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)