

**Course name: Legal English 2**

**Course ID: LEEL222439**

**Exam Code: Number of pages: 04**

**Duration: 60 minutes**

*Closed-book and resubmitted exam*

**Question 1: Vocabulary (2 marks)**

Distinguish these following words (what do these words mean in Vietnamese?)

- a. Burglary
- b. Larceny
- c. Theft
- d. Petty theft
- e. Joyriding
- f. Shoplifting
- g. Misdemeanour
- h. Felony

**Question 2: Correct sentences and rewrite them if they are incorrect (2 mark)**

- a. It is important that she go to sheriff's dept to give evidence about her diamond rings which were stolen.
- b. It's I who go to HCMUTE to study legal English today.
- c. I told her to not be too hard on herself all the time.
- d. I told her not to be too hard on herself all the time.
- e. This article is so fantastic an article that I would like to research.
- f. When she attends to study legal English, she is more fun than I am.

### Question 3: Reading comprehension (2 marks)

#### Commercial Law

Commercial law deals with issues of both private law and public law.

It developed as a distinct body of jurisprudence with the beginning of large-scale trade, and many of its rules are derived from the practices of traders.

Specific law has developed in a number of commercial fields, including agency, banking, bankruptcy, carriage of goods, commercial dispute resolution, company law, competition law, contract, debtor and creditor, sale of goods and services, intellectual property, landlord and tenant, mercantile agency, mortgages, negotiable instruments, secured transactions, real-property and tax law. The work of a commercial lawyer may involve any aspect of the law as it relates to a firm's business clients, and the role of the lawyer is to facilitate business clients' commercial transactions. It is essential for a commercial lawyer to have not only a good knowledge of a lot of substantive law, but also a thorough understanding of both contemporary business practices and the particular business needs of each client.

A commercial lawyer may be asked to advise a client on matters relating to both non-contentious and contentious work. Non-contentious work largely involves advising clients on the drafting of contracts, whereas contentious work commonly involves the consequences of breach of contract. Many jurisdictions have adopted civil codes that contain comprehensive statements of their commercial law, e.g. the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), which has been generally adopted throughout the USA. Within the European Union, the European Parliament and the legislatures of member nations are working to unify their various commercial codes.

A substantial amount of commercial law is governed by international treaties and conventions. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) regulates international trade in cooperation with the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The WTO is responsible for negotiating and implementing new trade agreements, and is in charge of policing member countries' adherence to these agreements, which are signed by the majority of the world's trading nations and ratified by their legislatures (for example, Parliament in the UK or Congress in the USA).

**Read the text and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).**

- a. Commercial Law is a general term for a number of diverse areas of the law which regulate trade, karma, and civil law.
- b. One of contentious works is the drafting of contracts and advising clients.
- c. One of contentious works is the advising clients.
- d. The Uniform Commercial Code applies to commercial transactions in all of the member nations of the European Union.
- e. The Uniform Commercial Code does not apply to commercial transactions in the USA.
- f. The World Trade Organisation may not check to see if countries follow the trade agreements they have signed.
- g. Trade and commerce: Every business occupation carried on for subsistence or profit and uninvolving (not involving) the elements of barter or traffic.
- H. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law regulates national trade

**Question 4: Translate English into Vietnamese**

**Criminal Law**

- a. Criminal Law commonly proscribes - that is, it prohibits - several categories of offences: offences against the person (e.g. assault), offences against property (e.g. burglary), public-order crimes (e.g. prostitution) and business, or corporate, crimes (e.g. insider dealing);
- b. Most crimes (with the exception of strict liability crimes such as statutory rape and certain traffic offences) are characterized by two elements: a criminal act (= actus reus tiếng la tinh) and criminal intent (= mens rea tiếng la tinh).

To secure a conviction, prosecutors must prove that both actus reus and mens rea were present when a particular crime was committed.

**Question 5: Translate English into Vietnamese and then state how many kinds of crime do you research in classification of crimes under the Vietnamese Criminal Law 2015? (2 marks)**

**a, Translate English into Vietnamese (1 mark)**

Criminal Law is the body of law defining offenses against the community (at large), regulating how suspects are investigated, charged, and tried, and establishing punishments for convicted offenders. — Also termed *penal law*

**b, How many kinds of crime do you research in crime classification under the Vietnamese Criminal Code 2015 (1 mark)**

*Note: Proctors are not allowed to give any unauthorized explanations.*

<b>Learning outcome mapping</b>	<b>Assessed in</b>
[CLO1]: Learners are able to acquire, perfect the legalese and understand grammar structures (PI1.3)	Question 1 Question 2
[CLO2]: Learners are able to improve their reading comprehension ability for legal documents and articles (PI1.3)	Question 3
[CLO3]: Learners are able to improve their ability in writing and translating in term of legal English documents (PI6.1)	Question 4
[CLO4]: Learners are able to gain knowledge and discuss issues in relation to legal English and legal concepts (PI6.1)	Question 4
[CLO5]: Being able to deeply read and research Legal documents in English, learners are capable of learner autonomy (autonomous learning or self-directed learning) (PI6.3)	Question 5

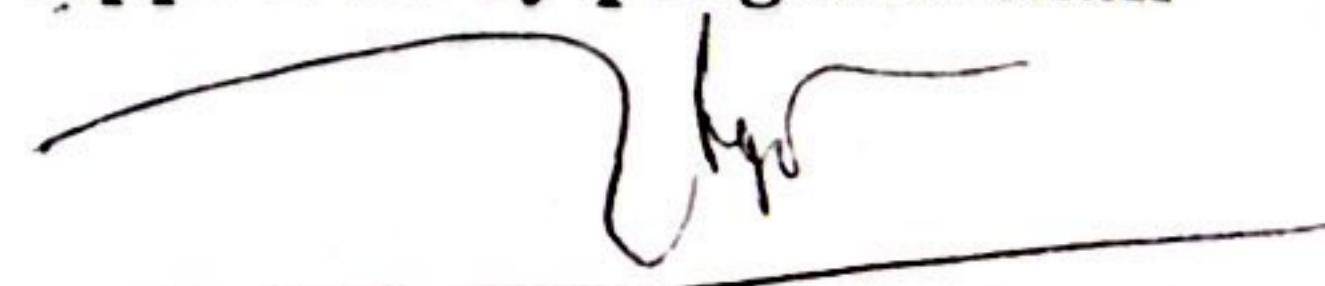
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