

Terminology Exercises

Exercise 1:

Question: Match the types of laws with their definitions.

1.Contract Law	a) Deals with various aspects of family life including marriage, property division upon separation, and child custody.
2.Family Law	b) Branch of civil law that holds persons or private organizations responsible for damage they cause another person as a result of an accident or deliberate action.
3.Employment Law	c) Branch of civil law that provides rules - regarding agreements between people and businesses.
4.Property Law	d) Governs ownership rights in property including the buying and selling of real estate.
5.Tort Law	e) Governs employer/employee relations including minimum age a person can work, restrict the number of an hour required to work, and specify minimum wages.
6.Constitutional Law	f) Law that identifies crimes and punishments as described in the Criminal Code.
7.Criminal Law	h) Body of law dealing with the distribution and exercise powers of government.

The correction:

1=> C 2=> A 3=> E 4=> d 5=> b 6=> H 7=>F

Exercise 2:

How do Criminal and Civil Laws differ?

The difference between civil law and criminal law turns on the difference between two different objects which law seeks to pursue - redress or punishment. The object of civil law is the redress of wrongs by compelling compensation or restitution: the wrongdoer is not punished; he only suffers so much harm as it is necessary to make good the wrong he has done. The person who has suffered gets a definite benefit from the law, or at least he avoids a loss. On the other hand, in the case of crimes, the main object of the law is to punish the wrongdoer; to give him and others a strong inducement not to commit same or similar crimes, to reform him if possible and perhaps to satisfy the public sense that wrongdoing ought to meet with retribution.

Question: In the table below try to summarise the difference between criminal and civil law:

The correction:

Criminal Law	Civil Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none">*-The object is punishment/ retribution.*-To punish the wrongdoer.*-The punishment is through inducement.*-Trying to reform if possible.*-To satisfy the public sense.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*-The object is redress.*-The redress of the wrongdoer through compensation and restitution.*-Making the wrongdoer suffer.*-Taking benefits from the law or avoiding loss.

Exercise 3:

8. Match the definitions (13) with the words (a-m):

- a) courtroom b) court reporter c) bailiff d) defendant e) judge
f) defense attorney g) judge's bench h) jury I) jury box j) witness
k) prosecuting attorney
l) prisoner's box m) witness stand

1. A group of people in a court of law who listen to the facts about a crime and decide whether the person accused is guilty or not **jury**
2. The place in a court where the jury sits **jury box**
3. A room in which a legal court meets **courtroom**
4. The person who puts down every word that is spoken during the trial and also may record the proceedings on the tape **court reporter**

5. The person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied **___ judge ___**
6. The person who has been accused of a crime **_ defendant _**
7. The lawyer who tries to prove that the person is not guilty **___ defense attorney ___**
8. Somebody who appears in a court of law to tell what they know about a crime or other events **___ witness ___**
9. The place in a court of law where people stand or sit when they are giving evidence **_____ witness stand**
10. The lawyer who tries to prove that the person accused of a crime is guilty **_ prosecuting attorney _**
11. A law officer who makes sure that the decisions of a court are obeyed **_ bailiff _**
12. The place in a court where the judge sits **_ judge's bench _**
13. The place in a court where the defendant sits **_____ prisoner's box _**

Exercise 4:

Question: Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B

Column A	Column B
1. criminal	a) case in a law court
2. civil	b) of people living together
3. conduct	c) major serious crime
4. society	d) punishment
5. penalty	e) social way of living
6. misdemeanor	f) person who commits a crime or crimes
7. felony	g) carelessness
8. offense	h) offence which is less serious than a felony
9. lawsuit	I) an act or omission punishable under the criminal law
10. negligence	j) lead or guide

The Correction:

1=> f 2=> e 3=> j 4=> b 5=> d 6=> h 7=> c 8=> I 9=> a 10=>

Exercise 5: Language and Grammar

Complete the following chart as in the example

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives
To appoint	Appointment	Appointed
To elect	Election	Electoral
To approve	Approval	Approvable
To authorize	Authorization/ authority	Authoritative
To dissolve	Dissolution	Dissolved
To set	Set	Set
To regulate	Regulation	Regular
To commit	Commitment	Committed
To require	Requirement	Requisite
To protect	Protection	Protective/ protected
To punish	Punishment	Punishable
To enforce	Enforcement	Enforcive/ enforceable