

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⁾ **HAVE BEEN** with since my graduation 15 years ago. In that time I ³⁾ **HAVE ACQUIRED** expertise in many branches of law but nowadays I mainly ⁴⁾ **FOCUS** on business law. As my results ⁵⁾ **HAD BEEN** good, I ⁶⁾ **WAS** assigned to an important project last week. Since then I ⁷⁾ **HAVE SPENT** every moment working on it. We ⁸⁾ **ARE PREPARING** a merger for one of our important international clients. If everything goes well, the merger ⁹⁾ **WILL TAKE** place in five months and I ¹⁰⁾ **WILL HAVE** some time to relax then. If I ¹¹⁾ **PROVE** myself, I ¹²⁾ **WILL HAVE BECOME** a salaried partner by the end of this year. Hopefully, I ¹³⁾ **WILL BE WORKING** 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 **needn't / don't have to** come early tomorrow; 10 o'clock will be fine.
23. You **mustn't** touch anything here. It's prohibited.
24. My brother **couldn't** swim until he was 15.
25. I will do my best, but I **may / might** come a bit late.
26. You **should** take some rest or you will collapse.
27. You **have to** wear a seat belt when driving. If you don't, you commit an offence.
28. His things are still here; he **must** be somewhere in the building. Will you wait for him?
29. Some years ago, students **had to** work much harder to succeed at university.
30. Look at the mess. The cleaner **can't have** done the clearing properly.
31. You **should have** 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 **if / whether I was coming** to their meeting.
49. *My boss: "Don't be late again!"*
My boss warned me **not to be late** again.

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

My colleague suggested going out / that we would go out 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. G consideration | a. | a person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute |
| 57. D case | b. | a set of written rules, principles or laws |
| 58. H find | c. | a section of a legal document (such a contract) |
| 59. E plead | d. | proceedings before a judge or decision-making body |
| 60. B code | e. | to present a position, either in writing or orally |
| 61. F represent (sb.) | f. | to work for firms or individuals as their lawyer |
| 62. C article | g. | the price promised as payment for a contract |
| 63. A 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 **TO** the contract?
65. The goods must be delivered **WITHIN** 28 days.
66. Media ownership rules are currently **UNDER** review.
67. The terms **OF** the contract must be certain.

68. A settlement was reached **BETWEEN** the parties out of court.
69. This agreement is binding **UPON** the parties.
70. This contract may be terminated **BY** 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*. **TRIAL / HEARING**
72. He was released on *caution*. **BAIL**
73. In my *meaning*, we have a strong case. **OPINION**
74. You committed a crime under *paragraph* 335 (2) of the Act. **SECTION**
75. The contract is not ready to be signed; it's only a *concept*. **DRAFT**
76. Antitrust law encourages *concurrence*. **COMPETITION**
77. You will be hearing from my *advocate*. **ATTORNEY / SOLICITOR**
78. The matter was handed over to the *justice*. **COURT / JUDGE**

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. **UN**authorised 88. **UN**lawful
85. **NON**-binding 89. **IL**legal
86. **IR**relevant 90. **UN**enforceable
87. **IN**solvent 91. **IN**valid

VII. Legal collocations.

Supply one word which collocates with the given noun.

92. **AWARD / CLAIM / SEEK / RECOVER / PAY** damages
93. **MAKE / CONCLUDE / ENTER INTO / BREACH / ENFORCE / EXECUTE / DRAFT** contract
94. **GIVE / GRANT / WITHHOLD** consent
95. **LODGE / FILE / SUBMIT** 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. F
97. “This term purports to restrict my client’s statutory rights.”
This term aims to limit my client’s legal rights. T
98. “My client waives her right to sue for compensation.”
My client will not ask for damages. T
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. T
100. “The parties may rescind the contract at any time.”
The parties may approve the contract whenever they choose. F

RESULT:

0-15 = beginner

16-30 = A1 (elementary)

31-50 = A2 (pre-intermediate)

51-65 = B1 (intermediate)

66-80 = B2 (upper-intermediate)

81-90 = C1 (advanced)

91-100 = C2 (proficient)