CH 5 - Steps in a Trial (use p. 49)

A) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is made by Prosecution (plaintiff)

1) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** will be used to prove defendant’s

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

2) directed to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (if defendant waives right to trial by jury)

B) Opening Statement By **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1) evidence will be presented to prove defendant

is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

2) directed to jury or judge

C) Examinations

1) Prosecution calls **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to testify against

defendant; ask questions and expect answers

that will **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** defendant’s guilt

2) this is known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** examination

3) Defense is then allowed to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** same

witnesses to find “holes in their story” and

create **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

4) this is called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** examination

5) once prosecution feels that it has **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** its

case beyond a shadow of a doubt, it **“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**

6) the defense then **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**examines its own

witnesses and presents **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to support its

case; prosecution can **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** examine defense

witnesses

D) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1) made by prosecutor or defense attorney to the

judge when they feel something **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has

happened during the trial

2) includes **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (what does this question

have to do with the trial) and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (getting

witness to tell your version of the story, not

their own)

3) judge can either **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** objection and allow

question to continue or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** objection and

end that particular question

E) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1) both sides **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** their main points to the

jury (prosecution first, defense follows)

2) prosecution may make a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** statement

in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to defense’s closing argument if

desired

F) Judge then **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** jury as to the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that is

being applied in this case

G) Jury then privately **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the evidence and

announces a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the court

1. To reach a verdict, the decision must be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (all jurors agree)
2. If decision cannot be reached, the jury is said to be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and the case is dismissed (could be retried later on)