

English Language Lectures

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S1 DRF

A Guide to Greetings and Introductions in English

Greetings and introductions in English is one of the most important topics when you are learning a language.

We use greetings and introductions in our first-time interactions with people.

Learning how to introduce ourselves and how to show interest by asking personal information questions is also a goal to reach since most conversations tend to go beyond a simple greeting and introduction.

Let's check all that you need to know about greetings and introductions in English

Greetings and Introductions Vocabulary

There are different ways to greet people in English, we usually categorize greeting into formal and informal situations.

This is an example of greetings used in formal situations

A - How are you?

B - I am fine thanks

This is an example of greetings used in informal situations

A - How are you guys doing?

B - We are doing great

Formal and Informal Greetings

Let's remember that there are informal and formal greetings and that some of them can be used in both contexts or situations.

These are some of the most common phrases to greet people and where they belong

Greetings Formal o Informal?

Good Morning -Both

Morning Josh - Informal

Morning, Guys - Informal

Good Afternoon - Both

Good Night -Both

Good Evening -Both

Hi - Both

Hello - Both

How are you ? - Formal

How are you doing? Informal

Howdy? Informal

How is it going? Informal

Hey Matthew Informal

Hey, What's up Informal

Hey, Buddyl nformal

Hey, Guys Informal

Hey, What's going on? Informal

What's new? Informal

Useful Expressions to Respond to Greetings

These are some of the common ways to respond to some of the greetings above

Good to see you Good to see you too

I am fine - Very well thanks

Great - Not bad

I am doing grea - tPretty good

Fine - Not Good

Nothing - Not much

Good

Greetings and Introduction Dialogues

You can practice greetings and introductions using these dialogues. You can alter parts of it to suit to your particular situations

Greeting and Introductions Dialogue #1

Mike: Good Morning

Linda: How are you mike?

Mike: I am fine Linda

Linda: We are in the same class

Mike: That's right, Can I have your telephone number?

Linda: Sure, It is 86021456

Punctuation



Apostrophe

Shows possession, constructs contractions and makes some plurals.



Ellipses

Indicates a pause or a trailing off.



Dash

Sets off material for emphasis.



Comma

Indicates a brief pause.



Semicolon

Links two independent clauses that are closely related.



Ampersand

Represents the word "and."



Parenthesis

Sets off additional information.



Colon

Used after a statement to introduce a list of items.



Quotation marks

Set off speech or a quote.



Period

Indicates the end of a complete sentence.



Exclamation Mark

Indicates strong feelings or interjections.



Question mark

Indicates a query.

verb to be forms

The verb be has the following forms:

The verb be

Infinitive form be

Present simple:+I am, I'm

You are, You're

He/She/It is, He/She/It'sWe are, we're

You are, you're

They are, they're

?Am I?

Are you?

Is he/she it?Are we?

Are you?

Are they?

-I am not, I'm not

You are not, You aren't, You're not

He/She/It is not, He/She/It isn't, He's notWe are not, We aren't, We're not

You are not, You aren't, You're not

They are not, They aren't, They're not

Past simple+I was

You were

He/She/It wasWe were

You were

They were

?Was I?

Were you?

Was he/she/it?Were we?

Were you?

Were they?

-I was not, I wasn't

You were not, You weren't

He/She/It was not, He/She/It wasn't We were not, We weren't

You were not, You weren't

They were not, They weren't

Past participle been

Present perfect has/have been

Past perfect had been

Present participle being

Present continuous am/is/are being

Past continuous was/were being

We use the infinitive form be with modal verbs:

It will be dark soon.

They might be tired.

The verb be is a link verb. It is used:

- with a noun phrase:

My mother is a teacher.

Bill Clinton was the president of the US.

- with an adjective:

This soup is very tasty.

The children were good.

with a prepositional phrase:

John and his wife are from Manchester.

The flowers are on the table.

- am, is, are 1

Grammar reference: 'am', 'is', 'are' 1

Read the conversation between James and Mauro. How many examples of the verb be ('am', 'is', 'are') can you find? Choose the correct number.

1 item remaining

J: Hello. My name's James. How are you? M: I'm fine, thanks. I'm Mauro. J: Mauro. It's good to meet you. It's a nice party. M: Yes, it is. Are you a friend of Emma's? J: Yes and no! She's my sister. M: Oh, I see. So what do you do? J: I'm at university. You? M: I'm an engineer. J: So you and Emma are friends from work? M: That's right. Look, I'm quite hungry. Is there any food here? J: Yes, all the food's in the kitchen, and the drinks are in the front room. The sandwiches are delicious! M: OK, thanks! I'll go and look. See you later.

be in continuous and passive forms 1

Grammar reference: 'am', 'is', 'are', 'was', 'were' 1

Read Mauro's description of a party from six months ago. How many examples of the verb BE can you find in the present tense ('am', 'is', 'are')? How many in the past tense ('was', 'were')? Choose the correct numbers.

The last big party I went to was Emma's birthday party. I'm an engineer and Emma's a colleague at the company where I work. It was a great party and there were lots of interesting people there. For example, I met a guy called James, and we're now quite good friends. James is Emma's brother. He was a student at the time, but now he's looking for work. Another thing that I remember is that I was really hungry! There were lots of drinks but there wasn't very much food. There were a few sandwiches in the kitchen, but they really weren't very nice!

We use some nouns with the verb be followed by a that clause:

The problem was that I had no money.

The obvious explanation is that he simply forgot.

The danger is that the whole thing might catch fire.

It's a pity that the children aren't here.

The lucky thing is that nobody was hurt.

Nouns commonly used in this way are:

answer
argument
assertion
belief
claim
explanation
feeling

hope
idea
(a) pity
rule
(a) shame
thing

We use some nouns with the verb be followed by a to-infinitive:

The only way is to start all over again.
His answer is to work a bit harder.
Her only hope was to find a new job as soon as possible.
The easiest thing would be to ask your father.

Nouns commonly used in this way are:

answer
decision
hope
idea
intention promise
thing
way
wish

To comment on statements, we use some adjectives with it and the verb be and a that clause or wh-clause:

It's lucky that we met.

It's not clear what happened.

It was amazing how he managed to escape.

Adjectives commonly used in this way are:

awful

bad

clear

extraordinary

funny

good

interesting lucky

obvious

possible

probable

sad

true

unlikely

Complete the sentences with the forms of to be in the present simple (am, is, are).

1. I ----- at home.
2. She ---- not at home in the morning.
3. We ----- in the park.
4. This----- my new laptop.
5. Our friends ----- on their summer holidays.
6. Uncle George ----- a good football player.
7. The dog ---- under the table.
8. He ----very funny.
9. The shoes----- white.
10. You----- right.
11. Susan----- good at tennis.
12. They -----in the house.
13. His T-shirts ----- cool.
14. My sister ---- a good swimmer.
15. She-----in Italy.

Parts of Speech: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs

here are several different parts of speech, which are categories of types of words. We are going to talk about four of the main eight parts of speech, which are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Understanding the parts of speech will teach you to use words properly in a sentence and become a better writer.

Nouns

A noun is a person, place, or thing

Some examples of a person are: sister, friend, Alex, Stephanie, you, me, dog

Examples of places are: house, beach, New York, playground, the store

Things (can be physical things or ideas): chair, pencil, thoughts, memories, and knowledge.

Verbs

Verbs are action words! They are used to describe things that nouns do!

An example of a verb would be “run”. Run is a word to describe someone or something who is moving faster than a walking speed.

Other examples of verbs include: sing, watch, play, sleep, study, walk, and think.

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. They are used to describe nouns.

An example of an adjective would be “beautiful”. Beautiful is a word to describe someone or something. For example, the sky is

beautiful. Since the sky is a noun, and beautiful is used to describe it, that makes beautiful an adjective.

Other examples of adjectives are: blue, dark, warm, happy, good, and fast.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs.

For example, quickly is an adverb because if you say you walk quickly, walk is the verb, and quickly is describing how you walk. Therefore, quickly is an adverb. An easy way to spot an adverb is by their ending, since they often end in the letters **ly**, like **quickly**.

Other examples of adverbs include: nicely, proudly, slowly, and firmly.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
decision	decide	decisive	decisively
creation	create	creative	creatively
sadness	sadden	sad	sadly
action	act	active	actively
quickness	quicken	quick	quickly
heal	health	healthy	healthily



Some words can be used as either a noun, verb, adjective, or an adverb. Usually though, you'll have to change the endings of the words depending on how you want to use them. The following chart has some examples of words that you can change to be different parts of speech.

EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances. Understanding parts of speech is essential for determining the correct definition of a word when using the dictionary.

1. NOUN

- **A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.**

man... Butte College... house... happiness

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are often used with an article (*the, a, an*), but not always. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter; common nouns do not. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract. Nouns show possession by adding 's. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition.

*The young **girl** brought me a very long **letter** from the **teacher**, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Nouns" for further information.

2. PRONOUN

- **A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.**

She... we... they... it

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. A pronoun is usually substituted for a specific noun, which is called its antecedent. In the sentence above, the antecedent for the pronoun *she* is the girl. Pronouns are further defined by type: personal pronouns refer to specific persons or things; possessive pronouns indicate ownership; reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize another noun or pronoun; relative pronouns introduce a subordinate clause; and demonstrative pronouns identify, point to, or refer to nouns.

*The young girl brought **me** a very long letter from the teacher, and then **she** quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Pronouns" for further information.

3. VERB

- **A verb expresses action or being.**

jump... is... write... become

The verb in a sentence expresses action or being. There is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. ("*She can sing.*" *Sing* is the main verb; *can* is the helping verb.) A verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural). Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

*The young girl **brought** me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly **disappeared**. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Verbs" for more information.

4. ADJECTIVE

- **An adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.**

pretty... old... blue... smart

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun. It usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many. (Articles [a, an, the] are usually classified as adjectives.)

*The **young** girl brought me a very **long** letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Adjectives" for more information.

5. ADVERB

- **An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.**

gently... extremely... carefully... well

An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, but never a noun. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

*The young girl brought me a **very** long letter from the teacher, and **then** she **quickly** disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Adverbs" for more information.

6. PREPOSITION

- **A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence.**

by... with.... about... until

(by the tree, with our friends, about the book, until tomorrow)

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. Therefore a preposition is always part of a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase almost always functions as an adjective or

as an adverb. The following list includes the most common prepositions:

*The young girl brought me a very long letter **from the teacher**, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Prepositions" for more information.

7. CONJUNCTION

- **A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.**

and... but... or... while... because

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal elements: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet. Subordinating conjunctions connect clauses that are not equal: because, although, while, since, etc. There are other types of conjunctions as well.

*The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, **and** then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Conjunctions" for more information.

8. INTERJECTION

- **An interjection is a word used to express emotion.**

Oh!... Wow!... Oops!

An interjection is a word used to express emotion. It is often followed by an exclamation point.

*The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. **Oh my!***

Asking to do things – asking for permission

There are many different ways of making polite requests in English. If you don't want to sound rude when speaking English, then you need to know how to make a request in a polite way. Requests in English are usually made in the form of questions

Asking	Saying Yes	Saying No
Can I...?	Yes, sure	Well, I'm afraid...+ reason
Could I...? Could I possibly...? Is it all right if I...? Do you think I could...?	Yes, of course. Yes, that's fine. Certainly.	Well, the problem is...
Do you mind if I...?	No, not at all. No, of course not.	Sorry, but...

Asking others to do things – making requests

Asking	Saying Yes	Saying No
Can you...?	Yes, sure.	Well, I'm afraid + reason
Could you...? Is it all right if you...? Do you think you could...? Will you...? Would you...?	Yes, of course. Certainly.	Well, the problem is Sorry, but...
Do you mind -ing...? Would you mind -ing...?	No, not at all. Of course not.	

Use 'Would you mind if I...? Could I possibly...? Could you possibly...? Do you think you could...?' to sound more polite.

Remember that 'Do you mind...?' and 'Would you mind...?' mean 'Is it a problem for you?' so the polite answer when we 'say yes' is 'No'.

Lesson by Tristan, teacher at EC Malta English school

Choose the correct alternative for the following:

- 1. _ I borrow a pen, please?
 - Could
 - will
 - would

- 2. 'I've forgotten my wallet.' - Don't worry. I _ lend you some money if you like.
 - will
 - could
 - would

- 3. _ you like to come to the cinema tonight?
 - can
 - could
 - would

- 4. Do you mind _ the window please?
 - to close
 - closing
 - closed

- 5. Would you mind _ me with these boxes?
 - help
 - helping
 - if helping

- 6. _ I left early tomorrow morning? I have a doctor's appointment.
 - Would you mind if
 - could
 - do you mind if

Adverbs of Frequency:

Adverbs of Frequency: Full List with Examples

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often we do things or how often things happen. They can either describe definite frequency (daily, every week, annually) or indefinite frequency (always, usually, never). For example: I go swimming every week vs. I never go swimming.

Common adverbs of frequency include: always, constantly, (in)frequently, generally, hardly ever, never, normally, occasionally, often, rarely, regularly, sometimes, usually.

In this study guide, we will walk you through all the adverbs of frequency with examples of how to use each of them in a sentence.

What are adverbs of frequency?

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do things or how often things happen. These come in two types – definite vs. indefinite.

There are adverbs that describe definite frequency (we know exactly how often something happens) such as: weekly/every week, daily/every day, or yearly/every year. For example, John plays tennis weekly or I go to the shops every day.

Then there are adverbs that describe indefinite frequency (they give us an idea about frequency but don't tell us an exact time frame) such as: always, usually, occasionally, or never. For example, He usually sits at the front of the classroom or I never listen to rock music.

To help better understand the frequency associated with each adverb, it can be useful to place them on a percentage line.

For example, always would be 100% (it happens 100% of the time) and never would be 0% (it happens 0% of the time). The other adverbs of frequency would fall between these two positions.

How do we use them?

Word order can be tricky with adverbs. Where do adverbs of frequency go in a sentence? At the beginning or the end? Do they go before or after the verb? Let's take a look at some of the rules!

Most adverbs of frequency go in the middle of a sentence, before the main verb:

Subject + adverb of frequency + main verb

e.g. We usually go to the cinema on Saturdays.

Basic statement: We go to the cinema on Saturdays. If I want to let you know about the frequency (how often) we do this, then I need to use an adverb. The main verb is 'go', so we put the adverb before this.

Here are some more examples:

He wears a hat. If I want to let you know how often he wears a hat, then I need to use an adverb. The verb here is 'wear' so the adverb goes before it: He always wears a hat.

He's late. Again, if I want to tell you the frequency of his lateness, then I need an adverb. Here, the verb is 'late' so the adverb of frequency would go before it: He's always late.

Auxiliary verb

When there is an auxiliary verb (e.g. have, will, shall, would, should, can, could, may, might, must) followed by a main verb, then the adverb goes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb:

Subject + auxiliary verb + adverb of frequency + main verb
Here are some examples:

Positive: She must listen to her teacher. 'Must' is the auxiliary verb and 'listen' is the main verb, so we put the adverb of frequency in the middle: She must always listen to her teacher. It is the same rule as before – the adverb goes before the main verb.

Negative: I don't go to bed until it's dark. This time 'don't' is the auxiliary verb, 'go' is the main verb, and we put the adverb of frequency between them: I don't usually go to bed until it's dark.

Question: Has Sarah lived in Amsterdam? As usual the subject and auxiliary verb change places in question order. The adverb of frequency goes between the auxiliary verb (has) and the main verb (lived), and immediately after the subject (Sarah): Has Sarah always lived in Amsterdam?

The verb 'to be' (the exception!)

When using an adverb with the verb 'to be', you need to be careful with the word order because the adverb of frequency comes after it (not before!):

Subject + to be + adverb of frequency

Here are some examples:

I am always tired after work.

She is never

They are constantly

Beginning of the sentence

Some adverbs of frequency can go at the beginning of a sentence:

Adverb of frequency + subject + main verb

The adverbs that can go at the beginning of a sentence are: Frequently,

generally, normally, occasionally, sometimes and usually. Notice how these words are followed by a comma in written English.

Here are some examples:

Generally, I go to the shops on Saturday morning before they get busy. (You can also put the adverb between the subject and main verb: I generally go...)

Occasionally, we go to a restaurant for dinner. (or We occasionally go...)

Normally, I get the bus to work. (or I normally get...)

Watch out for mistakes with always, hardly ever, rarely,

never and seldom because these adverbs cannot go at the beginning of the sentence in Modern English. E.g. Rarely I work late = incorrect. 'Rarely' needs to go before the main verb. I rarely work late = correct. Exceptions can be found in older English and in literature: e.g. Seldom would he see her unaccompanied.

Definite frequency

Adverbs of definite frequency (e.g. hourly, daily, weekly or once, twice, three times) usually go at the end of the sentence:

I visit my parents weekly.

She looks in the mirror every 5 minutes!

They go on holiday twice a year.

To give emphasis, adverbs of definite frequency can sometimes go at the beginning of a sentence:

Every day, more than five thousand people die in road accidents.

42 Adverbs of frequency: A-Z list with examples

Almost always

She's almost always late for our meetings.

The postman almost always comes in the morning.

Almost never

It almost never snows in March, but this year it did.
He almost never smiles.

Always

He's always calling me on my mobile.

I've always wanted to go to Mexico.

Annually

My phone contract renews annually.

Our company trade show takes place annually in London.

Even native speakers often confuse the adverbs constantly/continuously and continually! We should use constantly/continuously when the action never stops, but use continually when the action repeats frequently (but with small breaks).
E.g. lightning cannot strike continuously, but it can strike continually.

Constantly

I'm constantly on trains that break down!

You're constantly annoying me with your singing.

Continually

We continually heard thunder throughout the night.
He was continually disruptive in class so the teacher sent him out.

Continuously

Scientists say the polar ice caps are continuously changing.
My teacher tries to correct my English continuously!

Daily

When the weather's nice, I go for a walk daily.

I try to do exercise twice a day because it helps me keep fit.

We can also say daily exercise or a daily walk, but then we are using 'daily' as an adjective (describes the noun), not an adverb (describes the action of the verb). In conversation, Brits often say 'every day' (informal) instead of 'daily' (formal). Saying once/twice/three times a day is far more common than saying once/twice/three times daily (formal).

Eventually

Harry eventually told his wife the truth about the broken vase.
After walking in the forest for hours, they eventually found the road.

Ever

If you're ever in London, you should go to the British Museum.
We've only ever talked on the phone, never in person.

Frequently

Sally's attitude to school is poor and her homework is frequently late.
People frequently confuse Anna and Sarah as they look so alike.

Generally

It's generally hot here in June, but this year it was freezing!
Generally, I prefer vegetarian food to meat dishes.

Hardly ever

Tim hardly ever drinks alcohol.

It does rain in the desert, but hardly ever.

Hourly

He's on a short-term contract so he gets paid hourly.
The train goes into London once an hour.

Infrequently

My grandmother still attends church services, but rather infrequently.
Alcohol can be good for one's health when consumed infrequently.

To make questions about frequency, we normally use 'How often...?'. For example:

How often do you go to the cinema? However, it's also possible to ask questions with an adverb of frequency. For example: Does he always sit there? Do you come here regularly? Do they ever pay on time?

Intermittently

Wars in Europe have taken place intermittently throughout the last century.

She woke up intermittently during the night.

Later

We'll come over later, after we've been to the shops.
See you later, alligator! (In a while, crocodile!)

Monthly

I pay my phone bill monthly.

I meet up with my school friends monthly.

Nearly always

It's nearly always packed (busy) in this cafe.

She nearly always wears the same clothes.

Never

I've never been to the United States.

She's never tried Chinese food before.

Next

See you next time.

They planned to come back next year.

Nightly

Sarah and Chris watch Game of Thrones every night.

The local bar serves cocktails nightly.

Normally

I normally go to the gym on Mondays.

Normally, I walk the dog before work, but this morning it was raining.

There are some idioms in English that can play the role of adverbs of frequency. These include expressions like now and then (also: now and again or every now and then), from time to time, time and again, or once in a while. For example: We still meet up every now and then. I buy a newspaper from time to time. I've told you time and again – don't wear your dirty shoes in the house! It's good for the garden to have some rain once in a while!

Now

I don't want anything to eat now, but I'll have something later.

My uncle used to run the family business, but my cousin is the owner now.

Occasionally

Hannah will occasionally call Mark. (emphasis)

I occasionally meet my colleagues for a drink after work.

Often

How often do you go abroad for your holidays?

I often go for a jog in the morning.

Native English speakers often use more informal equivalents in conversation. For example, instead of saying "I often go to the cinema with my friends", they're more likely to say "I go to the cinema loads with my mates". Brits usually say 'loads/a lot' instead of 'often', and 'much' can also replace 'often', as in: "I don't go shopping much these days".

Periodically

Our company mailing lists are updated periodically.

Senior management periodically reschedule our meetings.

Quarterly

Our financial reports are published quarterly.

We make trips to HQ quarterly to touch base with our managers.

Rarely

I'm currently at uni so I see my parents quite rarely.
My grandma rarely goes out these days.

Regularly

We regularly argue over money.

They attend Church regularly.

Scarcely ever

We scarcely ever go to the theatre.

They scarcely ever call us anymore.

When learning adverbs of frequency, you need to watch out for old-fashioned adverbs. For example, most Brits wouldn't use scarcely ever, seldom or infrequently when talking to friends. Instead we're more likely to say hardly ever.

Seldom

I seldom read books as I prefer watching TV.

The film version is seldom better than the original book.

Sometimes

We sometimes go swimming in the lake.

Sometimes they come to us, sometimes we go to their place.

Soon

Hannah sold the house soon after she split up with Sam.

See you soon!

Then

We used to be close friends, but things were very different then.
We were both at school then.

Today

I'm not working today.

She's been travelling for a week, but she's arriving home today.

Tonight

Let's talk tonight.

Are you going out tonight?

We can use adverbs of degree to change the meaning of adverbs of frequency. It is common for native speakers to do this in everyday conversation. Examples of these combinations

are: fairly often, quite regularly, rather late, pretty rarely etc.

Usually

I usually have porridge for breakfast on weekdays.

Usually, I have porridge, but today I fancy something different.

Weekly

The local football team plays its matches weekly.

Employee timesheets must be submitted weekly.

Yearly

They update their product catalogue yearly.

We have to renew our insurance policy each year.

Yesterday

Ian got paid yesterday.

I went to the DIY shop yesterday to pick up some supplies.

Yet

I haven't eaten my lunch yet.

I haven't seen Anna yet.

Legal vocabulary

The words in this list are used a lot in the legal profession, so it is important you understand what they mean

- damages Money claimed by someone as compensation for harm done
- commit To send someone to prison or to a court.
- judicial An adjective referring to a judge or to the law.
- innocent Not guilty of a crime.
- offence Any act which is not legal.
- -lawyer A person who has studied law and can act for people on legal business.
- dispute-A disagreement or argument between parties.
- -tribunal A specialist court outside the judicial system which examines special problems.
- case A set of arguments or facts put forward by one side in a legal proceeding.
- judge An official who presides over a court.
- plead To make an allegation in legal proceedings.
- Defendant Someone who is accused of a crime in a criminal case.
- claimant A person who makes a claim against someone in a civil court.
- settlement An agreement reached after an argument.
- arrest To hold someone legally so as to charge them with a crime.
- hearing A case which is being heard by a committee, tribunal or court of law.
- convict To find that someone is guilty of a crime.
- breach Failure to carry out the terms of an agreement.
- prosecute To bring someone to court to answer a criminal charge.
- appeal To ask a high law court to change its decision or sentence.
- -Accuse To say that someone has committed a crime.
- binding Having the legal ability to force someone to do something.
- civil
An adjective referring to the rights and duties of private persons or organisations.
- defence-The arguments used when fighting a case.
- contract A legal agreement between two or more parties.
- criminal An adjective referring to crime.
- jury A group of 12 citizens who decide whether or not someone is guilty in a trial.
- evidence A written or spoken statement of facts which helps to prove or disprove something at a trial.
- fine To order someone to pay money as a punishment.
- injunction A court order telling someone to stop doing something, or not to do something.

Vocabulary list: Economics Words

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1. agent : a representative who acts on behalf of others
2. amortisation: the reduction of the value of an asset by prorating its cost over a period of years
3. appreciation: understanding of the nature or meaning of something
4. buyer's market: a market in which more people want to sell than want to buy
5. capital gain: the amount by which the selling price of an asset exceeds the purchase price; the gain is realized when the asset is sold
6. capitalism: an economic system based on private ownership of assets
7. central bank: a government monetary authority that issues currency and regulates the supply of credit and holds the reserves of other banks and sells new issues of securities for the government
8. commodity: articles of commerce
9. competition: the act of contending with others for rewards or resources
10. consumption: the act of using something up
11. credit: an estimate of ability to fulfill financial commitments
12. debt: the state of owing something, especially money
13. deficit: the property of being less than expected or required
14. demand: request urgently and forcefully
15. depreciation: a decrease in price or value
16. Depression: a period during the 1930s when there was a worldwide economic depression and mass unemployment
17. deregulation: the act of freeing from rules
18. discount rate: interest on an annual basis deducted in advance on a loan
19. disinflation: a reduction of prices intended to improve the balance of payments
20. dividend: a number to be divided by another number
21. econometrics: the application of mathematics and statistics to the study of economic and financial data
22. econometrics: the application of mathematics and statistics to the study of economic and financial data

23. efficiency: skillfulness in avoiding wasted time and effort
24. fiscal policy: a government policy for dealing with the budget
25. free trade: international trade free of government interference
26. GDP: the measure of an economy adopted by the United States in 1991; the total market values of goods and services produced by workers and capital within a nation's borders during a given period (usually 1 year)
27. globalisation: growth to a global or worldwide scale
28. gold standard: system that defines money's value in terms of precious metal
29. hedge: a fence formed by a row of closely planted shrubs or bushes
30. incentive: a positive motivational influence
31. income: the financial gain accruing over a given period of time
32. inelastic: not able to resume shape after stretching or compression
33. inflation: the act of filling something with air
34. inflation: the act of filling something with air
35. interest: a sense of concern with and curiosity about something
36. interest rate: the percentage of a sum of money charged for its use
37. macroeconomics: the branch of economics that studies the overall working of a national economy
38. Monopoly: a board game in which players try to gain a monopoly on real estate as pieces advance around the board according to the throw of a die
39. monopoly: a market in which there are many buyers but only one seller
40. monopsony: an economic market with several sellers but only one buyer
41. motivator: a positive motivational influence
42. quota: a prescribed number
43. recession: the act of returning control
44. subsidy: a grant paid by a government to an enterprise
45. supply: circulate or distribute or equip with
46. tariff: a government tax on imports or exports
47. trade: the commercial exchange of goods and services
48. transparency: the quality of being clear
49. Treasury bill: a short-term obligation that is not interest-bearing

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word. Make changes when necessary.

Deposit- NSF- Bounce- cash-checkbook-card-withdraw- savings-current-traveler's checks

1. When I got my first job, I chose to open a account since I wanted to use it for my day-to-day banking needs.
2. A account wouldn't allow people to money whenever they need it.
3. Banks give customers a which allows them to write checks to pay for goods and services
4. A bank allows customers to withdraw cash from an ATM.
5. Leila wants to her check because she needs the money right away.
6. I am going to buy because I don't want to carry cash when I go to Paris.
7. Alan two checks this month. Now, he must pay two charges because of it.
8. Jane's salary is directly into her bank account.

Preposition Basics

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. Some examples of prepositions are words like "in," "at," "on," "of," and "to."

Prepositions in English are highly idiomatic. Although there are some rules for usage, much preposition usage is dictated by fixed expressions. In these cases, it is best to memorize the phrase instead of the individual preposition.

A Few Rules

Prepositions of Direction

To refer to a direction, use the prepositions "to," "in," "into," "on," and "onto."

- She drove **to** the store.
- Don't ring the doorbell. Come right **in(to)** the house.
- Drive **on(to)** the grass and park the car there.

Prepositions of Time

To refer to one point in time, use the prepositions "in," "at," and "on."

Use "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons.

- He reads **in** the evening.
- The weather is cold **in** December.
- She was born **in** 1996.
- We rake leaves **in** the fall.

Use "at" with the time of day. Also use "at" with noon, night, and midnight.

- I go to work **at** 8:00.
- He eats lunch **at** noon.
- She often goes for a walk **at** night.
- They go to bed **at** midnight.

Use "on" with days.

- I work **on** Saturdays.
- He does laundry **on** Wednesdays.

To refer to extended time, use the prepositions "since," "for," "by," "during," "from...to," "from...until," "with," and "within."

- I have lived in Minneapolis **since** 2005. (I moved there in 2005 and still live there.)
- He will be in Toronto **for** 3 weeks. (He will spend 3 weeks in Toronto.)
- She will finish her homework **by** 6:00. (She will finish her homework sometime between now and 6:00.)
- He works part time **during** the summer. (For the period of time throughout the summer.)
- I will collect data **from** January **to** June. (Starting in January and ending in June.)
- They are in school **from** August **until** May. (Starting in August and ending in May.)
- She will graduate **within** 2 years. (Not longer than 2 years.)

Prepositions of Place

To refer to a place, use the prepositions "in" (the point itself), "at" (the general vicinity), "on" (the surface), and "inside" (something contained).

- They will meet **in** the lunchroom.
- She was waiting **at** the corner.
- He left his phone **on** the bed.
- Place the pen **inside** the drawer.

To refer to an object higher than a point, use the prepositions "over" and "above." To refer to an object lower than a point, use the prepositions "below," "beneath," "under," and "underneath."

- The bird flew **over** the house.
- The plates were on the shelf **above** the cups.
- Basements are dug **below** ground.
- There is hard wood **beneath** the carpet.
- The squirrel hid the nuts **under** a pile of leaves.
- The cat is hiding **underneath** the box.

To refer to an object close to a point, use the prepositions "by," "near," "next to," "between," "among," and "opposite."

- The gas station is **by** the grocery store.
- The park is **near** her house.
- Park your bike **next to** the garage.
- There is a deer **between** the two trees.
- There is a purple flower **among** the weeds.
- The garage is **opposite** the house.

Prepositions of Location

To refer to a location, use the prepositions "in" (an area or volume), "at" (a point), and "on" (a surface).

- They live **in** the country. (an area)
- She will find him **at** the library. (a point)
- There is a lot of dirt **on** the window. (a surface)

Prepositions of Spatial Relationships

To refer to a spatial relationship, use the prepositions "above," "across," "against," "ahead of," "along," "among," "around," "behind," "below," "beneath," "beside," "between," "from," "in front of," "inside," "near," "off," "out of," "through," "toward," "under," and "within."

- The post office is **across** the street from the grocery store.
- We will stop at many attractions **along** the way.
- The kids are hiding **behind** the tree.
- His shirt is **off**.
- Walk **toward** the garage and then turn left.
- Place a check mark **within** the box.

Prepositions Following Verbs and Adjectives

Some verbs and adjectives are followed by a certain preposition. Sometimes verbs and adjectives can be followed by different prepositions, giving the phrase different meanings.

.Memorizing these phrases instead of just the preposition alone is the most helpful.

Some Common Verb + Preposition Combinations

About: worry, complain, read

- He **worries about** the future.
- She **complained about** the homework.
- I **read about** the flooding in the city.

At: arrive (a building or event), smile, look

- He **arrived at** the airport 2 hours early.
- The children **smiled at** her.
- She **looked at** him.

From: differ, suffer

- The results **differ from** my original idea.
- She **suffers from** dementia.

For: account, allow, search

- Be sure to **account for** any discrepancies.
- I returned the transcripts to the interviewees to **allow for** revisions to be made.
- They are **searching for** the missing dog.

In: occur, result, succeed

- The same problem **occurred in** three out of four cases.
- My recruitment strategies **resulted in** finding 10 participants.
- She will **succeed in** completing her degree.

Of: approve, consist, smell

- I **approve of** the idea.
- The recipe **consists of** three basic ingredients.
- The basement **smells of** mildew.

On: concentrate, depend, insist

- He is **concentrating on** his work.
- They **depend on** each other.
- I must **insist on** following this rule.

To: belong, contribute, lead, refer

- Bears **belong to** the family of mammals.
- I hope to **contribute to** the previous research.
- My results will **lead to** future research on the topic.
- Please **refer to** my previous explanation.

With: (dis)agree, argue, deal

- I **(dis)agree with** you.
- She **argued with** him.
- They will **deal with** the situation.

Although verb + preposition combinations appear similar to phrasal verbs, the verb and the particle (in this case, the preposition) in these combinations cannot be separated like phrasal verbs..

Some Common Adjective + Preposition Combinations

	About	At	By	From	For	In	Of	To	With
Accustomed								X	
Aware							X		
Beneficial								X	
Capable							X		
Characteristic							X		
Composed			X				X		
Different				X					
Disappointed						X			X
Employed		X	X						
Essential								X	

	About	At	By	From	For	In	Of	To	With
Familiar									X
Good		X			X				
Grateful					X			X	
Interested						X			
Happy	X				X				X

Opposed				X
Proud				X
Responsible			X	
Similar				X
Sorry	X		X	

Ending a Sentence With a Preposition

At one time, schools taught students that a sentence should never end with a preposition. This rule is associated with Latin grammar, and while many aspects of Latin have made their way into English, there are times when following this particular grammar rule creates unclear or awkward sentence structures. Since the purpose of writing is to clearly communicate your ideas, it is acceptable to end a sentence with a preposition if the alternative would create confusion or is too overly formal.

Example: The car had not been paid for. (Ends with a preposition but is acceptable)

Unclear Revision: Paid for the car had not been. (Unclear sentence.)

Example: I would like to know where she comes from. (Ends with a preposition but is acceptable)

Overly Grammatical Revision: I would like to know from where she comes. (Grammatical but overly formal. Nobody actually speaks like this.)

However, in academic writing, you may decide that it is worth revising your sentences to avoid ending with a preposition in order to maintain a more formal scholarly voice.

Example: My research will focus on the community the students lived in.

Revision: My research will focus on the community in which the students lived.

Example: I like the people I am working with.

Revision: I like the people with whom I am working.

Prepositional Phrases and Wordiness

Like with pronouns, too many prepositional phrases can create wordiness in a sentence:

Example: The author chose the mixed-method design to explain that the purpose **of** the study was to explore the leadership qualities **of** the principals **in** the schools as a means to gauge teacher satisfaction **in** the first year **of** teaching.

This type of sentence could be shortened and condensed to minimize the prepositional phrases and bring clarity to the writer's intent:

Revision: The author chose the mixed-method design to explore the principals' leadership qualities and their impact **on** first-year teachers' satisfaction.

Unnecessary Prepositions

If the preposition is unnecessary, leave it out. This creates more clear and concise writing.

Example: Where are the plates **at**?

Revision: Where are the plates?

Example: She jumped **off of** the balance beam.

Revision: She jumped **off** the balance beam.

Verbes irréguliers anglaise+ traduction

Les **35 verbes irréguliers en rouge foncé** ont une forme régulière aussi.
Un astérisque (*) signifie un verbe irrégulier assez rare.

	Infinitif	Prétérit	Participe Passé	Traduction et notes
1.*	abide	abode	abode	demeurer
2.	awake	awoke	awoken	(se) réveiller, aussi awake/awoke/awoke
3.	be	was/were	been	être
4.	bear	bore	borne	porter/supporter/soutenir
5.	beat	beat	beaten	battre
6.	become	became	become	devenir
7.*	beget	begat	begotten	engendrer, aussi beget/begot/begotten
8.	begin	began	begun	commencer
9.	bend	bent	bent	se courber, etc.
10.*	bereave	bereft	bereft	déposséder/priver
11.*	beseech	besought	besought	supplier
12.	bet	bet	bet	parier
13.	bid	bade	bidden	ordonner, etc., bid/bade/bidden ou bade ou bid
14.	bind	bound	bound	lier
15.	bite	bit	bitten	mordre
16.	bleed	bled	bled	saigner
17.	blow	blew	blown	souffler
18.	break	broke	broken	casser
19.	breed	bred	bred	élever
20.	bring	brought	brought	apporter
21.	build	built	built	construire
22.	burn	burnt	burnt	brûler
23.	burst	burst	burst	éclater
24.	buy	bought	bought	acheter
25.	cast	cast	cast	jeter, etc.
26.	catch	caught	caught	attraper
27.*	chide	chid	chidden	gronder/réprimander, aussi chide/chid/chid
28.	choose	chose	chosen	choisir

	Infinitif	Prétérit	Participe Passé	Traduction et notes
29.*	cleave	cleft	cleft	fendre/coller, aussi cleave/clove/clove
30.	cling	clung	clung	se cramponner
31.	come	came	come	venir
32.	cost	cost	cost	coûter
33.	creep	crept	crept	ramper/se glisser/se hérissier
34.	crow	crew	crowed	chanter (un coq)/jubiler
35.	cut	cut	cut	couper
36.	deal	dealt	dealt	distribuer/traiter
37.	dig	dug	dug	bêcher
38.	do	did	done	faire
39.	draw	drew	drawn	tirer/dessiner
40.	dream	dreamt	dreamt	rêver
41.	drink	drank	drunk	boire
42.	drive	drove	driven	conduire
43.	 dwell	 dwelt	 dwelt	habiter/rester
44.	eat	ate	eaten	manger
45.	fall	fell	fallen	tomber
46.	feed	fed	fed	nourrir
47.	feel	felt	felt	(se) sentir
48.	fight	fought	fought	combattre
49.	find	found	found	trouver
50.	flee	fled	fled	fuir
51.	fling	flung	flung	jeter
52.	fly	flew	flown	voler
53.	forbid	forbade	forbidden	interdire
54.	forget	forgot	forgotten	oublier
55.	forgive	forgave	forgiven	pardonner
56.*	forsake	forsook	forsaken	abandonner
57.	freeze	froze	frozen	geler
58.	get	got	got	obtenir
59.*	gird	girt	girt	ceindre
60.	give	gave	given	donner
61.	go	went	gone	aller
62.	grind	ground	ground	broyer/moudre
63.	grow	grew	grown	cultiver/pousser/grandir

	Infinitif	Prétérit	Participe Passé	Traduction et notes
64.	hang	hung	hung	pendre, régulier si c'est une forme d'exécution
65.	have	had	had	avoir
66.	hear	heard	heard	entendre
67.	heave	hove	hove	lever, etc.
68.*	hew	hewed	hewn	couper/tailler
69.	hide	hid	hidden	(se) cacher, ou hide/hid/hid
70.	hit	hit	hit	frapper
71.	hold	held	held	tenir
72.	hurt	hurt	hurt	nuire
73.	keep	kept	kept	garder
74.	kneel	knelt	knelt	s'agenouiller
75.	knit	knit	knit	tricoter
76.	know	knew	known	savoir/connaître
77.	lay	laid	laid	étendre/coucher, etc.
78.	lead	led	led	mener
79.	lean	leant	leant	pencher
80.	leap	leapt	leapt	sauter/bondir
81.	learn	learnt	learnt	apprendre
82.	leave	left	left	quitter/laisser
83.	lend	lent	lent	prêter
84.	let	let	let	laisser/louer
85.	lie	lay	lain	reposer/être couché, régulier lorsqu'il signifie 'mentir'
86.	light	lit	lit	allumer
87.	lose	lost	lost	perdre
88.	make	made	made	faire
89.	mean	meant	meant	vouloir dire/signifier
90.	meet	met	met	rencontrer
91.	mow	mowed	mown	faucher/tondre
92.	pay	paid	paid	payer
93.	prove	proved	proven	prouver, régulier d'ordinaire
94.	put	put	put	mettre
95.	quit	quit	quit	quitter/abandonner
96.	read	read	read	lire
97.*	rend	rent	rent	déchirer

	Infinitif	Prétérit	Participe Passé	Traduction et notes
98.	rid	rid	ridden	se débarrasser, aussi rid/ridded/rid
99.	ride	rode	ridden	monter (cheval, etc.)
100.	ring	rang	rung	sonner/résonner
101.	rise	rose	risen	se lever
102.	run	ran	run	courir
103.	saw	sawed	sawn	scier
104.	say	said	said	dire
105.	see	saw	seen	voir
106.	seek	sought	sought	chercher
107.	sell	sold	sold	vendre
108.	send	sent	sent	envoyer
109.	set	set	set	mettre, etc.
110.	sew	sewed	sewn	coudre
111.	shake	shook	shaken	secouer
112.	shear	sheared	shorn	tondre
113.	shed	shed	shed	perdre (feuilles)/laisser tomber (larmes/sang), etc.
114.	shine	shone	shone	briller
115.	shoe	shod	shod	chausser
116.	shoot	shot	shot	tirer/tuer par balle/filmer, etc.
117.	show	showed	shown	montrer
118.	shrink	shrank	shrunk	(se) contracter/(se) rétrécir, aussi shrink/shrunk/shrunk
119.*	shrive	shrove	shriven	absoudre
120.	shut	shut	shut	fermer
121.	sing	sang	sung	chanter
122.	sink	sank	sunk	enfoncer/couler, etc., aussi sink/sunk/sunk
123.	sit	sat	sat	s'asseoir, etc.
124.	slay	slew	slain	tuer
125.	sleep	slept	slept	dormir
126.	slide	slid	slid	glisser
127.	sling	slung	slung	lancer
128.	slink	slunk	slunk	aller furtivement
129.	slit	slit	slit	(se) fendre
130.	smell	smelt	smelt	sentir/flairer

	Infinitif	Prétérit	Participe Passé	Traduction et notes
131.*	smite	smote	smitten	frapper/vaincre
132.	sow	sowed	sown	semer
133.	speak	spoke	spoken	parler
134.	speed	sped	sped	se presser
135.	spell	spelt	spelt	épeler/orthographe
136.	spend	spent	spent	dépenser
137.	spill	spilt	spilt	(se) renverser/(se) répandre
138.	spin	span	spun	faire tourner/filer, aussi spin/spun/spun
139.	spit	spat	spat	cracher, aussi spit/spit/spit
140.	split	split	split	(se) fendre
141.	spoil	spoilt	spoilt	abîmer/gâter, etc.
142.	spread	spread	spread	étendre
143.	spring	sprang	sprung	bondir, aussi spring/sprung/sprung
144.	stand	stood	stood	être debout
145.*	stave	stove	stove	défoncer/crever
146.	steal	stole	stolen	voler
147.	stick	stuck	stuck	coller
148.	sting	stung	stung	piquer/brûler
149.	stink	stank	stunk	puer, aussi stink/stunk/stunk
150.*	strew	strew	strewn	semer/joncher
151.	stride	strode	stridden	marcher à grands pas, aussi stride/strode/strode
152.	strike	struck	struck	frapper/se mettre en grève
153.	string	strung	strung	ficeler, etc.
154.	strive	strove	striven	s'efforcer
155.	swear	swore	sworn	jurer
156.	sweep	swept	swept	balayer
157.	swell	swelled	swollen	gonfler
158.	swim	swam	swum	nager
159.	swing	swung	swung	balancer
160.	take	took	taken	prendre
161.	teach	taught	taught	enseigner
162.	tear	tore	torn	déchirer
163.	tell	told	told	raconter
164.	think	thought	thought	penser

	Infinitif	Prétérit	Participe Passé	Traduction et notes
165.	thrive	throve	thriven	prosperer
166.	throw	threw	thrown	jeter
167.	thrust	thrust	thrust	pousser
168.	tread	trod	trodden	piétiner/fouler/marcher
169.	understand	understood	understood	comprendre
170.	wake	woke	woken	(se) réveiller/(se) ranimer, aussi wake/woke/woke; régulier s'il s'agit d'un rite funéraire
171.	wear	wore	worn	porter/user
172.	weave	wove	woven	tisser/tresser/tituber
173.	wed	wed	wed	épouser/marier
174.	weep	wept	wept	pleurer
175.	wet	wet	wet	mouiller
176.	win	won	won	gagner
177.	wind	wound	wound	remonter, etc.
178.	wring	wrung	wrung	tordre
179.	write	wrote	written	écrire

- **The law**

- The law is the supreme expression of the will of the Nation.
- La loi est l'expression suprême de la volonté de la nation..
- All, physical or moral persons, and including the public powers, are equal before it and held to submit themselves to it.
- Tous, personnes physiques ou morales, y compris les pouvoirs publics, sont égaux devant elle et tenus de s'y soumettre
- The public powers work for the creation of the conditions permitting the effectiveness of liberty and of the equality of citizens to be made general , as well as their participation in political, economic, cultural and social life.
- Les pouvoirs publics Œuvrent à la création des conditions permettant de généraliser l'effectivité de la liberté et de l'égalité des citoyennes et des citoyens, ainsi que de leur participation à la vie politique, économique, culturelle et sociale.
- The principles of constitutionality, of the hierarchy and of the obligation of publication of juridical norms[,] are affirmed.
- Sont affirmés les principes de constitutionnalité, de hiérarchie et d'obligation de publicité des normes juridiques.
- The law may not have retroactive effect.
- La loi ne peut avoir d'effet rétroactif.

- **The associations of civil society**

- The associations of civil society and the non-governmental organizations are constituted and exercise their activities in all freedom, within respect for the Constitution and for the law.
- Les associations de la société civile et les organisations non gouvernementales se constituent et exercent leurs activités en toute liberté, dans le respect de la Constitution et de la loi.

- They may not be dissolved or suspended, by the public powers, except by virtue of a decision of justice.
- Elles ne peuvent être suspendues ou dissoutes par les pouvoirs publics qu'en vertu d'une décision de justice.

- The associations interested in public matters and the non-governmental organizations, contribute, within the framework of participative democracy, in the enactment, the implementation and the evaluation of the decisions and the initiatives [projets] of the elected institutions and of the public powers.
- Les associations intéressées à la chose publique, et les organisations non gouvernementales, contribuent, dans le cadre de la démocratie participative, à l'élaboration, la mise en Œuvre et l'évaluation des décisions et des projets des institutions élues et des pouvoirs publics.

- These institutions and powers must organize this contribution in accordance with the conditions and modalities established by the law. The organization and functioning of the associations and the non-governmental organizations must conform to democratic principles.
- Ces institutions et pouvoirs doivent organiser cette contribution conformément aux conditions et modalités fixées par la loi. L'organisation et le fonctionnement des associations et des organisations non gouvernementales doivent être conformes aux principes démocratiques.

- The public powers work to the creation of instances of dialog [concertation], with a view to associate
- Les pouvoirs publics Œuvrent à la création d'instances de concertation, en vue d'associer,
- the different social actors with the enactment, the implementation,
- les différents acteurs sociaux à l'élaboration,

- the execution and the evaluation of the public policies.
- la mise en Œuvre et l'évaluation des politiques publiques.

- **Fundamental Freedoms and Rights**

- The man and the woman enjoy, in equality, the rights and freedoms of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental character,
- L'homme et la femme jouissent, à égalité, des droits et libertés à caractère civil, politique, économique, social, culturel et environnemental,
- enounced in this Title and in the other provisions of the Constitution,
- énoncés dans le présent titre et dans les autres dispositions de la Constitution,
- as well as in the international conventions and pacts duly ratified by Morocco
- ainsi que dans les conventions et pactes internationaux dûment ratifiés par le Royaume
- and this, with respect for the provisions of the Constitution, of the constants [constantes] of the Kingdom and of its laws.
- et ce, dans le respect des dispositions de la Constitution, des constantes et des lois du Royaume.
- The State works for the realization of parity between men and women.
- L'Etat marocain Œuvre à la réalisation de la parité entre les hommes et les femmes. Il est créé, à cet effet,
- An Authority for parity and the struggle against all forms of discrimination is created, to this effect.
- une Autorité pour la parité et la lutte contre toutes formes de discrimination.

- **The physical or moral integrity**

- The physical or moral integrity of anyone may not be infringed
- Il ne peut être porté atteinte à l'intégrité physique ou morale de quiconque,
- in whatever circumstance that may be, and by any party that may be, public or private
- en quelque circonstance que ce soit et par quelque personne que ce soit, privée ou publique.
- No one may inflict on others, under whatever pretext there may be, cruel, inhuman, [or] degrading treatments
- Nul ne doit infliger à autrui, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, des traitements cruels, inhumains, dégradants
- or infringements of human dignity.
- ou portants atteinte à la dignité.
- The practice of torture,
- La pratique de la torture,
- under any of its forms and by anyone,
- sous toutes ses formes et par quiconque,
- is a crime punishable by the law.
- est un crime puni par la loi.

- **No one may be arrested**

- No one may be arrested, detained, prosecuted or condemned outside of the cases and the forms provided by the law.
- Nul ne peut être arrêté, détenu, poursuivi ou condamné en dehors des cas et des formes prévus par la loi.
- La détention arbitraire ou secrète et la disparition forcée sont des crimes de la plus grande gravité et exposent leurs auteurs aux punitions les plus sévères.
- Arbitrary or secret detention and forced disappearance are crimes of the greatest gravity. They expose their authors to the most severe sanctions.
- Any detained person has the right to be informed immediately, in a fashion which is comprehensible to him,
- Toute personne détenue doit être informée immédiatement, d'une façon qui lui soit compréhensible,
- of the reasons [motifs] of his detention and of his rights, including that of remaining silent.

- des motifs de sa détention et de ses droits, dont celui de garder le silence.
- He must benefit, as well, from juridical assistance and of the possibility of communication with his relations,
- Elle doit bénéficier, au plus tôt, d'une assistance juridique et de la possibilité de communication avec ses proches,
- in accordance with the law.
- conformément à la loi.
- The presumption of innocence and the right to an equitable process are guaranteed.
- La présomption d'innocence et le droit à un procès équitable sont garantis.
- Any detained person enjoys the fundamental rights and humane conditions of detention.
- Toute personne détenue jouit de droits fondamentaux et de conditions de détention humaines.
- He must benefit from programs of instruction and of reintegration [reinsertion]. All incitement to racism, to hatred and to violence is prohibited.
- Elle peut bénéficier de programmes de formation et de réinsertion. Est proscrite toute incitation au racisme, à la haine et à la violence.
- Genocide and all other crimes against humanity, the crimes of war and all the grave and systematic violations of the Rights of Man are punished by the law.
- Le génocide, les crimes contre l'humanité, les crimes de guerre et toutes les violations graves et systématiques des droits de l'Homme sont punis par la loi.

● **The convention**

- The convention is not complète except with the consent of the parties on the essential éléments of the obligation
- La convention n'est parfaite que par l'accord des parties sur les éléments essentiels de l'obligation,
- as well as on all other lawful clauses that the parties consider essential

- ainsi que sur toutes les autres clauses licites que les parties considèrent comme essentielles.
- The modifications which the parties make by mutual agreement to the convention,
- Les modifications que les parties apportent d'un commun accord à la convention,
- immediately after its conclusion, do not constitute a new contract, but shall be deemed to be part of the original agreement,
- aussitôt après sa conclusion, ne constituent pas un nouveau contrat, mais sont censés faire partie de la convention primitive,
- unless otherwise declared
- si le contraire n'est exprimé. .

● **The consent can be revoked**

- The consent can be revoked resulting from an error, fraud, or extorted by duress.
- Est annulable le consentement donné par erreur, surpris par le dol, ou extorqué par violence.
- The error in the law authorizes the invalidation of the obligation:
- L'erreur de droit donne ouverture à la rescision de l'obligation :
- 1 - If it is the unique or primary cause;
- 1° Lorsqu'elle est la cause unique ou principale ;
- 2 - If it is excusable
- 2° Lorsqu'elle est excusable.
-

● **The error**

- The error can give rise to rescission,

- L'erreur peut donner ouverture à rescision,
- when it touches the identity or the kind,
- lorsqu'elle tombe sur l'identité ou sur l'espèce,
- or on the quality of the object which was the determining cause of the consent
- ou bien sur la qualité de l'objet qui a été la cause déterminante du consentement.

● The Duress

- Duress permits the rescission of the obligation
- La violence donne ouverture à la rescision de l'obligation,
- Even if it has not been exercised by the contractor for whose benefit the agreement was made.
- même si elle n'a pas été exercée par celui des contractants au profit duquel la convention a été faite.
- Duress gives rise to the rescission,
- La violence donne ouverture à la rescision,
- Even if it inflicts a person closely related to the contractor with a blood relationship
- même lorsqu'elle a été exercée sur une personne avec laquelle la partie contractante est étroitement liée par le sang.

● obligations that result from delicts and quasi-delicts

- Every act committed by the person in his or her knowledge and choice, and without being permitted by the law,
- Tout fait quelconque de l'homme qui, sans l'autorité de la loi,
- then causing material or moral harm to others,

- cause sciemment et volontairement à autrui un dommage matériel ou moral,
- obliges the perpetrator to compensate for this damage,
- oblige son auteur à réparer le dit dommage,
- if it is proven that that act is the direct cause of the damage. Any contrary stipulation has no effect.
- lorsqu'il est établi que ce fait en est la cause directe. Toute stipulation contraire est sans effet.
- Every person is responsible for the moral or material damage that he/she caused,
- Chacun est responsable du dommage moral ou matériel qu'il a causé,
- not only by his/her action but also by his/her mistake, when he/she proves that this error is the direct cause of that damage.
- non seulement par son fait, mais par sa faute, lorsqu'il est établi que cette faute en est la cause directe.
- Each violation of this provision shall be ineffective.
- Toute stipulation contraire est sans effet.
- And the mistake is to leave what was to be done,
- La faute consiste, soit à omettre ce qu'on était tenu de faire,
- or to do what should not be done
- soit à faire ce dont on était tenu de s'abstenir,
- unintentionally to cause harm.
- sans intention de causer un dommage (1).
- **The state and municipalities are responsible**
- The state and municipalities are responsible

- L'Etat et les municipalités sont responsables
- for the damage resulting directly from the acts of their administration
- des dommages causés directement par le fonctionnement de leurs administrations
- and for the errors of service of their employees
- et par les fautes de service de leurs agents (2).

- **the harm caused by the animal**

- Every person is answerable about the harm caused by the animal under his/her guardianship,
- Chacun doit répondre du dommage causé par l'animal qu'il a sous sa garde,
- even if that animal was lost or made homeless
- même si ce dernier s'est égaré ou échappé,
- unless it was proven: 1 - He/she has taken the necessary precautions to prevent him/her from causing damage or to control it
- s'il ne prouve : 1° Qu'il a pris les précautions nécessaires pour l'empêcher de nuire ou pour le surveiller ;
- . 2 -Or that the accident resulted from a sudden accident, force majeure, or the fault of the victim
- 2° Ou que l'accident provient d'un cas fortuit ou de force majeure, ou de la faute de celui qui en a été victime.

- **Marriage**

- Marriage is a legal contract by which a man and a woman mutually consent to unite in a common and enduring conjugal life.
- Le mariage est un pacte fondé sur le consentement mutuel en vue d'établir une union légale et durable, entre un homme et une femme.
- Its purpose is fidelity, virtue and the creation of a stable family,

- Il a pour but la vie dans la fidélité réciproque, la pureté et la fondation d'une famille stable
- under the supervision of both spouses according to the provisions of this Moudawana,
- sous la direction des deux époux, conformément aux dispositions du présent Code.

● Engagement

- Engagement is the reciprocal promise of marriage between a man and a woman.
- Les fiançailles sont une promesse mutuelle de mariage entre un homme et une femme.
- Engagement takes place through the expression by the two parties of a reciprocal promise to marry by any accepted means,
- Les fiançailles se réalisent lorsque les deux parties expriment, par tout moyen communément admis, leur promesse mutuelle de contracter mariage.
- including the reading of the Sura of Al Fatiha from the Holy Koran and the customary exchange of presents
- Il en est ainsi de la récitation de la Fatiha et des pratiques admises par l'usage et la coutume en fait d'échange de présents.
- The two parties are considered to be in an engagement period until the marriage is officially registered.
- Les deux parties sont considérées en période de fiançailles jusqu'à la conclusion de l'acte de mariage dûment constatée.
- Each party has the right to break off the engagement
- Chacune des deux parties peut rompre les fiançailles.

- No compensation is due for breaking off the engagement.
- La rupture des fiançailles ne donne pas droit à dédommagement.
- However, if one of the parties causes any harm to the other,
- Toutefois, si l'une des deux parties commet un acte portant préjudice à l'autre,
- the injured party may ask for compensation from the other
- la partie lésée peut réclamer un dédommagement