

## How to improve your vocabulary quickly

✓ 1 > Listen  and read  at the same time

✓ 2 > Listen  without reading  .

✓ 3 > Test your comprehension:  
listen the vocabulary alone to remember the meaning  
and repeat each word

If necessary, you have the translation at the end.

## CRIMINAL LAW

### FIRST PART

- **Arraignment**: The defendant's arraignment is scheduled for Monday morning.
- **Bail hearing**: The judge granted a bail hearing to determine the conditions of release.
- **Beyond a reasonable doubt**: The prosecutor must prove the case beyond a reasonable doubt.
- **Capital punishment**: The debate on the morality of capital punishment continues in legal circles.
- **Criminal law**: Criminal law deals with offenses against the state or public.
- **Cross-examination**: The defense lawyer conducted a thorough cross-examination of the key witness.
- **Defendant**: The defendant entered a plea of not guilty.
- **Double jeopardy**: The defense argued that a retrial would constitute double jeopardy.

- **Due process:** It's crucial to ensure that every citizen receives due process under the law.
- **Evidence:** The prosecution presented compelling evidence to support its case.
- **Exoneration:** DNA evidence led to the exoneration of the wrongly accused.
- **Felony:** He was charged with a felony for embezzlement.
- **Grand jury:** The grand jury decided to indict the suspect based on the evidence presented.
- **Habeas corpus:** The defense filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.
- **Illegal search and seizure:** The defense argued that the evidence was obtained through illegal search and seizure.
- **Immunity:** The witness was granted immunity in exchange for cooperation.
- **Inadmissible:** The judge ruled the evidence as inadmissible due to improper handling.
- **Indictment:** The grand jury issued an indictment against the alleged drug traffickers.
- **Innocent until proven guilty:** In our legal system, everyone is considered innocent until proven guilty.
- **Jury selection:** The attorneys carefully conducted the jury selection process.
- **Manslaughter:** The defendant was charged with involuntary manslaughter.
- **Miranda rights:** The police read the suspect his Miranda rights during the arrest.
- **Mitigating circumstances:** The defense argued that there were mitigating circumstances that should be considered.
- **Negligence:** The plaintiff claimed damages due to the defendant's negligence.
- **Plea bargain:** The defendant opted for a plea bargain to reduce the potential sentence.
- **Presumption of innocence:** The legal system upholds the presumption of innocence until proven otherwise.
- **Probable cause:** The officer had probable cause to make the arrest.
- **Prosecution:** The prosecution presented a strong case against the accused.
- **Reasonable doubt:** The jury must have no reasonable doubt to convict.
- **Restitution:** The court ordered the defendant to pay restitution to the victims.
- **Preliminary hearing:** The preliminary hearing will determine if there is enough evidence to proceed to trial.

- **Probation**: The judge sentenced the defendant to probation instead of jail time.
- **Public defender**: The defendant couldn't afford an attorney and was assigned a public defender.
- **Reckless endangerment**: The charges included reckless endangerment for the defendant's actions.
- **Recidivism**: Programs aim to reduce recidivism among released prisoners.
- **Search warrant**: The police obtained a search warrant before entering the premises.
- **Self-defense**: The defendant claimed self-defense in response to the assault charges.
- **Sentencing**: The judge will determine the sentencing based on the severity of the crime.
- **Subpoena**: The lawyer issued a subpoena to compel the witness to testify.
- **Suspended sentence**: The court may consider a suspended sentence for first-time offenders.
- **Testimony**: The witness gave a compelling testimony during the trial.
- **Torture**: International law prohibits the use of torture in any circumstances.
- **Vandalism**: The defendant was charged with vandalism for graffiti on public property.
- **Victim impact statement**: The victim's family read a powerful impact statement during sentencing.
- **Warrant**: The police obtained a warrant for the arrest of the suspect.
- **White-collar crime**: White-collar crime often involves financial deception by professionals.
- **Wiretapping**: The legality of wiretapping is a contentious issue in privacy law.
- **Witness**: The witness identified the suspect in a police lineup.
- **Alibi**: The defendant provided a solid alibi for the time of the alleged crime.
- **Amicus curiae**: The court accepted an amicus curiae brief to provide additional legal perspectives.
- **Appeal**: The defense decided to appeal the verdict based on new evidence.
- **Arrest warrant**: The police obtained an arrest warrant before apprehending the suspect.
- **Battery**: The defendant was charged with battery for the physical altercation.

- **Capital offense**: Committing murder is considered a capital offense in many jurisdictions.
- **Chain of custody**: Maintaining a secure chain of custody is crucial in handling evidence.
- **Circumstantial evidence**: The prosecutor built a case using circumstantial evidence.
- **Class action**: The lawsuit evolved into a class action to represent a larger group of plaintiffs.
- **Conspiracy**: The defendants were charged with conspiracy to commit fraud.
- **Conviction**: The defendant's prior conviction played a role in the sentencing decision.
- **Corpus delicti**: Establishing the corpus delicti is essential in proving a crime occurred.
- **Counsel**: The defendant has the right to legal counsel during the trial.
- **Crime scene**: Investigators meticulously examined the crime scene for evidence.
- **Criminal record**: A criminal record can have significant implications for employment.
- **Cruel and unusual punishment**: The court ruled against imposing cruel and unusual punishment.
- **Custody**: The suspect was taken into custody pending further investigation.
- **Deliberation**: The jury entered into deliberation to reach a unanimous decision.
- **Deterrence**: The judge considered the need for deterrence when sentencing the defendant.
- **Direct examination**: The attorney conducted a thorough direct examination of the witness.
- **Discovery**: The legal team engaged in the discovery process to gather evidence.
- **Double jeopardy**: The defense argued that a retrial would violate the principle of double jeopardy.
- **Exclusionary rule**: The judge applied the exclusionary rule to suppress illegally obtained evidence.
- **Extradition**: The extradition process was initiated to bring the suspect back to the country.
- **False imprisonment**: The plaintiff sued for damages due to false imprisonment.

- **Forensic evidence:** Forensic evidence played a crucial role in solving the case.
- **Forgery:** The defendant faced charges of forgery for falsifying documents.
- **Good faith:** The defendant acted in good faith, believing their actions were legal.
- **Homicide:** The investigation focused on gathering evidence related to the homicide.
- **Hostile witness:** The attorney struggled with questioning the hostile witness.
- **Immunity agreement:** The key witness agreed to cooperate in exchange for an immunity agreement.
- **In camera:** The judge reviewed sensitive evidence in camera to assess its admissibility.
- **Incompetent to stand trial:** The court declared the defendant incompetent to stand trial.
- **Inculpatory evidence:** The prosecutor presented inculpatory evidence to support the charges.
- **Injunction:** The court issued an injunction to prevent the distribution of confidential information.
- **Insanity defense:** The defense invoked an insanity defense for their client.
- **Interrogation:** The suspect underwent intense police interrogation during the investigation.
- **Jailhouse informant:** The credibility of the jailhouse informant was questioned during the trial.
- **Juvenile delinquency:** The court addressed issues related to juvenile delinquency.
- **Legal precedent:** The attorney cited a relevant legal precedent to support their argument.
- **Leniency:** The judge considered leniency in sentencing due to the defendant's remorse.
- **Liable:** The court found the defendant liable for damages in the civil case.
- **Mistrial:** The judge declared a mistrial due to procedural errors during the trial.
- **Motive:** Establishing motive is crucial in understanding the defendant's actions.
- **No contest:** The defendant entered a plea of no contest to resolve the case quickly.
- **Parole:** The parole board granted early release to the rehabilitated prisoner.
- **Perjury:** The witness faced charges of perjury for providing false testimony.

- **Petty offense**: The court dealt with the petty offense through a fine rather than imprisonment.
- **Plea**: The defendant entered a guilty plea to avoid a lengthy trial.
- **Preliminary injunction**: The court issued a preliminary injunction to halt the contested activity temporarily.
- **Preponderance of evidence**: The plaintiff must prove their case by a preponderance of evidence in a civil trial.
- **Prison sentence**: The defendant received a lengthy prison sentence for the serious crime committed.
- **Probation officer**: The probation officer will monitor the offender's compliance with the court-ordered terms.
- **Public intoxication**: The individual was arrested for public intoxication after causing a disturbance.
- **Racketeering**: The organized crime syndicate faced charges of racketeering and illegal activities.
- **Rehabilitation**: The focus of the sentence was on rehabilitation rather than punitive measures.
- **Remand**: The suspect was remanded into custody pending further investigation.
- **Resisting arrest**: The additional charge of resisting arrest was filed after the suspect attempted to evade police.
- **Restraining order**: The court issued a restraining order to protect the victim from further harm.
- **Robbery**: The defendant was charged with robbery for forcefully taking property from the victim.
- **Search and seizure**: The police conducted a search and seizure operation to gather evidence.
- **Self-incrimination**: The right to remain silent protects individuals from self-incrimination during police questioning.
- **Sentencing guidelines**: Judges follow sentencing guidelines to ensure consistency in punishment for similar crimes.
- **Slander**: The celebrity filed a lawsuit for damages due to false and damaging slander.

- **Sovereign immunity**: The principle of sovereign immunity shields governments from certain lawsuits.
- **Statute of limitations**: The case was dismissed due to expiration of the statute of limitations.
- **Statutory rape**: Charges of statutory rape were brought against an adult engaging with a minor.
- **Subornation of perjury**: The lawyer faced charges of subornation of perjury for encouraging false testimony.
- **Summary judgment**: The court issued a summary judgment due to the lack of genuine disputes in the case.
- **Suspended sentence**: The judge opted for a suspended sentence instead of immediate incarceration.
- **Testimonial evidence**: The court considered the credibility of testimonial evidence presented by the witness.
- **Theft**: The defendant was accused of theft for unlawfully taking another person's property.
- **Tort**: The lawsuit alleged a tort, claiming harm resulting from the defendant's negligence.
- **Traffic violation**: The officer issued a citation for a traffic violation after a routine stop.
- **Trespassing**: The property owner pressed charges for trespassing against the intruder.
- **Vicarious liability**: Employers can be held vicariously liable for the actions of their employees during work.
- **Voir dire**: Attorneys conducted voir dire to select an impartial jury for the trial.
- **Writ of habeas corpus**: The defense filed a writ of habeas corpus to challenge the client's detention.
- **Youthful offender**: The court considered the defendant as a youthful offender, taking age into account.
- **Acquittal**: The jury's decision resulted in the defendant's acquittal of all charges.
- **Adjudication**: The judge's adjudication involved a careful analysis of the evidence presented.

- **Affidavit**: The witness submitted a sworn affidavit detailing their account of the events.
- **Aggravated assault**: The charges were elevated to aggravated assault due to the severity of the attack.
- **Alienation of affection**: The lawsuit claimed damages for alienation of affection in a marital context.
- **Amnesty**: The government declared amnesty for certain offenses during a transitional period.
- **Antitrust**: The company faced legal action for antitrust violations and anti-competitive practices.
- **Appellate court**: The decision was appealed to the appellate court for review.
- **Arbitration**: The parties opted for arbitration to resolve the dispute outside of court.
- **Arraignment**: The defendant's arraignment marked the formal beginning of the legal process.
- **Battery**: The defendant was charged with battery for intentionally causing bodily harm.
- **Bench trial**: The case proceeded as a bench trial, with the judge deciding the verdict.
- **Bribery**: The executive faced charges of bribery for accepting illegal payments.
- **Burden of proof**: The prosecution bears the burden of proof to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
- **Causation**: Establishing causation is crucial in determining liability for damages.
- **Chain of custody**: Maintaining a secure chain of custody is essential to preserve the integrity of evidence.
- **Civil rights**: The lawsuit addressed violations of civil rights and discrimination.
- **Common law**: Common law principles are derived from court decisions rather than statutes.
- **Community service**: The sentence included community service as a form of restitution.
- **Compensatory damages**: The plaintiff sought compensatory damages to recover losses.
- **Concurrent sentence**: The judge imposed a concurrent sentence for multiple offenses.



- **Constitutional rights**: Protecting constitutional rights is a fundamental aspect of legal practice.
- **Contempt of court**: The individual was held in contempt of court for disruptive behavior during proceedings.
- **Conviction**: The conviction was based on overwhelming evidence presented at trial.
- **Criminal negligence**: The defendant faced charges of criminal negligence for reckless actions.
- **Cross-examination**: The defense attorney conducted a rigorous cross-examination of the prosecution's witness.
- **Culpability**: The degree of culpability is considered during the sentencing phase.
- **De facto**: The de facto situation reflected the practical reality, even if not legally recognized.
- **De jure**: The legal status, or de jure recognition, was granted by the appropriate authority.
- **Defamation**: The lawsuit alleged defamation, claiming false statements harmed the plaintiff's reputation.
- **Defendant**: The defendant pleaded not guilty to all charges brought against them.
- **Deposition**: The witness provided a deposition, recorded testimony given under oath.
- **Detention**: The suspect was placed in detention pending trial.
- **Disbarment**: The attorney faced disbarment for ethical violations.
- **Discovery**: The legal team engaged in the discovery process to gather evidence for the trial.
- **Dissenting opinion**: A judge wrote a dissenting opinion to express disagreement with the majority decision.
- **Docket**: The court clerk maintained the docket, a record of cases scheduled for hearing.
- **Double jeopardy**: The defense argued that a retrial would violate the principle of double jeopardy.
- **Due process**: Ensuring due process is fundamental to protecting individual rights in legal proceedings.
- **Embezzlement**: The defendant was charged with embezzlement for misappropriating funds.

- **Entrapment:** The defense claimed entrapment, arguing that the defendant was induced to commit the crime.
- **Exclusionary rule:** The judge applied the exclusionary rule, excluding illegally obtained evidence from the trial.
- **Exculpatory evidence:** The defense presented exculpatory evidence to establish innocence.
- **Extradition:** The extradition process was initiated to transfer the suspect to another jurisdiction.
- **False imprisonment:** The plaintiff sought damages for false imprisonment, alleging wrongful confinement.
- **Felony:** The defendant was charged with a felony, indicating a serious criminal offense.
- **Forensic expert:** The testimony of the forensic expert provided crucial evidence in the case.
- **Fraud:** The lawsuit alleged fraud, claiming intentional deception by the defendant.
- **Grand jury:** The grand jury reviewed evidence to determine if charges should be brought against the defendant.
- **Habeas corpus:** The writ of habeas corpus was filed to challenge the legality of the detainment.
- **Harassment:** The plaintiff sought a restraining order due to persistent harassment.
- **Hearsay:** The court excluded hearsay evidence, as it was not directly from a witness.
- **Hostile witness:** The attorney faced challenges while questioning a hostile witness.
- **Immunity:** The witness received immunity in exchange for cooperating with the prosecution.
- **In camera:** The judge reviewed confidential evidence in camera to protect sensitive information.
- **Inadmissible:** The attorney objected, arguing that certain evidence was inadmissible.
- **Indictment:** The grand jury issued an indictment, formally charging the suspect with a crime.
- **Injunction:** The court issued an injunction to halt a specific action temporarily.

- **Insanity defense:** The defense argued the insanity defense, claiming the defendant was not mentally responsible.
- **Interrogation:** The suspect underwent police interrogation to gather information about the crime.
- **Intoxication:** The defense raised the issue of intoxication, claiming it affected the defendant's actions.
- **Jury instructions:** The judge provided jury instructions to guide deliberations and decisions.
- **Juvenile court:** The case was transferred to juvenile court due to the age of the defendant.
- **Kidnapping:** The defendant faced charges of kidnapping for unlawfully restraining another person.
- **Larceny:** The defendant was accused of larceny for stealing personal property.
- **Legal aid:** The defendant sought legal aid to secure representation during the trial.
- **Liable:** The court found the defendant liable for damages in the civil lawsuit.
- **Manslaughter:** The defendant was charged with manslaughter for unintentionally causing death.
- **Mediation:** The parties engaged in mediation to resolve the dispute without going to trial.
- **Misdemeanor:** The defendant was charged with a misdemeanor, a less serious criminal offense.
- **Moot court:** Participating in moot court helped law students practice courtroom skills.
- **Mugshot:** The police took a mugshot of the suspect during the booking process.
- **Nolo contendere:** The defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, neither admitting nor denying guilt.
- **Objection:** The defense attorney raised an objection to the admissibility of the evidence.
- **Offense:** The defendant was charged with a serious criminal offense.
- **Parole officer:** The parole officer monitored the released offender's compliance with parole conditions.
- **Pardon:** The president issued a pardon, granting clemency to the convicted individual.

- **Peremptory challenge**: The attorney exercised a peremptory challenge to remove a juror without stating a reason.
- **Plaintiff**: The plaintiff filed a lawsuit seeking compensation for damages.
- **Plea bargain**: The defendant entered into a plea bargain to reduce the severity of the charges.
- **Plead the Fifth**: The witness chose to plead the Fifth Amendment to avoid self-incrimination.
- **Pretrial conference**: The attorneys met for a pretrial conference to discuss case details and potential settlements.
- **Prima facie**: The prosecution presented prima facie evidence, establishing a case that would proceed to trial.
- **Probable cause**: The officer had probable cause to make the arrest based on observed actions.
- **Procedural law**: Understanding procedural law is essential for navigating legal processes.
- **Probation violation**: The defendant faced consequences for a probation violation.
- **Public nuisance**: The court addressed charges related to creating a public nuisance.
- **Qui tam action**: The whistleblower filed a qui tam action on behalf of the government.
- **Rape**: The defendant was charged with rape, a serious sexual offense.
- **Rebuttal**: The attorney presented a strong rebuttal to counter the opposing argument.
- **Recusal**: The judge declared recusal due to a conflict of interest in the case.
- **Reformation**: The legal team advocated for the reformation of certain statutes.
- **Remittitur**: The court ordered remittitur, reducing the awarded damages.
- **Restorative justice**: The court considered restorative justice principles in sentencing.
- **Robbery**: The defendant was convicted of robbery for forcefully taking property.
- **Rule of law**: Upholding the rule of law is fundamental for a just society.
- **Search warrant**: The police obtained a search warrant before conducting the search.

- **Sequester**: The jury was sequestered during deliberations to avoid external influence.
- **Serious bodily harm**: The charge was elevated due to the serious bodily harm caused.
- **Slander**: The plaintiff sought damages for false and damaging spoken statements.
- **Solicitation**: The defendant was arrested for solicitation of illegal activities.
- **Statute**: The statute defined the legal framework for the particular offense.
- **Statute of frauds**: The statute of frauds required certain contracts to be in writing to be enforceable.
- **Subpoena duces tecum**: The attorney issued a subpoena duces tecum to request specific documents.
- **Suspended sentence**: The court imposed a suspended sentence instead of immediate incarceration.
- **Temporary insanity**: The defense claimed temporary insanity as a factor in the defendant's actions.
- **Testamentary capacity**: The court assessed the individual's testamentary capacity when contesting a will.
- **Tortious interference**: The lawsuit alleged tortious interference with contractual relations.
- **Traffic stop**: The officer conducted a routine traffic stop to check for violations.
- **Transcript**: The court reporter provided a transcript of the proceedings for review.
- **Trespassing**: The defendant was arrested for trespassing on private property.
- **Unlawful assembly**: Charges were filed for participating in an unlawful assembly.
- **Vandalism**: The defendant faced charges of vandalism for damaging public property.
- **Venue**: The venue of the trial was selected based on legal considerations.
- **Verdict**: The jury reached a unanimous verdict after careful deliberation.
- **Vicarious liability**: Employers may face vicarious liability for the actions of their employees.
- **Voir dire**: The attorneys conducted voir dire to select an impartial jury for the trial.
- **Warrant**: The police obtained a warrant for the arrest of the suspect.
- **White-collar crime**: The investigation focused on white-collar crime involving financial deception.

- **Wire fraud**: The defendant was charged with wire fraud for using electronic communication in a fraudulent scheme.
- **With prejudice**: The case was dismissed with prejudice, preventing its re-filing.
- **Without prejudice**: The court dismissed the case without prejudice, allowing for future litigation.
- **Wrongful death**: The lawsuit sought compensation for wrongful death caused by negligence.

## SECOND PART: test your comprehension

Listen the vocabulary alone to remember the meaning and repeat each word

- Arraignment
- Bail hearing
- Beyond a reasonable doubt
- Capital punishment
- Criminal law
- Cross-examination
- Defendant
- Double jeopardy
- Due process
- Evidence
- Exoneration
- Felony
- Grand jury
- Habeas corpus
- Illegal search and seizure
- Immunity
- Inadmissible
- Indictment
- Innocent until proven guilty

- **Jury selection**
- **Manslaughter**
- **Miranda rights**
- **Mitigating circumstances**
- **Negligence**
- **Plea bargain**
- **Presumption of innocence**
- **Probable cause**
- **Prosecution**
- **Reasonable doubt**
- **Restitution**
- **Preliminary hearing**
- **Probation**
- **Public defender**
- **Reckless endangerment**
- **Recidivism**
- **Search warrant**
- **Self-defense**
- **Sentencing**
- **Subpoena**
- **Suspended sentence**
- **Testimony**
- **Torture**
- **Vandalism**
- **Victim impact statement**
- **Warrant**
- **White-collar crime**
- **Wiretapping**
- **Witness**
- **Alibi**
- **Amicus curiae**
- **Appeal**

- **Arrest warrant**
- **Battery**
- **Capital offense**
- **Chain of custody**
- **Circumstantial evidence**
- **Class action**
- **Conspiracy**
- **Conviction**
- **Corpus delicti**
- **Counsel**
- **Crime scene**
- **Criminal record**
- **Cruel and unusual punishment**
- **Custody**
- **Deliberation**
- **Deterrence**
- **Direct examination**
- **Discovery**
- **Double jeopardy**
- **Exclusionary rule**
- **Extradition**
- **False imprisonment**
- **Forensic evidence**
- **Forgery**
- **Good faith**
- **Homicide**
- **Hostile witness**
- **Immunity agreement**
- **In camera**
- **Incompetent to stand trial**
- **Inculpatory evidence**
- **Injunction**



- **Insanity defense**
- **Interrogation**
- **Jailhouse informant**
- **Juvenile delinquency**
- **Legal precedent**
- **Leniency**
- **Mistrial**
- **Motive**
- **No contest**
- **Parole**
- **Perjury**
- **Petty offense**
- **Plea**
- **Preliminary injunction**
- **Preponderance of evidence**
- **Prison sentence**
- **Probation officer**
- **Public intoxication**
- **Racketeering**
- **Rehabilitation**
- **Remand**
- **Resisting arrest**
- **Restraining order**
- **Robbery**
- **Search and seizure**
- **Self-incrimination**
- **Sentencing guidelines**
- **Slander**
- **Sovereign immunity**
- **Statute of limitations**
- **Statutory rape**
- **Subornation of perjury**

- **Summary judgment**
- **Suspended sentence**
- **Testimonial evidence**
- **Theft**
- **Tort**
- **Traffic violation**
- **Trespassing**
- **Vicarious liability**
- **Voir dire**
- **Writ of habeas corpus**
- **Youthful offender**
- **Acquittal**
- **Adjudication**
- **Affidavit**
- **Aggravated assault**
- **Alienation of affection**
- **Amnesty**
- **Antitrust**
- **Appellate court**
- **Arbitration**
- **Arraignment**
- **Battery**
- **Bench trial**
- **Bribery**
- **Burden of proof**
- **Causation**
- **Chain of custody**
- **Civil rights**
- **Common law**
- **Community service**
- **Compensatory damages**
- **Concurrent sentence**

- **Constitutional rights**
- **Contempt of court**
- **Conviction**
- **Criminal negligence**
- **Cross-examination**
- **Culpability**
- **De facto**
- **De jure**
- **Defamation**
- **Defendant**
- **Deposition**
- **Detention**
- **Disbarment**
- **Discovery**
- **Dissenting opinion**
- **Docket**
- **Double jeopardy**
- **Due process**
- **Embezzlement**
- **Entrapment**
- **Exclusionary rule**
- **Exculpatory evidence**
- **Extradition**
- **False imprisonment**
- **Felony**
- **Forensic expert**
- **Fraud**
- **Grand jury**
- **Habeas corpus**
- **Harassment**
- **Hearsay**
- **Hostile witness**

- **Immunity**
- **In camera**
- **Inadmissible**
- **Indictment**
- **Injunction**
- **Insanity defense**
- **Interrogation**
- **Intoxication**
- **Jury instructions**
- **Juvenile court**
- **Kidnapping**
- **Larceny**
- **Legal aid**
- **Liable**
- **Manslaughter**
- **Mediation**
- **Misdemeanor**
- **Moot court**
- **Mugshot**
- **Nolo contendere**
- **Objection**
- **Offense**
- **Parole officer**
- **Pardon**
- **Peremptory challenge**
- **Plaintiff**
- **Plea bargain**
- **Plead the Fifth**
- **Pretrial conference**
- **Prima facie**
- **Probable cause**
- **Procedural law**

- **Probation violation**
- **Public nuisance**
- **Qui tam action**
- **Rape**
- **Rebuttal**
- **Recusal**
- **Reformation**
- **Remittitur**
- **Restorative justice**
- **Robbery**
- **Rule of law**
- **Search warrant**
- **Sequester**
- **Serious bodily harm**
- **Slander**
- **Solicitation**
- **Statute**
- **Statute of frauds**
- **Subpoena duces tecum**
- **Suspended sentence**
- **Temporary insanity**
- **Testamentary capacity**
- **Tortious interference**
- **Traffic stop**
- **Transcript**
- **Trespassing**
- **Unlawful assembly**
- **Vandalism**
- **Venue**
- **Verdict**
- **Vicarious liability**
- **Voir dire**

- **Warrant**
- **White-collar crime**
- **Wire fraud**
- **With prejudice**
- **Without prejudice**
- **Wrongful death**

## **TRANSLATION**

- **Arraignment : Assignation à comparaître**
- **Bail hearing : Audience de mise en liberté sous caution**
- **Beyond a reasonable doubt : Hors de tout doute raisonnable**
- **Capital punishment : Peine de mort**
- **Criminal law : Droit pénal**
- **Cross-examination : Contre-interrogatoire**
- **Defendant : Accusé**
- **Double jeopardy : Non bis in idem**
- **Due process : Procédure régulière**
- **Evidence : Preuve**
- **Exoneration : Exonération**
- **Felony : Crime**
- **Grand jury : Grand jury**
- **Habeas corpus : Habeas corpus**
- **Illegal search and seizure : Fouille et saisie illégales**
- **Immunity : Immunité**
- **Inadmissible : Inadmissible**
- **Indictment : Acte d'accusation**
- **Innocent until proven guilty : Innocent jusqu'à preuve du contraire**
- **Jury selection : Sélection du jury**

- **Manslaughter : Homicide involontaire**
- **Miranda rights : Droits Miranda**
- **Mitigating circumstances : Circonstances atténuantes**
- **Negligence : Négligence**
- **Plea bargain : Plaidoyer de négociation**
- **Presumption of innocence : Présomption d'innocence**
- **Probable cause : Cause probable**
- **Prosecution : Poursuite**
- **Reasonable doubt : Doute raisonnable**
- **Restitution : Restitution**
- **Preliminary hearing : Audience préliminaire**
- **Probation : Liberté conditionnelle**
- **Public defender : Avocat commis d'office**
- **Reckless endangerment : Mise en danger délibérée**
- **Recidivism : Récidive**
- **Search warrant : Mandat de perquisition**
- **Self-defense : Légitime défense**
- **Sentencing : Condamnation**
- **Subpoena : Assignation à comparaître**
- **Suspended sentence : Peine avec sursis**
- **Testimony : Témoignage**
- **Torture : Torture**
- **Vandalism : Vandalisme**
- **Victim impact statement : Déclaration de la victime sur l'impact**
- **Warrant : Mandat**
- **White-collar crime : Crime en col blanc**
- **Wiretapping : Écoute téléphonique**
- **Witness : Témoin**

- **Alibi : Alibi**
- **Amicus curiae : Amicus curiae**
- **Appeal : Appel**
- **Arrest warrant : Mandat d'arrêt**
- **Battery : Voies de fait**
- **Capital offense : Infraction passible de la peine de mort**
- **Chain of custody : Chaîne de garde**
- **Circumstantial evidence : Preuve circonstancielle**
- **Class action : Action collective**
- **Conspiracy : Conspiration**
- **Conviction : Condamnation**
- **Corpus delicti : Corps du délit**
- **Counsel : Conseil**
- **Crime scene : Scène de crime**
- **Criminal record : Casier judiciaire**
- **Cruel and unusual punishment : Peine cruelle et inhabituelle**
- **Custody : Garde à vue**
- **Deliberation : Délibération**
- **Deterrence : Dissuasion**
- **Direct examination : Interrogatoire direct**
- **Discovery : Communication de pièces**
- **Double jeopardy : Double poursuite**
- **Exclusionary rule : Règle de l'exclusion**
- **Extradition : Extradition**
- **False imprisonment : Séquestration**
- **Forensic evidence : Preuve médico-légale**
- **Forgery : Faux et usage de faux**
- **Good faith : Bonne foi**



- **Homicide : Homicide**
- **Hostile witness : Témoin hostile**
- **Immunity agreement : Accord d'immunité**
- **In camera : À huis clos**
- **Incompetent to stand trial : Inapte à subir un procès**
- **Inculpatory evidence : Preuve à charge**
- **Injunction : Injonction**
- **Insanity defense : Défense de l'irresponsabilité pénale pour cause de folie**
- **Interrogation : Interrogatoire**
- **Jailhouse informant : Informateur de prison**
- **Juvenile delinquency : Délinquance juvénile**
- **Legal precedent : Précédent juridique**
- **Leniency : Indulgence**
- **Liabile : Responsable**
- **Mistrial : Annulation du procès**
- **Motive : Mobile**
- **No contest : Plaidoyer de non-contestation**
- **Parole : Libération conditionnelle**
- **Perjury : Parjure**
- **Petty offense : Infraction mineure**
- **Plea : Plaidoyer**
- **Preliminary injunction : Injonction préliminaire**
- **Preponderance of evidence : Prépondérance des preuves**
- **Prison sentence : Peine de prison**
- **Probation officer : Agent de probation**
- **Public intoxication : Ivresse publique**
- **Racketeering : Racket**

- **Rehabilitation : Réhabilitation**
- **Remand : Détention provisoire**
- **Resisting arrest : Résistance à l'arrestation**
- **Restraining order : Ordonnance de protection**
- **Robbery : Vol qualifié**
- **Search and seizure : Fouille et perquisition**
- **Self-incrimination : Auto-incrimination**
- **Sentencing guidelines : Lignes directrices en matière de condamnation**
- **Slander : Calomnie**
- **Sovereign immunity : Immunité souveraine**
- **Statute of limitations : Prescription**
- **Statutory rape : Viol statutaire**
- **Subornation of perjury : Subornation de parjure**
- **Summary judgment : Jugement sommaire**
- **Suspended sentence : Peine avec sursis**
- **Testimonial evidence : Preuve testimoniale**
- **Theft : Vol**
- **Tort : Délit civil**
- **Traffic violation : Infraction routière**
- **Trespassing : Effraction**
- **Vicarious liability : Responsabilité par ricochet**
- **Voir dire : Examen préalable des jurés**
- **Writ of habeas corpus : Ordonnance de habeas corpus**
- **Youthful offender : Délinquant juvénile**
- **Acquittal : Acquittement**
- **Adjudication : Jugement**
- **Affidavit : Affidavit**

- **Aggravated assault : Voies de fait graves**
- **Alienation of affection : Aliénation des affections conjugales**
- **Amnesty : Amnistie**
- **Antitrust : Antitrust**
- **Appellate court : Cour d'appel**
- **Arbitration : Arbitrage**
- **Arraignment : Assignation à comparaître**
- **Battery : Voies de fait**
- **Bench trial : Jugement par le tribunal seul**
- **Bribery : Corruption**
- **Burden of proof : Charge de la preuve**
- **Causation : Causalité**
- **Chain of custody : Chaîne de garde**
- **Civil rights : Droits civiques**
- **Common law : Common law**
- **Community service : Travaux d'intérêt général**
- **Compensatory damages : Dommages-intérêts compensatoires**
- **Concurrent sentence : Peine concurrente**
- **Constitutional rights : Droits constitutionnels**
- **Contempt of court : Outrage à la cour**
- **Conviction : Condamnation**
- **Criminal negligence : Négligence criminelle**
- **Cross-examination : Contre-interrogatoire**
- **Culpability : Culpabilité**
- **De facto : De facto**
- **De jure : De jure**
- **Defamation : Diffamation**
- **Defendant : Accusé**

- **Deposition : Déposition**
- **Detention : Détention**
- **Disbarment : Radiation du barreau**
- **Discovery : Communication de pièces**
- **Dissenting opinion : Opinion dissidente**
- **Docket : Registre des affaires**
- **Double jeopardy : Non bis in idem**
- **Due process : Procédure régulière**
- **Embezzlement : Détournement de fonds**
- **Entrapment : Provocation policière**
- **Exclusionary rule : Règle de l'exclusion**
- **Exculpatory evidence : Preuve disculpatoire**
- **Extradition : Extradition**
- **False imprisonment : Séquestration**
- **Felony : Crime**
- **Forensic expert : Expert médico-légal**
- **Fraud : Fraude**
- **Grand jury : Grand jury**
- **Habeas corpus : Habeas corpus**
- **Harassment : Harcèlement**
- **Hearsay : Ouï-dire**
- **Hostile witness : Témoin hostile**
- **Immunity : Immunité**
- **In camera : À huis clos**
- **Inadmissible : Inadmissible**
- **Indictment : Acte d'accusation**
- **Injunction : Injonction**
- **Insanity defense : Défense de l'irresponsabilité pénale pour cause**

**de folie**

- **Interrogation : Interrogatoire**
- **Intoxication : Ivresse**
- **Jury instructions : Instructions au jury**
- **Juvenile court : Tribunal pour mineurs**
- **Kidnapping : Enlèvement**
- **Larceny : Larcin**
- **Legal aid : Aide juridique**
- **Liable : Responsable**
- **Manslaughter : Homicide involontaire**
- **Mediation : Médiation**
- **Misdemeanor : Délit**
- **Moot court : Procès fictif**
- **Mugshot : Photo d'identité judiciaire**
- **Nolo contendere : Plaidoyer de non-contestation**
- **Objection : Objection**
- **Offense : Infraction**
- **Parole officer : Agent de libération conditionnelle**
- **Pardon : Grâce présidentielle**
- **Peremptory challenge : Récusation péremptoire**
- **Plaintiff : Plaignant**
- **Plea bargain : Plaidoyer de négociation**
- **Plead the Fifth : Se prévaloir du Cinquième Amendement**
- **Pretrial conference : Conférence préalable au procès**
- **Prima facie : Prima facie**
- **Probable cause : Cause probable**
- **Procedural law : Droit procédural**
- **Probation violation : Violation de la liberté conditionnelle**

- **Public nuisance : Trouble à l'ordre public**
- **Qui tam action : Action "qui tam"**
- **Rape : Viol**
- **Rebuttal : Réfutation**
- **Recusal : Récusation**
- **Reformation : Réformation**
- **Remittitur : Remittitur**
- **Restorative justice : Justice réparatrice**
- **Robbery : Vol qualifié**
- **Rule of law : État de droit**
- **Search warrant : Mandat de perquisition**
- **Sequester : Mettre à l'écart**
- **Serious bodily harm : Lésion corporelle grave**
- **Slander : Calomnie**
- **Solicitation : Sollicitation**
- **Statute : Loi**
- **Statute of frauds : Loi sur les fraudes**
- **Subpoena duces tecum : Assignation à comparaître avec production de documents**
- **Suspended sentence : Peine avec sursis**
- **Temporary insanity : Folie temporaire**
- **Testamentary capacity : Capacité testamentaire**
- **Tortious interference : Ingérence délictueuse**
- **Traffic stop : Contrôle routier**
- **Transcript : Transcription**
- **Trespassing : Effraction**
- **Unlawful assembly : Rassemblement illégal**
- **Vandalism : Vandalisme**

- **Venue : Compétence territoriale**
- **Verdict : Verdict**
- **Vicarious liability : Responsabilité par ricochet**
- **Voir dire : Sélection du jury**
- **Warrant : Mandat**
- **White-collar crime : Criminalité en col blanc**
- **Wire fraud : Fraude par fil**
- **With prejudice : Avec préjudice**
- **Without prejudice : Sans préjudice**
- **Wrongful death : Décès injustifié**

