

# English for Tax Administration 1

Lecturer: Miljen Matijašević  
G10, room 6/I, Tue 11:30-12:30

e-mail: [miljen.matijasevic@pravo.hr](mailto:miljen.matijasevic@pravo.hr)

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# Revision



# Identify the branches of law

1. The law of state regulating its domestic affairs
2. The part of law concerned with the constitution or government of the state, or the relationship between the state and citizens
3. The part of law concerned with inheritance of property
4. The branch of law primarily concerned with the rights and duties of individuals towards each other
5. The part of law consisting of rules which determine how a case is administered by the courts
6. The body of law which deals with the powers of the executive or administrative organs of the state
7. A body of rules that control or affect the rights of states in their relations with each other and of individuals in relation to foreign states
8. The law that determines the rights and duties, used by the courts in making decisions

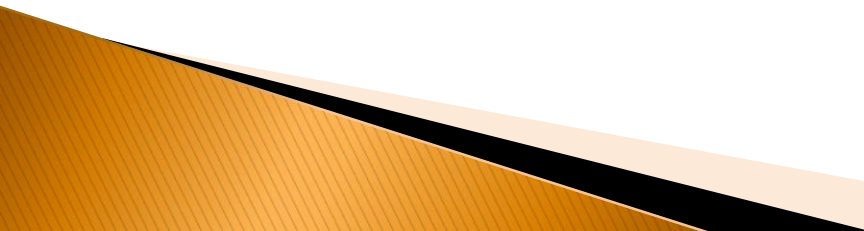
# Identify the branches of law

1. The law of state regulating its domestic affairs NATIONAL
2. The part of law concerned with the constitution or government of the state, or the relationship between the state and citizens  
CONSTITUTIONAL
3. The part of law concerned with inheritance of property LAW OF SUCCESSION
4. The branch of law primarily concerned with the rights and duties of individuals towards each other PRIVATE (CIVIL) LAW
5. The part of law consisting of rules which determine how a case is administered by the courts PROCEDURAL LAW
6. The body of law which deals with the powers of the executive or administrative organs of the state ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
7. A body of rules that control or affect the rights of states in their relations with each other and of individuals in relation to foreign states  
INTERNATIONAL LAW
8. The law that determines the rights and duties, used by the courts in making decisions SUBSTANTIVE LAW

# Complete the text with appropriate words

- ▶ The British Parliament consists of the monarch (the Queen), the House of Commons, and the House of Lords. They debate bills and if both Houses approve, the Queen must give the Royal Assent before it can become an Act of Parliament.
- ▶ The lower House is elected by the people and consists of Members of Parliament.
- ▶ The upper House is appointed by the Queen and consists of hereditary peers and bishops.

# Complete the text with appropriate words

- ▶ The British Parliament consists of the **monarch** (the Queen), the House of **Commons**, and the House of **Lords**. They debate **bills** and if both Houses approve, the Queen must give the **Royal Assent** before it can become an **Act** of Parliament.
  - ▶ The lower House is **elected** by the people and consists of **MPs**.
  - ▶ The upper House is **appointed** by the Queen and consists of **life** and **hereditary** peers and bishops.
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**constituent – verdict – abolish – summon – pass – coercion  
impartial – scrutinize – custody – implement – acquittal**

1. The British Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ the work of the government. Its members represent the interests of their \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Constitutional Court can \_\_\_\_\_ provisions which it finds to be unconstitutional.
3. The Queen \_\_\_\_\_ and dissolves Parliament
4. Laws are enforced by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In criminal trials, the jury reaches a \_\_\_\_\_ of guilty or not guilty and the judge \_\_\_\_\_ a sentence.
6. The executive designs and \_\_\_\_\_ policies, such as economic, social and agricultural policy.
7. In family trials, the court can decide about \_\_\_\_\_ of children.
8. Judges must be \_\_\_\_\_, so they may not engage in politics.

# Translate into Croatian

1. The British Parliament **SCRUTINIZES** the work of the government. Its members represent the interests of their **CONSTITUENTS**.
2. The Constitutional Court can **ABOLISH** provisions which it finds to be unconstitutional.
3. The Queen **SUMMONS** and dissolves Parliament
4. Laws are enforced by **COERCION**.
5. In criminal trials, the jury reaches a **VERDICT** of guilty or not guilty and the judge **PASSES** a sentence.
6. The executive designs and **IMPLEMENTS** policies, such as economic, social and agricultural policy.
7. In family trials, the court can decide about **CUSTODY** of children.
8. Judges must be **IMPARTIAL**, so they may not engage in politics.



# Translate into Croatian

1. Britanski parlament pomno analizira rad vlade. Njegovi članovi zastupaju interese svojih glasača.
2. Ustavni sud može ukinuti odredbe koje smatra neustavnim.
3. Kraljica saziva i raspušta Parlament
4. Zakoni se provode prisilom.
5. U kaznenim postupcima, porota odlučuje o krivnji, a sudac određuje kaznu.
6. Izvršna vlast kreira i provodi politike, kao što su ekonomska, socijalna i poljoprivredna politika.
7. U obiteljskim postupcima, sud može odlučivati o skrbništvu nad djecom.
8. Suci morjau biti nepristrane te se stoga ne smiju baviti politikom.

# Match the collocations

1. comply	A. a law
2. binding	B. a sentence
3. breach	C. a verdict
4. enter into	D. an offender
5. find	E. contract
6. fundamental	F. department
7. government	G. guilty
8. legislative	H. rights
9. pass	I. provision
10. prosecute	J. proposal
11. reach	K. with a law

# Translate the collocations

1. comply with a law	
2. binding provision	
3. breach a law	
4. enter into contract	
5. find guilty	
6. fundamental rights	
7. government department	
8. legislative proposal	
9. pass a sentence	
10. prosecute an offender	
11. reach a verdict	

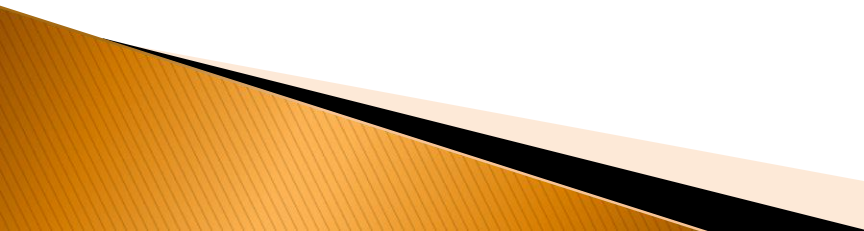
# Translate the collocations

1. comply with a law	uskладiti se sa zakonom
2. binding provision	obvezujuća odredba
3. breach a law	prekršiti zakon
4. enter into contract	sklopiti ugovor
5. find guilty	proglasiti krivim
6. fundamental rights	temeljna prava
7. government department	ministarstvo
8. legislative proposal	zakonodavni prijedlog
9. pass a sentence	izreći kaznu
10. prosecute an offender	kazneno goniti počinitelja
11. reach a verdict	donijeti odluku o krivnji

# Translate the terms

- ▶ mediation
  - ▶ cabinet
  - ▶ violation
  - ▶ unicameral
  - ▶ legislature
  - ▶ claim
  - ▶ abolish
  - ▶ defendant (civil law)
  - ▶ public authorities
- 

# Translate the terms

- ▶ mediation – mirenje, medijacija
  - ▶ cabinet – vlada
  - ▶ violation – kršenje, povreda
  - ▶ unicameral – jednodoman
  - ▶ legislature – zakonodavno tijelo
  - ▶ claim – tužba
  - ▶ abolish – ukinuti
  - ▶ defendant (civil law) – tuženik
  - ▶ public authorities – javna tijela
- 

**adhere – bill – enforce – allocate – sanction – resolve  
breach – ratify – damage – provision – regulation**

1. The government decides on the \_\_\_\_\_ of budget funds.
2. Parliaments debate \_\_\_\_\_, enact laws and \_\_\_\_\_ treaties so that they may become part of the national legal order.
3. 'Should' expresses a recommendation so it is not suitable for binding \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Courts \_\_\_\_\_ disputes and \_\_\_\_\_ the law.
5. All citizens must \_\_\_\_\_ to the law to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In case of a \_\_\_\_\_ of contract, the court may order the payment of \_\_\_\_\_.

# Translate into Croatian

1. The government decides on the ALLOCATION of budget funds.
2. Parliaments debate BILLS, enact laws and RATIFY treaties so that they may become part of the national legal order.
3. 'Should' expresses a recommendation so it is not suitable for binding PROVISIONS.
4. Courts RESOLVE disputes and ENFORCE the law.
5. All citizens must ADHERE to the law to avoid SANCTIONS.
6. In case of a BREACH of contract, the court may order the payment of DAMAGES.



# Translate into Croatian

1. Vlada odlučuje o raspodjeli proračunskih sredstava.
2. Parlamenti raspravljaju o zakonodavnim prijedlozima, donose zakone i ratificiraju međunarodne ugovore kako bi oni mogli postati dio nacionalnog pravnog poretka.
3. 'Should' izražava preporuku te stoga nije prikladan za obvezujuće odredbe.
4. Sudovi rješavaju sporove i provode zakone.
5. Svi se građani moraju pridržavati zakona kako bi izbjegli kazne.
6. U slučaju povrede ugovora, sud može narediti plaćanje naknade štete.

**Thank you for your attention!**

