بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Noon. By the Pen and what (the angles) write.

گام های بنیادین در متون حقوقی انگلیسی

Fundamental Steps in Legal English Texts

(جلد دوم)

پیدایش نظام حقوقی کامن لو، حقوق مسئولیت مدنی، حقوق تجارت

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بخش یازدهم – پیدایش نظام حقوقی کامن لو در انگلستان و برخی مختصات آن – ساختار و کاربردهای متنوع زمان حال استمراری: Present Continuous Tense، افعال استثنا و زمان حال کامل Present Perfect؛ قاعده افزودن ing ؛ ساختار Do you happen to + verb؛ تفاوت Idiom , Slang , Proverb ؛ کاربردهای one و ones ؛ قواعد حاکم بر افزون s و es و ies بر آخر افعال؛ دقت در تفاوت Bribe و Bride ؛ تفاوت Immigrate, Emigrate , Migrate؛ مروری دقیق بر ظهور نظام حقوقی کامن لو در انگلستان (Emergence of Common Law): از آنگلوساکسون ها تا جنگ نرماندی در ۱۰۶۶ میلادی؛ حدود اختیارات ملکه انگلستان (Powers and Roles of Monarchy) از عزل و نصب نخست وزیر تا قبول استوارنامه سفرای خارجی، توشیح ملوکانه قوانین مصوب پارلمان، و اختیارات انحصاری او (Royal Prerogative)؛ مروری بر نحوه کارکرد نظام حقوقی کامن لو: از Stare Decisis تا Statute و نقش پارلمان در قاعده سازی در کنار محاکم و قدرت اجرایی هر کدام؛ نقش هیات منصفه (Jury) در محاکم انگلستان؛ مروری بر ساختار دادگاه های انگلستان و روش های غیرقضایی حل و فصل اختلاف (Tribunals)؛ تحلیل فیلم در موضوع Magistrates' Courts؛ مهارت های نوشتن به انگلیسی (Writing Skills)؛آغاز مهارت نوشتن به انگلیسی (Writing Skills)؛ نکات مشترک در هر نوع نوشتار به انگلیسی؛ ساختار، اجزا و انواع جمله (Senetnce)؛ تمارین.... 11

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بخش سیزدهم – حقوق مسئولیت مدنی– ساختار و کاربردهای متنوع زمان های آینده ساده (Will)، آینده استمراری، آینده کامل، آینده کامل استمراری؛ ساختارهای مختلف بیان زمان آینده: از be going to تا be to؛ ظرایف زبانی شامل ساختار سوال در سوال: Embedded Question ؛ نحوه گفتن ساعت، تاریخ، شمارش اعداد اصلی و ترتیبی: Telling the Time ؛ Telling the Date ؛ Ordinal Numbers؛ Cardinal Numbers ؛ Idiom and Proverb ؛ تحلیل مقدمات پرونده منشا نظریه تقصیر در مسئولیت مدنی انگلستان با عنوان Donoghue v. Stevenson [1932] UKHL 100؛ دستاوردهای مهم پرونده Donoghue v. Stevenson [1932] UKHL 100 در Tort انگلستان با تاکید بر اصل همسایه (Neighbour Principle)؛ تحلیل فیلم در حوزه مسئولیت مدنی و مقایسه آن با مسئولیت قراردادی؛ ادامه مهارت نوشتن به انگلیسی (Writing Skills)؛ همه علائم نگارشی رایج در نوشتار انگلیسی (Punctuation)؛ از حرف بزرگ، نقطه، کاما، دو نقطه، نقطه کاما، علامت سوال، گیومه تا asterisk و علائم ریاضی؛ تمارین..... 70

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ادامه بخش شانزدهم - حقوق تجارت- معانی و کاربردهای: well ; as well ; as well as ؛ ساختار ... the , ... the ؛ و ساختار سببی و معانی آن: (Causative) شامل: have/get + object + P.P؛ آیا حقوق تجارت در سیستم حقوقی انگلستان وجود دارد؟(Does The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) ؛ گریز به (Commercial Law Exist in the Existing Legal System of England آمریکا؛ منابع حقوق تجارت انگلستان شامل: Law of Contracts ؛ قراردادهای استاندارد (Standard Form Contracts) ؛ تلاش بر کشف قصد طرفین در تفسیر قرارداد و نحوه تفسیر قراردادهای تجاری؛ توجه به مفاهیم عرف و عادت (Custom and Usage) از جمله منابع حقوق تجارت انگلستان و نحوه تعین آنها؛ قانون داخلی (National Legislation) منبع سوم حقوق تجارت و تاکید بر اصل حاکمیت اراده (Freedom of Contract) و نقد تحولات بعدی قانونگذاری در تحدید این اصل؛ مسئولیت تضامنی (Joint and Several Liability) و مروری بر روش های پرداخت در تجارت بین الملل (Methods of Payment in International Trade for Export & Import (2020)؛ ادامه مهارت نوشتن به انگلیسی (Writing Skills) ؛ نکات تکمیلی پاراگراف نویسی با تحلیل نمونه ها؛ ترجمه متن جلسه ۱۵؛ تمارین.... 143

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سابقه ای مختصر از مبتکر و خالق مجموعه گام های بنیادین و نکاتی در خصوص زبان آموزی:

دکتر طاهر حبیب زاده، دانش آموخته مقطع کارشناسی ارشد حقوق تجارت بین الملل و دکتری حقوق فناوری اطلاعات با تکیه بر حقوق تجارت الکترونیک از دانشگاه منچستر انگلستان و پژوهشگر مهمان دانشکده حقوق دانشگاه هاروارد آمریکا، که دوره پایانی زبان انگلیسی آکادمیک را در دانشگاه UCL لندن گذرانده اند و مجموعه تالیفات حقوقی ایشان در حوزه حقوق فناوری اطلاعات و تجارت الکترونیک، برگزیده بخش حقوق جشنواره بین المللی فارابی در علوم انسانی است؛ بنابر تجربه عملی و نظری در زمینه آموزش زبان تخصصی حقوق به انگلیسی برای جامعه حقوقی کشور، معتقدند:

- یادگیری سطح بالای زبان انگلیسی برای یک فرد حقوقی جدی، ضرورتی است انکار ناپذیر، خواه در مقام پژوهش و استفاده از منابع حقوقی خارجی و تدریس باشد یا در مقام اجرای حقوق (از جمله قضاوت، وکالت و مشاوره حقوقی). در هر زمانی، استفاده از اندیشه های دیگران، ولو فرامرز، یک ضرورت است؛ چرا که اندیشه از اندیشه نو به نو می شود و می تراود. مضاف بر این، ارتباط با اهالی حقوق از سایر سرزمین ها، به هر دلیل که لازم باشد، محتاج به یک زبان مشترک است. از ابزارهای بسیار مهم در این مسیر، مسلح شدن به حداقل یک زبان رایج جهانی است. مجموعه حاضر در صدد است تا به شکل بنیادین و پایه ای و با رعایت اصول صحیح و نتیجه بخش، این مهم را با آموزش بنیان های زبان انگلیسی در دو بخش زبان عمومی و زبان تخصصی حقوق در سطح بالایی محقق کند.
- زبان مساوی با زمان است. زبان یک فرآیند تزریق کردنی و زودبازده نیست، بلکه محتاج تمرین فراوان در گذر زمان است. کسانی که در پی یادگیری کپسولی و تزریقی دانش زبان هستند، قطعا نتیجه مطلوب نخواهند گرفت. بایست با مقوله زبان مانوس بود و به انباشت تدریجی دانش و تمرین مکرر آموخته ها قانع شد و صبور بود. مهم تر از آن، بر منابع اصیل و روش اصولی آموزش تکیه زد.
- مجموعه آثار «گام های بنیادین در متون حقوقی انگلیسی» (جهت آموزش کاربردی زبان انگلیسی از بنیه و پایه تا سطح پیشرفته با محوریت آموزش «هر آنچه که بنیان و فنداسیون زبان انگلیسی است») به منزله کتب کار فیلم های تولید شده برای این هدف است (فیلم ها فقط و صرفا از وب سایت مدرسه حقوق (به آدرس اینترنتی www.schooloflaw.ir) قابل سفارش است؛ و الا، دسترسی غیرمجاز، و شرعا و قانونا نقض حقوق آثار، مصداق حق الناس و قانونا عملی مجرمانه محسوب خواهد شد)؛ این مجموعه تلاش دارد تا با استفاده از منابع معتبر و شیوه اصولی و نتیجه بخش، از همان ابتدا زبان آموز را با دنیای واقعی زبان عمومی و تخصصی حقوق به زبان انگلیسی و در هر چهار مهارت خواندن، نوشتن، شنیدن و صحبت کردن درگیر کند تا در گذر زمان، سطح زبان انگلیسی زبان آموز در هر چهار مهارت به صورت اصولی از پایه تا سطح پیشرفته ارتقا یابد و ترس از مواجه شدن با آثار حقوقی خارجی و ارتباطات و فعالیت های حقوقی فرامرزی متعارف برای همیشه از بین رود. گرچه در دنیای آموزش، هیچ گاه نمی توان تضمین داد، لکن، تحول اساسی در سطح زبان انگلیسی زبان آموز با تسلط وی بر محتوی فیلم های مجموعه گام های بنیادین، تضمین می گردد.
- نظر به اینکه مطالعه متون تخصصی حقوق بدون تسلط لازم بر زبان عمومی (ساختار، قواعد و واژگان) یک خطای فاحش است، لذا هر دو بخش زبان عمومی و تخصصی حقوق به طور هم زمان مورد توجه قرار می گیرد و در هر دو حوزه، افزایش دانش زبانی در سطح بسیار قابل توجه محقق می شود، به طوری که پس از آن، بنیادآموز می تواند مسیر زبانی خود را شخصا و به راحتی ادامه دهد.
- و من الله التوفیق و علیه التکلان.

مجموعه گام های بنیادین (زبان عمومی و تخصصی حقوق) برای نیازمندی های زیر طراحی شده است:

(محورهای زیر برگرفته از نامه های دریافتی از علاقمندان به تقویت زبان انگلیسی از اقشار مختلف جامعه حقوقی، قبل از طراحی این مجموعه است.)

- استاد دانشگاه هستم، اما سطح زبانم پایین است و بایست سطح خود را برای اهداف علمی بالا ببرم.
- کلاس های رایج زبان انگلیسی، بسیار زمان بر است و حتی بسیار هزینه بر، می خواهم در مدت معقولی سطح زبان خود را افزایش دهم.
- خارج از کشور هستم و نمی توانم از عهده هزینه های سنگین کلاس های خارج برآیم.
- وکیل هستم و برنامه کاری منظم ندارم؛ می خواهم با آموختن زبان در زمان های مناسب ام، بتوانم در سطوح بالا و خارجی کار کنم.
- قاضی هستم و پر مشغله؛ بایست در زمان های آزاد زبان خود را پیش ببرم.
- دانشجو هستم و نمی توانم به نحو منظم و مستمر در کلاس های زبان رایج حاضر شوم.
- طلبه حوزه علمیه هستم و در نظر دارم با افزایش سطح زبان انگلیسی خود، کارهای تطبیقی فقهی با حقوق خارجی کنم.
- می خواهم زبان خود را برای هرگونه آزمون داخلی و بین المللی زبان عمومی و یا تخصصی حقوق (اعم از آزمون های ارشد و دکتری حقوق، آزمون های MSRT، MCHE، TOLIMO، EPT، آیلتس (IELTS) و یا تافل(TOEFL) و آزمون LAST) از ریشه و پایه تقویت کنم.
- در مناطق محروم هستم و به استاد زبان مناسب دسترسی ندارم و در عین حال بسیار علاقمندم که دانش زبان انگلیسی ام را بالا ببرم.
- سنم بالا رفته است و نمی توانم در کلاس های معمول حاضر شوم. دوست دارم خودخوان کار کنم.
- می خواهم زبان عمومی و تخصصی حقوق را به صورت هم زمان و تا سطح بسیار بالا و اساسی یاد بگیرم.
- دوره های زبان انگلیسی عمومی و تخصصی حقوقی زیادی شرکت کرده ام، کتب آموزشی زیادی دارم، اما نتیجه دل چسبی نگرفته ام.
- هزینه های کلاس های خصوصی زبان بسیار بالاست و نتیجه گرفتن محتاج صرف زمان زیادی است.
- رفت و آمد به کلاس های زبان در موسسات وقت گیر است به ویژه در شهر بزرگ. می خواهم زمان در اختیار خودم باشد.
- زن خانه دار هستم و فرصت رفتن به کلاس های زبان را ندارم. دنبال فرصتی هستم که در هر زمان از روز که فراغت داشتم، زبان کار کنم.
- فرزند خردسال دارم و نمی توانم به طور منظم در کلاس های زبان شرکت کنم. نیازمند مجموعه خودآموز هستم.
- می خواهم به صورت فشرده و انفجاری و در زمان و هزینه کم، سطح زبان عمومی و تخصصی حقوقی را ارتقا دهم.
- یک بار برای همیشه می خواهم زبان انگلیسی را با جدیت تقویت کنم و به دنبال مجموعه ای هستم که با اطمینان کار کنم.
- می خواهم برای ادامه تحصیل در رشته حقوق به کشورهای انگلیسی زبان مانند انگلستان، آمریکا، کانادا و استرالیا بروم.
- جهت همکاری با شرکت های خارجی یا شرکت های داخلی که فعالیت برون مرزی دارند، نیاز دارم سطح زبان خود را ارتقا دهم.
- سطح بالای زبان انگلیسی به معنی ارتقا سطح رزومه و افزایش شانس موفقیت در فعالیت های حقوقی است. باید روی زبانم کار کنم.
- می خواهم در عرصه پژوهش حقوقی یک گام جلوتر از دیگران باشم و داشته های خود را برای مخاطبان خارجی عرضه کنم.
- برای ارائه طریق به قانونگذار داخلی در مسائل مستحدثه، لازم است از ابتکارات حقوقی خارجیان مطلع باشم. لذا باید زبانم را قوی کنم.
- در نظر دارم آثار حقوقی و فقهی مرجع مان را به زبان انگلیسی ترجمه و در سطح جهانی عرضه کنم.
- علاقمندم با تقویت زبان انگلیسی، در همایش ها، نشست ها و کنفرانس های حقوقی که به زبان انگلیسی برگزار می شود، شرکت کنم.
- برای نوشتن مقالات در سطح آی.اس.آی (ISI) جهت چاپ در مجلات حقوقی خارجی، نیازمند دانش زبانی بالایی هستم.

Part 11 بخش یازدهم:

Equivalence of Technical Words/Terms: ادامه معادل واژگان تخصصی

Simple Present Continuous/Progressive Tense

1. I **am watching** television **now**. II I **am teaching at present**. II She **is listening** to music **at this moment**. (**around now**)
   - ◆ What **are** you **doing**? I **am writing** a letter. II Why **are** you **crying**? Is something wrong?
   - ◆ Tom **is taking a shower/bath right now**. II Take an umbrella with you. It **is raining**.

■ **now ; at present ; at the moment; right now ; just now ; for the time being**: The union voted not to strike **for the time being**.

2. I **am travelling** a lot these days. II I **am drinking** a lot of water these days. (**temporary habit/condition**)
3. The climate **is getting** warmer.II **Compare**: The climate **gets** warmer in June. (**long-lasting changes and developments**)
4. What **are** you **doing** tomorrow evening? II Come and see us next week if you **are passing** through London. (**near future**)
5. How **do** you **feel**? / How **are** you **feeling**? II My head **aches**. / My head **is aching**. (**physical and mental feelings**)
   - ◆ You **look** good today. II You **are looking** good today. II **envelope / parcel**
6. I **write** to advise you …/ I **are writing** to… II I **enclose** my cheque for $200./ I **am enclosing** … (**formal correspondence**)
7. Look! I **am talking** to you.II **Compare**: Look! Here comes the national team.II Be quiet! The baby **is sleeping** (**imperative mood**)
8. You **are** always **laughing**.II I **am** always **losing** things.II He **is** always **nagging**/**complaining**. (**habits with "always"**)
9. I **like** this food very much. (~~I am liking~~…) II I **believe** you. (~~I am believing you…~~) (**some verbs have not continuous form**)
   - ◆ I rang her up because I **needed** to talk. (…~~I was needing to …~~) II The tank **contains** about 100 liters at this moment.

■ **automatic verbs, verbs of senses, verbs of mental and emotional states - provided that they have their normal meanings:** see, hear, taste, smell, feel, seem, have (= own), consider, own, wish, like, dislike, need, hate, owe, believe, forget, forgive, think (= believe), realize, imagine, want, possess, notice, understand, suppose, recognize, belong to, hope, know, mean, love, depend. prefer, consist.

■ **A**: **Do** you **know** that girl? **B**: Yes, but I **do not remember** her name. (…~~I am not remembering …~~) II What **do** you **mean**?

■ **Do** you **understand** what I **mean**? II I am very hungry. I **want** to eat a sandwich. II She **seems** very happy at present.

■ **Compare**: I **feel** that she does not like to come. II I **am feeling** the cloth/textile. (**a cloth made by hand or machine**).

■ **Compare**: What **are** you **thinking** about? II What **do** you **think** (= believe) will happen?

■ **Compare**: We **have** (= own) a nice room in the hotel. II We **are having** a great time. We are enjoying our trip.

■ I **am seeing** the doctor tomorrow morning. ('**see' in the meaning of meeting**).

■ **A**: The floor is slippery. **B**: Do not worry. I **am being** very careful. (**am/is/are being**: **showing the behaviour right now**) (~~He is being ill.~~)

affirmative	question	negative	contracted negative	negative questions
I am working. You are working. He/she/it is working.	Am I working? Are you working? Is he/she/it working?	I am not working. You are not working. He/she/it is not working.	I amn't working. You aren't working. He/she/it isn't working.	-Am I not working? - amn't I working? -Are you not working? - aren't you working? -Is he not working? - isn't he working?

- She is **in a good / bad** mood : /muːd/ روحیه و احساس فرد
  - ✺ The **mood** of the crowd suddenly changed.
- imperative mood: /ɪmˈper.ə.tɪv/ حالت فعل
- It is imperative to meet face to face with the client. ضروری
- In the phrase "Leave him alone," the verb "**leave**" is in the imperative mood.

وجه امری : imperative mood

نکته ۱: در زبان انگلیسی، حالت امر، فاعل ندارد – با مصدر بدون **to** امر درست می شود:

to tell : tell the truth **II to listen**: listen to your teacher.

نکته ۲: برای امر محترمانه، از **please** استفاده می کنیم: **Please** tell the truth.

نکته ۳: برای منفی کردن حالت امر، **do not / don't** را در ابتدا می آوریم:

don't tell the truth / **do not** tell the truth; keep it secret. /ˈsiː.krət/

Present Perfect Tense

1. I **have broken** my glasses.**II** He **has finished** his work.**II** You **have not written** the letter. (**happened in the past, result till now**)
   - ◆ I **have broken** my leg. ~ My leg **is broken**. (**changing the structure to simple present, keeping the meaning**)
   - ◆ **Have** you **read** the Bible? ~ **Do** you **know** the Bible?
   - ◆ Some fool **has let** the cat in. ~ The cat **is** in.
   - ◆ France **has invaded** England. ~ France **is** at war with England.
   - ◆ Mary **has had** a baby. ~ Mary now **has** a baby. (**have, had, had**)
   - ◆ Our dog **has died**. ~ Our dog **is** dead now.
2. The pound **has fallen** against the dollar. **II** The number of unemployment **has reached** five million. (**stating recent news**)
   - ◆ The Prime Minister (PM) **has said** that the government's economic policies are working.
   - ◆ **Compare**: There **has been** an explosion at the city centre. **II** There **was** an explosion at the city centre last night.
   - ◆ There **has been** a plane crash near Bristol. Eye witnesses **say** that there was an explosion as the aircraft **was taking off** …
   - ◆ The Prime Minister **has had** talks with the Queen. During a three-hour meeting, they **discussed** the economic situation, and **agreed** on the need for closer trade with the EU.
3. **Have** you **ever seen** a ghost? **II** You **have only ever called** me 'darling' once. **II** I am sure we **have met before**. (**ever, …**)
   - ◆ She **has never apologised** for anything in her life. **II** **Has** Ben **come yet**? – Yes, and he **has already started** to make trouble.
   - ◆ I **saw** my friend **last week**. **II** Tom **was** ill **last night**. **II** What **did** you do **then**? **II** She **died three years ago**. **II** He **was born in 1980**.
4. I **have written** six letters **since** lunchtime. **II** How often **have** you **been** in love in your life? (**repetitive actions in the past**)
5. I **have studied** hard **for** three years. (~~I **studied** hard for three years.~~) (**for, since: duration of verb in/from the past**)
   - ◆ We **have known** each other **since** 1960. (~~We **knew** each other since 1960~~.) **II** I have **never** liked you.
   - ◆ How long **have** you **been** a doctor? (~~How long **are** you a doctor?~~) **II** We **have** always **lived** here.
6. **Have** you **heard** from Tom **recently**? (**from a time in the past which continues till now**)
   - ◆ I **have met** a lot of people **in the past few days**. **II** We **have not had** any problems **so far**. **II** We **have not seen** each other **for a long time**.
7. **A**: **Have** you **been to** Mexico? **B**: Yes, I **have**. Many times. - No, I **have not been to** Mexico/ I **have not**. (**being in a place**)
8. **It is the first time** I **have driven** a car. **II** I **have lost** my key again. **It is the second time** this **has happened**. (**it is the first time…**)

English Rules for Using -ing with a Verb

1. **e + ing = ing (omit "e")** : come = coming ; dance = dancing ; hide = hiding (**hide, hid, hidden**)
2. **ie + ing = ying (change ie to y)** : die = dying ; lie = lying ; tie = tying
3. **c.v.c + ing = double final consonant** : admit = admitting ; run = running ; stop = stopping
4. **ee + ing = eeing** : see = seeing ; agree = agreeing ; flee = fleeing (**flee, fled, fled**)
5. **y + ing = ying** : play = playing ; cry = crying ; fly = flying

Do you happen to + verb (happen to = to chance)

1. Do you happen to have a pen I can borrow? II Do you happen to know if he has a wife?
2. Do you happen to know the date of the exam? II Do you happen to heard the rumors about James?
3. Pardon me, do you happen to know where the train station is?(Pardon me interrupting, but there is a client to see you.) /ˈpɑː.dən/
4. Do you happen to know that you cannot come here without permission.

Program or Programme

1. **Program** (US) ; **Programme** (UK) (**Note**: They both have the same pronunciation. /ˈprəʊ.ɡræm/)
2. **Program** (in computing contexts) ; **Programme** (broadcast)(**BBC**: **British Broadcasting Corporation**) II **satellite** /ˈbrɔːd.kɑːst/
   - ◆ a computer **program** II My computer has a **program** which corrects my spelling. II the university tennis **program**
   - ◆ It is one of my favourite TV/radio **programme** - I never miss an episode. /ˈep.ɪ.səʊd/

Idiom

1. **a piece of cake = sth that is very easy to do** : The exam was **a piece of cake**.
   - ◆ For him, taking an exam is **a piece of cake**. II **take exam # give exam**: The teacher **gives an exam**.
2. **once in a blue moon = very rarely** : I go to visit my grandfather only **once in a blue moon**.
3. **when pigs fly = sth that will never happen or impossible**: William will pass the exam **when pigs fly**.

Slang (idiom is universally known, slang is regionally used)

slang: **very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, used especially by groups of people.**

- ◆ '**Chicken**' is a **slang** for someone who is not very brave.#**cowardly** II He uses a lot of **slang** terms that I do not understand.

Proverb (a short and well-known statement of phrase stating a general truth or piece of advice)

1. A Chines proverb says that **the longest journey begins with a single step**. II **No gain no pain**.
2. **A bad workman always blames his tools**. II **Kill two birds with one stone**. II **Opportunity did not knock until I built a door.**

‘one' and 'ones'

We use **one** (singular) and **ones** (plural):

- **after an adjective:**
  - Do you see those two girls? Helen is the **tall one** and Jane is the **short one.**
  - Which is your car, the **red one** or the **blue one**?
  - My trousers are torn. I need some **new ones.** **(tear, tore, torn)** /ˈtraʊ.zəz/ - /teər/
- **after the:**
  - Do you see those two girls? Helen is **the one** on the left / right.
  - Let's look at the photographs – **the ones** you took in Paris. /ˈfəʊ.tə.grɑːf/
- **after which in questions:**
  - You can borrow a book. **Which one** do you want? **Which one** do you like?
  - **Which ones** are yours?

1. **a person, an individual**: **One** may ask: what is the meaning of an ‘attempted crime’?
2. **to emphasize an adjective**: His mother is **one** generous/stingy/jealous woman. /ˈdʒen.ər.əs/-/ˈstɪn.dʒi/-/ˈdʒel.əs/
3. **before an unknown person**: Her solicitor is **one** John Wintersgill.
4. **when there is no other person or things**: He is **the one** person you can rely on in the court.
5. **a member of a group of people or things**: **One of** their daughters has three sons. /ˈdɔː.tər/
6. **avoiding stating the exact moment**: **One** night we stayed up talking till dawn.#dusk **II** I woke **at** dawn. /dɔːn/
7. **all in one**: **all-in-one** shampoo **II** It is a TV, radio, and VCR **all in one.** **(VCR: videocassette recorder)** /ˌvɪd.i.əʊ.kəˈset/

1. I **tore** my skirt on the chair **as** I stood up. (**stand, stood, stood**)
2. Why do our eyes **tear** when we cut onions? /rɪˈgret/ - /rɪˈmɔːs/ - /ˈlɑːf.tər/ - /ˈlɑːf.tər/
3. By the end of the movie I had **tears in** my eyes. **II** tears **of** remorse/regret (**at/for**)/happiness/joy/laughter
   - He felt no **remorse for** the murders he had committed. **II** After the argument, she was **filled with remorse.**

verbs ending in: s , ch , sh , x , z : es II o : es II y: ies II others : s

1. wash, push, brush, crash: **washes, …**
2. watch, impeach, beseech, bewitch, punch, catch, teach, touch: **watches, ….**
3. buzz, quiz, fizz, whiz, blitz: **buzzes, …**
4. box, relax, mix, fix, wax : **relaxes, …**
5. guess, miss, dress, canvass, compass, confess, census: **guesses, …**
6. go, do, undergo, undo, veto, forgo, echo; **goes, does,…**
7. dry, fly, worry, betray, busy, bury, carry, buy, clarify, copy, cry, employ, enjoy, envy, embody, deny, delay: **dries**

exception:

- **have > has**

- **crash**: His brother borrowed his motorbike and **crashed** it. II We had a narrow escape when our car **crashed**. /kræʃ/
- **impeach**: The foreign/health minister was **impeached** for wrongful use of state money. II **use**:/juːs/ **(n)** - /juːz/ **(v)** /ɪmˈpiːtʃ/
- **beseech**: Stay a little longer, I **beseech** you! (**to ask for sth in a way that show you need it very much**) /bɪˈsiːtʃ/
- **bewitch**: She was **bewitched** by his beauty. (**to attract or interest someone a lot**) II **hit - fist** /bɪˈwɪtʃ/
- **bewilder**: The instructions completely **bewildered** me.(**to confuse someone**) II You are **confusing** me! /bɪˈwɪl.dər/-/kənˈfjuːz/
- **punch**: **1.** She gave him a **punch** on her nose.IIYou **pounced** him in the stomach. **2.** I want to **punch** my student card. /pʌntʃ/
- **buzz**: I can hear something buzzing.(**to make a continuous, low sound such as the one a bee makes**) II Bees **buzz**. /bʌz/
- **quiz**: Journalists **quizzed** him. (**to ask sb questions about sth**) II a history/sport **quiz** (**plural**: **quizzes**) /kwɪz/ - /ˈdʒɜː.nə.lɪst/
- **fizz**: The beverage **fizzed** when he poured it **into** my glass. II I heard the soda **fizz**. II **spill** /fɪz/ - /ˈsəʊ.də/ - /ˈbev.ər.ɪdʒ/- /pɔːr/
- **whiz** (**UK**: **whizz**): **1.** A police car **whizzed by**. II **2.**He **whizzed** through the task but made **lots of** mistakes. (**move very fast**) /wɪz/
- **blitz**: The city has been **blitzed**. (**a fast, violent attack on a town, city, etc usually by bombs dropped from aircraft**) /blɪts/
- **wax**: I have **waxed** the floor so it is slippery. II a slippery floor II the road was wet and **slippery**. /wæks/- /ˈslɪp.ər.i/
- **guess**: I do not know the answer, so I have to **guess**. II On the last question, she **guessed right/wrong**. /ges/
- **canvass**: I have **canvassed** for the Labour Party. (**to try to get political support of votes**) /ˈkæn.vəs/
- **compass**: He **compassed** the world by this ship. (**go round**) II You can find the directions by a **compass**. /ˈkʌm.pəs/
- **census**: We have a **census** in this country every ten years. (**a count for official purposes**) /ˈsen.səs/
- **undergo**: He **underwent** an operation on a tumour in her left lung last year. II **a brain tumour** /ˌʌn.dəˈgəʊ/ - /ˈtʃuː.mər/
- **forgo (forego)**: She decided to **forgo** flowers at the funeral and asked people to send money to a charity instead. /fɔːˈgəʊ/
- **echo**: The sound of footsteps **echoed** around the hall. II Suddenly, the building **echoed with** the sound of gunfire. /ˈek.əʊ/
- **clarify**: Could you **clarify** the first point, please. II I hope this **analysis** will clarify the debate. /ˈklær.ɪ.faɪ/- /əˈnæl.ə.sɪs/
- **envy**: I **envy** her ability to talk to people. II I do not **envy** you. II His colleagues **envy** his the wealth. (**two objects**) II **jealousy** /ˈen.vi/
- **embody**: The changes in law **embodied** in the Children Act. II The national team **embodied** skill and ethic. /ɪmˈbɒd.i/

- **bribe** and **bride** /braɪb/ - /braɪd/

- He **bribed** immigration officials and entered the country illegally. /ˌɪm.ɪˈgreɪ.ʃən/ - /əˈfɪʃ.əl/ - /ˈen.tər/
- He was **accused of accepting / taking bribes** from wealthy businessmen. (**wealth; wealthy**)
- During a successful business career, she accumulated a great amount of **wealth**. /welθ/ - /əˈkjuː.mjə.leɪt/
  - I found a **career in** the police force/ **as** a police officer. (**find, found, found**) /kəˈrɪər/
  - People try to **accumulate** more wealth. **II** the **accumulation** of wealth /əˌkjum·jəˈleɪ·ʃən/
  - He is a very **wealthy** man. **II** He is a very **rich** man. **II** The rich = **The wealthy** /ˈwel.θi
  - The money will come from **additional** taxes **on the wealthy**. **II** **additional** costs /əˈdɪʃ.ən.əl/
  - He has paid regular **amounts of** money to a charity. (**pay, paid, paid**) /əˈmaʊnt/
  - The new tax caused a huge **amount of** public anger.
- There have been **allegations** of **bribery** and corruption over a huge arms contract. /ˌæl.əˈgeɪ.ʃən/
  - They live in a **huge** house. **II** A **huge** number of people **attended**. **II** Costs are **huge**. /hjuːdʒ/
  - The client **made an allegation of** professional misconduct by his lawyer.
- The court has **dismissed** all remaining charges in the **bribery scandal**. **II** **a financial/political/sex scandal** /dɪˈsmɪs/-/ˈskæn.dəl/
- The **defending lawyer** asked that the charge against his **client** must be dismissed. /prəˈfeʃ.ən.əl/
- Over two hundred people **attended** the funeral /classes /seminars /lectures. /əˈtend/ -/ˈfjuː.nər.əl/

- **immigrate v. emigrate ; migrate** /ˈɪm.ɪ.greɪt/ - /ˈem.ɪ.greɪt/ - /maɪˈgreɪt/

- Millions of Germans **emigrated from** Europe **to** America in the 19th century. = **to leave a country permanently**
- Thousands of Britons **emigrate** every year. /ˈbrɪt.ən/-/ˈθaʊ.zənd/ **II** Are you **looking for** a **permanent** or a temporary job?
- The corporation was founded with $750 by two brothers who **emigrated from** Mexico. /ˈpɜː.mə.nənt/
- **Emigration to** Western Europe has been significant. /ˌem.ɪˈgreɪ.ʃən/
- Many young people live **in** the United States **as a result of** their parents' **emigration** from Turkey and China.
- For a growing number of the world's **emigrants**, China is the land of opportunities. /ˈemɪgrənt/-/ˌɒp.əˈtʃuː.nə.ti/-/ˈgrəʊ.ɪŋ/

- He **immigrated** with his parents in 1895 and grew up in London. = **to come to live in a different country** /ˈɪm.ɪ.greɪt/
- a large **immigrant** population **II** illegal **immigrants** **II** There are strict limits on **immigrations into** the country.

- These animals **migrate** annually in search of food. **II** These birds **migrate** 2000 miles south **to** a warmer climate. /ˈæn.ju.ə.li/
- Christmas Island is known for its annual **migration** of 50 million bright red crabs from the forest to the sea. /maɪˈgreɪ.ʃən/-/ˈfɒr.ɪst/

Emergence of Common Law

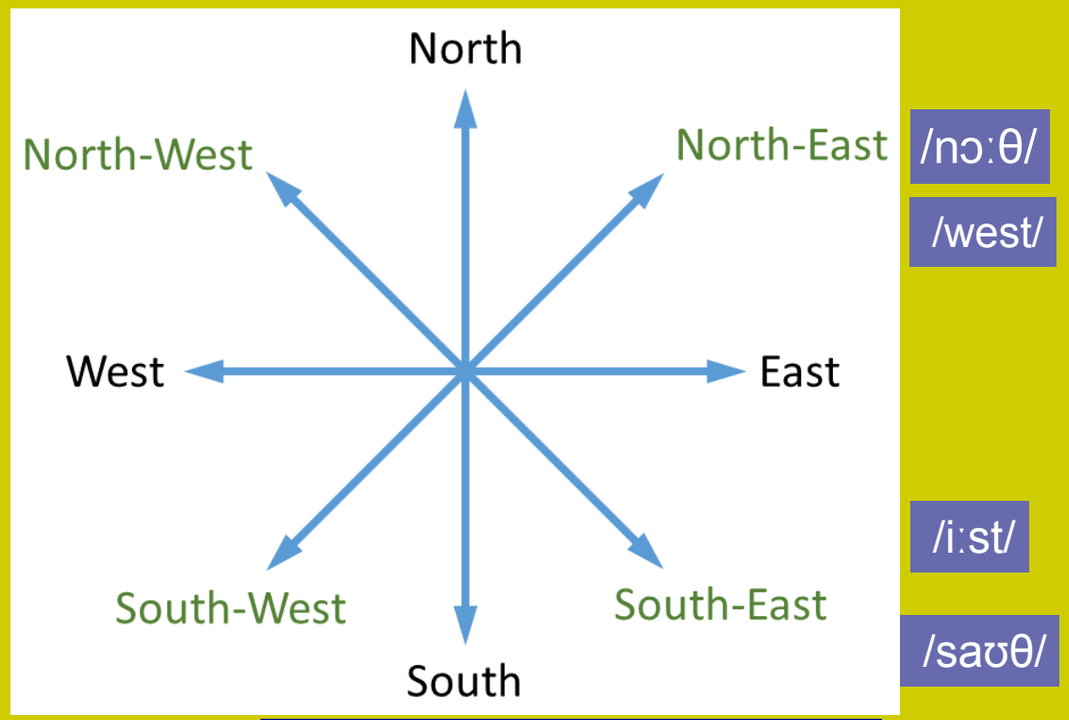
- **The common law was common to all in application, but certainly was not common from all.**
- The common law has been romantically and inaccurately described as the law of the common people of England. In fact, the common law emerged as the product of a particular struggle for political power. Prior to the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, there was no unitary national legal system. The emergence of the common law represents the imposition of such a unitary system under the auspices and control of a centralised power in the form of a sovereign king. Traditionally, much play is made about the circuit of judges travelling round the country and selecting the best local customs and making them the basis of the law of England. Thus, the common law was common to all in application, but certainly was not common from all.

- **emerge**: **1.** She **emerged** from the sea, blue with cold.(**looks extremely cold**)(**appear**) **II** **2.**It **emerged** that she had lied. /ɪˈmɜːdʒ/
- **emergence**: China's **emergence** as an economic power **II** The **emergence** of a pandemic flu virus is inevitable. /ɪˈmɜː.dʒəns/
- **Roman**: **n** - The **Romans** ruled over most of Europe. **II** **adj**- relating to the city of **Rome** in ancient times: a **Roman** king /ˈrəʊ.mən/
- **roman (U)**: In this book, definitions are printed **in roman**.(**a style of printing in which the letters are vertical**) /ˈrəʊ.mən/ **-** /ˈvɜː.tɪ.kəl/
  - Draw a **vertical/horizontal** line across the bottom of the page.**II**Rotate it from the **horizontal** into a **vertical** position./ˌhɒr.ɪˈzɒn.təl/
- **romantic**: a **romantic** love/comedy/country **II** That evening they went for a **romantic** walk along the beach. /rəʊˈmæn.tɪk/
- **romantically**: We were good friends before we became **romantically** involved. **II** Corona Virus is **pandemic**. /rəʊˈmæn.tɪ.kəl.i/
- **conquest**: **the act of conquering a country or area**IIThe English were **conquered** by the Norman's in 1066./ˈkɒŋ.kwest/-/ˈkɒŋ.kər/
- **unitary**: **Unitary** states, in which the central government is supreme, stand in contrast with federal states. /ˈjuː.nɪ.tər.i/-/ˈfed.ər.əl/
- **imposition**: **1.** the **imposition** of the death penalty/tax law/martial law/sanctions = (**introduction**) /ˌɪm.pəˈzɪʃ.ən/
  - **2.** Some professors seem to feel that teaching is an **imposition** keeping them from their research.(**sth not convenient**)
- **select**: The winner can **select** one of four prizes. **II** He was **selected to** play for Iran at the age of 18. (**choose carefully**) /sɪˈlekt/
- **selection**: the **selection** process **II** The coach made his **selection** for the team. (**make a selection**) /sɪˈlek.ʃən/
- **auspices**: Financial aid was provided to the country **under the auspices of** the International Monetary Fund. /ˈɔː.spɪ.sɪz/
  - The negotiations are being conducted **under the auspices of** the WTO. (**with the protection or support of sth**) /nəˌgəʊ.ʃiˈeɪ.ʃən/
- **thus**:They planned to reduce staff and **thus** to cut the costs.(**with this result**) **II** Fold the sheets **thus**. **II** We have no problem **thus far**. /ðʌs/
- **Norman**: belonging or relating to the people from northern France who invaded England. **II** the **Norman** invasion /ˈnɔː.mən/
- **circuit**: **1.** We see each other on the dinner party circuit.(**regular visit**) **II** **2.** a **circuit** judge **II** **3.** an electrical **circuit** /ˈsɜː.kɪt/
- **sovereign**: **n.** **ruler**: king or queen **II** **adj.** We must respect the rights of **sovereign** states/nations. /ˈsɒv.ər.ɪn/

- **Common law** is practiced in Canada (**excluding Quebec**), Australia, New Zealand, most of the United Kingdom (**England, Wales, and Northern Ireland**), South Africa, Ireland, India (**excluding Goa**), Pakistan, Hong Kong, the United States (**on state levels excluding Louisiana**) and many other places. Countries, following a common law system, are typically those that were former British colonies or protectorates (**a country that is controlled and defended by a more powerful country -** /prəˈtek.tər.ət/).
- **Quebec** is the only province with a civil code, which is based on the French Code. /kwəˈbek/
- **Goa** is the only state in India that has uniform civil code regardless of religion, gender and caste (**a system of dividing Hindu society**-/kɑːst/).
- **Louisiana** is the only Civil law jurisdiction in the United States getting its legal system from Spain and France. /luˌiː.ziˈæn.ə/

make much play of (something): draw attention to sth and make it seem important.

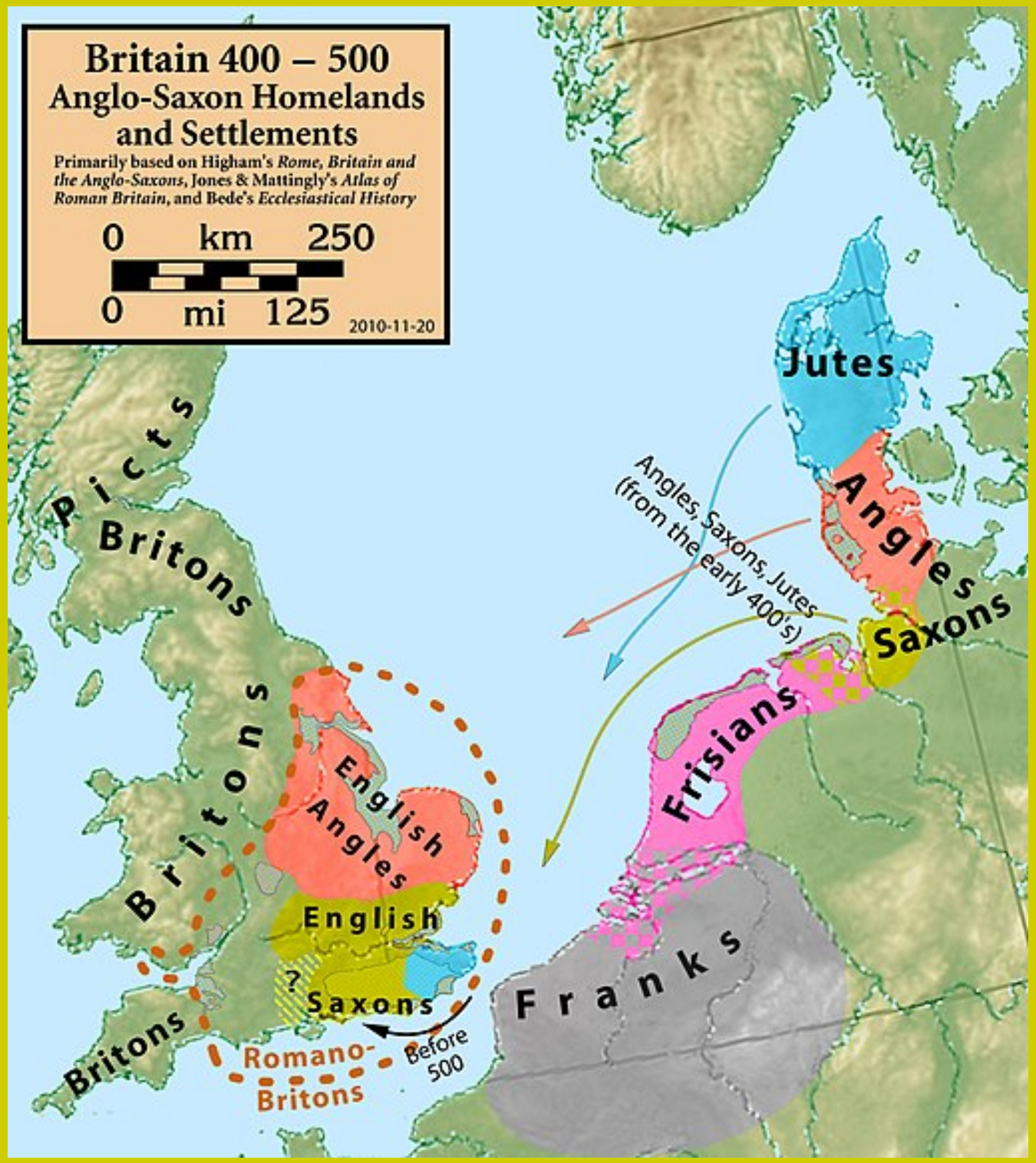
English Law before and after Norman Invasion in 1066



northwestern - northeastern
southeastern - southwestern

1. **Anglo-Saxon**: Germanic inhabitants of England between the 5th century and the Norman Conquest. (/ˌæŋ.gləʊˈsæk.sən/)
2. Following the Norman conquest, many of the Anglo-Saxon nobility were either exiled or had joined the ranks of the peasantry.
3. **Battle of Hastings**: The Battle of Hastings was fought on 14 October 1066 between the Norman-French army of William, the Duke (ruler) of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, beginning the Norman conquest of England.

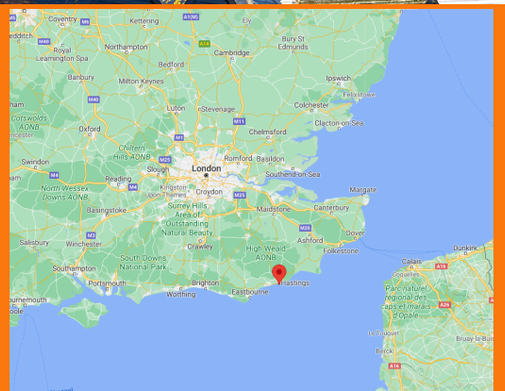
1. **exile**: The monarch was exiled because of the coup. /ˈek.saɪl/-/kuː/-/ˈmɒn.ək/
   - **monarch**: a king or queen II a military **coup**
2. **peasantry**: the people who were peasants. /ˈpez.ən.tri/
3. **peasant**: a member of a low class of farm workers and owners of small farms; a low ranked farmer. /ˈpez.ənt/



Settlements of Angles, Saxons and Jutes in Britain in about 600
Celtic peoples
Angles
Saxons
Jutes
sea, swamp or alluvium
Lothian
Strathclyde
Galloway
Bernicia
Northumbrians
Deira
Humber Estuary
Lindsey
Mercians
Middle Angles
South Angles
North Folk
East Angles
South Folk
Britons
Hwicce
East Saxons
Middle Saxons
Surrey
West Saxons
Kent
South Saxons
Britons
ENGLISH CHANNEL

hARO L D: REX: INTERFEC
TVS: EST

Hastings


Coventry
Kettering
Northampton
Cambridge
Bury St Edmunds
Royal Leamington Spa
Bedford
Banbury
Milton Keynes
Ipswich
Luton
Stevenage
Colchester
Tollesbury
Oxford
Clacton-on-Sea
Chelmsford
Chilterns Hills AONB
Swindon
Slough
Romford
Basildon
London
Southendon Sea
Reading
North Wessex Downs AONB
Croydon
Margate
Basingstoke
Maidstone
Canterbury
Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Dover
Salisbury
Winchester
Crawley
Ashford
High Weald AONB
Folkestone
Dunkirk
Calais
Southampton
South Downs National Park
Portsmouth
Brighton
Hastings
Worthing
Eastbourne
Bournemouth
Poole
Le Touquet
Berck
Boulogne-sur-Mer

What is … the role of the monarchy?

- **The monarch is head of state**: The Queen reigns, but she does not rule. Ruling is done by her government, and as head of state in the UK the Queen is constitutionally obliged to follow the government's advice. Her main functions as head of state are to appoint the Prime Minister, and all the other ministers; to open new sessions of parliament; and to give royal assent to bills passed by parliament, signifying that they have become law. /ˈpɑː.lɪ.mənt/
- The Queen also chairs monthly meetings of the Privy Council, to approve Orders and Proclamations in Council; she receives incoming and outgoing ambassadors; she makes a host of other appointments, such as the senior judges, but in all this she acts on the advice of the government. She has a weekly audience with the Prime Minister, and receives daily boxes of state papers for her signature, and for information. She also has regular meetings with senior officials of all kinds.
- **The monarch is also head of the nation**: To the public the Queen is more visible in her wider role as head of the nation. In this representative role the Sovereign (king or queen) acts as a focus for national identity, unity and pride; gives a sense of stability and continuity; officially recognises success and excellence; and supports the ideal of voluntary service. The Queen fulfils this role through speeches such as her address to the nation at the start of the Covid pandemic, and annual broadcast on Christmas day; through giving honours to recognise public and voluntary service; and through visits to the armed forces, schools, hospitals, charities and local organisations. /ˌɔː.gən.aɪˈzeɪ.ʃən/

ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

- The Queen carried out just under 300 public engagements in 2019, but in total 15 members of the royal family carried out 3,567 such engagements. These include national occasions such as attending the Cenotaph for Remembrance Day, or the Trooping The Colour; but the majority are visits to all parts of the UK, to recognise and support the work of local public services and voluntary organisations. The Queen and other members of the royal family are patrons of over 1000 charities and organisations in the UK and the Commonwealth.

- **The Commonwealth and the Realms**: The Queen is also head of state of 14 other countries around the world, known as the realms: they include Australia, Canada, Jamaica and New Zealand. And the Queen is Head of the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of 54 states, mainly former British colonies and dependencies.

What is ... the royal prerogative?

- Prerogative powers are powers which have belonged to the monarch since the Middle Ages, but in modern times are exercised largely by government ministers. The most important powers exercised by ministers are the power to make war and deploy the armed forces; to conduct foreign policy and make treaties; to make public and judicial appointments; to issue passports; and to grant pardons and honours.

- The Queen still exercises some prerogative powers herself, known as her reserve powers or the personal prerogatives. The most important of these are the power to appoint and dismiss ministers, including the Prime Minister; to summon and prorogue parliament, i.e. end the current parliamentary session; and to give royal assent to bills passed by parliament. Royal assent to bills is automatically granted, once a bill has been passed by both houses of parliament. The other powers are exercised on the advice of ministers, advice which—by convention—the Queen is normally expected to follow. But as the ultimate guardian of the constitution, the Queen has power to dismiss a Prime Minister who refuses to resign after losing the confidence of the House of Commons; and in future the Queen may be expected to refuse an untimely request for prorogation, lest it be declared unlawful.

Buckingham Palace; London

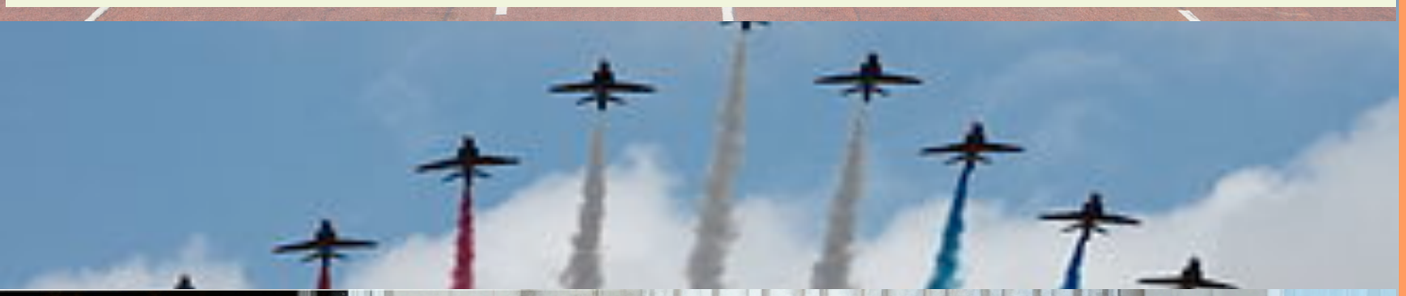
Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms. These include 19 State rooms, 52 Royal and guest bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices and 78 bathrooms.

Queen Elizabeth II meets the Ambassador of Iran His Excellency Mr Hamid Baeidinejad and his wife Mrs Baeidinejad, during a private audience at Buckingham Palace, London.

Iranian ambassador delivers credentials to British Queen.

Remembrance Day (also known as **Poppy Day** owing to the tradition of wearing a remembrance poppy) is a memorial day observed in Commonwealth member states since the end of the **First World War** to honour armed forces members who have died in the line of duty.

Trooping the Colour is a ceremony performed by regiments of the British Army.



A key part of the **Trooping the Colour** tradition is the royal family's balcony appearance.

cenotaph: a public monument

/ˈsen.ə.tɑːf/-/ˈmɒn.jə.mənt/

Trooping the Colour is a ceremony performed by regiments of the British Army. It has been a tradition of British infantry regiments since the 17th century, although its roots go back much earlier. On the battlefield, a regiment's colours, or flags, were used as rallying points. Consequently, regiments would have their ensigns (flag of ship) slowly march with their colours between the ranks to enable soldiers to recognise their regiments' colours. Since 1748, Trooping the Colour has marked the official birthday of the British Sovereign. It is held annually on the second Saturday in June, and usually takes place at Horse Guards Parade by St James's Park, London. **II St** = **Saint** **II St.** = **Street** **II ensign**: a flag on a ship that shows which country the ship belongs to /ˈen.sən/

- The **State Opening of Parliament** is an event which formally marks the formal start of the parliamentary year of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is the only regular occasion when the three constituent parts of Parliament – the **Sovereign**, the **House of Lords** and the **House of Commons** ('**Queen in Parliament**') – meet. It includes a speech from the throne known as the **Queen's Speech** (or **King's Speech**).
- The event takes place in the **House of Lords** chamber (room) on the first day of a new session, which is usually in May or June, but can occur (take place) at any time of year depending on the timing of **General Elections** and parliamentary session start dates. The monarch, wearing the **Imperial State Crown**, reads a speech that has been prepared by her/his government outlining (~~elaborating~~) its plans, policies and legislation for that parliamentary year. The Queen's Speech is delivered by the **Queen** from the **Throne** in the **House of Lords**. Although the **Queen** reads the Speech, it is written by the government. **II** perfume

32 The State Coach carrying the Imperial State Crown, which is visible through the central window. /ɪmˈpɪə.ri.əl/

◆ **reign**: **v.** Queen Victoria **reigned** over Britain from 1837 to 1901. **II n.** the **reign** of Henry VIII (**to be the king or queen**) /reɪn/

✺ **Latin numerals**: **I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X**

◆ **credentials**: **1.** She has impeccable **credentials** as a researcher. (**document of qualification**) /krɪˈden·ʃəlz/

✺ Before giving you the job, they will check your **credentials**.

✺ business/educational/professional/excellent/impeccable/impressive/diplomatic/press **credentials**

✺ **2.** Iranian ambassador delivers (presents) **credentials** to British Queen. (**Letter of credence (= trust; belief)**) /ˈkriː.dəns/

✷ His bruises **added/lent credence** to his statement that he had been beaten. (**lend**, **lent**, **lent**) /bruːz/

◆ **session**: **1.** The parliamentary **session** is due to end on 27 May. **II an emergency session** (**formal meeting**) /ˈseʃ.ən/

✺ **2.** The 21-year-old runner twisted his ankle in a training **session** last Friday. (**a meeting for an activity**) /ˈæŋ.kəl/-/twɪst/

✺ **3.** He taught a class during the summer **session**. **II** Access is restricted when school is **in session**. (**term**)

◆ **royal**: **1.** the **royal** family **II** a **royal** visit **II 2.** The team was given a **royal** reception/welcome. (**excellent**) /ˈrɔɪ.əl/

✺ **3.** a **royal** pain **II** a **royal** mess (**big or great**) **II** The house is **in a mess**. **II** The kids **made a mess** in the bathroom.

◆ **assent**: **n. (U)** Once the directors have **given** their **assent to** the proposal we can begin.(**official approval**) /əˈsent/

✺ He gave a nod of **assent**. **II v.** Have they **assented to** the terms of the contract?

◆ **signify**: **1.** Nobody really knows what the marks on the ancient stones **signify**. (**indicate; mean**) /ˈsɪg.nɪ.faɪ/-/ˈeɪn.ʃənt/

✺ **2.** Do not worry about being late - it does not **signify**. (**be importance**)

◆ **senior**: **adj. senior** management **II** a **senior** government minister **II** She is **senior to** me, so I have to do what she tells me. /ˈsiː.ni.ər/

✺ **n.** It is important to impress your **seniors** if you want to be promoted. (**someone who is higher in rank**)

◆ **junior**: a **junior** doctor; an office **junior II** I object to being told what to do by someone **junior to** me. (**low rank**)

✺ Saturday morning sessions are for **juniors** only. (**younger**) /ˈdʒuː.ni.ər/

◆ **monarch**: The monarch was exiled because of the coup. **II** **coup**: **n. 1** a military **coup** /kuː/-/ˈmɒn.ək/

✺ **exile**: **n.** The king went into **exile** because of the political situation in his country. **II** Leaders are **in exile**. /ˈek.saɪl/-/ˈeg.zaɪl/

✺ **v.** The monarch was exiled because of the coup. **II** **monarch**: a king or queen **II tremendous**: **extremely good** /trɪˈmen.dəs/

✺ **coup**: **n. 2** It was a tremendous **coup** for the local paper to get an exclusive interview with the King. (**unexpected success**)

◆ **monarchy**: Should **monarchy** be abolished in the modern world? (**the system having a kind or queen**) /ˈmɒn.ə.ki/

◆ **visible**: The writing on the tombstone was barely **visible**.(**able to be seen**) **II tombstone; gravestone; headstone** /ˈvɪz.ə.bəl/

-/ˈtuːm.stəʊn/-/ˈbeə.li/ **II** The comet should be **visible** to the naked eye. **II** a **naked** man/bodies /ˈkɒm.ɪt/-/ˈneɪ.kɪd/

✺ **naked**: **adj.** He was **naked** to the waist. **II** The children were half **naked II stark naked** /stɑːk/

✖ **stark**: **adv. 1. stark naked** (**completely**) **II adj. 2.** It was a **stark** room. (**simple**) **II 3.** The **stark** reality is …(**obvious**)

✺ **barely**: **adv.** She was **barely** 15 when she won her first championship. (**hardly**) (**win, won, won**)

◆ **unity**: Party **unity** is threatened when members will not **compromise**. **II** a call for national **unity** /ˈjuː.nə.ti/-/ˈkɒm.prə.maɪz/

✺ **compromise**: **n.** It is hoped that a **compromise** will be reached in today's talks.

◆ **pandemic**: an influenza **pandemic** II The COVID-19 **pandemic** spread to the United Kingdom in late January 2020. /pænˈdem.ɪk/

◆ **majority**:**majority** verdictIIThe **majority** of employees have university degrees.IIIn Britain women are **in the/a majority**. /məˈdʒɒr.ə.ti/

◆ **minority**: **minority** verdict II Those who want violence are **in the minority**. II A **minority** of people always protest. /maɪˈnɒr.ə.ti/

◆ **Middle Ages**: In the history of Europe, the **Middle Ages** or medieval period lasted from the 5th to the late 15th centuries. /ˌmed.iˈiː.vəl/

◆ **deploy**: **1.** The company is reconsidering the way in which it **deploys** its resources/staff. (**to use effectively**) /dɪˈplɔɪ/

✺ My job does not really allow me fully to **deploy** my skills/talents. II natural resources /rɪˈzɔːs/-/ˈriː.sɔːs/

✺ **2.** When airbags **deploy**, they save lives. II Automobiles **deploy** air bag in crashes. (**to put sth in use**) /ˈɔː.tə.mə.biːl/

✺ **3.** The decision has been made to **deploy** extra troops/more powerful weapons. (**to move soldiers or equipment to a place**)

✺ The UN is **deploying** observers. /əbˈzɜː.vər/ II the **deployment** of missiles/troops

◆ **pardon**: **v.** **Pardon** me interrupting, but there is a client to see you. II **v.** **Pardon** my ignorance. (**forgive**) /ˈpɑː.dən/

✺ **v.** He was **pardoned** after serving ten years of a life sentence. II **n.** The Leader granted **pardons**.

✺ Large numbers of political prisoners have been **pardoned** and released by the new president. (**to forgive criminals**)

◆ **patron**: **1.** The Princess is a well-known **patron** of several charities. (**supporter**) II **Prince # Princess** /ˈpeɪ.trən/-/prɪnˈses/

✺ **2.** **Patrons** are requested not to smoke. II This car park is for **patrons** only. (**customer**)

◆ **convention**: **1.** The **Convention** on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was **entered into force in** 2008. (**agreement**)

✺ **2.** **Convention** dictates that it is the man who asks the woman to marry him. (**custom**)

✺ In many countries it is the/a **convention** to wear black **at** funerals. (**wear**, **wore**, **worn**) /ˈfjuː.nər.əl/-/weər/

✺ **3.** Where are they **holding** their party **convention**? (**a large formal meeting of people with similar activity**)

◆ **pride**: She felt a great **sense of pride** as she watched him accept the award. (**a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction**) /praɪd/

✺ **2.** She has too much **pride** to accept any help. II **Pride** was his downfall. (**respect for yourself**) /ˈdaʊn.fɔːl/

✺ The country's **national pride** has been damaged by its sporting failures. II The negotiation was a **failure**. /ˈfeɪ.ljər/

✺ **3.** **take pride in sth/sb**: If you do not **take** professional **pride in** your work, you are probably in the wrong job. II You should **take** more **pride in** your work. (**to feel very pleased about sth or sb**) /ˈprɑb·ə·bli/

◆ **proud**: **adj.** You must be very **proud of** your son. II I have been very **proud to** have been involved in this project. /praʊd/

✺ I was so **proud that** my son had been chosen for the national team. II He was **proud of** his achievements.

✺ Come on, admit you are wrong and do not be so **proud**. II He might be poor but he is also **proud**. (**feeling important**)

◆ **stability**: a period of political **stability** II This has been a period of relative economic **stability**. /stəˈbɪl.ə.ti/

✺ We all need some **stability** in our lives. (/laɪvz/) II I am worried about his mental **stability**.

◆ **continuity**: There has been no **continuity** in that class - they have had six different teachers. /ˌkɒn.tɪˈnjuː.ə.ti/

✺ Staying with the same doctor provides **continuity** in your treatment.

✺ He argued that the country needed to maintain some **continuity** in foreign policy. (**to continue sth without change or stop**)

◆ **proclamation**: to issue a **proclamation** II **proclamation** of an independent state (**official announcement**) /ˌprɒk.ləˈmeɪ.ʃən/

◆ **oblige**: The law **obliges** companies **to** pay decent wages to their employees. (**decent**: **socially acceptable**) /əˈblaɪdʒ/-/ˈdiː.sənt/

◆ **lockdown**: The entire city was **in lockdown**. (**a situation in which people are not allowed to freely enter, leave or move…**) /ˈlɒk.daʊn/

✺ Police imposed a **lockdown** in the building until the shooter could be stopped. **II** This area is a paradise for duck shooters. /ˈʃuː.tər/

✺ It is important for parents to find ways to keep kids active during **lockdown**. **II** The PM **places** the UK **on lockdown**.

✺ The government has been attempting to eliminate the virus in London by imposing a **lockdown**.

✺ **eliminate**: **v. 1.** You can never totally **eliminate** the possibility of human error. (**to remove sth or sb**) /iˈlɪm.ɪ.neɪt/

✷ The problem we confront today is there is no one thing that can **eliminate** our dependency on petroleum.

✺ **v. 2.** He was **eliminated** in the third round of the competition. (**cannot continue in a competition**)

✺ **elimination**: **n.** Arts programs face **elimination** in some school systems. **II elimination** of 4,000 jobs at company /ɪˌlɪm·əˈneɪ·ʃən/

✺ **confront**: As she left the court, she was **confronted** by angry crowds who tried to block her way. (**to face**) /kənˈfrʌnt/

◆ **excellent**: The food was **excellent**. **II** Her car is **in excellent** condition. **II** This increase rate is **excellent** for borrowers. /ˈek.səl.ənt/

◆ **excellence**: The school is known for its **excellence**. **II** Both firms have a reputation for **excellence in** customer service. /ˈek·sə·ləns/

◆ **Her/His/Your Excellency**: **His Excellency** will be pleased to see you now. (**title of someone in an important official position**)

◆ **lab**: She got a job as a **lab** assistant. **II** a science **lab** **II** a **lab** technician **II laboratory** /læb/-/tekˈnɪʃ.ən/-/ləˈbɒr.ə.tər.i/

◆ **outing**: Every year the professor takes her students **on** an **outing to** the archives of the Library of Congress. /ˈaʊ.tɪŋ/

✺ **archive**: **archive** film/footage **II** These old photographs should go **in** the family **archives**. /ˈɑː.kaɪv/-/ˈfʊt.ɪdʒ/-/ˈfəʊ.tə.grɑːf/

◆ **engagement**: **1.** They **announced** their **engagement** at the party on Saturday. (**marriage**) /ɪnˈgeɪdʒ.mənt/

✺ an **engagement** party **II** a long/short **engagement** **II** an **engagement** ring/dress

✺ **2.** The commander tried to avoid an **engagement** with the enemy. (**act of beginning to fight someone**) /kəˈmɑːn.dər/

✺ **3.** a dinner **engagement II** I am afraid I have a previous/prior **engagement** (= another **arrangement** already made).

✺ **4.** He was known for his **engagement** with the problems of the most difficult students. **II engagement in** politics (**involvement**)

✺ **5.** This article outlines the council's communication and public **engagement** strategy. (**contribution; interaction**)

◆ **engage**: **1.** I have **engaged** a secretary to deal with all my paperwork. **II** We have recently **engaged** a cleaner. (**employ**)

✺ **2.** The debate about food safety has **engaged** the whole nation. (**to interest someone in sth and keep them thinking about it**)

✺ If a book does not **engage** my interest in the first few pages, I do not usually continue reading it.

✺ **3.** She is an intelligent child but in class she does not really **engage**. **II 4.** Do not **engage** with him! (**to become involved**)

✺ **debate**: **Debate** in the U.S. Senate lasted for five days. **II** Education is the current focus of public **debate**. /dɪˈbeɪt/-/ˈsen.ət/

✷ How we proceed from here is **a matter for debate**. **II** His lawyers have decided **not to proceed with** the case.

✺ **paperwork**: She liked everything about her job except the **paperwork**. **II** This job involve too much **paperwork**. /ˈpeɪ.pə.wɜːk/

◆ **realm**: **1.** Her interests are **in** the **realm of** practical politics. **II** the economic/legal **realm II realm** of art/music (**area**) /relm/

✺ **2.** The matter was hotly debated in all the towns of the **realm**. **II** the defence of the **realm** (**a country ruled by a king or queen**)