Unit 13. Test 1.

1. Match the terms with Russian equivalents.

[1] _____ executive bodies	A) источник права
[2] _____ source of law	B) статутное право
[3] _____ judge-made law	C) обязывающая сила
[4] _____ binding force	D) правительственные постановления
[5] _____ statute law	E) внутреннее законодательство
[6] _____ domestic law	F) прецедентное право
[7] _____ delegated legislation	G) исполнительные органы

2. Match the terms with their definitions

[1] _____ case law	A) law based on judicial precedent
[2] _____ delegated legislation	B) the act or process of making laws
[3] _____ legislation	C) a system of jurisprudence founded on principles of natural justice and fair conduct
[4] _____ precedent	D) the long-established habit or tradition
[5] _____ treaties	E) a judicial decision that serves as an authority for deciding a later case
[6] _____ equity	F) formal agreements between different countries
[7] _____ custom	G) legislation made by executive bodies

3. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words. Case law

British law is based on the principle of (1)[1]_____meaning that if a court has already ruled on a given legal issue and another case arises with the same legal issue, the holding in the previous case will be applied to the new (2)[2]_____ The use of precedents helps to promote stability in the (3) [3]_____, as all parties are given notice as to the current state of the law.

Precedents also have a role to play when new (4)[4]_____are presented to courts. (5) [5]_____ for both sides of a case look to cases that have been decided in the past that support their current arguments. When deciding new legal issues, sometimes courts expand (6) [6]_____

Through reliance upon precedent established in prior cases the (7)[7]_____ has resolved many legal issues and brought stability into many areas of the law, such as the law of [8]_____(8).

A) courts	E) contracts
B) trial	F) legal issues
C) Lawyers	G) precedents
D) common law	H) previous precedents

LIVEWORKSHEETS