**PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH III  
FINAL GUIDE**

1. **READING. Choose the correct answer from (1-10)**

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| **CRIMINAL LAW**  Criminal law deals with acts that are considered harmful to society and are punishable by the state. In criminal cases, the prosecution carries the burden of proof meaning they must prove the defendant’s guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Crimes can range from serious offenses, such as murder, to minor infractions, such as public order crimes, which disrupt the peace and safety of a community. Some criminal acts are proscribed by specific laws to protect public welfare. For those convicted, the punishments can vary, including execution imprisonment, or probation, depending on the severity of the crime and the legal system in place. |

1. **Who carries the burden of proof in criminal cases?**

a) The defendant c) The defense attorney  
b) The judge d) The prosecution+

1. **Which of the following is an example of a minor criminal offense?**

a) Murder c) Theft  
b) Public order crimes+ d) Kidnapping

1. **What is one of the possible punishments for a convicted individual in a criminal case?**

a) Imprisonment+ c) Monetary compensation  
b) Community service d) Public apology

1. **Criminal law only deals with serious offenses like murder.**

a) True b) False+

1. **Punishments for criminal offenses can include execution, imprisonment, or probation.**

a) True+ b) False

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| **COMPANY LAW**  A company is a type of business entity that allows individuals to work together for a common goal. Shareholders are the owners of the company, and their liability is limited, meaning they are not personally responsible for the company’s debts beyond their investment. Companies can be structured in various ways, including as a publicly listed company, where shares are traded on the stock market. The board of directors oversees the company’s operations and ensures it is run in the best interests of its shareholders. This structure provides a balance between ownership and management, making it a popular choice for businesses seeking growth and investment. |

1. **What is the main advantage of limited liability for shareholders in a company?**
   1. Shareholders can be held personally responsible for company debts
   2. Shareholders are only responsible for the company’s debts up to the amount they invested+
   3. Shareholders are not allowed to sell their shares
   4. Shareholders have no rights to vote on company decisions
2. **Which of the following is a characteristic of a publicly listed company?**
   1. It is privately owned and shares are not traded
   2. It has no board of directors
   3. Shares are traded on the stock market +
   4. Shareholders have unlimited liability
3. **Who is responsible for overseeing the operations of a company?**
   1. The shareholders c) The employees
   2. The customers d) The board of directors +
4. **Shareholders in a company are personally responsible for the company's debts beyond their investment.**a) True b) False +
5. **The board of directors is responsible for ensuring the company is run in the best interests of its shareholders.**a) True + b) False
6. **VOCABULARY. Choose the correct answer from (11-15)**
7. **When someone is put on *parole,***a) They are put in prison for crime.  
   b) They are killed as a legal punishment for crime.  
   c) They released before their prison sentence is finished. +  
   d) The court requires an offender to perform unpaid work.

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| 1. **Choose the correct meaning.** |
| **1. Money Laundering a. Intentionally burning a building** |
| **2. Tax Evasion b. Concealing the source of money** |
| **3. Bribery c. Giving money to public official** |
| **4. Arson d. Illegally trying to avoid paying money that you have to** |

* 1. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
  2. 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a +
  3. 1-c, 2-b, 3-b, 4-a
  4. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

1. *“ Company law governs the formation and dissolution of companies. When a company is formed, it becomes a separate legal entity. A company can (2)* ***…*** *when it is no longer viable. Unlike a company, a (3)* ***…*** *operates a business alone, with no legal distinction between personal and business assets. (4)* ***…*** *are those to whom the company owes money and have legal rights to seek repayment.”* **Which word is NOT suitable for the paragraph?**
   1. Funding+ c) Sole Proprietor
   2. Creditors d) Wind up
2. **Which collocation is wrong?**a) The mediator helped the two parties **resolve a dispute** over the terms of their contract.  
   b) **Corporate funding** refers to the financial resources a company secures through investments  
   c) The court acknowledged **the corporate personality** of the company, allowing it to enter into contracts and own property independently of its shareholders.  
   d) The court chose to **try a sentence**, allowing the convicted individual to serve probation. +
3. **Choose the correct option.***The manager was arrested* ***(1)…*** *fraud after it was discovered that the company had been falsely claiming assets to enter* ***(2) …*** *contracts with suppliers. As the company* ***(3)…*** *debt to multiple creditors, an action was brought* ***(4)…*** *it in court to recover the outstanding amounts.*
   1. of – on – invests – for
   2. to – of – manages – of
   3. for – into – owes – against +
   4. of – to – owns – into
4. **GENERAL QUESTIONS. Choose the correct answer from (15-20)**
5. **What is wrong about “White Collar Crimes”?**
   1. White collar crimes typically involve deceit, fraud, or manipulation rather than physical violence.
   2. White collar crimes have had little effect on economy. +
   3. White collar crimes are committed by employees high up in the corporate hierarchy.
   4. These crimes are usually committed for financial gain, such as embezzlement, insider trading, or tax evasion.
6. *“In criminal law, the prosecution proves the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt to secure a conviction.”* **Which passive form is true for this sentence?**
   1. In criminal law, the defendant's guilt is proven by the prosecution beyond a reasonable doubt to secure a conviction. +
   2. In criminal law, guilt is proven by the defendant’s prosecution beyond a reasonable doubt to secure a conviction.
   3. In criminal law, the prosecution is proved by the defendant’s prosecution beyond a reasonable doubt to secure a conviction.
   4. In criminal law, defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt is proven by the prosecution beyond a reasonable doubt to secure a conviction.
7. **Which one has the same meaning with “**One drawback of corporations is that they have to follow many rules and regulations, which can be expensive and complicated for small businesses.”
   1. The main disadvantage of corporations is that they often provide better benefits to their employees than smaller companies.
   2. One major disadvantage of corporations is that they benefit from lower taxes compared to small businesses.
   3. The disadvantage of corporations is that they can operate internationally without facing any legal restrictions.
   4. One disadvantage of corporations is that they must comply with numerous laws and regulations, which can be costly and difficult for small businesses. +
8. *“ A crime is committed when an individual breaks the law, and the offender is punished according to the severity of the offense. In some cases, the offender is fined as a penalty. Those accused of a crime are tried in court, where the prosecution carries the burden of proof to demonstrate the defendant's guilt. After hearing the evidence, the judge or jury delivers a verdict, determining whether the accused is guilty or not.”*  **Which of the following statements is correct regarding the punishment of a crime?**a) A crime is always punished by imprisonment, regardless of the offense.b) Fines are the only form of punishment for crimes that are committed.  
   c) The punishment for a crime can vary, and it may include fines, imprisonment, or other penalties. +d)Crimes are punished based on the defendant’s ability to pay fines rather than the severity of the offense.
9. There is no obligation for you to memorize your passwords you can write them on your phone. **Which sentence has the same meaning?** 
   1. You don’t have to memorize your passwords you can write them on your phone. +
   2. You mustn’t memorize your passwords you can write them on your phone.
   3. You shouldn’t memorize your passwords you can write them on your phone
   4. You must memorize your passwords you can write them on your phone.