Criminal Justice Process – Proceedings Before Trial

**After A Suspect Has Been Arrested…**

**A) Booking**

1) making a formal police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the suspect’s

arrest

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a suspect is taken; suspect is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B) Arraignment of a Suspect (also called Initial Hearing)**

1) Suspect is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a judge as to the crime he

or she has been charged with

2) A suspect enters his/her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the judge

3) If a suspect pleads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there is no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a sentencing date is then set)

4) If a suspect pleads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hearing is set (only if the crime is a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

5) A suspect’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is either set or denied (denying bail is

called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the suspect in custody)

6) Bail represents the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the suspect to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to court for their trial (either

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(word) or some kind of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ figure

**C) Grand Jury Hearing**

1) In most states, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case will go straight

to trial

2) In most states, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case MUST be heard first

before a Grand Jury

3) GJ consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people whose job it is to

determine if enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exists to put a

defendant on trial

4) If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of jury agrees, the suspect is

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the main trial is set to proceed

**D) Pre-Trial Motions**

1) Defense files formal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the judge makes a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or take some other action before a trial

begins

2) Motion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Evidence (look at yesterday’s

outline for explanation)

3) Motion for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (defense attorney wants to

examine evidence before trial)

4) Motion for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (defense needs more time to

prepare)

5) Motion for change of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (location of trial should

be changed to give the defendant a fair trial)

**E) Plea Bargains**

1) Granting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to defendant in return for a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plea

2) DA may recommend a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence or allow the

defendant to plead guilty to a less \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

charge

3) In doing so, DA avoids the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consumed in a trial; can instead concentrate on

more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cases