

Test anglického jazyka – kurzy ČAK.

Test Vám má pomoci ohodnotit jazykovou úroveň a rozhodnout se, zda se do kurzu právnické angličtiny přihlásit. Skládá se ze 2 částí, gramatické a slovní zásoby. Neměl/a byste nad ním strávit více než 60 minut. Otázky v gramatické části jsou poskládány od nejjednodušších po nejobtížnější, slovní zásoba se pak zaměřuje na právnickou angličtinu.

U každé otázky, vyjma některých v sekci právnická angličtina, je možná jen jedna správná odpověď.

Některé úkoly představují výběr z možností, jiné doplnění slovíčka / správného tvaru.

Za každou správnou odpověď získáte 1 bod.

Part A – Grammar

I. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tenses.

I ¹⁾ _____ (work) as an associated attorney in large international law firm, which I
²⁾ _____ (be) with since my graduation 15 years ago. In that time I ³⁾ _____
(acquire) expertise in many branches of law but nowadays I mainly ⁴⁾ _____ (focus) on
business law. As my results ⁵⁾ _____ (be) good, I ⁶⁾ _____ (be) assigned to an
important project last week. Since then I ⁷⁾ _____ (spend) every moment working on it. We
⁸⁾ _____ (prepare) a merger for one of our important international clients. If everything goes
well, the merger ⁹⁾ _____ (take) place in five months and I ¹⁰⁾ _____ (have)
some time to relax then. If I ¹¹⁾ _____ (prove) myself, I ¹²⁾ _____ (become) a
salaried partner by the end of this year. Hopefully, I ¹³⁾ _____ (work) less this time next
year.

II. Choose the best verb to fill in gaps

14. *I _____ to a conference tomorrow so I can't meet this week.*
a) go b) am going c) am going to go d) will go
15. *I have to get up early, my plane _____ at 7:30 a.m.*
a) takes off b) is taking off c) is going to take off d) will take off
16. *It might happen that the flight _____ due to bad weather.*
a) is delayed b) is being delayed c) is going to be delayed d) will be delayed
17. *My assistant _____ the information by phone tomorrow, there was no reply today.*
a) check b) is checking c) is going to check d) will check

III. Choose the best alternative to fill the gaps in each sentence.

18. *We always _____ a bonus if we _____ our company a new client. (to get / to bring)*
a) get / bring b) get / will bring c) would get / brought d) would have gotten / had brought
19. *When I _____ my studies, I _____ a prospective job. (to finish / to find)*
a) finish / find b) finished / will find c) finish / will find d) finish / would find
20. *If I _____ unhappy in my job like you, I _____ it. (to be / to leave)*

a) am / will leave b) were / would leave c) would be / would leave d) would be / left

21. *Our country* ___ *much more developed in the 1950s if there* ___ *for World War II.* (to be / to be)
a) would be / wasn't b) was / hadn't been c) would be / hadn't been d) would have been / had not been

IV. Complete the gaps with suitable modal verbs (e.g. can, must, should) in appropriate forms.

22. You _____ come early tomorrow; 10 o'clock will be fine.
23. You _____ touch anything here. It's prohibited.
24. My brother _____ swim until he was 15.
25. I will do my best, but I _____ come a bit late.
26. You _____ take some rest or you will collapse.
27. You _____ wear a seat belt when driving. If you don't, you commit an offence.
28. His things are still here; he _____ be somewhere in the building. Will you wait for him?
29. Some years ago, students _____ work much harder to succeed at university.
30. Look at the mess. The cleaner _____ done the clearing properly.
31. You _____ told the boss about the problem earlier; it's too late now.

V. Circle correct options.

32. Russia is *bigger* / *biggest* / *the biggest* country in the world.
33. The Spanish are *friendly* / *friendlier* / *more friendly* than the French.
34. This exercise is *difficult as* / *the most difficult than* / *more difficult than* the previous one.
35. Summer is *so* / *as* / *more* good for a holiday as winter.
36. The film is exactly the same *to* / *as* / *like* the book.
37. It *happened* / *was happened* yesterday.
38. The injured *have taken* / *have been taken* to the nearest hospital.
39. I *gave* / *was given* a warning by the head of my department.
40. I *checked my eyes* / *had my eyes checked* yesterday.
41. We were *challenged* / *challenging* by the new project.
42. We found the meeting very *bored* / *boring*.
43. That's a silly excuse, I remember *to tell* / *tell* / *telling* you about it.
44. We stopped *have* / *to have* / *having* a coffee.
45. Do you know what *his name is* / *name has he* / *is his name*?
46. You don't mean it, *don't you* / *do you* / *mean you* ?
47. Behave yourself, *did you* / *do you* / *will you* ?

VI. Report what has been said.

48. Ann: "Are you coming to the meeting?"

Ann asked me _____ to their meeting.

49. My boss: "Don't be late again!"

My boss warned me _____ again.

50. My colleague: "Shall we go out for lunch?"

My colleague suggested _____ for lunch.

PART B – Legal English

I. Law basics

How well do you know these essential terms? Choose the words to fit the definitions.

51. The capacity of a court to hear a case is known as:

A. authority B. jurisdiction C. territory

52. Money awarded for loss or suffering:

A. award B. compensatory money C. damages

53. Responsible by law:

A. liable B. reliable C. pliable

54. Non-criminal legal proceedings are:

A. bureau B. civil C. general

55. A term for a legal representative:

A. advocate B. attorney C. litigant

II. Legal and general

Many common words have a different meaning in legal English. Match each of the words with its legal English meaning.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|--|
| 56. ___ consideration | a. | a person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute |
| 57. ___ case | b. | a set of written rules, principles or laws |
| 58. ___ find | c. | a section of a legal document (such a contract) |
| 59. ___ plead | d. | proceedings before a judge or decision-making body |
| 60. ___ code | e. | to present a position, either in writing or orally |
| 61. ___ represent (sb.) | f. | to work for firms or individuals as their lawyer |
| 62. ___ article | g. | the price promised as payment for a contract |
| 63. ___ party | h. | to make a formal decision as a judge |

III. Fill in prepositions.

One area of legal English that often causes problems is the correct use of prepositions. Complete the following sentences using the words below (you will not need all of the words; there is always only one correct option).

around at before between beyond by for in of to under upon with within

64. Who are the parties _____ the contract?

65. The goods must be delivered _____ 28 days.
66. Media ownership rules are currently _____ review.
67. The terms _____ the contract must be certain.
68. A settlement was reached _____ the parties out of court.
69. This agreement is binding _____ the parties.
70. This contract may be terminated _____ either party.

IV. Lost in translation

Here, English words have been used incorrectly. Replace the incorrect words below with the correct English words.

71. She did not want to attend the *process*. _____
72. He was released on *caution*. _____
73. In my *meaning*, we have a strong case. _____
74. You committed a crime under *paragraph* 335 (2) of the Act. _____
75. The contract is not ready to be signed; it's only a *concept*. _____
76. Antitrust law encourages *concurrence*. _____
77. You will be hearing from my *advocate*. _____
78. The matter was handed over to the *justice*. _____

V. Choose best phrasal verb to replace verbs in sentences.

79. We have to *solve* the problem as soon as possible.
a) make out b) work out c) sort out d) drive out
80. It's not true, you are *creating it*.
a) making it up b) bringing it up c) thinking it up d) doing it up
81. The meeting was *postponed*.
a) put on b) put up c) put away d) put off
82. The contract was badly *drafted*.
a) drawn up b) drawn down c) drawn back d) drawn out
83. If I am not sure about a provision of law, I *find it* on the Internet.
a) search for it b) read it out c) look it up d) learn it off

VI. Just the opposite.

Turn the words into their opposites by adding correct prefixes.

84. ___ authorised 88. ___ lawful
85. ___ binding 89. ___ legal
86. ___ relevant 90. ___ enforceable
87. ___ solvent 91. ___ valid

VII. Legal collocations.

Supply one correct which collocates with the given noun.

92. _____ damages

94. _____ consent

93. _____ contract

95. _____ a lawsuit

VIII. Legalese.

Legal English is often very formal and can be difficult to understand. Are the explanations that follow these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

96. “My client availed herself of her right to terminate the agreement.”

My client did not cancel the agreement.

97. “This term purports to restrict my client’s statutory rights.”

This term aims to limit my client’s legal rights.

98. “My client waives her right to sue for compensation.”

My client will not ask for damages.

99. “My client is not liable, as the damage was caused by an act of God.”

My client does not have to pay anything because the damage was caused by an event beyond human control.

100. “The parties may rescind the contract at any time.”

The parties may approve the contract whenever they choose.