Self-Study Guide.
BOOK. DEVELOPING LISTENING SKILLS.
UNIT 4. LAW. PART A

a.	arrest	**i.**	trademark
b.	pursue	**j.**	courtroom
c.	swear	**k.**	trial
d.	copyright	**l.**	criminal
e.	judge	**m.**	jail
f.	attorney	**n.**	investigate
g.	witness	**o.**	jury
h.	victim	**p.**	commit a crime

Vocabulary: Law

Picture Dictionary Track 26

Write the letter of each word under the correct picture.

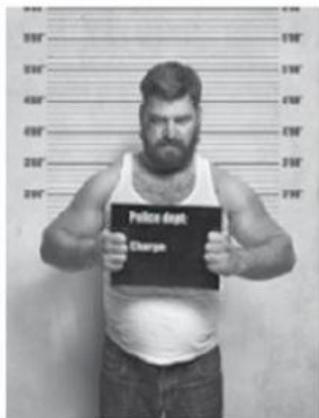LIVEWORKSHEETS
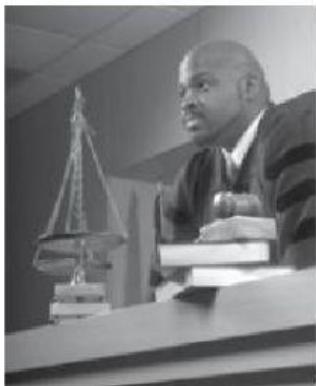
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____

Read the definition **and** sample sentence for each word. Then think **of** your own sentence.

appeal *v.*	in law, to ask a higher court of law to reconsider a previous decision *His lawyer suggested appealing the decision so that he could get a shorter sentence.*
confess *v.*	to admit you have done something wrong *The teenager confessed to stealing from the company fund.*
deceive *v.*	to make someone believe something is true when it isn't in order to gain an advantage *The advertisement deceived many people.*
determine *v.*	to come to a conclusion *The police determined that John had taken the money.*
evidence *n.*	data used in court to prove that something is or is not true *The evidence clearly showed that she was guilty of murder.*
expertise *n.*	a high level of skill or knowledge *She was widely known for her expertise in project management.*
fraud *n.*	illegally gaining money or property by cheating people *He must return all the money he gained by fraud.*
guilty *adj.*	having broken a law *The jury took only two hours to find the criminal guilty.*
itemize *v.*	to list things separately *The police itemized all the things they found at the crime scene.*
lawsuit *n.*	the act of taking a disagreement to a court of law for a decision *The customer filed a lawsuit against the franchise when he found a nail in his burger.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

litigation *n.*	the process of going to court
	The two companies settled out of court to avoid the cost of litigation.
manipulate *v.*	to control someone or something to your advantage
	The accountant manipulated the figures and stole the company's money.
patent *n.*	a document giving the legal right to make or sell an invention for a particular number of years
	Haven Electronics Co. owns the patents for several kinds of car parts.
paralegal *n.*	a lawyer's assistant who has some legal training but is not a lawyer
	The paralegal spent all night researching past court cases.
testimony *n.*	the words spoken in court to say that something is true
	The testimony he gave in court ensured the criminal was convicted.

Listening Strategy: Words to Listen For

In the TOEIC®, you will be tested on your ability to respond to a question. Often, test makers will use distractors to try to confuse you. This is especially true of Part 2 of the test.

1. Repeated Words

If a word is repeated from the question, this is unlikely to be the answer.

Ex Did John commit the **crime**?

(A) **The police are still investigating.** → **the status of the crime: correct**
(B) What a **crime** to waste your time. → *What a crime* = What a pity!: unrelated
(C) **Crime** is common in my city. → uses the word **crime**, but does not answer the question

2. Similar Sounds

Sometimes words with similar sounds will be used to try to distract you.

Ex Is the paralegal **working** this weekend?

(A) He's **walking** on Sunday.
(B) **He works every weekend.** → **correct**
(C) He spent 3 hours filing last weekend.

Note Do not confuse the words *walking* and *working*.

3. Homonyms

Homonyms are words that have the same sound but different meaning and sometimes different spelling.

Ex Can you **hear** what his attorney is saying?

(A) **Not really. There is too much noise.** → **correct**
(B) **Here** is the attorney now.
(C) Let's talk over **here**.

Note Do not confuse the words *here* and *hear*.

4. Same Word, Different Meaning

You may also be distracted by words that have the same spelling and pronunciation, but have a different meaning.

Ex Who will be the **judge** during the trial?

(A) We can't **judge** how long the trial will be. → judge = verb, forming an opinion.
(B) The **judge** announced the winner. → judge = noun
(C) **Judge Henderson** → **name of the judge: correct**

5. Verb Tenses

Verb tenses can also be used to mislead you. You may hear an answer that would be correct but the verb tense is wrong.

Ex How long **was** he in jail?

(A) His punishment **is** 20 years. → present tense
(B) He was released after 20 years. → **past tense: correct**
(C) He **might be released** next year. → future / conditional form

Practice

A Listen to the question and check the correct response. 🔘 Track 28

1. _____ (A) No, he wasn't.
   _____ (B) Yes, he was freed.

2. _____ (A) Not yet. She will be starting in the fall.
   _____ (B) Yes, she finished studying last fall.

3. _____ (A) Yes, he did.
   _____ (B) You should never swear.

4. _____ (A) Because of his expertise.
   _____ (B) Because he can't do it.

5. _____ (A) I don't see the point.
   _____ (B) I had to do jury duty.

6. _____ (A) Thank you. That would be nice.
   _____ (B) Is this seat taken?

7. _____ (A) Yes, he sold them to a rival company.
   _____ (B) Yes, he's a good sales person.

8. _____ (A) No, they were determined to win.
   _____ (B) No, they are still investigating

B   Listen and choose the correct response. 🔘 **Track 29**

1. (A)   (B)   (C)

2. (A)   (B)   (C)

3. (A)   (B)   (C)

4. (A)   (B)   (C)

5. (A)   (B)   (C)