**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ**

**ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

**«ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**(ДГТУ)**

Кафедра «Иностранный язык в сфере социогуманитарных наук»

**Составители: Волконская О.А.**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1**

**ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ)» (I курс 2 семестр)**

**ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

Направления подготовки:

40.03.01 Юриспруденция

Ростов-на-Дону

2023

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИМСЯ**

Общие требования к выполнению контрольной работы

Памятка обучающемуся

**I курс**

**2 семестр**

**В II семестре обучающиеся должны**:

# 1) Усвоить лексический и грамматический материал уроков учебника «English for students of law», авторы С. Е. Зайцева, Л. А. Тинигина, [КноРус](https://rusneb.ru/search/?f_field%5bpublisher%5d=f/publisher/%D0%9A%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%A0%D1%83%D1%81), Москва, 2016год.

**2) Выполнить и защитить контрольную работу.**

*Рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы*

Контрольное задание предлагается в двух вариантах. Номер варианта определяется по последней цифре номера зачетной книжки обучающегося:

*1, 3, 5, 7, 9 – 1-й вариант;*

*0, 2, 4, 6, 8 – 2-й вариант.*

- Контрольная работа должна быть выполнена в отдельной тонкой тетради. На обложке тетради необходимо указать следующие данные: факультет, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество, дату, номер контрольного задания и вариант.

- Первую страницу необходимо оставить чистой для замечаний и рецензии преподавателя.

- Все предлагаемые к выполнению задания (включая текст заданий на английском языке) переписываются на левой стороне разворота тетради, а выполняются на правой.

- Контрольная работа должна быть написана четким подчерком, для замечаний преподавателя следует оставить поля.

- Контрольная работа, выполненная не полностью или не отвечающая вышеприведенным требованиям, не проверяется и не засчитывается.

- Проверенная контрольная работа должна быть переработана обучающимся (та часть ее, где содержатся ошибки и неточности перевода или неправильное выполнение заданий) в соответствии с замечаниями и методическими указаниями преподавателя. В той же тетради следует выполнить «Работу над ошибками», представив ее на защите контрольной работы. Два варианта контрольной работы имеют одинаковую структуру. Все задания должны быть выполнены в письменной форме.

**3) Изучить грамматический материал:**

1. Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs)

2. Пассивный залог (Passive Voice)

3. Прямая и косвенная речь (Direct and indirect speech)

4. Согласование времен ([Sequence of Tenses)](https://grammarway.com/ru/sequence-of-tenses" \t "_blank)

**4) Прочитать и перевести тексты по специальности**

1. Introduction to Law– стр. 7, 60

2. Ancient Systems of Law – стр. 15

3. The first European legal systems – стр. 23, 32, 42

4. The history of Russian Law – стр. 251

5. The state system of Russia – стр. 266

6. The Parliament and Government of the Russian Federation – стр. 280

7. Judicial Power – стр. 293

8. The Russian Bar– стр. 314

**5) Подготовить устные темы для ответа на экзамене**

1. Понятие права

2. Древние правовые системы.

3. Первые европейские правовые системы.

4. История права в России.

5. Российская государственная система

6. Виды права.

7. Законодательная и исполнительная власти

8. Судебная власть

9. Органы правосудия в России

10. Юридические профессии

**Содержание экзамена**

1. Лексико-грамматический тест (по изученным темам).

2. Чтение и перевод текста по изученной тематике без словаря (1000 печатных знаков).

3. Обсуждение с преподавателем содержания прочитанного текста.

4. Монологическое высказывание по одной из изученных тем.

**Вариант № 1**

**1. Прочитайте текст**

**What is law?**

People on earth live in contact with other people, and this explains the need for laws. Human beings live in social groups. This helps each person in a group to live a better life. But this also means that people must work and cooperate with each other. Unfortunately, some people in society behave in anti-social ways. Some individuals become irritable, some angry, some selfish, some aggressive, and some even violent. Their actions may harm other people's lives or their property. Imagine for a moment a world without laws. Someone bigger, stronger or faster could steal or take away your mobile phone, car or money. Even your life could be in danger - others could attack or kill you. You would have to live by the law of the jungle.

Laws protect people from the "bad" actions of others. In effect, the idea of law is to put limits on people's greed and emotions. As individuals we all have certain freedoms and rights. Sometimes for the protection of society, the law places limits on these rights. As a famous judge once said, "Your right to swing your fist ends at the point where the other fellow's nose begins."

To ensure the security of law-abiding citizens the government provides the legal machine with the weapons of compulsion - police, courts and prisons. The police enforce the law and catch those who break it, courts apply the law or establish guilt or innocence, and prisons punish offenders.

Laws have several other aims. They also set rules for our life. For example, laws guarantee to people who buy and sell goods, make wills and so on that the state will enforce these private arrangements. People know that, if necessary, laws will help them to settle their disputes peacefully.

Finally, laws establish the system of government. The basic law of every state is its constitution. It describes the structure of government and lays down the rights and obligations of the citizens.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| on earth - на земле | you would have to - Bам бы пришлось |
| human beings - человеческие существа, люди | in effect - фaктически, в действительности |
| to cooperate – сотрудничать | greed - алчность, жадность |
| unfortunately - к сожалению | to swing one's fist - размахивать кулаками |
| individuals - люди, индивиды | fellow - человек |
| irritable - раздражительный, недовольный | weapons of compulsion - орудия принуждения |
| selfish - эгоистичный | finally - в заключение |
| imagine - представлять (себе) |  |

2. **Определите, справедливы ли данные высказывания (T - true) или нет (F - false). Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

Например:

1**. F** All people in society work and cooperate with each other. *I think it is false because some people behave in anti-social ways. They may become aggressive and even violent.*

2. … The law of the jungle can't protect all people.

3. … The law limits the freedoms and rights of individuals.

4. … The government can't make people obey the law.

5. … The police punish offenders.

6. … The main aim of prisons is to establish guilt and innocence.

7. … People apply the law themselves.

8. … The law establishes the system of government.

9. … The constitution guarantees the rights of citizens.

**3. Заполните пропуски в резюме (summary) текста подходящими по смыслу словами.**

This text explains the need for laws in society. Laws have several (1)………………. The main aim of the law is to (2) ………………. life and property of law-abiding citizens. That's why the government has to limit our rights and freedoms. Besides, laws set some (3) ………………. of behaviour. These rules help people to enforce their personal (4) ………………. and settle disputes peacefully. Finally, the law establishes the system of (5) ………………. Every state provides a legal machine that enforces and (6) ………………. the law and punishes (7) ………………. To achieve all this, the government has (8) ………………. police and prisons. The basic law of the state is the (9) ………………. It (10) ………………. the rights and obligations of citizens. To sum it up, the law has important role to play in our life.

**4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. В современном правоведении выделяют (to distinguish) две формы правления - монархия и республика и три формы государственного устройства федерация, конфедерация и унитарное государство.

2. По классификации Аристотеля существуют три формы правления: автократия, олигархия и демократия.

3. В соответствии с Конституцией Россия есть демократическое федеративное правовое государство с республиканской формой правления.

4. Автократия - это такая форма правления, в которой вся полнота власти принадлежит одному человеку.

5. Страны с олигархической формой правления не всегда являются диктатурами.

6. В настоящее время (currently) насчитывается 44 государства с монархической формой правления.

**5. Переведите повествовательные предложения в косвенную речь.**

1. The secretary has said, «The press conference is taking place now in the main hall».
2. My brother has said, «Aunt Sally will come on Monday.»
3. The students have said, «We had two tests last week.»
4. Her daughter said, «I am not listening to music now.»
5. My friend said, «I have visited all these places.»
6. Tom said, «‘I am a first year student now.»
7. She said, «I have not been speaking to him since yesterday.»
8. Susan said, «I was in the library two days ago.»
9. The boy said, «I was not watching TV in my home at 8 o’clock.»
10. The teacher said, «They have been writing since early morning».

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужной форме (согласование времен):**

1. Her brother said he never (to see) this film before.
2. We wanted to know if they (to enjoy) the meal.
3. I asked her when she (to give) me this book to read.
4. Sophia knew her aunt (to be) glad to visit her in two days.
5. She supposed she (to like) the hotel.
6. My doctor thinks I (to be) allergic to pineapples.
7. It is remarkable that you (to come) at last.
8. I didn’t think they still (to discuss) this problem.
9. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car.
10. Jean promised she never (to speak) to me again.

**7. Выберите модальный глагол, исходя из его значения и контекста. Переведите предложения (если подходят оба глагола, выбирайте более типичную ситуацию.)**

1. You (must, can) go to bed now.
2. She (may, should) read this book.
3. I (must, may) go home.
4. He (can, may) speak English.
5. The students (must, may) use a calculator at the Maths lessons.
6. My mother (can, should) cook many delicious dishes.
7. My father (must, can) drive a car.
8. Jack (can, must) play the guitar very well.
9. You (should, must) ask his advice.
10. Kate (may, can) remember a lot of words.

**8. Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами.**

1. Я не умею играть на гитаре.
2. Он не умеет играть в настольный теннис.
3. Ты умеешь кататься на велосипеде?
4. Твоя сестра умеет водить машину?
5. Ты можешь дать мне свою ручку?
6. Очень жарко. Ты можешь открыть окно?
7. Можно мне пойти в кино?
8. Можно мне воспользоваться калькулятором?
9. Ты должен учить английские слова каждый день.
10. Тебе следует читать книги на английском языке.

**9. Выберите правильный вариант и переведите на русский язык.**

1. The news programme ( is watched / watched ) by millions of people every day.
2. The Mona Lisa ( painted / was painted ) by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. The new cinema ( be built / will be built ) next year.
4. New pop groups ( are much spoken / is much spoken ) about among teenagers.
5. Alexander Pushkin’s first poem ( was written / written ) when he was fourteen.
6. The letters (be sent / will be sent ) by post tomorrow.
7. The translation (was finished / were finished ) two hours ago.
8. London ( visited / is visited ) by hundreds of tourists every year.
9. The dinner ( be / will be ) ready in an hour (через час).
10. The dogs (were taken out/ was taken out) three times yesterday.

***10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice***

1. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel agency. 2. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs. 3. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 4. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 5. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs. 6. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 7. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 8. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

**Вариант №2**

**1. Прочитайте текст**

**Law and justice**

One of the main aims of any government is to provide justice. Justice is a difficult concept, because everyone has a different idea of it. A broad idea of justice is the fair and moral treatment of people. There is a strong belief that there are 'rules of justice'- rules that build on moral principles. These rules dictate that if we behave morally, there will be a reward, and if we are bad, there will be punishment. These principles, known as morality, are quite subjective. They depend on many factors, such as traditions, culture, education, religion, etc. Nevertheless, we all agree on the basic moral values. Most people willingly accept the Ten Commandments from the Bible. The Bible teaches us to honour our parents, not to murder, not to be unfaithful to our spouses, not to steal, not to make false statements against our neighbours.

Another meaning of justice is «justice according to law». It involves a legal system which deals with crime. Unlike moral rules, laws are compulsory for everyone. Under such a system, crimes are against the state, and only the state has the right to administer justice. On behalf of the society it judges and punishes people who break the law.

However, most people believe that justice involves more than that. There is a concept of natural law or natural justice. This concept says that each individual has certain natural rights. Now the rules of natural justice mostly refer to basic requirements of a fair trial: an open hearing, an impartial court, equality before the law, giving each side an equal chance to state its arguments. These requirements guarantee everyone the protection of the law.

The relationship between morality and law has always been important. On the one hand, laws must be just. On the other hand, morality needs laws to uphold rights and punish wrongs. Obviously, the law and morality support one another. Most people don't steal because they know that stealing is dishonest, and punishment for stealing reinforces them in this view. It is sometimes difficult to draw a line between morality and law. For example, in the modern world adultery is clearly immoral but not illegal. Blasphemy is still a crime in England, but many people don't consider it illegal.

Unfortunately, no legal system can always provide justice. Some cases go wrong, judges can make mistakes, people who should win their cases lose; and people who should lose them, win. Individuals or organizations who can hire the best lawyers have an advantage over others. People with political connections and money often escape justice. The great eighteenth-century satirist Jonathan Swift said: "Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through." Sometimes the law is unjust or its administration is unfair. A miscarriage of justice often makes people take the law into their own hands. They judge and punish other people themselves. This 'vigilante justice' is certainly against the law.

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| --- | --- |
| treatment of people - oбращение с людьми | belief - убеждение |
| known as - известный как | reward - вознаграждение |
| nevertheless - тем не менеe | unlike - отличие от |
| on behalf of smb/sth - от имени кого-л./чего-л. | under such a system - о правилам тaкой системы |
| mostly - в большей степени, по большей части | the laws we live by - зaконы, которым живем |
| in fact - на самом деле; между прочим | on the one hand… on the other hand… - c одной стороны …. с другой стороны |
| to uphold rights and punish wrongs – поощрять за хорошие поступки и наказывать за плохие | obviously – очевидно |
| to reinforce them in this view - укреплять их в этом мнении | adultery - супружеская измена |

2. **Определите, справедливы ли данные высказывания (T - true) или нет (F - false). Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

Например:

1**. F** Justice is a difficult concept, because everyone has a similar idea of it. *It is false because justice is a difficult concept, because everyone has a different idea of it.*

2. … Most people willingly accept the Seven Commandments from the Bible.

3. … The principles, known as morality, depend on many factors, such as traditions, culture, education, religion, etc.

4. … Another meaning of justice is «justice according to law».

5. … On the other hand, unethical needs laws to uphold rights and punish wrongs. Obviously, the law and morality support one another.

6. … The great eighteenth-century satirist Daniel Defoe said: "Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through."

7. … Blasphemy is still a crime in England, but many people don't consider it illegal.

8. … Now the rules of natural justice mostly refer to basic requirements of a fair trial: an open hearing, an impartial court, equality before the law, giving each side an equal chance to state its arguments.

9. … A miscarriage of justice often makes people take the law into their own hands.

**3. Заполните пропуски в резюме (summary) текста подходящими по смыслу словами.**

This text deals with different (1) ………………. of justice. The English word 'justice' has several (2) ……………….

Firstly, it means fair and moral treatment of people. Althouuh the ideas of justice can be quite subjective, most societies agree on the basic moral (3) ………………. Another meaning of justice is 'justice (4) ………………. law'. It involves a legal system that judgs and punishes people for (5) ………………. There is also a concept of (6) ……………….justice. It refers to basic requirements of a fair trial such as an open hearing, an impartial court, equality before the la and giving each side an equal chance to state its arguments. Finally there is '(7) ……………….justice'. People take the law into their own hands to punish offenders themselves. It is against the law.

According to the author, the law and (8) ………………. usually support one another.

In conclusion, the author says that we don't have the right to (9)………………. even if we don't like it.

**4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Великобритания - это конституционная монархия. По конституции Монарх является главой государства, но он или она выполняет только церемониальные функции и не обладает реальной властью.

2. Королева Виктория правила страной с 1837 по 1901 год. Период ее правления называют золотым веком (golden age) Beликобритании.

3. Во всех демократических странах высшая власть принадлежит народу.

4. Различают две формы демократии - прямое народовластие и представительная демократия.

5. В современной демократии существует система ограничения власти. Народ сам избирает представителей, которые будут управлять государством.

6. В Великобритании высшая законодательная власть принадлежит парламенту. Исполнительную власть в стране осуществляет правительство, которое возглавляет премьер-министр.

**5. Переведите повествовательные предложения в косвенную речь.**

1. The secretary has said, «The press conference is taking place now in the main hall».
2. My brother has said, «Aunt Sally will come on Monday.»
3. The students have said, «We had two tests last week.»
4. Her daughter said, «I am not listening to music now.»
5. My friend said, «I have visited all these places.»
6. Tom said, «‘I am a first year student now.»
7. She said, «I have not been speaking to him since yesterday.»
8. Susan said, «I was in the library two days ago.»
9. The boy said, «I was not watching TV in my home at 8 o’clock.»
10. The teacher said, «They have been writing since early morning».

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужной форме (согласование времен):**

1. When I opened the window, I saw the sun (to shine).
2. We are sure that Simon (to marry) her some time later.
3. She is very upset: she (to break) her watch.
4. I knew he (to pass) his examination at that time.
5. We thought she still (to be) in hospital.
6. Bill said he (to feel) ill.
7. My cousin promised he (to visit) me in a week.
8. We didn’t know they (to be) tired.
9. Helen thought her husband (can) repair her car himself.
10. I am afraid I (not can) answer your question.

**7. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (can, must, may, should) в предложение.**

1. Mum, ……..…I buy an ice-cream? (можно)
2. You…..…. hear this song everywhere, it’s very popular. (можешь)
3. …..…..you believe it? I’m sure it’s nonsense. (неужели можно)
4. You …..…. not read in bed. (нельзя)
5. You………..…. not worry. All is going to be fine. (не нужно)
6. If you ………….. afford this car, buy it. (можешь)
7. He …………….. give up smoking after a heart attack. (должен)
8. ……………. I help you with this heavy box? (можно)

**8. Переведите предложения с модальными глаголами.**

1. Я не умею играть на гитаре.
2. Он не умеет играть в настольный теннис.
3. Ты умеешь кататься на велосипеде?
4. Твоя сестра умеет водить машину?
5. Ты можешь дать мне свою ручку?
6. Очень жарко. Ты можешь открыть окно?
7. Можно мне пойти в кино?
8. Можно мне воспользоваться калькулятором?
9. Ты должен учить английские слова каждый день.
10. Тебе следует читать книги на английском языке.

**9. Выберите правильный вариант и переведите на русский язык.**

1. The news programme (*is watched / watched*) by millions of people every day.
2. The Mona Lisa ( *painted / was painted )* by Leonardo da Vinci.
3. The new cinema ( *be built / will be built*) next year.
4. New pop groups ( *are much spoken / is much spoken* ) about among teenagers.
5. Alexander Pushkin’s first poem (*was written / written )*when he was fourteen.
6. The letters (*be sent / will be sent* ) by post tomorrow.
7. The translation (*was finished / were finished* ) two hours ago.
8. London *( visited / is visited )* by hundreds of tourists every year.
9. The dinner *( be / will be )* ready in an hour (через час).
10. The dogs (were taken out/ was taken out) three times yesterday.

**10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Passive Voice**

1. My question (to answer) yesterday. 2. Hockey (to play) in winter. 3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 4. Many houses (to burn) during the war. 5. His new book (to finish) next year. 6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.8. Bread (to eat) every day. 9. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.

**Чтение и перевод текста по изученной тематике без словаря**

**(ДЕМО-ВЕРСИЯ)**

**№ 1. WORKING IN LAW**

Lawyers typically do the following:

* Advise and represent clients in courts, before government agencies, and in private legal matters
* Communicate with their clients, colleagues, judges, and others involved in the case
* Conduct research and analysis of legal problems Interpret laws, rulings, and regulations for individuals and businesses
* Present facts in writing and verbally to their clients or others, and argue on behalf of their clients
* Prepare and file legal documents, such as lawsuits, appeals, wills, contracts, and deeds

Lawyers, also called attorneys, act as both advocates and advisors.

As advocates, they represent one ofthe parties in a criminal or civil trial by presenting evidence and arguing in support of their client.

As advisors, lawyers counsel their clients about their legal rights and obligations and suggest courses of action in business and personal matters. All attorneys research the intent of laws and judicial decisions and apply the laws to the specific circumstances that their clients face.

Lawyers often oversee the work of support staff, such as paralegals and legal assistants and legal secretaries.

Lawyers may have different titles and different duties, depending on where they work.

In law firms, lawyers, sometimes called associates, perform legal work for individuals or businesses. Those who represent and defend the accused may be called criminal law attorneys or defense attorneys.

Attorneys also work for federal, state, and local governments. Prosecutors typically work for the government to file a lawsuit, or charge, against an individual or corporation accused of violating the law. Some may also work as public defense attorneys, representing individuals who could not afford to hire their own private attorney.

Others may work as government counsels for administrative bodies and executive or legislative branches ofgovernment. They write and interpret laws and regulations and set up procedures to enforce them. Government counsels also write legal reviews of agency decisions. They argue civil and criminal cases on behalf of the government.

Lawyers work mostly in offices. However, some travel to attend meetings with clients at various locations, such as homes, hospitals, or prisons. Others travel to appear before courts. Lawyers may face heavy pressure during work-for example, during trials or when trying to meet deadlines. Lawyers must have a law degree and must also typically pass a state's written bar examination.

**№ 2 LAWFIRM**

Alaw firm is a business entity formed by one or more lawyers. The primary service rendered by a law firm is to advise clients (individuals or corporations) about their legal rights and responsibilities, and to represent clients in civil or criminal cases, business transactions, and other matters. Law firms are organized in a variety of ways, depending on the jurisdiction in which the firm practices. Common arrangements include:

* Sole proprietorship, in which the attorney is the law firm and is responsible for all profit, loss and liability;
* General partnership, in which all the attorneys who are members ofthe firm share ownership, profits and liabilities;
* Professional corporations, which issue stock to the attorneys in a fashion similar to that ofa business corporation;
* Limited liability company (LLC), in which the attorney-owners are called «members» but are not directly liable to third party creditors of the law firm;
* Limited liability partnership (LLP), in which the attorney-owners are partners with one another, but no partner is liable to any creditor of the law firm nor is any partner liable for any negligence on the part of any other partner.

Law firms are typically organized around partners, who are joint owners and business directors of the legal operation; associates, who are employees of the firm with the prospect of becoming partners; and a variety of staff employees, providing paralegal, clerical, and other support services. An associate may have to wait as long as 11 years before the decision is made as to whether the associate is made a partner. Making partner is very prestigious at large or mid-sized firms. Traditionally, partners shared directly in the profits ofthe firm, after paying salaried employees, the landlord, and the usual costs of furniture, office supplies, and books for the law library (or a database subscription).

**№ 3 CORPORATE LAW**

Corporate law (also known as company law) is the set of laws that control how businesses are formed and managed.

Corporate lawyers are an elite group in legal practice. The practice of corporate law involves matters, such as the incorporation of companies, directors' and shareholders' rights, articles of association, board meetings, and the public listing or delisting of companies.

Clients in this area range from multinational corporations, investment banks and privately-held companies, to small and medium scale businesses, regulatory bodies and governments.

As a corporate lawyer, your portfolio of work will usually involve: acting on mergers and acquisitions (M&A), the restructuring of corporate entities and the hiving-offofunprofitable sections.

Your work on any deal or transaction will move through different stages. Firstly, you might negotiate and prepare draft documentation in association with your client's various accountants, financial advisors and managerial representatives.

Helping to procure finance, either from banks or private investors, securing guarantees and other assets, might form part ofthe deal, as will completing due-diligence reports and checking on debts, employees, ownership details and existing liabilities.

To top it off, you might finalise the deal with all involved parties, getting necessary approvals through resolutions at board meetings, and completing registration and other formalities wherever necessary. To thrive in corporate law, you will need to develop an exemplary knowledge of business law, current trends and legislative and regulatory developments.

Furthermore, you will need to build up a familiarity with corporate and business law in other jurisdictions where your clients have operations or are looking to invest. A corporate lawyer needs to have strong communication and negotiation skills, an excellent academic background, the ability to think outside of the box, exceptional analytical skills and meticulous attention to detail.

Teamwork is an essential feature of most corporate transactions. You will work with groups of professionals who share a common objective and therefore your interpersonal and people management skills should be top- notch. Agood corporate lawyer is ambitious, thrives on challenges and relentlessly chases their goals.

**№ 4. INTRODUCTION TO CONTRACT LAW**

Contract law is fascinating as most people will have unknowingly formed a legally binding contract at some point in their life. For example, in buying groceries from a supermarket, you have entered into a contract for the exchange of money in return for goods. This is an example of a very simple contract, but contracts can be extremely complex too.

Simply put, a contract can be described as a legally binding oral or written agreement which exchanges any combination of goods, services, money and property. A contract is unique in that unless certain exceptions apply, parties are free to agree to whatever terms they choose, this is known as the «freedom of contract».

Contractual relations are between individuals, and therefore contract law is a form of civil law. The dominant source of contract law is common law\*, whereby the previous decisions of the courts form part of the current law. There are also various statutory provisions which support contract law.

Contract law aims to provide an effective legal framework for contracting parties to resolve their disputes and regulate their contractual obligations. The law of contract is mostly self-regulatory, with the majority of contracts requiring no intervention. The courts make no consideration for whether the contract was fair or not; if it was agreed, it should be enforced. Despite this, on some occasions, the courts are willing to depart from the principal of contractual freedom. This is often where there has been an abuse ofbargaining power by one contracting party.

\*Common law is a system of laws based on customs and court decisions rather than on written laws made by a parliament. Common law forms the basis ofthe legal system in the UK, the US, and various other countries.

**№ 5. WHAT IS EMPLOYMENT LAW?**

Employment lawisthe collection oflaws and rulesthat regulate relationships between employers and employees. Employment laws say when an employer can hire employees and when the employees can work. There are minimum wage laws that require the employer to pay a certain amount. There are laws that prohibit the employer from discriminating against applicants oremployees based on certain characteristics. Employers must provide a safe working environment. In some cases, they must provide health insurance options. Employers must collect and submit payroll taxes on behalf of the employee. Some ofthe most notable aspects the employment law includes are: minimum wage, overtime pay, family and medical leave, safe working conditions.

Employers, employees and the government all need employment lawyers. Employment lawyers work as in-house counsel, in private law firms, and for the government. Employers rely on employment attorneys to help them comply with the myriad of laws that they must follow in order to lawfully form and terminate employment relationships. Employees rely on employment lawyers to help them when employers don't complywith the law. Forexample, when an employee needs to enforce mandatory overtime pay or bring a claim for age discrimination, they may turn to an employment lawyer. Both employers and employees might rely on an employment lawyer to draft and negotiate a contract ofemployment. Each side might have their own attorney to represent them and negotiate in their interest.

Employment lawyers can also work as contract lawyers to the extent that they help employers and employees negotiate contracts. Employment lawyers also work for the government. They might work for one ofthe government agencies that drafts and recommends newemployment laws.