**MOCK TEST**

**I READING COMPREHENSION**

In many countries the legal systems are very complex. This is because they have been developed over very long times. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an affect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations have to be clever. They have to know and understand all the rules and precedents. A precedent is when a previous decision will have an effect on future cases as it was related to an important point.

There are many people who work with the law, such as solicitors or judges. A solicitor is a lawyer who spends most of their time advising their clients and preparing legal documents, such as wills or contracts for buying and selling houses. They need to be very careful and make sure that all the details are correct, otherwise their clients might lose a lot of money.

A barrister is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will either work for the prosecution or defense sides. If they are a prosecution lawyer they are trying to prove that the defendant (the person on trial) committed a crime. They have to present evidence to show that the defendant is guilty. If they are a defense lawyer then they work for the defendant and have to show that the evidence presented is not enough to prove that their client is guilty and he should be judged to be not guilty.

Then there are judges and magistrates. A magistrate will hear trials about less serious crimes, while a judge’s will be about more serious crimes. These are the people who have to decide what punishment will be given to someone who is guilty. The punishments could range from a small fine up to a long prison sentence, and even a death sentence in some countries. The trial happens in the judge’s courtroom, so the judge is responsible for making sure the trial is run fairly and follows the law.

If a lawyer believes that a trial was not fair or there was a mistake in the law, they can ask for a new trial that will generally be hear by an appeal court where an appeal judge will be in charge. Often appeal judges will be the most experienced judges in a country, so they know a lot about the law and how to apply it.

Top of Form

1) What do lawyers have to be?

A) Nice
B) Clever
C) Greedy

D) Fast workers

2) What could happen if a solicitor makes a mistake?

A) Someone who is innocent could go to prison.

B) Someone could lose their job.
     C) The client could lose some money.
     D) The client could learn something new.

3) What does a defense lawyer have to do?

A) Show that the prosecution’s evidence is not enough.
     B) Prove that the defendant is guilty.
     C) Show that the defendant was someone else.
     D) Prove that the judge has made a mistake.

4) What is the most severe punishment a judge could give?

A) A long time in prison.
     B) A fine.
     C) A judge does not give punishment.
     D) Capital punishment.

5) Why might an appeal be needed?

A) The first trial was not fair.
     B) The first trial took too long to finish.
     C) The first trial was done perfectly.
     D) The first trial had too many people watching.

Bottom of Form

**II Read the text below. Choose the best word to fill each gap**

The term 'civil law' contrasts with both 'common law' and 'criminal law'. In the first sense of the term, civil law refers to a body of law 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ written legal codes derived from fundamental normative principles. Legal 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are settled by reference to this code, which has been arrived at through 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Judges are 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the written law and its 5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In contrast, common law was originally developed through 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, at a time before laws were written down. Common law is based on 7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created by judicial decisions. which means that past 8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are taken into consideration when cases are decided. It should be noted that today common law is also 9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, i.e. in written form. In the second sense of the term, civil law is distinguished from criminal law and refers to the body of law dealing with 10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matters. such as breach of contract.

1. A. based by B. based with C. based on D. based at

2. A. disposed B. disposal C. disputes D. disposition

3. A. bar B. judges C. legislation D. judiciary

4. A. bount by B. bounded by C. bound by D. bind by

5. A. lawyers B. cases C. provisions D. disputes

6. A. customs B. customarily C. custom D. customary

7. A. preceded B. preceding C. precedents D. precede

8. A. ideas B. actions C. rulings D. charges

9. A. petrified B. verified C. codified D. nullified

10. A. a-criminal B. dis-criminal C. non-criminal D. un-criminal

**III Match each verb (1-5) with the noun it collocates with**

1 violate a) affairs

2 call b) representation

3 overturn c) a meeting

4 gain d) a decision

5 conduct e) a law

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV Provide words for these definitions.**

1. Rules issued by a government agency to carry out the intent of the law

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Law enacted by a town, city or county government

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. This is where law students argue hypothetical cases

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Document or set of documents containing the details about a court case

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A document informing someone that they will be involved in a legal process

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**V Translate the following sentences:**

1. A third stage, known as pupillage is a year-long apprenticeship, usually at a set of barristers' chambers. which customarily consists of groups of 20--60 barristers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In order to qualify as a lawyer, a lawyer school graduate must pass the bar examination.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Law firms can range from a one-person solo practice (conducted by a sole practitioner) to global firms employing hundreds of attorneys all over the world.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Ortakluk je poslovno udruženje koje se, strogo uzevši, ne smatra pravnim licem, već, prije, udruženjem vlasnika.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Direktori se postavljaju da obavljaju kontrolu svakodnevnih aktivnosti u kompaniji, struktura, postupci i rad odbora direktora se određuju unutrašnjim aktima kompanije.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Odbor direktora može da mijenja, dopunjuje ili odbacuje podzakonska akta ili da usvaja nova.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_