**PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH III  
MIDTERM GUIDE**

1. **READING. Choose the correct answer from (1-10)**

The legal profession offers a wide range of **career paths**, from corporate law to criminal defense, making it a dynamic and intellectually stimulating field. Aspiring lawyers begin by studying core subjects like **Constitutional Law, Criminal Law**, and **Contract Law**, along with optional subjects such as **Environmental Law** and **Intellectual Property Law**. These subjects build a solid foundation for students to specialize in various legal areas or pursue academic research.

An important area in law is **Contract Law**, which governs the agreements people and businesses enter into. For a contract to be legally binding, certain elements must be present, including an **offer, acceptance**, and **consideration**—the exchange of something valuable between the parties. Contracts often involve **counter-offers**, which alter the original terms, and if a party fails to meet their obligations, it leads to a **breach of contract**. In such cases, the **breaching party** may be required to pay **damages** to compensate the non-breaching party for their loss.

Equally important is **Tort Law**, which addresses civil wrongs that result in harm to individuals. **Torts** can be classified as **negligent torts, intentional torts**, or **strict liability**. **Negligent torts** occur when someone fails to act with the reasonable care expected under the circumstances, resulting in injury to another. **Intentional torts,** such as **defamation**, involve deliberate actions meant to cause harm. In contrast, **strict liability** applies in situations where a party is held responsible for damages without proof of negligence or intent. A **tortfeasor—**the individual committing the tort—may be liable for **compensatory damages**, which cover the victim's actual losses, and **punitive damages**, which aim to punish particularly reckless behavior.

Legal professionals frequently deal with these concepts in practice, requiring a thorough understanding to advise clients, negotiate contracts, or argue cases effectively.

**1. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a core subject in law school?**a) Contract Law c) Intellectual Property Law  
b) Constitutional Law d) Criminal Law

**2. Which element is NOT required for a valid contract?**a) Offer c) Consideration  
b) Acceptance d) Counter-offer

**3. What happens when a party fails to fulfill their obligations in a contract?**a) Breach of contract c) Formation of a contract  
b) Counter-offer d) Acceptance

**4. In contract law, what is "consideration"?**a) The intention to enter into a contract  
b) An exchange of something of value between the parties   
c) The negotiation phase of contract formation  
d) The acceptance of an offer

**5. Which of the following is an example of an intentional tort?**a) Negligence c) Strict liability  
b) Defamation d) Breach of contract

**6. Which type of tort does NOT require proof of intent or negligence?**a) Negligent tort c) Strict liability  
b) Intentional tort d) Compensatory tort

**7. What is the role of "punitive damages" in tort cases?**a) To compensate the plaintiff for actual losses  
b) To punish the tortfeasor for particularly harmful behavior   
c) To enforce the contract terms  
d) To pay for future medical expenses

**8. A tortfeasor is:**a) A party who breaches a contract   
b) A person who commits a tort  
c) A judge ruling on a tort case  
d) A witness in a tort case

**9. In which case would strict liability apply?**a) A person deliberately harms another through defamation  
b) A company is responsible for harm caused by a defective product   
c) A driver accidentally injures a pedestrian due to careless driving  
d) A business breaches a contract

**10. What type of damages is awarded to cover actual losses in tort cases?**a) Punitive damages c) Nominal Damages  
b) Compensatory damages d) Liquidated Damages

**B. GRAMMAR. Choose the correct answer from (11-14)  
  
11. Which collocation involving 'law' and 'legal' is NOT correct?**a) Many law firms offer internships to help students gain practical experience in the legal field.  
b) Law clinics provide free legal writing assistance to underserved communities in need of support.  
c) Legal writing skills are essential for effective communication in law practice.  
d) Law practice requires a deep understanding of statutes and legal precedents.

**12**. In legal practice, negotiating international treaties is often viewed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (challenging) than negotiating local contracts, but constitutional law is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (challenging) of all due to its implications.  
a) more challenging / the most challenging   
b) challenginger / the most challenging  
c) more challenging / challenging  
d) the most challenging / more challenging

**13.** If you breach the contract, they won’t sue you. **Choose the correct meaning. ………………………………**a) If you breach the contract they can’t sue you.…………………………….…………………………………….  
b) If you breach the contract, .they couldn’t sue you. ………………………….…………………………………  
c) If you breach the contract, they might sue you. ……………………………….…………………………………  
d) If you breach the contract, they might nor sue you.

**14. Put these words in the correct order to form a question:,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,***Receive/ there/ is / of/ a/ me/ possibility/ scholarship/ the / winning/ program/ the/ for ………………………………*a) Is there a possibility of me winning a scholarship for the program?.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,.....................................................  
b) Is winning there a possibility for me of the scholarship the program? ..................................................................  
c) Is there a scholarship possibility of me winning the for program? ...............................................................  
d) Is a possibility there of me winning the scholarship for?…………….

**15. Find the wrong collocation.…………………………………………………………………………………..**a) Crime law defines conduct that is prohibited by the government because it threatens and harms public safety b) Administrative law governs the activities of administrative agencies of government.………………  
c) Housing law encompasses the legal regulations and standards governing residential properties.,,,,,,,,,  
d) Equity and trust law deals with the principles of fairness and justice in legal matters.…………

**C. VOCABULARY. Choose the correct answer from (16-20)**

**16. Choose the best prepositions.**When entering into a new contract, it’s important to understand the benefits **(1)….** both parties involved. You should start **(2)….** outlining your goals and expectations clearly. Additionally, thanks **(3)….** taking the time to review the terms, as this demonstrates your commitment to transparency. During negotiations, it’s essential to give information **(4)….** your needs and any potential concerns.  
a) at – from- on – to  
b) with – by – for – to  
c) for- by- for – about   
d) at- with – to – for

**17. Which collocation is not used correctly?**a) She decided to reject the offer for the job because it didn’t pay enough.  
b) If you don’t follow the rules, you may award the contract we signed.   
c) They need to form a contract to make their agreement official.  
d) He was happy to accept damages after his car was damaged in the accident.

**18**. A person sells a phone online, saying it is brand new, but sends an old, broken phone to the buyer instead. **Which tort is this?**a) Fraudulent misinterpretation  
b) Negligent damage to private property  
c) Fraud   
d) Negligent misstatements causing financial loss

**19. Match each term with the correct definition.**

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| A) Breach | 1. The person responsible for committing a tort. |
| B) Negotiation | 2. A violation or failure to perform a contractual obligation. |
| C) Liable | 3. The process of discussing terms to reach an agreement. |
| D) Tortfeasor | 4. Legally responsible for an action. |

a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4  
b) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2  
c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1   
d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

**20.** In tort law, a **…** such as **slander** or **…** can cause harm to a person’s reputation. When the **injured party** suffers as a result of these actions, the wrong can often be **remedied** through **…** awarded by the court. The court must determine what amount is **reasonable** to compensate the injured party, ensuring that the damages properly address the harm caused by the defamatory statements.

**Which word does not fit in the paragraph?**

1. Appeal
2. Libel
3. Civil wrong
4. Monetary Damages