

Legal Professions and People in the Courtroom

STEP 1: What legal professions do you know?

STEP 2: Write the French translation beside the English word.

- a. accused _____
- b. attorney _____
- c. bailiff _____
- d. court clerk _____
- e. criminal _____
- f. defendant _____
- g. defense attorney _____
- h. judge _____
- i. jury _____
- j. lawyer _____
- k. officer of the court/court officer _____
- l. paralegal _____
- m. prosecutor (crown prosecutor) _____
- n. solicitor _____
- o. suspect _____
- p. victim _____
- q. witness _____

STEP 3A: Match the person from the list above with the appropriate definition.

Definitions

1. A person who the police think is guilty is the _____
2. A person charged with committing a criminal offence is called the _____
3. A person who is hurt or killed by someone is the _____
4. A person who sees a crime happen, or has information that can be used in court is a _____
5. Twelve people who decide if a defendant is guilty or innocent is a _____
6. A lawyer who works for the government and argues for the people is a _____
7. A person who studies the law and argues in court in Britain is a _____

8. A person who studies the law and argues in court in Canada is a _____ or a _____
9. A person who has broken the law is called a _____
10. A person in court that makes the decisions is called a _____
11. A person trained in legal matters but not qualified as a lawyer is a _____
12. A person who works for the person who is suspected of being guilty is the _____
13. A person who does administrative tasks is a _____ or an _____
14. A person who accuses another person of a crime is the _____
15. A person who brings legal documents to people and takes away possessions when people cannot pay for them is a _____
16. A person who begins a court session by saying "Everyone rise, court is now in session" is an _____ or a _____
17. A person who testifies under oath in a trial is a _____
18. A person who has committed a crime is a _____

STEP 3B: Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list on the previous page.

Bob Smith, the main _____ (suspect) for the murder of a 17 year-old Donna Jones was arrested and charged last month. Yesterday he was in the courtroom and standing next to him was his _____ (avocat de la défense), who argued that Mr. Smith was not guilty because he was at work when the _____ (victim) was killed. However, according to the _____ (procureur), there were no _____ (témoins) who could testify that they saw Mr. Smith at work. Therefore, the prosecutor argued that Mr. Smith was guilty and he was a dangerous _____ (criminal) who should be sent to prison. The 12 people on the _____ (juré) listened to the two lawyers' arguments and considered the evidence, and they heard the instructions from the _____ (juge). Then they went to deliberate to decide if the _____ (accusé/défenseur) was guilty or innocent. They found him innocent.

Courtroom Action

STEP 1: What words in your book on Courtroom Action do you know the translation for?

STEP 2. Instructions: Write the translations for the words in the chart below

English	French	English	French
1. Acquittal		16. Indictment	
2. Appeal		17. Injunction	
3. Arraignment		18. Interrogatories	
4. Bench trial		19. Jurisdiction	
5. Capital offense		20. Lawsuit	
6. Common law		21. Litigation	
7. Contempt of court		22. Misdemeanor	
8. Contract		23. Mistrial	
9. Conviction		24. Parties	
10. Counsel		25. Prosecute	
11. Default judgement		26. Restraining order	
12. Evidence		27. Serve papers	
13. Felony		28. Settlement	
14. Habeas corpus		29. Sequestered	
15. impeachment		30. Warrant	
		31. Contempt of court	

STEP 3A: Instructions : Write the word beside the definition.

Definition	
1. A formal charge or accusation of a serious crime made by a grand jury	1.
2. Handover of documents to a person involved in a lawsuit	2.
3. Trial before a judge	3.
4. Felony	4.
5. A court order issued to prohibit someone from approaching or contacting a specified person	5.
6. An arrangement to end a disagreement	6.
7. Information used to establish facts in a legal investigation	7.
8. Written questions that require written answers under oath	8.
9. an official judgment in a court of law that someone is not guilty of the crime they were accused of	9.
10. a formal proceeding where a defendant is informed of the charges and is asked to enter a guilty or not-guilty plea.	10.
11. A jury that is isolated from the media	11.
12. A trial that is canceled because of a mistake in procedure	12.
13. A case that a court of law is asked to end a disagreement between people or organizations	13.
14. Disrespect for the rules of a court of law	14.
15. A document that give the police permission to do something (i.e search a house)	15.
16. A crime that is not serious	16.
17. A crime for wish the death penalty is used	17.
18. A lawyer who gives someone legal advice and represents them in court	18.
19. A decision by a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime	19.

STEP 3B: Instructions: Read the headlines and fill in the blanks with the appropriate legal terminology. Then explain the meaning of the headline and answer your tutors' questions.

1. _____ (annulation de procès) declared in trial of double murder.

- **What are some reasons for a mistrial?**

2. _____ (appel) likely for Bissonnette judge's 'unusual' sentencing decision.

- **Do you think Bissonnette should appeal the sentence?**
- **Do you think the Islamic community should appeal the sentence?**

3. Crown should appeal drunk-driving _____ (acquittement).

4. Lac-Mégantic: Accused freed after _____ (lecture de l'acte)

- **What must an accused do at an arraignment?**

5. Woman opts for _____ (procès devant un magistrat) in vandalism at home prior to fire that killed mom, son

- **Why would someone choose to have a bench trial over a jury trial?**

6. Prosecutors can try murder case as _____ (peine capitale)

- **Do you think murder should be a capital offense?**

7. Montreal lawyer charged with _____ (outrage au tribunal)

- **What would be some reasons why a person would be charged with contempt of court?**

8. Woman granted _____ against husband?

- **Why would a woman grant a restraining order against her husband?**

9. Jeff Bezos' Affair: The Largest Divorce _____ in history?

- **How much money do you think his wife should get in the settlement?**

10. Tori Spelling is ordered to pay unpaid credit card bill worth thousands following _____

- **When do you get a default judgement?**

11. Best _____ (témoignage) in -teen case is accused's own words: Crown

12. Family Matter: concerns over a possible Donald Trump Jr. _____ (mise en accusation)

- **Does an indictment or an arraignment come first?**

13. Is a tent a home? B.C. judge rules police can search homeless person's tent without _____

- **Do you think police should be able to search a tent without a warrant?**

14. Snow plow driver in fatal accident charged with _____ (Délit mineur)

- **What type of punishment do you get for a misdemeanor?**

15. Luka Magnotta jury _____ (séquestré), deliberations begin Tuesday.

- **Do you remember this trial?**
- **Would you have liked to be part of this sequestered jury?**

STEP 4 & 5 Tutor worksheet

Crime Vocabulary

STEP 1: What crimes do you know?

STEP 2: Fill in the blanks with the correct word and discuss what the punishment should be when appropriate.

arson	aiding and abetting	kidnapping	robbery
theft	manslaughter	second degree murder	first degree murder
assault	aggravated assault	burglary	shoplifting
blackmail	rape	pickpocketing	forgery

- _____ is the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building.
- _____ is the crime of attacking somebody physically.
- _____ is the crime of demanding money from a person by threatening to tell somebody else a secret about them.
- _____ is the crime of entering a building illegally and stealing things from it.
- _____ is the crime of taking somebody away and hiding them in order to get money for returning them.
- _____ is an intentional murder and premeditated.
- _____ is the crime of stealing money from other people's pocket, especially in crowded places.
- _____ is the crime of stealing money or goods from a bank, shop or person, especially using violence.
- _____ is the crime of stealing goods from a shop by deliberately leaving without paying for them.
- _____ is a murder without intent to kill.
- _____ is the crime of assisting a criminal.
- _____ is assaulting someone with a deadly weapon.
- _____ is the crime of stealing.
- _____ is the crime of falsely altering a document such as a cheque.
- _____ is an intentional murder, but not premeditated.
- _____ is forced sexual intercourse.

STEP 3: Fill in the crime and action of the criminal.

the criminal	does this	crime	verb
accomplice	helps another person to commit a crime		
arsonist	sets fire to another person's property illegally		
assassin	kills people for political reasons, or in return for payment		
burglar	breaks in to buildings to steal		
drug dealer	buys and sells illegal drugs		
embezzler	steals large amounts of money that you are responsible for over a period of time		
forgery	makes fake money or documents		
hijacker	takes control of a vehicle by force and diverts it		
kidnapper	takes people away by force and demands money to free them		
mugger	attacks and robs people in a public place		
murderer	kills another person (first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter)		
offender	is anybody who breaks the law		
rapist	forces someone to have sex		
robber	steals money etc. using force or the threat of force		
shoplifter	steals goods from a shop while pretending to be a customer		
smuggler	moves goods illegally into or out of a country without paying tax		
thief	steals property from other people (without using violence)		
vandal	deliberately destroys or damages public property		

Crime and Punishment

Punishment

STEP 1: What punishments for crimes do you know?

STEP 2: Instructions: Write the punishment above the definition.

1. _____
You have to do a period (eg.100 hrs) of unpaid work for your community.
2. _____
You pay money to the court
3. _____
You have to stay out of trouble. Once a week you visit A “probation officer”, who asks about your behavior
4. _____
You go to jail for a fixed period (ranging from a very short period to “life.”)
5. _____
You are killed for your crime.

STEP 3: Answer the following questions for the six true crimes listed.

1. What is the crime?
2. What punishment do you think these criminals received?
3. Do you agree with the actual punishment? If not, what do you think they should receive?

Situation 1

Two 17-year-old native boys were charged with aggravated assault for severely beating and robbing a pizza delivery man in 1980. In the beating the delivery man suffered brain damage and can no longer work. The teens come from troubled families. They were going to use the \$50 they got from the delivery man for beer.

Crime:

Punishment:

Criminal Code:

Situation 2

Three men in their 20s were convicted of stealing from travellers in Afghanistan in 1980. They were caught with approximately \$100. . They were unemployed and consequently very poor. They said they were just trying to support their families.

Crime:

Punishment:

Situation 3

A nineteen -year-old was charged with dangerous driving causing death. He and four of his friends were heading home in his car from a boys' night out at a downtown bar. He was driving very fast and at the same time everyone was trying to get the attention of a car full of girls. Suddenly he lost control on a bad curve. Two of his friends were killed and two other passengers were injured. He was not hurt.

Crime:

Punishment:

Criminal Code:

Situation 4

A man was charged with murder. Until the night of the murder he was considered to be a decent, conscientious blue-collar worker. However, on the night of the murder, he had been laid off from his job for one month and there was no food in the house. (He had a wife and a young baby and they relied on him for financial support. So on this night he left the house with a gun. He planned to rob a grocery store. While he was stealing some food, he was spotted by a policeman. They exchanged gunfire and the policeman was killed.

Crime:

Punishment:

Criminal Code:

Situation 6

An 18-year-old boy was caught using his student card in the Montreal metro that had expired 24 hours before.

Crime:

Punishment:

Legal Vocabulary 1

STEP 2: Instructions: Write the French translation beside the English word.

English	French
1. Verdict	1.
2. Appeal	2.
3. Judgment	3.
4. Hearsay	4.
5. Grand Jury	5.
6. Evidence	6.
7. Cross-examination	7.
8. Deposition	8.
9. Bail	9.
10. testimony	10.

STEP 3: Instructions: Write the word beside the definition

Definition	Word
1. The final part of the court case which is a decision by a court that resolves a controversy and determines the rights and obligations of the parties.	1.
2. The money paid to the court at the arraignment to ensure that an arrested person who is released from jail will show up for his court appearances	2.
3. Formal decision made by a jury, read before the court and accepted by the judge	3.
4. A group of people who help determine whether charges should be brought against a suspect	4.
5. Questioning of a witness during a trial by the party opposed who produced the witness	5.
6. Testimony taken under oath and recorded in an authorized place outside the courtroom	6.
7. Evidence based on what a witness has heard someone else say rather than what the witness has personally experienced	7.
8. Any form of proof presented by a party for the purpose of supporting its arguments before the court	8.
9. Process by which a case is brought from one court to a higher court for review	9.
10. The sworn evidence presented by witnesses	10.

Legal Vocabulary 2

STEP 2: Instructions: Write the French translation beside the English word.

English	French
1. Indictment	1.
2. Search warrant	2.
3. Plea bargain	3.
4. Acquittal	4.
5. Contempt	5.
6. Perjury	6.
7. Plea	7.
8. Sworn Statement	8.
9. Deposition	9.
10. Arrest warrant	10.

STEP 3: Instructions: Write the word beside the definition

Definition	Word
1. A court order giving police permission to search a specified place.	1.
2. Judgement that a criminal defendant has not been proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.	2.
3. A deal the prosecutor makes with the defendant to have them plead guilty in exchange for a lesser sentence.	3.
4. Disruption of court proceedings (i.e. yelling)	4.
5. when a grand jury decides whether there is enough evidence to charge you with a crime	5.
6. my reply to charges against me (guilty or not guilty)	6.
7. lying in court	7.
8. the process of taking sworn testimony out of court	8.
9. a written statement made under oath	9.
10. a document issued by a judge that authorizes the police to arrest someone	10.

STEP 4: Instructions: Without looking at the definitions explain the words in the first chart to your tutor.

Bazaar 'steal' almost lands buyer in jail

Step 1: Did you read the text? What do you remember about the text?

Step 2: Read the title and answer your tutor's questions.

Vocabulary

Instructions: Write the French translation beside the English words.

1. Car thieves	1.	10. Testimony	10.
2. A steal	2.	11. Illegal	11.
3. Cold-blooded murders	3.	12. Home invasion	12.
4. Unpunished	4.	13. Possession of	13.
5. offence	5.	stolen property	
6. To crack down on	6.	14. To rule	14.
7. Court-appointed	7.	15. Crime rate	15.
8. To pawn	8.	16. Drug dealers	16.
9. Routine check	9.		

Instructions: Complete the sentences with the appropriate English word or phrase from the box above.

- Saskatchewan has the highest _____ (taux de criminalité) in the country.
- Many _____ (vendeurs de drogue), _____ (voleurs de voitures) and _____ (meurtres de sang-froid) walk the streets _____ (impuni).
- The price was _____ (bonne affaire)
- She had _____ (mettre en gage) her wedding ring.
- The judge is about _____ (prononcer un jugement) on a man convicted of robbery.
- A lawyer who is appointed by the court to represent a poor person is called _____.(avocat d'office)
- After a half-day of _____ (témoignage) the judge ruled she did nothing illegal.
- She was charged with _____ (recel d'objets volés)
- During a _____ (un contrôle de routine) in a bar we had to show our ID to the police
- Some prosecutors have decided to _____ (a lutter contre) drug dealers in the downtown area
- The thief's _____ (infraction) was stealing a diamond ring.

A Trial in Error

Why should a Toronto court decide Canada’s prostitution laws by Philip Slayton

STEP 1: What did you understand about the text?

STEP 2A: Look at the text and answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of the person in the picture?
2. What is her occupation? (read the first sentence of the text).
3. Explain what a dominatrix is?
4. Do you think prostitution should be legal?
5. Do you think bawdy houses should be legal?
6. According to the title should the trial in the text take place or not? *No*
7. Do you think the government or the court should decide Canada’s prostitution laws?
8. What is the opinion of the writer of this text?

STEP 2B: Instructions: Write the French translation in your book. Ask the tutor for the answer if you do not know. *How do you say _____ in French?*

English	French	English	French
1. Jurisdiction		10. To be appointed	
2. To Challenge		11. A proposed law	
3. Evidence		12. To rule	
4. Case		13. To infringe	
5. Judiciary		14. To be struck down	
6. Bawdy house		15. Hearing	
7. Convicted serial killer		16. To file (joint submission)	
8. Expert witness		17. Court of Appeal	
9. To testify		18. Supreme court	

STEP 3: Read the summary of the text, “A Trial in Error”

Terri-Jean Bedford is a dominatrix, who gives men sexual pleasure by tying them up and spanking them.

However, in 2010 she went to court with two other sex workers to try to change Canadian laws about prostitution.

Prostitution is legal in Canada, but operating a place where men can visit prostitutes (bawdy house) or living off money made from prostitution (avails of prostitution) is illegal.

Terri-Jean Bedford and other prostitutes say that these laws make their work much more dangerous. They claim that these laws went against (infringed on) their constitutional right to security, found in Section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and should therefore be abolished (struck down).

The Bedford hearing took place in Toronto. A verdict is expected in a few months. The judge, Susan Himel, spent much of her time listening to the applicants' evidence trying to establish that it was safer for prostitutes to work indoors instead of outdoors. There were 18 expert witnesses who said that countries that had legalized prostitution and sex-service businesses had less violence against sex workers.

The federal and Ontario governments said that prostitution exploits women and harms the community. Three interveners--the Catholic Civil Rights League, the Christian Legal Fellowship and REAL Women of Canada --filed a joint submission that said that more than 80 percent belong to religions that hold prostitution immoral.

Justice Himel will soon rule on Bedford's application

The journalist, Philip Slayton, says this trial should not have happened. He says this issue belongs in parliament. A courtroom is not the place to decide moral questions or determine social policy. If Bedford wins the laws against operating a bawdy house will no longer have any effect.

If Bedford wins, the laws against operating a bawdy house will no longer have any effect.

STEP 4: Describe what happened to the woman who almost went to jail.

Do you agree with the judge's decision?

Do you think the pawn broker should be punished?

Do you agree with the author or not?

STEP 5: Review

Legal Studies French/English Glossary

Abortion	(Avortement)	Bookkeeping	(Comptabilité)
Accomplice	(Complice)	Breach (to)	(Enfreindre)
Affidavit (Déclaration)	Burglary	(Cambriolage)
Allegation	(Allégation)	Bylaws	(Statut; arêtté)
Allegedly	(Prétendument)	Capital Offense	(Crime capital)
Allege (to)	(Prétendre)	Case	(Cas ou valise d'affaires)
Alimony	(Pension)	Challenge (to)	(Défier)
Appeal (to)	(Appel)	Chambers	(cabinet du jugeRéférés)
Appellate Court	(Cour d'Appel)	Charge with (to)	(Inculper quelqu'un)
Acquittal	(Acquittement)	Charter of Rights and Freedom	(Charte des droits et libertés de la personne)
Arraign (to)	(Traduire en justice)	Claim (to)	(Demander)
Arraignment	(Lecture de l'acte d'accusation)	Clemency	(Clémence)
Arrest Warrant	(Mandat d'arrêt)	Closing arguments	(Discours de clôture)
Attestation	(Attestation)	Common Law	(Droit commun)
Attorney-client Privilege	(Confidentialité entre un avocat et son client)	Constitutional Right	(Droit constitutionnel)
Audit (to)	(Audit)	Contempt of Court	(Outrage au tribunal)
Avail (to)	(Profiter de)	Contract	(Contrat)
Bail	(Caution)	Convicted (Condamné)
Bailiff	(Huissier)	Conviction	(condamnation)
Bankruptcy	(Faillite)	Council	(Conseil)
Bawdy House	(Maison de prostitution)	Court	(Tribunal)
Bench Trial	(Procès devant un juge)	Counsel	(avocat)
Biased (to be)	(Partial)	Crack Down	(Réprimer)
		Crime Rate	(Taux de criminalité)
		Criminal Code	(Code criminel)

Cross-examination (Contre-interrogatoire)

Crown (La Couronne)

Damages (Dommages)

Decriminalize (to) (Dépénaliser)

Default Judgement (Jugement par défaut)

Defendant (Accusé)

Deponent (déposant)

Deposition (Déposition)

Destitute (Misérable)

Drug Dealer (Revendeur de drogue)

Embezzlement (Détournement)

Evidence (Preuve)

Expel (to) (Expulser)

Expenditure (Dépense)

Eyewitness (témoin oculaire)

Felony (Crime)

File (to) (déposer)

Forthwith (immédiatement, sur-le-champ) as soon as it can be done

Habeas Corpus (Habeas Corpus)

Hearsay Rule (à la règle du oui-dire)

Grand Jury (grand jury)

Haul in (to) (Amener quelqu'un à quelque part contre son gré)

Hearing (Audience)

Hearsay (oui-dire)

Henceforth (Dorénavant) *From now on*

Hereafter (À partir de maintenant)

Hereby (Par la présente)

Herein (Dans le present texte)

Hereinafter (Ci-après)
in a following part of this document

Hereinbefore (Ci-dessus)
Adv. In a preceding part of this document

Hereof (De ceci)

Hereto (À ceci)

Heretofore (Jusqu'ici)

Hereunder (Ci-dessous)

Home Invasion (Invasion à domicile)

Hung jury (jury sans majorité)

Impeach (to) (Mettre en doute)

Impeachment (Mise en accusation)

Indictment (Inculpation)

Incidental to (lié a)

Infraction (Infraction)

Infringe (to) (Enfreindre)

Injunction (Injonction)

Interrogatories (Interrogatoires)

Invoice (Facture)

Jail Sentence (Peine de prison)

Judiciary (système judiciaire)

Judge (Juge)

Judgment (Jugement)

Jurisdiction (Juridiction)

Juror (Juré)

Jury (Jury)

Larceny (Vol)

Last Resort (Dernier recours)

Lawful	(Légal)	Plea	(Appel)
Lawsuit	(Action en justice)	Plea Bargain	(Négociation de plaider)
Lawyer	(Avocat)	Power of Attorney	(Procurator)
Litigation	(Litige)	Probation	(liberté conditionnelle)
Loan	(Prêt)	Probable Cause	(Cause probable)
Malfeasance	(Délit)	Property	(Propriété)
Manslaughter	(homicide involontaire)	Prosecute	(Poursuivre)
Mayor	(Maire)	Prosecutor	(Procureur)
Meddle	(Mêler)	The Prosecution	(l'accusation)
Misdemeanor	(Écart de conduite)	Public Nuisance	(Nuisance Publique)
Mistrial	(Annulation du procès)	RCMP	(Gendarmerie royale du Canada) Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Murder		Refusal	(Refus)
First degree	(meurtre au premier degré)	Reinstated	(Rétabli)
Second degree	(meurtre au second degré »)	Request	(Demande)
No contest	(Non-contestation)	Restaining Order	(une ordonnance de non-communication)
Not guilty	(non-coupable)	Rig (to)	(Manipuler)
Notwithstanding,	(En dépit de) <i>in spite of</i>	Rule (to)	(prononcer un jugement)
Oath (serment)		Ruling	(décision)
Under oath	-sous serment)	Respondent	(Défendeur)
Offense	(Infraction)	Search Warrant	(Mandat de perquisition)
Opinion	(Opinion)	Seize (to)	(Saisir quelque chose)
Overspending	(Dépensant trop)	Sentence	(Peine)
Overturn (to)	(Renverser)	Sequester	(Isoler)
Paralegal	(Technicien juridique)	Settlement	(Règlement)
Party	(Parti)	Sex Worker	(Travailleur du sexe) <i>prostitute</i>
Pawn (to)	(Mettre en gage)	Sidebar	(Bureau près du juge)
Perjury	(parjure)	Small Claims Court	(Tribunal d'instance)
Petitioner	(Requérant)		
Plaintiff	(Plaignant)		

To Snatch	(Saisir)	Whereof	(en foi de quoi)
Social Policy	(Politique Sociale)	Witness	(Témoignage)
Steal	(Voler)		
Strick down (to)	(annuler/invalider)		
Subpoena	(Assignation à comparaître)		
Sue (to)	(Poursuivre)		
Summary Judgment	(Résumé de la decision finale)		
Supreme Court	(Cour suprême)		
Sworn Statement	(Déclaration)		
Testify (to)	(Témoigner)		
Testimony	(Témoignage)		
Thereby	(Ainsi) <i>because of that.</i>		
Therein	(La-dedans)		
Thereon	(Là-dessus)		
Thereto	(À cela)		
Thereupon	(Sur ce) <i>Concerning that matter;</i>		
Threaten (to)	(Menacer)		
Thus	(Donc)		
Trial	(Procès)		
To be unaccounted for	(être disparu)		
Under oath	(so)		
Unpunished	(Impuni)		
Verdict	(verdict)		
Waivers	(Dispense)		
Warrant	(Mandat)		
Whereas	(Tandis que)		
Wherein	(Où)		