

**family law**

- body of law which attempts to regulate the internal (1) \_\_\_\_\_ within the family and the relationship of the family to the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ world
- deals with marriage, (3) \_\_\_\_\_, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, child (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and support and other domestic-relations issues

**children:**

legitimate child (= a child (6) \_\_\_\_\_ or born in wedlock)

X

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ child (= a child born outside a legitimate marriage):

- has fewer rights to financial support from (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- may be legitimated by the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of his/her parents

**marriage:**

**capacity to marry** in England – the parties are:

- a) not within the prohibited degrees of (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) over the age of 16
- c) not already (11) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) respectively male and (12) \_\_\_\_\_

**termination of marriage:**

- 1) by (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of one of the spouses
- 2) by judgment of (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (nullification of marriage):
  - void marriage – e.g. (15) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
  - voidable marriage – e.g. (16) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) by divorce

**divorce** under English law:

- parties: (17) \_\_\_\_\_ X (18) \_\_\_\_\_
- the marriage lasts at least a (19) \_\_\_\_\_
- the marriage has broken down (20) \_\_\_\_\_ - without any chance of (21) \_\_\_\_\_
- petitioner must prove one of five things:
  - respondent committed (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (had sex with someone else)
  - respondent's behaviour has been (23) \_\_\_\_\_
  - the respondent (24) \_\_\_\_\_ the petitioner at least two years previously
  - the couple has lived apart for two years and both (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to a divorce
  - the couple have lived apart for (26) \_\_\_\_\_ years
- making satisfactory arrangements for the (27) \_\_\_\_\_ - custody, maintaining contact, financial arrangements
- agreement on dividing the property – the court follows two principles:
  - the division should fairly reflect (28) \_\_\_\_\_ of each party (money, caring for the family, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ support)
  - (30) \_\_\_\_\_ of the parties

**division of the property of spouses:**

- a) (31) \_\_\_\_\_ property – all property acquired by the husband or wife during the marriage other than by gift or inheritance; the earnings are (32) \_\_\_\_\_ equally during the marriage and upon dissolution it is divided (33) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) (34) \_\_\_\_\_ property – property brought into the marriage by one spouse or acquired by one spouse during marriage by (35) \_\_\_\_\_ or (36) \_\_\_\_\_; it must remain separate and cannot be treated as (37) \_\_\_\_\_ property