

	TOPIC   ONDERWERP	QUESTION   VRAAG	ANSWER   ANTWOORD
1	<b>Admission requirements</b>	What are the minimum admission requirements?	You can find the minimum admission requirements for all programmes on <a href="http://www.maties.com">www.maties.com</a>
	Toelatingsvereistes	Wat is die minimum toelatingsvereistes?	U kan die minimum toelatingsvereistes vir alle programme op <a href="http://www.maties.com">www.maties.com</a> vind.
2	<b>Admission requirements</b>	Will I be placed in a programme, if I meet the minimum admission requirements?	No, the university does not guarantee you a place in a programme if you meet the minimum admission requirements. Typically, all programmes have some form of selection process.
	Toelatingsvereiste	Sal ek in 'n program geplaas word as ek wel aan die minimum toelatingsvereistes voldoen?	Nee, die universiteit waarborg u nie 'n plek in 'n program nie as u aan die minimum toelatingsvereistes voldoen nie. Gewoonlik is daar by alle programme 'n vorm van 'n keuringsproses.
3	<b>BA (Law)</b>	Which Faculty does the BA (Law) fall under?	Technically, you are a student in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. You will receive your degree from this Faculty. However, seeing that a large number of your modules are in the Law Faculty, you will join the Welcoming Programme of the Law Faculty, and the Faculty also assists you with certain administrative queries.
	BA (Regte)	Onder watter fakulteit val BA (Regte)?	Tegnies gesproke is u 'n student van die Fakulteit Lettere en Sosiale Wetenskappe. U ontvang u graad van hierdie fakulteit. Aangesien 'n groot aantal van u modules in die Regsfakulteit aangebied word, sal u egter by die verwelkomingsprogram van die Regsfakulteit aansluit, en die Fakulteit sal u ook dan bystaan met sekere administratiewe navrae.
4	<b>BCom (Law)</b>	Which Faculty does the BCom (Law) fall under?	Technically, you are a student in the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences (EMS). You will receive your degree from this Faculty. However, seeing that a large number of your modules are in the Law Faculty, you will join the Welcoming Programme of the Law Faculty and the Faculty also assists you with certain administrative queries.
	BCom (Regte)	Onder watter fakulteit val BCom (Regte)?	Tegnies gesproke is u 'n student van die Fakulteit Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappe. U ontvang u graad van hierdie fakulteit. Aangesien 'n groot aantal van u modules in die Regsfakulteit aangebied word, sal u egter by die verwelkomingsprogram van die Regsfakulteit aansluit, en die Fakulteit sal u ook dan bystaan met sekere administratiewe navrae.

<b>5</b>	<b>Bursaries</b>	Does the Faculty have bursaries for law students?	Whilst the Faculty does not have specific bursaries for first year law students, you could apply for financial support from the central Bursaries and Loans <a href="#">office</a> , at Stellenbosch University. Please see their website for further information, as well as the Bursaries and Loans <a href="#">Calendar</a> . The Faculty does have some bursaries available for students in need during the later years of study, which are allocated on the basis of academic merit and needs.
	Beurse	Het die Fakulteit beurse vir regstudente?	Alhoewel die Fakulteit nie spesifieke beurse vir eerstejaar regstudente het nie, kan u aansoek doen om finansiële ondersteuning by die sentrale <a href="#">kantoor</a> vir Beurse en Lenings aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch. Raadpleeg hul webwerf vir meer inligting, sowel as die Beurse en Lenings <a href="#">jaarboek</a> . Die Fakulteit het wel enkele beurse beskikbaar vir studente in nood gedurende die latere studiejare, wat toegeken word op grond van akademiese meriete en behoeftes.
<b>6</b>	<b>Careers</b>	Can I become a Chartered Accountant & Legal Practitioner with BAcc LLB?	Yes, some of our alumni have qualified both as Chartered Accountant and Legal Practitioner (attorney or advocate).
	Loopbane	Kan ek 'n geoktrooierde rekenmeester en regspraktisyn word met BRek LLB?	Ja, sommige van ons alumni het gekwalifiseer as beide geoktrooierde rekenmeesters en regspraktisyn (prokureur of advokaat).
<b>7</b>	<b>Careers</b>	Can I go work overseas with my degree?	You can, but subject to the same requirements that would face a law graduate from a different country wanting to practice law in South Africa. Since the legal professions in different countries are controlled by their versions of our Law Society/Legal Practice Council, a student wishing to practice in a different country would need to comply with the requirements of their Law Society or Council, which would usually involve some sort of a conversion course and exam, in order to be able to practice there. What the process would involve, would be completely dependent on which country/jurisdiction was involved. But we can confirm that over the years, many graduates from the Stellenbosch Law Faculty are working overseas, so this is certainly possible.
	Loopbane	Kan ek oorsee gaan werk met my graad?	U kan oorsee gaan werk, maar dit sal onderhewig wees aan dieselfde vereistes soos van toepassing op 'n regstudent van 'n ander land wat in Suid-Afrika wil praktiseer. Aangesien die regsberoep in verskillende lande beheer word deur hulle weergawes van ons

			<p>Regspraktykraad, moet 'n student wat in 'n ander land wil praktiseer, aan die nodige vereistes van <i>hulle</i> toepaslike Raad voldoen. Dit sluit dan gewoonlik 'n tipe omskakelings kursus en verdere eksamens, om daar te kan werk in. Wat die proses sou behels, sou heeltemal afhang van watter land / jurisdiksie betrokke was. Ongeag, ons kan bevestig dat baie van ons gegradueerdes oor die jare wel oorsee werk, so dit is beslis 'n opsie.</p>
8	Careers	How do I become a legal practitioner (attorney / advocate)	<p><b>Attorney:</b> Once you have completed your LLB degree, you must join a law firm as a candidate attorney for 2 years and pass your attorney's admission examinations in order to be admitted as an attorney. An alternative to this would be to complete a 6-month practical legal training course and then join a law firm for 1 year as a candidate attorney, as well as passing the attorney's admission examinations before being admitted.</p> <p><b>Advocate:</b> Once you have completed your LLB degree, you must apply for, and complete 1 year of pupillage at a Bar Association, and then and pass your Bar Examinations to be admitted as junior advocate.</p>
	Loopbane	Hoe word ek 'n regspraktisyn (prokureur / advokaat)	<p>Prokureur: Sodra u die LLB-graad voltooi het, moet u as kandidaat-prokureur vir 2 jaar by 'n prokureursfirma aansluit en die toelatingseksamens slaag om as prokureur toegelaat te word. 'n Alternatief hiervoor is om 'n praktiese regskursus van 6 maande te voltooi en dan vir 1 jaar by 'n prokureursfirma aan te sluit as kandidaat-prokureur, en daarna die toelatingseksamens te slaag voordat u toegelaat word.</p> <p>Advokaat: Na voltooiing van u LLB-graad, doen u aansoek vir 'n 1-jaar vakleerlingskap by die balieraad. Ná afloop van die vakleerlingskap moet u die balie-eksamen slaag om toegelaat te word as junior advokaat.</p>
9	Careers	How do I become a judge?	<p>You must first be admitted as an attorney or advocate (or work as a Magistrate) and after gaining experience in practice, make yourself available for the possible appointment as an acting judge. Finally, you must be nominated for the appointment as a judge, and then be appointed after a successful interview process.</p>
	Loopbane	Hoe word ek 'n regter?	<p>U moet eers toegelaat word as prokureur of advokaat (of as 'n landdros werk) en, nadat u ervaring in die praktyk opgedoen het, jouself beskikbaar stel vir die moontlike aanstelling as 'n waarnemende regter. U moet hierna benoem word vir die aanstelling as regter, en dan finaal aangestel word na 'n suksesvolle onderhoud-proses.</p>

<b>10</b>	<b>Careers</b>	How do I become a magistrate?	Once you have completed your LLB degree and obtained experience as a legal practitioner (attorney or advocate), you apply for the position of a Magistrate once a vacancy arises.
	Loopbane	Hoe word ek 'n magistraat / landdros?	Nadat u die LLB-graad voltooi het en ondervinding as regspraktisyn (prokureur of advokaat) opgedoen het, doen u aansoek vir die posisie van 'n landdros sodra 'n vakante betrekking/pos ontstaan.
<b>11</b>	<b>Careers</b>	How do I become an in-house legal counsel?	Often in-house legal counsel are persons that have practiced law as a legal professional (attorney / advocate), but at times LLB, BAcc LLB or BCom (Law) or BA (Law) graduates join corporate firms directly after graduating.
	Loopbane	Hoe word ek 'n interne regsadviseur?	Interne regsadviseurs is dikwels persone wat reeds voorheen as 'n regspersoon (prokureur / advokaat) gepraktiseer het, maar soms sluit LLB, BRek LLB of BCom/BA (Regte) graduandi regstreeks na hul studies by korporatiewe ondernemings aan.
<b>12</b>	<b>Careers</b>	I am an international student; can I be admitted as a legal practitioner (attorney/advocate) in South Africa?	Admission into the profession requires not only a LLB degree from a South African university, but also requires South African citizenship or permanent residency in South Africa, amongst other things. Read more: <a href="https://lpc.org.za/legal-practitioners/enrolment-of-legal-practitioners/">https://lpc.org.za/legal-practitioners/enrolment-of-legal-practitioners/</a>
	Loopbane	Ek is 'n internasionale student; kan ek toegelaat word as 'n regspraktisyn (prokureur / advokaat) in Suid-Afrika?	Toelating tot die beroep vereis nie net 'n LLB-graad van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse universiteit nie, maar vereis ook onder meer Suid-Afrikaanse burgerskap of permanente verblyfreg in Suid-Afrika. Lees meer: <a href="https://lpc.org.za/legal-practitioners/enrolment-of-legal-practitioners/">https://lpc.org.za/legal-practitioners/enrolment-of-legal-practitioners/</a>
<b>13</b>	<b>Careers</b>	Shy? Where can I learn to be more comfortable with speaking in front of others?	The great thing about the legal profession, is how broad its scope is. Depending on what area or field you enter, you need not necessarily be the world's greatest orator, or have to stand up in court and argue before a magistrate or judge. However, being comfortable in getting your viewpoint or argument across, or engaging with clients or fellow co-workers, is obviously a very useful skill to acquire. One doesn't have to acquire it, but it remains something that all law students should at least aspire towards. There are plenty of ways to start becoming more comfortable with speaking up, ranging from study-groups with your friends, making points in tutorial classes, asking or answering questions in class, or serving on committees/leadership positions on campus. Further opportunities might also present themselves by signing up for any number of societies on campus, such as the Debating Society – or the Moot Society at the

			Faculty. Mooting, where you participate in fictional court cases, and can eventually end up arguing your case before real judges, is arguably the pinnacle in becoming proficient at speaking up as a law student. But as mentioned, there are many other ways to practice that particular skill – start with what you are comfortable with, and work from there.
	Loopbane	Skaam? Waar kan ek leer om meer gemaklik te wees met 'n spreekbeurt voor ander?	Die voordeel van die regsberoep is hoe breed die omvang daarvan is. Alhoewel dit afhang van watter gebied of veld u betree, hoef u nie noodwendig die wêreld se grootste redenaar te wees, of in die hof voor 'n landdros of regter te argumenteer nie. Om gemaklik te wees om u standpunt of argument te bespreek, of om met kliënte of medewerkers saam te werk, is natuurlik 'n baie nuttige vaardigheid om te ontwikkel. Hierdie vaardighede hoef nie te verwerf word nie, maar dit bly iets waarna alle regstudente ten minste moet streef. Daar is baie maniere om gemakliker te word met praatwerk, wat wissel van studiegroepe met u vriende, argumente/punte oordra in tutoriaalklasse, om vrae te stel of te beantwoord in die klas, of deur te dien op komitees / leierskapposisies te vul op kampus. Verdere geleenthede is ook beskikbaar deur byvoorbeeld in te skryf vir verskillende verenigings op kampus, soos byvoorbeeld die Debatsvereniging, of die Skynhofvereniging van die Regsfakulteit. 'n Skynhof is waar deelgeneem word aan fiktiewe hofsake, en uiteindelik kan die saak voor ware regters beredeneer word, is waarskynlik die toppunt van die ontwikkeling van toespraak vaardighede as 'n regstudent. Maar soos genoem, is daar baie ander maniere om daardie vaardigheid in te oefen – begin met dit waarmee u gemaklik is en werk daarvandaan vorentoe.
14	Careers	What are law firm internships, and should I do them?	This is completely dependent on you, but it remains advisable as a means to gain important experience about what the real-world of law looks like. It will also reflect well on your future CV, when the time comes to apply for articles at law firms (after graduation). Do research on the internet, or simply contact firms that you are interested in directly, to enquire about any internships or vacation programmes. Also keep an eye out on the notice boards in the Faculty, or on announcements placed up on the Law101 SUNLearn module, where positions could be advertised.
	Loopbane	Wat is regsfirma-internskappe, en moet ek dit doen?	Dit hang heeltemal van u af, maar dit is raadsaam om ervaring op te doen in die regswêreld soos dit daar buite funksioneer. Dit sal ook goed weerspieël in u toekomstige CV wanneer dit tyd is om aansoek te doen vir klerkskap by prokureursfirmas (na die voltooiing van universiteit). Doen navorsing op die internet, of kontak eenvoudig ondernemings waarin u belangstel, om navraag te doen oor moontlike internskappe of vakansie-programme. Hou ook die

			kennisgewingborde in die Fakulteit dop, of aankondigings op die Law101 SUNLearn-module, waar moontlike poste geadverteer kan word.
15	Careers	What are my career options?	You are not limited – think about it like this, whilst you are doing a professional degree, the obvious choices are clear (legal professional or in the case of the BAcc LLB also chartered accountant), however you can pursue the same careers that a BA graduate and (depending on your study programme) BCom or BAcc graduate can pursue. You can work in the media (e.g., journalist), politics (e.g., politician), local or national government (e.g., deeds examiner, legal services for the municipality, SARS, any of the ministries); National Prosecuting Authority (e.g., public prosecutor); or pursue careers in marketing, insurance services, business or as a tax consultant (e.g., tax advisor) etc., etc.
	Loopbane	Wat is my loopbaanopsies?	U is nie beperk nie. Dink so daaraan, terwyl u 'n professionele graad doen, is die vanselfsprekende keuses duidelik (regspraktisyn of, in die geval van die BRek LLB, ook geoktrooieerde rekenmeester), maar u kan dieselfde loopbane volg as 'n BA gegradueerde en (afhangend van u studieprogram) BCom- of BRek-gegradueerdes volg. U kan werk in die media (bv. joernalis), politiek (bv. politikus), plaaslike of nasionale regering (bv. akte-ondersoeker, regsdiens vir die munisipaliteit, SARS, enige van die ministeries); Nasionale Vervolgingsgesag (bv. Openbare aanklaer); of loopbane volg in bemaking, versekeringsdiens, die korporatiewe wêreld of as belastingkonsultant (bv. belastingadviseur) ens.
16	Careers	When do I apply for articles?	If you wish to work for one of the larger law firms, typically you would apply for articles in your second year of the LLB (4 year) programme, third year of the BAcc LLB programme or your final year of the BCom (Law) / BA (Law) programmes. For medium and smaller firms typically, you would apply in your pre-final and final year of studies.
	Loopbane	Wanneer doen ek aansoek vir klerkskap?	As u by een van die groter prokureursfirmas wil werk, sal u gewoonlik aansoek doen vir klerkskap in u tweede jaar van die LLB (4 jaar) program, die derde jaar van die BRek LLB-program, of u laaste jaar van die BCom (Regte) / BA (Regte) -programme. Vir medium- en kleiner ondernemings sal u gewoonlik aansoek doen in u voorfinale en finale studiejaar.
17	Characteristics of a typical law student	What are the shared characteristics held by a typical law student?	Whilst it is usually not advisable to speak in general terms about the characteristics of a group of people – since that group is obviously made up of individuals, who are all unique – some comments can nonetheless be made about what makes a “typical” law student: Our students tend to be inquisitive, detail-orientated, and aware of developments around them that effect people, or the broader society. They are not afraid of holding viewpoints, but are mindful that

			<p>views can change, as more information comes to light. They usually possess a strong, inherent sense of justice – in that they know when something is wrong, and that something should be done about it. They are appreciative of how reading and absorbing information can empower them to gather an understanding of something that others simply might not have, or do not care about. They are analytical in their thinking; and like to understand why things are the way they are, rather than just accepting them for what they are. They enjoy learning about new things. They enjoy explaining about what they have learned, to others. They are mindful of the dangers of jumping to conclusions too quickly. They are aware that most things are open to interpretation. They understand that a persuasive argument, is not necessarily the same as an authoritative argument. They are not afraid of working hard, and consistently. They place great value in the importance of lifelong learning. They recognise the possible role that they can fulfil in the context of the broader society. They value the importance of being able to think and reason, creatively. They are self-aware, and they acknowledge their own involvement in, and responsibility to, their eventual success and future endeavours.</p>
	<p>Eienskappe van 'n tipiese regstudent</p>	<p>Wat is die karaktereienskappe van 'n tipiese regstudent?</p>	<p>Alhoewel dit gewoonlik nie raadsaam is om in algemene terme oor die karaktereienskappe van 'n groep mense te praat nie – aangesien die groep uit individuele persone bestaan wat almal uniek is – kan daar tog kommentaar gelewer word oor die eienskappe van 'n 'tipiese' regstudent: Ons studente is geneig om nuuskierig en gedetailleerd te wees, en gefokus te wees op die ontwikkelinge rondom hulle wat mense of die breër samelewing beïnvloed. Hulle is nie bang om standpunt in te neem nie, maar is daarop bedag dat sienings kan verander namate meer inligting aan die lig kom. Hulle besit gewoonlik 'n sterk, inherente bewussyn vir geregtigheid – deurdat hulle weet wanneer iets verkeerd is, en dat iets daaraan gedoen moet word. Hulle het waardering vir hoe die lees en absorbering van inligting hulle kan bemagtig om begrip te kry vir iets wat ander net nie verstaan nie of nie aan steur nie. Hulle is analities in hul denke en wil graag verstaan waarom dinge is soos dit is, eerder as om dit net te aanvaar sonder verdere ondersoek. Hulle geniet die leer van iets nuuts. Hulle hou daarvan om aan ander te verduidelik wat hulle geleer het. Hulle neem kennis van die gevare wat saamgaan met gevolgtrekkings wat te vinnig gemaak word. Hulle is bewus daarvan dat meeste dinge oop is vir interpretasie. Hulle verstaan dat 'n oortuigende argument nie noodwendig dieselfde is as 'n gesaghebbende argument nie. Hulle is nie bang om hard en konsekwent te werk nie. Hulle plaas baie waarde op die belangrikheid van lewenslange leer. Hulle erken die moontlike rol wat hulle</p>

			in die konteks van die breër samelewing kan vervul. Hulle waardeer die belangrikheid daarvan om kreatief te kan dink en redeneer. Hulle is selfbewus en erken hul eie betrokkenheid by en verantwoordelikheid vir hulle uiteindelijke sukses en toekomsplanne.
<b>18</b>	<b>Exchange Programme</b>	Can I participate in an exchange programme at a different university, and if so, when?	The semester exchange programme in the Faculty of Law is limited to final year LLB students (all LLB programmes), who will spend their final semester at one of our partner universities overseas/internationally. A semester exchange is unfortunately not possible in the BA (Law) or BCom (Law) undergraduate programmes, or the BAcc LLB programme.
	Uitruilprogram	Kan ek aan 'n uitruilprogram by 'n ander universiteit deelneem, en indien wel, wanneer?	Die semesteruitruilprogram in die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid is beperk tot die finalejaar LLB-studente (alle LLB-programme), wat hul finale semester aan een van ons vennoot-universiteite oorsee / internasionaal sal deurbring. Ongelukkig is 'n semesteruitruiling nie moontlik in die BA (Regte) of BCom (Regte) voorgraadse programme, of die BRek LLB-program nie.
<b>19</b>	<b>Exchange Programme</b>	Can I participate in summer or winter schools?	Typically, from your second year onwards, you should be able to participate in summer or winter schools abroad. Visit the <a href="#">International Office</a> to find out more about these exciting opportunities.
	Uitruilprogram	Kan ek aan somer- of winterskole deelneem?	Tipies behoort u vanaf u tweede jaar aan die somer- of winterskole in die buiteland te kan deelneem. Besoek gerus die <a href="#">Internasionale Kantoor</a> om meer inligting oor hierdie opwindende geleenthede te bekom.
<b>20</b>	<b>IEB curriculum</b>	Will my IEB results be considered differently from the NSC results?	No, the Faculty does not differentiate between applicants with IEB or NSC results. The National Benchmark Test is used as an equalizer.
	IEB-kurrikulum	Sal my IEB-uitslae anders beskou word as die NSS-resultate?	Nee, die Fakulteit onderskei nie tussen aansoekers met IEB- of NSC-uitslae nie. Die Nasionale Normtoets word as 'n gelykmaker gebruik.
<b>21</b>	<b>Language</b>	In what language can I study?	Please have a look at the language plan of the University, which is available online <a href="#">here</a> . Kindly note that the University's language policy and plan is considered and renewed every five years, to ensure that it is up to date and matches the requirements and expectations of the University's students, staff, and the broader South African context. As a new student, you will have the choice of studying in either English or Afrikaans, and will be able to answer all your tests and exams in either languages. Furthermore, formal academic material will be provided in both languages as well.



	Taal	In watter taal kan ek studeer?	Kyk gerus na die taalplan van die Universiteit, wat <a href="#">hier</a> aanlyn beskikbaar is. Let daarop dat die Universiteit se taalbeleid en -plan elke vyf jaar oorweeg en hernu word, om te verseker dat dit op datum is en ooreenstem met die vereistes en verwagtinge van die Universiteit se studente, personeel en die breër Suid-Afrikaanse konteks. As 'n nuwe student het u die keuse om in Afrikaans of Engels te studeer, en sal u al u toetse en eksamens in beide tale kan beantwoord. Verder sal formele akademiese materiaal ook in beide tale verskaf word.
22	Law programmes	I heard there was a new programme introduced in 2022, how will this impact me?	Students starting their programme from 2022 onwards, will be the taking the renewed law programme curriculum, and complete their degrees having taken it. Importantly, the exact same degrees are still going to be offered. It is mostly the combination of modules in those programmes, the names of modules, and the credit-size of some of the modules in the programmes that are changing. Some new modules are being introduced, and the content of some former modules are being rolled into different modules. However, by and large the content of the renewed programmes remains the same.
	Regsprogramme	Ek hoor daar was 'n nuwe program wat in 2022 bekendgestel was, hoe sal dit my beïnvloed?	Studente wat vanaf 2022 met hul program begin, begin dan met die hernieude kurrikulum vir regsprogramme en voltooi hul grade daarvolgens. Die belangrike punt om te beklemtoon is dat presies dieselfde grade nog aangebied word. Dit is meestal die kombinasie van modules in die programme, die name van modules en die krediet-lading van sommige modules wat verander. Sommige nuwe modules word bekendgestel en die inhoud van sommige voormalige modules word in verskillende modules ingewerk. Die inhoud van die hernieude programme is egter grootliks dieselfde.
23	Maths	Am I required to have Maths for law programmes?	Applicants for the BCom (Law) and BAcc LLB programme must have Maths. Applicants for the LLB and BA (Law) programme do not have to have Maths.
	Wiskunde	Moet ek Wiskunde vir my regsprogramme neem?	Persone wat vir die BCom (Regte) en BReg LLB program aansoek doen, moet Wiskunde hê. Persone wat vir die LLB en BA (Regte) programme aansoek doen, hoef nie Wiskunde te hê nie.
24	Maths	I would like to keep doing Maths, but am concerned that it will be a disadvantage for my application to the LLB programme?	The Faculty of Law does take into consideration that applicants that have taken Maths (and not Mathematical Literacy) will have lower marks in that module. During selection for the LLB and BA (Law) programmes, the Faculty will increase the pure Math mark to account for the difference between Maths and Mathematical Literacy.

	Wiskunde	Ek wil graag aanhou wiskunde doen, maar is bekommerd dat dit nadelig sal wees vir my aansoek in die LLB-program?	Die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid neem wel in ag dat aansoekers wat Wiskunde (en nie Wiskundige Geletterdheid nie) geneem het, laer punte in die module sal behaal. Tydens die keuring vir die LLB- en BA (Regte) -programme sal die Fakulteit die Wiskunde punt verhoog om rekening te hou met die verskil tussen Wiskunde en Wiskundige Geletterdheid.
<b>25</b>	<b>National Benchmark Test</b>	Why must I write the National Benchmark Test?	Applicants for law programmes must write the National Benchmark Test for selection purposes. An applicant that does not write the National Benchmark Test in time, will only be ranked based on their Grade 11 result (with a 0 being calculated for the National Benchmark Test). The Faculty of Law uses the National Benchmark Test to balance out final Grade 11 results from the wide variety of schools and different schooling systems.
	Nasionale Normtoetse	Hoekom moet ek die Nasionale Normtoetse skryf?	Aansoekers vir regsprogramme moet die Nasionale Normtoets aflê vir keuringsdoeleindes. 'n Aansoeker wat nie die Nasionale Normtoets betyds aflê nie, sal slegs op grond van hul graad 11-uitslag ingedeel word (met 'n 0 wat dan bereken word vir die Nasionale Normtoets). Die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid gebruik die Nasionale Normtoets om die finale Graad 11-uitslae uit die wye verskeidenheid skole en verskillende skoolstelsels te balanseer.
<b>26</b>	<b>Programme administration</b>	Can I take additional modules?	We will not allow a first-year law student to take additional modules at the university. If your first-year goes very well, we can certainly consider allowing this in your second year and as always subject to class-, test- and examination timetables.
	Program-administrasie	Kan ek addisionele modules neem?	Ons sal nie toelaat dat 'n eerstejaar-regstudent addisionele modules neem nie. As u eerstejaar baie goed gaan, kan ons dit oorweeg om dit in u tweede jaar toe te laat, en soos altyd onderhewig aan klas-, toets- en eksamenroosters.
<b>27</b>	<b>Programme administration</b>	How do I choose first year electives?	You should choose what you are interested in, read up on the various modules (you will find module information in the relevant Faculty Calendar) and talk to the lecturers in those modules to get more information if you are not quite sure. Remember that whilst you will choose your electives when you register, you can still change these electives during the course of the first 2 weeks of class.
	Program-administrasie	Hoe kies ek die eerstejaar-keusevakke?	U moet kies waarin u belangstel, lees op oor die verskillende modules (u sal die module-inligting in die betrokke Fakulteitsjaarboek vind) en praat met die dosente van die modules vir meer inligting as u nie heeltemal seker is nie. Onthou dat hoewel u die keusevakke kies wanneer u registreer, u wel die keusemodules kan verander gedurende die eerste twee weke van die semester.

28	<b>Programme administration</b>	How do I choose my language elective?	Depending on your programme, you have a variety of language choices. Ultimately the choice will be your own, however you could for example choose to expand your knowledge in a language that you are already proficient in (home language) or you could choose to learn a new language. As a law student, it is important to remember that language is one of the tools of your trade, mastering a language or acquiring a new language will certainly be beneficial.
	Program-administrasie	Hoe kies ek my taalkeuse?	Afhangend van u program, het u 'n verskeidenheid taalkeuses. Uiteindelik sal die keuse u eie wees, maar u kan byvoorbeeld kies om u kennis uit te brei in 'n taal wat u reeds magtig is (huistaal), of om 'n nuwe taal te leer. As regstudent is dit belangrik om te onthou dat taal een van die instrumente in u vakgebied is. Dus sal dit beslis voordelig wees om 'n taal te bemeester of 'n nuwe taal aan te leer.
29	<b>Programme administration</b>	How do the different law programmes fit in with one another? Why are some longer or shorter than others?	Remember that, regardless of what programmes you are enrolled in, you will be enrolled for essentially the same law modules as everyone else. It is the other modules, from other Faculties, that are different – but again, this is dependent on your programme. Then, regarding the length – the BCom (Law and BA (Law) programmes have the same law modules as the first 2 years of the 4 Year LLB, but spread out over 3 years. To these are added, their extra BCom or BA modules. After three years, those students then graduate with their BA or BCom (Law) degrees but cannot practice as legal professionals. They need to then do the 2 Year LLB PG programme, which is then the same as the final 2 years of the 4 Year LLB programme, in order to be able to practice as legal professionals. LLB students therefore take 4 years to complete their degree, the BA or BCom (Law) students take 5 years (3-year UG + 2-year PG), and the BAcc LLB students take 5 years (since they essentially take the 4 Yr LLB and the BAcc degree at the same time).
	Program-administrasie	Hoe pas die verskillende regsprogramme by mekaar in? Waarom is sommige langer of korter as ander?	Onthou dat, ongeag vir watter programme u ingeskryf is, u in wese dieselfde regsmodules as al die ander regstudente sal neem. Dit is slegs die ander modules van ander fakulteite wat verskil – maar dit hang weereens af van u program. Wat die lengte betref, het die BCom (Regte) en BA (Regte) -programme dieselfde regsmodules as die eerste twee jaar van die 4-jaar LLB, maar versprei oor 3 jaar. Hierby word die ekstra BCom- of BA-modules gevoeg. Na drie jaar sal die studente dan met hul BA- of BCom (Regte) gradueer, maar kan nie as regspersoon praktiseer nie. Hulle moet dan die 2-jaar LLB NG-program doen, wat dan dieselfde is as die laaste twee jaar van die 4-jaar LLB-program, om te kan praktiseer. LLB-studente neem dus 4 jaar om hul graad te voltooi, die BA- of BCom (Regte) -studente neem 5 jaar (3-jaar VG en 2-jaar NG), en die BRek LLB-studente neem vyf jaar (aangesien hulle in wese die 4-jaar LLB en die BRek grade op dieselfde tyd neem).

<b>30</b>	<b>Programme administration</b>	I am struggling with spelling; will they subtract marks for spelling?	As a general rule, writing is very important to a legal professional. It remains the most common form of communication that you will use, in the legal field. With that being said, with the available technology and the fact that almost all writing is done digitally, many of the problems usually associated with spelling, can be minimised. However, spell-checkers are not perfect, and attention to detail remains of crucial importance, as does basic grammar. At the Faculty, you will still write the overwhelming majority of your tests and exams with pen, on paper. Therefore, being able to spell in general, will contribute to a favourable overall impression. Some students might have legitimate spelling challenges, as a result of various underlying conditions, such as dyslexia. Upon your arrival on campus, you can present this information to the Faculty, and a discussion can then be had about what accommodation (if possible) can be made.
	Program-administrasie	Ek sukkel met die spel van woorde; sal hulle punte aftrek?	In die algemeen is skryfwerk baie belangrik vir 'n regspraktisyn. Dit bly die mees algemene vorm van kommunikasie wat u in die regsgebied sal gebruik. Met dit gesê, huidige tegnologie en die feit dat byna alle skryfwerk digitaal gedoen word, kan baie van die probleme wat gewoonlik met spelling gepaardgaan, geminimaliseer word. Speltoetsers is egter nie perfek nie, en noukeurige aandag aan u skryfwerk, asook basiese grammatika, bly van kardinale belang. U sal steeds by die Fakulteit die oorgrote meerderheid van u toetse en eksamens op papier skryf. Om goed te kan spel, sal dus bydra tot 'n gunstige geheelindruk in jou assessering. Sommige studente kan werklike spel-uitdagings ondervind as gevolg van verskillende onderliggende toestande, soos disleksie. By u aankoms op die kampus kan u hierdie inligting oordra aan die Fakulteit, en kan daar dan bespreek word watter inligting watter mate u geakkommodeer kan word.
<b>31</b>	<b>Programme administration</b>	My parents want to know how I am progressing, can they contact the Faculty or University?	In terms of the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), we are not allowed to share any information with your parents, unless you are present and consent to us sharing this information. Your parents therefore must receive any information from you, and you can of course give them access to your online student profile.
	Program-administrasie	My ouers wil weet hoe ek vorder, kan hulle die fakulteit of universiteit kontak?	Ingevolge die Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting (POPIA) mag ons geen inligting met u ouers deel nie, tensy u teenwoordig is en toestemming gee dat ons hierdie inligting deel. U ouers moet dus enige inligting van u ontvang, en u kan hulle natuurlik toegang gee tot u aanlyn studenteprofiel.
<b>32</b>	<b>Programme administration</b>	What are Elective modules?	The term "elective" is used for a module/subject that a student "elects" to take, usually from a selection of subjects. By way of example, in the final year of your law programmes, 4 elective

			semester subjects/modules may be taken in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester. A series of electives are available to be taken (their details are in the Yearbook/Calendar), and final year students then “choose” to take 4 of them, depending on their interest and availability. Depending on the programme, electives can be taken across the different years, or only in certain years.
	Program- administrasie	Wat is keusemodules?	Die term 'keusemodule' word gebruik vir 'n module / vak wat 'n student 'kies', gewoonlik uit 'n seleksie van modules. As voorbeeld kan daar in die laaste jaar van u regsprogramme 4 keusevakke / modules in die 2de semester geneem word. Daar is 'n reeks keusemodules beskikbaar (die besonderhede hiervan is beskikbaar in die Jaarboek), en finalejaarstudente "kies" dan om 4 daarvan te neem, afhangend van hul belangstelling en beskikbaarheid. Keusevakke kan oor die verskillende jare geneem word, of slegs in sekere jare – weereens afhangend van die spesifieke program.
33	<b>Programme administration</b>	What are module “credits”?	All of the modules you will enrol for at university, have a particular “credit weight” attached to them. When checking in the various Calendars, you will see the name of the module, then a code – which describes what year that module is taken in within the programme, and whether or not it is a year or semester module – before a number in round brackets, e.g. (6), (12), (18), or (24). Different degree programmes might attach different credit weights to different types of modules, but usually there is consistency across the modules within specific years, within each of their respective programmes. A credit weight serves as a rough guide to how much work, or workload, is to be associated with a particular module – and consequently, how much work a student is expected to put into that module to be successful at it. In its simplest form, a single credit represents 10 “notional hours” that is to be spent in a module. A 24-credit module, by example, involves 240 hours – and since that is usually attached to a year module, speaks then to 240 hours to be spent on that module across the academic year (+/- 26 weeks). Of importance, however, is the point that those hours include <b>everything</b> : attending class, attending tutorials, studying in preparation for tests and exams, writing the tests and exams, preparing for tutorials and class attendance, all the reading in that module of prescribed materials, writing of assignments, researching for those assignments, summarising and making of notes etc. So, whilst it might seem like a lot, and to an extent it is, it is also not impossible when one thinks about what would be expected in any event, of preparation at university.

	Program-administrasie	Wat is modulekrediete?	Al die modules waarvoor u op universiteit gaan inskryf, het 'n spesifieke kredietgewig / kredietlading. Wanneer u deur die verskillende jaarboeke lees, na die naam van die module word 'n kode gelys – wat die jaargang van die module duidelik maak, en of dit 'n jaar- of semestermodule is. Daarna word 'n syfer in die ronde hakies gelys, bv. (6), (12), (18) of (24) – hierdie is dan die toepaslike kredietlading vir daardie module. Verskillende graadprogramme sal verskillende kredietgewigte aan verskillende soorte modules heg, maar daar is gewoonlik 'n konsekwente benadering wat gevolg word teenoor modules binne spesifieke jare in die onderskeie programme. 'n Kredietgewig dien as 'n rowwe riglyn vir hoeveel werk of werkklading met 'n spesifieke module geassosieer moet word – en gevolglik hoeveel werk daar van 'n student verwag word om die module te slaag of om suksesvol te wees. Eenvoudig gestel, verteenwoordig 'n enkele krediet tien "veronderstelde ure" wat in 'n module bestee moet word. 'n 24-krediet module neem byvoorbeeld 240 uur in beslag – en aangesien dit gewoonlik aan 'n jaar module gekoppel is, spreek dit dan van 240 uur wat u gedurende die akademiese jaar (+/- 26 weke) aan die module moet spandeer. Van belang is egter dat die ure alles insluit: klasbywoning, tutoriaalbywoning, voorbereiding vir toetse en eksamens, skryf van toetse en eksamens, voorbereiding vir tutoriale en klasse, al die leeswerk in die module soos bevat in die voorgeskrewe materiaal, skryf van werkopdragte, navorsing/vorbereiding vir die werkopdragte, die maak van opsommings en verdere aantekeninge, ens. Alhoewel dit dalk soos baie klink, en in 'n mate is dit wel, is dit ook nie onmoontlik nie as u nadink oor wat in elk geval verwag sou word van 'n universiteitstudent ten opsigte van voorbereiding nie.
34	<b>Programme administration</b>	What is meant by a "Major"?	This is used to refer to the "main" module that some of the programmes have options in terms of. Typically, this would be a programme such as BA (Law), where the student can elect a series off Arts/BA modules from 1st year to 3rd year. Whichever module that student has taken at 1st year, 2nd year and then 3rd year level, will be their "major".
	Program-administrasie	Wat word bedoel deur 'n "hoofvak of -vakrigting"?	Dit word gebruik om te verwys na die "hoof" -module wat in sommige programme as opsie aangebied word. Dit is gewoonlik 'n program soos BA (Regte), waar die student 'n reeks Lettere / BA-modules kan kies van die eerste tot die derde jaar. Die module wat die student op die eerste-, tweede- en derdejaarsvlak neem, sal dan hul "hoofvak" wees.
35	<b>Relevance of Law as a career</b>	How future-proof is a law degree?	We are increasingly being asked this question, considering all the talk around the world about Artificial Intelligence (AI), automation, big-data analysis, cloud computing and the like – and the

			<p>impact this will have (and is having) on the traditional legal fields. There is no doubt that certain areas of the law, as they currently function, are going to be increasingly influenced by technology, to the point where the need – or degree of involvement – by actual attorneys or legal graduates, is going to be affected. This is especially so in those industries which traditionally were heavily influenced by the “transactional” type of legal interactions, which are focused on confirming that the necessary conditions are in place for the legal transaction, and if so – do this, if not – do that. But whilst aspects of the legal industry are going to be adjusted by technology, it remains important to acknowledge the human element, and the interaction between those parties, that so often forms the basis of the law. It is because of this, that there is always going to be a place for law graduates, and their unique perspective of the world and its information, as brought about by their legal training. As a Stellenbosch law graduate, you would have been exposed to these changes (present and future), through modules such as Law and Technology, and within any number of your different law subjects – where the intersection between future technologies and the existing legal system, would have been explored.</p>
	<p>Toepaslikheid van die Reg as loopbaan</p>	<p>Hoe toekomsbestand is ’n regsgraad?</p>	<p>Ons word toenemend hierdie vraag gevra, in ag genome al die gesprekke regoor die wêreld oor kunsmatige intelligensie (KI), outomatisering, groot-data-analise, wolk-rekenaarverwerking (<i>cloud computing</i>) en dies meer – en die impak wat dit sal hê (en het) op die tradisionele regsvelde. Daar is geen twyfel dat sekere regsgebiede, soos dit tans funksioneer, toenemend deur tegnologie beïnvloed sal word nie, tot die punt waar die behoefte – of die mate van betrokkenheid – deur prokureurs of regsgegradueerdes verander gaan word. Dit is veral so in die loopbane wat tradisioneel sterk beïnvloed is deur die 'transaksionele' regs-interaksies, wat daarop gemik is om te bevestig dat die nodige voorwaardes vir die wettige transaksie bestaan, en indien wel – dan geld dit, en indien nie – dan geld dat. Maar hoewel aspekte van die regsbedryf deur tegnologie beïnvloed gaan word, bly dit belangrik om die menslike element en die interaksie tussen die partye, wat so dikwels die basis van die reg vorm, te erken. Dit is die rede hoekom daar altyd ’n plek sal wees vir gegradueerdes en hul unieke perspektief op die wêreld en sy inligting, wat deur hul regsopleiding bewerkstellig word. As regstudent van Stellenbosch, sou u aan hierdie veranderinge (huidige en toekomstige) blootgestel wees deur modules soos Die Reg en Tegnologie, en binne enige aantal van u verskillende regsmodules – waar die oorvleueling tussen toekomstige tegnologieë en die bestaande regstelsel, ondersoek sou word.</p>

<b>36</b>	<b>Selection</b>	How are students selected for a law programme?	Applicants are ranked according to academic merit. The Faculty of Law considers both the final Grade 11 (or if available final Grade 12 results) and the National Benchmark Test results to rank applicants from strongest to weakest, for the purposes of selection.
	Keuring	Hoe word studente gekies vir 'n regsprogram?	Aansoekers word gekies op grond van akademiese meriete. Die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid neem beide die finale Graad 11 (of, indien beskikbaar, Graad 12) -uitslae en die Nasionale Normtoets-uitslae in ag, om sodoende aansoekers van die sterkste tot die swakste te rangskik, vir die doeleindes van keuring.
<b>37</b>	<b>Selection</b>	How many places are available in the law programmes?	The enrolment plan of the Faculty of Law is as follows: LLB (4 year) programme: 120 students BAcc LLB programme: 40 students BCom (Law) programme: 60 students BA (Law) programme: 50 students
	Keuring	Hoeveel plekke is beskikbaar in die regsprogramme?	Die inskrywingsplan van die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid is soos volg: LLB-program (4 jaar): 120 studente BRek LLB-program: 40 studente BCom (Regte) -program: 60 studente BA (Regte) -program: 50 studente
<b>38</b>	<b>Specialisation</b>	When do I specialise into a specific area of law?	Typically, you will only specialise in your postgraduate studies (Master of Laws or a Postgraduate Diploma) or in practice. In your final year of the LLB degree you are however exposed to certain electives which could be part of the foundation of a specialisation in a field of law.
	<b>Spesialisering</b>	Wanneer spesialiseer ek in 'n spesifieke regsgebied?	U sal gewoonlik slegs spesialiseer in u nagraadse studies (Magister in die Regsgeleerdheid of 'n Nagraadse Diploma) of in die praktyk. In u laaste jaar van die LLB-grad word u egter blootgestel aan sekere keusevakke wat deel kan uitmaak van die grondslag vir verdere spesialisering in 'n regsgebied.
<b>39</b>	<b>Sports, Culture and Leadership</b>	Will you take my sporting, cultural and leadership achievements into consideration for selection?	No, the Faculty only considers applications on academic merit. The reason for this is that not all applicants have had the same opportunities in their respective schools. As such, the Faculty is very mindful of not wanting to limit the application opportunity of any prospective students, on the basis of what school they managed to attend, and which facilities were available at those schools.
	Sport, kultuur en leierskap	Sal u my sport-, kulturele en leierskapsprestasies in	Nee, die Fakulteit oorweeg slegs aansoeke op akademiese meriete. Die rede hiervoor is dat nie alle aansoekers dieselfde geleenthede in hul onderskeie skole gehad het nie. As sodanig is die Fakulteit baie bedag daarop dat hulle nie die aansoek moontlikhede van voornemende



		aanmerking neem vir keuring?	studente wil beperk op grond van watter skool hulle bygewoon het nie, en watter fasiliteite by daardie skole beskikbaar was nie.
40	Student life	I do not enjoy reading...	Unfortunately, it will be in your best interests to develop a love (or at the very least, toleration) for reading. One of the core skills that sets a law graduate apart from other students and their programmes, is that of being able to quickly absorb large amounts of information, and to then identify the key essence of that data, in such a way that the underlying meaning of it all becomes apparent. After first year, the workload will steadily increase, and students will be expected to familiarise themselves with more and more data, in the form of their prescribed textbooks, court cases, legislations, legal journal articles (articles written by law academics about the law) and the like. A student who refuses to read much, might be able to find shortcuts in year 1, and maybe even into year 2, but eventually, it will catch up with that student, who will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to stay ahead of the workload. Fortunately, the Faculty is very much aware of this, and specific programmes are available within specific modules, that will assist students with improving their reading speed. Furthermore, various external units, such as the <a href="#">Language Centre</a> or the <a href="#">Centre for Student Counselling &amp; Development</a> , have assistance programmes that students can also utilise. Lastly, and probably most importantly, the simple truth remains: Practice makes perfect. Many law students start their 1st year not reading nearly as well as they think they can, and within no time (assuming they do what is expected of them, and read, read, read) at all, their reading speed and comprehension ability has already started to improve. It is almost guaranteed that you will already notice a difference in how long it takes you to read something casual, by the middle of your first year.
	Studentelewe	Ek hou nie van lees nie ...	Ongelukkig is dit in u beste belang om 'n liefde (of ten minste, verdraagsaamheid) vir lees te ontwikkel. Een van die kern vaardighede wat regsgegradueerdes onderskei van ander studente en hul programme, is die vermoë om groot hoeveelhede inligting vinnig te absorbeer, en die belangrikste essensie van daardie inligting dan te identifiseer op so 'n manier dat die onderliggende betekenis duidelik word. Na die eerste jaar sal die werkklas geleidelik toeneem, en daar sal van studente verwag word om hulself met meer en meer inligting te vergewis in die vorm van hul voorgeskrewe handboeke, hofsake, wetgewing, regsartikels (bronne wat deur regsakademics oor die reg geskryf is) en dies meer. 'n Student wat weier om baie te lees, sal miskien in die eerste jaar of selfs in die tweede jaar kortpaaie kan vind, maar uiteindelik sal dit die student inhaal, wat dit dan baie moeilik gaan vind om die werkklas baas te raak. Gelukkig is die Fakulteit baie bewus hiervan en spesifiek programme is beskikbaar in spesifieke modules,

			wat studente sal help om hul leesspoed en leesvermoë te verbeter. Verder het verskillende eksterne eenhede, soos die <a href="#">Taalsentrum</a> of die <a href="#">Sentrum vir Studentevoorigting en -Ontwikkeling</a> , hulpprogramme wat studente ook kan gebruik. Laastens, en waarskynlik die belangrikste, is die eenvoudige waarheid: Hoe meer u oefen om te lees, hoe beter sal u leesvaardighede word. Baie regstudente begin hul eerste jaar en lees nie naastenby so goed as wat hulle dink nie, maar indien hulle dan doen wat van hulle verwag word (en lees, en lees, en lees), verbeter hul leesspoed en begripsvermoë soos die jaar aanstap. Dit is amper gewaarborg dat u al teen die middel van u eerste jaar 'n verskil sal sien in hoe lank dit neem om iets gemaklik te lees.
<b>41</b>	<b>Student life</b>	I hear that law is a challenging degree, how can I balance my studies and sport/family/social commitments.	Time management is essential for any successful law students. Quite a number of our students play professional sports or hold leadership positions at the university – it is certainly possible to maintain a healthy balance between your studies and your social life, but it remains important that you take responsibility for how you spend your time.
	Studentelewe	Ek hoor dat regte 'n uitdagende graad is. Hoe kan ek my studies en sport / familie / sosiale verpligtinge balanseer?	Tydsbestuur is noodsaaklik vir suksesvolle regstudente. 'n Hele aantal van ons studente neem deel aan professionele sport of beklee leierskapposisies by die universiteit – dit is beslis moontlik om 'n gesonde balans tussen u studies en u sosiale lewe te handhaaf, maar dit bly belangrik dat u verantwoordelikheid neem vir die manier waarop u, u tyd spandeer.
<b>42</b>	<b>Student life</b>	What are the JV/S and the law mentor programme?	The JV/S (Juridical Society / Juriedise Vereniging) is the Faculty's law student representative body, that is elected annually for and by law students. One of their initiatives, is the law mentor programme, where senior students are allocated 1st year law students to be their mentees. The mentors meet with their mentees during the course of the first year, and advise them on matters pertaining to academics, adjusting to studying law and the like.
	Studentelewe	Wat is die JV/S en die regsmentorprogram?	Die JV/S (Juridical Society / Juridiese Vereniging) is die Fakulteit se verteenwoordiger-komitee vir regstudente wat jaarliks vir en deur regstudente verkies word. Een van hul inisiatiewe is die regsmentorprogram, waar eerstejaar-regstudente (as <i>mentees</i> ) met senior regstudente (as <i>mentors</i> ) ingedeel word. Die mentors vergader gedurende die eerste jaar met hul <i>mentees</i> en adviseer hulle oor akademiese aangeleenthede, hoe om aan te pas by die studie van regte en dies meer.
<b>43</b>	<b>Student life</b>	What are class representatives?	Class representatives (or class reps) will escalate queries or grievances from a particular class to the lecturer and/or the JV/S, on behalf of the student(s) in that class. This is a system to

			ensure that the lecturer and JV/S are not bombarded (remember there can be more than 350 students in a class) with the same issues or queries.
	Studentelewe	Wat is 'n klasverteenwoordiger?	Klasverteenwoordigers sal navrae of griewe van 'n bepaalde klas na die dosent en/of die JV/S neem, namens die studente in daardie klas/module. Dit is dus 'n stelsel om te verseker dat die dosent en JV/S nie gebombardeer word (onthou dat daar meer as 350 studente in 'n klas kan wees) met dieselfde kwessies of navrae nie.
<b>44</b>	<b>Student life</b>	What is Employer's Day?	The JV/S organises an annual employer's day in the first term of each year. Law firms, public interest group NGO's and public sector legal branches are invited to the Faculty, where they exhibit information about their role, and engage with students on career opportunities.
	Studentelewe	Wat is Werkgewersdag?	Die JV/S organiseer 'n jaarlikse werkgewersdag in die eerste kwartaal van elke jaar. Prokureursfirmas, openbare belange NROs en die openbare sektor regsafdelings word na die Fakulteit uitgenooi, waar hulle inligting oor hul rol vertoon en met studente oor loopbaangeleenthede in gesprek tree.
<b>45</b>	<b>Student life</b>	What societies can I join at the University?	The university has societies that cater for all sorts of interests (ranging from the various sport codes to political parties and faith-based societies). From the perspective of a law student, we would encourage you to find out more about the Moot Court Society, the Students for Law and Social Justice (SLSJ) and the Debating Society. Remember that time management is key in any law student's life, and whilst there are a lot of societies that you may wish to join, you should always think to the time that you have available.
	Studentelewe	By watter Universiteit verenigings kan ek by aansluit?	Die universiteit het verenigings wat voorsiening maak vir allerlei belangstellings (wat wissel van verskillende sport-kodes tot politieke partye en geloofsgebaseerde verenigings). Vanuit die perspektief van 'n regstudent, wil ons u aanmoedig om meer te wete te kom oor die Skynhofvereniging, die <i>Students for Law and Social Justice (SLSJ)</i> en die Debatsvereniging. Onthou dat tydsbestuur van kardinale belang is in enige regstudent se lewe, en hoewel daar baie verenigings is waarby u dalk wil aansluit, moet u altyd bewus wees van die tyd wat u wel beskikbaar het.

