

MÓDULO DE INGLÉS

TRABAJO PRÁCTICO FINAL

Alumno:

DNI:

E-mail del Alumno:

Alumno:

DNI:

E-mail del Alumno:

Fecha de examen:

Recuerde

MANTENER LAS CÁMARAS ENCENDIDAS EN TODO MOMENTO.

Ante un comportamiento sospechoso por parte del alumno, el Profesor podrá **ANULAR EL EXAMEN DE ESE ALUMNO.**

Se le sugiere leer al menos una vez el texto para tener una idea general del mismo.

Realizar las actividades en este documento y hacer click en FINALIZAR, la página le desplegará la opción de colocar su nombre, por favor, introduzca los **NOMBRES** de AMBOS, pero SIN APELLIDO. La página automáticamente te pedirá que apriete el botón **SEND** o ENVIAR para que le llegue a la profesora el examen corregido.

Luego de aprobar esta instancia, los alumnos rendirán una instancia oral donde se le harán preguntas con relación al texto dado (10 minutos máximo).

Contenidos:

A. Área de lecto-comprensión.

- Inferencia del significado de las palabras nuevas por el contexto,
- Inferencia del significado de una palabra por su morfología (cognados y falsos cognados, afijos, familia de palabras)
- Inferencia del significado de palabras nuevas a través de la comprensión.
- Reconocimiento de los signos de puntuación.
- Técnicas de skimming, scanning.
- Reconocimiento de marcadores tipográficos
- Determinación y comprensión de bloques significativos
- Uso del diccionario

B. Área estructural

- v Tipos de palabras: estructurales y conceptuales.
- v Las partes de la oración: sustantivos, artículos, verbos Modales (Voz Activa y Voz Pasiva), pronombres, adverbios, verbos (Presente Simple, Presente Continuo, Pasado Simple, Pasado Continuo, Presente perfecto, Pasado Perfecto (Voz Activa y Voz Pasiva), adjetivos, conjunciones, preposiciones.

- v Estructuras: Tipos de oraciones condicionales. Tipos de oraciones relativas.
Existential there, gerundios, infinitivos, conectores.

Criterios de Evaluación:

1. Capacidad de aplicar los conceptos desarrollados a situaciones nuevas (textos)
2. Capacidad de análisis y síntesis del texto presentado
3. Comprensión de consignas.

TEXTO

1 **The Legal Profession System in the UK**

The UK has a split legal profession system rather than a fused legal profession system. The split system divides the profession in two different categories; Barrister and Solicitor. Both professions have their own governing bodies. The article mainly explains the difference between solicitors and barristers, a split and a fused profession system for the UK, and its benefits and drawbacks.

Solicitors are the largest part of the population in the UK, with 71,000 in number, and barristers practicing at the Bar are 7,000 in number. Both professions have their own governing bodies named General Council of Bar (Barristers) and Law Society (Solicitors) (Bowles, 1994). In the following section definitions of Barrister and Solicitor will be briefed with their line of work.

Barristers

There are many definitions of barrister, however in this article the Oxford dictionary definition of "barrister" is presented,

"Barrister: A lawyer entitled to practise as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts". One can say that the barrister's line of work does not involve management and administration of legal work related to personal or company clients. Their practice involves representing their clients in court in front of a judge and a jury to advocate. The Law Society of England and Wales defines barristers as legal professionals "who are instructed by the solicitors and have little or no legal

Solicitors

The Oxford dictionary defines “solicitor” as

25 “a lawyer qualified to deal with conveyancing, to draw up wills, to advise clients
and to instruct barristers, and to represent clients in lower courts.” Solicitors are
also a type of lawyers; however, their line of work is more related to work in
Magistrates’ Courts and County Courts. Advocacy is a small part of their line of
work and they are more involved in dealing with commercial and personal dealings
that involve legal work, corporate matters, land, and other possessions work. The
30 Law Society defines “solicitors” as legal professionals “who advice on all kind of
legal matters, from buying a home to selling of a corporation” (The-Law-Society,
2010).

Difference between Barristers and Solicitors

35 There are many differences between solicitors and barristers; however, at the same
time, it is hard to define them separately. Many times their professions overlap. It
can be said that barristers are types of lawyers who only represent their client in
the courts or in front of a jury; they are normally instructed by the solicitors rather
than the client. Their line of work mostly involves advocacy. On the other hand,
solicitors are the type of lawyers who can be involved in many legal aspects such as
40 preparing a case, advising, drafting legal work, and basically, doing daily
management of a legal case (David and Brierley, 1978). Other differences could be
minor. For instance, one of the differences is that a barrister will have a specialized
knowledge and practice of one aspect of the legal system, and a solicitor’s practice
will be more related to general knowledge of the legal system (Zander, 2007).

45 One easy way of defining these professions separately is to take an example from
the medical profession. If a person is sick, they go to a general practitioner to seek
advice (solicitor), but then, the general practitioner feels that he/she can’t help or
lacks the ability and refers the patient to a specialist, for instance, a surgeon
(barrister) (Tumbridge, 2003).

50 Texto extraído el 26/03/2012 de <http://business.wikinut.com/Legal-Profession-System-in-the-UK/ilpgpqyb/>

- a. Lean el texto en forma específica para poder completar esta tabla.
Arrastren y suelten las frases/números/palabras que corresponden:

ABOGADO SOLICITOR

CANTIDAD	
TAREA PRINCIPAL	
RELACIÓN CON EL CLIENTE	
CUERPO RECTOR	

7000

defensa ante los tribunales
superiores

calificado en todo lo relativo al
derecho, por ej.: asesoramiento
a clientes

SOCIETY OF LAW

GENERAL COUNCIL OF BAR

17000

representa a sus clientes en la
corte por instrucciones de otros
abogados

trabaja para los tribunales
inferiores y juzgados del
condado

b. Elijan si estas palabras son transparentes (amigas) o no transparentes (falsas amigas):

1. SELLING
2. CORPORATION
3. BARRISTER
4. ADMINISTRATION
5. CIVIL
6. PROFESSIONS
7. ACTUAL

c. Muchas de las palabras subrayadas en las siguientes frases son pronombres o adjetivos. Lean y determinen a qué hacen referencia en el texto y unan con flechas:

Renglón	Frase	Referente
17	<u>Their</u> practice involves representing ...	Abogados barristers
27	Advocacy is a small part of <u>their</u> line of work and ...	Tipos de abogados
28	...commercial and personal dealings <u>that</u> involve legal work, corporate matters, land, and other possessions work.	Medico de cabecera
37	... barristers are types of lawyers <u>who</u> only represent their client in the courts...	Abogados solicitors
47	...the general practitioner feels that <u>he/she</u> can't help or lack the ability...	Cuestiones personales y comerciales

d. Analicen la siguiente oración y respondan las siguientes preguntas:

One can say that the barrister's line of work does not involve management and administration of legal work to personal or company clients. (renglón 16 a 17)

1. ¿Qué función cumple el **'s** en la frase sustantiva subrayada?
2. ¿Qué palabra constituye el núcleo o palabra principal de la frase subrayada?
3. ¿Cuál sería el equivalente en español de la frase subrayada?

e. Observen las palabras resaltadas en el siguiente extracto del texto y elijan las mejores respuestas:

5

The UK **has** a split legal profession system rather than a fused legal profession system. The split system **divides** the profession in two different categories; Barrister and Solicitor. Both professions **have** their own governing bodies. The article mainly **explains** the difference between solicitors and barristers, a split and a fused profession system for the UK, and its benefits and drawbacks. Solicitors **are** the largest part of the population in the UK, with 71,000 in number, and barristers practicing at the Bar **are** 7,000 in number.

1. ¿A qué categoría gramatical pertenecen las palabras resaltadas?
2. ¿A qué tiempo verbal hacen referencia las palabras resaltadas?
3. ¿Cómo se traduce **"have"**?
4. ¿Cómo se traduce **"explains"**?

f. Lean el siguiente fragmento y arrastren las respuestas al lugar correcto:

- 45 minor. **FOR INSTANCE**, one of the differences is that a barrister will have a specialized knowledge and practice of one aspect of the legal system, **AND** a solicitor's practice will be more related to general knowledge of the legal system (Zander, 2007).
One easy way of defining these professions separately is to take an example from the medical profession. **IF** a person is sick, they go to a general practitioner to seek advice (solicitor), but then, the general practitioner feels that he/she can't help or lacks the ability and refers the patient to a specialist, for instance, a surgeon (barrister) (Tumbridge, 2003).

NOTA: Sobra un lugar en la tabla

Expresan:	Palabra:
CONTRASTE	
ADICIÓN	
EJEMPLIFICACIÓN	
CONDICIÓN	

IF **AND** **FOR INSTANCE**

g. Lean el siguiente fragmento y elijan las mejores respuestas:

- 40 It can be said that barristers are types of lawyers who only represent their client in the courts or in front of a jury; they are normally instructed by the solicitors rather than the client. Their line of work mostly involves advocacy. On the other hand, solicitors are the type of lawyers who can be involved in many legal aspects such as preparing a case, advising, drafting legal work, and basically, doing daily management of a legal case (David and Brierley, 1978)

La frase indica entre las ideas/oraciones.

El autor de este texto lo utiliza para conectar las siguientes ideas:

- Idea 1:
- Idea 2:

h. Elegir la definición de las palabras numeradas de acuerdo a su significado en este texto:

1. "[Solicitor:] a lawyer qualified¹ to deal with² conveyancing³, to draw up wills⁴, to advise clients and to instruct barristers, and to represent clients in lower courts."

Qualified: a. calificado

b. calibrado

c. limitado

Deal with: a. hacer tratos

b. estar a cargo de

c. liderar

Conveyancing: a. redactar tratados b. redactar testamentos

c. redactar escrituras de traspaso

Wills: a. testamentos

b. voluntades

c. futuros

2. It can be said that barristers are types⁵ of lawyers who only represent their client in the courts or in front of a jury.

Types: a. tipear

b. cintas

c. tipos

i. Sopa de letras: traduzca las palabras dadas al inglés y encuéntrelas en la sopa de letras:

HORIZONTAL: jurado / defender / especialista / desventaja / alegato

VERTICAL: corte / abogado

X	D	R	A	W	B	A	C	K	S
Z	U	J	K	L	P	I	O	S	D
Y	R	J	T	U	O	J	U	R	Y
T	Y	A	R	S	I	K	R	P	F
M	A	D	V	O	C	A	T	E	C
E	N	G	B	L	H	M	E	L	V
S	P	E	C	I	A	L	I	S	T
T	T	D	F	C	N	N	V	I	V
H	S	S	E	I	R	B	E	M	B
N	E	E	D	T	E	V	A	H	N
O	G	A	C	O	R	C	F	T	M
O	C	W	Q	R	B	R	I	E	F

j. Elijan la mejor traducción de estas frases:

1. mostly involves advocacy

2. more related to general knowledge of the legal system