

Law & Order

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Law & Order

A. Discussion

Discuss the following questions in groups.

1. Do you think that there is a lot of **crime** in your city?
2. Do you always lock your doors and windows when you go out? Do you keep your doors locked when you are at home?
3. Have you ever been a **victim** of a crime?
4. Have you ever been a **witness** to a crime?
5. Have you ever served on a **jury**?
Would you like to be on a jury? Why or why not?
6. Do you know how people are selected for jury duty in your country?
7. Have you ever received a speeding ticket?
If so, how much was the **fine**?
8. Have you ever had any other **traffic violations**?
If so, what were they?
9. Have you ever had to ask a lawyer for advice?
10. What can a person do in your country if they cannot afford to hire a lawyer?
11. Does **capital punishment** exist in your state/country?
12. Do you think **criminals** should be required to serve their whole **sentences** or do you think that they should be allowed out of prison early for good behavior?
13. What is the purpose of jails and prisons?
Are they to **deter** crime or **rehabilitate** criminals?
14. Do you think that the violence shown on TV and in movies today increases the amount of violent crime in our society?
15. Do you think that people **charged with** a violent crime should be allowed out on **bail** while waiting for their court case?
16. Do you know the difference between criminal law and **civil law**? Can you give an example?
17. Have you ever **sued** anyone or been sued?
18. Are **judges** in your state/country appointed or elected?
19. How long can the police in your country hold a person in **custody** before charging him/her?
20. If you were charged with a crime, would you rather be **tried** by a judge or a jury?
21. What would you do if you heard someone breaking into your house?
22. What can we do to make our cities safer?

Law & Order cont.

B. Vocabulary

Word		Definition
crime	noun	a serious offense against the law, serious law breaking
victim	noun	a person who has been hurt or suffered from a crime, accident, war, etc.
witness	noun	a person who has seen an event and is able to describe it
jury	noun	a group of people chosen to make a decision in a court of law
fine	noun	money paid as a punishment for breaking the law
traffic violation	noun	a broken law related to driving
capital punishment	noun	the death penalty, punishment of death
criminal	noun	a person who commits a crime or breaks a serious law
sentence	noun	punishment given to a criminal by a judge
	verb	to say what the punishment is
deter	verb	to prevent something from happening
rehabilitate	verb	to bring back to good condition or a better situation
charge (<i>with a crime</i>)	verb	to officially state that a person has broken the law
bail	noun	money that is demanded by the court, paid by a person who has been charged with a crime, as security that the person will return for his/her trial
civil law	noun	law dealing with the private rights of citizens, not with crime
sue	verb	to make a legal claim against, to take to court and ask for compensation for damages or suffering
judge	noun	the person in charge of a court of law
custody	noun	guarding, imprisonment
take into custody	verb	to seize by police, arrest
try	verb	to examine information in a court of law and make a decision
trial	noun	the whole process of examining information in court and making a decision

Law & Order cont.

C. Complete the Sentences

Choose the correct word or expression from the list on page 3 to complete the following sentences.

1. Frank has a perfect driving record. He has never had a _____ .
2. You saw the accident, so you may have to go to court as a _____ .
3. The _____ told the jurors to take their time making a decision.
4. The robber told his _____ to empty his pockets and give him all his money.
5. The thief received a ten-year _____ for his crime.
6. Mary had to pay a \$100 _____ for driving through the red light.
7. His _____ was not very serious, so the judge sentenced him to only three weeks in jail.
8. If he can't pay the \$50,000 _____ , he will have to remain in jail until his trial.
9. Last year, Robbie drove his father's car after getting drunk at a party.
As a punishment, his father would not allow him to drive the car for two months.
His father hopes that punishment will _____ Robbie
from drinking and driving in the future.
10. Many countries have decided to end _____ .
Instead, they sentence their very dangerous criminals to life in prison.
11. It only took the _____ five hours to decide that the man was guilty.
12. The police are going to _____ him with robbery.
They found the stolen money in his apartment.

Law & Order cont.

D. Sorting

Work with a partner or in small groups to place each of the words at the bottom of the page in the proper category. Some words may fall into more than one category, but be prepared to explain your reason for your choice. You may need to use your dictionary. Add as many other words to each category that you can think of and explain the meanings to your partners.

Police	Punishment	Type of Offense	In the Court

Word List:

- sentence
- jaywalking
- sheriff
- judge
- jail
- handcuff
- assault
- lawyer
- arrest
- lieutenant
- vandalism
- kidnapping
- manslaughter
- lethal injection
- DUI (driving under the influence)
- fingerprint
- execution
- defense attorney
- murder
- prosecutor
- uniform
- witness stand
- shoplifting
- parole
- detective
- transcript
- arson
- deputy
- rape
- forgery
- death penalty
- breaking and entering
- evidence
- theft
- fine
- badge
- gavel
- jury
- chief

Vocabulary Practice 1

A. What's the Crime?

Choose the correct word from the list to the right to complete the following sentences.

1. Nora Roberts stuffed three sweaters into her large handbag and left the store without paying for the items. She was charged with _____ .
2. Frankie broke three windows of his neighbor's house and threw eggs at the garage door. He was charged with _____ .
3. Albert signed someone else's name on several checks and then cashed them at the bank. He was charged with _____ .
4. The old man hit his wife so hard she ended up in the hospital. He was charged with _____ .
5. When Bart punched the man in the face, the man fell down and hit his head on the sidewalk and died. Bart was charged with _____ .
6. The men deliberately started the fire by pouring gasoline all over the boxes and then lighting a match. The men were charged with _____ .
7. The two men used guns and knives to force the pilot to land the plane. They were charged with _____ .

Word List

- forgery
- hijacking
- vandalism
- arson
- shoplifting
- manslaughter
- domestic abuse

Vocabulary Practice 1 cont.

B. Who's Talking?

Read the following quotations and decide who is speaking.
Choose from the Word List.

#	Quotation	Speaker
1	"I plead not guilty."	
2	"Bail is set at \$10,000."	
3	"All rise."	
4	"We find the defendant not guilty."	
5	"You were driving 30 miles an hour over the speed limit."	
6	"Call 911! I just saw someone running out of the bank with a gun."	
7	"I'm going to prove to you that the defendant is guilty of this crime."	
8	"This is a stickup! Empty the cash register and put all the money in this bag."	

Word List

- jury foreman
- highway patrol officer
- clerk of the court
- prosecutor
- witness
- defendant
- judge
- thief

Vocabulary Practice 1 cont.

C. Matching

Complete the sentences by matching the correct beginnings and endings.

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| _____ | 1. The policeman... | a) testified to what he had seen. |
| _____ | 2. The criminal was taken to jail... | b) transcribed the proceedings. |
| _____ | 3. The witness was able to pick the man... | c) government's case. |
| _____ | 4. Everyone stood when... | d) to all the evidence. |
| _____ | 5. The defendant... | e) sentenced the robber to five years. |
| _____ | 6. The prosecutor presented the... | f) handcuffed the robber. |
| _____ | 7. The defense attorney... | g) represented the accused. |
| _____ | 8. The witness... | h) out of the lineup. |
| _____ | 9. The jury listened carefully... | i) and fingerprinted. |
| _____ | 10. The court reporter... | j) pleaded not guilty. |
| _____ | 11. The jury foreman... | k) the judge entered the room. |
| _____ | 12. The judge... | l) delivered the verdict. |

D. Preposition Practice

Choose the correct preposition from the list to the right to complete the following sentences. You may use the same preposition more than once.

- The two men were charged _____ robbery and assault.
- Frank was driving 20 miles per hour _____ the speed limit.
Then he went _____ a red light.
- Mr. Jones was accused _____ forgery.
- The jury found him guilty _____ the crime.
- The judge sentenced him _____ five years in prison.
- The jury is responsible _____ deciding innocence or guilt.
- The judge is responsible _____ giving the sentence.
- The witness swears _____ a Bible to tell the truth.
- The court reporter listens _____ the whole trial and records everything that is said.
- The defendant was released _____ \$5,000 bail.
- The robber was released _____ prison after serving a three-year sentence.
- You are a witness _____ the crime, so you will have to go to court to testify.

Word List

- of
- to
- for
- with
- on
- over
- through
- from

Laws, Crimes & Punishments

A. Reading

- Citizens of most countries believe strongly in the rule of law. **Laws** are written rules that are intended to **guide** people in their day-to-day lives. Every country has its own set of laws and these laws may be quite different in different places. For example, in the United States, Canada, and many European countries, the law states that people drive on the right side of the road. In England, Japan, New Zealand, and other countries, people must drive on the left side of the road. When people break the law, **punishments** may also differ from place to place. For instance, some countries **impose the death penalty** for very serious crimes, whereas other countries do not believe in **capital punishment**.
- In free and democratic countries, laws are made by elected government representatives. Laws can be made by different levels of government. Laws that everybody in the country must **obey** are made by the **national** or **federal government**. These kinds of laws may relate to serious criminal offenses, federal taxes, passport regulations, immigration, etc. Laws that apply only to the individual state or province are made by the government of that region. These laws may involve highway traffic regulations, provincial or state taxes, rules about education, minimum wages paid by employers, etc. City or **municipal** laws, often called **bylaws**, are made by city officials and are relevant only to the local area. Rules that relate to speed limits within a city, property taxes, parking restrictions, building codes, etc., are included in municipal bylaws.
- While laws are made by the elected representatives, the **police** and **courts** exist to **enforce** the laws. Not all law breaking is considered a crime. Courts deal with both **criminal** and **civil cases**. In criminal cases, the community accuses an individual of committing an offense. The community is represented in court by the government, which presents the case against the accused person in court. An example of a **criminal offense** is theft. In **civil cases**, private individuals or companies who cannot solve a problem themselves ask the courts to decide. Breaking a contract is an example of a civil offense. It is sometimes possible for both a criminal and a civil case to result from the same incident. Suppose a person is injured in a car accident and the person who caused the accident had been drunk. The driver could be charged with drunk driving and that case would go to **criminal court**. But the **victim** could also **sue** the driver for his/her pain and suffering and that case would go to **civil court**.
- Criminal offenses are those offenses that **violate** public law. In most countries, these **crimes** are divided into two categories: less serious offenses and more serious offenses. In the United States, these offenses are referred to as **misdemeanors** and **felonies**. Leaving a restaurant without paying the bill, disturbing the peace by making loud noises, and stealing a chocolate bar are examples of misdemeanors. Kidnapping, assault, and murder are examples of felonies. Individuals **convicted of a crime** may be sentenced to different kinds of punishments such as **fines**, **community service**, **imprisonment**, etc. Felonies are more serious crimes and, therefore, have much **harsher sentences**.

Laws, Crimes & Punishment cont.

B. Comprehension

Read the article in Part A. Then answer the following questions in your notebook.

1. Give an example of how laws differ from country to country.
2. What is the purpose of laws?
3. What is another term for the death penalty?
4. What is a bylaw?
5. Give an example of a bylaw.
6. Who makes the laws that apply to the whole country?
7. If you want to sue somebody, what kind of court would try the case?
8. Who enforces the laws that are made by elected government representatives?
9. Is breaking a contract considered to be a crime?
10. What level of government would probably make a law that regulates the minimum wage an employer must pay an employee?
11. What level of government would make a law regarding the speed limit on highways?
12. Explain the difference between misdemeanors and felonies.
13. Give an example of your own, explaining how an incident might be tried in both a criminal and a civil court.

Areas of Law

A. Discussion

There are many different areas of law, and some lawyers choose to specialize in one or more of these. Read the list of different types of law specialties. Work with a partner or small group. Discuss the different specialties and think of examples of problems that each specialty might cover. When you have finished, share your ideas with the rest of your classmates.

#	Law Specialties	Examples
1	Business or Corporate Law	
2	Bankruptcy Law	
3	Civil Rights Law	
4	Consumer Law	
5	Criminal Law	
6	Employment Law	
7	Family Law	
8	Immigration Law	
9	Insurance Law	
10	Intellectual Property Law	
11	Personal Injury Law	
12	Real Estate and Property Law	
13	Tax Law	
14	Wills and Estate Planning	
15	Workers' Compensation Law	

Areas of Law cont.

B. Recommend a Lawyer

Read the situations below and decide which type of lawyer you would recommend for each problem.

1. May Sanji has been looking for an apartment. Recently, she found one that she would like to rent. However, when the landlord found out that she was a recent immigrant, he told her that the apartment had already been rented. She knows for a fact that the apartment is still available and feels that the landlord does not want to rent to her because of the color of her skin.

2. Larry Michaels is a writer. He has published several books in the education field. Last week, he found a website that has copied material from his books without his permission and is selling it on the Internet.

3. Anita Flores is worried about her elderly mother who lives in Mexico. She wants to sponsor her to come live in this country.

4. Roberta Anderson was divorced three years ago and received custody of her children. Her husband was ordered by the court to pay her \$1,000 per month, but he stopped making the payments six months ago.

5. Write your own situation here and then ask your classmates to discuss the type of lawyer they think the situation requires.

Pair Work (Student A)

YOU'RE THE JUDGE! WHAT'S THE SENTENCE?

A. Reading

You and your partner each have a different legal case. Read your case, then complete Part B with your partner.

Case #1

Joan Mathews is 40 years old. She got married when she was 21 and has three children, aged 14, 12, and 8. For the past 15 years, Mr. Mathews had been assaulting his wife, and she has been taken to the hospital numerous times for her injuries. Mrs. Mathews had called the police many times to report the abuse, but each time, Mr. Mathews promised never to hurt her again, and she allowed him to continue living with the family. On April 20, Mrs. Mathews called 911. When the police arrived, they found Mr. Mathews lying on the floor dead. There was a gun on the table and Mrs. Mathews was sobbing. She told the police that she had shot her husband because he was beating her again. The jury found Mrs. Mathews guilty of second-degree murder.

B. Sharing Information

Share your case information with your partner by answering his/her questions. Work together to make a decision as to what would be an appropriate sentence for the defendant in each case. Write your answers in your notebook.

1. What is the name of the defendant in Case #2?
2. What is his occupation?
3. What problem has Mr. Corrigan had in the last ten years?
4. What happened on New Year's Eve?
5. How did Mr. Corrigan feel about this and what did he promise?
6. What has he told the boy's family he would like to do?
7. What was the jury's verdict?
8. What sentence will you give him?
9. Give your reasons for your decision.

Pair Work (Student B)

YOU'RE THE JUDGE! WHAT'S THE SENTENCE?

A. Reading

You and your partner each have a different legal case. Read your case, then complete Part B with your partner.

Case #2

Donald Corrigan is 42 years old and happily married with two children. Mr. Corrigan has a good job as an accountant and makes a good income. However, Mr. Corrigan is an alcoholic and has lost his driver's license twice in the past ten years for drunk driving. Mr. Corrigan has tried several times to quit drinking, but on New Year's Eve, he went to a party and got quite drunk. When he was driving home, he hit a 15-year-old boy who was crossing the street. The boy died three days later. Mr. Corrigan was terribly upset about the accident and has promised never to drink again. He has written a letter of apology to the family of the boy who died and has offered to put money into a scholarship in the boy's memory. The jury found Mr. Corrigan guilty of manslaughter.

B. Sharing Information

Share your case information with your partner by answering his/her questions. Work together to make a decision as to what would be an appropriate sentence for the defendant in each case. Write your answers in your notebook.

1. What is the name of the defendant in Case #1?
2. How many children does she have?
3. What had been happening to her for the past 15 years?
4. Why did she allow her husband to continue to live with her?
5. What happened on April 20?
6. What did she tell the police?
7. What was the jury's verdict?
8. What sentence will you give her?
9. Give your reasons for your decision.

Vocabulary Practice 2

Choose the correct word from the list to the right to complete the following sentences.

1. The whole process of examining evidence and making a decision is called the _____ .
2. After a person is arrested and charged with a crime, he/she is called the _____ .
3. The judge asked the defendant, "How do you _____ ? Guilty or not guilty?"
4. The lawyer for the government is called the _____ .
The lawyer for the accused is called the _____ .
5. Before a witness can _____ , he/she has to swear to tell the truth.
6. In the American judicial system and many others, a person accused of a crime is considered to be _____ until proven _____ .
7. They don't think the accused will be released on _____ before his trial because he is considered very dangerous.
8. Before a trial takes place, the police and lawyers for the government collect _____ or proof about the case.
9. The decision reached by the jury is called the _____ .
10. If the jury finds the defendant guilty of murder, the judge will _____ him to life in prison.
11. If a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law, he/she has the right to _____ the verdict to a higher court.
12. After serving a certain length of time in prison, a person can apply for _____ .
This allows the prisoner to be released early, but he/she is still under supervision.
13. If the jury decides to _____ the defendant, he will be released immediately.
If they decide to _____ him, he will be taken to prison.

Word List

- bail
- evidence
- parole
- verdict
- trial
- testify
- plead
- prosecutor
- convict
- appeal
- acquit
- accused
- guilty
- sentence
- defense attorney
- innocent

Law & Order Idioms

A. Guess the Meanings

Many idioms come from words related to law and order.
In your groups, try to guess the meanings of the following idioms.
Use your imagination!

#	Idiom	Meaning
1	behind bars	
2	take the stand	
3	under oath	
4	press charges / lay charges / charge	
5	drop the charges	
6	throw the book at	
7	bail someone out	
8	on death row	
9	crack the case	
10	get off easy	

Law & Order Idioms cont.

B. Matching

Now try to match the idioms on the left with the correct definitions on the right.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----|---|
| _____ 1. | behind bars | a) | to officially accuse someone of a crime |
| _____ 2. | take the stand | b) | in prison and waiting to be put to death |
| _____ 3. | under oath | c) | to pay to get someone out of jail or help someone out of a difficult situation or problem |
| _____ 4. | press charges / charge | d) | in jail or prison |
| _____ 5. | drop the charges | e) | to give a hard punishment to someone or get very angry at someone |
| _____ 6. | throw the book at | f) | to solve the crime |
| _____ 7. | bail someone out | g) | to not get the punishment one deserves |
| _____ 8. | on death row | h) | to enter the witness box to give testimony or evidence in a courtroom |
| _____ 9. | crack the case | i) | to withdraw the formal accusation that someone has committed a crime |
| _____ 10. | get off easy | j) | having promised to tell the truth in court |

C. Who Did What?

Choose the correct word from the list to the right to complete each sentence.

- The _____ took the stand and testified to what he had seen.
- The _____ threw the book at the criminal.
- The _____ waited on death row.
- The _____ cracked the case.
- The _____ hopes the defendant doesn't get off easy.
- The _____ will spend two years behind bars.

Word List

- judge
- victim
- witness
- thief
- detective
- murderer

Class Activity

FIND SOMEONE WHO...

Walk around the classroom and ask your classmates questions.
Write your classmate's name on the right if he/she answers "yes."

#	Find someone...	Name
1	who has never had a traffic violation.	
2	who has bailed someone out of difficulty recently.	
3	who has had a parking ticket recently.	
4	who has had his/her purse or wallet stolen.	
5	who is not afraid to walk alone at night in his/her neighborhood.	
6	who believes in capital punishment.	
7	who thinks that our laws are too soft on criminals.	
8	who has had the book thrown at him/her recently.	
9	who has had his/her house broken into.	
10	who can explain the expression "an eye for an eye."	

Review

Your teacher will now check your understanding of language related to law and order.

Task

READ & RESPOND

Read the information and answer the questions.

Bylaw 2004-087

The following is an overview of the parking regulations for the city of Westmount. These regulations apply to all residents and visitors.

- Overnight street parking is not permitted between the hours of 2:00 am and 6:00 am.*
- Vehicles are not permitted on city streets for more than three consecutive hours.
- Vehicles may not block driveways, sidewalks, or entrances/exits at any time.
- Parking in the wrong direction is not permitted.
- Vehicles may not park on private property without an owner's permission.
- Parking is not permitted in front yards or backyards.
- Parking is not permitted on city streets during snow bans from November to March. Visit WestmountCityInfo.com for snow ban info.

Parking is enforced by Westmount Parking city officials. Violations will result in tickets and fines.

*Residents can register for overnight visitor street parking 10 times per year by calling (555) 998-9876. Include your name, your address, the date, and the vehicle model and license plate number of your visitor's vehicle.

Questions

1. What type of law is this?
2. What level of government regulates this type of law?
3. What type of punishment will result from violating any part of this law?
4. Are visitors ever allowed to park on the street overnight?
5. Why are there extra parking restrictions between November and March?
6. Where are residents NOT allowed to park on their own property?
7. Who enforces parking in Westmount City?
8. How does this bylaw compare to the parking regulations in your own town or city?

Reading Task Assessment

Student: _____

Date	Level	Assessed by	Task	Skill
			Reading for information	Reading

Criteria	Rating	Notes
identifies type of text	5 4 3 2 1	
scans for specific information	5 4 3 2 1	
identifies implied meanings	5 4 3 2 1	
shares personal information	5 4 3 2 1	

Teachers' Notes

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson introduces key vocabulary related to law, crime, and punishment. It includes reading comprehension, vocabulary and idiom practice, a case study, a group discussion, and an optional reading assessment task.

LEVEL: Int – High Int

TIME: 5+ hours

TAGS: law, law and order, court, rules, regulations, living in English, idioms, headlines, wh- questions, parking, bylaws

Recommended Visuals

To accompany this lesson, you may want to bring in different clippings from newspapers, magazines, or books that contain the images of judges, jury, lawyers, criminals being handcuffed, police officers at work, etc.

Law & Order

A. DISCUSSION

Break the class into small groups to discuss the questions in Part A. You may need to teach the vocabulary in Part B beforehand. When students have completed their discussions, have them share some of their information with the class as a whole.

B. VOCABULARY

Before distributing this section, try to elicit as much vocabulary as possible from students about law and order, and put the words on the board. Introduce the new vocabulary. Have students repeat each item and monitor pronunciation. Give examples in sentences and ask students to give their own examples.

C. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

Have students complete this section individually to review the vocabulary from Part B.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. traffic violation | 7. crime |
| 2. witness | 8. bail |
| 3. judge | 9. deter |
| 4. victim | 10. capital punishment |
| 5. sentence | 11. jury |
| 6. fine | 12. charge |

D. SORTING

This activity is intended to help familiarize students with the judicial system. Have students work in pairs or in small groups and encourage lots of conversation. Students may follow up this activity by making their own list of law and order words and asking other classmates which category they would place them in.

Vocabulary Practice 1

These exercises may be done individually as a review after you have taught a lesson on law or you may prefer to have students try them in pair work. Those students who are familiar with the vocabulary will be able to assist others in doing the categorizing exercise. Working in pairs also helps stimulate conversation.

A. WHAT'S THE CRIME?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. shoplifting | 5. manslaughter |
| 2. vandalism | 6. arson |
| 3. forgery | 7. hijacking |
| 4. domestic abuse | |

(continued on the next page...)

Teachers' Notes cont.

Vocabulary Practice 1 cont.

B. WHO'S TALKING?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. defendant | 5. highway patrol officer |
| 2. judge | 6. witness |
| 3. clerk of the court | 7. prosecutor |
| 4. jury foreman | 8. thief |

C. MATCHING

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. f | 3. h | 5. j | 7. g | 9. d | 11. l |
| 2. i | 4. k | 6. c | 8. a | 10. b | 12. e |

D. PREPOSITION PRACTICE

- | | | |
|------------------|--------|----------|
| 1. with | 5. to | 9. to |
| 2. over, through | 6. for | 10. on |
| 3. of | 7. for | 11. from |
| 4. of | 8. on | 12. to |

Laws, Crimes & Punishment

This short reading and activity introduces students to the different types of laws, law enforcement agencies, and offenses.

B. COMPREHENSION

- In the United States, Canada, and many European countries, the law states that people drive on the right side of the road. In England, Japan, New Zealand, and other countries, people must drive on the left side of the road.
- to guide people in their day-to-day lives
- capital punishment
- City or municipal laws, often called bylaws, are made by city officials and are relevant only to the local area.
- parking restrictions, property taxes, speed limits
- national or federal government
- civil court
- police and courts
- No, it's a civil offense.
- state or provincial government

- state or provincial government
- Leaving a restaurant without paying the bill, disturbing the peace by making loud noises, and stealing a chocolate bar are examples of misdemeanors. Kidnapping, assault, and murder are examples of felonies.
- Answers will vary.

Areas of Law

This activity is intended to help familiarize students with various areas of law specialties.

A. DISCUSSION

Have students work in pairs or in small groups and encourage lots of conversation.

B. RECOMMEND A LAWYER

- real estate and property lawyer
- intellectual property lawyer
- immigration lawyer
- family lawyer
- Answers will vary.

(continued on the next page...)

Teachers' Notes cont.

Pair Work

A. READING

Break the class into pairs and give one student sheet A and the other sheet B. Student A has Case #1, Student B has nine questions pertaining to the corresponding case, and vice versa.

B. SHARING INFORMATION

In order to do the matching exercise, each student will have to read to his/her partner their case, and together they can make a decision as to what would be an appropriate sentence for the defendant in each case.

Student A:

1. Donald Corrigan is the defendant in Case #2.
2. Mr. Corrigan is an accountant.
3. He is an alcoholic and lost his driver's license twice in the past ten years.
4. He hit a 15-year-old boy while driving drunk on New Year's Eve. (The boy died three days later.)
5. Mr. Corrigan felt terribly upset and promised never to drink again.
6. He has told the family that he would like to put money into a scholarship in the boy's memory.
7. The jury found Mr. Corrigan guilty of manslaughter.
- 8-9. Answers will vary.

Student B:

1. Joan Mathews is the defendant in Case #1.
2. She has three children.
3. For the past 15 years, she had been assaulted by her husband.
4. She allowed Mr. Mathews to continue living with her because he had promised never to hurt her again.
5. On April 20, Mrs. Mathews called 911. The police found Mr. Mathews lying on the floor dead.
6. Mrs. Mathews was sobbing and told police that she had shot him because he was beating her again.
7. The jury found Mrs. Mathews guilty of second-degree murder.
- 8-9. Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Practice 2

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. trial | 7. bail |
| 2. accused | 8. evidence |
| 3. plead | 9. verdict |
| 4. prosecutor,
defense attorney | 10. sentence |
| 5. testify | 11. appeal |
| 6. innocent, guilty | 12. parole |
| | 13. acquit, convict |

Law & Order Idioms

A. GUESS THE MEANINGS

Put students in groups and ask them to guess the meaning of the idioms. Let them use their imaginations and have fun with this exercise. Then share their ideas with the whole class.

B. MATCHING

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 3. j | 5. i | 7. c | 9. f |
| 2. h | 4. a | 6. e | 8. b | 10. g |

C. WHO DID WHAT?

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. witness | 3. murderer | 5. victim |
| 2. judge | 4. detective | 6. thief |

(continued on the next page...)

Teachers' Notes cont.

Class Activity

Distribute the worksheet. First, have students write the questions they will ask before they begin the oral practice. Then review the questions together. This will ensure that they are asking the questions correctly as they circulate around the room.

As students circulate around the class asking the questions they have written and find a classmate who can answer the question, they will write the student's name in the chart and follow up with one more question of their own. (For example: "Have you ever had your purse or wallet stolen?" "Yes." "Did the police catch the thief? / Did you press charges?", etc.) Try to encourage students to engage in real conversation during this activity. Follow up by sharing the information with the whole class.

This activity provides a good opportunity for students to practice the new vocabulary from the lesson.

Review (Assessment Task)

Now assess your students' ability to apply some of what they learned about law and order. You can decide whether you want your students to respond orally (one-to-one) or in writing. Use the Assessment Tool on page 20 or create/adapt your own from the Shared Criteria for Success resource:
<https://esllibrary.com/resources/2352>

1. This is a bylaw.
2. The municipal government regulates this type of law.
3. Violators will be ticketed and fined.
4. Yes, visitors are allowed to park overnight on the street if a resident registers their car (max. 10 times a year per resident).
5. Snow removal crews work during the winter season when it snows. During snow bans, no parking is permitted on city streets.
6. Residents are not allowed to park in their front yards or backyards.
7. Westmount Parking city officials enforce parking in this city.
8. Answers will vary.

SPELLING NOTE:

This lesson shows the American spelling of the words *License, Behavior, Defense, Offense, Checks, Neighbor, and Neighborhood*. Most other English-speaking countries spell these words this way: *Licence, Behaviour, Defence, Offence, Cheques, Neighbour, and Neighbourhood*. Make it a challenge for your students to find these words in the lesson and see if they know the alternate spellings.