ___ character who appears
in the Charles Dickens novel *Oliver Twist*.
A fictional
B fixed
C freehold
D fitness
- 29 *Fagins* are adult persons who induce
young people to ___ criminal activity.
A abuse
B freedom
C engage in
D inducement in
- 30 An *intelligence agency* is a governmental
agency devoted to information ____ .
A gathering
B grasping
C case
D garnishment

Test 7

COMPETITION LAW

- 1 Business activities which are ____ are present in every market.
A highest
B anti-clericalism
C anticompetitive
D antibody
- 2 Competition law concerns itself with the regulation of such business ____ .
A legislative
B complexes
C competitive
D activities
- 3 For *competition law* they use the ____ *antitrust law* in the USA.
A term
B terminus
C termination
D trust
- 4 An American antitrust lawyer would describe such behaviour as '____ of trade'.
A ramification
B restraint
C report
D restriction
- 5 It goes without ____ that this area of the law is very complex.
A saying
B meeting
C understanding
D taxation
- 6 Quite understandably, this area of the law combines ____ and law.
A economical
B economy
C economics
D constitution
- 7 Differences employed by the two major actors in competition regulation contribute to the ____ .
A contradictory
B complicated
C complexity
D composition
- 8 In the late 19th century, enormous amounts of wealth ____ in some important national industries.
A was amassed
B were amassed
C was massive
D were mastered
- 9 The 'barons' who ____ these industries artfully created trusts.
A controlled
B contributed
C contradicted
D contracted
- 10 They created trusts to ____ their fortunes and business empires.
A infiltrate
B field
C shield
D yield
- 11 Those who fought against these practices came to be called ____ .
A trusting
B trustworthy
C trustees
D trustbusters
- 12 Their efforts ____ in the so-called Sherman Act.
A culminated
B co-operated
C comprehended
D commonwealth
- 13 The Sherman Act was exactly ____ to put an end to these practices.
A enacted
B enhanced
C enactment
D enforcement
- 14 On the whole, it is accepted that competitive markets enhance economic ____ .
A efficacious
B effective
C efficiency
D effortless

- 15 The (English) language used in this area of the law is also very ____ .
 A context
 B informative
 C complex
 D electoral
- 16 The two major ____ in competition regulation are the European Union and the United States.
 A contributions
 B offices
 C actors
 D supportive
- 17 The EC competition law is rooted in the creation of the ____ European market.
 A simple
 B sample
 C single
 D mingle
- 18 It prohibits private undertakings from ____ the Community market.
 A peremptory
 B performing
 C participating
 D partitioning
- 19 *Private undertakings* is the term used in Article 81 of the EC ____ .
 A treatise
 B Treaty
 C treatment
 D proposition
- 20 *business, firm, ____* – are some of the terms used in the USA for *private undertaking*.
 A *enterprise*
 B *entrepreneur*
 C *evaluation*
 D *expenditure*
- 21 The Community market must not be partitioned ____ national lines!
 A altogether
 B along
 C afford
 D absent
- 22 The ____ of competition law in the USA, on the other hand, can be found in the term 'antitrust'.
 A origins
 B orphans
 C original
 D originally
- 23 Competitive markets enhance economic efficiency as they maximize ____ benefit.
 A consumer
 B consumption
 C consuming
 D consultative
- 24 At the same time, competitive markets also optimise the ____ of resources.
 A allocation
 B location
 C locality
 D legality
- 25 Competition law regulates cartels, monopolies, oligopolies and ____ .
 A mergers
 B merchants
 C merchandise
 D merchantability
- 26 *Cartel* is a type of agreement among ____ which would normally compete with each other.
 A undertakings
 B underestimations
 C undernourished
 D taking under
- 27 In broad terms, a monopoly is an undertaking which ____ competition for a product or service.
 A revises
 B excludes
 C exaggerates
 D entailed
- 28 A monopoly also controls the supply (and ____ the price) of a product or service.
 A hereinafter
 B heretofore
 C therefore
 D whereabouts
- 29 An ____ is a market with only a small number of market actors.
 A oligopoly
 B obligee
 C obligor
 D ordinance
- 30 These are able to adopt parallel behaviour in relation to price-setting or ____ decisions.
 A objective
 B optimised
 C output
 D offeree

Test 8

CONTRACT FORMATION

- 1 This text and this test are intended to ____ us to contract formation.
A inform
B constitute
C allow
D introduce
- 2 For the very start, there has to be an offer by the *offeror* that is accepted by the ____ .
A *offeree*
B *offered*
C *offers*
D *referee*
- 3 The law regards a *counter offer* as a ____ of the *offer*.
A rejection
B rejects
C partnership
D partially
- 4 A promise is not necessarily easy to become an ____ contract.
A enforced
B expected
C enforceable
D enriched
- 5 The parties must also necessarily agree on the ____ terms of the contract.
A provisions
B essence
C construction
D essential
- 6 An ____ contract is a certain combination of conduct and words.
A implied
B applied
C injured
D applicable
- 7 All contracts involving the sale of ____ property must be in writing.
A expected
B realistic
C realised
D real
- 8 ____ outlines under which circumstances the contract may be terminated.
A *Terminal*
B *Transfer*
C *Termination clause*
D *Specification*
- 9 Lawyers are usually ____ the formation stage of a contract.
A evolved
B involved
C involved at
D consulted
- 10 Drafting is commonly carried out with the help of contract ____ or forms.
A example
B situations
C provisions
D templates
- 11 Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) ____ contracts for the sale of goods in the US.
A aims
B prefers
C provides
D governs
- 12 Made for the benefit of a third party, there are the so-called *third-party* ____ .
A *beneficiary contracts*
B *donations*
C *friendly agreements*
D *benefits*
- 13 An original party to a contract may ____ transfer his rights/duties to a third party.
A silently
B solidarily
C previously
D subsequently
- 14 The third party in an assignment of contractual rights is called the ____ .
A *assignee*
B *assignor*
C *assistant*
D *assisted one*

- 15 An enforceable agreement may be ____ in either written or oral words.
 A damaged
 B manifestation
 C manifested
 D manuscript
- 16 When one party is not of legal age, we speak about the lack of ____ .
 A law
 B legal action
 C legal capacity
 D lawyer
- 17 The ____ of a contract can be attacked in case of illegality of the subject matter.
 A content
 B value
 C concern
 D validity
- 18 A *gift* or *donation* does not generally count as ____ leading to a contract.
 A *considerate*
 B *considerable*
 C *constitution*
 D *consideration*
- 19 A ____ does not have the ability to enter into a legal contract.
 A conviction
 B connection
 C convict
 D convert
- 20 ____ is the clause concerning the treating of information as private.
 A Privately
 B Confirmation
 C In private
 D Confidentiality
- 21 *Force Majeure* relates to unavoidable events beyond the parties' ____ .
 A connection
 B reliance
 C counterparts
 D control
- 22 ____ is when a party induces another into entering into a contract by threat of force.
 A *Duress*
 B *A criminal*
 C *Violence*
 D *Obligation*
- 23 Advising, drafting and negotiating are typical of the ____ of a contract.
 A formality
 B formation stage
 C second stage
 D formalism
- 24 The third party in a delegation of duties under a contract is called the ____ .
 A *accepting*
 B *delegation member*
 C *defined*
 D *delegate*
- 25 Legal ____ must advise on the inclusion or omission of clauses and their wording.
 A council
 B counsel
 C chamber
 D connection
- 26 Clause prohibiting or permitting assignment under certain conditions is the ____ .
 A assignee
 B assignment clause
 C assignor
 D assigned
- 27 The Sale of Goods ____ governs contracts for the sale of goods in the U.K.
 A Action
 B Activity
 C Act
 D Acceptance
- 28 Let us now discuss the form an ____ contract can take!
 A enforceable
 B enforcing
 C usual
 D efficacious
- 29 The Agreement may not be assigned without the written ____ of the other party.
 A reward
 B consent
 C permission
 D award
- 30 These most important concepts and terminology relate to what ____ a legal contract.
 A connects
 B constituents
 C constitutes
 D construction

Test 9

COPYRIGHT LAW FOR WEBMASTERS

- 1 Copyright is the legal means of protecting ____, it is as simple as that.
A effortless
B suppositions
C expression
D exports
- 2 It attaches to a work when the work becomes "fixed" in a ____ medium.
A tendencies
B tangible
C contractual
D tender
- 3 Such a medium can be paper, ____ tape or silicon.
A administrative
B master
C magnetic
D magnifying
- 4 When does a violation of copyright ____ ?
A enforce
B occur
C imply
D apply
- 5 Why is the authorization of the copyright ____ necessary?
A misrepresentation
B assertive
C owed
D owner
- 6 What does it mean to display or make an ____ duplicate of a work?
A exact
B effect
C comprehensive
D waiver
- 7 And what when someone creates a ____ work based on the copyrighted expression?
A composition
B derivation
C derivative
D determining
- 8 This is why works created before 1989 have a different ____ of protection.
A appliance
B amount
C aspiration
D approve
- 9 Invariably, copyright protection ____ when works enter the public domain.
A expires
B exemplifies
C extortion
D exactness
- 10 At that ____ any person or machine may copy, display or create derivative works.
A point
B position
C place
D prosecution
- 11 It is possible to be done then without ____ the law.
A verdict
B violation
C violating
D volunteer
- 12 Since 1989 ____ is entitled to protection lasting until 50 years after the death of the author.
A USA authors
B US authors' work
C United States
D author's work
- 13 There is no ____ that work must be labeled with a copyright notice.
A requirement
B request
C reflection
D revision
- 14 This certainly has important ____ on the Web.
A ramified
B rumours
C rearrange
D ramifications

- 15 The rights ____ immediately, without need for a copyright symbol.
A attack
B attach
C attachment
D defend
- 16 Most of the exceptions to this rule ____ within the doctrine of "fair use".
A liar
B lie
C laid
D layman
- 17 Reliance on this doctrine, however, is a dicey ____ at best.
A predominance
B prerogative
C proposition
D proposed
- 18 Rights are lost altogether when a work enters the ____ domain.
A popularity
B publicly
C public
D publicity
- 19 Rules ____ as to when a work enters this domain.
A variety
B variable
C vary
D surprise
- 20 This means that it depends upon the ____ of creation.
A datum
B date
C data
D doubts
- 21 United States was not a ____ to the Berne convention.
A signatory
B corporation
C signature
D significant
- 22 The Berne convention is the international agreement for ____ copyright law.
A representation
B complete
C consistent
D compound
- 23 Every authored element of every webpage is thus ____ protected.
A copyrighted
B copied
C copyright
D righteous
- 24 It should be ____, of course, that there are only two exceptions to this.
A perpetrated
B noted
C excommunicated
D notified
- 25 One exception is when the original author ____ specifies otherwise.
A implied
B explicitly
C expressed
D express
- 26 The other exception is when copyright lapses after the ____ of time.
A passage
B pass
C protection
D proliferation
- 27 Copyright violation is surprisingly easy in the ____ of the World Wide Web.
A container
B consignment
C contextual
D context
- 28 Technically, ____ a work into the RAM on your computer can be a violation of copyright.
A breaching
B loading
C establishing
D penetrating
- 29 The simple act of viewing web pages creates a ____ copy of everything seen.
A law
B local
C locality
D latter
- 30 However, works placed on the Web come with an implied license to make those copies.
A implied
B exemplified
C improper
D inauguration

Test 10

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

- 1 Ms Filler ____ the 'soft' sentences given to criminals in their country.
A competes
B condemns
C challenge
D complains
- 2 My brother works as a police officer, ____ he?
A does
B doesn't
C do not
D is really
- 3 He tells me that drug dealers can be out on the streets only a few weeks after ____ their crimes.
A committing
B complaining
C commitment
D contradicting
- 4 Yes, drug dealers, muggers and burglars can even be let off with ____ !
A fines
B fine
C fortune
D forgetful
- 5 Some ____ and even murderers are let out of prison after three or four years!
A rapists
B raped
C raping
D remaindermen
- 6 Don't you agree that this fact is really ____ !? It is, isn't it?
A scandalous
B susceptible
C stipulated
D subscriber
- 7 As a result of this, many people are losing ____ in the British system of justice.
A fate
B faith
C fatality
D fraud
- 8 The families and friends of the victims ____ that justice be done.
A demand
B deter
C demonstrate
D downgrade
- 9 I was ____ to read K. J. Butcher's letter in this newspaper last week.
A horrible
B holder
C horrified
D hostile
- 10 He/She sees punishment as an ____ for revenge.
A optimise
B optimums
C oppressed
D opportunity
- 11 The primary ____ of punishment should be to reform the person who has committed the crime.
A objective
B objection
C objects
D offensive
- 12 We need to help convicted criminals in order to make them into useful members of the ____ .
A concept
B conviction
C community
D comments
- 13 We also need to ____ the numerous social problems.
A eliminate
B expressive
C exemplary
D escheat
- 14 The social problems, like drugs and ____ , often lead to crime.
A poverty
B powerful
C poor
D paralegal

- 15 We also need to think about the wishes of the families and friends of ____ victims.
A murder
B murderous
C manipulate
D memberships
- 16 Criminals should really be ____ to pay for what they have done.
A made
B more
C moderate
D masters
- 17 I totally agree with the American idea of 'three ____ and out'.
A strikes
B stroke
C standards
D stadiums
- 18 This means that after ____ three crimes criminals are locked up for life.
A defending
B resigning
C complaining
D committing
- 19 That is the only way of protecting society and ____ young people from a life of crime.
A determining
B deterring
C destroying
D discounting
- 20 Prisoners should be made to work and not treated as ____ at a holiday camp.
A relevant
B rioters
C residents
D restless
- 21 I also believe we should restore ____ punishment in this country as in the States.
A capital
B capitalist
C complete
D certificate
- 22 When a ____ has killed somebody they don't deserve to live.
A person
B personal
C executive
D perfection
- 23 Life ____ should only be given when a person is so dangerous that the community is at risk.
A severe
B punctuation
C semantics
D sentences
- 24 What if a person is so dangerous that the community is at risk if he or she is ____ prison?
A lent
B let out
C let out of
D off
- 25 Capital punishment is no better than any other murder just because it is committed by the ____ !
A statisticians
B state
C status
D stealthily
- 26 It is a savage form of punishment which is against human ____ .
A design
B dignified
C dignity
D denial
- 27 Besides, it is highly unfair due to judicial ____ !
A mistakes
B misinterpret
C mispronounced
D mysteries
- 28 In the USA in the last 100 years 23 men have been ____ wrongly!
A excommunicated
B established
C executed
D expressed
- 29 At the same time, there are also ____ about 400 other executions!
A undoubtedly
B doubts
C doubtful
D dues
- 30 The death ____ also affects some sections of the community much more than others.
A penalize
B performance
C penalty
D penal

Test 11

CRIMINAL LAWS AND THEIR SOURCES

- 1 When a society and its government decide that certain ____ is dangerous, it is labeled a *crime*.
A conductor
B conducive
C connectives
D conduct
- 2 A *crime* is something dangerous to citizens or damaging to the ____ as a whole.
A social
B socialism
C society
D socially
- 3 A *crime* is then made punishable by ____ such as fines and imprisonment.
A sanctions
B sanction
C sanctuary
D sanitary
- 4 People who ____ a criminal law can be punished through fines.
A villain
B violation
C violate
D verdict
- 5 Such people can also be punished through ____ .
A imprisonment
B prisons
C impersonal
D refinement
- 6 Have you heard of possible punishment in forms of ____ and community service?
A occupation
B probation
C productivity
D constellation
- 7 The criminal law encompasses the entire ____ process itself.
A crime
B criminal
C crimes
D police
- 8 Sometimes a person ____ to trial only to be found *not guilty* by a jury.
A speaks
B is brought
C brings
D bringing
- 9 One potential ____ of a criminal case is that a criminal investigation ends with no arrest.
A advantage
B outcome
C disadvantage
D proceeding
- 10 Even when an arrest occurs, the case still can be ____ .
A missed
B dismissed
C forgotten
D presumed
- 11 Sometimes the police can ____ seize the only evidence of crime.
A illegally
B legislatively
C legality
D in an amendment
- 12 Sometimes a person can enter into a ____ bargain with the government.
A pleasant
B plea
C plentiful
D plurality
- 13 This means that a person may agree to plead *guilty* in exchange for some form of ____ .
A lenient
B lean
C leaning
D leniency
- 14 One can agree to plead *guilty* in exchange for a ____ sentence, for instance.
A lonely
B easier
C better
D lighter

- 15 The criminal law encompasses the entire process, from ____ and arrest.
 A investigation
 B instruction
 C investigative
 D interrogation
- 16 Police ____ are among the people who play a role in that process.
 A offices
 B referees
 C officers
 D members
- 17 Criminal defense attorneys defend the ____ in that process.
 A accusations
 B accused
 C unprepared
 D judges
- 18 And what can you say about the roles of witnesses and ____ officers?
 A defendant
 B probation
 C complaint
 D control
- 19 The outcome of criminal case depends upon the crime ____ .
 A surprised
 B charged
 C received
 D accused
- 20 The outcome of criminal case also depends upon the strength of ____ .
 A the evidence
 B knowledge
 C the parties
 D determinations
- 21 The goals and ____ of the government and defense are also very important.
 A station
 B strategy
 C statistically
 D notes
- 22 Can you, right now, think of some potential outcomes of a criminal ____ ?
 A case
 B cassette
 C cause
 D consequence
- 23 The title of this text is *Criminal Laws and Their* ____ .
 A Saviours
 B Samples
 C Sources
 D Resources
- 24 To be found *not guilty* by a jury means to be ____ .
 A arrested
 B applauded
 C acquitted
 D appeased
- 25 In some instances a person is ____ by a jury and sentenced to a long prison term.
 A cared for
 B convicted
 C convinced
 D conveyed
- 26 What kind of social conduct ____ a "crime"?
 A is labeled
 B labels
 C is prohibited
 D is left
- 27 In what manners can people who violate a criminal law ____ ?
 A revised
 B punishing
 C be punished
 D be rewritten
- 28 The entire criminal process itself is ____ by the criminal law.
 A brought
 B encompassed
 C entered
 D advised
- 29 What do you think a "crime" is usually ____ by?
 A explanatory
 B punishable
 C arrested
 D punishing
- 30 How can people who violate a criminal law be possibly punished through ____ service?
 A comunal
 B compensatory
 C comprehensive
 D community

Test 12

THE CURSE OF GRIFFITH PARK

- 1 In 1896, Mr. Griffith ____ 3,000 acres of what is now the Hollywood Hills to the city of LA.
A brought
B belonged
C bequeathed
D backed
- 2 That large area was ____ for use as a public park.
A invested
B intended
C incorporated
D informed
- 3 Until 1896, the area was a trail to blood and bad luck for anyone who ____ it.
A awe
B owed
C owned
D owners
- 4 In 1863, most of the land belonged to a ____ rancher named Don Antonio Feliz.
A wealthy
B wealth
C fortune
D fortunately
- 5 Don Antonio never ____ and lived on his huge tracts of land with his niece.
A divorced
B merry
C married
D divorcee
- 6 His niece Dona Petranilla and a ____ named Soledad lived with him.
A maid
B made
C maids
D mad
- 7 When he fell ill, his niece was sent away so that she wouldn't ____ the fatal disease.
A capable
B control
C contemplate
D contract
- 8 Poor Soledad ____ with a few sticks of furniture!
A made out
B make out
C made friends
D made a will
- 9 The ____ that Dona Petranilla was also blind probably made her a trifle bitter.
A factual
B factors
C fact
D faction
- 10 The seventeen-year-old Dona Petranilla ____ swore out a curse on Don Colonel.
A report
B reportedly
C allegation
D accusation
- 11 It was melodramatic and ____, as translated by a nineteenth-century California historian.
A longitudinal
B legality
C lengthy
D liens
- 12 Your ____ shall be your ruin! – she is reported to have said.
A false
B falsity
C default
D fundamental
- 13 The ____ of the Feliz family shall be your curse!
A sum
B susceptible
C sustain
D substance
- 14 The lawyer that assisted you in your ____ shall fall beneath the same curse!
A inventive
B import
C infamy
D insured

- 15 Don Feliz was soon ____ by a neighbor, Don Antonio Colonel.
A in charge
B visited
C virtual
D virtuous
- 16 Don Antonio Colonel, and his lawyer, Don Innocante, were there ____ Don Feliz's will.
A disclaim
B to discuss
C disclaimers
D destructive
- 17 Don Feliz was said to agree to the final draft of the ____ .
A would
B will
C should
D willing
- 18 Blight shall fall ____ the face of this terrestrial paradise!
A upon
B in
C at
D through
- 19 *Don* was a ____ people used when they wanted other people to think they were important.
A total
B title
C title holder
D title deed
- 20 Another version of events claimed he was only nodding ____ .
A contend
B contract
C agreement
D in agreement
- 21 Someone had fastened a stick to the back of his delirious or ____ head!
A consciousness
B awareness
C unconscious
D conscious
- 22 To no one's ____ , Don Colonel got the ranch.
A boss
B surprised
C surprise
D delegate
- 23 The one shall die ____ death! – she said.
A untimely
B an untimely
C unlimited
D undo
- 24 She added that the other would perish in blood and ____ !
A voting
B violent
C violence
D violation
- 25 The fields shall not longer ____ to the toil of the tiller!
A correspond
B comply
C respond
D correspondence
- 26 The wrath of heaven and the ____ of hell shall fall upon this place!
A vendor
B vengeance
C vengeful
D verify
- 27 Dona Petranilla might have been blind, but she saw the future ____ well.
A previously
B pretty
C preordained
D preface
- 28 Don Colonel in fact ____ many in his family.
A verdict
B replied
C outnumbered
D outlasted
- 29 When Don Colonel died, his ____ remarried.
A widower
B widow
C widowed
D widest
- 30 The ____ lawyers took almost all that was left.
A litigation
B literacy
C litigate
D literary

Test 13

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

- 1 Believe it or not – the ____ of immunity began with ancient tribes!
A concept
B ideology
C conceptual
D concord
- 2 In order ____ information, messengers were allowed to travel from tribe to tribe.
A exchanging
B to exchange
C exchangers
D to change
- 3 They were allowed to travel from tribe to tribe without fear of ____ .
A armistice
B harmless
C harm
D ceasefire
- 4 Messengers were even ____ when they brought bad news.
A perfected
B protection
C protective
D protected
- 5 Today, immunity protects the channels of diplomatic ____, of course.
A communication
B recommendation
C reconciliation
D probation
- 6 This is effected by ____ diplomats from local jurisdiction.
A constituting
B exemplifying
C expecting
D exempting
- 7 Diplomats can perform their duties with freedom, independence and ____ .
A society
B bonds
C security
D sources
- 8 The word is of their rank in a diplomatic mission or ____ post.
A consular
B consulted
C contemporary
D covenant
- 9 The need for immunity in ____ their duties is a very important factor, of course.
A granting
B pronouncing
C performing
D placing
- 10 Diplomatic agents and members of their ____ are immune from all criminal prosecution.
A immediately
B immediate families
C immortality
D broad families
- 11 They are immune from all criminal prosecution and most civil law ____ .
A suits
B suites
C apartments
D suitable
- 12 And what about the administrative and technical staff members of ____ ?
A currencies
B entrepreneurs
C embassies
D embarrassment
- 13 They obviously have a ____ level of immunity.
A legal
B power
C cover
D lower
- 14 Does the same apply to consular ____ serving in consulates throughout the country?
A officers
B maintenance
C sheriffs
D ministers

- 15 Diplomatic immunity is by no means meant to ____ individuals personally.
A benefit
B benevolence
C beneficiary
D borne
- 16 It is meant to ____ that foreign officials can do their jobs.
A assure
B insure
C ensure
D support
- 17 Diplomats ____ to any country in the world benefit equally from diplomatic immunity.
A assorted
B assured
C assigned
D signed
- 18 Under the concept of ____, diplomats benefit equally from diplomatic immunity.
A redemption
B reciprocity
C restructuring
D compensation
- 19 The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic ____ was adopted in 1961.
A Reformation
B renewal
C Relations
D propositions
- 20 The 1961 and 1963 Vienna Conventions ____ most modern diplomatic and consular practices.
A reported
B composed
C valuation
D codified
- 21 More than 160 nations are parties to these ____ .
A treaties
B treatments
C statistics
D procedure
- 22 These conventions provide immunity to persons ____ their rank.
A after
B according to
C effecting
D effectiveness
- 23 Consular ____ are immune only for acts performed as part of their official duties.
A speakers
B employees
C employers
D statesmen
- 24 Diplomats are exempt from the criminal, civil and ____ jurisdiction of the host country.
A diplomatic
B consular
C administration
D administrative
- 25 However, this exemption may be waived by their ____ country.
A home
B host
C hostage
D homeless
- 26 A member of the diplomatic staff of a mission was declared *persona non grata* (____ person)!
A wanted
B unwanted
C unwilling
D unfortunate
- 27 Didn't you know that this ____ be done at any time?
A may
B more
C shout
D have to
- 28 And there is not even an ____ to explain such a decision.
A exempting
B establishment
C opportunity
D obligation
- 29 In these situations, the home country, as a rule, would ____ the person.
A collateral
B collected
C recall
D call
- 30 This means that his/her function with the mission would be ____ .
A temporarily
B terminated
C termination
D waiver

Test 14

**E.U. MEMBER STATES' LIABILITY FOR
LEGAL ACTS OR FOR FAILURE TO ACT**

- 1 Very important here is the ____ of the Court of Justice of 5 March 1996.
A opinions
B judgment
C declarations
D deterioration
- 2 Is there a liability of a Member State for ____ suffered by individuals?
A harm
B harmful
C harmless
D damages
- 3 Yes, if it is a result of an ____ of Community law attributable to that State.
A infection
B infringement
C informative
D integrally
- 4 This was a ____ setting judgment *on a par with* earlier Court judgments.
A precedent
B prerogative
C preposition
D pretentious
- 5 It also had to do with judgments on the direct ____ of provisions of Community law.
A apprehensive
B applicative
C appliance
D applicability
- 6 The judgment is even ____ by the Court itself.
A referred to
B reconstruction
C preferred to
D references
- 7 It considerably enhances the possibilities for an individual to force State bodies of all three ____ .
A capabilities
B centrally
C centres of power
D circumstances
- 8 The national courts have ____ responsibility for ascertaining the facts.
A solicitor
B sole
C solitarily
D solidarity
- 9 They are also responsible for assessing the ____ of the infringements of Community law.
A seriousness
B serial
C sequencing
D selector
- 10 The Court of Justice's judgment offers the national courts a number of basic ____ .
A guilty
B guidance
C guides
D guidelines
- 11 A direct ____ link must exist between the infringement and the harm suffered.
A causal
B caused
C casualty
D casualties
- 12 The *infringement* means the infringement of the ____ of the Member State.
A explanation
B obligation
C compulsory
D obligatory
- 13 The *harm suffered* means the harm ____ by the injured party.
A suffered
B supplied
C suffocating
D surpassing
- 14 It is not necessary to ____ fault (intent or negligence).
A deteriorate
B demonstrate
C demonstrative
D defect

- 15 The earlier judgments ____ the liability of the Member States.
A restricted
B responded
C resulted
D recognizing
- 16 The latest judgment ____ the principle of general liability.
A exposed
B established
C entailing
D executive
- 17 This form of liability is defined by three ____ .
A criticism
B critics
C criteria
D criterion
- 18 These are largely the same as those ____ the Community in a similar situation.
A apparently
B applying to
C applied
D approved
- 19 The aim of the Community provision which has been infringed must be to ____ to the individual.
A guaranties
B guarantees
C granting rights
D grant rights
- 20 Then, the infringement must be ____ serious.
A sufficiently
B superficially
C suffice
D supported
- 21 In other words – a Member State must clearly have exceeded the limits of its ____ powers.
A discrepancy
B disregarding
C discretionary
D dissuade
- 22 Of course, this must be ____ by the national courts.
A decided
B decision
C decisive
D delegatee
- 23 It is enough to establish that a ____ serious infringement of Community law has occurred.
A systems
B superficial
C sufficiently
D structurally
- 24 It is not necessary to demonstrate fault (intent or negligence) ____ to this.
A additionally
B in addition
C adversaries
D administrative
- 25 A ____ of her not studying enough would be that eventually she would fail.
A compensatory
B corollary
C coronary
D coroner
- 26 It was the director's ____ right to remove her from that important position.
A discrepancy
B discretionary
C discreate
D differentiated
- 27 The successful ____ of the plan depends on the cooperation of the staff.
A improvisation
B importance
C impertinent
D implementation
- 28 *on a par with* means ____ or *equal to someone or something*.
A *the same as*
B *the same*
C *equality*
D *egalitarian*
- 29 This text was ____ in Luxembourg, in 2000.
A published
B editorial
C publication
D printers
- 30 This material comes from the Office for Official ____ of the European Communities.
A Post
B Publicity
C Parliament
D Publications

Test 15

FACEBOOK IS NOT A PUNK'S DRAMA

- 1 Punk; billionaire; genius; that is the three-word ____ of Mark Zuckerberg.
A defect
B description
C demonstration
D developer
- 2 As everybody knows already, Mark Zuckerberg is the ____ of Facebook.
A foundation
B founder
C fundamentalist
D formation
- 3 He took a social networking site from a Harvard dormitory to a ____ of \$30bn in seven years.
A valued at
B valued
C valuation
D validate
- 4 *The Social Network* is a film ____ of how he managed to do this.
A account
B accountant
C auditor
D arrangement
- 5 The film tells the story of how he ____ the Winklevoss twins.
A fight
B fallen
C fell out with
D fraudster
- 6 They are the two fellow students who believed he ____ the idea for Facebook from them.
A had stolen
B had masked
C appreciated
D has taken
- 7 The film, however, does not reach a neat conclusion about the ____ .
A dormitory
B requirements
C disturbance
D dispute
- 8 They settled for \$65m compensation, a figure they are now ____ .
A disputing
B discussion
C determining
D breaching
- 9 Some entrepreneurs can be ____ but so can some corporate executives.
A routines
B ruthless
C respondent
D default
- 10 Amoral, however, is not their ____ feature.
A distinguishing
B destitute
C deteriorate
D prosecution
- 11 They need to be persistent, ____, assertive.
A pretended
B precaution
C persuasive
D superficially
- 12 They need to have charisma, but most are not ruthless or ____ .
A contemplating
B conniving
C consensual
D claimant
- 13 An adjunct professor at Duke University has studied entrepreneurs' ____ and motivations.
A grounded
B grounds
C backgrounds
D govern
- 14 The difference between them and regular people is – ____ .
A determined
B determination
C delegator
D disability

- 15 The film portrays his expansion of Facebook as ____ by desperation.
A demonstrate
B disbarred
C detected
D driven
- 16 He was desperate to make the girlfriend who had ditched him ____ it.
A release
B relative
C relieve
D regret
- 17 However, the film does pose a disturbing question about ____ .
A enterprise
B entrepreneurs
C *exempli gratia*
D entrepreneur
- 18 Must they be "punks", as she calls him in the first scene, to ____ ?
A won
B succeed
C success
D subject matter
- 19 The Zuckerberg of the film is captivated by the tactics of the Silicon Valley ____ capitalists.
A *versus*
B adherence
C adventure
D venture
- 20 Sean Parker, the rascalion ____ of Napster, is his tempter.
A co-founder
B cooperation
C collateral
D coordination
- 21 If you guys were the ____ of Facebook, you'd have invented Facebook!
A involuntary
B inventors
C novelties
D entrepreneur
- 22 In reality, the Winklevosses ____ for a compensation.
A settled
B settlement
C selected
D *sui juris*
- 23 Mr Zuckerberg is the richest Harvard ____ since Bill Gates of Microsoft.
A dropout
B dramatist
C drawee
D duress
- 24 He has made a \$100m donation of Facebook ____ to help schools in Newark, N.J.
A subscribers
B specific performance
C contracts
D shares
- 25 The film hints he was ____ astray by money.
A lead
B led
C made
D charged
- 26 "You know what's cool? A billion dollars," the Parker ____ tells him.
A personality
B foundation
C character
D professional
- 27 The primary ____ for most entrepreneurs is to build something,
A draft
B drive
C destitute
D disclaimer
- 28 They want to get ____ some hurdle in their lives.
A breach
B paste
C passed
D past
- 29 They want to do something exciting, to break ____ .
A alive
B away
C after
D along
- 30 That gentleman is the chairman of the MIT entrepreneurship ____ .
A centre
B colleague
C clerk
D cartel

Test 16

A FARCE

- 1 Amerigo Bonasera sat in New York Criminal Court Number 3 and waited ____ .
A to judge
B for justice
C to jury
D to justify
- 2 He was waiting for the vengeance ____ who had so cruelly hurt his daughter.
A on the men
B against men
C to a man
D to the women
- 3 He was out of himself because they had tried to ____ her.
A dismantle
B honourable
C dishonour
D distillery
- 4 The judge was a ____ heavy-featured man.
A forced
B formidably
C forensic
D forged
- 5 At one moment he rolled up the sleeves of his black ____ .
A robe
B rose
C robbery
D ribbed
- 6 He did that as if preparing to physically ____ the two young men standing before the bench.
A constitute
B connect
C comprehend
D chastise
- 7 The judge's face was ____ with majestic contempt.
A capacity
B cold
C warm
D wrong
- 8 Then his eyes lowered to a stack of ____ reports before him.
A province
B protectorate
C progressive
D probation
- 9 He frowned and shrugged as if ____ against his own natural desire.
A convinced
B convincing
C conference
D convict
- 10 I hereby sentence you to three years' ____ to the penitentiary!
A conference
B confinement
C convincingly
D prosecution
- 11 This – because of your clean ____ , and because of your fine families!
A records
B receivership
C retaliation
D recommend
- 12 Remember that the law in its majesty does not seek ____ !
A vendor
B vengeance
C reform
D vengeful
- 13 And I must add that this sentence is to be ____ !
A suspended
B incapacitated
C suspense
D administer
- 14 The overwhelming ____ and hatred did not show on Amerigo Bonasera's face.
A fortification
B frustration
C foundation
D evident

- 15 However, there seemed to be something ____ in all this.
A fraudster
B fraud
C fault
D false
- 16 Amerigo Bonasera could ____ it, but did not yet understand.
A sensed
B sense
C sensually
D senator
- 17 'You acted like the worst kind of degenerates,' the judge said ____ .
A harshly
B hopeful
C preparing
D harmfully
- 18 The two young men, glossy hair crew cut, bowed their heads in ____ .
A subsidiary
B submission
C subscription
D supposition
- 19 The judge ____ : 'You acted like wild beasts in a jungle!'
A going on
B went on
C went there
D went to
- 20 You are fortunate you did not sexually ____ that poor girl!
A moles
B molestation
C modest
D molest
- 21 Yes, you are fortunate, or I'd put you ____ bars for twenty years!
A before
B behind
C beneath
D browse
- 22 The judge paused, his eyes beneath ____ thick brows flickering slyly.
A impresses
B impressively
C imprisoned
D impregnate
- 23 His beautiful young daughter was still in the hospital with her broken jaw ____ together.
A wired
B warmed
C warned
D wasted
- 24 And now he realised that it had all been a ____ !
A farce
B force
C fierce
D forcefully
- 25 He watched the happy parents cluster ____ their darling sons.
A again
B away
C round
D around
- 26 The black bile, sourly bitter, ____ in Bonasera's throat.
A rise
B rose
C raised
D pour
- 27 All of a sudden he felt that his teeth were ____ tight.
A constituted
B cleared
C clenched
D clasped
- 28 He used his white linen pocket handkerchief and held it ____ his lips.
A breathing
B efforts
C after
D against
- 29 The two young men strode freely up the aisle, ____ and cool-eyed.
A contemplate
B confident
C configure
D comfortably
- 30 The convicted rapist was sent to the state ____ .
A penitentiary
B patent
C Parliamentary
D perfunctory

Test 17

THE FIRST POLITICAL RIGHT

- 1 In his essay *Concerning Human Understanding* John Locke found an old idea ____ .
A against
B superior
C absurd
D renewed
- 2 That old idea was that one person could ____ himself as an heir of *Adam*.
A justify
B legislate
C judge
D join
- 3 Let us accept that subjects may have a ____ to obey their rulers.
A formality
B duty
C due
D dual
- 4 The ruler's power, however, is not absolute and ____ can therefore be justified.
A enforced
B resistance
C resentful
D reluctant
- 5 People were originally living in a state of nature free from any external ____ .
A reasons
B decision
C authority
D society
- 6 We know that they were originally living in families or ____ groups.
A lost
B loser
C lose
D loose
- 7 People eventually decided to form external ____ .
A signatures
B associations
C assignments
D expectations
- 8 However, these rights were not always protected or ____ .
A observation
B assured
C affected
D aligned
- 9 This is exactly where the ____ of resistance came from.
A notion
B motion
C manipulation
D vocation
- 10 It is interesting to note that there is no word of the mother in this ____ .
A revolt
B revolution
C evolution
D prosecution
- 11 The mother is obviously playing a part in the ____ of these sons.
A production
B manufacture
C proclamation
D prescription
- 12 We also know that Locke's first ____ was between man and wife.
A social
B dedication
C socialism
D society
- 13 This means that he assumes a ____ in this first of many unions.
A consensus
B creativity
C combining
D complexion
- 14 Locke believes there to be a natural ____ in woman's subjection.
A fountain
B foundation
C fundamentals
D fraternity

- 15 They subjected such associations to authority in return for ____ .
 A protective
 B protection
 C protectionism
 D protected
- 16 From one point of view Locke ____ a classical social contract theory.
 A presents
 B prevents
 C preserves
 D prerogative
- 17 That classical theory has its beginnings, of course, in ____ traditions.
 A patronizing
 B patron
 C patriarchal
 D paternal
- 18 He claims that the rule of the father derives from his ____ power.
 A procreative
 B creative
 C complaint
 D controlled
- 19 When the first sons reached maturity the family was then in a sense ____ .
 A surprises
 B challenged
 C formulated
 D interrogated
- 20 An authority ____ was then needed to ensure its continuing stability.
 A knowledgeable
 B strong
 C structure
 D appeal
- 21 The sons therefore ____ that there was not fitter person than their father.
 A greeted
 B agreed
 C resigned
 D agreement
- 22 Their father was the one who had ____ them up, naturally.
 A brought
 B bought
 C believed
 D before
- 23 The first husband must have ____ conjugal right over his "Eve" before he became a father.
 A exercised
 B examined
 C experimented
 D excommunicated
- 24 The first ____ right was therefore not paternal but conjugal.
 A politician
 B political
 C politicians
 D policy
- 25 Locke has ____ to mention *her*, when the *man* became monarch.
 A no need
 B not needed
 C needless
 D necessary
- 26 This is because her ____ was already there in place.
 A subject
 B subjugate
 C magistrate
 D subjection
- 27 Eventually this patriarchal agreement could not stand; the sons withdrew their ____ .
 A revision
 B consent
 C attorney
 D representative
- 28 The time came when they ____ a natural liberty from this oppression.
 A completed
 B complained
 C claimed
 D concluded
- 29 *They* then make the original contract and form ____ society.
 A certain
 B civil
 C certified
 D capable
- 30 A ____ person is always expected to behave seriously and make responsible decisions.
 A medium
 B mature
 C middle
 D momentary

Test 18

**FIRST WORLD WAR FINALLY OVER
FOR GERMANY**

- 1 Germany ____ the end of an era on October 2, 2010.
A made
B marked
C had
D received
- 2 92 years after the end of hostilities, it made the last of its First World War ____ payments.
A preparations
B preparatory
C reparations
D prerogative
- 3 Those payments once provoked a wave of ____ strong enough to sweep Adolf Hitler to power.
A resentment
B research
C restructuring
D reformation
- 4 The payment date coincided with the 20th anniversary of Germany's peaceful ____ .
A reliance
B reunification
C restitution
D redundancy
- 5 Germany's ____ derived from the massively unpopular 1919 Versailles Treaty.
A draft
B derivative
C debt
D disbar
- 6 Berlin paid the last interest ____ on foreign bonds issued in 1924 and 1930.
A insolvent
B instalment
C instrument
D indebted
- 7 Those bonds were issued to cover the huge reparations ____ the victorious World War I Allies.
A demands by
B request
C restore
D regulation
- 8 *I'll win this war in the end,
I will ____ this treaty!*
A speak up
B look up
C look away
D tear up
- 9 *I'll win this war in the end,
and ____ Germany to its old greatness!*
A repeat
B respondent
C restore
D release
- 10 Germany was morally ____ , of course.
A fault
B blaming
C blasphemy
D to blame
- 11 It was also to pay an ____ sum most people had never even heard of.
A obligee
B acceptance
C misunderstood
D outlandish
- 12 The sheer scale of the reparations was added galloping ____ .
A inspection
B information
C inflation
D inflatory
- 13 That was enough to ____ the unsteady Weimar Republic of the 1920s.
A beneficiary
B border
C beware
D bankrupt
- 14 Germany's reparations bill was set at the then mind-boggling ____ of 269 billion gold marks.
A forgive
B figure
C formulated
D fraud

- 15 The event ____ practically without ceremony.
A taking part
B took a place
C took place
D took part
- 16 Despite its historical significance, the event received only scant ____ attention.
A publicly
B public
C publicity
D publishing
- 17 It is largely because it is a ____ of a terrible period that most Germans would rather forget.
A amendment
B reminder
C reconstruction
D remained
- 18 The Germans' sense of injustice was stirred by the despised ____ 231 of the Versailles Treaty.
A article
B absolute
C artisan
D arrangement
- 19 That one gave Germany sole ____ for the outbreak of the war.
A brief
B payee
C benefit
D blame
- 20 It also forced Germany to make ____ reparation payments.
A master
B massive
C management
D managerial
- 21 The central ____ behind Hitler's rise to power was his promise...
A factory
B fitness
C factor
D foreseeability
- 22 *I'll win this war in the end, I will ____ this injustice!*
A *understand*
B *unfair*
C *undo*
D *unprepared*
- 23 That was later reduced to 112 billion gold marks, ____ over 59 years.
A payable
B paying
C sold
D preference
- 24 Germany ____ payments during the Great Depression.
A suspended
B suspense
C surrender
D separately
- 25 Hitler refused to continue the payments when he ____ power in 1933.
A arrived in
B arrived at
C came to
D came on
- 26 In 1953, West Germany agreed to ____ its Great War reparation obligations.
A honoured
B honourable
C honour
D honest
- 27 At the same time, communist East Germany, however, ____ .
A revised
B determined
C declined
D dedicated
- 28 It was agreed that Germany should be allowed to wait until it was ____ .
A receive
B reunite
C entered into
D reunited
- 29 There were 125 million euros in ____ interest on foreign debt accrued after 1945!
A outstanding
B standing out
C standard
D outnumbered
- 30 The fall of the Berlin Wall followed by Germany's reunification fulfilled the ____ of the agreement.
A completed
B conditions
C containers
D compatible

Test 19

GIRL KILLED BY LEGAL NET DRUG

- 1 A girl of 14 died after ____ dangerous but legal new drug at a party
A taking
B buying
C selling
D purchasing
- 2 She had taken that stuff before she ____ ill.
A fallen
B became
C constituent
D compensatory
- 3 ____ staff tried to save her but she died later that evening in hospital.
A Another
B Ambivalent
C Ambulance
D Anachronism
- 4 She died later that evening in hospital from heart ____ .
A strike
B ill
C weak
D attack
- 5 There were immediate calls for ministers to ____ over the drug.
A take action
B doing
C recommend
D statement
- 6 Imagine that the new drug is ____ for just £15 a gramme online!
A complete
B available
C approachable
D understandable
- 7 Easily available or not, however, it is ____ in some European countries.
A banister
B bored
C borrowed
D banned
- 8 Gabi was at a party on the Moulsecoomb ____ in Brighton.
A advantage
B approach
C estate
D estuary
- 9 She had taken *meow meow*, also ____ as mephedrone.
A said
B known
C knowledgeable
D repeated
- 10 Mephedrone is described as ____ between ecstasy and cocaine.
A to cross
B crossing
C a cross
D crest
- 11 Can you believe that *meow meow* is sold as 'plant food' ____ !
A online
B in the line
C on the line
D linearly
- 12 They say that *meow meow* can create ____ of euphoria!
A felt
B feelings
C decisions
D frantic
- 13 At the same time it can also ____ paranoia and nosebleeds.
A contain
B cause
C excuse
D protect
- 14 In 2008, it was linked to the ____ of an 18-year-old in Sweden.
A dating
B datum
C death
D lethal

- 15 Gabrielle Price was said to have taken a ____ of ketamine and a new drug.
A constituency
B combination
C constituent
D compensatory
- 16 That new drug has been known ____ street as *meow meow*.
A on the
B in her
C at a
D in the
- 17 Other partygoers dialled 999 and ambulance staff ____ to save her.
A battled
B starter
C applied
D appealed
- 18 Liberal Democrat health ____ Norman Lamb said it was absolutely horrifying.
A spokesman
B speaking
C sportsman
D statutory
- 19 He also said it was a tragic ____ of such a young life, in the first place.
A essence
B lottery
C last
D loss
- 20 It's frightening that this drug is available on the ____ !
A internationally
B interim
C intrusion
D internet
- 21 Yes, it is easily available, without anyone having any idea of the dangerous ____ .
A combinations
B compilation
C consequences
D statistics
- 22 The ____ girl Gabrielle Price was known as Gabi.
A teenage
B boss
C violation
D misfortune
- 23 At that moment a government representative ____ the news conference.
A address
B addressed
C application
D post code
- 24 It should be ____, however, that the drug is now banned in Sweden.
A notable
B noted
C voted
D verified
- 25 Post-mortem tests on Gabi have so far proved ____ .
A concluded
B intensify
C intentionally
D inconclusive
- 26 A couple of days later, a 39-year-old woman and a boy ____ 17 have been arrested.
A the
B of
C who has
D being
- 27 They were arrested ____ of supplying illegal drugs.
A on suspicion
B suspecting
C suspect
D susceptible
- 28 The next day they were released on police ____ .
A breach
B establishment
C contract
D bail
- 29 She was politically aware and held strong ____ .
A opportunities
B arguments
C deductions
D opinions
- 30 She was capable of ____ her views articulately.
A defenders
B defending
C to defend
D defense

Test 20

A GOODWILL GESTURE

- 1 Peter ____ himself in a leather chair facing the desk.
A stated
B seated
C sued
D summoned
- 2 You remember... the man who was walking on the street when a bottle dropped ____ above?
A up
B /
C from
D somewhere
- 3 You will also remember that his head was ____ quite badly.
A seen
B fall
C cut
D looked
- 4 The bottle came from one of our rooms, no ____ of that.
A doubted
B question
C forced
D investigate
- 5 However, we couldn't find the guest who ____ it.
A made
B advanced
C recommended
D did
- 6 What sort of a man was he – the one who ____ hit?
A got
B made
C received
D recorded
- 7 He definitely was a nice little guy, as I ____ .
A recollecting
B called
C call
D recall
- 8 You know, I guess in ____ it's unfair.
A a road
B a way
C weigh
D manners
- 9 But he certainly hasn't a ____ .
A benches
B chance
C litigated
D obligations
- 10 Yes, but how can you be ____ sure?'
A such
B so
C such a
D certain
- 11 There's a ____ of cases where the same kind of thing has happened.
A raft
B compile
C common
D sacked
- 12 It gives defending lawyers all kinds of ____ they can quote in court.
A purpose
B propose
C prepositions
D precedents
- 13 Is that enough to ____ a decision?
A container
B infect
C affect
D collect
- 14 Over the years the law's been pretty ____ .
A compromise
B consistent
C complaint
D complicate

- 15 I talked to him after,
and we paid his hospital ____ .
A process
B papers
C bulletin
D bill
- 16 Our lawyers wrote a letter
making ____ it was a goodwill gesture.
A kindness
B close
C clear
D clean
- 17 That really was a goodwill gesture,
though, and not ____ liability.
A admitting
B making
C misunderstanding
D adversary
- 18 Yes, but the ____ didn't work!
A company
B resignation
C complain
D goodwill
- 19 He's ____ the hotel
for ten thousand dollars.
A reminding
B asks
C suing
D proposing
- 20 He charges shock, ____ harm,
loss of earnings.
A body
B bodily
C boldly
D physician's
- 21 Of course, he also says
we were ____ .
A enemy
B neighbourhood
C neighbour
D negligent
- 22 'He won't ____ ,'
– Peter said flatly.
A recalling
B collect
C compensation
D connection
- 23 For example, there was a ____ case
in Pittsburgh – at the William Penn.
A frankly
B confront
C collections
D classic
- 24 In Pittsburgh
– a man was ____ a bottle.
A voted
B hit by
C emptied
D heated
- 25 That bottle was
____ from a guest room!
A tear
B thrown
C torn
D thorn
- 26 The bottle went ____ the roof of his car,
and he sued the hotel, of course.
A through
B thorough
C thoroughly
D outside
- 27 He lost his case in a lower court, then
____ to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
A appealed
B appalled
C appeased
D analysed
- 28 And he didn't win;
they turned him ____ .
A down
B dawn
C dawning
D downward
- 29 The court said that a hotel – any hotel
– is not ____ for the acts of its guests.
A contemplated
B correspondence
C responsible
D corresponding
- 30 Exception: if someone in authority
knew ____ what was going to happen...
A hoping
B in result
C advanced
D in advance

Test 21

HOW TO ENTER THE LEGAL PROFESSION

- 1 In English-speaking countries, the ____ is a term for the legal profession itself.
A Bar
B Court
C Law
D Judge
- 2 A bar ____ is the association which regulates the profession.
A association
B legislation
C aspect
D statute
- 3 A person who qualifies to practise law is ____ to the Bar.
A associate
B admitted
C exemplary
D external
- 4 To ____ a lawyer is to make him or her unable to practise law.
A dissatisfactory
B disregard
C disbar
D disadvantage
- 5 The following text is an ____ from a guide written for school leavers.
A excerpt
B extensive
C extraordinary
D explain
- 6 The word is of a guide about ____ study in English-speaking countries.
A courses of
B courses
C cultures
D confer
- 7 This ____ of the guide deals with the study of law.
A serious
B series
C section
D sequence
- 8 A third stage follows, which is known as ____ .
A pupillage
B purposeful
C purported
D alleged
- 9 This stage is in fact a year-long ____ .
A apprenticeship
B approaching
C apart
D anticipatory
- 10 A set of barristers' ____ customarily consists of groups of 20-60 barristers.
A chambers
B claimants
C claims
D competitive
- 11 Similarly, a person wishing to become ____ must also complete three stages.
A a statute
B solicitor
C a solicitor
D an amendment
- 12 The first stage involves ____ a law degree.
A gains
B gaining
C warranty
D guaranty
- 13 The second stage requires ____ a one-year Legal Practice Course (LPC).
A signing
B passing
C explaining
D pass
- 14 The final stage entails working for two years as a ____ solicitor.
A trainee
B traditional
C transformation
D translation

- 15 It also deals with the ____ for entering the legal profession in the UK and the USA.
 A representative
 B reformationin
 C restoration
 D requirements
- 16 In the UK, a legal education usually begins with the completion of a ____ degree in law.
 A baker
 B bachelor
 C membership
 D business
- 17 This degree in law, known as an LLB, usually ____ three years.
 A takes
 B made up of
 C prepares
 D gives
- 18 The subsequent stage is the so-called ____ stage.
 A examination
 B controlling
 C vocational
 D vocabulary
- 19 A person who wishes to become a ____ joins one of the Inns of Court.
 A barrister
 B renewal
 C barrier
 D proposal
- 20 He joins one of the Inns of Court before beginning the Bar Vocational ____ .
 A knowledge
 B circumstances
 C Course
 D connection
- 21 The ____ of this stage is marked by a ceremony.
 A completion
 B compilation
 C complication
 D competitiveness
- 22 That ceremony is referred to as the ____ to the Bar.
 A ticket
 B call
 C case
 D cast
- 23 This can mean working for two years ____ a firm of solicitors.
 A on
 B with
 C whilst
 D hereinafter
- 24 The two years can also be spent working in the ____ of a local authority or large company.
 A legal profession
 B lawsuit
 C legal case
 D legal department
- 25 In the USA, a legal education comprises four years of ____ study.
 A understandable
 B undergraduate
 C underlining
 D underestimate
- 26 These four years are followed by three years of ____ .
 A law school
 B lawyers
 C professionalism
 D legal persons
- 27 A ____ then receives the degree of juris doctor (J.D.).
 A graduated
 B graduate
 C graduating
 D grantee
- 28 After that, in order to qualify as a lawyer, he must pass the bar ____ .
 A experiment
 B establishment
 C examination
 D expectations
- 29 The apartments of this hotel are ordinarily and ____ furnished.
 A customs
 B customarily
 C accustomed
 D compulsory
- 30 The party says if they come to power they will provide 5,000 ____ , *inter alia*.
 A trustee
 B training
 C trainer
 D traineeships

Test 22

**HUMAN BEINGS SHOULD NURTURE
THEIR CHILDREN**

- 1 They are both the ____ fathers of a legion of children by many different women.
A falsity
B federal
C feckless
D feign
- 2 In Britain, Keith Macdonald is a ____ 25-year-old who has produced up to 15 children!
A jobless
B jobber
C foreman
D judges'
- 3 He has produced up to fifteen children ____ fourteen different mothers!
A for
B by
C from
D formally
- 4 What he has done is costing the ____ at least £1.5million in benefits.
A tax
B taxpayers
C taxation
D taxative
- 5 In America, Howard Veal has ____ twenty-three children by fourteen 14 women!
A fathered
B feathered
C father
D fathers
- 6 He owes an astonishing \$533,000 – that's £337,000 – in child ____ payments.
A suppose
B supposition
C supply
D support
- 7 While their ____ lifestyles may be equally wrong, there is one thing that separates them.
A shame
B shameless
C ashamed
D harm
- 8 When you create a human being, you have a fundamental ____ to provide for that child!
A electoral
B responsibility
C status
D reliance
- 9 You have ____ that child with necessities like food, clothing and shelter.
A provisions
B provided
C proved
D to provide for
- 10 The judge was so appalled that he far exceeded the sentencing ____ .
A garnishment
B guiding
C guidelines
D guides
- 11 The instructions called for Veal to ____ no more than six months in the county jail.
A refresh
B receive
C relate
D report
- 12 In Britain, Macdonald has eight children with another two ____ .
A on the run
B on the way
C by the way
D in a way
- 13 The ____ is that all his children are by different mothers.
A container
B creativity
C excuse
D problem
- 14 Since his story ____ , other women have come forward to claim he has up to 15 children!
A emerged
B equipped
C extravagant
D eccentric

- 15 Macdonald continues to live an easy, ____ life in Britain.
A workers'
B workshop
C workless
D workaholic
- 16 His American ____ is beginning a four-year prison sentence.
A partnership
B counterpart
C counter
D countdown
- 17 He has been sentenced to prison for failing to support his ____ .
A ordinance
B offeror
C spring
D offspring
- 18 It was an ____ outburst unlikely to be heard from a British judge!
A passionately
B passion
C impassioned
D imprisoned
- 19 Veal was told he was an '____ to every responsible father'.
A instalment
B insult
C inspect
D institute
- 20 Of course, responsible fathers ____ to provide for their children.
A sacrifice
B safety
C solicitors
D standard
- 21 Michigan judge Denis Lieber branded 44-year-old Veal a 'poster child for ____'.
A rational
B irrelevant
C respectful
D irresponsibility
- 22 Animals ____, human beings are supposed to nurture their children.
A procreate
B represent
C executive
D develop
- 23 He receives ____ benefit for a bad back of up to £68.95.
A tolerant
B incapacity
C intolerant
D inspection
- 24 In addition to this, he also receives £44 a week for ____ support.
A income
B incoming
C irreversible
D investigation
- 25 He rarely works and ____ just £5 a week to support each child.
A congratulates
B contributes
C competes
D complains
- 26 Unlike Veal, he has not been ____ for missing his child support payments.
A promisee
B punitive
C purified
D pursued
- 27 However, their ____ are very similar in other respects.
A capitalisation
B casualties
C cause
D cases
- 28 Like Macdonald, Veal has ____ worked over the years.
A breach
B barely
C bossily
D barriers
- 29 Instead of working, over the years he has chosen to live ____ on benefits.
A loan
B lower
C largely
D large
- 30 He had a job for a few months in 2009; some money was taken from his wage ____ children.
A to pay for his
B to accept his
C to pay the
D to pay for

Test 23

**HUNDREDS OF SNOOPERS
ASSAULT OUR PRIVACY**

- 1 If you get the feeling you are being ____, it is probably because you are.
A snooped on
B shopped
C spied
D snooped
- 2 Is it really possible that hundreds of snoopers ____ our privacy?
A accept
B abduct
C assault
D detect
- 3 A host of public bodies make requests regularly to examine our telephone ____ .
A addresses
B visits
C records
D stories
- 4 There are over ____ such requests a year!
A half the million
B half a million
C millions
D thousands
- 5 They also wish to find out, of course, to whom we are ____ emails.
A reading
B prepared
C sending
D finding
- 6 That is the equivalent of one ____ in every 78 being spied upon!
A story
B constituent
C adult
D affect
- 7 This level of ____ would be familiar to the *stasi* in the old East Germany!
A surveys
B surveillance
C surfing
D suspect
- 8 A wide range of powers are already available to public bodies to ____ into people's lives.
A judge
B dig and delve
C digging
D litigate
- 9 The number of bodies able to use RIPA now ____ 795 and includes all local authorities.
A says
B reveals
C mystifies
D totals
- 10 It seems that it is local authorities that are most ____ to use – and abuse – these powers!
A enthusiastic
B jurisdiction
C presidency
D representatives
- 11 The use of ____ operations by council staff is really wide.
A uncovered
B covered
C undercover
D secretly
- 12 The use of such operations by council staff is for often the most ____ reasons.
A construction
B banal
C extravagance
D court
- 13 Methods of the kind are ____ when it comes to detecting benefit cheats, for instance.
A guaranty
B ordinarily
C envisaged
D warranted
- 14 Such methods are also welcome in case of fly-tippers or trading standards ____ .
A offences
B offender
C offensive
D jurisdiction

- 15 The police, local councils and other bodies are making more than 1,000 such ____ a day.
A statistics
B requests
C forces
D informants
- 16 In a liberal democracy that ____ itself on its freedoms, it is deeply troubling.
A defends
B prides
C prosecutes
D summons
- 17 This assault on privacy is ____ by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000.
A authorised
B litigation
C subpoenaed
D investigated
- 18 This measure is frequently described as anti-terrorist ____ .
A defendant
B legislation
C execution
D study
- 19 It was in fact enacted the year before the 9/11 ____ !
A day
B dates
C assaulted
D attacks
- 20 They describe it as anti-terrorist legislation hijacked by ____ bodies but it is no such thing.
A public
B foreign
C suspicious
D responsibility
- 21 It was an attempt by the Government ____ the wide range of already available powers.
A to control
B to compile
C to pretend
D connecting
- 22 The terrorist alert did lead to a dramatic ____ of the numbers of bodies able to use RIPA.
A extravagant
B expectation
C extension
D arrest
- 23 This is a particular cause of concern when it comes to ____ .
A communications
B constitutions
C legal
D provisions
- 24 RIPA empowers designated bodies to demand from ____ the details of customer activity.
A perceptive
B providers
C promisory
D regulatory
- 25 The details of customer activity include the content of calls or emails, their timing and ____ .
A destitute
B destination
C decision
D court decision
- 26 The great majority of the requests in 2009 were made by the police and ____ services.
A personal
B legal
C security
D protagonist
- 27 Out of the 504,073 such requests in 2009, more than 1,500 were made by ____ councils.
A request
B locality
C local
D rewrite
- 28 Understandably, many people will be uncomfortable ____ that.
A with
B at
C from
D for
- 29 The empowerment of the people is a democratic ____ .
A principal
B princess
C princes
D principle
- 30 *fly-tipping*, abbreviated to *tipping*, is a British term for illegally ____ waste somewhere.
A maintaining
B revealing
C dumping
D snooping

Test 24

INSURANCE

- 1 Insurance is the provision which a prudent man makes against fortuitous or inevitable ____ .
A contingencies
B contemplations
C continents
D contemporary
- 2 Insurance, of course, is the provision against ____ or misfortune.
A lost
B loss
C loses
D lose
- 3 Insurers are the persons who ____ these risks.
A assume
B afraid
C arrest
D accomplish
- 4 Those entering into contracts of insurance are ____ .
A enforced
B the *insured*
C forceful
D ensured
- 5 Those who suffer damage are ____ from a common insurance fund.
A to compensate
B compensation
C compensated
D certified
- 6 We can cope with any contingency as we have a ____ system.
A to back up
B backup
C baking
D bakery
- 7 The ____ is the principal document and is the instrument embodying the contract.
A policy
B politics
C police
D political
- 8 The certificate is ____ for each shipment that is made.
A issued
B explained
C terminated
D cared
- 9 A "cover note" is a small document issued by the insurance agents to their ____ .
A customers
B connections
C contributors
D attorneys
- 10 A "cover note" is a document giving ____ until the policy is ready.
A prove
B proof
C advantage
D prosecution
- 11 The ____ is the name given to the sum of money paid by the firm insuring the goods.
A previous
B jurisdiction
C premium
D preserve
- 12 Your ____ with the buyer should clearly state who is responsible for arranging the insurance.
A explanation
B contract
C introduction
D contraction
- 13 Be careful and safeguard your future by putting some money ____ !
A away
B creative
C aside
D piled
- 14 We sincerely thanked our hosts ____ of our colleagues and ourselves.
A because
B thought
C on behalf
D in belief

- 15 Insurance is a safeguard against many risks of loss to which capital is ____ .
 A exemplified
 B expected
 C expressed
 D exposed
- 16 They are compensated from the insurance fund to which they and others have ____ .
 A contained
 B connected
 C contributed
 D supported
- 17 The policy may cover a certain period of time, or many ____ of goods.
 A separations
 B shipments
 C ships
 D statements
- 18 The particulars of the consignment are entered on a ____ form.
 A declaration
 B declared
 C determined
 D developed
- 19 Insurance ____ issue the certificate to the senders on behalf of the insurers.
 A activities
 B activists
 C agents
 D against
- 20 The policy may be known as a ____ policy.
 A knowledge
 B floating
 C flowing
 D flying
- 21 It can cover a large ____ of goods for a fairly long period.
 A quality
 B statistics
 C quantity
 D qualification
- 22 There is also a procedure of insurance often used now, known as "open ____" .
 A care
 B cover
 C coverage
 D certificate
- 23 That ____ was consigned to our partner's depot.
 A member
 B merchant
 C merchandise
 D membership
- 24 The publisher is under a ____ obligation to supply me with 20 copies of my new book.
 A various
 B lawful
 C masterful
 D contractual
- 25 We expect the bank to show ____ in the loans it grants to the clients.
 A position
 B preposition
 C prudence
 D wise
- 26 What is the name given to the ____ of money paid by the firm insuring the goods?
 A sum
 B quality
 C summons
 D subsidiary
- 27 The premium is most often quoted as a ____ .
 A per cent
 B protection
 C percent
 D percentage
- 28 What provision can a prudent man make ____ loss or misfortune?
 A after
 B against
 C entering
 D aside
- 29 Can a policy possibly cover goods ____ a large sum of money?
 A after
 B away from
 C afterwards
 D up to
- 30 This text has been taken from the book *English in foreign trade ____ and finance*.
 A banks
 B banking
 C bank
 D board

Test 25

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- 1 Intellectual property is an ____ and rapidly changing area of the law.
A expansive
B expensive
C expenditures
D exceptions
- 2 It deals with the formulation, usage and commercial ____ of original creative works.
A exploit
B exploitation
C explanation
D exemplary
- 3 A majority of the issues that arise here revolve around the boundary lines of ____ rights.
A intangible property
B extraordinary
C explanatory
D formulation
- 4 Which of those rights are ____ legal protection?
A enforceable
B afforded
C afford to
D assembled
- 5 The abstract quality of the rights involved presents ____ to other areas of property law.
A committee
B contrast
C contract
D a contrast
- 6 Furthermore, the rapid changes occurring in this field ____ new topical debates.
A risen
B raise
C rise
D raising
- 7 There are debates over such things as gene ____, genetically modified food, ...
A patents
B patenting
C potentially
D classify
- 8 A patent must be granted in order to create the monopoly in the ____ .
A inventor
B inventive
C incentive
D invention
- 9 Once the patent is granted, the protection remains ____ for a statutory period of years.
A forceful
B in force
C forced
D fortified
- 10 A ____ period of years is e.g. 20 years in the United Kingdom.
A stative
B stationery
C stationary
D statutory
- 11 Most patent legislation requires that a patentable invention is ____, in the first place.
A novel
B novelties
C newly
D inventor's
- 12 A patentable invention also has to involve an inventive ____ .
A step
B stepping
C station
D statute
- 13 It must be useful or capable of industrial ____, of course.
A appliance
B application
C gadget
D discussion
- 14 A patentable invention must really be an invention or, in the US, non-____ .
A obligatory
B obvious
C stop
D errors

- 15 And what about peer-to-peer ____,
e.g. music piracy on the Internet?
A web
B working
C networking
D net
- 16 Traditionally, ____ property rights are
broken down into three main areas.
A intellectual
B intellect
C intelligence
D espionage
- 17 The three main areas are: patents,
trade marks (US trademarks) and ____ .
A coping
B copied
C copyrights
D copies
- 18 Other areas which ____ mentioning
are trade secrets, design rights, etc.
A warrant
B weird
C writ
D warranty
- 19 Also deserving attention
is the concept of passing ____ .
A off
B about
C farther
D proposed
- 20 A patent is a ____ right
in an invention, to put it simply.
A monoteistic
B monopoly
C mobile
D mechanic lien
- 21 Patent law is ____ in various
jurisdictions through legislation.
A regulated
B regularly
C regained
D rather
- 22 A patent must be granted
____ to the relevant legislation.
A purse
B pursuant
C persecuted
D pursue
- 23 A ____ trade mark is
in a way similar to a patent.
A registered
B reported
C reactive
D regional
- 24 It provides the holder with an
____ right to use a 'distinctive' mark.
A exclusive
B expression
C explanation
D external
- 25 A 'distinctive' mark, yes,
in relation to ____ or a service.
A production
B a product
C productivity
D precaution
- 26 A common ____ of applicable legislation
is that the mark must be distinctive.
A abuse
B assassinate
C assault
D aspect
- 27 In other words, it must be capable of
functioning as an ____ of the origin of the good.
A revision
B identifier
C identify
D identities
- 28 It must help to avoid
confusion, ____ or mistake.
A deception
B deceive
C distraction
D determination
- 29 ____ is the use by another of a domain name
that is substantially similar to the trade mark.
A *Cybersquatting*
B *Cyberspace*
C *Cybercriminals*
D *Contract template*
- 30 Copyright ____ possess economic
rights associated with their works.
A holders
B held
C holdings
D hostile takeover

Test 26

INTERNET BANK THEFTS LEAD TO ARRESTS

- 1 Detectives have recently ____ 19 people in London.
A interested
B arrested
C superb
D attachment
- 2 This – after the theft of millions of pounds from individual online bank ____ in the UK.
A accounts
B acclaim
C affidavit
D accountants
- 3 The 15 men and four women are ____ gaining entry to thousands of online accounts in the UK.
A interrogative
B susceptible to
C suspected of
D searched for
- 4 For their intentions they used widely ____ software.
A acquirer
B available
C availability
D antitrust
- 5 The software allowed them ____ normally secure password details.
A to lock
B to rob
C pickup
D to pick up
- 6 In this manner the ____ stole at least £6m!
A hunters
B hackers
C hostilities
D holders
- 7 They did that using a computer virus ____ the so-called "Zeus Trojan" program.
A biased
B basis
C bases
D based on
- 8 It is known that early ____ of the software were offered free.
A versions
B versatile
C verification
D auditors
- 9 The latest ones, however, ____ thousands of dollars.
A cost
B coast
C certify
D clear
- 10 *Zeus*, sometimes known as *Zbot*, has been ____ for at least five years now.
A round
B around
C robbed
D radically
- 11 Unfortunately, that ____ is constantly upgraded.
A merchantable
B memorandum
C malware
D malicious
- 12 It can easily be reconfigured to take on functions and ____ .
A capabilities
B capable
C able to
D cares
- 13 *Zeus* code is often spread to individual computers by ____ e-mails.
A container
B recreate
C recall
D rogue
- 14 It can also be spread to individual computers by spoof links via social networking ____ .
A sites
B cities
C citations
D quotes

- 15 ____ experts say there has been an increase in the number of online attacks globally.
A Share
B Statutory
C Security
D Statistics
- 16 Many of them are working ____ to gain entry to individual bank records.
A in advance
B traditional
C in gangs
D teammates
- 17 Patrick Fitzgerald is a threat ____ officer at security group Symantec.
A intelligent
B intelligence
C intellectual
D informant
- 18 That gentleman ____ there was something particularly concerning...
A unknown
B underlined
C underestimated
D understanding
- 19 The software used by hackers was "freely available for people who know where ____"!
A to see
B to look
C to listen
D audience
- 20 And for that you don't really need to have much technical ____!
A knowledgeable
B knowledge
C assistant
D trainee
- 21 The developers of *Zeus* ____ to come from Russia or Ukraine.
A thinks
B invited
C are called
D are thought
- 22 They are known to use ____ forums to distribute and sell hacking software to criminals.
A underground
B unauthorised
C undertakings
D unfairly
- 23 A ____ security firm said it had noticed attacks also on Spanish banks using a variant of *Zeus*.
A digging
B digital
C disbar
D drawer
- 24 It is known now that at least ten Spanish banks were ____ .
A transcript
B tangible
C tradition
D targeted
- 25 There was ____ hackers were intercepting SMS messages on mobile phones at some banks.
A evident
B evidence
C eventually
D evasion
- 26 They did that in order to ____ entry to online web applications.
A authenticity
B authenticate
C atmosphere
D attain
- 27 Mr. Mickey Boodaei is the chief ____ of online security group Trusteer.
A endorsement
B effective
C represent
D executive
- 28 That gentleman said *Zeus* was increasingly used to target businesses.
A businesses
B establishments
C business
D interpreters
- 29 The Anti-____ Working Group is a global industry body.
A phishing
B fishing
C fishery
D archery
- 30 They speak about large online ____ on corporate bank accounts in the US in 2010.
A fraud
B fraudster
C floating
D foreseeable

Test 27

INTRODUCTION TO COMPANY LAW

- 1 For the British English term *company*, they use ____ in the USA.
A *collective*
B *corporate*
C *corporative*
D *corporation*
- 2 A company is a business association which has the character of a legal ____ .
A person
B personality
C perspective
D partner
- 3 This character makes a company ____ from its officers and shareholders.
A distance
B distinct
C distinctive
D differential
- 4 This is ____ , as it allows the company to own property in its own name.
A security
B signatory
C signed
D significant
- 5 It also allows the company to continue ____ despite changes in ownership.
A represented
B perceptively
C perpetually
D personally
- 6 This is also important as it allows the company ____ the owners against personal liability.
A insulation
B to insulate
C to ensure
D to inspection
- 7 However, in some instances, the shareholders may be ____ to personal liability.
A subjected
B received
C reciprocal
D objection
- 8 For instance, the partnership may ____ to exist upon a change in ownership.
A capitalisation
B case
C cease
D certain
- 9 This can happen, for example, when one of the partners ____ .
A died
B dies
C is dying
D debts
- 10 A company is formed upon the issuance of a certificate of ____ .
A corporate
B incorporated
C incorporation
D inspection
- 11 In the USA generally no official certificate is ____ .
A investigated
B installed
C issuance
D issued
- 12 In the USA companies are formed upon the ____ of the articles/certificate of incorporation.
A filling
B filing
C finding
D founding
- 13 A certificate of incorporation is issued by the appropriate ____ authority.
A government
B governor
C governing
D governmental
- 14 It is necessary to file the ____ documents of the company.
A container
B constituent
C constitutional
D compatibility

- 15 This means that in some instances the court may 'lift (US: pierce) the corporate ____'.
- A verification
 - B vendors
 - C veil
 - D vest
- 16 This happens for example when the company is used to ____ fraud or acts *ultra vires*.
- A pretend
 - B present
 - C perpetrate
 - D perfected
- 17 A partnership is also a kind of a business ____.
- A association
 - B associate
 - C aspects
 - D aspiration
- 18 By contrast, a partnership, strictly speaking, is not considered to be a legal ____.
- A defendant
 - B entity
 - C entail
 - D expropriation
- 19 A partnership is rather nothing more than an association of ____.
- A owners
 - B owed
 - C owing to
 - D ownership
- 20 However, it can be said that ____ results are avoided here.
- A implement
 - B importance
 - C impersonal
 - D impractical
- 21 Thus certain rules of partnership law ____ a partnership as if it were a legal entity.
- A treat
 - B treatment
 - C trade
 - D transport
- 22 Nonetheless, partners are not ____ personal liability.
- A interviewed
 - B insulated against
 - C imported
 - D delegated to
- 23 They are filed together with statutory forms and the payment of a filing ____.
- A fee
 - B free
 - C form
 - D formation
- 24 The 'constitution' of a company consists of two ____.
- A delegates
 - B documents
 - C documentaries
 - D destinations
- 25 The ____ of association states the objects of the company.
- A memorandum
 - B memory
 - C referendum
 - D interregnum
- 26 In the USA this document is called *articles of incorporation* or ____ of incorporation.
- A certify
 - B certainty
 - C certificate
 - D constitution
- 27 This document also states the details of the company's ____ capital.
- A accusation
 - B authorised
 - C accepted
 - D inquisitive
- 28 This is the capital that is otherwise known as the ____ capital.
- A notwithstanding
 - B nomenclature
 - C nominal
 - D nomination
- 29 The second document, the articles of association, is termed ____ in the USA.
- A *business document*
 - B *bygone*
 - C *bylaws*
 - D *business documentation*
- 30 This document also contains provisions for the ____ management of the company.
- A interior
 - B interpersonal
 - C internal
 - D interim

Test 28

INTRODUCTION TO CONTRACT REMEDIES

- 1 Here we learn about what happens when there has been ____ of contract.
A a break
B braking
C breaking
D a breach
- 2 When this happens, who seeks ____ available under the law?
A remedies
B laws
C reminders
D to remember
- 3 What does the non-breaching ____ often seek in such a case?
A partnership
B parties
C party
D parental
- 4 In addition to money damages, non-monetary ____ is also available.
A referee
B relief
C relieve
D retry
- 5 Can you explain the meaning of *pecuniary* ____ in the Anglo-American legal system?
A *composition*
B *compensation*
C *constitution*
D *contract*
- 6 Had the contract been performed, the ____ party would have received certain benefits.
A stimulated
B banned
C injured
D taxed
- 7 ____ damages is an example of the remedy called *pecuniary compensation*.
A Expectation
B Expected
C Except for
D Exceptional
- 8 Please try to explain the meaning of what they call ____ *damages*.
A *liquidated*
B *liquid*
C *liquidity*
D *specialty*
- 9 In some cases, a party will be able to obtain ____ damages through the court.
A penalty
B penalties
C punitive
D position
- 10 ____ damages are designed to punish the breaching party for reprehensible conduct.
A Exemplary
B Example
C Exclusive
D Effective
- 11 ____ often accompanies the breach of contract, in some way.
A Tent
B Tort
C Tan
D Thought
- 12 ____ is a kind of conduct which is judged to be particularly reprehensible.
A Fraud
B Freud
C Friendly
D Frequent
- 13 Where monetary damages would not be adequate, the court may order specific ____ .
A perception
B periodicals
C performance
D performers
- 14 An order ____ the breaching party to perform the contract is issued by the court.
A complying
B compromising
C combining
D compelling

- 15 Expectation damages is sometimes also referred to as '*benefit of the bargain*' ____ .
 A *damage*
 B *dam*
 C *damages*
 D *domestic*
- 16 Certain damages are ____ regardless of whether the loss was foreseeable.
 A recovery
 B reception
 C receive
 D recoverable
- 17 We know that the recovery of many kinds of damages depends on ____ .
 A foreseen
 B foreseeability
 C forgotten
 D foreigner
- 18 Remember! The damage can also arise due to some special ____ .
 A complete
 B circumstances
 C circumference
 D conditionals
- 19 You certainly know that the other term for *consequential damages* is ____ damages.
 A *specialized*
 B *specially*
 C *especially*
 D *special*
- 20 Very often, however, it is not possible, or it is difficult, to ____ expectation damages.
 A protect
 B profound
 C prove
 D provision
- 21 In such cases, the non-breaching party can seek the so-called ____ damages.
 A reply
 B reliance
 C relay
 D relying
- 22 Restitution damages are awarded when one party completely fails to perform its ____ .
 A obligatorily
 B opinion
 C outstanding
 D obligations
- 23 The breaching party has to give up any benefit obtained under the ____ contract.
 A broken
 B braked
 C breached
 D brought
- 24 It should also be noted that there are other forms of remedy ____ .
 A accept
 B available
 C acquisition
 D asking
- 25 In case of a ____ by one party, the other party may cancel the contract.
 A remedy
 B cancellation
 C definition
 D default
- 26 The sale of goods ____ also allows for various remedies.
 A legitimate
 B laws
 C lecture
 D legislation
- 27 Such remedies include a right to ____ goods in certain cases.
 A reply
 B reject
 C object
 D objection
- 28 There is also a right to return the goods or demand repair or ____ .
 A attachment
 B statement
 C tournament
 D replacement
- 29 The parties may agree that a fixed sum of money shall be ____ in the event of a breach.
 A awarded
 B toward
 C forwarded
 D rewarded
- 30 Damages are decided upon by a court in compensation for ____ or injury.
 A lost
 B losing
 C loose
 D loss

Test 29

INTRODUCTION TO**ENGLISH CRIMINAL LAW: *actus reus***

- 1 How can the *actus reus* of an ____ be defined?
A order
B off-shore
C offence
D offensive
- 2 It is "some external state of affairs that can be ____ as criminal."
A pardoned
B confiscated
C envisaged
D categorised
- 3 We must bear in mind that it involves all the ____ of the offence.
A elements
B effects
C efforts
D extraordinary
- 4 The exception, of course, are those relating to the defendant's ____ mind.
A stature
B statistics of
C state of
D status of
- 5 Some offences do not require ____ of any result or consequence.
A protective
B proof
C proved
D proposed
- 6 Here a typical example is the offence of "dangerous ____".
A driving
B drivers
C drove
D driven
- 7 The prosecution does not have to prove that any harm was caused by this ____.
A requirement
B activist
C activation
D activity
- 8 And if at the time of the failure to act the defendant was under a legal duty to take ____?
A activities
B positive action
C negatively
D positive activity
- 9 Is there a general rule in English ____ law in this sense?
A criminality
B criminals
C crime
D criminal
- 10 A moral duty to act is not ____ to impose criminal liability on the defendant.
A suffice
B sufficient
C subsidiary
D affiliated
- 11 If one sees a child ____ in a swimming pool, he is under no legal obligation to save the child.
A dropping
B drowning
C detecting
D drowsing
- 12 He can calmly stand by the pool and ____ the tragedy if he so wishes.
A film
B firm
C fry
D favourite
- 13 However, the situation would be ____ different if the child were that person's son.
A spontaneously
B significantly
C systematically
D sincerely
- 14 The same applies in case of a a pool ____ employed to ensure the safety of swimmers.
A attendance
B ownership
C owner
D attendant

- 15 It is also not necessary to prove that anyone's life was ____ by it.
A invested
B endangered
C applied
D threaten
- 16 Offences such as ____ and assault require proof of a result, naturally.
A sidekick
B homicide
C kill
D hunt
- 17 The prosecution must prove that the ____ has caused the death of the victim.
A defendant
B defended
C attorney
D defence
- 18 They must prove that the defendant has caused the injury ____ by the victim, as the case may be.
A saved
B resigned
C suffered
D submitted
- 19 It is ____ to think of the *actus reus* as being the positive act of the defendant.
A customs
B acquired
C customary
D accustomed
- 20 In the case of murder, this might be the defendant's ____ of the victim.
A saving
B stabbing
C stating
D surprising
- 21 In the case of ____ it may be the defendant's taking money from a wallet.
A taken
B thunder
C theft
D thieves
- 22 It is interesting that a ____ to act on the part of a defendant can also form the basis of liability.
A failure
B forgery
C falsify
D formation
- 23 So, when will liability for failing to act ____ ?
A imposition
B be imposed
C be held
D is imposed
- 24 Defendant can be shown to have been under a statutory or ____ duty to take positive action.
A counterpart
B contract
C contractual
D counter
- 25 The common law also ____ a number of duties.
A receives
B recognises
C redeems
D restructuring
- 26 The ____ failure to perform these common law duties can form the basis of criminal liability.
A perception
B founders'
C profession
D defendant's
- 27 There's a duty that members of a family owe to each other to care for each other's ____ .
A will
B wishes
C wisdom
D welfare
- 28 The limits of such common law ____ are rather difficult to define.
A disproportion
B disturbance
C duties
D determined
- 29 This is why it may be difficult to determine when liability is likely ____ .
A achieve
B to arise
C to appear
D to appease
- 30 This text has been taken from *English ____ for law enforcement officers*.
A readership
B reader
C writer
D abuser

Test 30

INVASION OF PRIVACY

- 1 'Pay attention,' he commanded, 'because I'm going to talk about your ____ problem.'
A particular
B perpendicular
C *per se*
D personally
- 2 The law of noise, he declared, was increasingly ____ by the nation's courts.
A in the study
B under study
C studying
D share
- 3 Then he added that old ____ were changing.
A compulsory
B consensual
C conceptual
D concepts
- 4 New court decisions were ____ that excessive noise could be an invasion of privacy.
A establishing
B express
C implied
D forcibly
- 5 They could be an invasion of privacy as well as trespass on ____ rights.
A protectionism
B proprietor
C property
D protestant
- 6 Courts were in a mood to grant ____ where intrusion could be proven.
A inventory
B injections
C injunctions
D inventions
- 7 Yes, intrusion now ____ aircraft intrusion.
A implemented
B included
C inclusive
D immaterial
- 8 He must have ____ control of the immediate reaches of the enveloping atmosphere!
A exclusive
B exempt
C example
D execute
- 9 In another case reviewed by the Supreme Court, a similar principle was ____ .
A upbringing
B upheld
C upholstered
D uprooted
- 10 In state courts of Oregon and Washington, ____ for excessive aircraft noise had been awarded.
A damages
B damage
C damaged
D directions
- 11 And that – even though air space directly above the plaintiffs had not been ____ .
A virtually
B violation
C violated
D verified
- 12 Other ____ had begun, or were contemplating, similar legal action.
A competitiveness
B complete
C company
D communities
- 13 Some were ____ sound trucks and movie cameras as aids to proving their case.
A employers
B employing
C employed
D employees
- 14 The trucks took decibel ____ of noise, of course.
A readings
B readers
C readership
D revenge

- 15 Elliott now paused while another ____ thundered overhead.
A tax lien
B takeover bid
C takeoff
D take off
- 16 He ____, and then gestured upwards.
A pause
B paused
C protected
D perfected
- 17 I believe you will have no difficulty in ____ it here!
A consideration
B proposal
C prepared
D proving
- 18 At the press table all three reporters made ____ .
A notion
B a note
C notify
D note
- 19 The United States Supreme Court, he went on, had already ____ a precedent.
A send
B safety
C set
D sent
- 20 A chicken farmer was entitled to ____ because of 'invasion' by military planes.
A writ
B right
C compensation
D compensate
- 21 What did Mr Justice William O. Douglas ____ in handing down the *Causby* decision?
A satisfaction
B statutory
C statement
D state
- 22 The ____ is to have full enjoyment of the land!
A liquidation
B landowner
C exempt
D formulation
- 23 At the same time, the cameras ____ aircraft altitudes.
A received
B recorded
C registration
D revitalised
- 24 The noise proved greater, the altitudes lower, than airlines and airport ____ admitted.
A management
B managerial
C mastered
D maintained
- 25 In Los Angeles, a homeowner had ____ suit against LA International Airport.
A failing
B fraudster
C filled
D filed
- 26 The airport ____ landings on a newly extended runway close to his home.
A permit
B permitted
C licence
D allowance
- 27 This way the airport had taken an ____ on his property without due process of law.
A easy manner
B easiness
C easement
D erase
- 28 The homeowner was now ____ ten thousand dollars!
A briefing
B proclaiming
C claimant
D claiming
- 29 He believed the ten thousand dollars to be ____ to the decrease in value of his home.
A equivocally
B equivalent
C equidistant
D erroneous
- 30 Elsewhere, more and more similar cases were being ____ in the courts.
A assignee
B appointed
C arranging
D argued

Test 31

THE JUDICIARY

- 1 The British Parliament is responsible for making laws (____ law).
A official
B status
C statute
D state
- 2 What they call ____ law is in fact a large body of laws that have never been codified.
A common
B legislative
C judge's
D stationery
- 3 A person charged by the police with an offence is sent to a ____ court.
A formal
B professionals'
C magistrates'
D masters'
- 4 Lay magistrates are also known as 'justices of the ____' or JPs.
A piece
B peace
C force
D police
- 5 JPs often have no legal qualifications, so they are given basic ____ when appointed.
A reform
B skills
C recommendation
D training
- 6 JPs are advised on points of law and procedure by a legally-qualified ____ .
A clerk
B constituent
C constitution
D commission
- 7 Stipendiary magistrates are full-time, legally-qualified magistrates who ____ alone.
A sit
B live
C judge
D elect
- 8 Magistrates hear and decide in cases concerning minor ____ .
A offences
B offices
C offenders
D conferences
- 9 More serious cases are referred by the magistrates to the ____ Court.
A Crowned
B Crown
C Crew
D Crowning
- 10 Defendants who ____ themselves not guilty of a crime are tried by a jury of 12 people.
A present
B declare
C preside
D prosecute
- 11 More important Civil Law matters are ____ in the High Court of Justice.
A dealing
B constituted
C dealt with
D arranged
- 12 The High Court of Justice is both a court of ____ instance and of appeal.
A first
B primary
C priority
D special
- 13 In special cases one of the ____ may insist upon trial by jury.
A participants
B creators
C jurists
D parties
- 14 The jury also fixes the amount of ____ to be paid to the injured party.
A damaged
B damage
C damages
D indemnify

- 15 Common law has developed from the decisions based on custom and ____ .
 A amendments
 B elections
 C protection
 D precedent
- 16 Magistrates' courts are presided over by groups of three unpaid, ____ magistrates.
 A lay
 B lie
 C lead
 D local
- 17 A defendant can always choose to be ____ by a jury in the Crown Court.
 A tried
 B listened
 C listened to
 D trial
- 18 The Crown Court deals with ____ of a more serious nature.
 A trying
 B resignations
 C trials
 D trends
- 19 The Crown Court also deals with ____ from magistrates' courts.
 A appealing
 B appeals
 C applications
 D proposals
- 20 The judge sums up ____ for the jury and instructs it on the relevant law.
 A story
 B rights
 C evidence
 D determinations
- 21 It is the jury alone, however, which ____ whether a defendant is guilty or not guilty.
 A decides
 B defends
 C compiles
 D notes
- 22 Civil law. Magistrates' courts deal with certain ____ questions of the Civil Law.
 A minor
 B proper
 C difficult
 D delegated
- 23 The Crown Court is presided over by a judge, who must be a ____ .
 A barrister
 B speaker
 C solicitor
 D trainer
- 24 Have you known already that the House of Lords is the ____ court of appeal?
 A final
 B serious
 C mastered
 D simultaneous
- 25 A solicitor with at least ten years' ____ can also preside over the Crown Court.
 A status
 B experience
 C studies
 D knowledge
- 26 Local government, and now also the European Community, often act on behalf of ____ .
 A Parliament
 B co-founders
 C judges
 D peers
- 27 What happens with a person ____ by the police with an offence?
 A reflected
 B charged
 C represented
 D viewed
- 28 What institution is responsible for ____ laws (statute law) in Great Britain?
 A entering
 B making
 C preventing
 D suggesting
- 29 Is it true that defendants most often declare themselves not guilty ____ a crime?
 A for
 B about
 C in
 D of
- 30 Who assists the jury ____ whether a defendant is guilty or not guilty?
 A for decision
 B how to decide
 C in deciding
 D about the decision

Test 32

**KING ACTING IN DEFENCE
OF HIS OWN AUTHORITY**

- 1 In the Church the Conqueror ____ a revolution hardly less important than in the State.
A affected
B infected
C effected
D issued
- 2 The French Barons and ____ ousted the Saxon Earls and thegns.
A nights
B knights
C matrimonies
D adventurers
- 3 Foreign clergy replaced ____ Englishmen in Bishoprics and Abbacies.
A national
B native
C secretive
D prerogative
- 4 The Conqueror's great ecclesiastical reform was his division of the spiritual from the ____ courts.
A section
B spirits
C social
D secular
- 5 ____ Bishop and Sheriff had presided together over the Shire Court.
A Hereinafter
B Hitherto
C Heretofore
D Hereditary
- 6 Both spiritual and secular causes ____ for decision before the Shire Court.
A brought up
B made up
C came up
D coming up
- 7 By William's ____ the Bishop now retired to hold a court of his own.
A instructor
B around
C order
D principal
- 8 The separate ____ of her own courts rendered it easy for the Church to adopt the Canon Law.
A experiment
B existence
C existential
D expiry
- 9 The Church adopted the Canon Law as fast as it was ____ on the continent.
A borrowed
B counted
C contradicted
D formulated
- 10 The great legal ____ was now definitely coming on!
A age
B acquisition
C acceptance
D against
- 11 The ____ Canon Law was enforced in the Church Courts of England.
A prevented
B prosperous
C Papal
D prosecuting
- 12 It was enforced in the Church Courts of England ____ the later Middle Ages.
A out
B thorough
C throughout
D tradition
- 13 The Church as a spiritual body was ____ to the Pope.
A object
B subject
C subjective
D surpassing
- 14 The King, of course, ____ the secular arm.
A repossessed
B repossession
C represented
D resented

- 15 The Bishop now retired to hold a court of his own, ____ only with spiritual affairs.
A concerned
B controlled
C contrary
D compiling
- 16 The ____ jurisdiction of the Church covered great tracts of human life.
A separate
B statistical
C strong
D state
- 17 It included also many matters which are not now ____ by any court at all.
A dealt with
B deleted
C dealings
D determination
- 18 Some of the matters of this kind are ____ for sins and jurisdiction over heresy.
A penalties
B penance
C premature
D penitentiary
- 19 This was the ____ of the functions of lay and spiritual courts.
A doubling
B differentiation
C differing
D devastation
- 20 That was a long step towards a higher legal ____ .
A civilians
B civility
C civilization
D optimization
- 21 Without it neither Church nor State could have freely developed the ____ .
A protection
B legal
C liens
D law
- 22 They could neither have freely developed the ____ of their position.
A quantities
B locality
C logistics
D logic
- 23 The King dealt with the Papacy as with an ____ but a rival power.
A honorary
B hopeful
C honoured
D honest
- 24 The limits to Papal power were therefore ____ .
A set
B seemed
C done
D saved
- 25 It was done not by ____ as such, but by the King.
A administrative
B churchmen
C ecclesiastical
D courtyard
- 26 The King was in fact acting in defence of his own ____ .
A authority
B authorities
C authoiritative
D accusation
- 27 The King was acting often with the ____ of many English priests.
A goodwill
B mayor
C *force majeure*
D authorities
- 28 Martin Luther was excommunicated for his ____ beliefs.
A theories
B heretical
C hereditary
D hereinafter
- 29 A sin is any wicked act which ____ the law of your religion.
A conducts
B brings
C elects
D breaks
- 30 ____, the solemn covenant, is a covenant between God and the human race.
A Testament
B Subscription
C Testing
D Tenants

Test 33

LEGAL RIGHTS

- 1 Many freedoms, such as freedom of ____, are linked with specific rights.
A choose
B choosing
C chose
D choice
- 2 These specific rights can be enforced ____ .
A with the law
B loyalty
C lawfully
D by law
- 3 Among these there is the right of equal ____ .
A opportunism
B opportunity
C oppression
D opposition
- 4 This right is the right to be treated the same as others, ____ of race, sex, etc.
A regardless
B regarding
C repetitive
D resuming
- 5 This right is enforced in Britain through Race Relations Acts and the Sex ____ Act.
A discriminatory
B Recommendations
C recommended
D Discrimination
- 6 In the US the civil rights ____ of the 1960s influenced the making of new laws.
A constitutions
B restitution
C movement
D moves
- 7 Those laws were to protect the rights of ____ groups, especially African Americans.
A minority
B minors
C minor
D minimum
- 8 A person has the opportunity to ____ such information if it is wrong.
A correct
B connect
C condemn
D consecutive
- 9 If a person breaks the law he or she still has rights that the law is expected to ____ .
A defend
B prevent
C stop
D pretend
- 10 Several ____ to the Constitution deal with the rights of people suspected/accused of a crime.
A presumptions
B contributions
C amendments
D precedents
- 11 In Britain, a person detained by the police has a right ____ if they are not charged within 24 hours.
A to be released
B to be realised
C of jurisdiction
D of amendment
- 12 As in the US, people also have the right to remain ____ .
A explained
B imprisoned
C seated
D silent
- 13 The police are heavily criticized when these rights are ____ .
A infringed
B integrated
C intensified
D inevitable
- 14 In the US an individual's right to own weapons continues to cause ____ .
A inducement
B abandonment
C distorted
D disagreement

- 15 In 1972 an Equal Rights Amendment would have ____ women the same rights as men.
A charged
B changed
C provide
D given
- 16 Unfortunately, it failed to get the support of enough states to be ____ .
A passed
B protected
C prevented
D suppressed
- 17 Later, however, several laws were passed making it illegal to discriminate ____ women.
A afraid
B against
C afterwards
D amplified
- 18 People in Britain and the US have a much valued right to ____ .
A effect
B resume
C pretend
D privacy
- 19 For instance, the police have to ____ permission to enter a person's house.
A obtain
B obvious
C oblige
D order
- 20 The police can not stop a person in the street without good ____ .
A caused
B causal
C cause
D case
- 21 The US Freedom of Information Act allows a person ____ to information held about them.
A application
B access
C acquisition
D affordable
- 22 The ____ is true of the US Freedom of Information Act.
A state
B same
C solicitor
D solvency
- 23 When was this right ____ in the Second Amendment to the US Constitution?
A included
B inspected
C intensified
D impersonal
- 24 It was after America had just finished fighting for ____ .
A consolidation
B contracts
C independence
D imports
- 25 The United States did not want to ____ a permanent army.
A keep
B penitentiary
C kept
D armistice
- 26 Its defence in the case of future attacks thus depended on ____ people having weapons.
A legality
B apprenticeship
C ordinary
D ordinal
- 27 Many believe that since the US does now have a ____ army individuals do not need guns.
A protected
B professional
C temporary
D pledge
- 28 These people believe the interpretation of the amendment should ____ the modern situation.
A accelerate
B take account of
C take up
D accountants
- 29 Others, however, want to keep ____ to have weapons.
A apparent
B themselves
C theirs
D the right
- 30 It is exactly these people who ____ any changes to the law.
A reflect
B resist
C report
D purport

Test 34

THE LEGISLATURE

- 1 Parliament, the ____ legislative authority, consists of three separate elements.
A high
B supreme
C superior
D superb
- 2 Over the centuries the balance between the three parts of the ____ has changed.
A legislature
B legislative
C judges
D state
- 3 The role of the Queen has changed, so that it is now only ____ .
A formality
B falling
C explanatory
D formal
- 4 In the meantime the House of Commons has ____ supremacy over the House of Lords.
A enforced
B gained
C forced
D fortified
- 5 The House of Commons is a popular ____ elected by almost universal adult suffrage.
A representation
B assembly
C recommendation
D society
- 6 Each Member of Parliament represents one of the 650 ____ .
A constituencies
B constitutes
C constitutions
D connections
- 7 The country is divided into such geographical areas for ____ purposes.
A capability
B required
C electoral
D elected
- 8 If an MP dies, or resigns, ____ is held in his constituency to elect a new MP.
A a by-election
B an introduction
C a congress
D a conference
- 9 Leaders of the Government and Opposition sit on the front ____ of the Commons.
A benches
B seats
C stools
D places
- 10 The House of Commons is ____ over by the Speaker.
A presented
B represented
C presided
D prosecuted
- 11 The main function of the House of Commons is ____ .
A to legislate
B legislatures
C jurisdiction
D to amend laws
- 12 Most Bills are ____ by the Government, although they may also be introduced by individual MPs.
A explanatory
B decided
C introduced
D welcomed
- 13 Party members almost automatically ____ whatever is put before them by their party.
A contain
B create
C excuse
D pass
- 14 ____ support the leaders of the Government and Opposition, sitting behind them in the Commons.
A *Back-benchers*
B *Fans*
C *Supporters*
D *Friends*

- 15 The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord ____ .
 A in charge
 B in the office
 C Chamberlain
 D Chancellor
- 16 There were 1,175 ____ of the House of Lords in 1986.
 A friends
 B relatives
 C members
 D supporters
- 17 The House of Lords is ____ the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal.
 A made up
 B made up of
 C prepared by
 D given up by
- 18 To have authority means to have the power and right to ____, judge or prohibit.
 A defend
 B resign
 C complain
 D control
- 19 *Bill* is a draft of a ____ law to be discussed by Parliament.
 A surprise
 B renewed
 C special-purpose
 D proposed
- 20 The ____ of a country's citizens are often listed in a *bill of rights*.
 A knowledges
 B rights
 C thoughts
 D determinations
- 21 All the voters are always listed in an electoral ____ .
 A statistics
 B compilation
 C roll
 D notepad
- 22 Who is your country's ____ at this conference?
 A representative
 B boss
 C executive
 D delegation
- 23 The Speaker presides over Parliament and is addressed as *Mr/Madam* ____ .
 A *Speaker*
 B *Speaking*
 C *Host*
 D *General*
- 24 *Suffrage* is the right ____ in political elections.
 A to vote
 B owned
 C mastered
 D to become
- 25 Lords Spiritual are the representatives of the ____ of England in the House of Lords.
 A King
 B Queen
 C State
 D Church
- 26 Lords Temporal are all hereditary and life ____ in the House of Lords.
 A persons
 B founders
 C professionals
 D peers
- 27 The House of Lords can ____ Bills sent to it by the House of Commons.
 A revise
 B read
 C represent
 D rewrite
- 28 The House of Lords can only delay a Bill from ____ law for a maximum of 12 months.
 A breaching
 B establishing
 C entering
 D becoming
- 29 The ____ of York and Canterbury and 25 bishops are *Lords Spiritual* in the House of Lords.
 A architects
 B Archbishops
 C archers
 D Mayors
- 30 Life peers are named by the ____ on the advice of the Prime Minister.
 A Sovereign
 B House of Commons
 C Parliament
 D Assembly

Test 35

LESSONS ON RAPE TO CUT CRIME

- 1 Children will be given lessons about rape and ____ sex.
A drunkard
B drunken
C drunk
D dividend
- 2 The lessons will be a ____ of an effort to cut violent crime.
A part
B party
C participating
D partnerships
- 3 Teachers have been told to ____ out to boys what a crime really is.
A spell
B say
C stand
D story
- 4 It is a crime to have sex with a girl ____ she agrees.
A if don't
B unless
C forcing
D forgetful
- 5 They will also be warned they should not take ____ of women who are drunk.
A advantage
B adversary
C acquiring
D acquisition
- 6 These measures are ____ at secondary school pupils.
A objective
B goal
C aims
D aimed
- 7 They are part of efforts by Mayor of London to cut ____ crime in the capital.
A versus
B violently
C violent
D violence
- 8 They will take the information and they will ____ it!
A spend
B system
C statutory
D use
- 9 It could take them down the wrong ____, that is the problem!
A paste
B path
C pattern
D possessory
- 10 The ____ of the Metropolitan Police Authority said the programme would help the police.
A chattel
B chairman
C claimant
D collateral
- 11 The programme would help police by ____ the number of rapes and other sex attacks in future.
A reducing
B report
C retaliation
D regulation
- 12 ____ rapes in the capital have increased by 37 per cent over the year 2009!
A Reference
B Reliance
C Reported
D Recovery
- 13 Sexual violence and rape ____ is an area where the police need help.
A in particular
B particulars
C partnership
D pledge
- 14 There are serious issues about what ____ means for young people.
A consequences
B concerns
C consent
D conscientious

- 15 Critics say youngsters at school are already ____ with messages about sex.
A barrister
B conditions
C bombed
D bombarded
- 16 The founder of the lobby group *Parents Outloud* pointed to drugs education ____.
A competent
B computers
C campaigns
D compensation
- 17 Such campaigns have backfired and increased the ____ of drug-taking.
A ratio
B rate
C roads
D ratification
- 18 We already have so many different ____ trying to give information to our youngsters!
A agencies
B agent
C reactions
D rewards
- 19 In the end all that becomes a mass of ____ !
A surprising
B confusion
C connection
D consensual
- 20 There is a moment for sex education and ____ in education.
A release
B relative
C relationships
D determination
- 21 There is also moment when you are doing ____ by educating them about these things!
A damage
B damages
C determinants
D destructive
- 22 What if you are ____ with children who don't understand fully?
A dealer
B dealing
C debate
D delegate
- 23 There are serious issues about the role of alcohol in the ____ of rape in London.
A rose
B risen
C rise
D raise
- 24 That can only be ____ by educating young people properly.
A voted
B solved
C solution
D overcame
- 25 The lessons would form part of Personal, Social, Health and Economic ____ .
A classes
B classmates
C mates
D headmasters
- 26 ____ officials and policymakers have drawn fire from parents for that.
A Government
B Governing
C Governors
D Genuine
- 27 That was for including too many social ____ on the curriculum.
A examinations
B mystery
C exams
D issues
- 28 There are also opinions that such lessons are ____ children from core studies.
A contracting
B disturbance
C disturb
D distracting
- 29 Campaigners have also ____ that such subjects would be better taught in the home by parents.
A argued
B afraid
C arrangement
D underestimate
- 30 He was chosen as our representative by common ____ .
A consent
B contemporary
C complaint
D courtesy

Test 36

MAGNA CARTA LIBERTATEM

- 1 The first great step on the ____ road was *Magna Carta Libertatem*, 1215.
A competitive
B constitutional
C competition
D compulsory
- 2 So far as we know, none of them were ____ men.
A jury
B remarkable
C effectuated
D ruled
- 3 However, they had a great man for their ____ – the Archbishop Stephen Langton.
A ally
B alien
C alienation
D authorising
- 4 The Archbishop Stephen Langton had both ____ and intellectual greatness.
A mortal
B mortality
C municipal
D moral
- 5 His support of the ____ was contrary to the wishes of the great Pope Innocent III.
A case
B constitutional cause
C constitute
D contemplate
- 6 Pope Innocent III backed King John in return for his politic ____ in 1213.
A submission
B suspect
C suspicion
D suppress
- 7 He backed him at every turn in his ____ with his subjects.
A quarrel
B requirement
C perspective
D qualification
- 8 The Barons had come together to prevent the King from ____ aids and reliefs on their lands.
A raising
B rising
C rose
D raised
- 9 It has been called a 'tenant-right' movement ____ of an oppressed upper class.
A on the part
B partly
C in part
D partially
- 10 It was the movement of an oppressed upper class against their ____ the King.
A owner
B landlord
C tenement
D lease holder
- 11 The King unjustly ____ a lot from the Barons.
A extorted
B confronted
C commenced
D attended
- 12 Most of it was ____ by them from the classes below.
A to be extracted
B decided upon
C inspected
D worked
- 13 The Barons simply wished to put some ____ to the King's plenary powers.
A content
B criterion
C exception
D limit
- 14 They wanted to limit the King's power of ____ case after case from their courts to his own.
A backfiring
B forging
C withdrawing
D placing

- 15 Pope Innocent III also declared Magna Carta null and ____ .
 A avoid
 B avoidance
 C void
 D waste
- 16 Stephen Langton owed his ____ to Canterbury to the Pope's support.
 A friendly
 B election
 C escorting
 D acclaimed
- 17 This is exactly why his stoutness on political ____ in England was doubly remarkable.
 A questionable
 B questions
 C consequential
 D consequences
- 18 The Barons, of course, were acting selfishly and class-____ .
 A conscience
 B conscientious
 C consciousness
 D consciously
- 19 It can be said that their demands were ____ and practical.
 A limited
 B limitations
 C limitating
 D propositions
- 20 For that reason they successfully initiated a ____ .
 A movement
 B removed
 C moved
 D movingly
- 21 That was what led in the end to yet undreamt-of ____ for all.
 A *lex*
 B liberties
 C *libertatem*
 D liens
- 22 The Barons had come together ____ the King from abusing feudal incidents.
 A prevention
 B holding
 C to prevent
 D conclusion
- 23 This was done through the procedure of ____ .
 A writs
 B written
 C verify
 D usurer
- 24 We may sympathize less with the latter ____ than with the former.
 A objectivity
 B object
 C omnipotent
 D opportunies
- 25 It was time that the King's plenary powers were ____ or nationalized.
 A curved
 B crossed
 C connective
 D curbed
- 26 No one but the Barons could have made such a movement ____ .
 A efficacy
 B effectual
 C effect
 D effortless
- 27 Taking the situation ____ , no one but the Barons could have done that.
 A on the whole
 B wholly
 C as a whole
 D hopefully
- 28 The police managed to get a ____ from him by extortion.
 A competitiveness
 B confession
 C congratulate
 D clarify
- 29 An ____ person is unconcerned with right and wrong.
 A anachronous
 B anarchy
 C apprehensive
 D amoral
- 30 Trevelyan's *A Shortened History of England* was first ____ in 1942.
 A publicity
 B publication
 C edition
 D published

Test 37

THE MANOR COURT

- 1 In the twelfth century the ____ of freeholders in an English manor was very small.
A preparation
B properties
C proposition
D proportion
- 2 The slave had previously composed nine per cent of the ____ .
A peoples
B population
C prerogative
D position
- 3 The slave had in the meantime ____ into the villein class.
A raised
B rose
C risen
D raising
- 4 The free man, however, was not markedly ____ increase.
A in
B on
C of
D on the
- 5 The serf or villein was by birth and ____ bound to the soil.
A inherited
B inheritance
C heritage
D hereditary
- 6 He and his family were sold with an ____ when it changed hands.
A established
B estate
C state
D statute
- 7 He must work on his lord's ____ so many days in the year without pay.
A district
B debate
C dominance
D domain
- 8 The villein had his share in the use and ____ of the village meadow, the village woodland and waste.
A probation
B penitentiary
C protection
D profit
- 9 How was this position of the villein ____ ?
A bearing
B secured
C security
D prospects
- 10 There was for him no '____ before the law'.
A quality
B quantity
C quantification
D equality
- 11 As late as John's reign the ____ given by *Magna Carta* to the 'free man' touched him not at all.
A safeguards
B save
C guard
D gardener
- 12 He could not ____ his lord in the King's courts.
A save
B enslave
C sue
D suit
- 13 However, he had a double protection ____ ill-usage.
A again
B against
C excused
D past
- 14 The lord and bailiff found it to ____ to receive from him willing rather than unwilling work.
A interest
B interesting
C intransitive
D their interest

- 15 He had to bring his own team or half-team of ____ for the plough.
A ox
B oxidation
C oxygen
D oxen
- 16 It was by these ____ of the villain that the lord's home farm was worked.
A services
B serf
C sermons
D shortages
- 17 The bailiff had to ____ on the unwilling workmen.
A make up
B keep his eye
C close his eye
D give up
- 18 He had to do so lest they should sit down for half an hour ____ at the end of every furrow.
A of that time
B at that time
C at a time
D about time
- 19 Thus the villain was half slave in these ____ .
A time
B respects
C expectation
D mortgage
- 20 The villein ____ lands of his own which he tilled.
A knows
B righteous
C thought
D held
- 21 He tilled his lands on those days of the year when his lord had ____ upon him or his oxen.
A no claim
B compiled
C respect
D claimed
- 22 He also had his ____ in the use and profit of the village meadow.
A represented
B bossy
C share
D system
- 23 They simply wished to give him ____ to run away.
A a motion
B motionless
C no motive
D motivation
- 24 He could not be easily ____ , like an overworked slave in old Rome.
A voted
B received
C alleged
D replaced
- 25 He could not be ____ to work with the whip.
A issued
B driven
C deterioration
D monopoly
- 26 Secondly, he had the security of village ____ .
A person
B tradition
C traditionally
D misunderstood
- 27 It was legally expressed in 'the ____ of the manor', and enforced in the Manor Court.
A revision
B castle
C conspiracy
D custom
- 28 The Manor Court was ____ sometimes in the lord's hall.
A happening
B pronounced
C entering
D held
- 29 Sometimes it was under the time-____ oak tree in the middle of the village.
A honoured
B visited
C sentenced
D imprisoned
- 30 The villeins shared with the freeman the duty of acting as judges or ____ .
A sovereigns
B assessment
C assessors
D jurisdiction

Test 38

MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL

- 1 Canterbury is a town in Kent with ____ of about 120,000.
A the people
B a population
C popular
D inhabited
- 2 The town's cathedral is ____ of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
A a seat
B the seat
C the sitting
D situated
- 3 From the 12th to the 15th ____, Canterbury was a place of pilgrimage.
A century
B century's
C centuries'
D centuries
- 4 Thousands of people came ____ at the shrine of a former Archbishop of Canterbury.
A to pray
B to prey
C preying
D for prayers
- 5 Thomas Becket was ____ in the Cathedral in 1170.
A represented
B murdered
C homicide
D suicide
- 6 The Archbishop of Canterbury is ____ of the Church of England.
A ahead
B headed
C head
D beheaded
- 7 In the 12th century, King Henry II ____ that the Church had too much power.
A conclude
B decided
C requested
D required
- 8 He lived ____ for five years until the King asked him to come back.
A in exile
B in exaltation
C exhilarated
D secrecy
- 9 The people, the bishops and the Pope were ____ the King problems.
A helping
B causing
C having
D positioning
- 10 They all wanted Thomas to ____ as Archbishop of Canterbury.
A prospect
B defend
C preside
D continue
- 11 He brought authorization from the Pope to ____ those who had acted against him.
A excommunicate
B exterminate
C extinguish
D extract
- 12 The knights who entered the Cathedral murdered Thomas on the steps of the ____ .
A altar
B alternative
C alliteration
D church
- 13 Three years later, in 1173, Thomas Becket was ____ a saint.
A produced
B created
C made
D announced
- 14 His tomb became the destination of thousands of ____ for three centuries.
A tourists
B supporters
C his good friends
D pilgrims

- 15 In 1162, King Henry II ____ Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury.
A made
B prepared
C stated
D recruited
- 16 The King hoped that his friend would help him to ____ the position of the Church.
A weaken
B promote
C produce
D reduction
- 17 King himself liked Thomas, but he was not ____ with other powerful men in England.
A made up
B popular
C received
D obliged
- 18 At the same time, they also disliked him because he was not a ____ .
A noblemen
B knight
C prince
D nobleman
- 19 As Thomas was not even ____ , many were very angry that he had been made Archbishop.
A a squire
B an apprentice
C a priest
D a bishop
- 20 The King was amazed when Thomas began to ____ the position of the Church against the King.
A defend
B explain
C prosecute
D demonstrates
- 21 Thomas left England when ____ between him and the King had become very bad.
A relatives
B relationship
C relations
D notices
- 22 Of course, Thomas was afraid that he ____ be killed.
A might
B should
C has to
D may
- 23 The belief spread that ____ happened there.
A moralities
B morality plays
C miracles
D miraculously
- 24 Many sick people went to his ____ in the hope of finding a cure.
A graveyard
B cemetery
C chapel
D tomb
- 25 In the 16th century, King Henry VIII separated ____ the Roman Catholic Church.
A of
B off
C from
D away
- 26 The Church recognised Henry VIII as supreme head of the ____ on 11 February 1531.
A English Church
B Church of England
C Anglican
D church organization
- 27 Then Henry VIII said that Becket was no longer a saint, and his tomb was ____ .
A revised
B destroyed
C separated
D forgotten
- 28 Snobs are only interested in making friends with people of wealth and ____ .
A fortune
B establishment
C position
D money
- 29 The tomb of a saint is most often a ____ place, a shrine.
A sacred
B secure
C secretly
D sanctuary
- 30 Altar is a raised platform used for religious ____ .
A rows
B meetings
C rites
D ceremonial

Test 39

THE NATIONAL STATE TRIUMPHANT

- 1 The 'liberties' of the mediaeval aristocracy were resumed in favour of the ordinary English ____ .
A subjection
B competitor
C subject
D component
- 2 The regulation of trade used to be an ____ of each chartered town or guild.
A effortless
B efforts
C affair
D approximation
- 3 Now the regulation of trade became the ____ of the national authorities.
A businesses
B alies
C business
D premises
- 4 Plantagenet Parliaments had tried to regulate ____ and prices by their Statutes of Labourers.
A ages
B statistics
C municipality
D wages
- 5 These Statutes of Labourers were to be ____ by the King's Justices of the Peace.
A cases
B enforced
C implementation
D applied
- 6 In Tudor times this national ____ of economy was carried still further.
A controlled
B compensation
C convention
D control
- 7 The law of ____ was regulated no longer by each local guild.
A apprentice
B craftsmen
C apprenticeship
D works
- 8 The Crown ____ in Parliament a series of revolutions in religious affairs.
A protected
B effected
C copied
D transformed
- 9 Thus it was ____ beyond all question that the State had acquired unlimited sovereign authority.
A determined
B defined
C demonstrated
D deleted
- 10 In the Tudor epoch the nation ____ its new strength.
A assertive
B asserted
C effort
D contestant
- 11 The nation in fact expelled all foreign authorities and ____ all local immunities.
A supplied
B suppositions
C compressed
D suppressed
- 12 The truth is that the nation ____ the right to do whatever it liked within its own frontiers.
A claimed
B collapsed
C contemplate
D counterpart
- 13 This meant complete ____ for the nation and omni-competence for the State.
A information
B internationally
C independence
D inexplicable
- 14 These novel claims were ____ in the person of the Prince.
A envisaged
B embodied
C withdrew
D concluded

- 15 It was now regulated by the Statute of Artificers ____ by Queen Elizabeth's Parliament.
 A avoided
 B passed
 C punitive
 D privileged
- 16 The provision for the poor was formerly left to the monasteries and guilds and to private ____ .
 A characters
 B hearing
 C charity
 D institute
- 17 Now it was provided for as a duty ____ on society at large, and enforced by the State.
 A application
 B implementing
 C enforcing
 D encumbent
- 18 The unpaid Justices of the Peace were now ____ by the Crown.
 A appointed
 B affected
 C addressed
 D archaic
- 19 They were the chief agents of this statutory control of the nation's ____ life.
 A limited
 B economy
 C economic
 D economically
- 20 They formed the link between the views of the central authority and the facts of local ____ .
 A administrative
 B movements
 C administration
 D monitoring
- 21 These Justices of the Peace performed as ____ of the State.
 A servants
 B services
 C serving
 D social
- 22 They performed many functions which the feudal baron had performed in his ____ right.
 A personality
 B own personal
 C personification
 D protectionism
- 23 This is the general ____ of the King-worship of the XVI century.
 A cause
 B casual
 C case
 D contract
- 24 A *guild* is an ____ of craftsmen in a particular trade.
 A apprentice
 B array
 C assortment
 D association
- 25 The earliest types of *guild* were *guilds* formed as ____ of workers.
 A confraternities
 B committees
 C complaints
 D communications
- 26 Diplomats have ____ from arrest in foreign countries.
 A impact
 B imperfect
 C immunity
 D impolite
- 27 Adventure is no ____ to a well-seasoned traveler.
 A new
 B novelty
 C newsletters
 D novel
- 28 Parents always try to ____ their children from harm.
 A shelve
 B port
 C shelter
 D sever
- 29 That young lady certainly displays great ____ as a teacher.
 A commonwealth
 B complying
 C comprehensive
 D competence
- 30 The ____ bodies do not know yet what caused that accident.
 A informality
 B investigating
 C research
 D interrogate

Test 40

NATIVE AMERICANS TODAY

- 1 The Bureau of Indian Affairs is a part of the United States ____ .
A governing
B government
C monitoring
D control
- 2 According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, there are now about 550 ____ .
A tribes
B tributaries
C treaties
D traditional
- 3 These ____ well-known groups like the Navajo and Sioux.
A inspector
B insiders
C include
D investigates
- 4 The Cayuse, however, belong to the category of less ____ tribes.
A compulsory
B famous
C obligatory
D opportunity
- 5 The number of Native Americans ____ in the United States is about 1.2 million.
A conditioning
B representing
C living
D containing
- 6 Out of that number, almost a million live on ____ .
A contracted
B reservations
C ordinance
D special resolution
- 7 These are areas of land that the government has ____ them to keep as their own.
A murdered
B assassinated
C allowed
D aspired
- 8 Building ____ across a river, for example, can affect the numbers of fish living there.
A dams
B condemn
C confirmations
D commodities
- 9 Away from the reserves, Native Americans find their culture is very different ____ white people.
A from that of
B from
C than that
D foreign
- 10 Away from the reservations, they have a lot of difficulty ____ .
A adjacent
B adjoining
C adapting
D apart
- 11 Unfortunately, their ____ is a serious problem.
A poor
B poverty
C poorly
D positions
- 12 About 37% of people who live on reservations are ____ !
A understanding
B unauthorised
C usufruct
D unemployed
- 13 This is really much in comparison with the 6% in case of the general ____ .
A potentials
B creativity
C population
D passengers
- 14 Many tribes try to bring in money ____ .
A from outside
B outsiders
C outside
D optimised

- 15 It is important to note that Native Americans are US ____ .
 A citizens
 B chancellors
 C certificates
 D perfected
- 16 They have all the rights and ____ of any US citizen.
 A incorporated
 B redundancies
 C responsibilities
 D reports
- 17 However, reservations have their own governments and police ____ .
 A forgery
 B forces
 C formidable
 D fiduciaries
- 18 It is also interesting to know that Native Americans pay ____ taxes.
 A defending
 B different
 C demonstrative
 D deteriorate
- 19 They also have the right to hunt and ____ where and when they like.
 A fishery
 B fish
 C formation
 D friendly takeover
- 20 For that – other Americans have to get a ____ .
 A lien
 B liquidity
 C liquidation
 D licence
- 21 On or off the reservations Native Americans find it difficult to live the ____ life.
 A statistical
 B complexity
 C traditional
 D trade
- 22 Activities of other Americans ____ the way they live.
 A artefact
 B affect
 C effect
 D invest
- 23 Some sell rights to ____ oil on their reservation.
 A search
 B search for
 C spend for
 D research
- 24 Others use the fact that the reservation makes its own ____ .
 A publisher
 B rulers
 C rueful
 D rules
- 25 Some of them use that ____ to open casinos.
 A factory
 B fact
 C faculties
 D fiction
- 26 Then people from outside can come and ____ there.
 A gaming
 B gamble
 C gains
 D genuine
- 27 We know that this is ____ in most parts of the United States.
 A revision
 B illegal
 C unlawful
 D irrelevant
- 28 Many Americans, of course, want it to remain ____ .
 A so
 B stay
 C sue
 D saw
- 29 Unfortunately, it ____ a lot of money for the tribes.
 A err
 B mistakes
 C miss
 D makes
- 30 This brings Native Americans, once again, into ____ with white Americans.
 A certificate
 B constitution
 C conflict
 D contemporary

Test 41

NO ONE ELSE WAS INTERESTED

- 1 After two years I remember the ____ of that day, and that night and the next day.
A regulatory
B revise
C rest
D reserve
- 2 It was an endless drill of police, ____, newspaper men in and out of Gatsby's front door.
A positions
B photos
C photographs
D photographers
- 3 A rope stretched across the main gate and a policeman by it kept out ____ .
A the curious
B curious
C corteous
D a curious
- 4 However, little boys soon discovered that they could enter ____ my yard.
A throughout
B thoroughly
C through
D thorough
- 5 There were always a few of them ____ open-mouthed about the pool.
A corollary
B compiled
C clustered
D connected
- 6 Someone with a positive manner, perhaps a ____, used the expression 'madman'.
A detective
B detector
C detained
D delegating
- 7 He used that ____ as he bent over Wilson's body that afternoon.
A escheat
B explain
C expressive
D expression
- 8 Her eyes were ____ under that corrected brow of hers.
A delegator
B determined
C destitute
D debenture
- 9 She ____ that her sister had never seen Gatsby,
A cursed
B swore
C stayed
D insinuations
- 10 She ____ that her sister was completely happy with her husband.
A maintained
B maintenance
C mastered
D merged
- 11 She also said that her sister had been into no ____ whatever.
A misunderstood
B minority
C mischievous
D mischief
- 12 She ____ herself of it, and cried into her handkerchief.
A convinced
B decided
C counterpart
D convicting
- 13 It was as if the very ____ was more than she could endure.
A stipulate
B supposed
C suggestion
D subscribe
- 14 So Wilson was reduced to a man 'deranged by grief', for the ____ to remain in its simplest form.
A custody
B case
C cause
D claimant

- 15 The ____ authority of his voice set the key for the newspaper reports next morning.
A acquisition
B advanced
C adventurous
D adventitious
- 16 Most of those reports were nothing but a ____ .
A naughty
B nightmarish
C nightmare
D knotty
- 17 They were all grotesque, circumstantial, eager, and mostly ____ .
A untrue
B truefully
C usufruct
D upper
- 18 Then Michaelis's testimony at the ____ brought to light Wilson's suspicions of his wife.
A request
B inquest
C requirement
D inquisitive
- 19 It was then that I thought that the whole tale would shortly be served up in racy ____ .
A surprising
B pasquinade
C picketing
D promisee
- 20 Catherine, who might have said anything, didn't say ____ .
A nothing
B a word
C words
D worthy
- 21 She showed a surprising ____ of character about it.
A amount
B ammunition
C amendment
D affidavit
- 22 She looked at the ____ with determined eyes.
A compulsory
B coronary
C coroner
D corporate
- 23 And it is true that it ____ there.
A relevant
B restitution
C rested
D respondent
- 24 However, all this part of it seemed ____ and unessential.
A remote
B reward
C award
D afterwards
- 25 I found myself ____ Gatsby's side, and alone.
A on
B in the
C at the
D between
- 26 At one moment I telephoned news of the ____ to West Egg village.
A common
B catastrophic
C catastrophe
D constitutional
- 27 From that moment on, every ____ about him, every practical question, was referred to me.
A solvent
B statutory
C supposed
D surmise
- 28 I must ____ that at first I was surprised and confused.
A admit
B establishment
C entertain
D beneficiary
- 29 As he lay in his house and didn't move or breathe, it grew upon me that I was ____ .
A respectfully
B responsible
C received
D restored
- 30 I called up Daisy, called her instinctively and without ____ .
A hostile
B heresy
C hereditary
D hesitation

Test 42

**ONE-STOP COURTS TO HELP WOMEN
CONFRONT ABUSE**

- 1 One-stop courts are expected to help victims of domestic violence win legal ____ .
A redress
B dressing
C address
D tending
- 2 Such courts should encourage battered women to come forward and identify their ____ .
A abusers
B hopes
C judgments
D judges
- 3 The whole scheme may be resisted by members of the ____ as government meddling.
A court
B judiciary
C legislature
D jury
- 4 On the other side, it is likely to be welcomed by organisations ____ with domestic violence.
A enforcing
B helping
C dealing
D assisting
- 5 ____ are put off legal redress because they have to go to the criminal and civil courts several times.
A Many a woman
B More men
C Many victims
D Victims'
- 6 We are glad to know that the child abuser received a ____ sentence.
A free
B stiff
C sorry
D strong
- 7 *Advocate* (US) is a ____ qualified to argue cases in higher courts (*barrister*, UK).
A clerk
B judge
C lawyer
D jury
- 8 She wants ____ her husband, although she knows that this can prove difficult.
A divorcing
B to divorce
C to divorce from
D divorce of
- 9 We all know that teenagers often ____ complain of meddlesome parents.
A rights
B rightfully
C right to
D full rights
- 10 The judge ____ that problem with all his knowledge and seriousness.
A tackled
B recorded
C dressed
D granted
- 11 That barrister is the ____ executive of the National Centre for Domestic Violence.
A chiefly
B thoroughly
C chief
D chief's
- 12 He said he ____ the new courts would encourage more women to seek redress.
A believes
B befriended
C remainderman
D believed
- 13 People suffering domestic abuse can get ____ from all their problems there.
A relief
B relatives
C excuse
D example
- 14 They will be allowed to start child-custody ____ straight after giving evidence to a judge.
A proceedings
B process
C connection
D certification

- 15 According to some estimates, police are called to an ____ abuse incident every minute.
A arrogant
B alleged
C approved
D attributed
- 16 Two women a week ____ are killed by a current or former husband or boyfriend.
A apparent
B on average
C alleged
D predominantly
- 17 Unfortunately, some women have had to go ____ as many as 14 times!
A at court
B in the court
C to court
D in the courtroom
- 18 The one-stop courts would include specialist judges who could ____ prison sentences.
A impose
B imposing
C retribute
D reverted
- 19 These judges could decide on prison sentences, ____ and restraining orders.
A injections
B injunctions
C injected
D imprisonment
- 20 The courts would offer specialist help for victims, including advocates to speak on their ____ .
A knowledge
B name
C thoughts
D behalf
- 21 The solicitor-general has been ____ by a pilot project in Croydon, south London.
A impressed
B imprisoned
C established
D imperfect
- 22 British officials say that similar courts already ____ in parts of the United States.
A purport
B allege
C operate
D explain
- 23 Immediate restraining orders will be imposed on people ____ abuse.
A for case
B accused of
C accusations of
D accepted as
- 24 Of course, this will now be possible even if they have been ____ .
A acquitted
B announced
C awarded
D allegedly
- 25 The police *is* the ____ of police officers of one country.
A bodies
B organ
C body
D embody
- 26 The police knew that the gangsters were ____ to rob a bank.
A scheming
B scheduled
C separate
D against
- 27 Our lady teacher's ____ of new methods is well known.
A distinguishing
B determination
C recording
D advocacy
- 28 He threatened his wife and punched her on the head, only to be accused of assault and ____ .
A force
B stupid
C power
D battery
- 29 She had to give evidence in court because she had ____ the accident.
A saved
B onlooker
C witnessed
D stated
- 30 Good teachers always ____ their pupils to ask questions.
A stimulating
B disappoint
C dismiss
D encourage

Test 43

ON THE SIDE OF ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT

- 1 The Captain was ____ by American gangster films.
A fitness
B fascinated
C fiduciary
D frantic
- 2 American gangster films were full of gunfights and ____ on night clubs.
A raids
B reports
C radical
D redundancy
- 3 There were wild motor ____ between police and bandits with screaming sirens.
A competition
B cases
C chases
D chastity
- 4 There were spouting machine guns, ____, roadside murders, ...
A abductions
B kidnap
C kidnapped
D antitrust
- 5 Sprawled about the streets, there were bullet-riddled ____ streaming blood.
A barrister
B assemblies
C barrier
D bodies
- 6 Only now and then a lone gangster was being led to the ____ in the last scene.
A death
B death chamber
C chamberlain
D death penalty
- 7 He now entertained himself with dreaming that he was carrying one of those elegant ____ guns.
A memorial
B mechanical
C machine
D elections
- 8 They left their police to depend mostly on ____ gas bombs and hand grenades!
A gear
B fear
C wear
D tear
- 9 All these were more awkward and less ____ than machine guns, of course.
A effortless
B effect
C effective
D expectation
- 10 Why put an American policeman at such a ____ ?
A disadvantage
B advantage
C distraction
D directive
- 11 Gangsters might easily have taken the country ____ entirely, years ago!
A overwhelm
B aboard
C over
D abroad
- 12 The Captain now brooded on his ____ Germany.
A vanish
B versus
C in vain
D vanished
- 13 That was the only Germany whose existence he ____ in his soul.
A admiring
B admitted
C allegedly
D afterwards
- 14 That was his ____ of order, harmony, simplicity, propriety.
A fatherland
B fans
C foreseeability
D fitness

- 15 He was dreaming that he was turning one elegant machine gun on a ____ mob somewhere.
A rejection
B release
C riotous
D riots
- 16 At this point there was some ____ in his mind.
A confusion
B confront
C confer
D compatible
- 17 However, it was not enough to ____ with the enjoyment of his fantasy.
A interfere
B introduce
C impact
D insolvent
- 18 He could not imagine himself as being on any side except that of ____ government.
A defended
B established
C complaint
D escorted
- 19 He had noticed that it was always the gangsters who were shown ____ the machine guns.
A surprising
B operating
C accusing
D convincing
- 20 He thought that there was no good ____ why this should be so.
A thinking
B reasonable
C reason
D reports
- 21 It was a state of affairs which could only ____ in a barbarous nation!
A endorse
B exist
C exclusive
D expect
- 22 He thought that all the Americans were ____ crime and criminals!
A beloved
B determination
C devoted to
D delegations
- 23 He remembered that every public place was hung with signs ____ this or that.
A fitness
B foreboding
C forgetting
D forbidding
- 24 Those signs were guiding the people so there could be no ____ for anyone making a mistake.
A excuse
B exclusively
C excused
D essentials
- 25 Whoever did make a mistake – did in fact ____ clearly with felonious intent.
A obedient
B disobey
C obedience
D distract
- 26 This definitely made the ____ of justice more swift.
A adverse
B admittance
C administrative
D administration
- 27 Yes, justice in his country was more swift and ____ than in other countries.
A certain
B created
C compensated
D rewritten
- 28 ____ certificates and diplomas debase the value of honest study.
A Punitive
B Promisory
C Phone
D Phoney
- 29 After the match the drunken mob overturned cars and ____ shops.
A lien
B exclusive
C looted
D lengthened
- 30 The two armed robbers were caught after their ____ raid on the bank.
A daring
B darling
C disturbance
D developer

Test 44

**PARIS TO ESCAPE LEGAL ACTION
OVER DEPORTATION OF ROMA MIGRANTS**

- 1 France will not face disciplinary action by Brussels over its ____ of Roma migrants.
A deportation
B supremacy
C invitation
D disclaimer
- 2 This ____ a political victory to Paris after a public row with the European Commission.
A deteriorate
B delivers
C directive
D disables
- 3 Viviane Reding, European ____ for justice, threatened formal legal proceedings.
A connoisseur
B competitor
C commissioner
D committee
- 4 She likened France's crackdown on Roma camps to the ____ of the Second World War.
A admittance
B atrocities
C atrocious
D attachments
- 5 The ____ drew an angry response from Nicolas Sarkozy, French president.
A assets
B associate
C accusation
D accusing
- 6 He was so angry that he called it " ____ ".
A constituency
B constitute
C raging
D outrageous
- 7 But the Commission was forced to back ____ !
A up
B down
C upside
D about
- 8 Ms Reding termed the whole situation "a ____ ".
A distinguish
B destination
C disgrace
D graceful
- 9 The ____ of 27 European commissioners decided it did not have enough evidence!
A college
B collateral
C colleague
D school
- 10 It was their decision after a 90-minute ____ .
A presented
B representation
C discussion
D prosecution
- 11 They ____ agreed to hold back from a judicial follow-up to Ms Reding's accusations.
A congratulated
B undoubted
C uniformity
D unanimously
- 12 What would have happened if the college had decided to ____ charges?
A buy
B bring
C introduce
D bought
- 13 That could ultimately have led to a ____ of France by the European Court of Justice.
A compulsory
B collective
C condemnation
D collection
- 14 The Commission's ____ was sparked by an administrative circular.
A hire
B ire
C angry
D tired

- 15 They did not launch legal action as part of the measures on ____ European Union law.
A introductory
B enforcement
C forcing
D enforcing
- 16 The Commission did not ____ future action against France.
A rule out
B relative
C ruled
D reign
- 17 It said it would continue to ____ "clarifications" by Paris about elements of its policy.
A seek
B see
C sever
D liquidate
- 18 More than 8,000 Roma migrants were ____ by France during the course of 2010.
A departures
B departed
C reports
D deported
- 19 They were mainly sent back to their ____ Romania.
A novation
B nominal
C natural
D native
- 20 This all – as part of a high-profile law-and-order ____ by the French president.
A novel
B crackdown
C negotiable
D characteristics
- 21 Ms Reding had said she was " ____ convinced" that a case would be brought against Paris.
A personality
B perception
C personally
D perturbation
- 22 A case would be brought against Paris on the grounds that it had ____ against Roma migrants.
A discrimination
B discriminated
C discrepancy
D distinguished
- 23 The circular was drafted by the French ____ ministry.
A internal
B interior
C international
D integrate
- 24 The circular asked local officials to ____ Roma camps for dismantling.
A priority
B preordained
C prioritise
D primogeniture
- 25 Of course, such an instruction was in clear ____ of EU law.
A break
B breach
C brake
D broke
- 26 The circular contradicted ____ given to Brussels by French ministers.
A assignment
B foundations
C professions
D assurances
- 27 The ministers had previously ____ that the policy was not discriminatory.
A maintained
B suspected
C submitted
D relied
- 28 Paris, however, could still face a ____ from the Commission!
A reasonably
B reproached
C rebuke
D reprogramming
- 29 Paris failed to properly ____ a 2004 European law on migration to its own statute books.
A transpose
B transcript
C transnational
D treaty
- 30 It would be the first time a ____ faced action about elements relating to internal migration!
A membership
B independent state
C independent status
D member state

Test 45

THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH

- 1 In Anglo-Saxon times, it is impossible always to ____ clearly between Church and State.
A devalue
B distinguish
C deteriorate
D differentiation
- 2 This holds true for both before and after the Danish ____ .
A invasions
B inquisition
C inquisitive
D status
- 3 Bishops and clergy composed the ____ part of the King's civil service.
A principle
B principal
C principalities
D prince
- 4 This also remained the case ____ the Middle Ages.
A thoroughly
B thorough
C throughout
D through
- 5 Before the Norman Conquest there were no ____ Church Courts.
A separate
B assembly
C separately
D societies
- 6 The Bishop sat side by side with the Ealdorman or ____ on the bench of the Shire Court.
A schedule
B sharing
C shared
D sheriff
- 7 In the Shire Court, spiritual and secular laws were ____ administered.
A indefinitely
B indifferently
C indefinite
D inspectoral
- 8 The laws were all ____ together in the Shire Court.
A educated
B enforced
C elected
D evidenced
- 9 The Shire Court was at once a temporal and an ecclesiastical ____ .
A tradition
B tribunal
C traditional
D trading
- 10 The ____ influence of the Church was very strong.
A party
B political
C parol
D petitioner
- 11 The Church's influence was ____ the religious awe in which it was held by Kings and people.
A inspired
B invented
C interpreted
D involved with
- 12 In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle we can read of ____ rulers of Mercia and Wessex.
A powered
B powerful
C poorly
D powers
- 13 They ____ their thrones to end their days as monks or as pilgrims to Rome.
A assembled
B afforded
C attributed
D abandoned
- 14 We cannot ____ at the vast alienation of land to the monasteries.
A wander
B wonder
C wonderful
D won

- 15 Those laws of the Anglo-Saxon Kings are an example of this ____ of things.
 A statistics
 B statute
 C statisticians
 D state
- 16 Those laws were first reduced to writing from popular oral ____ by the clergy.
 A trade
 B tradition
 C translate
 D trespassing
- 17 The laws were written in the Anglo-Saxon, but in the Latin alphabet of the clerical ____ .
 A scribes
 B subscribe
 C subscription
 D script
- 18 The laws, as has already been pointed out, have a ____ character.
 A defending
 B dual
 C double
 D date
- 19 They are, in part, a ____ of tribal custom.
 A scheme
 B schedule
 C special-purpose
 D proposition
- 20 This particularly as regards the price to be paid for injury to life and limb in the ____ quarrels.
 A barren
 B barbarous
 C barbed
 D barristers
- 21 The laws also register the high ____ and privileges of the Church.
 A claims
 B compilations
 C claimants
 D clerks
- 22 They also register the Church's new jurisdiction over ____ .
 A sin
 B sinister
 C sinful
 D son
- 23 Predominant was, of course, the only ____ who knew how to read and write.
 A class
 B classify
 C classy
 D classical
- 24 They alone understood the administrative systems of the great Frankish ____ oversea.
 A merger
 B morals
 C mastered
 D monarchy
- 25 They were the only people ____ of instructing the King and his thegns.
 A able
 B capable
 C ability
 D capacity
- 26 They knew how to ____ eternal torment and attain eternal bliss.
 A avoidance
 B evade
 C avoid
 D evasive
- 27 The ____ of high-hearted Nordic warriors were generally respectful to the clergy.
 A matrimony
 B mayor
 C major
 D majority
- 28 They had not, however, forgotten their ____ .
 A antecedent
 B posters
 C posterity
 D ancestors
- 29 They were still moved by much the same ideals of ____ as before.
 A conduct
 B conducive
 C conductor
 D counterpart
- 30 A religious marriage is meant to spiritualize/spiritualise a legal ____ .
 A cartel
 B composition
 C contract
 D connect

Test 46

POSSESSED BY THE STORY

- 1 The author admits that he was totally ____ by the story.
A superior
B possessed
C protected
D supported
- 2 The city, then, was to be my ____ – and the victims.
A objection
B subject
C subjugate
D statesmen
- 3 These murders were, as it ____, utterly senseless.
A appeased
B explored
C exploded
D appeared
- 4 Why should *these* women have been chosen to ____ ?
A die
B gains
C forced
D died
- 5 What brought them to this place, at this moment ____ ?
A in time
B at a time
C about time
D and minutes
- 6 What brought them to this place, so that their lives met that of their ____ ?
A homicide
B assassinated
C assailant
D assault
- 7 Their murderer was moving about the city tortured by some private ____ of his own.
A anguish
B solution
C election
D compensate
- 8 What was going on there was one of the most ____ man-hunts of modern times.
A exhaustive
B exhausted
C exaggerated
D express
- 9 I was the only writer completely ____ with the case.
A behalf
B involved
C inspected
D insolvent
- 10 As such, I was ____ the fullest co-operation possible.
A protected
B presented
C given
D made
- 11 And that was not only in Boston, but also in the ____ towns.
A neighbour's
B legislated
C neighbouring
D neighbours
- 12 The stranglings and other crimes also ____ in the surrounding towns.
A occured
B occupied
C obstacled
D operated
- 13 The result is that everything that is in this book is ____ fact.
A based at
B creative
C based on
D basing
- 14 In some instances the ____ of certain persons have been disguised.
A identify
B identities
C indented
D indebtedness

- 15 But it turned out that this was only the ____ .
 A introductory
 B prolonged
 C progressive
 D prologue
- 16 I could not know then that for the next three years I would be ____ by this story.
 A opportunities
 B obsessed
 C obtained
 D organization
- 17 The story grew and ____ under my hand.
 A made
 B unfolded
 C unprepared
 D unobtrusive
- 18 The story grew under my hand, as murder ____ murder.
 A successfully
 B succeeded
 C excessive
 D obtained
- 19 New victims were ____ even while I was on the scene.
 A strangled
 B renewed
 C specializing
 D evacuated
- 20 I found myself becoming the historian of a singular chapter in American ____ history.
 A sociology
 B social
 C philosophical
 D socialism
- 21 I found myself becoming the historian without having ____ it.
 A petitioned
 B picketing
 C placed
 D planned
- 22 What was happening there was one of the world's greatest ____ murders.
 A multiple
 B multitude
 C solitude
 D momentary
- 23 Shops demand some form of ____ when you pay by cheque.
 A identification
 B indemnity
 C identity
 D indemnify
- 24 The truth is, however, that these persons were and are ____ .
 A real
 B realistically
 C relatively
 D reportedly
- 25 What appears in the following pages comes not only from my ____ .
 A indebted
 B loans
 C research
 D search
- 26 It also comes from hundreds of hours of ____ interviews.
 A persons
 B personal
 C profession
 D protection
- 27 I mean – interviews with the principal ____ in the drama.
 A allegations
 B activations
 C activities
 D actors
- 28 Of course, there were many interviews with ____ of other participants, too.
 A commonwealth
 B certainty
 C scores
 D services
- 29 There are also facts from the actual documentation – the police and court ____ .
 A records
 B recorder
 C receiver
 D remaindermen
- 30 And what to say about the psychiatric reports, the ____ of interrogations, letters, diaries, ... !
 A transcripts
 B tribunals
 C trustee
 D scripts

Test 47

POWERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

- 1 Prime Minister ____ a group of ministers to form a Government.
A finds
B supervises
C recommends
D acts as
- 2 Prime Minister is formally asked by the ____ to form a Government.
A State
B Parliament
C Assembly
D Sovereign
- 3 The position of Prime Minister is based on ____, not statute.
A the Sovereign's decision
B convention
C the constitution
D formality
- 4 A number of ministers invited by the Prime Minister are known as the ____.
A Cabinet
B Parliament
C Party
D Shadow Cabinet
- 5 George I was the first monarch to leave the running of the country's affairs to his ____.
A representatives
B nobles
C successors
D knights
- 6 It is a political convention for the ____ to act as a single man.
A rulers
B Parliament
C Cabinet
D MPs
- 7 It is a fact that the minister who cannot accept a Cabinet ____ must resign.
A capability
B decision
C election
D composition
- 8 Prime Minister always ____ his wide powers of patronage
A holds
B remembers
C forgets
D gives
- 9 Certain constitutional hangovers from the past contribute to the Government's immense ____.
A power
B position
C shape
D name
- 10 The Royal Prerogative was ____ by the Crown in 1688, but not not to Parliament.
A surrendered
B presided
C denied
D recommended
- 11 The Royal Prerogative has left Parliament ____ than it was before the "Glorious Revolution".
A smaller
B weaker
C older
D less understood
- 12 Prerogative powers ____ the Government to exercise powers.
A remind
B stimulate
C forbid
D enable
- 13 Government exercises its powers without Parliament having ____.
A anything to say
B remarks
C any say
D anything to declare
- 14 Government declares peace, ____ treaties, recognises foreign governments, etc.
A compose
B supports
C writes
D ratifies

- 15 Government can also bypass Parliament by making "___ in Council".
 A Chancellors
 B Orders
 C Propositions
 D Advice
- 16 This useful device is also a reference to the monarch's ___ Council.
 A Privy
 B relatives'
 C Secret
 D supportive
- 17 The Government's armoury defending official secrecy is ____ .
 A hypothetical
 B small
 C formidable
 D futile
- 18 The Royal Prerogative was given to ___ and Whitehall in 1688.
 A MP's
 B ministers
 C clerks
 D nobles
- 19 Great ___ changes have taken place between the period of Elizabeth I and today.
 A constituency
 B constitutional
 C official
 D lawful
- 20 A Shadow Cabinet is more or less as the Government would be if their party were ____ .
 A in power
 B powerful
 C powerless
 D determined
- 21 Ministers of the Cabinet attend ___ meetings to discuss policy.
 A occasional
 B rare
 C regular
 D voluntary
- 22 What does the text say about certain constitutional ___ from the past?
 A hangovers
 B souvenirs
 C memories
 D modifications
- 23 Is the position of Prime Minister based on ___ ?
 A statute
 B statutory
 C his profession
 D his preferences
- 24 Is the author of the text really of the opinion that the British party system is very ___ ?
 A weak
 B improvised
 C mastered
 D strong
- 25 The ___ of the Privy Council is secrecy, isn't it?
 A secret
 B hallmark
 C quality
 D weak side
- 26 Do you know who is briefed by ___ "on Privy Council terms"?
 A Prime Minister
 B the Sovereign
 C professionals
 D ministers
- 27 Professor John Griffith says that the executive today has strong ___ over the Commons.
 A advisory
 B influential
 C influence
 D control
- 28 Prof. John Griffith is an Emeritus Professor of Public Law at the London School of ____ .
 A Economy
 B Economics
 C Economical
 D Economies
- 29 The Privy Councillor's oath is very old; it was ___ up in about 1250.
 A drawn
 B prepared
 C revealed
 D made secret
- 30 Members of the Privy Council must not ___ "state secrets" given to them by ministers.
 A change
 B question
 C divulge
 D improvise

Test 48

PULL THE HANDBRAKE!

- 1 The EC published a sweeping series of ____ to punish debt-ridden member states.
A price-fixing
B protectionism
C proposals
D prosecutors
- 2 However, it left ____ measures to fix gaps in competitiveness.
A incomplete
B interrogate
C irresponsibly
D identify
- 3 What is the chief culprit in a crisis that threatened the single ____ existence?
A currency's
B current
C currency
D concurrent
- 4 Failure to set clear criteria for acceptable ____ could reignite a smouldering debate.
A waggon
B wages
C vest
D tort
- 5 The same applies for account ____ and other factors.
A surprises
B surpluses
C specialised
D solvent
- 6 A smouldering debate could be reignited along the EU's Franco-German ____ .
A axis
B acceptable
C acclaim
D accurate
- 7 The word is of the debate about how governments should ____ their economies.
A manufacture
B make
C manage
D majority
- 8 The new regulations would force members of the ____ to keep domestic spending under control.
A single currency
B only current
C currency
D single decision
- 9 Otherwise they could face fines as large as 0.2 per cent of gross domestic ____ !
A production
B product
C manufactured
D productivity
- 10 The reforms must be approved by the EU's ____ of national governments and the E Parliament.
A counsel
B court
C council
D container
- 11 The reforms marked a most wide-ranging and ____ effort.
A antitrust
B aspiring
C ambitious
D aspiration
- 12 The effort is to overhaul how eurozone economies are ____ .
A executed
B decided
C governed
D assigned
- 13 They are a response to the Greek debt ____ that plunged the continent into disarray.
A crises
B creation
C complete
D crisis
- 14 "The ____ is clear," Mr Barroso told journalists in Brussels.
A message
B messenger
C maintenance
D minutes

- 15 Commission officials sought ____ on such regulations.
A convertibility
B competitiveness
C consensual
D consensus
- 16 They sought the solution before the end of 2010, but to do so meant ____ deep disagreements.
A override
B overwhelming
C overcoming
D supporting
- 17 We know that Germany is a country with a large ____ surplus.
A trader's
B trade
C trading
D transitory
- 18 The question is whether such countries should do more to encourage ____ consumption.
A defending
B domestic
C foreigner's
D debenture
- 19 The European Commission president called for speedy ____ of the proposals.
A admittance
B advance
C adoption
D appellant
- 20 He said they would be a "sea change" in the way EU members handle and ____ finances.
A compensate
B coordinate
C collateral
D copyright
- 21 The new regulations would force members gradually to reduce sovereign ____ .
A statistical
B states
C indebted
D debt levels
- 22 The new regulations would also force them to increase ____ competitiveness.
A economy
B economic
C Economics
D experimental
- 23 "We will ____ the handbrake before the car rolls down the hill."
A speak
B spoil
C pull
D push
- 24 The Franco-German tussle about ____ became obvious in March 2010.
A imbalances
B impersonal
C imposture
D imposed
- 25 The French finance minister suggested Germany should boost domestic ____ .
A demand
B supply
C fair use
D draft
- 26 This – to help deficit countries regain competitiveness and ____ their public finances.
A stand-by
B surpass
C surrender
D sort out
- 27 In March 2010 Germany ____ such analysis.
A rejection
B remedy
C rejected
D rewritten
- 28 Germany ____ instead that weaker member states must liberalise their economies.
A argued
B argument
C arranged
D acquired
- 29 Commission officials ____ the new regulations were not aimed at Berlin.
A inspects
B maintains
C inspired
D insisted
- 30 A Commission statement pointed to countries with strong export sectors as "____ the gap"
A amplify
B amplifying
C complicate
D attachment

Test 49

REAL PROPERTY LAW

- 1 Real property is a general term for land, ____ and hereditaments.
A tenure
B temptations
C tenements
D tending
- 2 English-speaking ____ generally distinguish between real property and personal property.
A jurisdictions
B jurists
C judges
D states
- 3 Personal property refers to what does not ____ under the heading of real property.
A become
B fall
C explain
D depend
- 4 Agreements regarding the sale of or interests in land must be in writing to be ____ .
A enforcing
B enforceable
C forceful
D fortified
- 5 Generally speaking, the Statute of Frauds ____ that such agreements must be in writing.
A requested
B requires
C recommends
D restitutes
- 6 Real property can be divided into ____ estates and leaseholds
A freedom
B freehold
C firewall
D foreign
- 7 The duration of a leasehold is fixed or ____ of being fixed.
A capable
B required
C requested
D known
- 8 As its name suggests, a fee simple refers to a whole ____ in a piece of real property.
A investment
B introduction
C interpretation
D interest
- 9 Under what circumstances does the property of that kind ____ the State?
A revert to
B resign from
C connect to
D belong
- 10 A life estate is an estate granted only for the life of the ____ .
A grantor
B guarantee
C warranty
D grantee
- 11 A leasehold is generally created ____ what is referred to as a lease.
A throughout
B thoroughly
C hereinafter
D through
- 12 When the life tenant dies, the ____ take possession, or the land reverts.
A state bodies
B remaindermen
C authorities
D borrowers
- 13 A lease is a contract for ____ possession, generally for a term of years.
A total
B partial
C exclusive
D exemplary
- 14 Remember that a leasehold should by no means be ____ with a licence.
A compared
B confused
C connected
D certified

- 15 In the case of a hotel room or dormitory, the ____ remains in the control of the grantor.
A price
B scheme
C property
D position
- 16 A fee tail is an inheritable estate lasting as long as the original grantee or any of his ____ live.
A friends
B relatives
C descendants
D predecessors
- 17 In case of land sales, the Statute of Frauds in England requires ____ writing.
A a formal
B an officer's
C a research
D a recommended
- 18 Reversion of property to the State is also referred to as ____ .
A an escheat
B reversible
C a reform
D reverted
- 19 With an estate *pur autre vie*, the estate is granted for the life of ____ other than the grantee.
A someone
B nobody
C no one
D no person
- 20 What is the crucial test for ____ whether a lease or a licence has been created?
A knowledge
B standard
C the thought
D determining
- 21 How many types of freehold ____ are there, essentially?
A states
B estate
C establishments
D studies
- 22 Leases for more than a ____ number of years must be in writing to be enforceable.
A maximum
B big
C certain
D large
- 23 When does in ____ of a lease the property remain in the control of the grantor?
A case
B investment
C connection
D the state
- 24 Freehold estates are those whose ____ is not determined.
A duration
B owner
C master
D period
- 25 What happens with the land/property when the life ____ dies?
A expert
B tenant
C tenement
D tender
- 26 A lease is a contract for exclusive possession, usually for a specified rent or ____ .
A compensation
B foundation
C compensatory
D counterpart
- 27 What do English-speaking jurisdictions generally ____ between?
A distinguish
B determine
C record
D differ
- 28 The Statute of Frauds for a particular jurisdiction ____ when a formal writing is required.
A specifies
B establish
C system
D stimulates
- 29 Do you remember what an estate *pur autre vie* is ____ to?
A saved
B stated
C similar
D comparison
- 30 A fee simple may ____ through sale, inheritance or reversion.
A passed
B possess
C past
D pass

Test 50

**SHERLOCK HOLMES AND
THE MYSTERY OF BOSCOMBE POOL**

- 1 Ten minutes later, we were in the ____, driving back to Ross.
A position
B carriage
C company
D office
- 2 Holmes was still ____ with him that stone.
A caring
B carrying
C connecting
D stating
- 3 He had found that stone ____ the trees.
A above
B among
C after
D at
- 4 He held it out, certain that Lestrade ____ be interested in what he had to show.
A may
B forced to
C would
D fortified
- 5 Lestrade said that he could not see any ____ on it.
A marks
B stone
C marked
D society
- 6 He also ____ how Holmes knew that it was important.
A wondering
B puzzled
C wandered
D wondered
- 7 The grass was growing under it – clearly it was ____ there for only a day or two.
A landing
B lied
C lying
D laying
- 8 Lestrade was afraid all that was ____ to believe.
A heavy
B hard
C not
D where
- 9 Does this information show that a person is ____ of murder?
A guilt
B seated
C guiltily
D able
- 10 You work in your ____ and I shall work in mine!
A master
B represent
C way
D prosecution
- 11 I shall probably go back to London ____ the evening train.
A on
B in
C with
D from
- 12 Are you going to leave the ____ unfinished?
A casually
B casual
C case
D welcome
- 13 That was not a mystery ____ more.
A no
B anything
C any
D one
- 14 'Who was the guilty ____ then?' – asked Mr. Lestrade.
A personify
B person
C subsidiaries
D murder

- 15 There were too many stones ____ that he could not find the place that it came from.
A after
B another
C around
D arranging
- 16 However, the stone was the right shape to make the ____ in the victim's head.
A wind
B wounds
C winding
D windy
- 17 And the murderer was a tall man, left-handed, with a ____ right leg.
A bad
B bed
C bedded
D bold
- 18 He somehow knew that the murderer ____ thick shooting boots and a grey coat.
A wearing
B warned
C wear
D wore
- 19 He also knew that ____ smoked Indian cigars, used a cigar-holder and carried a pocket-knife.
A murders
B the murderer
C murderous
D treacherous
- 20 He was certain that his pocket-knife was not a very ____ one.
A knowledgeable
B righteous
C sharp
D sharpener
- 21 There ____ certainly more information that he could give his collocutor.
A was
B were
C are
D have been
- 22 However, he thought that ____ be enough to find the murderer.
A may
B had
C will
D would
- 23 The guilty person was the person he had just ____, of course.
A subscribed
B described
C surrendered
D submitted
- 24 Excuse me, please, I am too busy to ____ phone calls at the moment.
A do
B take
C understand
D copy
- 25 The line's busy at the moment, do you want to stay ____ ?
A on hold
B holding
C and hold
D while holding
- 26 We somehow felt they were ready to make an ____ in your case.
A effective
B effortless
C exception
D exhibitions
- 27 I will give you that lawyer's address and phone number ____ you decide to consult him!
A casing
B for case
C in the case
D in case
- 28 Further information can easily be found in your ____ textbooks, of course.
A criminals
B criminal
C crime
D criminology
- 29 After being offered a reward, the criminal informed on all his ____ .
A accomplices
B accompanies
C afterwards
D accomplishment
- 30 I know a lot of people who enjoy reading tales of mystery and ____ .
A surprising
B suspect
C suspense
D suspended

Test 51

SISTER WIVES

- 1 One day the ____ salesman Brown and his wives decided to invite a film crew into their home.
A adversary
B advertising
C assistance
D assignment
- 2 It is the home they ____ with no less than 16 children!
A share
B should
C judge
D stand
- 3 They ____ that a life of reality TV stardom would beckon.
A pretend
B hopeful
C presumed
D summon
- 4 Instead, the family has found itself at the centre of a snowballing public ____ .
A debenture
B debate
C determination
D default
- 5 Police in Utah responded to the premiere of *Sister Wives* by ____ an investigation!
A liquidate
B statute
C reception
D launching
- 6 This is an investigation into Mr. Brown's ____ lifestyle.
A police
B polygamous
C policy
D politically
- 7 This has to do with the lifestyle that Mr. Brown and his ____ have chosen to pursue.
A supposes
B species
C spices
D spouses
- 8 Polygamy is a practice originally endorsed by the 19th-century ____ of the Mormon Church.
A foundations
B founders
C funeral
D floating
- 9 Plural marriage was made ____ , as a condition of Utah joining the US in 1896.
A illegality
B illegal
C immaterial
D infringement
- 10 Today's Mormon Church ____ polygamists, however.
A presented
B exports
C experiments
D excommunicates
- 11 Despite that, polygamy is still ____ by an estimated 40,000 families in Utah.
A practise
B practised
C practice
D protective
- 12 Most modern polygamists call themselves ____ Mormons.
A fundamental
B fundamentalist
C fundaments
D foundations
- 13 They only legally ____ the first of their many marriages.
A register
B registrar
C recorder
D records
- 14 We should bear in mind that many of them also live ____ existences.
A prospective
B prospects
C perspective
D prosperous

- 15 Prosecutors in Lehi, south of Salt Lake City, ____ that they believe the Browns are guilty!
 A endorsing
 B afraid
 C announced
 D assassinate
- 16 They say the Browns are ____ violating state laws against plural marriage.
 A general
 B guiltily
 C guilty of
 D guilt
- 17 They also accuse them of celebrating ____ in front of millions of television viewers.
 A that criminal's
 B the crime
 C criminals'
 D corporate
- 18 The Browns try to expose what they call the ____ truth about how a plural marriage works.
 A benign
 B benevolent
 C malicious
 D motion
- 19 "We're a very integrated family," ____ Kody Brown.
 A arrange
 B arrangement
 C argues
 D arguments
- 20 The opening episode ____ viewers to his wives Meri, Janelle and Christine.
 A initiate
 B inaugurated
 C invented
 D introduced
- 21 Then it showed how they go through the ____ traumatic process of adding a fourth wife.
 A occasionally
 B ordinance
 C ordered
 D orderly
- 22 The show has ____ on the modern face of polygamy.
 A lit
 B lighted
 C shed light
 D lightning
- 23 Black and white pupils are well ____ in the USA.
 A integrated
 B interrogation
 C investigative
 D investigation
- 24 Many are considered ____, if somewhat eccentric, members of society.
 A respectable
 B respect
 C rejection
 D restitution
- 25 That, of course, is no defence to ____ bigamy.
 A fellowship
 B followed
 C fellow
 D felony
- 26 This is the ____ that the Browns are being investigated for now.
 A creditors
 B criminals
 C crime
 D peer
- 27 Under the state's laws, a person can be found guilty of bigamy through mere ____ .
 A cohabitation
 B collateral
 C consensual
 D consideration
- 28 In 2001, a Utah man called Tom Green was ____ bigamy.
 A convinced in
 B convened
 C convicted
 D convicted of
- 29 That man from Utah had ____ brought his five wives on TV chat shows!
 A previously
 B preceded
 C precedent
 D preference
- 30 Since then, local police have ____ a policy of live and let live.
 A envious
 B endorsed
 C entrepreneur
 D exemplary

Test 52

THE SPIRIT OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY

- 1 Several clauses in *Magna Carta* give expression to the spirit of individual ____ .
A delegatee
B comprehensive
C liberty
D court
- 2 In centuries to come, there occurred the ____ repetition of these brave words.
A variety
B variable
C constant
D contemplate
- 3 This is as it has ever since been ____ in England.
A understatement
B underdeveloped
C comprehension
D understood
- 4 The words were repeated by persons ____ of the technical meaning they used to bear.
A affordable
B ignorant
C ignoring
D respecting
- 5 The word is of the meaning the words ____ to the men who first wrote them down.
A borne
B bored
C bore
D born
- 6 These words certainly helped powerfully to form the national ____ .
A characteristic
B characterization
C *dramatis personae*
D character
- 7 No freeman shall be taken except by the lawful ____ of his peers or (and) the law of the land.
A judges
B jury
C judgement
D judging
- 8 This all meant that a King had been brought ____ !
A in order
B ordinarily
C orderly
D to order
- 9 This was accomplished not by a ____ of reactionary feudalists.
A pose
B posse
C position
D fee
- 10 This was rather achieved by the community of the land under baronial ____ .
A owner
B leading
C leadership
D leases
- 11 A tyrant had been finally ____ to the laws!
A subject
B object
C objection
D subjected
- 12 Hitherto it had been his private privilege to ____ and to modify the laws at will.
A adhere
B administer
C acclaims
D brief
- 13 The power of the Crown was put into the hands of the ____ at large.
A communism
B community
C comunal
D comfortable
- 14 The Charter has had a profound and lasting influence on the imagination of ____ ages.
A successful
B succeeding
C successors
D subjected

- 15 No freeman shall be ____ or exiled or in any way destroyed, except by the law of the land.
 A imperfection
 B imprisoned
 C personalised
 D protected
- 16 Also other ____ apply sharp checks to lawless and tyrannical habits of the King's officers.
 A clauses
 B compositions
 C classify
 D claimants
- 17 The Charter assigned definite and practical ____ to temporary evils.
 A questions
 B remedies
 C legality
 D repent
- 18 This is why the Charter was ____ as extremely important.
 A fortified
 B affected
 C reflected
 D regarded
- 19 Indeed there was very little that was abstract in its ____ .
 A terms
 B terminates
 C temporary
 D conditioning
- 20 There was really little of that, less even than later generations ____ .
 A moved
 B supplied
 C supposed
 D suppressed
- 21 The character of the event at Runnymede was rather ____ and general.
 A abstain
 B abstraction
 C sustain
 D abstract
- 22 It is exactly this character that made it a great ____ in history.
 A confluence
 B influx
 C influence
 D inflation
- 23 The *Charter* was deficient in the ____ with which the *Declaration of Independence* abounds.
 A generals
 B generalizations
 C generally
 D genetics
- 24 The *Charter* was totally ignorant of the '____ of man'.
 A rightfully
 B rights
 C rejections
 D redeem
- 25 Throughout the thirteenth century the 'struggle for the Charter' was the ____ of parties.
 A battle
 B crossroads
 C battleground
 D ban
- 26 The *Charter* had constant reissues, revisions, infringements, and ____ in the XIII century.
 A certainty
 B ascertain
 C assertive
 D reassertions
- 27 The Charter remained in the ____ of men's thoughts for a long time.
 A foremost
 B forever
 C foreground
 D formality
- 28 A charter can be defined as the ____ of authority or rights.
 A warranty
 B grant
 C grantee
 D guaranteed
- 29 ____ programs have been created to help returning exiles.
 A Repeated
 B Repatriation
 C Approaching
 D Repetition
- 30 There are not any changes to her book – it has simply been ____ .
 A reissued
 B sued
 C retention
 D retain

Test 53

TOUGH NEW LAWS ON STUDENT HOUSING

- 1 The days of ____ student parties keeping whole neighbourhoods awake could be numbered.
A home
B hundreds
C raucous
D noise
- 2 That gentleman is the communities and local government ____ .
A jurisdiction
B jurist
C secretary
D secretariat
- 3 Mr. John Denham is now ____ some new laws.
A consideration
B constructing
C considering
D complaining
- 4 The new laws would allow councils to block three or more ____ from renting shared homes.
A lawsuits
B undergraduates
C formalities
D legislatures
- 5 Mr. Denham's move follows, of course, ____ by local authorities.
A compulsory
B compliance
C complications
D complaints
- 6 Local authorities say that some areas have ____ antisocial transient student "ghettoes".
A turned into
B turned to
C turned out
D transformation into
- 7 They say that transient students are driving ____ away and making the problem worse.
A localities
B locals
C locally
D literally
- 8 The government, however, has not officially named ____ yet.
A terrain
B targeting
C interpreting
D targets
- 9 Everybody knows that popular ____ include Clifton in Bristol, Lenton in Nottingham, etc.
A student areas
B student's areas
C students
D student games
- 10 The law will also let councils deal with small flats shared by large transient groups of new ____ .
A immigration
B immigrants
C migrations
D migratory
- 11 There are many small flats and houses shared by groups of workers ____ by gang masters.
A employers
B employed
C employee
D unemployment
- 12 Have you read the announcement by the ____ for Communities and Local Government?
A Department
B departure
C dedication
D desperation
- 13 Students, naturally, bring ____ to the places they live in.
A benefited
B bonus
C benefits
D beneficiary
- 14 On the other hand, too many students ____ in one area can run down neighbourhoods.
A reforming
B residing
C reproaching
D restituting

- 15 Local people sometimes have ____ with that nasty behaviour.
A to forgive
B to contend
C occupy
D to control
- 16 Such behaviour is ____ of what was seen in the 1980s BBC sitcom *The Young Ones*.
A remembered
B reminiscent
C reminded
D relatively
- 17 Four undergraduates lived in a ____ house so squalid that it was condemned by the council.
A rented
B recorded
C determined
D contractual
- 18 We remember that their anarchic behaviour ____ the whole area.
A defends
B terrorised
C terrestrial
D control
- 19 Everybody remembers that they ____ the neighbours' gardens!
A wrecked
B renewal
C wore
D prosecuted
- 20 Landlords have to apply for ____ to rent out accommodation to six or more unrelated people.
A permission
B rightfully
C perfection
D default
- 21 The new law would lower the ____ to three students per unit of accommodation.
A statistical
B threshold
C subpoena
D courtrooms
- 22 This would ____ enable local authorities to keep student numbers under control.
A efficacious
B effortless
C effectively
D unexpectedly
- 23 Too many students residing in one area can also leave ____ as ghost towns in the summer.
A parts
B particulars
C places
D positions
- 24 Ms Liz Peace is the chief ____ of the British Property Federation.
A explanatory
B expectant
C executive
D exporter
- 25 As we all know, landlords are ____ by the British Property Federation.
A representation
B represented
C represent
D reported
- 26 You can't use the planning system for social ____ !
A engineering
B efforts
C engines
D proprietors
- 27 It is true, one always must ____ himself to the situation.
A revise
B accommodate
C acclaim
D approach
- 28 The workers' revolt in the main industrial town led to ____ in the whole country.
A breaching
B anarchy
C anachronism
D anarchists
- 29 In this town many more houses are needed to overcome the housing ____ .
A problem-solving
B shortlist
C architects
D shortage
- 30 The developers are going to build a big housing ____ on this land.
A state
B estate
C establish
D statute

Test 54

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was ____ on December 10, 1948.
A elected
B performed
C suppressed
D adopted
- 2 It was ____ by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
A proclaimed
B provoked
C producing
D pleading
- 3 Following this historic act the Assembly ____ all Member countries to publicize the text.
A called upon
B failed
C defaulted
D talked into
- 4 Recognition of the inherent dignity of members of the human family is the ____ freedom.
A foundation of
B fountain
C forces of
D fiduciary of
- 5 Disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous ____ .
A respondent
B acts
C assemblies
D rendering
- 6 What has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the ____ people?
A constituent
B common
C constructed
D consensual
- 7 It is essential that human rights should be protected by the ____ of law.
A characteristics
B request
C election
D rule
- 8 Member countries should ____ this text to be disseminated, displayed, read, ...
A cease
B cause
C conform
D contain
- 9 This text should be read and ____ in schools and other educational institutions.
A expounded
B extraordinary
C exclusive
D entry
- 10 There should be no ____ based on the political status of countries or territories.
A president
B presidency
C distinction
D distinctive
- 11 What can you say about the contents of the ____ to this important document?
A Preamble
B prerogative
C Preface
D Prelude
- 12 Many barbarous acts have outraged the ____ of mankind.
A conscience
B conscientious
C connoisseur
D conscious
- 13 Man should not be ____ to have recourse to rebellion against tyranny and oppression.
A contained
B compelled
C confirmation
D complaint
- 14 The dictator's proclamation ____ all public meetings and assemblies.
A filed
B effective
C inclusive
D banned

- 15 It is also essential to ____ the development of friendly relations between nations.
A promote
B prosecute
C pupillage
D predatory
- 16 The peoples of the UN have in the Charter ____ their faith in fundamental human rights.
A reasonably
B registrar
C reaffirmed
D supporter
- 17 There's the faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and in ____ of men and women.
A one equal right
B the equal rights
C equidistance
D exemplary
- 18 The peoples of the UN have ____ to promote social progress and better standards of life.
A defendant
B determined
C devastated
D duress
- 19 It is important to achieve ____ of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
A oligopoly
B obligor
C observation
D observance
- 20 What do you think is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this ____ ?
A pledge
B rights
C thoughts
D delegations
- 21 This Universal Declaration is a common ____ of achievement for all peoples and all nations.
A standard
B bonus
C advocate
D affidavit
- 22 Every organ of society shall ____ to promote respect for these rights and freedoms.
A strive
B strike
C stopping
D statute
- 23 In his detailed statement the lawyer expounded the ____ of the new tax law.
A intricacies
B exemplify
C exempt
D implied
- 24 To pay women less than men – is simply ____ !
A outrageous
B outstandingly
C outnumbered
D resolution
- 25 Freedom of religion is ____ in any bill of rights.
A contractually
B invoice
C inherent
D impeccable
- 26 Our political party will use the press to ____ its views.
A impersonal
B directive
C disseminate
D corporative
- 27 People were outraged to discover that the factory was polluting the ____ .
A inevitability
B envelopes
C environment
D economy
- 28 To be promoted are social progress and better standards of life in larger ____ .
A friendly
B freedom
C financing
D fee simple
- 29 Respect for these rights is to be taught and promoted by ____ .
A educated
B education
C educational
D *et alii*
- 30 Your only recourse under the present ____ is – legal action.
A circle
B circumstances
C consequential
D collateral

Test 55

THE U.S. CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

- 1 Congress can legislate, but its most important task has become that of ____ of the executive.
A scrutinizing the policies
B supervising
C stating the policy
D explaining the policy
- 2 Upholding the interests of states and ____ is also an important task of the Congress.
A cities
B districts
C towns
D neighbours
- 3 Congress, of course, also ____ the nation's finances.
A prepares
B predicts
C controls
D forms
- 4 Its permanent specialist ____ helps Congress perform this duty.
A position
B stuff
C statistics
D staff
- 5 Congress considers and changes the budget presented each year by ____ .
A the President
B the Assembly
C its colleagues
D the states
- 6 Remember that Congress, as the ____ branch, may check the President!
A formal
B strict
C constitution
D legislative
- 7 Congress may also check the President by refusing to approve ____ appointments.
A presiding
B presidential
C preterite
D legislature
- 8 Members to the House of Representatives are ____ every two years.
A elected
B recommended
C changed
D instructed
- 9 All states must ____ adopt the system of single-member constituencies.
A in the law
B lawfully
C compulsory
D by law
- 10 ____ arising from death, resignation, etc, are filled by by-elections.
A Vacancies
B Vacuum
C Vacant
D Problems
- 11 The Speaker is the ____ of the House of Representatives.
A business woman
B chairman
C executive
D manager
- 12 The Speaker is elected by the House and has ____ responsibilities.
A important
B explanatory
C to do
D impersonal
- 13 Speaker's responsibilities give him considerable ____ over the President.
A advantage
B duties
C influence
D impact
- 14 What happens if the President and Vice-President die before the end of their ____ ?
A termination
B duties
C terms
D lives

- 15 Congress may also check the President by approving or ____ to approve treaties.
A charging
B failing
C wishing
D missing
- 16 Congress may check the Judicial Branch by changing the number of ____ Supreme Court.
A justices of
B justices on the
C judges in the
D judges for
- 17 The legislative branch of the national government consists of two ____ .
A degrees
B homes
C houses
D departments
- 18 The House of Representatives is the dynamic institution of the ____ government.
A state
B states'
C personal
D federal
- 19 We've learned that the states of the USA are ____ on a population basis.
A surpassed
B reported
C represented
D proposed
- 20 The states are divided into congressional districts or ____ .
A regions
B constituencies
C grounds
D areas
- 21 Congressional districts are of ____ equal size – around 520,000 people.
A exactly
B effective
C roughly
D precisely
- 22 There are currently 435 members ____ House of Representatives.
A to the
B in
C in the
D for the
- 23 Should the President die before the end of his term, it is the Speaker who becomes ____ .
A responsible
B President
C Chief Editor
D the title
- 24 The Senate is the ____ counterweight to the more populist House of Representatives.
A conservative
B cooperative
C common
D copy of the
- 25 Didn't you know that each state of the USA has two ____ ?
A statesmen
B presidents
C senators
D bishops
- 26 Elections are ____ , so that one-third of the Senate is elected every two years.
A staggered
B special
C uneven
D public
- 27 In the USA there are ____ one hundred senators.
A currently
B approximately
C temporarily
D seriously
- 28 What happens in case of a vacancy caused by death or ____ ?
A resignation
B establishment
C voting
D immigration
- 29 Since 1913, senators have been chosen ____ by the electorate.
A directly
B indirectly
C respectfully
D voluntarily
- 30 Congress, as the legislative branch, may check the President by ____ the President.
A implying
B improving
C impeaching
D impersonating

Test 56

THE U.S. FEDERAL JUDICIARY

- 1 In the US Federal Judiciary
___ there are 90 District Courts.
A status
B system
C statute
D senior
- 2 The 90 District Courts of the Federal
Judiciary are ___ over by a district judge.
A supervised
B presided
C preserved
D represented
- 3 District judges ___ criminal cases
involving breaches of federal law.
A form
B hear
C explore
D develop
- 4 Of course, appeals can be made
to the United States ___ of Appeals.
A enforced
B gained
C Body
D Court
- 5 It should be noted that in very important
cases all nine appeal judges ___ together.
A search
B stay
C play
D sit
- 6 In the vast majority of cases this court's
___ is final, setting a precedent for future cases.
A composition
B connection
C compilation
D decision
- 7 This precedent, however, is not
always ___ on the Supreme Court.
A awaited
B required
C binding
D bound
- 8 The fifty state constitutions differ widely, but
what they all include is the separation of ____ .
A people
B states
C powers
D conventions
- 9 The state constitutions share the underlying
belief that government should be kept ____ .
A secret
B special
C to a minimum
D reducing
- 10 Each state has a ____, a Legislature
and a State Judiciary.
A governing
B presentation
C Governor
D potential
- 11 All the states except Nebraska
have ___ legislatures.
A bicameral
B serious
C jurists'
D business
- 12 The judicial systems of the states
vary greatly in structure and ____ .
A processes
B procedures
C prospects
D prosecutors
- 13 Generally speaking, at the ___ level
there are Justices of the Peace Courts.
A highest
B high
C supreme
D lowest
- 14 The Justices of the Peace Courts are
presided over by elected lay ____ .
A ministers
B lawyers
C prosecutors
D magistrates

- 15 The Supreme Court has gradually developed the power of judicial ____ in the legal system.
 A review
 B representation
 C delegation
 D report
- 16 There are ____ nine US Supreme Court judges.
 A evidently
 B relatively
 C normally
 D as much as
- 17 There are nine US Supreme Court judges, though Congress may ____ this number.
 A reduce
 B alter
 C augment
 D delete
- 18 The Supreme Court judges are nominated ____ by the President.
 A exceptionally
 B temporarily
 C for life
 D for four years
- 19 The Supreme Court judges are nominated by the President after being ____ by the Senate.
 A approved
 B reduced
 C purported
 D alleged
- 20 Surprisingly, there is very little in the ____ about state government.
 A book
 B Constitution
 C textbook
 D mention
- 21 Powers not specifically ____ to the federal government are reserved for states.
 A indemnified
 B delegated
 C said to
 D defended
- 22 Do you know that the fifty state constitutions ____ widely?
 A vary
 B differentiate
 C execute
 D differ
- 23 Each state's Governor is elected directly in a ____ election.
 A state-wide
 B symbolical
 C preferred
 D stationary
- 24 The Justices of the Peace Courts deal with ____ offences.
 A minor
 B minority
 C master
 D the most serious
- 25 County Courts deal with the majority of civil and ____ cases.
 A merchant
 B commercial
 C criminal
 D connected
- 26 As for the appeals, they ____ the District Court of Appeals.
 A personify
 B indemnify
 C deal with
 D go to
- 27 The State Supreme Court has the same role as the U.S. Supreme Court in the ____ system.
 A previous
 B revised
 C federal
 D judiciary
- 28 The fifty state constitutions also include a ____ of checks and balances.
 A system
 B situation
 C separation
 D state
- 29 Nebraska is the only state which does not have a bicameral ____ .
 A architecture
 B status
 C Church
 D legislature
- 30 How many District ____ are there in the US federal judiciary system?
 A records
 B stations
 C Courts
 D assemblies

Test 57

THE VOCABULARY OF POLITICS

- 1 Difficulties must be overcome before human beings can live more or less peaceably ____ .
A in associations
B associations
C association
D society
- 2 For associations to co-exist, ____ conflicts have to be overcome.
A devastating
B determined
C vastly
D deteriorated
- 3 Isn't it ____ to believe that these difficulties could all be overcome?!
A comfortable
B comforting
C confirmed
D compulsory
- 4 Of course, the ____ or essential nature of associations have to be properly understood.
A intrinsic
B introductory
C legality
D trustfully
- 5 When this is accepted, it is easy to ____ further!
A proceed
B process
C perfection
D solicitors
- 6 Then we will be able to say that true ____ will be achieved.
A litigation
B fiduciary
C enforcement
D enlightenment
- 7 This will happen when we discover the true ____ of the words *authority*, *right*, etc.
A negotiable
B tenements
C meanings
D mortgage
- 8 Beginning with the Sophist Thrasymachus, there has been a persistent positivist ____ .
A opposition
B positioned
C arguments
D disputes
- 9 The ____ procedure of searching for the essential meaning of 'justice' is futile.
A constitutional
B magistrates
C recommended
D placated
- 10 This has been ____ by the persistent positivists.
A managed
B decided
C maintained
D interrogation
- 11 This ____ does nothing to help in the solution of any practical political problem.
A prosecutors
B legislative
C amend
D search
- 12 For this we need an accurate ____ of what actually happens.
A description
B Bill
C Act
D demonstrative
- 13 It is important to know what ____ to happen in human associations.
A contains
B tends
C tendencies
D tenure
- 14 There is definitely no sense in asking what ____ happen.
A ought
B promisory
C may have
D ought to

- 15 What would be the best for us to do to avoid apparent logical ____ ?
 A indemnities
 B assignments
 C troubles
 D troubleshooting
- 16 Is it possible for us to really discover the ____ or ideas for which these words stand?
 A contingency
 B conceptual
 C concepts
 D supplements
- 17 It is often held that ____ should be directed to discovering the true nature of these ideas.
 A questionnaire
 B enquiry
 C queue
 D qualification
- 18 This ____ distinction between words and concepts is not important.
 A supposed
 B resentment
 C allegation
 D injunction
- 19 It is not important for our present ____, to put it more precisely.
 A political
 B purpose
 C forwarding
 D liable
- 20 There have always been widespread doubts as to the efficacy of this essentialist ____ .
 A acknowledgement
 B ascertain
 C assumption
 D allegations
- 21 There are doubts even in the minds of many of those who have made ____ of it.
 A useful
 B utilities
 C loans
 D use
- 22 His views on politics are reported or ____ in the first book of the Republic.
 A parodied
 B parodies
 C paraded
 D pretentious
- 23 There is no sense in asking what would happen under ____ ideal conditions.
 A imaginary
 B authoritative
 C authorisation
 D permission
- 24 We cannot but agree that ____ on such points are purely verbal.
 A deceptive
 B disputes
 C distribution
 D onlookers
- 25 Not only that they are purely verbal, they are also a ____ of time.
 A renewal
 B negotiations
 C waist
 D waste
- 26 We do hope for the peaceful ____ of all races and creeds.
 A contract
 B coexistence
 C cohabitation
 D personal
- 27 It was ____ that the judge had made a mistake.
 A apparently
 B evidently
 C apparent
 D opportunity
- 28 I've tried every ____ method, but I still cannot grasp the meaning of some legal terms.
 A conceivable
 B concept
 C comforting
 D applicable
- 29 The lawyer said that she was wrong, and immediately ____ to tell her why.
 A proceeds
 B incurred
 C proceeded
 D pecuniary
- 30 This text has been taken from the book ____ *An advanced English practice course*.
 A entitled to
 B entitlement
 C title holder
 D entitled

Test 58

WHAT IS LEGAL IMMUNITY?

- 1 Legal immunity is a certain type of legal ____ .
A prerogative
B protection
C production
D protective
- 2 The most well known example of legal immunity is probably ____ immunity.
A prosecutors
B prosecutorial
C prosecutor's
D prosecuted
- 3 It is sometimes offered to a witness ____ his or her testimony in a case.
A an exchange
B in exchange
C exchanging
D in exchange for
- 4 ____ testifying, the prosecution agrees not to pursue the witness for certain crimes.
A In return for
B Returning the
C Having returned the
D In order to
- 5 These *certain crimes* include those he or she discusses in the ____ .
A testimony
B testify
C testified
D testimonial
- 6 A ____ may choose to offer *blanket immunity* or *use immunity*.
A prosecute
B prosecutor
C prosecutors
D proceed
- 7 Blanket immunity is also known as ____ immunity.
A transitory
B transnational
C transactional
D trading
- 8 In this way judges and court ____ can conduct their jobs without fear.
A offices
B officials
C officer
D offender
- 9 This means that these people can conduct their jobs without fear of ____ legal action.
A retaliatory
B retaliation
C reproaching
D approaching
- 10 A judge can make decisions which could negatively ____ someone's life.
A imperfect
B impress
C impact
D integrate
- 11 Because of that, this ____ of legal immunity can be very important.
A reign
B role
C type
D jury
- 12 Similar legal immunities are also sometimes offered to ____ of parliament or legislature.
A explanations
B members
C monetary
D membership
- 13 Diplomats and ____ also have a special type of legal immunity.
A sovereigns
B sovereignty
C exercises
D diplomacy
- 14 In the case of diplomats, ____ recognize that diplomacy is extremely important.
A governor
B governments
C governing
D government

- 15 This type of legal protection is offered to certain people in particular ____ .
 A certification
 B certify
 C circumference
 D circumstances
- 16 The prosecutor agrees not ____ any sort of legal charges against the witness for past crimes.
 A to pursue
 B to protect
 C prevent
 D to prevent
- 17 In *use immunity*, a prosecutor ____ the testimony of a witness to build a case against him.
 A may use
 B may not use
 C must use
 D have to use
- 18 Here the prosecutor is allowed to prosecute the witness for past ____ .
 A credits
 B crimes
 C complaints
 D cases
- 19 In many countries, judges are ____ a special form of legal immunity.
 A offer
 B offered
 C offended
 D defended
- 20 This special form of legal immunity is known as ____ immunity.
 A judge's
 B judicial
 C contemporary
 D commentator's
- 21 It is recognized that it is important for judges to be fair and ____ .
 A underestimate
 B biases
 C biased
 D unbiased
- 22 Recognizing this, nations do not allow certain types of legal cases ____ judges.
 A honestly
 B about
 C against
 D after
- 23 Diplomats might be afraid to serve if they could be prosecuted in their ____ countries.
 A speaker
 B foreign
 C host
 D usual
- 24 Under the terms of diplomatic immunity, diplomats can be ____ .
 A exemplified
 B expelled
 C contractual
 D obliged
- 25 However, they cannot generally be ____ trial for actions relating to their roles as diplomats.
 A brought to
 B thought to
 C made to
 D charged
- 26 It is important to remember that legal immunity comes in ____ of flavors.
 A vary
 B variety
 C a variety
 D to verify
- 27 Witnesses who are granted legal immunity are exonerated of ____ for past crimes.
 A revised
 B liability
 C liable
 D lawfully
- 28 They can still be brought to trial in the future for crimes they did not ____ .
 A break
 B close
 C disclose
 D establishment
- 29 Legal immunity for people like diplomats and sovereigns also does not cover ____ crimes.
 A major
 B majority
 C mayor
 D minors
- 30 ____ and judges are still subject to the law outside the legislature and the courtroom.
 A Robbed
 B Thief
 C Mugged
 D Legislators

Test 59

WHEN THE JURY RETURNED...

- 1 Mr Tate said that in a voice that rang with ____ .
A authority
B authorities
C authoritative
D authorised
- 2 He ____ Tom to his place beside Atticus, and stood there.
A stayed
B legislated
C steered
D stated
- 3 Judge Taylor had roused himself to sudden ____ .
A alarmed
B alerted
C alertness
D alarm
- 4 And now he was sitting up straight, looking at the empty jury ____ .
A besides
B boxing
C boxer
D box
- 5 What happened after that had a dreamlike ____ .
A quantities
B qualities
C quality
D quiet
- 6 In a dream I saw the ____ return, moving like underwater swimmers.
A jurisdiction
B jurist
C jury
D law
- 7 ____ Taylor's voice came from far away, and was tiny.
A Judging
B Judge
C Judged
D Jury
- 8 His shoulders jerked as if each 'guilty' was a separate ____ between them.
A stabs
B stab
C stubborn
D stabbed
- 9 Judge Taylor was saying something, his ____ in his fist.
A gavel
B gravel
C gavels
D government
- 10 It was in his fist, but he wasn't ____ it, however.
A understanding
B useful
C used
D using
- 11 Dimly, I saw Atticus pushing papers from the table into his ____ .
A pencil box
B brief-case
C casually
D law case
- 12 He snapped it shut, went to the court ____ and said something.
A reports
B reporter
C repeating
D revision
- 13 He ____ to Mr. Gilmer, and then went to Tom Robinson and whispered something to him.
A noddy
B nods
C nodded
D knot
- 14 Atticus took his coat ____ the back of his chair and pulled it over his shoulder.
A of
B off
C about
D forward

- 15 I saw something only a ____ child could be expected to see.
A legitimacy
B legally
C lawyer
D lawyer's
- 16 It was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger.
A rose
B raise
C raised
D risen
- 17 It was like watching him pull the trigger, but ____ all the time knowing that the gun was empty.
A watching
B watched
C watches
D wished
- 18 A jury never looks at a defendant it has ____ .
A convinced
B convicted
C conveyed
D consecutive
- 19 When this jury came in, not one of them ____ at Tom Robinson.
A reported
B revealed
C watched
D looked
- 20 The ____ handed a piece of paper to Mr. Tate who handed it to the clerk...
A foreman
B forwarders
C forward
D forerunner
- 21 I shut my eyes while judge Taylor was ____ the jury.
A intervening
B stating
C polling
D noting
- 22 Jem's hands were white from gripping the balcony ____ .
A railroad
B rail
C railway
D jail
- 23 Then he left the court-room, but not by his usual ____ .
A exile
B expectation
C exit
D entrance
- 24 He must have wanted to go home the short ____ .
A way
B vain
C alloy
D status
- 25 I followed the top of his head as he ____ his way to the door.
A built
B presented
C stated
D made
- 26 He walked quickly and he did not look ____ .
A quickly
B up
C stared
D after
- 27 Someone was punching me, but I was ____ to take my eyes from the people below us.
A revising
B reading
C reluctant
D rewritten
- 28 When I looked ____ I saw that they were all standing.
A clear
B down on
C after
D around
- 29 He walked quickly down the middle ____ towards the south exit.
A architect
B aisle
C naval
D row
- 30 At that moment the judge banged his gavel on the desk to ____ order.
A repeat
B restore
C reduce
D submit

Test 60

"WILD WEST" CULTURE ON THE NET

- 1 Online shoppers and bankers are ____ because the Internet has become a sort of 'Wild West'.
A report
B risky
C at risk
D revolt
- 2 The Internet has become a sort of 'Wild West' ____ outside the law, peers warned in 2007.
A operating
B open
C obvious
D originates
- 3 The Lords science and technology ____ accused ministers and Internet service providers.
A complex
B committee
C convict
D contamination
- 4 They also accused software ____ of dangerously *laissez faire* attitude to online security.
A maintained
B maintenance
C manufacturers
D manipulation
- 5 The body warned the Internet was increasingly a 'playground for ____'.
A crime
B criminal
C criminals
D punishment
- 6 They attacked the Government for insisting that ____ should be reported to banks, not the police.
A lack of fraud
B liners
C on the line
D online fraud
- 7 Evidence was ____ that thousands of credit card details are for sale to fraudsters.
A recovered
B uncovered
C relieved
D rejection
- 8 Software firms should be forced to pay up if their customers fall victim because of security ____.
A flaws
B impeccable
C flights
D flawless
- 9 Banks should be made legally ____ e-crime losses of online customers.
A liable for
B liable
C liability
D lying
- 10 The Government should create a central system for ____ e-crime
A proposition
B presiding
C reports
D reporting
- 11 The Government should, *inter alia*, ____ a 'kite mark' standard for secure Internet services.
A establish
B expenditure
C expressed
D expectation damage
- 12 The Government should also give the police more resources ____ the problem.
A decisive
B taking
C to tackle
D to take
- 13 Crossbench peer Lord Broers was the ____ of that committee.
A characterisation
B chairman
C chancellor
D claimant
- 14 'It seems that the Internet is increasingly ____ as a sort of "Wild West" outside the law'.
A perceived
B purports
C allegations
D receiving

- 15 Credit card details – along with dates of birth and mother's maiden names – are ____ !
 A for salesmen
 B at sale
 C sailing
 D for sale
- 16 Credit card details are ____ to fraudsters for less than £1 each!
 A offered
 B offended
 C offensive
 D offender
- 17 ____ from online banking fraud reached £33.5million in 2006!
 A Lost
 B Losses
 C Losers
 D Laws
- 18 £117.1million was defrauded using ____ credit card numbers on the Internet.
 A stale
 B stealing
 C stealth
 D stolen
- 19 The report warned that those ____ for 'e-crime' now include organised groups.
 A responsible
 B received
 C regained
 D renewed
- 20 Such organised groups are typically ____ in Eastern Europe.
 A based
 B bases
 C base
 D basis
- 21 Experts warn that their attacks are increasingly ____ .
 A socially
 B solely
 C sophisticated
 D sophistication
- 22 The committee said firms should be forced to pay up if their ____ fall victim to e-criminals.
 A customers
 B customs
 C custody
 D culprit
- 23 You can't just rely on individuals ____ responsibility for their own security.
 A making
 B to take
 C receivership
 D record
- 24 They will always be outfoxed by the ____ guys!
 A bad
 B worthlessness
 C worries
 D wages
- 25 At the risk of boring you, I want to repeat this ____ once again!
 A subscribe
 B pointer
 C pointless
 D point
- 26 It was a fraudulent scheme for selling shares in a ____ company!
 A notwithstanding
 B nonexistent
 C profession
 D existing
- 27 You simply can't imagine how ingenious ____ at high levels can be!
 A festive
 B solicitor
 C repeat
 D fraudsters
- 28 A *laissez-faire* economy encourages ____ enterprise.
 A prevention
 B pre-emption
 C presented
 D private
- 29 *Maiden name*, or *birth name*, is a woman's ____ name before she is married.
 A front
 B family
 C filed
 D forensic
- 30 We had to say the ____ first before we were allowed to enter.
 A forwarders
 B foreword
 C freight forwarders
 D password

KLJUČ

KLJUČ – REŠENJA TESTOVA**TEST 1**

1a 2b 3d 4a 5b 6b 7b 8d 9a 10c 11a 12c 13a 14a 15a
 16b 17c 18a 19b 20d 21a 22a 23b 24c 25b 26a 27a 28b 29b 30c

TEST 2

1b 2a 3a 4c 5b 6d 7a 8b 9d 10a 11d 12b 13c 14b 15b
 16c 17d 18a 19b 20b 21d 22b 23b 24c 25d 26b 27b 28d 29d 30c

TEST 3

1a 2c 3d 4b 5a 6a 7c 8b 9c 10c 11a 12d 13b 14d 15d
 16b 17c 18a 19a 20c 21c 22b 23a 24b 25c 26a 27b 28c 29c 30c

TEST 4

1b 2d 3b 4b 5a 6c 7d 8b 9b 10b 11c 12a 13a 14d 15b
 16d 17b 18c 19b 20d 21d 22b 23b 24a 25c 26c 27d 28a 29c 30d

TEST 5

1c 2c 3a 4b 5a 6b 7c 8a 9b 10b 11a 12c 13b 14a 15b
 16d 17a 18c 19b 20c 21c 22d 23b 24b 25c 26b 27d 28d 29d 30a

TEST 6

1b 2b 3a 4d 5d 6a 7a 8a 9a 10a 11c 12d 13b 14d 15d
 16c 17c 18c 19d 20c 21d 22b 23b 24a 25a 26b 27a 28a 29c 30a

TEST 7

1c 2d 3a 4b 5a 6c 7c 8b 9a 10c 11d 12a 13a 14c 15c
 16c 17c 18d 19b 20a 21b 22a 23a 24a 25a 26a 27b 28c 29a 30c

TEST 8

1d 2a 3a 4c 5d 6a 7d 8c 9c 10d 11d 12a 13d 14a 15c
 16c 17d 18d 19c 20d 21d 22a 23b 24d 25b 26b 27c 28a 29b 30c

TEST 9

1c 2b 3c 4b 5d 6a 7c 8b 9a 10a 11c 12b 13a 14d 15b
 16b 17c 18c 19c 20b 21a 22c 23c 24b 25b 26a 27d 28b 29b 30a

TEST 10

1b 2b 3a 4a 5a 6a 7b 8a 9c 10d 11a 12c 13a 14a 15a
 16a 17a 18d 19b 20c 21a 22a 23d 24c 25b 26c 27a 28c 29b 30c

TEST 11

1d 2c 3a 4c 5a 6b 7b 8b 9b 10b 11a 12b 13d 14d 15a
 16c 17b 18b 19b 20a 21b 22a 23c 24c 25b 26a 27c 28b 29b 30d

TEST 12

1c 2b 3c 4a 5c 6a 7d 8a 9c 10b 11c 12b 13d 14c 15b
16b 17b 18a 19b 20d 21c 22c 23b 24c 25c 26b 27b 28d 29b 30a

TEST 13

1a 2b 3c 4d 5a 6d 7c 8a 9c 10b 11a 12c 13d 14a 15a
16c 17c 18b 19c 20d 21a 22b 23b 24d 25a 26b 27a 28d 29c 30b

TEST 14

1b 2a 3b 4a 5d 6a 7c 8b 9a 10d 11a 12b 13a 14b 15a
16b 17c 18b 19d 20a 21c 22a 23c 24b 25b 26b 27d 28a 29a 30d

TEST 15

1b 2b 3c 4a 5c 6a 7d 8a 9b 10a 11c 12b 13c 14b 15d
16d 17b 18b 19d 20a 21b 22a 23a 24d 25b 26c 27b 28d 29b 30a

TEST 16

1b 2a 3c 4b 5a 6d 7b 8d 9a 10b 11a 12b 13a 14b 15d
16b 17a 18b 19b 20d 21b 22b 23a 24a 25d 26b 27c 28d 29b 30a

TEST 17

1c 2a 3b 4b 5c 6d 7b 8b 9a 10c 11a 12d 13a 14b 15b
16a 17c 18a 19b 20c 21b 22a 23a 24b 25a 26d 27b 28c 29b 30b

TEST 18

1b 2c 3a 4b 5c 6b 7a 8d 9c 10d 11d 12c 13d 14b 15c
 16b 17b 18a 19d 20b 21c 22c 23a 24a 25c 26c 27c 28d 29a 30b

TEST 19

1a 2b 3c 4d 5a 6b 7d 8c 9b 10c 11a 12b 13b 14c 15b
 16a 17a 18a 19d 20d 21c 22a 23b 24b 25d 26b 27a 28d 29d 30b

TEST 20

1b 2c 3c 4b 5d 6a 7d 8b 9b 10b 11a 12d 13c 14b 15d
 16c 17a 18d 19c 20b 21d 22b 23d 24b 25b 26a 27a 28a 29c 30d

TEST 21

1a 2a 3b 4c 5a 6a 7c 8a 9a 10a 11c 12b 13b 14a 15d
 16b 17a 18c 19a 20c 21a 22b 23b 24d 25b 26a 27b 28c 29b 30d

TEST 22

1c 2a 3b 4b 5a 6d 7b 8b 9d 10c 11b 12b 13d 14a 15c
 16b 17d 18c 19b 20a 21d 22a 23b 24a 25b 26d 27d 28b 29c 30a

TEST 23

1a 2c 3c 4b 5c 6c 7b 8b 9d 10a 11c 12b 13d 14a 15b
 16b 17a 18b 19d 20a 21a 22c 23a 24b 25b 26c 27c 28a 29d 30c

TEST 24

1a 2b 3a 4b 5c 6b 7a 8a 9a 10b 11c 12b 13c 14c 15d
 16c 17b 18a 19c 20b 21c 22b 23c 24d 25c 26a 27d 28b 29d 30b

TEST 25

1a 2b 3a 4b 5d 6b 7b 8d 9b 10d 11a 12a 13b 14b 15c
 16a 17c 18a 19a 20b 21a 22b 23a 24a 25b 26d 27b 28a 29a 30a

TEST 26

1b 2a 3c 4b 5d 6b 7d 8a 9a 10b 11c 12a 13d 14a 15c
 16c 17b 18b 19b 20b 21d 22a 23b 24d 25b 26b 27d 28a 29a 30a

TEST 27

1d 2a 3b 4d 5c 6b 7a 8c 9b 10c 11d 12b 13d 14c 15c
 16c 17a 18b 19a 20d 21a 22b 23a 24b 25a 26c 27b 28c 29c 30c

TEST 28

1d 2a 3c 4b 5b 6c 7a 8a 9c 10a 11b 12a 13c 14d 15c
 16d 17b 18b 19d 20c 21b 22d 23c 24b 25d 26d 27b 28d 29a 30d

TEST 29

1c 2d 3a 4c 5b 6a 7d 8b 9d 10b 11b 12a 13b 14d 15b
 16b 17a 18c 19c 20b 21c 22a 23b 24c 25b 26d 27d 28c 29b 30b

TEST 30

1a 2b 3d 4a 5c 6c 7b 8a 9b 10a 11c 12d 13b 14a 15c
16b 17d 18a 19c 20c 21d 22b 23b 24a 25d 26b 27c 28d 29b 30d

TEST 31

1c 2a 3c 4b 5d 6a 7a 8a 9b 10b 11c 12a 13d 14c 15d
16a 17a 18c 19b 20c 21a 22a 23a 24a 25b 26a 27b 28b 29d 30c

TEST 32

1c 2b 3b 4d 5b 6c 7c 8b 9d 10a 11c 12c 13b 14c 15a
16a 17a 18b 19b 20c 21d 22d 23c 24a 25b 26a 27a 28b 29d 30a

TEST 33

1d 2d 3b 4a 5d 6c 7a 8a 9a 10c 11a 12d 13a 14d 15d
16a 17b 18d 19a 20c 21b 22b 23a 24c 25a 26c 27b 28b 29d 30b

TEST 34

1b 2a 3d 4b 5b 6a 7c 8a 9a 10c 11a 12c 13d 14a 15d
16c 17b 18d 19d 20b 21c 22a 23a 24a 25d 26d 27a 28d 29b 30a

TEST 35

1b 2a 3a 4b 5a 6d 7c 8d 9b 10b 11a 12c 13a 14c 15d
 16c 17b 18a 19b 20c 21a 22b 23c 24b 25a 26a 27d 28d 29a 30a

TEST 36

1b 2b 3a 4d 5b 6a 7a 8a 9a 10b 11a 12a 13d 14c 15c
 16b 17b 18d 19a 20a 21b 22c 23a 24b 25d 26b 27c 28b 29d 30d

TEST 37

1d 2b 3c 4d 5b 6b 7d 8d 9b 10d 11a 12c 13b 14d 15d
 16a 17b 18c 19b 20d 21a 22c 23c 24d 25b 26b 27d 28d 29a 30c

TEST 38

1b 2b 3d 4a 5b 6c 7b 8a 9b 10d 11a 12a 13c 14d 15a
 16a 17b 18d 19c 20a 21c 22a 23c 24d 25c 26b 27b 28c 29a 30c

TEST 39

1c 2c 3c 4d 5b 6d 7c 8b 9c 10b 11d 12a 13c 14b 15b
 16c 17d 18a 19c 20c 21a 22b 23a 24d 25a 26c 27b 28c 29d 30b

TEST 40

1b 2a 3c 4b 5c 6b 7c 8a 9a 10c 11b 12d 13c 14a 15a
 16c 17b 18b 19b 20d 21c 22b 23b 24d 25b 26b 27b 28a 29d 30c

TEST 41

1c 2d 3a 4c 5c 6a 7d 8b 9b 10a 11d 12a 13c 14b 15d
 16c 17a 18b 19b 20b 21a 22c 23c 24a 25a 26c 27d 28a 29b 30d

TEST 42

1a 2a 3b 4c 5c 6b 7c 8b 9b 10a 11c 12d 13a 14a 15b
 16b 17c 18a 19b 20d 21a 22c 23b 24a 25c 26a 27d 28d 29c 30d

TEST 43

1b 2a 3c 4a 5d 6b 7c 8d 9c 10a 11c 12d 13b 14a 15c
 16a 17a 18b 19b 20c 21b 22c 23d 24a 25b 26d 27a 28d 29c 30a

TEST 44

1a 2b 3c 4b 5c 6d 7b 8c 9a 10c 11d 12b 13c 14b 15d
 16a 17a 18d 19d 20b 21c 22b 23b 24c 25b 26d 27a 28c 29a 30d

TEST 45

1b 2a 3b 4c 5a 6d 7b 8b 9b 10b 11d 12b 13d 14b 15d
 16b 17a 18b 19b 20b 21a 22a 23a 24d 25b 26c 27d 28d 29a 30c

TEST 46

1b 2b 3d 4a 5a 6c 7a 8a 9b 10c 11c 12a 13c 14b 15d
 16b 17b 18b 19a 20b 21d 22a 23a 24a 25c 26b 27d 28c 29a 30a

TEST 47

1c 2d 3b 4a 5b 6c 7b 8a 9a 10a 11b 12d 13c 14d 15b
 16a 17c 18b 19b 20a 21c 22a 23a 24d 25b 26d 27d 28b 29a 30c

TEST 48

1c 2a 3a 4b 5b 6a 7c 8a 9b 10c 11c 12c 13d 14a 15d
 16c 17b 18b 19c 20b 21d 22b 23c 24a 25a 26d 27c 28a 29d 30b

TEST 49

1c 2a 3b 4b 5b 6b 7a 8d 9a 10d 11d 12b 13c 14b 15c
 16c 17a 18a 19a 20d 21b 22c 23a 24a 25b 26a 27a 28a 29c 30d

TEST 50

1b 2b 3b 4c 5a 6d 7c 8b 9a 10c 11a 12c 13c 14b 15c
 16b 17a 18d 19b 20c 21a 22d 23b 24b 25a 26c 27d 28d 29a 30c

TEST 51

1b 2a 3c 4b 5d 6b 7d 8b 9b 10d 11b 12b 13a 14d 15c
 16c 17b 18a 19c 20d 21a 22c 23a 24a 25d 26c 27a 28d 29a 30b

TEST 52

1c 2c 3d 4b 5c 6d 7c 8d 9b 10c 11d 12b 13b 14b 15b
 16a 17b 18d 19a 20c 21d 22c 23b 24b 25c 26d 27c 28b 29b 30a

TEST 53

1c 2c 3c 4b 5d 6a 7b 8d 9a 10b 11b 12a 13c 14b 15b
 16b 17a 18b 19a 20a 21b 22c 23c 24c 25b 26a 27b 28b 29d 30b

TEST 54

1d 2a 3a 4a 5b 6b 7d 8b 9a 10c 11a 12a 13b 14d 15a
 16c 17b 18b 19d 20a 21a 22a 23a 24a 25c 26c 27c 28b 29b 30b

TEST 55

1a 2b 3c 4d 5a 6d 7b 8a 9d 10a 11b 12a 13c 14c 15b
 16b 17c 18d 19c 20b 21c 22a 23b 24a 25c 26a 27a 28a 29a 30c

TEST 56

1b 2b 3b 4d 5d 6d 7c 8c 9c 10c 11a 12b 13d 14d 15a
 16c 17b 18c 19a 20b 21b 22d 23a 24a 25c 26d 27c 28a 29d 30c

TEST 57

1a 2a 3b 4a 5a 6d 7c 8a 9c 10c 11d 12a 13b 14d 15c
 16c 17b 18a 19b 20c 21d 22a 23a 24b 25d 26b 27c 28a 29c 30d

TEST 58

1b 2b 3d 4a 5a 6b 7c 8b 9a 10c 11c 12b 13a 14b 15d
 16a 17b 18b 19b 20b 21d 22c 23c 24b 25a 26c 27b 28c 29a 30d

TEST 59

1a 2c 3c 4d 5c 6c 7b 8b 9a 10d 11b 12b 13c 14b 15d
16b 17a 18b 19d 20a 21c 22b 23c 24a 25d 26b 27c 28d 29b 30b

TEST 60

1c 2a 3b 4c 5c 6d 7b 8a 9a 10d 11a 12c 13b 14a 15d
16a 17b 18d 19a 20a 21c 22a 23b 24a 25d 26b 27d 28d 29b 30d

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