

Test 1

Section 1: Legal Professions (8 minutes)

Match the occupation with its description.

Solicitor	a. General term for legal professionals like solicitors/barristers.
Attorney	b. Gives legal advice to solicitors; passed Bar Council exams (UK).
Barrister	c. Gives legal advice to individuals/companies; passed Law Society exams (UK).
Lawyer	d. Gives legal advice; passed exams in the USA; ABA member.

Answers:

____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____

Section 2: Civil vs. Criminal Law (8 minutes)

Classify each situation as Criminal (C) or Civil (I).

- Drafting an employment contract for a factory. _____
- Accused of stealing a car; police interrogation. _____
- Breach of contract by a fruit supplier. _____
- Creating a will for property distribution. _____
- Suspected bank embezzlement; police investigation. _____

Answers:

____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____

Section 3: Civil Court Vocabulary (10 minutes)

Fill in the blanks using these terms:

claimant, issue, court fee, serve, defendant, proceedings, prosecute, bailiff, order, County Court

- To start a claim, you must _____ a claim form.
- The person who starts the claim is the _____.
- In civil law, you cannot _____ someone; this is for criminal cases.
- The _____ pays a _____ to begin legal action.
- Documents must be _____ upon the _____.

f. Small claims under £5000 are handled by the _____.

g. A _____ enforces court orders for unpaid debts.

h. After the trial, the judge makes an _____.

Section 4: Law of Tort (10 minutes)

Answer in 1-2 sentences.

- Define "duty of care."
- What is "negligence"?
- Explain "no win-no fee."
- Why might an "injured person" sue for damages?

Section 5: Areas of Law (12 minutes)

Part A: Match the lawyer's work to their specialty.

- 1) "I draft contracts for selling goods."
- 2) "I help clients create trust funds for grandchildren."
- 3) "I represent clients accused of robbery."
- 4) "I handle divorces and child custody cases."
 - a. Family law
 - b. Law of equity and trusts
 - c. Criminal law
 - d. Contract law

Part B: Fill in the blanks:

- 5) Two companies merging need advice in _____ law.
- 6) A patent dispute involves _____ law.
- 7) "Unfair dismissal" cases fall under _____ law.

Section 6: Key Terms & Definitions (12 minutes)

Match the term to its definition:

1. Litigation	a. Legal process for property transfers.
2. Right of audience	b. Carelessness causing harm (tort law).
3. Negligence	c. Civil court process to resolve disputes.
4. Conveyancing	d. US term for "claimant."
5. Plaintiff	e. Right to speak in court.

Section 7: Read the text and do the exercises:

(Narrator): "Sophie visited MegaShop. As she entered, she slipped on a wet floor near the entrance. No warning sign was visible. She broke her arm and couldn't work for a month. Her lawyer, Mr. Reed, explains her case..."

Mr. Reed (Lawyer):

"Sophie, MegaShop had a duty of care to keep customers safe. By not placing a 'Wet Floor' sign, they breached that duty. This carelessness is negligence. We'll sue for damages – your medical bills and lost wages. Since we have photos and witness statements, I'm confident. We'll use a 'no win-no fee' agreement."

Sophie (Client):

"But what if they say I was rushing?"

Mr. Reed:

"Even if you were, their breach caused your injury. That's the grounds for our claim."

1. Harm suffered	_____
2. Duty breached	_____
3. Evidence	_____
4. Type of agreement	_____
5. Defendant's likely argument	_____

1) Why was MegaShop negligent?

- a) The floor was dirty
- b) No warning sign was placed
- c) Sophie slipped intentionally

2) "No win-no fee" means:

- a) Sophie pays upfront
- b) Mr. Reed gets paid only if they win
- c) The court fees are free

3) What are "damages" here?

- a) A criminal fine
- b) Compensation for Sophie's losses
- c) Repair costs for the floor