



LEGAL STUDIES LESSONS
TUTOR COPY



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TUTOR OPTION

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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	accusé
b. attorney	avocat
c. bailiff	huissier de justice
d. court clerk	greffier
e. criminal	criminel/criminelle
f. defendant	défenseur/accuse/prévenu
g. defense attorney	avocat de la défense
h. judge	juge
i. jury	juré
j. lawyer	avocat
k. officer of the court/court officer	hussier-audiencier
l. paralegal	assistant juridique
m. prosecutor (crown prosecutor)	procureur (procureur de la couronne)
n. solicitor	avocat pour common law
o. suspect	suspect
p. victim	victim
q. witness	témoin

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 **suspect**.
2. A person charged with committing a criminal offence is called the **defendant or the accused**.
3. A person who is hurt or killed by someone is the **victim**.
4. A person who sees a crime happen or has information that can be used in court is a **witness**.
5. Twelve people who decide if a defendant is guilty or innocent is a **jury**.
6. A lawyer who works for the government and argues for the people is a **prosecutor**.
7. A person who studies the law and argues in court in Britain is a **solicitor**.

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

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

Bob Smith, the main **suspect** (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 **defence attorney /lawyer** (avocat de la défense), who argued that Mr. Smith was not guilty because he was at work when the **victim** _____(victim) was killed. However, according to the **prosecutor** _____(procureur), there were no **witnesses** _____(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** _____(criminal)_ who should be sent to prison. The 12 people on the **jury**_____ (juré) listened to the two lawyers' arguments and considered the evidence, and they heard the instructions from the **judge**_____ (juge). Then went to deliberate to decide if the **accused/defendant** (acusé/défenseur)_was guilty or innocent. They found him innocent.

STEP 4:

1. What is the difference between a defendant and an accused?

No difference.

2. What is the difference between a suspect and an accused?

A suspect is someone who is believed to have committed a crime. An accused is a person who has been formally charged by the prosecutor with a crime.

3. Would you prefer to be a prosecutor or a defence attorney?

4. Would you prefer to be an officer of the court (Huissier-audiencier) or a bailiff (Huissier de justice)? Why?

5. Of all the legal professions which one would you most like to be and why?

6. Of all the legal professions which one would you like the least and why?

STEP 5:

How do you say _____ in English?

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	1. <i>Acquittement</i>	16. Indictment	16. <i>Inculpation</i>
2. Appeal	2. <i>Appel</i>	17. Injunction	17. <i>Injunction</i>
3. Arraignment	3. <i>Lecture de l'acte d'accusation</i>	18. Interrogatories	18. <i>Interrogateurs</i>
4. Bench trial	4. <i>Procès devant un magistrat</i>	19. Jurisdiction	19. <i>Jurisdiction</i>
5. Capital offense	5. <i>Peine capitale</i>	20. Lawsuit	20. <i>Procès/Action en justice</i>
6. Common law	6. <i>Droit commun</i>	21. Litigation	21. <i>Litige</i>
7. Contempt of court	7. <i>Outrage au tribunal</i>	22. Misdemeanor	22. <i>Délit mineur</i>
8. Contract	8. <i>Contrat</i>	23. Mistrial	23. <i>Annulation de procès</i>
9. Conviction	9. <i>Condamnation</i>	24. Parties	24. <i>Parties</i>
10. Counsel	10. <i>avocat</i>	25. Prosecute	25. <i>Poursuivre en justice</i>
11. Default judgement	11. <i>judgement par défaut</i>	26. Restraining order	26. <i>Une ordonnance de non-communication</i>
12. Evidence	12. <i>témoignage</i>	27. Serve papers	27. <i>signifier les documents</i>
13. Felony	13. <i>crime</i>	28. Settlement	28. <i>Accord</i>
14. Habeas corpus	14. <i>habeas corpus</i>	29. Sequestered	29. <i>Séquestré</i>
15. impeachment	15. <i>mise en accusation</i>	30. Warrant	30. <i>Mandat</i>
		31. Contempt of court	31. <i>Outrage à magistrat</i>

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

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

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. **Mistrial** (annulation de procès) declared in trial of double murder.
 - **What are some reasons for a mistrial?**
 - *Hung jury (jury can't agree)* *Misconduct by the prosecutor*
 - *Circumstances beyond the control of the court *i. death of the presiding judge)*
2. **Appeal** (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?**
 - *Alexandre Bissonnette was given a life sentence with no possibility of parole for 40 years for six counts of first-degree murder and six of attempted murder after he opened fire on a mosque in Montreal*
3. Crown should appeal drunk-driving **acquittal** (acquittement).
4. Lac-Mégantic: Accused freed after **arraignment** (lecture de l'acte)
 - **What must an accused do at an arraignment?** *Plead guilty or not-guilty.*
5. Woman opts for **bench trial** (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?**
 - *a complicated case that may confuse a jury*
 - *excellent option for largely unliked parties (such, insurance companies, or unpopular political organizations).*
6. Prosecutors can try murder case as **capital offense** (peine capitale)
 - **Do you think murder should be a capital offense?**
7. Montreal lawyer charged with **contempt of court** (outrage au tribunal)
 - **What would be some reasons why a person would be charged with contempt of court?**
 - *Failure to comply with requests, Witness tampering, Withholding evidence,*
 - *Interruption of proceedings, Defying a court order.*
8. Woman granted **restraining order** against husband?
 - **Why would a woman grant a restraining order against her husband?** *Scared of husband, To protect yourself and children.*

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

- How much money do you think his wife should get in the settlement?
 - *Jeff Bezos (founder of Amazon) is worth 137 billion dollars. He and his wife started the company and then she look after their four children.*

10. Tori Spelling is ordered to pay unpaid credit card bill worth thousands following **default Judgement**

- **When do you get a default judgement?**
 - Don't show up in court
 - Don't enter a defense
 -

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

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

- **Does an indictment or an arraignment come first?**
 - *Cases begin with an Indictment which is a formal notice of charges. Then at the arraignment the defendant is brought before a judge and informed of the charges.*

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

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

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

- **What type of punishment do you get for a misdemeanor?**
 - *Fine or less than one year in jail*

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

- **Do you remember this trial?**
 - *Magnotta was convicted of killing and dismembering a Chinese international student*
- **Would you have liked to be part of this sequestered jury?**

STEP 4:

1. Would you prefer to be a prosecutor or a defence attorney?
2. Would you prefer to be an officer of the court (Huissier-audiencier) or a bailiff (Huissier de justice)? Why?
3. Of all the legal professions which one would you most like to be and why?
4. Of all the legal professions which one would you like the least and why?
5. What words did you have the most difficulty with?

STEP 5:

How do you say _____ in English?

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	dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	forgery

1. **Arson** _____ is the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building.
2. **Assault** _____ is the crime of attacking somebody physically.
3. **Blackmail** _____ is the crime of demanding money from a person by threatening to tell somebody else a secret about them.
4. **Burglary** _____ is the crime of entering a building illegally and stealing things from it.
5. **Kidnapping** _____ is the crime of taking somebody away and hiding them in order to get money for returning them.
6. **First degree murder** _____ is an intentional murder and premeditated.
7. **Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death** is the crime of killing someone while driving a car
8. **Robbery** _____ is the crime of stealing money or goods from a bank, shop or person, especially using violence.
9. **Shoplifting** _____ is the crime of stealing goods from a shop by deliberately leaving without paying for them.
10. **Manslaughter** _____ is a murder without intent to kill.
11. **Aiding and abetting** _____ is the crime of assisting a criminal.
12. **Aggravated assault** is assaulting someone with a deadly weapon.
13. **Theft** _____ is the crime of stealing.
14. **Forgery** _____ is the crime of falsely altering a document such as a cheque.
15. **Second degree murder** _____ is an intentional murder, but not premeditated.
16. **Rape** _____ 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	aiding and abetting	aid and abet
arsonist	sets fire to another person's property illegally	arson	commit arson
assassin	kills people for political reasons, or in return for payment	assassination	assassinate
burglar	breaks in to buildings to steal	burglary	burgle
drug dealer	buys and sells illegal drugs	drug dealing	deal in drugs
embezzler	steals large amounts of money that you are responsible for over a period of time	embezzlement	embezzlement
forgery	makes fake money or documents	forgery	forge
hijacker	takes control of a vehicle by force and diverts it	hijacking	hijack
kidnapper	takes people away by force and demands money to free them	kidnapping	kidnap
mugger	attacks and robs people in a public place	mugging	mug
murderer	kills another person	murder	murder
offender	is anybody who breaks the law	committing an offence	offend
rapist	forces someone to have sex	rape	rape
robber	steals money using force or the threat of force	robbery	rob
shoplifter	steals goods from a shop while pretending to be a customer	shoplifting	shoplift
smuggler	moves goods illegally into or out of a country without paying tax	smuggling	smuggle
thief	steals property from other people (without using violence)	theft	to steal
vandal	deliberately destroys or damages public property	vandalism	vandalize

STEP 4:

1. What do you think are the five most serious crimes?
2. What do you think are the three least serious crimes?
3. Which crimes did you have trouble remembering?

STEP 5: How do you say _____ in English?

Crime and Punishment Discussion

Punishment

STEP 1: What punishments for crimes do you know?

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

1. Community service:

You have to do a period (eg.100 hrs) of unpaid work for your community.

2. Fine

You pay money to the court

3. Probation

You have to stay out of trouble. Once a week you visit A “probation officer”, who asks about your behavior

4. Prison Sentence

You go to jail for a fixed period (ranging from a very short Period to “life.”

5. Death penalty

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: *aggravated assault*

Punishment: *Boys sent to separate isolated Alaskan islands as punishment. They have to survive on their own for a year. Only company will be their dogs and are expected to think about the harm they caused.*

Criminal Code: *maximum penalty is 14 year prison sentence. There is no minimum penalty*

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: *theft* **Punishment:** *hand and foot were amputated*

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: *dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death*

Punishment: *Banned from driving for two years 750 hours of community service*

Criminal Code: *maximum penalty 14 years*

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: *manslaughter* **Punishment:** *Death penalty in Montreal 1930*

Criminal Code: *life in prison with no parole for 10 years*

Situation 6

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

Crime: *using and expired student card in the Montreal metro*

Punishment: *\$165 fine*

STEP 4:

1. What do you think the fine should be for going 140 in a 100 km/h zone?
2. What is the actual punishment? **175 and 3 demerit points**
3. Do you think there should be a death penalty in Canada?

Legal Vocabulary 1

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

English	French
1. Verdict	1. Verdict
2. Appeal	2. Appel
3. Judgment	3. Jugement
4. Hearsay	4. Ouï-dire
5. Grand Jury	5. Grand Jury
6. Evidence	6. Preuve
7. Cross-examination	7. Contre-interrogatoire
8. Deposition	8. Déposition
9. Bail	9. Caution
10. testimony	10. Témoignage

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. Judgment
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. Bail
3. Formal decision made by a jury, read before the court and accepted by judge	3. verdict
4. A group of people who help determine whether charges should be brought against a suspect	4. grand jury
5. Questioning of a witness during a trial by the party opposed who produced the witness	5. cross examination
6. Testimony taken under oath and recorded in an authorized place outside the courtroom	6. deposition
7. Evidence based on what a witness has heard someone else say rather than what the witness has personally experienced	7. hearsay
8. Any form of proof presented by a party for the purpose of supporting its arguments before the court	8. evidence
9. Process by which a case is brought from one court to a higher court for review	9. appeal
10. The sworn evidence presented by witnesses	10. testimony

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

Legal Vocabulary 2

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

English	French
1. Indictment	1. inculpation
2. Search warrant	2. ordre de perquisition
3. Plea bargain	3. négociation de peine
4. Acquittal	4. acquittement
5. Contempt	5. outrage
6. Perjury	6. parjury
7. Plea	7. appel
8. Sworn Statement	8. déclaration
9. Deposition	9. déposition
10. Arrest warrant	10. mandat d'arrêt

STEP 3: Instructions: Write the word beside the definition

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

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

Readings in Legal Studies Course Notes

Bazaar ‘steal’ almost lands buyer in jail (You will find this reading in the tutee’s book)

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

Step 2: Read the title. What do you think it means?

- What do you find at a bazaar? Second-hand items
- What is the difference between *to steal* and *a steal*?
 - *Steal* : take something that belongs to someone else without permission (*Voler*)
 - *A steal*: something for a very good price For example a new Iphone for \$50 (*Bonne affaire*)
- Have tutee read the title again and ask “Did the buyer of the cheap object go to jail?”
- What do you think the article is going to be about?
 - *It’s about a person who went to a bazaar and bought something that was a very good deal and because of that the person almost went to jail.*
- *Do you think it will be a civil or criminal case?*
 - *Civil cases usually involve private disputes between persons or organizations. Criminal cases involve an action that is considered to be harmful to society as a whole. There is the plaintiff (starts a lawsuit person who brings a case against another in a court of law and the defendant (the person being sued)*

Vocabulary

Instructions: Write the French translation beside the English words.

1. Car thieves	1. Voleurs de voitures	10. Testimony	10. témoignage
2. A steal	2. Bonne affaire	11. Illegal	11. Illégal
3. Cold-blooded murders	3. Meurtres de sang-froid	12. Home invasion	12. Violation de domicile
4. Unpunished	4. impuni	13. Possession of stolen property	13. Recel d’objets volés
5. offence	5. Infraction	14. To rule	14. Prononcer un jugement
6. To crack down on	6. À lutter contre	15. Crime rate	15. Taux de criminalité
7. Court-appointed	7. Avocat commis d’office	16. Drug dealers	16. Vendeur de drogue
8. To pawn	8. Metre en gage		
9. Routine check	9. Un contrôle de routine		

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

1. Saskatchewan has the highest **crime rate** (taux de criminalité) in the country.
2. Many **drug dealers** (vendeurs de drogue), **car thieves** (voleurs de voitures) and **cold-blooded murders** (meurtres de sang-froid) walk the streets **unpunished** (impuni).
3. The price was **a steal** (bonne affaire)
4. She had **to pawn** (mettre en gage) her wedding ring.
5. The judge is about **to rule** (prononcer un jugement) on a man convicted of robbery.
6. A lawyer who is appointed by the court to represent a poor person is called **a court- appointed lawyer**.(avocat d'office)
7. After a half-day of **testimony** (témoignage) the judge ruled she did nothing illegal.
8. She was charged with **possession of stolen property** (recel d'objets volés).
9. During a **routine check** (un contrôle de routine) in a bar we had to show our ID to the police
10. Some prosecutors have decided to **crack down on** (a lutter contre)drug dealers in the downtown area
11. The thief's **offence** (infraction) was stealing a diamond ring.

A Trial in Error (See original text in tutee's book)

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? *Terri-Jean Bedford*
2. What is her occupation? (read the first sentence of the text).
3. Explain what a dominatrix is? *a woman who physically or psychologically dominates her partner in a sadomasochistic encounter*
4. Do you think prostitution should be legal?
5. Do you think bawdy houses (maison de débauche) 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? *It should be the government.*

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	1. Jurisdiction	10. To be appointed	10. À nommer
2. To Challenge	2. Contester	11. A proposed law	
3. Evidence	3. Témoignage	12. To rule	11. Loi proposée
4. Case	4. Dossier		
5. Judiciary	5. Système judiciaire	13. To infringe	12. Prononcer un jugement
	6. Maison de débauche	14. To be struck down	13. Enfreindre
6. Bawdy house		15. Hearing	14. Être invalidée
7. Convicted serial killer	7. Tueur en série condamné	16. To file (joint submission)	15. Audience/audition
8. Expert witness	8. Témoin expert	17. Court of Appeal	16. Déposer (une proposition conjointe)
9. To testify	9. témoigner	18. Supreme court	17. Cor d'appel
			18. Cour suprême

STEP 3: Read the summary of the text, “A Trial in Error” (After the tutee can read the original.)

After each step have the tutee summarize (the paragraph or sentence) or ask a question.

- *Read the first paragraph of the article and summarize*
- *Read the first sentence in each paragraph and summarize after each sentence.*
- *Read the last sentence in each paragraph and summarize.*
- *Go back and read in more detail.*

A Trial in Error

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

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.

Update of case:

In 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada struck down as unconstitutional the laws prohibiting brothels, public communication for the purpose of prostitution and living on the profits of prostitution. In 2014, a new law, the Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act (PCEPA), was introduced that makes it illegal to purchase sexual services, but not to sell them.

Bawdy houses are still illegal.

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: Ask the tutee to translate the vocabulary words that the tutee had trouble with.

How do you say _____ in English?

?

Legal Studies French/English Glossary

Abortion	(Avortement)	Bookkeeping	(Comptabilité)
Accomplice	(Complice)	Breach (to)	(Enfreindre)
Affidavit (Déclaration)	Burglary	(Cambriolage)
Allegation	(Allégation)	Bylaws	(Statut; arrêté)
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 ouï-dire)
Grand Jury (grand jury)
Haul in (to) (Amener quelqu'un à quelque part contre son gré)
Hearing (Audience)

Hearsay (ouï-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 preceeding 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)
Lawsuit (Action en justice)
Lawyer (Avocat)
Litigation (Litige)
Loan (Prêt)
Malfeasance (Délit)
Manslaughter (homicide involontaire)
Mayor (Maire)
Meddle (Mêler)
Misdemeanor (Écart de conduite)
Mistrial (Annulation du procès)
Murder
 First degree (meurtre au premier degré)
 Second degree (meurtre au second degré »)
No contest (Non-contestation)
Not guilty (non-coupable)
Notwithstanding, (En dépit de) *in spite of*
Oath (serment)
 Under oath -sous serment)
Offense (Infraction)
Opinion (Opinion)

Overspending (Dépensant trop)
Overturn (to) (Renverser)
Paralegal (Technicien juridique)
Party (Parti)
Pawn (to) (Mettre en gage)
Perjury (parjure)
Petitioner (Requérant)
Plaintiff (Plaignant)
Plea (Appel)
Plea Bargain (Négociation de plaidoyer)
Power of Attorney (Procuration)
Probation (liberté conditionnelle)
Probable Cause (Cause probable)
Property (Propriété)
Prosecute (Poursuivre)
Prosecutor (Procureur)
The Prosecution (l'accusation)
Public Nuisance (Nuisance Publique)
RCMP (Gendarmerie royale du Canada) Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Refusal (Refus)
Reinstated (Rétabli)
Request (Demande)
Restaining Order (une ordonnance de non-communication)
Rig (to) (Manipuler)
Rule (to) (prononcer un jugement)
Ruling (décision)
Respondent (Défendeur)

Search Warrant (Mandat de perquisition)
Seize (to) (Saisir quelquechose)
Sentence (Peine)
Sequester (Isoler)
Settlement (Règlement)
Sex Worker (Travailleur du sexe) *prostitute*
Sidebar (Bureau près du juge)
Small Claims Court (Tribunal d'instance)
To Snatch (Saisir)
Social Policy (Politique Sociale)
Steal (Voler)
Strick down (to) (annuler/invalidier)
Subpoena (Assignation à comparaitre)
Sue (to) (Poursuivre)
Summary Judgment (Résumé de la decision finale)
Supreme Court (Cour suprême)
Sworn Statement (Déclaration)
Testify (to) (Témoigner)
Testimony (Témoignage)
Thereby (Ainsi) *because of that.*
Therein (La-dedans)
Thereon (Là-dessus)
Thereto (À cela)
Thereupon (Sur ce) *Concerning that matter;*
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)
Whereof (en foi de quoi)
Witness (Témoin)