

Part 1

**Questions 1 – 6**

**Read the following extract from a reference book on contracts.**  
**Choose the best word or phrase to fill each gap from A, B, C or D below.**

**For each question 1 – 6, mark one letter (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.**  
**There is an example at the beginning (0).**

4.2 Incapacity in General Even though individuals differ markedly in their ability to represent their own interests in the bargaining process, a person is generally (0) ..... to have full power to bind himself contractually. Only in extreme (1) ..... is one's power regarded as impaired because of an inability to participate meaningfully in the bargaining process. One whose power is so impaired is said to lack capacity to contract and is (2) ..... to special rules that allow him to avoid the contracts that he makes in order to protect him from his own improvident acts.

Two principal kinds of defects are today (3) ..... as impairing the power to contract: immaturity and mental infirmity. In the past, the common law regarded a woman's marriage as (4) ..... her of her separate legal identity, including the capacity to contract, during the life of her husband. (5) ..... , this disability was largely removed by statutes (6) ..... in the nineteenth century.

Example:

A concluded B surmised C **assumed** D implied

1 A stages	B junctures	C occasions	D circumstances
2 A subject	B conditional	C liable	D open
3 A granted	B recognized	C conceded	D appreciated
4 A depriving	B debarring	C dissolving	D dismissing
5 A For example	B In particular	C However	D Consequently
6 A realized	B ruled	C legislated	D enacted

Part 2

**MATCH THE EXPRESSION WITH CORRECT DEFINITION or definitions - sometimes more than one definition is correct and there will be some definitions you will not need**

1. litigation department
2. litigator
3. facts
4. fine print
5. legal research

A. - 1. Something that actually exist ; an aspect or reality - not just tangible things, actual occurrences, and relationships, but also states of mind such as intentions and opinions.

B. - That section of a law firm engaged in the preparation and trying of lawsuits.

C - To institute a lawsuit against another party.

D - The field of study concerned with the effective marshaling of authorities that bear on a question of law.

E. - The part of an agreement, or document that is not easily noticeable, referring to disclaimers, restrictions, or limitations.

E - A trial lawyer.

F - The finding and assembling of authorities that bear on a question of law.

G - A legal theory of a lawsuit.

H - A lawyer who prepares cases for trial, as by conducting discovery, and preparing pre-trial motions, trying cases, and handling appeals.

Answers:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5