

PART I: THE LEGAL SYSTEM

1 Reading A: Bodies of law

1.1 Read the excerpts below from the course catalogue of a British university's summer-school programme in law and answer these questions.

- 1 Who is each course intended for?
- 2 Which course deals with common law?
- 3 Which course studies the history of European law?

A

LAW 121: Introduction to English law

This course provides a general overview of English law and the common-law system. The course will look at the sources of law and the law-making process, as well as at the justice system in England. Students will be introduced to selected areas of English law, such as criminal law, contract law and the law of torts. The relationship between the English common law and EC law will also be covered.

The course is designed for those international students who will be studying at English universities later in the academic year. Other students with an interest in the subject are also welcome to attend, as the contact points between English law and civil law are numerous. The seminars and all course materials are in English.

B

LAW 221: Introduction to civil law

More individuals in the world solve their legal problems in the framework of what is called the civil-law system than in the Anglo-Saxon case-law system. This course will introduce students to the legal systems of Western Europe that have most influenced the civil-law legal systems in the world. It aims to give students an insight into a system based on the superiority of written law. The course will cover the application and development of Roman law in Europe to the making of national codes all over the world.

The course is intended to prepare students who are going to study in a European university for the different approaches to law that they are likely to face in their year abroad.

1.2 Match these bodies of law (1–3) with their definitions (a–c).

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 civil law 2 common law 3 criminal law | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a area of the law which deals with crimes and their punishments, including fines and/or imprisonment (also penal law) b 1) legal system developed from Roman codified law, established by a state for its regulation; 2) area of the law concerned with non-criminal matters, rights and remedies c legal system which is the foundation of the legal systems of most of the English-speaking countries of the world, based on customs, usage and court decisions (also case law, judge-made law) |
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1.3 Complete the text on the next page contrasting civil law, common law and criminal law using the words in the box.

based on	bound by	codified	custom	disputes	legislation
non-criminal	precedents	provisions	rulings		