

# LEGAL ENGLISH

For master's students of Business\Real estate law

ASST. PROF. Sara CHIBAT

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## Basic terms

Legal system

Civil law

Commercial law

Criminal law

Administrative law

Business law

Real estate law

Contract

Party

Legislation

Sharia' law

Jurisprudence

Judicial precedents

Custom

Doctrine

Equity/ Justice

International treaties

Constitution

Court

Judge

Lawyer

Plaintiff

Defendant

Opponent

Personal right

Real right

Copyright

# Countable and uncountable 1

A

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*:

*Countable*

- I eat **a banana** every day.
- I like **bananas**.



**Banana** is a *countable* noun.

A countable noun can be singular (**banana**) or plural (**bananas**).

We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say 'one banana', 'two bananas' etc.

Examples of nouns usually countable:

- Kate was singing **a song**.
- There's **a nice beach** near here.
- Do you have **a ten-pound note**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was **an accident**.
- There are no **batteries** in the radio.
- We don't have enough **cups**.

*Uncountable*

- I eat **rice** every day.
- I like **rice**.



**Rice** is an *uncountable* noun.

An uncountable noun has only one form (**rice**).

We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.

Examples of nouns usually uncountable:

- Kate was listening to (some) **music**.
- There's **sand** in my shoes.
- Do you have any **money**?
- It wasn't your fault. It was bad **luck**.
- There is no **electricity** in this house.
- We don't have enough **water**.

B

You can use **a/an** with singular countable nouns:

**a beach**    **a student**    **an umbrella**

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without **a/the/my** etc.):

- I want **a banana**. (*not* I want banana)
- There's been **an accident**. (*not* There's been accident)

You can use *plural* countable nouns alone:

- I like **bananas**. (= bananas in general)
- Accidents** can be prevented.

You cannot normally use **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand', 'a music', 'a rice'.

But you can often use **a ... of**. For example:

**a bowl / a packet / a grain** of rice

You can use uncountable nouns alone (without **the/my/some** etc.):

- I eat **rice** every day.
- There's **blood** on your shirt.
- Can you hear **music**?

C

You can use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns:

- We sang **some songs**.
- Did you buy **any apples**?

We use **many** and **few** with plural countable nouns:

- We didn't take **many pictures**.
- I have a **few things** to do.

You can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- We listened to **some music**.
- Did you buy **any apple juice**?

We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

- We didn't do **much shopping**.
- I have a **little work** to do.

## Countable and uncountable 2

A

Many nouns can be used as countable or uncountable nouns, usually with a difference in meaning. Compare:

### Countable

- Did you hear **a noise** just now? (= a specific noise)
- I bought **a paper** to read. (= a newspaper)
- There's **a hair** in my soup! (= one single hair)
- You can stay with us. There's **a spare room**. (= a room in a house)
- I had some interesting **experiences** while I was travelling. (= things that happened to me)
- Enjoy your trip. Have **a good time**!

### Uncountable

- I can't work here. There's too much **noise**. (= noise in general)
- I need **some paper** to write on. (= material for writing on)
- You've got very long **hair**. (*not* hairs) (= all the hair on your head)
- You can't sit here. There isn't **room**. (= space)
- They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**. (*not* experiences)
- I can't wait. I don't have **time**.

**Coffee/tea/juice/beer** etc. (drinks) are normally uncountable:

- I don't like **coffee** very much.

But you can say **a coffee** (= a cup of coffee), **two coffees** (= two cups) etc. :

- Two coffees** and **an orange juice**, please.

B

The following nouns are usually uncountable:

accommodation	behaviour	damage	luck	permission	traffic
advice	bread	furniture	luggage	progress	weather
baggage	chaos	information	news	scenery	work

You cannot use **a/an** with these nouns:

- I'm going to buy **some bread**. *or* ... **a loaf of bread**. (*not* a bread)
- Enjoy your holiday! I hope you have good **weather**. (*not* a good weather)

These nouns are not usually plural (so we do not say 'breads', 'furnitures' etc.):

- Where are you going to put all your **furniture**? (*not* furnitures)
- Let me know if you need more **information**. (*not* informations)

**News** is uncountable, not plural:

- The **news was** very depressing. (*not* The news were)

**Travel** (*noun*) means 'travelling in general' (uncountable). We do not say 'a travel' to mean **a trip** or **a journey**:

- They spend a lot of money on **travel**.
- We had a very good **trip/journey**. (*not* a good travel)

Compare these countable and uncountable nouns:

### Countable

- I'm looking for **a job**.
- What **a beautiful view**!
- It's **a nice day** today.
- We had a lot of **bags** and **cases**.
- These chairs** are mine.
- That's **a good suggestion**.

### Uncountable

- I'm looking for **work**. (*not* a work)
- What beautiful **scenery**!
- It's nice **weather** today.
- We had a lot of **baggage/luggage**.
- This furniture** is mine.
- That's good **advice**.

**1**

Some of these sentences need **a/an**. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Joe goes everywhere by bike. He hasn't got car. He hasn't got a car.
- 2 Helen was listening to music when I arrived. OK
- 3 We went to very nice restaurant last weekend.
- 4 I brush my teeth with toothpaste.
- 5 I use toothbrush to brush my teeth.
- 6 Can you tell me if there's bank near here?
- 7 My brother works for insurance company in Frankfurt.
- 8 I don't like violence.
- 9 Can you smell paint?
- 10 When we were in Rome, we stayed in big hotel.
- 11 We need petrol. I hope we come to petrol station soon.
- 12 I wonder if you can help me. I have problem.
- 13 I like your suggestion. It's very interesting idea.
- 14 John has interview for job tomorrow.
- 15 I like volleyball. It's good game.
- 16 Lisa doesn't usually wear jewellery.
- 17 Jane was wearing beautiful necklace.

**2**

Complete the sentences using the following words. Use **a/an** where necessary.

<del>accident</del>	biscuit	blood	coat	decision	electricity
interview	key	moment	<del>music</del>	question	sugar

- 1 It wasn't your fault. It was an accident.
- 2 Listen! Can you hear music ?
- 3 I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have .....
- 4 It's very warm today. Why are you wearing .....
- 5 Do you take ..... in your coffee?
- 6 Are you hungry? Would you like ..... with your coffee?
- 7 Our lives would be very difficult without .....
- 8 'I had ..... for a job yesterday.' 'Did you? How did it go?'
- 9 The heart pumps ..... through the body.
- 10 Excuse me, but can I ask you .....
- 11 I'm not ready yet. Can you wait ....., please?
- 12 We can't delay much longer. We have to make ..... soon.

**3**

Complete the sentences using the following words. Sometimes the word needs to be plural (-s), and sometimes you need to use **a/an**.

air	day	friend	joke	language	meat
patience	people	<del>picture</del>	queue	space	umbrella

- 1 I had my camera, but I didn't take any pictures.
- 2 There are seven ..... in a week.
- 3 A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat .....
- 4 Outside the cinema there was ..... of people waiting to see the film.
- 5 I'm not very good at telling .....
- 6 Last night I went out with some ..... of mine.
- 7 There were very few ..... in town today. The streets were almost empty.
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need some fresh .....
- 9 Gary always wants things quickly. He doesn't have much .....
- 10 I think it's going to rain. Do you have ..... I could borrow?
- 11 Do you speak any foreign ..... ?
- 12 Our flat is very small. We don't have much .....

**4** Which of the underlined parts of these sentences is correct?

- 1 'Did you hear noise / a noise just now?' 'No, I didn't hear anything.' (a noise is correct)
- 2 a If you want to know the news, you can read paper / a paper.  
b I want to print some documents, but the printer is out of paper / papers.
- 3 a Light / A light comes from the sun.  
b I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light / a light on inside.
- 4 a I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time / a time for breakfast.  
b 'Did you have a good holiday?' 'Yes, we had wonderful time / a wonderful time.'
- 5 This is nice room / a nice room. Did you decorate it yourself?
- 6 Sue was very helpful. She gave us some very useful advice / advices.
- 7 Did you have nice weather / a nice weather when you were away?
- 8 We were very unfortunate. We had bad luck / a bad luck.
- 9 Is it difficult to find a work / job at the moment?
- 10 Our travel / journey from Paris to Moscow by train was very tiring.
- 11 When the fire alarm rang, there was total chaos / a total chaos.
- 12 I had to buy a bread / some bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.
- 13 Bad news don't / doesn't make people happy.
- 14 Your hair is / Your hairs are too long. You should have it / them cut.
- 15 The damage / The damages caused by the storm will cost a lot to repair.

**5** Complete the sentences using the following words. Use the plural (-s) where necessary.

advice	chair	experience	experience	furniture	hair
information	job	<del>luggage</del>	permission	progress	work

- 1 I didn't have much luggage - just two small bags.
- 2 They'll tell you all you want to know. They'll give you plenty of .....
- 3 There is room for everybody to sit down. There are plenty of .....
- 4 We have no ....., not even a bed or a table.
- 5 'What does Alan look like?' 'He's got a long beard and very short .....
- 6 Carla's English is better than it was. She's made .....
- 7 Mike is unemployed. He can't get a .....
- 8 Mike is unemployed. He can't get .....
- 9 If you want to leave early, you have to ask for .....
- 10 I didn't know what to do. So I asked Chris for .....
- 11 I don't think Dan should get the job. He doesn't have enough .....
- 12 Nicola has done many interesting things. She could write a book about her .....

**6** What do you say in these situations? Use a word from Section B (**luggage, weather** etc.) in each sentence.

- 1 Your friends have just arrived at the station. You can't see any cases or bags.  
You ask them: Do you have any luggage ?
- 2 You go into the tourist office. You want to know about places to see in the town.  
You say: I'd like .....
- 3 You are a student. You want your teacher to advise you about which courses to do.  
You say: Can you give me .....
- 4 You want to watch the news on TV, but you don't know when it is on.  
You ask your friend: What time .....
- 5 You are at the top of a mountain. You can see a very long way. It's beautiful.  
You say: It ....., isn't it?
- 6 You look out of the window. The weather is horrible: cold, wet and windy.  
You say: What .....

# LECTURE N° 2

## Part 1: English Terminology:

### The Legal System

#### 1. Bodies of law:

A. Match these bodies of law (1-3) with their definitions (a-c).

1. Civil law 2. Common law 3. Criminal law	A. Area of the law which deals with crimes and their punishments. Including fines and/or imprisonment (also penal law)  B. 1) legal system developed from roman codified law. Established by a state for its regulation: 2) area of the law concerned with non-criminal matters, rights, and remedies.  C. Legal system which is the foundation of the legal systems of most of the English-speaking countries of the world, based on customs, usage, and court decisions (also case law, judge-made law)
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B. Complete the text below contrasting civil law, common law, and criminal law using the words in the table.

Based on	Bound by	Codified	Custom	Disputes
Legislation	Non- criminal	Precedents	Provisions	Rulings

The term 'civil law' contrasts with both 'common law' and 'criminal law'. In the first sense of the term. Civil law refers to a body of law ..... written legal codes derived from fundamental normative principles. Legal ..... are settled by reference to this code, which has been arrived at through ..... Judges are ..... the written law and its .....

In contrast, common law was originally developed through ..... At a Time before laws were written down. Common law is based on ..... created by judicial decisions. Which means that past ..... are taken into consideration when cases are decided. It should be noted that today common law is also ..... I.e., In written form.

In the second sense of the term, Civil law is distinguished from criminal law, and refers to the body of law dealing with ..... matters. Such as Breach of contract.

## 2. Explaining what a law says:

There are several ways to refer to what a law says. look at the following sentences:

The law **stipulates that** corporations must have three governing bodies.

The law **provides that** a witness must be present.

The patent law **specifies** that the subject matter must be 'useful'.

These verbs can also be used to express what a law says: **The law states/sets forth / determines/lays down / prescribes that ....**

**To stipulate:** to demand or specify (a requirement), typically as part of an agreement

**To provide:** to stipulate in a will or other legal document.

**To specify:** to identify clearly and definitely.

**To state:** to express something definitely or clearly in speech or writing.

**To set forth:** to state or describe something in writing or speech.

**To determine:** to firmly decide.

**To lay down:** to formulate and enforce or insist on a rule or principle.

**To prescribe:** to state authoritatively or as a rule that (an action or procedure) should be carried out.

### **Homework:**

Choose a law in your jurisdiction that you are familiar with and explain what it says using the verbs listed in the box above.

## A/an and the

**A** Study this example:

I had **a sandwich** and **an apple** for lunch.

**The sandwich** wasn't very good, but **the apple** was nice.



← Joe says 'a sandwich', 'an apple' because this is the first time he talks about them.

← Joe now says 'the sandwich', 'the apple' because Karen knows which sandwich and which apple he means – **the** sandwich and **the** apple that he had for lunch.

Compare **a** and **the** in these examples:

- A man** and **a woman** were sitting opposite me. **The man** was American, but I think **the woman** was British.
- When we were on holiday, we stayed at **a hotel**. Sometimes we ate at **the hotel** and sometimes we went to **a restaurant**.

**B** We use **the** when we are thinking of a specific thing. Compare **a/an** and **the**:

- Tim sat down on **a chair**. (perhaps one of many chairs in the room)  
Tim sat down on **the chair nearest the door**. (a specific chair)
- Paula is looking for **a job**. (not a specific job)  
Did Paula get **the job she applied for**? (a specific job)
- Do you have **a car**? (not a specific car)  
I cleaned **the car** yesterday. (= my car)

**C** We use **the** when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about **the light** / **the floor** / **the ceiling** / **the door** / **the carpet** etc. :

- Can you turn off **the light**, please? (= the light in this room)
- I took a taxi to **the station**. (= the station in that town)
- (*in a shop*) I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please. (= the manager of this shop)

In the same way, we say (go to) **the bank** / **the post office**:

- I have to go to **the bank** and then I'm going to **the post office**.  
(The speaker is usually thinking of a specific bank or post office.)

We also say (go to) **the doctor** / **the dentist**:

- Clare isn't very well. She's gone to **the doctor**. (= her usual doctor)
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.

Compare **the** and **a**:

- I have to go to **the bank** today.  
Is there **a bank** near here?
- I don't like going to **the dentist**.  
My sister is **a dentist**.

**D** We say 'once **a week** / three times **a day** / £1.50 **a kilo**' etc. :

- 'How often do you go to the cinema?' 'About once **a month**.'
- 'How much are those potatoes?' '£1.50 **a kilo**.'
- Helen works eight hours **a day**, six days **a week**.



# Exercises

## 1 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 This morning I bought a newspaper and \_\_\_\_\_ magazine. \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put \_\_\_\_\_ magazine.
- 2 I saw \_\_\_\_\_ accident this morning. \_\_\_\_\_ car crashed into \_\_\_\_\_ tree. \_\_\_\_\_ driver of \_\_\_\_\_ car wasn't hurt, but \_\_\_\_\_ car was badly damaged.
- 3 There are two cars parked outside: \_\_\_\_\_ blue one and \_\_\_\_\_ grey one. \_\_\_\_\_ blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who \_\_\_\_\_ owner of \_\_\_\_\_ grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in \_\_\_\_\_ old house in \_\_\_\_\_ small village. There is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful garden behind \_\_\_\_\_ house. I would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ garden like that.

## 2 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 a This house is very nice. Has it got \_\_\_\_\_ garden?  
 b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in \_\_\_\_\_ garden.  
 c I like living in this house, but it's a shame that \_\_\_\_\_ garden is so small.
- 2 a Can you recommend \_\_\_\_\_ good restaurant?  
 b We had dinner in \_\_\_\_\_ very nice restaurant.  
 c We had dinner in \_\_\_\_\_ best restaurant in town.
- 3 a She has \_\_\_\_\_ French name, but in fact she's English, not French.  
 b What's \_\_\_\_\_ name of that man we met yesterday?  
 c We stayed at a very nice hotel – I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_ name now.
- 4 a There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ airport near where I live. \_\_\_\_\_ nearest airport is 70 miles away.  
 b Our flight was delayed. We had to wait at \_\_\_\_\_ airport for three hours.  
 c Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_\_ airport?
- 5 a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, \_\_\_\_\_ week after next.'  
 b I'm going away for \_\_\_\_\_ week in September.  
 c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings \_\_\_\_\_ week.

## 3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Would you like apple? Would you like an apple?
- 2 How often do you go to dentist? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Could you close door, please? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Excuse me, where is bus station, please? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I have problem. Can you help me? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I'm just going to post office. I won't be long. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Have you finished with book I lent you? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 My sister has just got job in bank in Zurich. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 We live in small apartment in city centre. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 There's supermarket at end of street I live in. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Answer these questions about yourself. Where possible, use the structure in Section D (once a week / three times a day etc.).

- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
- 2 How often do you go to the cinema? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How often do you go away on holiday? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How much sleep do you need? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How often do you go out in the evening? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How much television do you watch (on average)? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 How much does it cost to rent a small car in your country? \_\_\_\_\_

## LECTURE N°3: Contracts

### Activity:

Complete this text, with words or expressions from the box.

1. accepted	2. agreement	3. breach	4. consideration	5. contractual liability
6. Damages	7. express	8. implied	9. intention	10. obligations
11. offer	12. reward	13. Signed	14. stated	15. sue
16. terms	17. under seal <sup>1</sup>	18. verbally	19. voided	20. writing

A contract can be defined as (an ..... between two or more parties to create legal ..... between them). Some contracts are made (.....): in other words, they are ..... and sealed (stamped) by the parties involved. Most contracts are made ..... or in ..... The essential elements of a contract are:

(a) that an ..... made by one party should be ..... by the other.

(b) ..... (The price in money, goods or some other ....., paid by one party in exchange for another party agreeing to do something).

(c) the ..... to create legal relations.

The ..... of a contract may be ..... (Clearly stated) or ..... (Not clearly ..... in the contract, but generally understood).

A ..... of contract by one party of their ..... entitles the other party to ..... for ..... or, in some cases, to seek specific performance. In such circumstances, the contract may be ..... (In other words, it becomes invalid).

### Preparation for the next lecture:

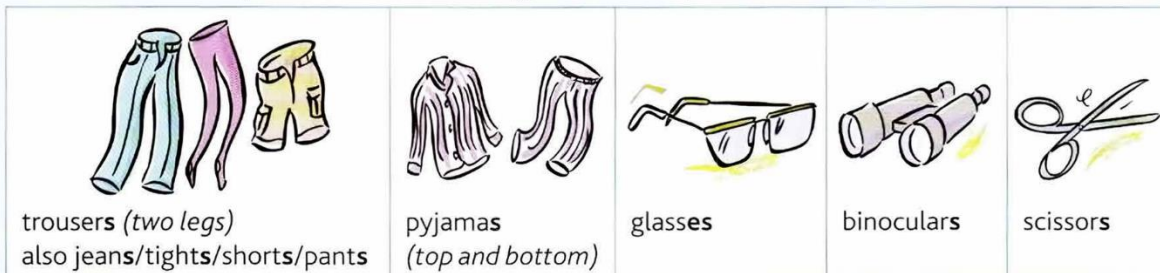
There are different kinds of contracts for different situations. What types do you know? Mention them in Arabic, then translate them into English

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<sup>1</sup> A contract under seal, or a deed, is a written document that, when "sealed", is distinguishable from a contract. A deed is a formal document that gives the clear indication of contractual obligations.

# Singular and plural

**A** Sometimes we use a *plural* noun for one thing that has two parts. For example:



These words are plural, so they take a plural verb:

- My trousers **are** too long. (*not my trousers is*)

You can also use **a pair of** + these words:

- Those are** nice jeans.      *or*    That's **a nice pair of** jeans. (*not a nice jeans*)
- I need **some new** glasses.    *or*    I need **a new pair of** glasses.

**B** Some nouns end in **-ics**, but are not usually plural. For example:

- athletics**    **economics**    **electronics**    **gymnastics**  
**maths** (= mathematics)    **physics**    **politics**
- Gymnastics is** my favourite sport. (*not Gymnastics are*)

**News** is not plural (see Unit 70B):

- What time **is the news** on TV? (*not are the news*)

Some words ending in **-s** can be singular or plural. For example:

- |                |                             |                                |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>means</b>   | <b>a means</b> of transport | <b>many means</b> of transport |
| <b>series</b>  | <b>a television series</b>  | <b>two television series</b>   |
| <b>species</b> | <b>a species</b> of bird    | <b>200 species</b> of bird     |

**C** Some singular nouns are often used with a plural verb. For example:

**audience**    **committee**    **company**    **family**    **firm**    **government**    **staff**    **team**

These nouns are all groups of people. We often think of them as a number of people (= they), not as one thing (= it). So we often use a plural verb:

- The government** (= they) **have decided** to increase taxes.
- The staff** at the company (= they) **are** not happy with **their** working conditions.

In the same way, we often use a plural verb after the name of a sports team or a company:

- Italy are** playing Brazil next Sunday (in a football match).
- Shell have** increased the price of petrol.

A singular verb (The government **wants** ... / Shell **has** ... etc.) is also possible.

We use a plural verb with **police**:

- The police are** investigating the crime, but **haven't** arrested anyone yet.  
(*not The police is ... hasn't*)

Note that we say **a police officer** / **a policeman** / **a policewoman** (*not a police*).

**D** We do not often use the plural of **person** ('persons'). We normally use **people** (a *plural* word):

- He's **a nice person**.    *but*    They are nice **people**. (*not nice persons*)
- Many people don't** have enough to eat. (*not Many people doesn't*)

**E** We think of a sum of money, a period of time, a distance etc. as *one* thing. So we use a singular verb:

- Fifty thousand pounds** (= it) **was** stolen in the robbery. (*not were stolen*)
- Three years** (= it) **is** a long time to be without a job. (*not Three years are*)
- Two miles isn't** very far to walk.

# Exercises

## 1 Complete each sentence using a word from Sections A or B. Sometimes you need a or some.

- 1 My eyesight isn't very good. I need glasses.
- 2 A species is a group of animals or plants that have the same characteristics.
- 3 Footballers don't wear trousers when they play. They wear .....
- 4 The bicycle is ..... of transport.
- 5 The bicycle and the car are ..... of transport.
- 6 I want to cut this piece of material. I need .....
- 7 A friend of mine is writing ..... of articles for the local newspaper.
- 8 There are a lot of American TV ..... shown on TV in Britain.
- 9 While we were out walking, we saw many different ..... of bird.

## 2 In each example the words on the left are connected with an activity (for example, a sport or an academic subject). Write the name of the activity. The beginning of the word is given.

- |              |              |               |                    |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 calculate  | algebra      | equation      | <u>mathematics</u> |
| 2 government | election     | minister      | p.....             |
| 3 finance    | trade        | employment    | e.....             |
| 4 running    | jumping      | throwing      | a.....             |
| 5 light      | heat         | gravity       | ph.....            |
| 6 exercises  | somersault   | parallel bars | gy.....            |
| 7 processor  | silicon chip | gigabyte      | el.....            |

## 3 Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural. In two sentences either the singular or plural verb is possible.

- 1 Gymnastics is / ~~are~~ my favourite sport. (is is correct)
- 2 The trousers you bought for me doesn't / ~~don't~~ fit me.
- 3 The police want / ~~wants~~ to interview two men about the robbery last week.
- 4 Physics was / ~~were~~ my best subject at school.
- 5 Can I borrow your scissors? Mine isn't / ~~aren't~~ sharp enough.
- 6 It's a nice place to visit. The people is / ~~are~~ very friendly.
- 7 Fortunately the news wasn't / ~~weren't~~ as bad as we expected.
- 8 Where does / ~~do~~ your family live?
- 9 I can't find my binoculars. Do you know where it is / ~~they are~~?
- 10 Does / ~~Do~~ the police know how the accident happened?
- 11 Germany is / ~~are~~ playing Spain tomorrow night, but it's not on TV.
- 12 Most people enjoy / ~~enjoys~~ music.

## 4 Most of these sentences are wrong. Correct them where necessary.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 <u>Three years are</u> a long time to be without a job.            | <u>Three years is</u> a long time        |
| 2 The government <u>have</u> decided to increase taxes.              | OK ( <u>has decided</u> is also correct) |
| 3 Susan was wearing a black jeans.                                   | .....                                    |
| 4 I don't like hot weather. Thirty degrees <u>is</u> too hot for me. | .....                                    |
| 5 I like Martin and Jane. They're very nice persons.                 | .....                                    |
| 6 Ten pounds <u>aren't</u> enough. I need more money than that.      | .....                                    |
| 7 I'm going to buy a new pyjama.                                     | .....                                    |
| 8 The committee <u>haven't</u> made a decision yet.                  | .....                                    |
| 9 There was a police directing traffic in the street.                | .....                                    |
| 10 What <u>is</u> the police going to do?                            | .....                                    |
| 11 This scissors <u>isn't</u> very sharp.                            | .....                                    |
| 12 Four days <u>isn't</u> enough for a good holiday.                 | .....                                    |

## Lecture n°4: Types of Contracts

### Activity: Find the equivalent in Arabic:

- Contract of sale
- Rental agreement / Lease
- Barter agreement
- Loan contract
- Agency agreement / Contract of agency
- Bailment
- Insurance
- Employment contract
- Leasing
- Transportation contract
- Distribution agreement
- Mortgage
- Franchise
- Factoring contract
- Concession agreement

## LECTURE N°5: Contract Formation

### Activity 1: Defenses to contract formation

Match these defenses (1-4) with their definitions (a-d).

1. Illegality of the subject matter
2. Fraud in the inducement
3. Duress
4. Lack of legal capacity

-----

- A. When one party does not have the ability to enter a legal contract. I.e. Is not of legal age, is insane or is a convict .....
- B. When one party induces another into entering a contract by the use or threat of force, violence, economic pressure, or other similar means.
- C. When either the subject matter (e.g., The sale of illegal drugs) or the consideration of a contract is illegal.
- D. When one party is intentionally misled about the terms, quality or other aspects of the contractual relationship that leads the party to enter the transaction.

### Activity 2: Collocations with the word contract

Complete the table below using these verbs. which all collocate with the noun contract.

amend, cancel, enter into, supplement<sup>2</sup>, terminate, execute, modify, rescind<sup>3</sup>, sign.

To form or make a contract valid	To make a contract partly or wholly invalid	To change or add to a contract

---

<sup>2</sup> A supplemental agreement is a bilateral change order to a contract where the parties agree that specified additional work will be accomplished in return for a specified consideration, normally additional money and/or time

<sup>3</sup> Rescission is when a contract is rendered null and void, and so is no longer recognized as legally binding.

# Present continuous (I am doing)

A

Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.  
She **is driving** to work.

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking.  
The action is not finished.

**Am/is/are + -ing** is the *present continuous*:

I	<b>am</b>	(= I'm)	<b>driving</b>
he/she/it	<b>is</b>	(= he's etc.)	<b>working</b>
we/you/they	<b>are</b>	(= we're etc.)	<b>doing</b> etc.



B

**I am doing** something = I'm in the middle of doing it; I've started doing it and I haven't finished:

- Please don't make so much noise. **I'm trying** to work. (*not* I try)
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He's **having** a shower.' (*not* He has a shower)
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- (*at a party*) Hi, Jane. **Are you enjoying** the party? (*not* Do you enjoy)
- What's all that noise? What's **going** on? (= What's happening?)

Sometimes the action is not happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm **reading** a really good book at the moment.  
It's about a man who ...

Steve is not reading the book at the time of speaking.  
He means that he has started it, but has not finished it yet.  
He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's **learning** Italian. (*but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking*)
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

C

You can use the present continuous with **today / this week / this year** etc. (periods around now):

- A: You're **working hard today**. (*not* You work hard today)
- B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.

D

We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now, especially with these verbs:

**get change become increase rise fall grow improve begin start**

- Is** your English **getting** better? (*not* Does your English get better)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (*not* increases)
- At first I didn't like my job, but I'm **beginning** to enjoy it now. (*not* I begin)

# Exercises

**1** The sentences on the right follow those on the left. Which sentence goes with which?

- 1 Please don't make so much noise.
- 2 I need to eat something soon.
- 3 I don't have anywhere to live right now.
- 4 We need to leave soon.
- 5 They don't need their car any more.
- 6 Things are not so good at work.
- 7 It isn't true what they said.
- 8 We're going to get wet.

- a It's getting late.
- b They're lying.
- c It's starting to rain.
- d They're trying to sell it.
- e I'm getting hungry.
- f ~~I'm trying to work.~~
- g I'm looking for an apartment.
- h The company is losing money.

- 1 f
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....

**2** Complete the conversations.

- 1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.  
B: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)  
A: He's at university.  
B: .....? (what / he / study)  
A: Psychology.  
B: ..... it? (he / enjoy)  
A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.
- 2 A: Hi, Nicola. How .....? (your new job / go)  
B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but ..... better now.  
(it / get)  
A: What about Daniel? Is he OK?  
B: Yes, but ..... his work right now. (he / not / enjoy)  
He's been in the same job for a long time and ..... to get bored  
with it. (he / begin)

**3** Put the verb into the correct form, positive (I'm doing etc.) or negative (I'm not doing etc.).

- 1 Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying (I / try) to work.
- 2 Let's go out now. It isn't raining (it / rain) any more.
- 3 You can turn off the radio. .... (I / listen) to it.
- 4 Kate phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. .... (she / have)  
a great time and doesn't want to come back.
- 5 I want to lose weight, so this week ..... (I / eat) lunch.
- 6 Andrew has just started evening classes. .... (he / learn) Japanese.
- 7 Paul and Sally have had an argument. .... (they / speak)  
to each other.
- 8 ..... (I / get) tired. I need a rest.
- 9 Tim ..... (work) today. He's taken the day off.
- 10 ..... (I / look) for Sophie. Do you know where she is?

**4** Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

start    get    ~~increase~~    change    rise

- 1 The population of the world is increasing very fast.
- 2 The world ..... Things never stay the same.
- 3 The situation is already bad and it ..... worse.
- 4 The cost of living ..... Every year things are more expensive.
- 5 The weather ..... to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't  
as strong.



## LECTURE N°6: Breach of Contract

### Activity 1: What Constitutes a Breach of Contract?

A contract case usually comes before a judge because one or both parties claim that the contract was breached. A breach of contract is a failure, without legal excuse, to perform any promise that forms all or part of the contract.

When a party claims a breach of contract, the judge must answer the following questions:

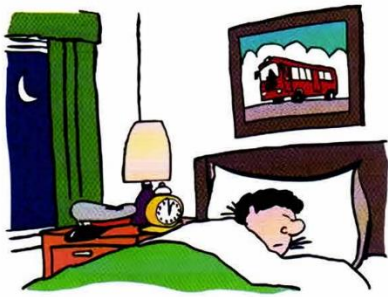
1. Did a contract exist?
2. If so, what did the contract require of each of the parties?
3. Was the contract modified at any point?
4. Did the claimed breach of contract occur?
5. Does the breaching party have a legal defense to enforcement of the contract?
6. What damages were caused by the breach?

### Activity 2: Collocations with the word damages

Collocations	Synonyms
1. Incur damages	Bring on
2. Stipulate damages	Agree on
3. Ascertain damages	Determine
4. Recover damages	Get back
5. Anticipate damages	Expect
6. Award damages	Compensate
7. Claim damages	Ask for
8. Collect damages	Receive
9. Mitigate damages	Try to limit and avoid
10. Seek damages	Ask for through the court
11. Sue for damages	Make a case

# Present simple (I do)

**A** Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep.  
He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)

but He **drives** a bus. (He is a bus driver.)

**Drive(s)/work(s)/do(es)** etc. is the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	<b>drive/work/do</b>	etc.
---------------	----------------------	------

he/she/it	<b>drives/works/does</b>	etc.
-----------	--------------------------	------

**B** We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general:

- Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals.
- I usually **go** away at weekends.
- The earth **goes** round the sun.
- The cafe **opens** at 7.30 in the morning.

Remember:

I **work** ... but He **works** ... They **teach** ... but My sister **teaches** ...

For spelling (-s or -es), see Appendix 6.

**C** We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

<b>do</b>	I/we/you/they	<b>work?</b>	I/we/you/they	<b>don't</b>	<b>work</b>
<b>does</b>	he/she/it	<b>drive?</b>	he/she/it	<b>doesn't</b>	<b>drive</b>
		<b>do?</b>			<b>do</b>

- I come from Canada. Where **do** you **come** from?
- I **don't go** away very often.
- What **does** this word **mean**? (*not* What means this word?)
- Rice **doesn't grow** in cold climates.

In the following examples, **do** is also the main verb (do you **do** / doesn't **do** etc.):

- 'What **do** you **do**?' 'I work in a shop.'
- He's always so lazy. He **doesn't do** anything to help.

**D** We use the present simple to say how often we do things:

- I **get** up at 8 o'clock **every morning**.
- How often** do you **go** to the dentist?
- Julie **doesn't drink** tea **very often**.
- Robert usually **goes** away **two or three times a year**.

**E** I promise / I apologise etc.

Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you *promise* to do something, you can say 'I **promise** ...'; when you *suggest* something, you can say 'I **suggest** ...':

- I **promise** I won't be late. (*not* I'm promising)
- 'What do you **suggest** I do?' 'I **suggest** that you ...'

In the same way we say: I **apologise** ... / I **advise** ... / I **insist** ... / I **agree** ... / I **refuse** ... etc.

# Exercises

**1** Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

cause(s)   connect(s)   drink(s)   live(s)   open(s)   ~~speaks(s)~~   take(s)

- 1 Tanya speaks German very well.
- 2 I don't often ..... coffee.
- 3 The swimming pool ..... at 7.30 every morning.
- 4 Bad driving ..... many accidents.
- 5 My parents ..... in a very small flat.
- 6 The Olympic Games ..... place every four years.
- 7 The Panama Canal ..... the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

**2** Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 Julie doesn't drink (not / drink) tea very often.
- 2 What time ..... (the banks / close) here?
- 3 I've got a car, but I ..... (not / use) it much.
- 4 'Where ..... (Ricardo / come) from?' 'From Cuba.'
- 5 'What ..... (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- 6 It ..... (take) me an hour to get to work. How long ..... (it / take) you?
- 7 Look at this sentence. What ..... (this word / mean)?
- 8 David isn't very fit. He ..... (not / do) any sport.

**3** Use the following verbs to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative:

believe   eat   flow   ~~go~~   ~~grow~~   make   rise   tell   translate

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 The earth <u>goes</u> round the sun. | 7 An interpreter ..... from one language into another. |
| 2 Rice <u>doesn't grow</u> in Britain. | 8 Liars are people who ..... the truth.                |
| 3 The sun ..... in the east.           | 9 The River Amazon ..... into the Atlantic Ocean.      |
| 4 Bees ..... honey.                    |  |
| 5 Vegetarians ..... meat.              |  |
| 6 An atheist ..... in God.             |  |

**4** You ask Lisa questions about herself and her family. Write the questions.

- 1 You know that Lisa plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.  
How often do you play tennis ?
- 2 Perhaps Lisa's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Lisa.  
..... your sister ..... ?
- 3 You know that Lisa reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.  
..... ?
- 4 You know that Lisa's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Lisa.  
..... ?
- 5 You know that Lisa goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.  
..... ?
- 6 You don't know where Lisa's grandparents live. You want to know. Ask Lisa.  
..... ?

**5** Complete using the following:


I apologise   I insist   I promise   I recommend   ~~I suggest~~

- 1 Mr Evans is not in the office today. I suggest you try calling him tomorrow.
- 2 I won't tell anybody what you said. ....
- 3 (*in a restaurant*) You must let me pay for the meal. ....
- 4 ..... for what I did. It won't happen again.
- 5 The new restaurant in Hill Street is very good. .... it.

## LECTURE N°7: Review lesson

### Activity 1:

Match each text with the definition provided

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| (*) <b>Offer</b> means...    | ...a person who makes an offer. (1)  |
| <b>a Acceptance</b> means... | ...a decision of a judge in an earlier case that other judges must follow if the circumstances of the situation are the same or similar. (2) |
| <b>b Offeror</b> means...    | ...a proposal, the terms of which are certain.   |
| <b>c Precedent</b> means...  | ...that you must do something. It is necessary to do it. (3)   |
| <b>d Case</b> means...       | ...a legal agreement made between two or more parties. (4)   |
| <b>e Contract</b> means...   | ...an unconditional agreement to what is proposed by the other party. (5)  |
| <b>f Obligated</b> means...  | ...a set of arguments in a situation that might become legal or is already legal in nature. (6)  |
- 

### Activity 2:

Complete the text below using the correct word:

**breaching; termination; specified; expressly; repudiating; failure.**

A breach of contract results from the ..... of one of the contracting parties to perform a duty ..... by the contract.

The terms of a contract can be divided into different categories. For example, the terms can be conditions or warranties, which can either be ..... stated or implied in the contract.

A condition is fundamental to a contract; ..... a condition allows the non-breaching party to terminate the contract by ..... it and to claim damages. Breaching a warranty only allows a claim for damages and does not lead to the ..... of the contract.

# GRAMMAR ANSWERS

## 1. Countable & uncountable 1

### 69.1

- 3 We went to **a** very nice restaurant ...
- 4 *OK*
- 5 I use **a** toothbrush ...
- 6 ... if there's **a** bank near here?
- 7 ... for **an** insurance company
- 8 *OK*
- 9 *OK*
- 10 ... we stayed in **a** big hotel.
- 11 ... I hope we come to **a** petrol station soon.
- 12 ... I have **a** problem.
- 13 ... It's **a** very interesting idea.
- 14 John has **an** interview for **a** job tomorrow.
- 15 ... It's **a** good game.
- 16 *OK*
- 17 Jane was wearing **a** beautiful necklace.

### 69.2

- 3 a key
- 4 a coat
- 5 sugar
- 6 a biscuit
- 7 electricity
- 8 an interview
- 9 blood
- 10 a question
- 11 a moment
- 12 a decision

### 69.3

- 2 days
- 3 meat
- 4 a queue
- 5 jokes
- 6 friends
- 7 people
- 8 air
- 9 patience
- 10 an umbrella
- 11 languages
- 12 space

## 2. Countable & uncountable 2

### 70.1

- 2 a a paper  
b paper
- 3 a Light  
b a light
- 4 a time  
b a wonderful time
- 5 a nice room
- 6 advice
- 7 nice weather
- 8 bad luck
- 9 job
- 10 journey
- 11 total chaos
- 12 some bread
- 13 doesn't
- 14 Your hair is ... it
- 15 The damage

### 70.2

- 2 information
- 3 chairs
- 4 furniture
- 5 hair
- 6 progress
- 7 job
- 8 work
- 9 permission
- 10 advice
- 11 experience
- 12 experiences

### 70.3

- 2 I'd like some information about places to see in the town.
- 3 Can you give me (some) advice about which courses to do? / ... courses I can do?
- 4 What time is the news (on)?
- 5 It's a beautiful view, isn't it?
- 6 What horrible/awful weather!

### 3. A/An and the

72.1

- 1 ... and **a** magazine. **The** newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put **the** magazine.
- 2 I saw **an** accident this morning. **A** car crashed into **a** tree. **The** driver of **the** car wasn't hurt, but **the** car was badly damaged.
- 3 ... **a** blue one and **a** grey one. **The** blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who **the** owner of **the** grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in **an** old house in **a** small village. There is **a** beautiful garden behind **the** house. I would like to have **a** garden like that.

72.2

- 1 a a  
b the  
c the
- 2 a a  
b a  
c the
- 3 a a  
b the  
c the
- 4 a an ... The  
b the  
c the
- 5 a the  
b a  
c a

72.3

- 2 **the** dentist
- 3 **the** door
- 4 **a** mistake
- 5 **the** bus station
- 6 **a** problem
- 7 **the** post office
- 8 **the** floor
- 9 **the** book
- 10 **a** job in **a** bank
- 11 **a** small apartment in **the** city centre
- 12 **a** supermarket at **the** end of **the** street

72.4

*Example answers:*

- 2 About once a month.
- 3 Once or twice a year.
- 4 50 kilometres an hour.
- 5 About seven hours a night.
- 6 Two or three times a week.
- 7 About two hours a day.
- 8 About £20 a day.

### 4. Singular & Plural

79.1

- 3 shorts
- 4 a means
- 5 means
- 6 some scissors *or* a pair of scissors
- 7 a series
- 8 series
- 9 species

79.2

- 2 politics
- 3 economics
- 4 athletics
- 5 physics
- 6 gymnastics
- 7 electronics

79.3

- 2 don't
- 3 want
- 4 was
- 5 aren't
- 6 are
- 7 wasn't
- 8 does *or* do
- 9 they are
- 10 Do
- 11 is *or* are
- 12 enjoy

79.4

- 3 ... wearing black jeans.
- 4 OK
- 5 ... very nice **people**.
- 6 Ten pounds **isn't** ...
- 7 ... buy **some** new **pyjamas**. *or*  
... buy **a** new **pair of pyjamas**.
- 8 OK (The committee hasn't *is also correct*)
- 9 There was **a police officer / a policeman / a policewoman** ...
- 10 What **are** the police ...
- 11 **These** scissors **aren't** ...
- 12 OK

## 5. Present continuous

1.1

- 2 e
- 3 g
- 4 a
- 5 d
- 6 h
- 7 b
- 8 c

1.2

- 1 What's / What is he studying  
Is he enjoying
- 2 's / is your new job going  
it's getting / it is getting  
he isn't enjoying / he's not  
enjoying  
he's beginning / he is  
beginning

1.3

- 3 I'm not listening / I am not  
listening
- 4 She's having / She is having
- 5 I'm not eating / I am not eating
- 6 He's learning / He is learning
- 7 They aren't speaking / They're not  
speaking / They are not speaking
- 8 I'm getting / I am getting
- 9 isn't working / 's not working /  
is not working
- 10 I'm looking / I am looking

1.4

- 2 is changing
- 3 's getting / is getting
- 4 is rising
- 5 is starting

## 6. Present simple

2.1

- 2 drink
- 3 opens
- 4 causes
- 5 live
- 6 take
- 7 connects

2.2

- 2 do the banks close
- 3 don't use
- 4 does Ricardo come
- 5 do you do
- 6 takes ... does it take
- 7 does this word mean
- 8 doesn't do

2.3

- 3 rises
- 4 make
- 5 don't eat
- 6 doesn't believe
- 7 translates
- 8 don't tell
- 9 flows

2.4

- 2 Does your sister play tennis?
- 3 Which newspaper do you read?
- 4 What does your brother do?
- 5 How often do you go to the cinema?
- 6 Where do your grandparents live?

2.5

- 2 I promise                    4 I apologise
- 3 I insist                      5 I recommend