

**a** In which court was this case heard?

---

**b** What was Mr Balfour's occupation at the time of the case?

---

**c** Why did the claimant not return to Ceylon with her husband?

---

**d** What did the judge in the court of first instance decide?

---

**e** What was the name of the judge in the Court of Appeal?

---

### Exercise 2

*In each paragraph of the case find a word that matches the definitions provided for you.*

Paragraph (1)

**a** A word meaning started legal action.

The word is \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph (2)

**b** A word meaning the amount of something.

The word is \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph (3)

**c** A more formal word that means 'word'.

The word is \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph (4)

**d** A word meaning to decide in a legal way.

The word is \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph (5)

**e** An old-fashioned word, meaning husbands or wives.

The word is \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 3

*Say whether the following statements about the case are true or false.*

<b>a</b> The judge says that it is possible to have agreements that are not contracts.	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False
<b>b</b> The judge says that accepting an offer to have a meal with someone, for example, is usually a contract.	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False
<b>c</b> The judge says that what is consideration between other parties might not be consideration between spouses.	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False
<b>d</b> The judge says that there is generally no contract when a husband and wife make an agreement because they don't mean it to be a legal agreement.	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False