



# English for the Students of Law

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**In the Name of God**

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## ● Introduction

### Objectives:

In this unit, you will learn briefly about:

- **Definition of law**
- **Explaining the terms**
- **Scholars view towards law**

August, R., Mayer, D., & Bixby, M. (2009). *International Business Law: text, cases and readings*. Pearson education.

## What is Law?

*Dictionary definition of law is as the following*

A body of rules **prescribed**, recognized, and **established** by controlling authority. The system of rules which a **particular** country or **community** recognizes as **regulating** the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the **imposition** of **penalties**. It is a statement of fact, deduced from observation, to the effect that a particular natural or scientific **phenomenon** always occurs if certain **conditions** are present.

The word *law* refers to any rule that if broken subjects a party to **criminal** penalties. Laws in the United States are made by federal, state, and local governments, **judges** the president, state **governors**, and **administrative** agencies.

### I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.

1. specific: .....	2. ruler: .....	3. order: .....
4. adjust: .....	5. illegal: .....	6. punishments: .....
7. event: .....	8. setting: .....	9. force: .....
10. referee: .....	11. set: .....	12. organizational: .....

### II. Check true or false.

- Law is a system of rules.  
True       False
- Law is particular for one country.  
True       False
- There are punishments for breaking laws.  
True       False
- Laws in the US are established only by the government.  
True       False

### III. Complete the following statements based on the passages.

1. The body of rules prescribed, recognized, and established by controlling authority are called .....
2. Laws are ..... rules within a specific country which may be enforced by the imposition of penalties.
3. If you break the law you will be imposed by .....
4. The ..... agencies are one of those systems in which make laws in the US.

### *Explaining the terms “Law” and “Morality” or “Justice”.*

When discussing law and **morality** or law and **justice**, it is important to define the **terms**, from the below you will probably decide it is not possible to define what law *IS*, but it is possible to describe what it does and what rules apply. This is essentially a philosophical question, which probably has no answer, but some theorists have **attempted** to do so.

Similarly, there is no agreement what morality *IS*, or justice *IS* and there are various “**schools**” of thought. We shall be looking at the writings and thoughts of philosophers and **jurists** (legal scholars) each named person should be considered as an **authority** in his field whose opinions are worthy of respect.

It is possible to **describe** law as the body of official rules and **regulations**, generally found in **constitutions** that is used to govern a society and to control the behavior of its members, so Law is a formal **mechanism** of social control.

Legal systems are particular ways of establishing and **maintaining** social order.

**I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.**

1. approve: .....	2. examination: .....	3. progresses: .....
4. guidance: .....	5. proficiency: .....	6. body: .....
7. autopsy: .....	8. types: .....	9. institute: .....
10. personality: .....	11. developments: .....	12. stable: .....

**II. Check true or false.**

1. Specific areas of expertise of AAFS members include pathology and chemistry.

True       False

2. Historic developments in criminal investigation did not involve study ballistics.

True       False

3. Investigation into human blood was vastly extended during the early twentieth century.

True       False

4. Pathology determines the cause of death by analysis of a dead body.

True       False

**III. Complete the following statements based on the passages.**

1. The American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS), a professional organization of ..... scientists in America, was established in 1948.

2. Uhlenhuth's work created ..... that enabled one to distinguish one species of animal blood from another.

3. .... was a procedure that was established to study human blood stains and distinguish them from the blood of most other animals.

4. Forensic pathologists perform ..... examinations to determine the cause of death.

## Crime-Scene Investigators

The popular television show *CSI (Crime Scene Investigation)* has brought the role of the crime-scene investigator to the public, creating **considerable** interest in forensic science. Of course, crime-scene investigators require very specific **training** with regard to crime-scene protection and the identification and **preservation** of evidence, and not every law enforcement agency is able to support a **dedicated** CSI unit. A description of the crime-scene unit (CSU) is provided by Michael Weisberg (2001).

The CSU provides support services in the form of crime processing, fingerprint identification, and forensic photography. The CSU responds to major crime scenes to detect, preserve, document, impound and collect physical evidence. The unit assists in the identification of unknown subjects, **witnesses** and **victims** involved in criminal investigations.

The CSU will work closely in conjunction with the **Detective** Bureau in providing assistance in follow-up investigations, as well as subject **arrest**. Members of the CSU may be either sworn or non-sworn. Criminal investigations are conducted through the use of three different responses: reactive, proactive, and **preventive**.

The reactive response addresses crimes that have already occurred, such as **murder**, robbery, and burglary. In this case, investigators typically respond to a crime, collect evidence, locate and interview witnesses, and identify and arrest a suspected **perpetrator**. Investigations are also conducted as a proactive response to **anticipated** criminal activity, as with many vice crime investigations. Proactive investigations differ from reactive investigations in two major regards: (1) The investigation is conducted before the crime is committed (rather than after) and (2) the **suspect** is identified before he or she commits the crime. Finally, investigations are sometimes conducted as a preventive response. Prevention through deterrence is sometimes achieved by arresting the criminal and by aggressive prosecution.



**I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.**

1. devoted: .....	2. killing: .....	3. precautionary: .....
4. significant: .....	5. capture: .....	6. criminal: .....
7. keeping: .....	8. uncertain: .....	9. Investigator: .....
10. foreseen: .....	11. sufferers: .....	12. eyewitness: .....

**II. Check true or false.**

- crime-scene investigators do not need very specific training.  
True       False
- The CSU will work in combination with the Detective Bureau.  
True       False
- The reactive response deals with crimes that have not already occurred.  
True       False
- Investigations are always conducted as a preventive response.  
True       False

**III. Complete the following statements based on the passages.**

- The ..... response addresses crimes that have already occurred.
- Investigations are also conducted as a ..... response to anticipated criminal activity.
- Prevention through deterrence is sometimes achieved by ..... the criminal.
- Police agencies implement a ..... performance appraisal system to evaluate suitability for appointment to investigator.

New Word, Pronunciation, & Definition	Translation
<p><b>subjective</b> /səb'dʒek.tɪv/</p> <p>influenced by or based on personal beliefs or feelings, rather than based on facts</p>	
<p><b>successor</b> /sək'ses.ə r /</p> <p>someone or something that comes after another person or thing</p>	
<p><b>supervision</b> /,su:.pə'vɪʒ. ə n/</p> <p>when someone watches a person or activity and makes certain that everything is done correctly, safely, etc.</p>	
<p><b>supreme</b> /su: 'pri:m/</p> <p>having the highest rank, level or importance</p>	
<p><b>terrorism</b> /'ter.ə.rɪ.z ə m/</p> <p>violent action for political purposes</p>	
<p><b>treaty</b>/'tri:.ti/</p> <p>a written agreement between two or more countries formally approved and signed by their leaders</p>	
<p><b>tribunal</b> /tr ɪ'bjʊ:.nəl/</p> <p>a special court or group of people who are officially chosen, especially by the government, to examine (legal) problems of a particular type</p>	
<p><b>veto</b> /'vi:.təʊ/</p> <p>refusal to allow something to be done</p>	
<p><b>voluntarily</b> /'vɒl.ən.tr ə l.i/</p> <p>a person who does something, especially helping other people, willingly and without being forced or paid to do it</p>	
<p><b>warship</b> /'wɔ:ʃɪp/</p> <p>a ship supplied with guns, for use in war</p>	

2. Match the items in column A with the items in column B. There is one extra item in column B.

Column A	Column B
1. authority ( )	A. a fact or event that makes a situation the way it is
2. circumstance ( )	B. a forerunner.
3. consent ( )	C. a ship supplied with guns, for use in war
4. consist ( )	D. a written agreement between two or more countries
5. domestic ( )	E. an explanation or opinion of what something means
6. permanent ( )	F. based on personal beliefs or feelings
7. precursor ( )	G. lasting for a long time or forever
8. subjective ( )	H. permission or agreement
9. treaty ( )	I. relating to a person's own country
10. warship ( )	J. the moral or legal right or ability to control
	K. to have something as a main and necessary part

3. Fill in the blanks with the given words. There is one extra word in each set.

veto/conclusion/supervision/justice/limited/compelled/dispute

- The President used his ..... to override the committee's decision.
- A sense of duty ..... Harry to answer her questions
- Most people only have a ..... amount of leisure time.
- I'd like to help but I don't have the power to intervene in this .....
- The children were running around with no .....
- He book presents a vision of a society based on equity and social .....