APPENDIX C

DDL MODULE

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODULE: DATA-DRIVEN LEARNING

Law students at tertiary institutions in Malaysia, in general, and at University Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), in particular, need to possess linguistic knowledge (lexico-grammatical patterns/colllocations) and master linguistic skills as a means of achieving successful communication both at academic and professional levels. Writing essays (i.e. Problem-Question essays) in Law of Contract courses is one of the skills assessed in the course assignments and tests. However, it was found from the students’ writing samples that lack of linguistic knowledge (as evident from numerous lexical and syntactical errors) has deterred the smooth running of sentence flow and organisation. One of their major deficiencies is with prepositions and their colligations. The errors come in the forms of substitution, deletion, and wrong collocation. Since collocations of prepositions are expressions of legal knowledge (Bhatia, 1993), and since grammar is “…the powerhouse of a language” (Halliday, 1998: 307), having competence in collocation is deemed necessary to achieve advanced legal English proficiency.

This module is designed based on learners’ major errors or ‘lack’ of colligations of prepositional patterns. There are six lessons altogether and each lesson comprises three or four prepositional patterns. The methodology for teaching the experimental course is the lexical or DDL (Data-Driven Learning) approach. In this discovery (inductive) approach, learners are trained to be autonomous and independent in search for the rules and meanings of the KWIC (Key-Word-in-Context) using both online and paper-based concordance printouts by looking at the ‘environments’ of the text or much larger contexts.

This module is prepared for undergraduate law students at UniSZA, in which their levels of proficiency range from lower and higher intermediate to advanced. The objectives of preparing this module are to:

1. raise learner awareness of colligations of prepositions prevalent in legal texts.
2. ensure learners have a good grasp of the knowledge of prepositional patterns.
3. enable learners to understand the semantic-functions of the patterns.
4. enhance learners’ production of accurate sentences using the patterns.
ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC LEGAL PURPOSES

Lesson 1

Duration: One hour and 30 minutes

Category 1: _bind_ and its lemmas (_binding, bound_ + prepositions)

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the prepositional patterns of the words _bind, binding, and bound_ in the concordance lines.

2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.

3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

I. Introduction (10 minutes)

Definitions of Prepositions

1. A preposition is ‘a word that indicates a relation between the noun or pronoun it governs and another word, which may be a verb, an adjective, or another noun or pronoun’ (Huddleston, 1984: 336).

2. ‘preposition expresses a relation between two entities, one being that represented by the prepositional complement’ (Quirk et al., 1972: 306).

Prepositions are divided into two: free/lexical prepositions and bound/collocations of preposition. Free or lexical prepositions are those whose meanings are not dependent on other lexical items (i.e. noun, verb, adjective, or adverb). However, when prepositions are dependent on verbs, adjectives, and nouns to give meanings, they are called colligations of prepositions or bound prepositions (Biber et al., 1999). Colligations of prepositions are defined as “…a phrase consisting of a dominant word (i.e. a noun,
adjective, or verb) and a preposition (Benson et al., 1997: xv). Compare, for example, the sentences below. Another important point is that prepositions mean differently across registers.

1. Section 7 **provides for** the form of acceptance.
(a bound preposition and meant differently in legal contract genre)
2. They **provided** the shelter **for** the needy.
(a bound preposition and is used in general English)
3. The jurists arrived late **at** the court.
(free preposition)

**Lists of Prepositions**

**List 1: Single-word (Simple) prepositions (adapted from Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>about</th>
<th>At</th>
<th>concerning</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>outside</th>
<th>to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>considering</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>towards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>despite</td>
<td>into</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>per</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against</td>
<td>beneath</td>
<td>during</td>
<td>near</td>
<td>plus</td>
<td>upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along</td>
<td>beside</td>
<td>except</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>regarding</td>
<td>verses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amid</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>excluding</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>among</td>
<td>beyond</td>
<td>following</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>around</td>
<td>But</td>
<td>for</td>
<td>onto</td>
<td>than</td>
<td>within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>By</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List 2: Two-word (Complex) prepositions (adapted from Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>according to</th>
<th>away from</th>
<th>inclusive of</th>
<th>pertaining to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ahead of</td>
<td>back of</td>
<td>inside of</td>
<td>preliminary to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along with</td>
<td>because of</td>
<td>instead of</td>
<td>preparatory to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apart from</td>
<td>close to</td>
<td>irrespective of</td>
<td>prior to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as for</td>
<td>contrary to</td>
<td>near to</td>
<td>pursuant to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as from</td>
<td>depending on</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>similar to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as of</td>
<td>devoid of</td>
<td>off of</td>
<td>subsequent to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as per</td>
<td>due to</td>
<td>out of</td>
<td>together with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as to</td>
<td>except for</td>
<td>outside of</td>
<td>void of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aside from</td>
<td>for all</td>
<td>owing to</td>
<td>with all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List 3: Three-word and Four-word (Complex) prepositions (adapted from Quirk & Greenbaum, 1989)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at a cost of</th>
<th>in comparison with</th>
<th>in the case of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>as opposed to</td>
<td>in compliance with</td>
<td>in the face of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the expense of</td>
<td>in connection with</td>
<td>in the light of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the hands of</td>
<td>in contact with</td>
<td>in the process of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at variance of</td>
<td>in contrary to</td>
<td>in view of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by dint of</td>
<td>in exchange for</td>
<td>on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by means of</td>
<td>in favour of</td>
<td>on pain of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by virtue of</td>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>on someone’s part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by way of</td>
<td>in lieu of</td>
<td>on grounds of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the sake of</td>
<td>in line with</td>
<td>on the ground of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for want of</td>
<td>in need of</td>
<td>on the part of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from want of</td>
<td>in place of</td>
<td>on the matter of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in accordance to</td>
<td>in pursuance of</td>
<td>on the strength of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in addition to</td>
<td>in quest of</td>
<td>on top of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Meanings (Semantic) and Functions of Prepositional Patterns

The most basic semantic-functions (meanings)\(^1\) of prepositions are to convey location (place /goal/ path/ source), temporal (time) and extent (distance and duration) using prepositions such as *at, to, in, by, over, under, down, through, for, between, up, after, since*, etc. Prepositions *at* and *in*, for example, are always used to indicate location (place) of someone or something, i.e. *The defendants are waiting eagerly for their legal advisers to arrive at the court. The lawyers are in the elevator.* This way, *in* is semantically perceived as surrounded or contained by something. Preposition *to* is also a preposition of location. But it is used to indicate goal (the intended direction) as in the example: *The lawyers are now heading to the court chambers.* Another preposition of location, i.e. *through*, is used to indicate path as in the sentence: *They have moved through the tunnel.* In this case, the meaning is understood as literal.

However, when prepositional phrases function as adjunct, post-modifier, disjunct, or complementation to verbs or adjectives as shown below, the semantic-functions or meanings of prepositions depend on the functions of the prepositional phrases. See the functions of the prepositional patterns as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in aid of</th>
<th>in relation to</th>
<th>the same as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in back of</td>
<td>in respect of</td>
<td>with the exception of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in behalf of</td>
<td>in return for</td>
<td>with/in reference to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in case of</td>
<td>in search of</td>
<td>with/in regard to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in common with</td>
<td>in the aftermath of</td>
<td>with respect to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Adjunct**
   
e.g. The lawyers were **present at the court**. The semantic-function of preposition *at* is to indicate location.

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\(^1\) The meanings or semantic functions of preposition is used interchangeably to mean the same.
2. Post-modifier in a noun phrase.
   (a). The agreement on this contract was concluded.
   e.g. To express concerning/about

   (b). The Court of Appeal has just passed the verdict.
   e.g. To express genitive

3. Complementation of a verb
   e.g. Section 7 provides for the form of acceptance.
   Meaning: To make law provision

4. Complementation of an adjective
   e.g. The student is keen on studying law.
   Meaning: To be too interested in doing something

5. Disjunct
   (a). To express comparison: as opposed to, in contrast to, contrary to, etc.
   e.g. The contract was drawn orally, as opposed to a written one, between the two parties.

   (b). To express exception: except for, with the exception of, except, but, etc.
   e.g. Everyone has to be present at the hearing, except for small babies.

6. Conjunct
   (a). To express concession: in spite of, despite, etc.
   e.g. Despite his death, the contract is still binding.

   (b). To express reference: with regard to, with reference to, as to, as for, etc.
   e.g. With regard to the above provision, a contract can be concluded by silence.
Halliday (1985; 1994; 2004) proposes that there are nine main types of circumstantial semantic-functions of prepositions (prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct), i.e. to express location, extent, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. For the location and extent, the description and samples were already given as above, but for the rest of the semantic-functions, see the samples below:

**Prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct**

1. Cause, reason, motive: e.g. because of, for, on account of, etc., e.g. *The case was closed for lack of evidence.*
2. Purpose, intended destination: for, e.g. *The evidence was gathered for tomorrow’s court proceedings; We gathered here for hearing the verdict.*
3. Recipient, goal, target: for, to, at, e.g. *The defendant shouted at the judge.*
4. Source, origin: from, e.g. *The witness hails from overseas.*
5. Manner: with, like, in …manner, e.g. *The court proceedings go on today in a slow manner.*
6. Means, instrument: by, with, without, e.g. *The contract was concluded by silence.*
7. Instrument, agentive: with, by (passive voice), e.g. *They were defended by competent lawyers.*
8. Stimules: at, e.g. *They were alarmed at the breaking news.*
9. Accompaniment: with, e.g. *The defendant was present at the court with the highest paid attorney.*
10. Support, opposition: for, with, against, e.g. *The case was supported with strong evidence.*

The main aim of our study is on colligations of preposition: (N+ Prep), (V+ Prep), and (Adj + Prep). Therefore, it will be much clearer if the semantic-functions (meanings) of prepositions are ordered this way. You may notice that some prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct as above are indeed the constructions of V+ Prep and Adj + Prep, e.g. in sentences 3, 6, 7 and 10. We will begin with N+ Prep first.
(Noun + Prep): Prepositional phrases functioning as post-modifiers of noun phrases:

1. Genitive: of, e.g. a breach of contract, the rights of the public
2. Having: of, with, without, e.g. a woman with/without many heirs; a man of courage
3. Origin: from, e.g. the witnesses from overseas
4. Purpose: for, e.g. a search for evidence

B. (Verb + Prep): Prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct or complementation of verb

1. Subject matter, concerning: about, on, e.g. They agreed on the terms of contract, argue on, learn about, be reasonable about, etc.
2. Ingredient, material: with, of, out of, e.g. The court was built out of bricks.
3. Recipient, goal, target: for, to, at, e.g. The defendant shouted at the judge.
4. Support, opposition: for, with, against, e.g. The case was supported with strong evidence.
5. Instrument, agentive: with, by (passive voice), e.g. They were defended by competent lawyers.
6. Means, instrument: by, with, without, e.g. The contract was concluded by silence.

C. (Adjective + Prep): Prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct or complementation of adjective

1. Respect, standard: at, for, e.g. He’s good at law.
2. Reaction: at, to, with, about, etc. e.g. We were glad at winning the case; I was disappointed with the courts’ decision; Everyone was sorry about the death of Lord Denning; They were alarmed at the breaking news.
Reminder

1. The explanations given are not conclusive. You may realise that you have to come up with your own meanings in the context of legal contract by raising your awareness of the semantic functions of prepositions by studying the concordance lines. This is the main reason for studying language patterns.

2. Prepositions also can mean metaphorically, e.g. We are in trouble; The contract was put to an end; The lawyers were got down by the weather, etc.

II. Task Performance (1 hour 20 minutes)

Task A: Inductive Learning Process (40 minutes)

Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs. Answer the questions below. Then make several generalisations regarding the use of bind, binding, and bound. For example:

1. What prepositions immediately follow the words bind, binding, and bound?

2. What words which always precede and proceed the words bind, binding, and bound? What patterns can you generalise?

Concordances: Law of Contract Corpus (LCC)

1. h the general rule is that the offeror cannot bind the offeree by stating that if the
2. rms or clauses part of the contract so as to bind the passenger, the buyer or the
3. to withdraw if the tender means “I hereby bind myself to execute any orders which
4. lace an acceptance sent elsewhere will not bind him; nor, if he asks for an
5. y, by way of exception to the general rule, bind the offeror. For the purpose of
rts the view that acceptance by silence can bind the offeror. Another possible
the mortgage instalments; but they did not bind themselves to go on making the
performance of the act, but it would cease to bind him if they left it incomplete and
a mental patient could be accepted so as to bind the other party. These rules
that there was something which would bind the company not to institute
result that, the more a party purported to bind himself by a subsequent
al power to enter into any contract and bind themselves. But a few
[1973] 1 WLR 1002). It may operate to bind parties as to the meaning or
istent company, nor could the company bind itself to pay for services
onexistent company, nor can a company bind itself to pay for services
he did so rely, Mr Sze had no authority to bind the appellants by such
nts, because he was only a salesman. To bind the appellants, counsel
be protected, but that could not by itself bind the consignee. They might
tract in regard to the goods which will bind the owner, although the owner
the book from a retailer and wishes to re-bind it and use it in a private

3. When can the word bind combine with prepositions?

Concordances: British National Corpus (BNC for Law)

039. operty, it's the practice of the Registry to BIND up in the land or charge cert
054. to offer to the party whom it is sought to BIND by them a reasonable oppor
045. o offer to the party whom it is sought to BIND under the conditions on the
**Binding**

4. What is the part of speech of the word *binding* underlined in the concordance lines below?

**Concordances: Law of Contract Corpus (LCC)**

14 are made and are not intended to be rigid, *binding* arrangements. Salmon LJ
16 umption that it was intended to be legally *binding*. The Court of Appeal
29 tely posted an acceptance which was held *binding* because the delay arose

5. What prepositions may come after *binding*?

6. Can you generalise the semantic-functions of the preposition underlined? For example, *binding for lack of consideration* (to indicate *reason*).

7. Are the patterns *binding + on* and *binding + upon* similar in meanings?

8. Based on the concordance lines in the LCC below, what is the type of verbs that precede the word *binding* in lines 75-132?

**CONCORDANCES: LCC**

17 , they remain in the realm of undertakings *binding* in honour. This decision
22 s was equally part of the contract and was *binding* upon them. The practical
26 tion clause was not as a matter of contract *binding* on them because they had
27 ne. Their opinions, though not technically *binding* on the courts, represent
41 certain promises which in England are not *binding* for “want of consideration”
defective, then the new promise might be binding on the analogy of the rule
tient, that C’s later promise to A was not binding for want of contractual
obligations to the company; and was held binding on the ground that “A
CE. A variation may not be contractually binding for want of consideration
ts to variations that not were contractually binding for lack of consideration
epresentation made by the salesman was binding on the appellants. Salleh
t the representations by Mr Sze were not binding on the appellants,
that the representations were a warranty binding upon the appellants on
whether the letter signed by Mr Hewish is binding on the respondents

Bound

9. Underline the verbs which come before the word bound + prepositions in lines 2-18 in the concordance lines of the LCC below.

Can you determine the parts of speech of the verbs in the underlined phrases?

10. a. Can you generalise the semantic-functions of bound + to, bound + for, bound + by, bound + on and bound + in?

CONCORDANCES (LCC)

2. Upon acceptance, the offeror becomes bound by the contract proposed
3. at if the offeree does nothing he will be bound to a contract, there may
6. edgment of payment. To hold a party bound by the terms of a
7. endants claimed that a passenger was bound by terms stated on a
8. d to read it, and he was now held to be bound by it. The phrase
If fraud or misrepresentation, a person is bound by a writing to which he is bound that the plaintiff might have been bound by these clauses. 'now lying in the port of Limassol and bound for London'. Instead of s negatives the maker’s intention to be bound on acceptance: for it expressly provides that he is not to be bound merely by the other cause hardship to an offeror if he were bound without knowing that his ost. For if the [offerors] ought not to be bound till after they had cified way, the offeror is not, in general, bound unless acceptance is to the general rule that an offeree is not bound by silence. If the offer has argain," neither party is contractually bound in support of their husband' ty? Is not the wife while in desertion, bound in law to refrain from pledging.

10b. Can you differentiate between these two patterns: bound + preposition to and bound + to-infinitive (to + the base form of the word, i.e. to go, to do, to run, etc.)? What are the meanings of these two different patterns?

11. What are the possible translations of these prepositional phrases in Malay- binding in, binding on, binding for, bound by, bound to, bound in, and bound for?

12. Can we translate these prepositional phrases of English directly into Malay?

CONCORDANCES (LCC)

at if the offeree does nothing he will be bound to a contract, there may be ved that, by a local custom, a tenant was bound to farm according to a certain ould follow that the customer would be bound to buy as soon as he picked
ces an order for the goods; and he is not **bound** to place any order at all

party who has submitted the tender is **bound** to fulfil it. Whether he can

**Task B. Practice (40 minutes)**

**Instructions:** Based on your generalisations of the prepositional patterns, do the practice below.

**Practice 1: Gap-Filling (15 minutes)**

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions following the words *bind, binding, and bound*. Put an (X) if a preposition is not necessary. Sentences containing an infinitive- *to* are also included.

1. The Court supports the view that acceptance by silence can bind __________ the offeror.

2. The clause stated that it was to become binding only __________ acceptance by signature on F’s behalf.

3. Mr. Sze had no authority to bind __________ the appellants by such representations.

4. The couple may expressly declare that the agreement between them is not to be binding __________ law.

5. It was decided that the representations were a warranty binding __________ the appellants.

6. The sellers provide for the content of the contract of sale and intend to bind __________ the buyers to accept the terms and conditions.
7. The defendant claimed that he was bound _________ seven years after employment not to work in other companies.

8. In the case of Stilk v Myrick, Stilk failed because he was already bound _________ the contract to work the ship back.

9. Even if the legal procedures may be improved, they are bound _________ remain vulnerable to an erroneous police.

10. The jurists were bound, however, _________ their traditional procedural constraints and were not allowed to make changes in law.

Practice 2: Error Identification and Correction (10 minutes)

Instructions: Identify whether the word in bold in each of the phrases underlined below is correct or wrong. If it is correct, write (C), and if it is incorrect, write (I) to replace with IN the space provided next to the sentence. Then, make corrections to the errors you have identified earlier in the space below. Write an (X) in the space if the answer is correct. See examples (1) and (2).

Example 1. The plaintiff needs to rely on private investigators for information.

   ___ C ___

Correction: ___ X ___

Example 2. The plaintiff needs to depend at private investigators for information. ___ I _______

Correction: ______________________________

1. It was held that the agreements bind towards the seller and the purchaser.

   ________

Correction: ______________________________

2. An offeror is not bound to the contract until he receives the actual acceptance.

   ________
3. The contract is binding on the offeror upon acceptance by telex messages.

4. The directors are bound for a fiduciary duty to advance shareholder welfare.

5. Clause 10 purports to bind on the respondents to accept alterations and amendments.

Practice 3: Determining the Semantic Functions (5 minutes)

Instructions: Provide the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phrases below. See the example below.

Example: That the parties eventually agree on the rent does not make a concluded agreement.

Answer: concerning

1. The Divisional Court held that she was bound by these terms.

2. The agreement is to be bound on acceptance by both parties.
3. The decisions are binding on the parties in questions.

4. I conceive that the promise would not be binding for want of a previous request by the testator.

5. It was held that neither party is contractually bound at this particular stage.

Practice 4: Single-Sentence Construction (10 minutes)

**Form sentences based on the words or phrases provided. Use more than five words to complete the sentence.**

1. bind:

2. binding:

3. binding on:

4. bound by:

5. bound to:
References and Materials

The Researcher Corpus: *Law of Contract Corpus (LCC)*

BNC Legal Corpus: Available at: [http://www.lextutor.ca/concordancers](http://www.lextutor.ca/concordancers)

**Law of Contract textbooks:**


**Grammar Textbooks:**


Lesson 2

Time: One hour

Category 2: Misuse of complex prepositions: contrary to, in contrast to, as opposed to

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the prepositional patterns of the words *bind, binding, and bound* in the concordance lines.

2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.

3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

I. Introduction (5 minutes)

Prepositions can be divided into two- simple and complex. Simple prepositions are one word prepositions. They are *in, on, to, at, out, of, under*, etc., to name a few. Complex prepositions, on the other hand, are a combination of prepositions (one or more) with other lexical items (nouns, adjectives, adverbs). They are two- word, three-word, and four-word prepositions. They are fixed in form, requiring no changes, and the meanings cannot be derived from the meanings of their parts. Therefore, they are also considered as one word preposition. For example, the preposition *in contrast to* is a combination of two prepositions (*in* at the beginning and *to* at the end) with the word *contrast* (a noun, in the middle).

II. Task Performance (55 minutes)

Task A: Inductive Learning Process (15 minutes)

Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs as given in the handouts- my corpus printouts. Answer the questions below. Then make several
generalisations regarding the syntactic elements, uses, and meanings of these complex prepositions.

1. Search the words contrary, in contrast and as opposed to. Can the preposition with follow the words contrary and contrast? What prepositions immediately come after them?

2. Determine and underline the verbs that always precede these complex prepositional items and the type of the verbs. Can you determine the parts of speech of the words contrary and opposed?

CONCORDANCES: BNC FOR LAW

In contrast to

009. ives on state benefits. That is IN CONTRAST TO the security that the mother h
010. shment. Breach of a civil law, IN CONTRAST TO a breach of a criminal law, no
011. rinciple. He said in a lecture: IN CONTRAST TO Röling’s approach, which in t
013. ent for each delivery month. IN CONTRAST TO other commodities, metal fut
014. nvictions were engaged, not IN CONTRAST TO the demands of convention, b
015. here is therefore no question, IN CONTRAST TO I.T.C. Film Distributors Ltd.
016. tself create a prior restraint IN CONTRAST TO the grant of an injunction. Bu
017. on- existent or rudimentary. IN CONTRAST TO general victim compensatio
019. of the case stands in marked CONTRAST TO the rules obtaining in other juris
020. e employer. This is in marked CONTRAST TO the position of most other applic
021. ife. She stands in very stark CONTRAST TO Mrs. Malette in Canada. (3) The
022. at this finding stands in stark CONTRAST TO the finding that was implicit in
023. subsections (3) to (7) is in the CONTRAST TO be drawn with the provisions of s
012. es on state benefits. That is in CONTRAST TO the security that the mother has a

CONCORDANCES: LCC CORPUS

Contrary to:
8. The Pool Betting Act 1967. This is CONTRARY TO section 24(a) of the
9. that the decision is anomalous and CONTRARY TO principle, but that is only

CONCORDANCES: BNC FOR LAW

036. ble because such restrictions are CONTRARY TO public policy. Despite the gen
037. er the restrictions it contains are CONTRARY TO the public interest. Alternative
038. enterprise even though they are CONTRARY TO the interests of the existing m
039. es, if there is nothing more, are CONTRARY TO public policy… A more rece
265. at issue in the present case were CONTRARY TO the principle of proportionali
266. e Monopolies Commission were CONTRARY TO the rules of natural justice an
267. ction 14 of the Act of 1988 were CONTRARY TO article 52 of the E.E.C. Treat
268. ntained in the Act of 1988 were CONTRARY TO article 52 or article 58 of the
269. itions of the type at issue were CONTRARY TO Community law. The applica
141. ules of Community law. (2) It is CONTRARY TO the provisions of Community
142. Next there is the instinct that it is CONTRARY TO fair play to put the accused i
143. sal… But in the present case it is CONTRARY TO fair play for Mr. Tully to pre
144. the onus of establishing that it is CONTRARY TO the public interest, being reas
145. ollows that such a requirement is CONTRARY TO article 52. 33. It follows fro
146. ors must be of that nationality, is CONTRARY TO article 52 of the E.E.C. Treat
147. of Community law. (2) (a) It is CONTRARY TO Community law for a membe
148. vice through such an authority is CONTRARY TO the law of that country) 254.
149. od transfusion arises because it is CONTRARY TO the beliefs of the Jehovah's
150. thing in the transaction which is CONTRARY TO the public interest. Suppose t

As opposed to:

030. umber of caesarean section births, AS OPPOSED TO natural births. This fear ma
031. for the supply of goods in business AS OPPOSED TO consumer transactions. Pre
032. r comes out of the vendor's capital AS OPPOSED TO distributable profits, then t
033. t to medical treatment of the child AS OPPOSED TO no exclusive right to such
034. ething to restore. A compensatory, AS OPPOSED TO a restitutionary, order can
pany's business is a going concern, AS OPPOSED TO a break - is. 3.6.2 Challen
ng an action for breach of contract, AS OPPOSED TO invoking the express reme
was held that a property developer, AS OPPOSED TO a building owner, was not
ury (whether physical or economic) AS OPPOSED TO one who has an intangibl
er being a parliamentary executive AS OPPOSED TO a presidential executive.
that good public relations exercises, AS OPPOSED TO advertising, on the part o
f printed conditions, or an expressed AS OPPOSED TO an actual willingness to
ured to satisfy a court that a father, AS OPPOSED TO any other person, had sex
giving protection in a limited field, AS OPPOSED TO the generality of the term
that the evidence was to be given AS OPPOSED TO the position of the witne
confer recognition on governments AS OPPOSED TO on states. The new policy
e distinction between a racial group AS OPPOSED TO a religious one is by no
do intention to cause racial hatred, AS OPPOSED TO the likelihood that racial
sition that we have now brought in, AS OPPOSED TO the original one in the Bi
l gloss upon the statutory language, AS OPPOSED TO a legitimate construction
dant's entry is by authority of law AS OPPOSED TO the plaintiff's authority a
only grants the right of suspension, AS OPPOSED TO termination, where the se
y should the individual taxpayer, AS OPPOSED TO taxpayers as a whole, b
tart monarchy, to discuss what they, AS OPPOSED TO the monarch, chose to ha
gal part of the conception of a trust AS OPPOSED TO a legacy. The crucial diff
from Parliament, we have a unitary AS OPPOSED TO a federal constitution. It i

3. Can contrary to, in contrast to, and as opposed to be used interchangeably? Can you notice their similarities and differences in their use?

4. Study the phrases immediately preced or come after the preposition as opposed to. What can you generalize from here?

5. Study the positions of these prepositions? Can they be placed in the middle position only? What prepositions can also be placed at the beginning of a sentence? In contrast to
instrument for each delivery month. In CONTRAST TO other commodities, met
the charge, the pledge and the lien. In CONTRAST TO consensual security int
not in itself create a prior restraint in CONTRAST TO the grant of an injunctio
imself lives on state benefits. That is in CONTRAST TO the security that the mo
grounds to suspect otherwise. This is in CONTRAST TO section 18, which per

As opposed to

rove who actually used the violence AS OPPOSED TO merely threatened it. It
if the transfer were merely voidable, AS OPPOSED TO void. So the appeal was
ding such formally guaranteed zones, AS OPPOSED TO the looser idea of “zone

CONCORDBANCES: LCC CORPUS
1. ding expressly for the event of X giving, AS OPPOSED TO selling, the property to
2. re the promisee has conferred a factual (AS OPPOSED TO a legal) benefit on the
3. ising to perform, a duty imposed by law (AS OPPOSED TO one imposed by contra

CONCORDBANCES: BNC FOR LAW
Contrary to
007. y mean nothing. That is absolutely CONTRARY TO the constitutional position
008. ment of Offence: False accounting, CONTRARY TO section 17(1) (a) of the T
009. is also guilty of false accounting, CONTRARY TO s.17 of the Theft Act 1968
010. offence, namely, false accounting CONTRARY TO section 17(1) (a) of the T
011. aine stated that a governmental act CONTRARY TO the constitution is an act
012. owner to repeal any law, even to act CONTRARY TO the principles of internatio
013. tly requiring the practitioner to act CONTRARY TO the fundamental duty wh

6. Can you generalize the semantic functions of the phrases underlined below? Do they perform the same functions?

rounds to suspect otherwise. This is IN CONTRAST TO section 18, which permi
012. power to repeal any law, even to act CONTRARY TO the principles of
007. ey mean nothing. That is absolutely CONTRARY TO the constitutional position
083. f the transfer were merely voidable, AS OPPOSED TO void. So the appeal was a

Task B. Practice (40 minutes)
Practice 1: Sentence-Completion (10 minutes)

Based on your generalisations of the prepositional patterns, do the exercises below.
Instructions: Fill in the blanks with either contrary to, in contrast to, or as opposed to in the sentences below.

1. This section is ____________ section 16 which permits the defendant to claim that he was not aware that his words were threatening, abusive, or insulting.

2. It follows that such a requirement is ____________ Section (3) (24) of the Contracts Acts 1950.

3. The English rules will be applicable to the state rules provided that nothing is done which is ____________ the law of the state.

4. The promisee has conferred a factual, ____________ a legal benefit, on the promisor.

5. The question whether a person can enforce a promise made to him in return for performing a duty imposed by law, ____________ one imposed by contract, has received a public attention.

6. Mr. B obtained a factual benefit by securing actual performance from Mr. A, ____________ sue him for non-performance of the original contract.
7. The evidence under section 92 only applies where all, __________ some only, of the terms of the contract are written.

8. He was charged with offering for sale a flick-knife, which is ______________ the provisions of the Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act.

9. The provisions for non-performance in subsections (4) (10) is __________ the provisions of subsections (5) (10).

10. __________ the provisions in the English law that considerations must move from the promisee, considerations in Malaysian law can move either from the promisee or any other person.

Practice 2: Determining the Contrasted Phrases (10 minutes)

Instructions: The semantic functions of all these complex prepositions are to express comparison. Underline the ideas being contrasted in the sentences below. See example 1.

Example 1. It has been described as ‘promissory estoppel’ in contrast to an estoppel founded upon a misrepresentation of fact.

1. Express rules will generally override an implied term or if they are clearly contrary to it.

2. It is said that the decision is anomalous and contrary to principle, but that is only because you are looking at it through the spectacles of 1961 and not those of 1924.
3. There is no case in which such an injunction has been granted against a defendant who acquired the property with only constructive, **as opposed to actual**, notice of the contract.

4. The common law was opposed to actions in tort and the landlord was immune from a tort action in respect of dangerous premises (Cavalier v Pope (1906) AC 428).

---

**Practice 3: Sentence Formation (20 minutes)**

**Instructions:** Form sentences based on the prepositions provided.

1. _____________, as opposed to _____________
2. In contrast to _____________
3. _____________ contrary to _____________
4. _____________ in contrast to _____________
5. _____________, as opposed to _____________

**Notes on Translation:** You may notice that these three complex prepositions are all translated in Malay as *bertentangan dengan*. Therefore, there is the tendency for us to collocate the prepositions with *with*, as opposed to *to.*
Lesson 3

Time: One hour

Category 3: Overuse of prepositions: Adding prepositions to the words seek, contravene, and discuss

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words seek, contravene, and discuss/discussion
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.
4. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

I. Introduction (5 minutes)

There are lexical verbs in English followed immediately by prepositions. We call this as collocations of preposition or specifically a verb + preposition combination. Not all verbs, however, must be followed by prepositions.

II. Task Performance (55 minutes)

Task A: (20 minutes)

Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs either displayed on the computer (Data-driven learning online- the lextutor) or the printouts (my corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several generalisations regarding the syntactic elements, uses, and meanings of these verbs and prepositions.

1. Based on your study of the concordance outputs below,

   a. Can seek be followed by the preposition for in these sentences?
i. The Property Limited Co. cannot seek restitution under Section 2 (40).

ii. A woman should realise that it is difficult to acquire a license to own a gun and seek help once needed.

iii. The franchising proposals indicate that where there is only one lawyer, the board will seek evidence that files are being reviewed on a regular and objective basis by that lawyer.

b. Study the concordances of the word seek below. What is the meaning of the word seek?

**Concordances (LCC)**

- 001. prayer for relief. Paragraphs 10 and 12 seek declarations that these defendants
- 007. what differently expressed. They all seek declarations to the following effec
- 009. s get in the eyes, to wash them out and seek medical advice. Proof of negligenc
- 010. to the court to purge his contempt and seek his release. The liberty of the indi
- 012. hanges assume a more formal role, and seek new means to distinguish themsel
- 013. nt can challenge the decision to act and seek an order requiring the authority to
- 014. l questions to one or more experts and seek a determination on an issue. Unle
- 016. have recommended. All the appellants seek orders that, because of the Secreta
- 023. ain) procedure by which a litigant can seek judicial review of a governmental
- 024. wer is positive then the employer can seek redress. In Hivac Ltd v Park Roya
- 026. e balance and the Legal Aid Board can seek immediate repayment of its defici

2. What prepositions can come after the word seek?

- 030. nt case. Thus, the remedy the S.I.B. can seek under section 6(2), whether agains
- 020. re and more polarized in their attitudes, seek with some prospects of success to
- 160. x III. In addition, the purchaser should seek from the vendor a specific indemn
3. Study the patterns below. Does to function as a preposition? What is the meaning of seek in these patterns?

002. ry trusts created before 18 March 1986 SEEK to create interests in possession per
003. lement.” That is what sections 89 to 96 SEEK to achieve. But to understand the
004. eding in which areas you will actively SEEK to expand your personal injury pra
005. y written communication or agreement, SEEK to exclude or restrict: (1) Any othe

4. Can the word contravene allow any prepositions after it?

001. be objected that the propositions above CONTRAVENE the principle in Stilk v. 002. from doing anything unless his actions CONTRAVENE what is perceived to be 003. owever, ex hypothesi, the firm cannot CONTRAVENES (57) because, as a m 004. ssion of programmes which might CONTRAVENE the duties set out in s4. 005. accordingly, a suspended order did not CONTRAVENE the regulation (post, pp 006. ing that the Sunday trading laws did not CONTRAVENE Article 30. In Stoke - o 007. ion of ambiguous legislation would not CONTRAVENE article 9. No doubt all j 008. ument provided that the contents do not CONTRAVENE any of the rules on adm 009. 977, then it is important that it does not CONTRAVENE its provisions: e.g. in c 010. ing of an action and therefore did not CONTRAVENE section 69 of the Solici 011. an retain an interest in the trust and not CONTRAVENE the alienation of incom 012. edings in Parliament or otherwise CONTRAVENE article 9 of the Bill of 013. rent jurisdiction cannot be exercised to CONTRAVENE any statutory provision 014. ticular it was submitted that in order to CONTRAVENE section 1(1) and there 015. as particularly submitted that in order to CONTRAVENE section 1(1), and theref 016. asonable likelihood that any person will CONTRAVENE any provision of -rules 017. ould otherwise be appropriate, it would CONTRAVENE article 9 of the Bill of 018. ct were allowed to prevail, this would CONTRAVENE the constitutional rule t 019. e free flow of goods, then the law would CONTRAVENE Article 30 of the Treat 020. crete evidence that the broadcast would CONTRAVENE the civil or criminal la
4. Can the word contravene be preceded by any linking verbs, e.g. be –verbs (is, are, was), etc.?

5. What prepositions follow the word discuss? Does the preposition about comes after the word discuss? What generalisations can you deduce?

6. What verbs come before the word discuss? Is discuss a linking or main verb?

7. What prepositions can follow discussion?

Discussion

001. to each item in the fine observation kit. (a) DISCUSSION with the teacher If yo
143. nce and understanding: basing my view on DISCUSSION with W. what I have
002. of the ways teachers have used the unit (d) DISCUSSION of its educational obje
004. The DRA was not expected to object to “a DISCUSSION of issues connected w
ents in civil and commercial matters 1968. DISCUSSION of the phrase at the Ha
tion and little else, then to launch into a DISCUSSION of the wordings they e
dies acting as appointing authorities. For a DISCUSSION of the potential liabili
at he would have any degree of skill. (For a DISCUSSION of the meaning of” qu
in sexual situations is largely irrelevant in a DISCUSSION of the rights and wron
e Criminal Law Revision Committee. For a DISCUSSION of this topic see A. Ha
an initiative was unequivocally negative. A DISCUSSION of this initiative was u
is a distraction, artificially confining the DISCUSSION to the company's supp
rding. This is no longer surprising after the DISCUSSION in Section I. The seco
rt, to the landlord. There was an unresolved DISCUSSION in the case as to wheth

8. Can you recognize the difference in patterns between discussion + on and
discussion + about?

192. e of security will be dealt with later in the DISCUSSION on registration. The p
202. ry”). As will have been apparent from the DISCUSSION on pre - rights, th
003. d be busy drawing graphs themselves (vi) DISCUSSION on the interpretation
029. na specific arena. Our argument is that a DISCUSSION about whether positi
038. property There has been much academi DISCUSSION about the nature of
136. ate law right to interfere with freedom of DISCUSSION about the workings
172. f which he disapproved. There was some DISCUSSION about the possibility

Discussion

001. each item in the fine observation kit. (a) DISCUSSION with the teacher If y
002. f the ways teachers have used the unit (d) DISCUSSION of its educational ob
004. The DRA was not expected to object to “a DISCUSSION of issues connected
005. nts in civil and commercial matters 1968. DISCUSSION of the phrase at the
010. tion and little else, then to launch into a DISCUSSION of the wordings they
014. ies acting as appointing authorities. For a DISCUSSION of the potential liab
018. he would have any degree of skill. (For a DISCUSSION of the meaning of"
020. sexual situations is largely irrelevant in a DISCUSSION of the rights and wr

021. Criminal Law Revision Committee. For a DISCUSSION of this topic see A.

022. an initiative was unequivocally negative. A DISCUSSION of this initiative w

Task B. (10 minutes) Error Identification and Correction

Instructions: Identify whether the word in bold in each of the phrases underlined below is correct or wrong. If it is correct, write (C), and if it is incorrect, write (I) to replace with IN the space provided next to the sentence. Then, make corrections to the errors you have identified earlier in the space below. Write an (X) in the space if the answer is correct. See examples 1 and 2.

Example 1. The plaintiff needs to rely on private investigators for information.  
_____C_____  
Correction:  X

Example 2. The plaintiff needs to depend at private investigators for information.  
___I____
Correction: ___on___

1. On equal terms, the offeror and the offeree, or their lawyers, seek for a firm foundation of principle and authority. ____________

Correction: __________________________________________________________

2. In the case of Papoo v Veeriah (1965) 1 MLJ 127, the defendant was sued for contravening with Section 68 of the National Land Code 1965 to own the temporary occupation license. ____________

Correction: __________________________________________________________

3. The purchaser should discuss about the scope, aims, and objectives of the investigation with the legal adviser. ____________
4. The legal adviser should discuss the effects of the case on the client prior to bringing it to the Court. ____________

Correction: ____________________________________________________________

5. The appellants in this case seek to get round this rule in three different ways. ____________

Correction: ____________________________________________________________

Task C. (20 minutes)

Complete the sentences below. You are required to use more three words to complete the sentence.

1. The rules of the order forbade its members to seek_________________________

2. The respondent cross-appealed to seek____________________________________

3. The Courts seek to_______________________________________________________

4. There is a reasonable likelihood that the defendant may contravene ____________

____________________________________________________________________

5. The agreement drawn contravenes_______________________________________

6. The propositions above contravene_______________________________________

7. It was unnecessary for the House of Lords to discuss_______________________
8. For a discussion ____________________________

9. For the purpose of this appeal, I will now discuss __________________________

10. There was some discussion __________________________________________

Task D: Sentence Formation (5 minutes)

Form sentences based on the words provided.

1. seek _________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. contravene __________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

3. discuss _____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

Notes on Translation: As a Malay learner, there is a tendency to add the preposition for in the phrase seek peace (as a substitution to search for or look for, and which is grammatically wrong) and the preposition with and about in the phrases contravene the law and discuss the subject respectively. This occurs due to the grammatical rules in Malay which require such prepositions to be inserted. This interference is thus affected in translating those phrases when they are translated as bertentangan dengan undang-undang dan berbincang tentang.
Lesson 4
Time: One hour
Category 4: Misuse of prepositions: come to, reach, enter into

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words come, reach, and enter.
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.
3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

I. Introduction (5 minutes)

There are verbs in English where learners collocate with prepositions wrongly. For example, in the previous lesson, the preposition for is added to the verb seek, whereas the intended collocation is ask for, meaning the same with seek in English. In contract law, these three words—come, reach, and enter—are among the most frequent words appeared in legal texts. They always combine with prepositions and other lexical items to form specific patterns, meanings, and functions. However, these prepositions are always substituted with incorrect ones or added unnecessarily to the words. A note to remember is that the prepositions following the word come are called particles because when combined they produce different meanings. The combination is called phrasal verbs.

II. Task Performance (55 minutes)

Task A: (20 minutes)

Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs in the printouts (my corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several generalisations regarding the patterns and semantic functions of these complex prepositions.
Come.

1. What prepositions always combine with the word come? What are meanings of those prepositions?

2. What words/ phrases immediately come before and after come + to (preposition)?

   What words/phrases follow come + to (infinitive)?

3. Based on your generalisations,
   a. Copy instances of come + prepositional phrases in the table below and give meanings to them.
   b. Study these two phrases- come to agreement and come into existence. Can you determine the meanings from their parts?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Prepositions</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
<th>Meaning of Phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>e.g. come close</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>come close to saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>into</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)

1. circumstances under which an offer may COME TO an end. Unlike the position und
2. e time, and the contract had therefore COME TO an end. The second agreement, i
3. peal. It is quite possible for parties to COME TO an agreement by accepting a pr
4. mprovidence, has forced Parliament to COME TO the customer's aid. The first Hi
5. hat these general remarks of his would COME TO be a favourite citation of a supp
6. f sale between him and the owner will COME INTO existence. In a unilateral cont
8. be required.146 If a contract has COME INTO existence but is to terminate
9. It was held that a contract of sale had COME INTO existence, but that the option
10. nce. 214 Courts have sometimes COME close TO saying that in order to exc
12. uilding sub-contract was held to have COME INTO existence (even though the p
13. hough the acceptance has not actually COME TO the notice of the offeror: e.g.
14. matter of common law, a contract has COME INTO the existence. Moreover, the
15. er that duty to deny that a contract had COME INTO existence. It is finally possibl
18. easons, even though it does not in fact COME TO the attention of them all. 2. R
19. nd to improve here state. After she had COME OF age and married; and her husba
24. the same points). A valid contract has COME INTO existence provided the other
26. building sub-contract was held to have COME INTO existence (even though the p
27. the question of estoppel. The time has COME FOR this court to recognise that the
28. elief in its truth. For the reasons, I have COME TO the conclusion that the represe
29. inates a contract or treats it as having COME TO an end in reliance upon the bre
32. ajor exception to that rule. Before we COME TO that Act, it is necessary to cons
33. es not have some certain limits, it will COME perilously close TO abrogating co
34. he conditions of carriage. How has this COME ABOUT? The reason is because i
35. all too apparent; and the time may well COME when, IN an appropriate case, it w
36. the present appeal. However, they have COME TO the conclusion that it would no
37. usually current in the trade. But when I COME TO study the conditions I do not t
39. is wife and children other cases readily COME TO mind. A host makes a contract
42. uty to disclose supervening facts which COME TO the knowledge of either party
44. term was a condition, and that if he had COME IN proper time he could have rejec
4. Can you generalise the semantic functions of the underlined prepositional phrases below?

16. received. (2) Communication need not **COME FROM** the offeror Although withd
17. omunication of withdrawal need not **COME FROM** the offeror can be a regrett
20. promise to give a man $50 “if you will **COME TO** my house”; that the act of exec
23. the promise of extra pay seems to have **COME FROM** B. The element of factual
25. ebsite: that is, the offer would seem to **COME FROM** the customer (e.g. where he

**Reach**

1. What prepositions always follow the word *reach*?
2. Is the phrase, **the parties may have reached to an agreement** correct? Why?
   Given this phrase- … **to an agreement**, what word which must come before **to**?
3. Based on the concordance outputs,
   a. What words/ phrases come after the word *reach*?
   b. What are the semantic functions of *reach*?

   For example, reach Kuantan is to show location/point

4. Do you think that **come to** and **reach** have the same meaning?

**CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)**

1. ing; and the courts, in their anxiety to **REACH** a result which may reasonably ref
2. nufacturers and traders first sought to **REACH** potential customers who could not
3. t would take her a further two days to **REACH** Haiphong. She did not in fact com
4. e court will be particularly anxious to **REACH** such a conclusion where the performa
5. ete a contract since the parties must **REACH** agreement: it is not enough that their
8. he offer, as the parties can no longer **REACH** agreement. But there may be a contra
9. eties to a contract must first **REACH** an agreement. To have an agreement,
10. a third party. This telegram did not REACH the plaintiffs until some time after the
court will be particularly anxious to REACH such a conclusion where the performa
12. at the said furnace should be able to REACH a temperature of 2,600°F and it was a
13. at the said furnace should be able to REACH a temperature of 2,600°F
19. d as to the conclusion which I shall REACH, especially in the light of the authoriti
20. h at cross purposes that they do not REACH agreement. In mutual mistake, there a
21. rry passengers from A to Z and will REACH Z and other intermediate stops at certa
22.h; but it was misdirected and did not REACH A until the 5th so that their acceptanc
23. eorgetown, thinking that this would REACH E more speedily. He was wrong, and t
24.evoking the offer. This letter did not REACH B until the 20th. Lindley J. held, first,
25.ly arise where parties in negotiations REACH 'points of agreement' or exchange 'lett
26. n, a letter of acceptance that did not REACH the proposer was a valid acceptance u
27. gistered letter posted which did not REACH a proposer in time was a good accepta

Enter
1. What prepositions come after the word enter? Can it be followed by a preposition
to?
2. What words come before the word enter?
3. What words/ phrases that immediately follow the patterns of enter into?

CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)
1. rty to another party of his willingness to ENTER INTO a legally binding contract, o
2. timation of willingness by an offeror to ENTER INTO a legally binding contract. It
3.y make a statement of his willingness to ENTER INTO a contract by inviting other
4. d to nothing more than an agreement to ENTER INTO an agreement. Accordingly,
5.on to whom the offer has been made, to ENTER INTO a contract by manifesting as
6.efendants, however, were not willing to ENTER INTO a full guarantee of the subsi
7. de to induce another business person to ENTER INTO a business transaction woul
8. a right to damages to anyone induced to ENTER a contract by a negligent misrepres
9.LJ. In effect, Mr Smith said: 'If you will ENTER INTO a contract to buy this motor
10. te it'. It will be seen that where parties ENTER INTO a written contract after one
Task B. (20 minutes): Gap-filling Exercise

Instructions: Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions. If prepositions are not necessary, write an (X) in the blanks provided.

1. Termination of the offer may come __________ a number of ways: revocation is one of them.

2. The correspondence shows that the two parties have definitely come __________ terms for the last two months.

3. Two of them reach __________ the result which is in conflict to each other’s interest.

4. The telegram did not reach __________ the plaintiff until 20th October.

5. The defeated party attempts to issue the case to the court even though it does not in fact come __________ the knowledge of the authorities.

6. The two parties are free to decide whether or not to enter __________ the relationship.

7. The jurists, particularly, are anxious to reach __________ such a decision.

8. The defendant spoke to the press that if he had come __________ proper time he could have rejected the offer.

9. The contract becomes binding after a customer submits a proposal to enter __________ a hire-purchase agreement.

10. The party attempts to deny the fact that a binding agreement had come __________ effect.
Task C (5 minutes): Determining the Semantic Functions of the Prepositions.

Instructions: Provide the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phases below. See example 0.

Example (0). That the parties eventually agree on the rent does not make a concluded agreement.
Answer: concerning/about

1. It was the intention of the judge to hear the confessions coming from both parties.

2. It was imperative for the offeror to come to the offeree’s place as stated in the contract.

3. The contract becomes void if the agreement comes from the underage.

Task D (5 minutes): Sentence Formation based on the Given Semantic Functions

Instructions: Study the intended meanings (in bracket) next to the word. Then form sentences based on the functions given. You may change the parts of speech of the given words. See example 1.
Example 1: reach (to indicate a degree level of temperature)
The furnace has reached a temperature of 1500 °C.

1. reach (to show location/point)

____________________________________________________________________

2. reach (to indicate time)

____________________________________________________________________

3. come (reach full years)

____________________________________________________________________

Task E (10 minutes): Sentence Formation

Instructions: Form sentences based on the phrases provided. Use more than five words in each sentence.

1. reach

____________________________________________________________________

2. come to an end

____________________________________________________________________

3. come close to

____________________________________________________________________

4. come about

____________________________________________________________________

5. enter into

____________________________________________________________________
Lesson 5
Time: One hour
Category 5: Wrong substitution of prepositions: aware of, provides for, provision of, abide by

Learning Objectives:

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words aware, provide, provision, and abide.
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns in concordance lines.
3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

I. Introduction (5 minutes)

Another set of lexical items which are substituted wrongly with prepositions are aware and abide, respectively. Meanwhile, the word provide (though it can stand alone) is always regarded as not collocating with any prepositions (learners tend to avoid prepositions) since they are familiar with another grammatical item— that.

II. Task Performance (55 minutes)

Task A: (15 minutes)

Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs either displayed on the computer (Data-driven learning online: the lextutor) or the printouts (my corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several generalizations regarding the patterns, meanings, and functions of these prepositions.

1. Can aware be followed by about? What prepositions always come after it?
2. What is the type of verb preceding aware?
3. Study the patterns of aware + of and aware + that. What is the difference?
AWARE

CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)

1. ces, reasonably be expected to be AWARE OF the term unless it is drawn to his atti
2. where the employee only became AWARE OF the dishonest conduct after he had c
3. was aware, or ought to have been AWARE, OF its terms and co
4. was aware, or ought to have been AWARE, OF its terms and conditions. These cas
5. r requirement that A must also be AWARE OF B’s state of mind. Secondly, B kno
6. e terms of the offer without being AWARE OF it. The reasons for holding that ther
8. at neither party could have been AWARE OF the possibility that the employee mi
9. ages. If the employer had been AWARE OF this possibility, it is far from clear t
11. requirement that A must also be AWARE OF B’s state of mind. Secondly, B kno
13. intention and the other party is AWARE OF this mistake but nevertheless is guilt
14. eady owns and 11 either party is AWARE OF the fact. In Cooper v. Phibbs, HL, 1
17. e promisor, (b) the promisor is AWARE THAT the third party has relied on the
20. ed out that many laymen are not AWARE THAT a duty of disclosure exists and t
32. ened. Even if the defendant was AWARE THAT he could be sued on the cheque
33. leged deed the defendant was not AWARE THAT the plaintiffs had no intention to
34. rned. Even if the defendant was AWARE THAT he could be sued on the cheques
35. ume 1, paragraph 154. We are AWARE THAT the Pao On, above, originated i

PROVIDE

4. What does the word provide mean? What prepositions follow the word provide?
5. Study these patterns or constructions and also their semantic sequences. What can
   you generalise from here?

   a. provide / objective justification / for their valuations.
   b. provide / consideration / for the promise.
   c. provide / a basis / for determining the existence / of a breach of contract.
6. In legal texts, *provide + that* is frequently used. Study the difference in patterns between *provide + for* and *provide + that*.

**CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)**

2. on the seller's skill and judgement to **provide** such goods, then the seller, unless
3. h are to be applied unless the parties **provide** otherwise. As far as the seller's ob
4. was, so far as reasonable care could **provide**, in such a condition as not to enda
6. cted give a carrier exclusive rights to **provide** its road haulage and transportation
8. o exclude the normal implied duty to **provide** a reasonably safe system of work
9. thus broken a term in the contract to **provide** a ship 'in every way fitted FOR or
10. act and that the strike clause did not **provide** an effective defence since it soug
11. n effective defence since it sought to **provide** a relief of liability contrary to the
12. ontract since the strike clause did not **provide** a defence in the event of misperf
59. it matters not how they were able to **provide** the price of his promise TO the
60. was joining in the promise by B to **provide** A WITH the price of his promise
70. ore both parties to the contract must **provide** consideration. The promisor does
71. t is the uncertainty of the terms that **provide** the key TO the problems in this
73. ntroduced an information service to **provide** clients WITH advice on third pa
76. ay, by implication, if not expressly, **provide** some method of determination o
83. 0, they required the respondents to: **provide** our clients WITH a suitable ban

**PROVIDE THAT**

1. ted that the contract did not expressly **provide that** shipments should be 'subje
2. he forbearance can generally retract it, **provide that** he gives reasonable notic
3. e between those dates which expressly **provide that** it should. Persons who w
4. a ticket, although regulations in effect **provide that** no contractual liability is
57. Do Treitel's and Anson's examples **provide** a convincing argument **that** th
74. ticket, although regulations in effect **provide that** no contractual liability is
PROVIDE FOR (LCC)

53. Act 1950 seems to be custom-made to PROVIDE logistical support FOR this parti
54. ision is made’. Yet the judge acted to PROVIDE FOR an event which the parties
55. Such provisions in the said agreement PROVIDE FOR: (a) cancellation of the lice
56. d in reliance on such a promise might PROVIDE FOR consideration for it, but
61. s made include a person who does not PROVIDE consideration FOR the promise,
67. ic enquiries or otherwise take steps to PROVIDE objective justification FOR their
69. ater, Mrs Jones offered in addition to PROVIDE a house FOR her daughter, some
73. ons to section 21 of the Act do not PROVIDE FOR the situation. After the Con
75. ning it’. The terms of a contract must PROVIDE a basis FOR determining the exi
77. part of the Maharaja of Ventakagiri to PROVIDE money FOR expenses of the ca
81. pt them. Their purpose is evidently to PROVIDE FOR the content of the contract
84. spect of which, inter alia, they were to PROVIDE all necessary equipment FOR th

PROVISION

7. Provision is the noun to the word provide. Can you generalise the meaning of the
word provision in legal discourse?

CONCORDANCES (LCC)

2. nstitutional action’. In 1969, despite this PROVISION, some unions which were par
3. ally enforceable. It is believed that this PROVISION had little practical effect, sin
14. e Court of Appeal held that even if this PROVISION was incorporated into the co
19. remedy, to which no similar legislative PROVISION extends. The arbitration case
21. d. An offer which contains no express PROVISION limiting its duration terminat
22. the condition has occurred; and such a PROVISION may also be implied. If an of
25. remedy, to which no similar legislative PROVISION extends. The arbitration case
26. on 3 does not invalidate a contractual PROVISION that the contract contains the
27. rn intestate succession for which other PROVISION has been expressly made by

Provision + Prepositional Phrases
8. What prepositions proceed the word provision? Can you generalize the semantic functions of the underlined phrases below?

CONCORDANCES (LCC)

15. because there was NO EXPRESS provision IN the present case as to the liable
17. or exclusive clause or SIMILAR provision IN a contract should be construed
18. ndamental breach, nor was THE provision FOR demurrage a 'limiting term':
20. a reply which adds SOME NEW provision BY WAY OF indulgence to the
23. the absence of AN EXPRESS provision IN it on the point, the accord rele
24. . Skinner that it suffices that THE provision OF peace of mind, or the prevent
27. k but they did not think that THE provision AS TO hours of work had produ
28. implied term. Taken literally, THE provision AS TO hours of work would hav
29. ing Co case, if the fact is that a provision IN a charter-party such as that c
42. any ... would have been, not HER provision OF the quarry but her accountabi
43. rehension of what constitutes THE provision OF consideration and of what co
44. ies) Act 1999 is "An Act to MAKE provision FOR the enforcement of contract
47. clear from the contract that SOME provision IN it was intended to benefit him
52. d husband's estate to enforce THE provision OF the agreement for the benefit
54. en the parties, including: (1) THE provision OF the return of the deposit on

ABIDE

Abide + by appears quite frequently in legal texts.

9. What does abide mean? What prepositions always proceed abide?
10. What does abide + by mean? What is the type of verb coming before abide?
11. Underline the noun phrases immediately proceeding abide + by. What can you generalise from here?
CONCORDANCES (BNC CORPUS)

001. left everything to Duval, and must ABIDE the consequences. This passage from
002. -Soviet Finnish political forces to ABIDE by the military provisions of the 1948
003. who accepted them and agreed to ABIDE by the new constitution. Our constitut
004. is that the jury cannot be made to ABIDE by directions of this kind, and so it is
005. lication for membership, agrees to ABIDE by the rules. This means that the exch
006. y unlawful if the parties choose to ABIDE by it: it is only unenforceable if a par
011. in the sense that governments will ABIDE by its provisions, then it will be suffic
012. laration by the haulier that he will ABIDE by the rules of the licensing system.

Task B. (15 minutes): Identification of Errors and Correction

Instructions: Identify whether the word in bold in each of the phrases underlined below is correct or wrong. If it is correct, write (C), and if it is incorrect, write (I) to replace with IN the space provided next to the sentence. Then, make corrections to the errors you have identified earlier in the space below. Write an (X) in the space if the answer is correct. See examples 1 and 2.

Example 1. The plaintiff needs to rely on private investigators for information.
   _____C_____
   Correction: _____X_____

Example 2. The plaintiff needs to depend at private investigators for information.
   _____I_____
   Correction: _____on_____  

1. The plaintiff provides a convincing argument for there is a separate agreement to this contract. __________

   Correction: ____________________________________________________________
2. Section 6 (3) provides that the defendant must as a minimum be aware that his conduct is or might be threatening. 

Correction: 

3. Clause 2 of the agreement provided for the purchaser would pay certain deposits at certain periods. 

Correction: 

4. In such circumstances it is essential that benefactors are fully aware of the situation and that they abide with the provisions of the Act. 

Correction: 

5. You also have to accept, as a general rule, that you will abide by a majority decision when it turns out that you are among the minority. 

Correction: 

6. There was no agreement to enforce until the requirement was satisfied and the deposit was returnable under the provision of the agreement itself as there was no ground for withholding it any longer. 

Correction: 

7. Regulation is an indication that competition policy cannot provide a solution for the monopolistic behaviour of these lawyers. 

Correction: 
8. The principle to be deduced from the cases is that if there is an essential term which has yet to be agreed and there is no express or implied provision of its solution, the result in point of law is that there is no binding contract. 

Correction: 

9. It is clearly a most effective sanction, if proprietors are aware of failure to comply with the requirements under section 5 may render them unable to enforce what would otherwise normally be enforceable contracts.

Correction: 

10. The plaintiff should have been aware about the risk in Smith v Austin Lifts Ltd (1959).

Correction: 

Task C (10 minutes): Determining the Semantic Functions of the Prepositions

Instructions: Provide the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phrases below. See example (1).

Example 1. That the parties eventually agree on the rent does not make a concluded agreement.

Meaning: concerning / about
1. The provisions in clause 9 regarding the lodging of a caveat and granting of a power of attorney appear to their Lordships to be (as Mr Cross submitted) more appropriate to the protection and transfer of existing registered interests than to the procuring of interests yet to be obtained.

2. It is next to be observed that clauses 9 and 10 contained express provisions as to the completion of the purchase on 30 April 1956.

3. In such a case law and equity fill in the details, so to speak, providing by way of implication for whatever is necessary to effectuate due performance.

4. There is no further requirement that A must also be aware of B’s state of mind.

Task D. (15 minutes): Sentence formation

Instructions: Write sentences based on the words/phrases given. Use more than five words to write the sentences.

1. provide: ____________________________

2. provide for: ____________________________

3. provide that: ____________________________

4. provision of: ____________________________
5. provision for: ________________________________

6. provision in: ________________________________

7. abide: ________________________________

8. abide by: ________________________________

9. aware of: ________________________________

10. aware that: ________________________________

Notes on Translation: We must be concerned with the fact that the three words under study give different translations when they collocate. For example, aware of and aware that may mean sedar tentang in Malay, though in fact, they differ in meanings and functions.
Lesson 6

Time: One hour

Category 6: Miscellaneous Misuse of Prepositions: *look* + prep (s), *approval* + prep (s)

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words *look* and *approval*.

2. identify the semantic functions of these patterns.

3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

I. Introduction (5 minutes)

The last category of confusing collocations of prepositions is *look* + prepositions and *approval* + prepositions. These two types of lexical items (*look* and *approval*) are frequently miscollocated with prepositions. The word *look*, for example, can collocate with many prepositions and can mean differently according to their uses. The prepositions are now called the *particles*. Together with the verbs they form phrasal verbs. Only *look* + particles *at, to, into, after, and for* will be discussed in this module since they appear frequently in the BNC law corpus and the LCC (Law of Contract Corpus). Among all of these, *look* + *at* is the most frequent one.
II. Task Performance (55 minutes)

Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs displayed in the
printouts (my LCC corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several
generalisations regarding the patterns, meanings, and functions of these
prepositions.

Task A: (15 minutes)

1. Study the patterns of look + at, to, into, after, and for. What is the meaning of each
   of the prepositions?

   e.g. at is used to indicate space

2. What is the meaning of look at, look to, look into, look after, and look for? Can the
   meanings be derived from their parts, i.e. look + into, means to see something
   inside?

LOOK AT

CONCORDANCES (LCC)

24. ng made liable at all. But if you LOOK AT the Elder, Dempster case with the spe
25. cause they neglected to go and LOOK AT the contracts. Another instance wit
26. at: To my mind, the court has to LOOK AT the intention of the parties. Did the
23. 05) ... We must therefore take a LOOK AT section 2 (d) of the Contracts Act 195
34. ort a future promise, you must LOOK AT the document and see if the promise c
CONCORDANCES (BNC CORPUS)

001. is important therefore to have a **LOOK AT** the reliefs and exemptions that may be

006. when he drove round to have a **LOOK AT** the property. But was he under any du
008. er having cut the ties and had a **LOOK AT** the will, he made another in which he r
009. ll, but then opened it to have a **LOOK AT** it. No problem so far, for the will rem
011. done. The court could actually **LOOK AT** the documents in order to make a deci
012. pletely clear the court may also **LOOK AT** the factual background, including the
242. t a member of the public would **LOOK AT** it, there was no falsity at all in the tra
245. I think, is quite clear when you **LOOK AT** the definition again, but it is not neces
246. case or (depending on how you **LOOK AT** it) to distract them from it. As the Co

**LOOK TO** (LCC)

019. er; all that a court of justice can **LOOK TO** is the parliamentary roll; they see tha
021. institution which has failed can **LOOK TO** the Deposit Protection Board for £15,
022. eversion in that the landlord can **LOOK** not only **TO** the tenant but also to the sur
024. rse of his acting for a client can **LOOK TO** the latter for reimbursement. (c) Wi
058. ess of the offence. “At present, I **LOOK TO** the judiciary for advice on the time to

**LOOK INTO** (BNC CORPUS)

977. a judge (Justice Heilbron) to **LOOK INTO** the matter. The Heilbron
Committee

1587. the Executive Committee to **LOOK INTO** various aspects of membership.
004. oard of inquiry was called to **LOOK INTO** the charges of cowardice made agai
005. wed. Government research will **LOOK INTO** new products and methods. Import
LOOK AFTER (BNC CORPUS)

28. was appointed by the court to LOOK AFTER the plaintiff company's affairs. T
014. with your usual diligence and LOOK AFTER Them so that they may come to
020. se: "A managing director can LOOK AFTER himself". In other words, the cou
130. e extent, to be better able to LOOK AFTER their own interests. Further, mark

154. ction. The surety would have to LOOK AFTER himself or herself, as most sureti
161. ive or friend gives up work to LOOK AFTER the plaintiff, the measure of da

LOOK FOR (LCC)

1. interrupted him, saying 'You need not LOOK FOR anything: the horse is perfectly
2. and that there was no time for them to LOOK FOR any other source of supply. The
3. d, it may not be particularly helpful to LOOK FOR a definite offer and acceptance.
5. ts of the particular case. But when I LOOK FOR such a principle I cannot find
12. ises, as they might induce people to LOOK FOR the information and so promote
202. the landlord may well be entitled to LOOK FOR additional security, such as a p
208. its to such trusts then they have to LOOK FOR their exemptions elsewhere. E
221. e of escape. Where, then, may we LOOK FOR hopeful areas of peace, ways i
236. y having to make a payment will LOOK FOR ways to postpone that event

APPROVAL (BNC CORPUS)

3. Study the patterns of the sentences which come before the word approval. How
does the structure differ?
4. What are the semantic functions of from and of?

063. panel. Guardians will have to seek APPROVAL from the panel before instructin
072. fendants have never obtained such APPROVAL from the Board of Governors. S
074. arrangements first being made for the **APPROVAL** of new foster parents. Section 075. on Channel 4 late at night with the **APPROVAL** of the Director - General of the

5. What is the part of speech of the word **approval**? Underline the words which come immediately before the word **approval**. What are the parts of speech of the words?

021. unts to the United Kingdom's formal **APPROVAL** of the agreement concluded b 022. offer Mr. Page, subject to the formal **APPROVAL** of senate and council, an appo 024. ber of settlements require the formal **APPROVAL** of the court. A high proporti 025. g their louvre doors on 14 days' free **APPROVAL** and indicating the price and t 026. ar as a separate item for 14 days' free **APPROVAL** carriage free. This had not be 027. ositions which have met with general **APPROVAL** among lawyers and comment 028. easure was enacted, or by the general **APPROVAL** given to a measure subseque 029. t in full since it received Government **APPROVAL** and is likely to be re - introdu 030. changed his mind and withdrew his **APPROVAL**. The defendant was rearrang 031. e incurred with the express or implied **APPROVAL** of the client; (b) have been re 032. “recognition” interpreted as implying **APPROVAL**. For example, in circumstanc

6. Study the patterns of **approval + to**-infinitive and **approval + to**- preposition. What verbs come before these two patterns?

7. What is the semantic function of **to** preposition in **approval + to**?

**APPROVAL (LLC CORPUS)**

1. We will seek the director’s **APPROVAL** to contact the interested parties identifi 137. Today they were given **APPROVAL** to mount a High Court Challenge over t
023. pay the estate agent before formal APPROVAL to do so has been received by yo.
007. secure accommodation orders and APPROVAL to the emigration of children in c
033. icts. At p. 700F, the court gave its APPROVAL to a shortened version of the direc
035. 1986 the Court of Appeal gave its APPROVAL to a much less interventionist ap
036. dealing) appeared to give judicial APPROVAL to the defendant's understanding

8. What are the semantic functions of by and for in approval + by and approval + for?

009. statement was quoted with apparent APPROVAL by Lord Edmund - Davies in H
010. e Swiss franc, cited with apparent APPROVAL by Lord Denning MR in Staffor
099. tion to the full accounts, apply to APPROVAL by, and signature on behalf of, t
103. . (whose speech was cited with APPROVAL by Lord Keith of Kinkel in Atto
110. 57 C.L.R. 170, 180, and cited with APPROVAL by the Jamaican Court of Appea
111. part of a longer passage cited with APPROVAL by Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord
114. A public uthority, was cited with APPROVAL by Brennan J. delivering the opi

1044 we required was United Nations’ APPROVAL for the legality of our action.
181 are asking for your APPROVAL for two bills, a thirty pounds si
803 Indeed, the local strategists won APPROVAL for opting out of competitive te
3279 the farmer to seek the Ministry’s APPROVAL for a tenancy of up to five
years.
Task B (20 minutes) Gap-Filling Exercise

Instructions: Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions.

1. He was entitled to look ______________ the land on behalf of the grantor’s family.

2. The plaintiff never has a thought to look ______________ his solicitor for advice.

3. We are ordered by the Court to look ______________ the defendant’s lost properties.

4. The Courts often and generally look ______________ the real nature of the transaction.

5. Judges are not paid to look ______________ a man’s soul, but only to see the results of his actions.

6. The solicitor has won approval ______________ defending his client.

7. You will submit a design for approval ______________ your client and put this in hand with builders.

8. Any intention to buy a plot of land from the plaintiff is subject to the approval ______________ his solicitor.

9. The contract drafter is advised to use the words “subject to the preparation and approval ______________ a formal contract” in drafting this contract.

10. They are waiting for approval ______________ His Majesty for further investigation in the palace.
Task C (5 minutes): Determining the Semantic Function of the Prepositions

Instructions: Study the sentences below. Then give the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phrase below. See example 0.

Example (0). That the parties eventually agree on the rent does not make a concluded agreement.

Meaning: concerning/about

1. The user has attempted to grant approval to a package before the approval listings have been prepared.

Meaning: 

2. There are three areas relating to the vendor’s property where the purchaser may require the consent or approval of a third party before proceeding to completion.

Meaning: 

3. Expert adjudication on technical issues in the haulage industry will usually meet with approval from experienced goods vehicle operators who might be surprised at the lack of specific expertise in road haulage matters among the ranks of the judiciary.

Meaning:
Task D (5 minutes): Providing the Meanings of the Phrasal Verbs

Instructions: Provide the meanings of the phrasal verbs below. See example 0.

Example (0). They have set up a team of reputable lawyers to look into the case closely.
Meaning: examine

1. Based on Chamberlain’s case, it shows that the most profitable course to follow is to look for the property charged with rights in favour of beneficiaries.
Meaning: _______________________________________________________

2. Sir John put it in The New Straits Times, 21 November 1998 that Mr. Thames should look to the judges for advice, not orders.
Meaning: _______________________________________________________

Task E (10 minutes): Write sentences using the phrases below. Use more than five words to complete the sentence.

1. look after: _______________________________________________________

2. approval by: _______________________________________________________

3. look into: _______________________________________________________

4. look at: _______________________________________________________

5. approval in: ___________________________________________________