

Workbook exercises

1. *Fill in the gaps with the correct verb:*

- a. After terminating the contract, the non-breaching party decided to ____ damages (meaning: ask for)
- b. After reviewing the terms of the contract it became clear that one of the parties _____ a breach (meaning: did or engaged in)
- c. Having considered all the circumstances, the Court decided to ____ damages to the non-breaching party (meaning: give or issue)
- d. The parties decided to _____ damages in clause #15 of the contract (meaning: to set out or include)
- e. The Court decided that under the special circumstances of the case, damages wouldn't sufficiently compensate the non-breaching party and ____ specific performance (meaning: tell someone what to do)

2. *Select the correct answer*

- a. In the case of a minor breach, the non-breaching party can: 1) terminate the contract or 2) seek damages
- b. In the case of a gross misconduct by one of the parties, the Court can award: 1) consequential damages only or 2) punitive/exemplary damages in addition to any other type of damages
- c. In case of unjust enrichment by one of the parties, a Court can: 1) award restitution or 2) order specific performance
- d. Which of the following damages are easier to recover in case of a breach: 1) stipulated or liquidated damages or 2) unliquidated damages
- e. Losses are usually suffered by the 1) breaching or 2) non-breaching party

3. *Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions*

- a. To seek damages ____ 5,000 Euros
- b. To be ____ breach of contract
- c. To sue ____ damages
- d. To suffer loss __ income __ a result of the breach
- e. To seek damages ____ the breaching party
- f. To stipulate the amount of damages __ the contract

4. Decide which word does not belong in each line and why:

- A 1. Fundamental 2. Malicious 3. Material
- B 1. Punitive 2. Exemplary 3. Restitution
- C 1. Consequential 2. Actual 3. General
- D 1. File 2. Award 3. Submit
- E 1. Seek 2. Order 3. Award