

University of Abou Bekr Belkaid - Tlemcen
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Module: English (Legal Terminology)
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Level: Second Year - Group 2 English
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جامعة أبو بكر بلقايد - تلمسان
كلية الحقوق والعلوم السياسية-قسم القانون الخاص
مقياس الإنجليزية (المصطلحات القانونية)
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WORKSHEET: LEGAL TERMINOLOGY REVIEW

ورقة عمل: مراجعة المصطلحات القانونية

Exercise One: True or False with Justification

Read the following statements carefully. Determine whether each is True or False, and provide a brief legal justification based on your course material.

1-A contract can only be made in writing.T / F :

Justification:

2-According to Article 54 of the Algerian Civil Code, a contract is an agreement by which one or more people bind themselves to give, to do or not to do something. T /F:

Justification:

3-Silence always constitutes acceptance in Algerian civil law. T / F:

Justification:

4-A consensual contract requires a specific form to be valid. T / F:

Justification:

5-The synallagmatic contract creates obligations on one party only. T / F:

Justification:

6-Commercial law is characterized by rapidity and credit. T / F:

Justification:

7-Bankruptcy applies to both merchants and non-merchants. T / F:

Justification:

8-Prescription in commercial companies is 15 years. T / F:

Justification:

9-The principle of legality means "no crime and no punishment without a law". T / F:

Justification:

10-An attempt to commit a contravention is punishable. T / F:

Justification:

Exercise Two: Paragraph Writing

Write a structured model paragraph on ONE of the following topics. Your paragraph must include a clear **Topic Sentence**, 3 to 4 **Supporting Sentences**, and a **Concluding Sentence**.

- Topic A: The importance of distinguishing between commercial and civil acts
- Topic B: The elements of a crime in criminal law
- Topic C: The vices of consent in contract formation

Exercise Three: Key Terminology Translation

Translate the following English legal terms into Arabic and indicate to which branch of law (Civil, Commercial, or Criminal) they belong.

English Term	Arabic Equivalent (المصطلح بالعربية)
Consent	
Offer and Acceptance	
Duress	
Fraud	
Synallagmatic contract	
Gratuitous contract	
Merchant / Trader	
Speculation	
Bill of exchange	
Commercial Registry	
Mens rea	
Actus reus	
Felony	
Misdemeanour	
Legality principle	

MODEL ANSWERS / الحلول النموذجية

Exercise One Answers:

1. **False.** Contracts can be oral or in writing. They are made by ordinary people in everyday situations.
2. **True.** This is the exact definition provided by Article 54 of the Algerian Civil Code.
3. **False.** Silence does not constitute acceptance except in exceptional cases determined by law (Article 68 of Algerian Civil Law).
4. **False.** Consensual contracts are formed by the sole exchange of consents without it being necessary to observe a particular form.
5. **False.** The synallagmatic contract means the contracting parties are reciprocally obligated towards each other.
6. **True.** The principles of Commercial law are Rapidity (speed) and Credit (confidence).
7. **False.** The bankruptcy system is applied only to merchants.
8. **False.** Prescription is 15 years in civil law, but it is 5 years in commercial companies (Article 777 Commercial Code).
9. **True.** The principle of legality dictates that there is no crime or punishment without a specific legal text.
10. **False.** Attempted contraventions are not punishable at all.

Exercise Two Answers (Two Options Provided):

Option A: The importance of distinguishing between commercial and civil acts
Distinguishing between commercial and civil acts is of paramount importance due to the distinct legal frameworks governing them. Firstly, it determines the competent judicial authority, as commercial disputes are handled by specialized commercial courts rather than ordinary civil courts. Secondly, it affects the freedom of proof; in commercial matters, evidence is generally free, whereas civil matters often require written proof. Furthermore, specific mechanisms like expedited enforcement and bankruptcy apply exclusively to commercial acts and merchants. **Ultimately, this distinction is essential to maintain the rapidity and credit required in the business environment.**

Option B: The elements of a crime in criminal law
For an act to be legally classified as a crime, three fundamental elements must be established. The first is the physical element (actus reus), which involves the actual conduct or omission of the accused person. The second is the mental element (mens rea), representing the guilty state of mind, intent, or negligence behind the act. Finally, the legal element requires that the specific act must be explicitly criminalized by a legal text, reflecting the principle of legality. **Therefore, without the concurrence of these physical, mental, and legal elements, an individual cannot be held criminally liable.**

Exercise Three Answers:

English Term	المصطلح بالعربية	Reference
Consent	التراضي	Civil Law
Offer and Acceptance	الإيجاب والقبول	Civil Law
Duress	الإكراه	Civil Law
Fraud	التدليس	Civil Law
Synallagmatic contract	العقد التبادلي / الملزم للطرفين	Civil Law
Gratuitous contract	عقد التبرع	Civil Law
Merchant / Trader	التاجر	Commercial Law
Speculation	المضاربة	Commercial Law
Bill of exchange	السفتجة	Commercial Law
Commercial Registry	السجل التجاري	Commercial Law
Mens rea	الركن المعنوي / القصد الجنائي	Criminal Law
Actus reus	الركن المادي	Criminal Law
Felony	جناية	Criminal Law

English Term	المصطلح بالعربية	Reference
Misdemeanour	جنحة	Criminal Law
Legality principle	مبدأ الشرعية	Criminal Law