

UNIT SEVEN – IN THE NAME OF THE LAW

COURSEBOOK, p. 60; LISTENING -PREVIEW

TASK Complete the gaps with the phrases you hear and translate them into Czech where indicated.

Marvin Hunt

I specialise in the area of **1.** _____ = _____ **(in Czech)**, but not just here in the UK. I work all over Europe and deal with a whole range of **2.** _____. So, one week I could be advising a major corporation about their **3.** _____ = _____ **(in Czech)** and the next I could be involved in **4.** _____ between workers and employers. We've got a very **5.** _____ soon where a group of female employees **6.** _____ that they were paid less than the male employees for the same work.

Louise Granger

My training was in law and in life sciences. So my **1.** _____ is a great help in my line of business, which is the environment. These days, companies **2.** _____ lawyers and also _____ environmentalists who say that their operations may be **3.** _____ to the environment or even creating health problems for some people. So my job is to help businesses **4.** _____ that they face. At the moment I'm advising a **5.** _____ = _____ **(in Czech)** that **6.** _____ = _____ **(in Czech)** the local water supply.

Marsha Maspero

I'm in IP, which is our jargon for **1.** _____ = _____ **(in Czech)**. That refers to things like the **2.** _____ = _____ **(in Czech)** and the **3.** _____ that belong to an organisation. So we have a network of associates in countries around the world who give us **4.** _____ to help companies to protect their intellectual property in international markets. My own **5.** _____ is actually the entertainment industry, which means that I'm often working with people from the music and film industry. For instance, I've just finished **6.** _____ a very famous client from the sports industry whose pictures were being used on a commercial website **7.** _____.

Samuel Chase

1. _____ = _____ **(in Czech)** is where I work. All businesses are responsible for making sure that their product do not cause harm to the consumers who use them. What we do is advise companies when they have

to deal with complaints. That could involve negotiating with other lawyers or actually defending the company in court. We have a big case at the moment where we´re helping a pharmaceutical company to prepare a strategy to deal with **2.**

_____ **(in Czech)** one of its best-selling drugs.

WORKBOOK, p. 30; READING

TASK 1 Create questions to these answers: (Paragraph 1)

- 1 PCs and electrical devices are replaced every year.
- 2 Only a tenth or so.
- 3 Mercury and lead.
- 4 In Europe.
- 5 A type of refuse.
- 6 8%.

TASK 2 Translate into Czech: (Paragraph 2)

Legislation to levy a surcharge on computer sales to defray recycling costs came into effect last month.

- 1 levy a surcharge = _____
- 2 defray recycling costs = _____
- 3 came into effect = _____
- 4 a European Union directive = _____
- 5 to be implemented in national laws = _____

TASK 3 Answer the following questions (Paragraph 3)

- 1 Who is eBay?
- 2 What idea has eBay recently come up with and how does this idea work?

Translate:

- 1 zjistit hodnotu = _____
- 2 dát na prodej = _____
- 3 zjednodušit přepravu / expedici _____

WORKBOOK, p. 31; LISTENING

TASK Complete the gaps with the words and phrases you hear:

Bernie Ebbers – the ex-boss who steered WorldCom through an \$11 billion **1.** _____ and into the bankruptcy courts – may not have been overly blessed with **2.** _____. Yet, in one crucial respect, Mr Ebbers, at least now, **3.** _____ – he refuses to use email. The ensuing lack of legal evidence, electronically **4.** _____ to the boss´s door has slowed the work of **5.** _____, who until

recently had secured guilty pleas only from four of his underlings. That changed this week with the capitulation of WorldCom's former finance chief, Scott Sullivan, who **6.**_____ to his role in the fraud. With Mr Sullivan now co-operating, Mr Ebbers was swiftly indicted. Developments at WorldCom **7.**_____ those at Enron, another **8.**_____ company, last month. There, a **9.**_____ indicted Jeffery Skilling, the company's former chief executive, following a **10.**_____ and a co-operation agreement from Enron's ex-finance chief....

COURSEBOOK, p. 61; READING

Vocab.

litigant = sporná strana, strana ve sporu

litigation = soudní spor

- 1 Who is Sealed Air?
- 2 What mistake did Sealed Air make 7 years ago?
- 3 Who is W.R. Grace?
- 4 How did W.R. Grace create problems for Sealed Air?
- 5 How did the stock market (=akciový trh) react to the problem (*the litigation*) ?
- 6 What consequences does the litigation have for Sealed Air?
- 7 Name six ways mentioned in the article in which a company can owe vast amounts of money in litigation and translate them into Czech.
- 8 Litigation risk is difficult to quantify. T/F
- 9 The money you pay as a result of a verdict is always higher than the money you need to spend to pay your lawyers, so called indirect costs. T/F
- 10 Translate into Czech: out of court settlement
- 11 The very existence of litigation makes the share-price go down. T/F
- 12 Why do actions (=žaloby) against companies whose share-price has fallen make little economic sense?
- 13 Lawyers fees can account for one-third of the settlement. T/F
- 14 There is no precise information on the cost of litigation. T/F
- 15 What method could be used to gather information about litigation payouts?
- 16 Find words in the last paragraph which mean the following:

COURSEBOOK, p. 63 READING

TASK In the text find the translations of the following.

- 1 účastnit se neúspěšné soudní pře = _____
- 2 dožadovat se odškodného = _____
- 3 zranění utrpěná v autonehodě = _____
- 4 kontaminovaný vodní zdroj = _____
- 5 učinit právní kroky proti někomu = _____
- 6 připojit se k hromadné žalobě = _____
- 7 soudce rozhodl v její prospěch = _____
- 8 udělit/přiznat odškodnění dosahující výše 333 milionů dolarů = _____

COURSEBOOK, p. 65 CAREER SKILLS - NEGOTIATING

TASK Find in the listening exercise the translation of the following:

i.

- 1 Zpozdili jsme se. = _____
- 2 Mám na mysli tohle. = _____
- 3 odted' ka vzít na sebe odpověďnost za celý případ = _____
- 4 To je mimo diskusi/ To je nemyslitelné. = _____

ii.

- 1 Ne za tuto cenu. = _____
- 2 Má větší cenu/hodnotu. = _____
- 3 Je pořád v záruce. = _____
- 4 To je moje konečná nabídka. = _____
- 5 Ber, nebo nech být! = _____

iii.

- 1 Promiň, že se tě ptám narychlo. = _____
- 2 Zaskočím za tebe na schůzi. = _____
- 3 Vynahradím ti to kdykoliv budeš chtít. = _____

COURSEBOOK, p. 66 D+D Beauty and business

TASK Complete the gaps with the words/phrases you hear.

This is a classic dilemma. Here we have two companies that had actually both successfully **1.** _____ their businesses in more or less the same sector. The similarities probably **2.** _____ there, too, because on the one hand you have Glow Industries, which is a start-up, and on the other you have an international organisation with **3.** _____ some very big players in the beauty business. So big money meets small money, **4.** _____, because Glow by JLo has \$100 million **5.** _____ and Glow Industries just two or three million. The problem is that neither of the companies is in fact the first **6.** _____ containing the word "Glow" because other businesses are already selling product **7.** _____ similar names. And this is also where it gets even more complicated: because when Terri **8.** _____ Sweetface, they responded by **9.** _____ in one of the companies that was already using the word "Glow" and then what they did was to counterattack, **10.** _____ Terri herself _____ stealing their name. But that **11.** _____ a lot of negative publicity for Glow by JLo, and eventually the two sides **12.** _____. There are no details of exactly what that involved but Terri Williamson agreed to change the name of her products – so there is every reason to suppose that she received **13.** _____.

- 1 Who is Terri Williamson?
- 2 Describe Terri's success.
- 3 What did she discover two years later?
- 4 How did Terri react to what she had found out?

WORKBOOK, p. 31; READING

TASK 1 Answer these questions.

- 1 What dangers must foreign investors in America be constantly aware of?

- 2 American insurance firms began selling policies (= pojistky) for directors to minimize the dangers mentioned above. T/F
- 3 These policies managed to protect most of the companies from being sued. T/F
- 4 Foreign firms operating in America and registered with the SEC is more likely to face a lawsuit than an American firm. T/F
- 5 What does the SEC stand for?
- 6 What do you know about Parmalat?

TASK 2 Create questions to these answers:

- 1 By international banks.

TASK 3 In paragraph 4 find the words defined by the following definitions:

1. an agreement by a government or an organization to pay back the money an investor has lent plus a fixed amount of interest on a particular date; a document containing this agreement = _____
2. price that is very high, much higher than is normal or reasonable = _____
3. a company that has been bought by another company, an act of doing this = _____
4. the people or an organization who have the power to make decisions or who have a particular area of responsibility in a country or region = _____
5. owned or controlled by another company = _____

WORKBOOK, p. 28-29; READING

- 1. sustain terrible injuries**
- 2. to rule in favour of the defendant**
- 3. to leak confidential information**
- 4. to fail to resolve the dispute**
- 5. the worst case of copyright infringement**
- 6. litigation risks**
- 7. to take criminal proceedings**
- 8. the publication is his IP**
- 9. to settle the case out of court**
- 10. substantial amount of the final settlement**
- 11. the plaintiff was awarded damages**
- 12. the guilty verdict**

U7 – REVISION

Translate:

1. důsledky protahující se soudní žaloby = _____
2. být nucen zrevidovat své mezinárodní plány = _____
3. dosáhnout vyjednaného vyrovnání = _____
4. Byla na něj podána žaloba z porušování autorských práv = _____
5. tvrdě zasáhnout jak akcie tak dluhopisy = _____
6. neodhalit kompromitující informace o = _____
7. být obviněn ze zneužívání dominantního postavení na trhu = _____

1. to award compensation/damages = _____
2. to fail to dismiss the case = _____
3. the lack of information on the cost of litigation = _____
4. no incentive for a plaintiff lawyer or jury = _____
5. litigant = _____
6. The three defendants have pleaded not guilty. = _____

1. MetaSoft, s.r.o. byla zažalována poté co opakovaně nedodržela termín pro instalaci nového software pro jednoho ze svých klientů.

Complete the sentences and definitions:

1. Unsuccessful _____ have the right to appeal against the decision of the court.
2. _____ is a person who makes a formal complaint against sb in court.
3. _____ is the person in a court who is being sued by another person or who is accused of committing a crime.

Wordformation:

1. Unfortunately you can never rely on the duality of the data, some data provided by federal courts can be _____. /LEAD/
2. Federal agencies routinely collect data from companies on employee benefits and pension plans for _____ surveys. /STATISTICS/
3. It is _____ whether legal actions which take money away from the accused companies make economic sense. / QUESTION/
4. The corporation's margins and _____ prospects are good, its patent _____ strong. /GROW/, /PROTECT/
5. This company should have been protected from a financial _____. /COLLIDE/
6. Product - _____ and _____ property are the most common areas. /LIABLE, INTELLECT/

Name six most common categories of litigation and translate them into Czech:

1. Antitrust (acts) = _____
2. product liability = _____
3. employee conduct = _____
4. contractual failure = _____
5. intellectual property = _____
6. shareholder actions = _____

Glossary – terms, Units 6-7

- 1.** _____ (verb) = to take a claim or complaint against a person or organisation to a court of law.
Angry consumers have announced that they will_____.
- 2.** _____ (noun) = an agreement to resolve a dispute before it is taken to court.

The two companies refused to to disclose the financial details of their out-of-court_____ .

3. _____ (noun) = an amount of money paid to a professional person or organisation for their services.

4. _____ (noun) = money that a court orders someone to pay someone else for harming them or their property, or causing them financial loss components.

The group is facing claims for _____ due to faulty components.

5. _____ , abbreviation_____ = the activity of telling the public about an organisation, person, product, etc. so that people think of them in a good way.