

How to use this book

1 Preparation

Christmas

On the twenty-fifth of December, known as Christmas Day, people gather with their family and become busy preparing for merrymaking.

2 Comprehension

1. What does "merrymaking" mean?
2. According to the paragraph, what do people do on Christmas day?

3 Questions

1. How do you enjoy Christmas?
2. Do you go to church on Christmas Eve?
3. Do you decorate your house at Christmas?

4 Vocabulary & Expressions

merrymaking : Participation in festive activities

gather : To cause to come together

5 Review

1. Marble is used to _____ parts of buildings.
2. Will you _____ seats with me?

① Preparation

上课之前,自己练习说一说话题,检查对paragraph的理解程度,看网络教材并听三遍MP3录音,听完后模仿正确的发音和语气,慢慢读三遍再快速读三遍并背诵。

② Comprehension

利用paragraph,检查学生有没有正确地理解课文,学生应该提前准备paragraph相关内容,才能正常上课。

③ Questions

这个阶段, Topic多样的问题和老师互相交流意见,听问题,用英语思考,再用英语表达出来的主题对话的训练过程。对Topic的提问,本人用自己思考后的方式回答的这种努力过程,可以激发学生以前积累的词汇,英语写作等能力。

LEVEL 4-E

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Jury

A jury is a selected body of citizens selected and sworn to give verdict from the evidence produced in court. It also refers to a committee chosen to decide the winners in a competition. The one who serves in a jury is called a juror. Since there is always the possibility of jurors not completing the trial for health or other reasons, often some alternate jurors are nominated, who will also follow the trial (but do not take part in deciding the verdict), as a precaution in case a new juror is needed part way through the trial (most often used when the trial will be lengthy or high-profile).

* Comprehension

1. Who are given the chance to give decision or judgment in a court?
2. How do you call the one who serves in a jury?

* Questions

1. When is a jury usually needed?
2. What will happen if one of the jurors is not capable of finishing the lengthy trial?
3. What kind of people should not be considered as jurors?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **verdict** - judgment, discernment.
 2. **committee** - A number of persons appointed to attend any particular business.
 3. **juror** - or The one who serves in a jury.
 4. **alternate** - constituting an alternative
 5. **selected** - to choose
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

alternate juror committee selected verdict

1. The ____ has not yet decided about the project deadline.
2. We were not happy about the given ____.
3. We should have an ____ costume for the performance.
4. You were chosen to be a ____ for the singing contest.
5. I think the judges ____ a deserving winner.

* Answers

1. committee 2. verdict 3. alternate 4. juror 5. selected

Note

Judge

A judge is an officer authorized to hear and determine civil or criminal cases and to administer justice. He is an arbitrator. He is responsible to hear and try a case in a court of law. He also tries to give final opinion or decision and to criticize. Being a judge is usually a prestigious and solemn position in society. A variety of traditions have become associated with the occupation.

* Comprehension

1. What is the authority of a judge?
2. What is being administered by a judge?

* Questions

1. What is being administered by a judge?
2. What are the responsibilities of a judge?
3. What is the common perception about a judge?
4. Would you like to be a judge in a talent contest?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **case** - Question of facts requiring an investigation.
 2. **court** - The hall where justice is administered.
 3. **arbitrator**
- Referee, umpire / The one that stands on the middle of two opposing sides.
 4. **prestigious** – having prestige, honored
 5. **solemn** – marked by the observance of established form of ceremony.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

prestigious court arbitrator solemn case

1. The ____ ceremony last night was a memorable event.
2. He was able to enter a ____ school in the US.
3. The ____ was closed after the confession of the suspect.
4. I will go to the ____ tomorrow to file a case.
5. You will be the ____ for tomorrow's debate.

* Answers

1. solemn 2. prestigious 3. case 4. court 5. arbitrator

Note

Sentence / Punishment

A sentence is a judgment passed on to a criminal by a court or a judge. It is a decision like a punishment, inflicting a penalty for an offense. A person who is guilty is being chastised. He is being inflicted by pain to reform. A sentence generally involves a decree of imprisonment, a fine and/or other punishments against a defendant convicted of a crime.

* Comprehension

1. Who is responsible in inflicting punishment for criminals?
2. What is the most common known punishment under the rule of law?

* Questions

1. When does a person receive a punishment?
2. What is your opinion on punishments?
3. Tell me about punishments given to children in Korea.
4. What was the worst punishment you ever had?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **judgment** - An opinion or discernment.
 2. **chastise** - to punish/inflict pain.
 3. **guilty** - Judged to have committed a crime.
 4. **inflicted** - to give by or as if by striking.
 5. **decree** - an order usually given having the force of law.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

inflicted decree guilty chastised judgement

1. She finally confessed that she is ____ of stealing the bag.
2. The soldiers ____ heavy losses during the war.
3. My father's good ____ always helps me.
4. We heard the presidential ____ on the radio.
5. You will be ____ for your wrong actions.

* Answers

1. guilty 2. inflicted 3. judgment 4. decree 5. chastised

Note

Hobby

A hobby is a spare-time recreational pursuit. The word came from the term hobbyhorse which is a wooden or wickerwork toy made to be ridden just like the real hobby. From this came the expression "to ride one's hobby-horse", meaning "to follow a favorite pastime", and in turn, hobby in the modern sense of recreation. Hobbies are practiced for interest and enjoyment, rather than financial reward.

* Comprehension

1. According to the article, what is a hobby?
2. Where did the word hobby come from?

* Questions

1. What is your hobby?
2. What is the importance of a hobby?
3. What are the popular hobbies in Korea?
4. Tell me about weird or unusual hobbies that you know.
5. What hobby do you want to have?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **recreation** – refreshment of strength and spirits after work.
 2. **pursuit**
- an activity that one engages in as a vocation, profession, or avocation.
 3. **financial** - relating to the system that includes the circulation of money, the granting of credit, the making of investments, and the provision of banking facilities.
 4. **reward** – something that is given in return for good or evil done
 5. **spare time** – extra time
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

inflicted decree guilty chastised judgement

1. She finally confessed that she is ____ of stealing the bag.
2. The soldiers ____ heavy losses during the war.
3. My father's good ____ always helps me.
4. We heard the presidential ____ on the radio.
5. You will be ____ for your wrong actions.

* Answers

1. guilty 2. inflicted 3. judgment 4. decree 5. chastised

Note

Suspects

Suspects are persons who are imagined to be guilty in a certain crime that occurred. They are being conjectured and mistrusted. These suspects may be found innocent or guilty after the crime has been investigated and the case was judged. Some systems of police procedure or legal terminology refer to the suspect as the actor, or as the perpetrator of the offense (perp for short).

* Comprehension

1. What is the basis of the innocence or guilt of a suspect?
2. What does the word suspect refer to?

* Questions

1. When does a suspect be identified?
2. Should all suspects be found guilty of a certain crime?
3. Is there a possibility that a suspect may not be punished at all?
4. Have you ever been a suspect in an incident?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **investigate** -To examine thoroughly.
 2. **conjecture** - An opinion founded on insufficient proof.
 3. **mistrust** -To suspect or to lack faith in.
 4. **procedure** – a particular way of accomplishing something
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

procedures conjectures investigate mistrust

1. They will ____ what happened to the missing car.
2. You have to carefully follow the ____ in entering the university.
3. There was often ____ in our relationship.
4. Too many ____ are slowing down the jury's decision.

* Answers

1. investigate 2. procedures 3. mistrust 4. conjectures

Note

Guilty or not guilty

In a crime scene, suspects would usually appear through the help of witnesses or evidences that were presented. But this is not the end for the crime, which must still be investigated, to find if the suspect is guilty or not. Guilt is the fact or state of having committed. an offense. It is a criminality and consequent liability to punishment and from a legal perspective, it can also refer to the condition of having done something legally wrong, regardless of how one feels about it.

* Comprehension

1. Why is having a suspect not the end for a crime?
2. What are the instances of being guilty?

* Questions

1. If a suspect is found guilty, what might happen to him?
2. Is punishment already given to a suspect? Why?
3. When does a person feel guilty?
4. When do you usually feel guilty?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **witness** - One who has seen or has knowledge of an incident.
 2. **factual** - truthful.
 3. **criminality** - guiltiness.
 4. **offense** - a breach of a moral or social code, an infraction of law
 5. **perspective**
- the capacity to view things in their true relations or relative importance.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

criminality factual offense witness perspective

1. I really think the prisoner's ____ is obvious.
2. The man's remark was an ____ to the foreigner.
3. The lawyer presented a new ____ evidence to the judge.
4. She told me her ____ about the new project.
5. Lots of people ____ the celebration in the park.

* Answers

1. criminality 2. offense 3. factual 4. perspective 5. witnessed

Note

Leisure

Leisure, often referred to as free time, is “time spent out of work and essential domestic activity”. It is the period of discretionary time before or after compulsory activities such as eating and sleeping, going to work or running a business, attending school and doing homework, household chores, and day-to-day stress. The distinction between leisure and compulsory activities is loosely applied, people sometimes do work-oriented tasks for pleasure as well as for long-term utility.

* Comprehension

1. Give some examples of compulsory activities.
2. When can a person achieve his/her free time?

* Questions

1. What do you do after work or going to school?
2. What does a person try to lose every time he/she's spending his/her free time on some other things?
3. What do you do during your leisure time?
4. Do you think you have enough leisure time? Why?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **domestic** - of or relating to the household or the family.
 2. **discretionary** - exercised at one's own individual choice or judgment.
 3. **compulsory** - mandatory, not optional.
 4. **pleasure** – a state gratification.
 5. **essential** – of the utmost importance.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

pleasure compulsory domestic discretionary essential

1. You should know the ____ foods for your health.
2. Eating ice cream gives simple ____ to my daughter.
3. We will have a ____ meeting tomorrow.
4. The choice of going to a university is ____.
5. The cat is an example of a ____ animal.

* Answers

1. essential 2. pleasure 3. compulsory 4. discretionary 5. domestic

Note

Innocence

Innocence is being free from guilt. A person is found innocent if the evidences presented against the person are not factual and insufficient. An innocent person is free from any punishment or penalty that may be inflicted. In contrast to ignorance, it is generally viewed as a positive term, connoting a blissfully positive view of the world. It is in particular one where the lack of knowledge stems from a lack of wrongdoing, whereas greater knowledge comes from doing wrong.

* Comprehension

1. When is a person said to be innocent?
2. Where does a wrong doing come from?

* Questions

1. Does an innocent person receive any kind of punishment?
2. If found innocent, what will happen to the suspected person of the crime?
3. Is the word innocence a negative word? Why?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **evidence** - Information in a law case; something that furnishes proof.
 2. **insufficient** - Not enough.
 3. **penalty** - Another word for punishment.
 4. **blissfully** - happily
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

free insufficient penalty evidence blissfully

1. You are ____ to choose your major.
2. There will be a ____ for anyone who does not submit the homework.
3. I saw your daughter ____ playing in the park.
4. Our fund is still ____ to start the project.
5. We have to find new ____ that will set us free.

* Answers

1. free 2. penalty 3. blissfully 4. insufficient 5. evidence

Note

Crime

A crime refers to a violation of the law, usually of a serious nature. It is an offense. The one who commits crime is punishable by law after the suspect has been proven guilty. The suspected person involved in a crime will undergo investigation and will be judged whether he or she is guilty or not. Victims or witnesses of crimes might be deterred from taking any action if they fear retaliation. Even in policed societies, fear may inhibit reporting or co-operation in a trial.

* Comprehension

1. What is a crime?
2. What do you call the person that is being linked to a crime?

* Questions

1. What does "serious nature" mean?
2. What does a crime witness or a victim fear of?
3. What crimes do you hate the most?
4. Have you ever been a victim of a crime?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **violation** - Ravishment/break a promise or rule.
 2. **suspect** - Mistrusted person/people.
 3. **punishable** - to impose a penalty or for a fault or offense
 4. **proven** - to establish the existence, truth, validity.
 5. **inhibit** - to prohibit from doing something.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

violations proven suspects inhibits punishable

1. She was ____ to be a huge asset in our company.
2. Don't worry, the thing that you did is not ____ by law.
3. You have been doing lots of ____ at work.
4. His fear of his grandfather ____ him from doing bad things.
5. Have you gathered the ____ of this crime?

* Answers

1. proven 2. punishable 3. violations 4. inhibits 5. suspects

Note

Tourism

Tourism means travelling for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes or the provision of services to support this leisure travel. We can define tourists as people who “travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited”. Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. It is vital for many countries, due to the income generated by the consumption of goods and services by tourists, the taxes levied on businesses in the tourism industry, and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism. These service industries include transportation services such as cruise ships and taxis, accommodation such as hotels, restaurants, bars, and entertainment venues, and other hospitality industry services such as spas and resorts.

* Comprehension

1. What do you call those people who would go to another place or country to spend their leisure time?
2. Why is tourism vital for many countries?

* Questions

1. What is the purpose of traveling?
2. What are the industries that benefit from the growth of tourism?
3. What country would you like to visit? Why?
4. What is the most beautiful country for you?
5. What are the popular tourist attractions in the area you live in?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **predominantly** - for the most part.
 2. **provision** - the fact or state of being prepared beforehand.
 3. **remunerated** - to pay an equivalent for.
 4. **levied** - to impose or collect by legal authority.
 5. **hospitality** - hospitable treatment, reception or disposition.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

hospitality provision leveled remunerated predominantly

1. I heard that your country is famous for the ____ of the people.
2. The government ____ the funds for the upcoming election.
3. Bodybuilding should be ____ for strength and well-being.
4. The suppliers already made ____ for replacements.
5. The doctor was already ____ for his service.

* Answers

1. hospitality 2. levied 3. predominantly 4. provision 5. remunerated

Note

Prison cell

People involved in a crime who are proven guilty are commonly put in a prison cell, or a jail. It refers to a building for confinement of criminals. A prison cell is a place of restraint. Once you are put here, you are called a prisoner. In present times, a prisoner may possess personal things in appropriate quantities in their prison areas, such as a television set, books, clothing, food and luxury items.

* Comprehension

1. What is commonly done to people who are proven guilty?
2. How are the imprisoned people called?

* Questions

1. Are the suspected people automatically put to jail?
2. When will a person go behind bars?
3. During these times, can a prisoner have some recreational activities or things inside the prison cell?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **possess** – to have as an attribute or to have as property.
 2. **confinement**- Imprisonment.
 3. **criminal** - Person guilty of a crime.
 4. **restraint** - A state wherein a person cannot practice the things that he enjoys given by freedom.
 5. **luxury** - a condition of abundance or great ease and comfort.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

criminal confinement possessess restraint luxury

1. His ___ in the prison made him realize his mistakes.
2. I think she ___ the skill to become a great singer.
3. You will live in ___ if you marry his son.
4. That ___ stayed in prison for ten years.
5. His ___ made him lose his mind.

* Answers

1. confinement 2. possessess 3. luxury 4. criminal 5. restraint

Note

Court / Courtroom

A court is a hall where justice is administered. This is where cases are heard wherein there are usually two groups. One is the victim and the other one is the suspect. The crime that had occurred is being investigated in the courtroom. Their respective lawyers are defending each of their side. In common law jurisdictions, there are certain traditions as to how courtrooms are decorated and organized, which together emphasize the power of the state for all who enter.

* Comprehension

1. What are the responsibilities of a lawyer?
2. Why is there a common tradition or decorations among courtrooms?

* Questions

1. Who is responsible in deciding if the suspect is guilty or not?
2. What usually happens inside a courtroom?
3. Describe how a common courtroom looks.

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **lawyer** - one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients or to advise as to legal rights and obligations in other matters. Practitioner of law
 2. **victim** - affected, one that is acted on and usually adversely affected by a force or agent.
 3. **witness** - one that gives evidence; specifically : one who testifies in a cause or before a judicial tribunal, Person/people who witnessed or has knowledge about the crime committed.
 4. **respective** – particular
 5. **emphasize** – to place emphasis on; to stress.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

emphasize victim respective witness lawyer

1. I will recommend to you a ____ who has never lost a case.
2. Please go to your ____ seats before the movie starts.
3. I want to ____ that preparing before the class is important.
4. I have the ____ who will end this case.
5. I knew the ____ of the fraud.

* Answers

1. lawyer 2. respective 3. emphasize 4. witness 5. victim

Note

Concert

A concert is a live performance, usually of music, before an audience. The music may be performed by a single musician, sometimes then called a recital, or by a musical ensemble, such as an orchestra, a choir, or a musical band. More informal names for a concert include “show” and “gig”. Concerts are held in a wide variety of settings or venues, including pubs, nightclubs, houses, barns, dedicated concert halls, large multipurpose buildings, and even sports stadiums. A concert held in a very large venue is sometimes called an arena concert. There is normally a charge to attend a concert, though many are free. Proceeds benefit the musical group, the owners of the venue, and others involved in putting on the concert, or in some cases to benefit a cause or charity.

* Comprehension

1. What is a concert?
2. Where are concerts usually held?

* Questions

1. Have you seen a concert before?
2. What do we see in a concert?
3. Who's concert would you like to see?
4. Who would you bring to the concert with you?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **recital** - a concert given by an individual musician or dancer or by a dance troupe.
 2. **venues** - a place where events of a specific type are held.
 3. **variety** - a number or collection of different things especially of a particular class.
 4. **charity** - generosity and helpfulness especially toward the needy or suffering.
 5. **benefit** - something that promotes the well-being; a payment.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

venue variety recital charity benefit

1. I haven't decided where will be the ___ for our concert.
2. Please watch my first ___ next week.
3. We saw a huge ___ of fruits in the market yesterday.
4. Doing exercise everyday is a real ___ for my health.
5. My church is also very active in ___ work.

* Answers

1. venue 2. recital 3. variety 4. benefit 5. charity

Note

Law

Law is a rule established by people in authority. It is a legal science and procedure, the practice of which authorized by a community or state. Law is a system of rules usually enforced through a set of institutions. The one who violates the law is punishable. Law affects everyday life and society in a variety of ways.

* Comprehension

1. Who has the right to establish a law at a certain place?
2. Who are subject to follow these rules?

* Questions

1. Are violations of law punishable?
2. How does a law affect the everyday living of people?
3. Have you violated a law before? Why?
4. Tell me something about unusual laws.

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **authority** - Legal power or right.
 2. **procedure** - A series of steps followed in a regular definite order.
 3. **legislation** - The exercise of the power and function of making rules/laws.
 4. **established** – to institute permanently by enactment or agreement.
 5. **enforced** – to carry out effectively.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

procedure authority enforced established

1. Strict rules should be ___ in your school.
2. I forgot the ___ in making a letter of apology.
3. He has the ___ to reject your proposal.
4. This company was ___ 20 years ago.

* Answers

1. enforced 2. procedure 3. authority 4. established

Note

Imprisonment

Imprisonment is a legal penalty that may be imposed by the state for the commission of a crime. A criminal suspect who has been charged with or is likely to be charged with a criminal offense may be held on remand in prison if he/she is denied, refused or unable to meet the conditions of bail. People given the said penalty would likely be staying inside a penitentiary or a correctional facility.

* Comprehension

1. Where would a guilty suspect stay if he was given the penalty of imprisonment?
2. Who has the power to give a penalty of imprisonment?

* Questions

1. What will happen to a criminal suspect if he wasn't able to meet the conditions of bail?
2. Do you think imprisonment makes a person better or worse? Why?
3. Do you think animals should be put inside cages?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **bail** - The temporary release of a prisoner in exchange for security given for the due appearance of the prisoner.
2. **condition** - A certain requirement to fulfill a specific objective or goal.
3. **imposed** - To apply by an authority.
4. **remand** - to order back.
5. **likely** - having a high probability or occurring or being true.

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

condition bail remand impose likely

1. The teacher ____ a new rule in the classroom.
2. He is ____ to get high grades because of his diligence in studying.
3. She told me the ____ for getting promoted.
4. You have to pay for the ____ as soon as possible.
5. We have to ____ the products released last week.

* Answers

1. imposed 2. likely 3. condition 4. bail 5. remand

Note

Penalty

Penalty is a punishment for a crime or offense. It is given to those who commit infringement of rule. Penalty is imposed if the suspected person was found guilty of the accusations to him. Usually the sentence comes after a process in which the deciding organ is put in condition to correctly evaluate whether the analyzed conduct complies or not with the legal systems, and eventually which aspects of the conduct might regard which laws. Depending on respective systems, the phases that precede the sentence may vary relevantly and the sentence can be resisted (by both parties) in front of up to a given degree of appeal.

* Comprehension

1. To whom is a penalty imposed?
2. When would a person get penalized?
3. What will happen to a person if the accusations against him of committing a crime or offense were true?

* Questions

1. How can a party or a person resist the sentence given by the judge?
2. Give me an example of a penalty given in your office, school or home.

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **relevantly** – having significant and demonstrable bearing on the matter at hand.
 2. **offense** - insult, wrong.
 3. **accusation**- allegations.
 4. **infringement** - violation.
 5. **phases** - a particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

offense accusations relevantly infringement phases

1. I feel bad about committing an ____ to my professor.
2. Don't give false ____ if you don't have any evidence.
3. Our management is undergoing many ____ right now to improve our productivity.
4. The other company made an ____ in our agreement.
5. Concentrating on customer satisfaction is ____ our focus in the meeting.

* Answers

1. offense 2. accusations 3. phases 4. infringement 5. relevantly

Note

Extreme Sport

Extreme sport (also called action sport, adventure sport, and adventurous sport) is a media term for certain activities perceived as having a high level of inherent danger or difficulty and often involving speed, height, a high level of physical exertion, and highly specialized gear or spectacular stunts. Extreme sports are often associated with various youth subcultures. Extreme sports are no more “extreme” than traditional activities played at a high level. The few generalizations that can be made about extreme sports is that they are almost always individual instead of team activities and that they often focus on performing tricks or stunts.

* Comprehension

1. Why is extreme sports also called action sport?
2. Extreme sports are associated with what?

* Questions

1. What do extreme sports focus on?
2. Do you play any extreme sports?
3. What extreme sport would you like to learn?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **extreme** - being an outdoor activity or a form of a sport (as skiing) that involves an unusually high degree of physical, existing in a very high degree.
 2. **inherent** - involved in the constitution or essential character of something: be longing by nature or habit.
 3. **subcultures**- an ethnic, regional, economic, or social group exhibiting characteristic patterns of behavior sufficient to distinguish it from others within an embracing culture or society.
 4. **stunts** - an unusual or difficult feat requiring great skill or daring.
 5. **perceived** - to attain awareness or understanding
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

inherent perceived stunts extreme subculture

1. I saw the most unusual ____ in the competition last night.
2. Being cheerful is ____ in her personality.
3. Their ____ has made me understand more about their values.
4. I didn't like the ____ weather in my country.
5. She ____ the new program clearly.

* Answers

1. stunts 2. inherent 3. subculture 4. extreme 5. perceived

Note

Plea

A plea simply means an “excuse”. It is the defendant’s answer to the plaintiff’s declaration. It is the statement of one being suspended. Its concept is one of the major differences between criminal procedure under common law and procedure under the civil law system. Under common law, a plea of guilty by the defendant waives jury trial of the charged offenses and the defendant may be sentenced immediately.

* Comprehension

1. Who is responsible for complying a plea?
2. When is a plea being provided?

* Questions

1. Are all defendants given a chance to have this excuse? Why?
2. When can a defendant be sentenced immediately?
3. What is the concept of this idea?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **plaintiff** - The one who sues in a court.
 2. **declaration** - A solemn statement.
 3. **defendant** - in legal circles often accused in a criminal case.
 4. **statement** - a single declaration or remark.
 5. **excuse** - try to remove blame from.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

defendant excuse declaration statement plaintiff

1. The ____ decided not to pursue the charges.
2. The president's ____ made a good impression to the people.
3. There is no ____ for the thing that you did.
4. We are going to celebrate the ____ of independence tomorrow.
5. The ____ seemed confident that he is not guilty of the crime.

* Answers

1. plaintiff 2. statement 3. excuse 4. declaration 5. defendant

Note

Charges

Charges are accusations and allegations for an offence made. That is why it is considered as a load or burden. It is an earnest exhortation of a judge. Charges or accusations may be the spring board of a lengthy trial following the procedures or steps given by law in order to prove that something wrong was done to a person, property, rights etc. A person will undergo investigations or trials by court to prove if the charges or accusations to him were true or if he violated any law.

* Comprehension

1. Why are charges considered a load or burden?
2. What are the things or actions done in order to prove that accusations are true?

* Questions

1. Have you been accused of something you did not do?
2. What would be your action if you were wrongfully accused by a close friend?
3. Have you ever made a mistake of accusing someone of a crime?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **allegations** - in legal circles often accusations.
 2. **burden** - load.
 3. **earnest** - a serious and intent mental statement.
 4. **prove** - to test the truth, validity, or learn to find out by experience.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

burden earnest prove allegations

1. Paying for education is a common ___ of parents.
2. She was able to ___ that she was not the one who broke the glass.
3. The judge thinks that the ___ are too far fetched to be true.
4. His ___ way of living made him have lots of friends.

* Answers

1. burden 2. prove 3. allegations 4. earnest

Note

Justice

Justice means equitable and fair so that it is well deserved. It also refers to a merited reward or punishment, an administration of the law. Justice is a magistrate. It concerns the proper ordering of things and persons within a society. As a concept it has been subject to philosophical, legal, and theological reflection and debate throughout history. In modern times, for many, justice is overwhelmingly important: "Justice is the first virtue of social institutions, as truth is of systems of thought.

* Comprehension

1. As a concept, justice has been the subject of what?
2. Why is justice important?

* Questions

1. When is justice needed?
2. Who needs justice?
3. Is justice always achieved by those who need it? Why?

* Vocabulary & Expressions

1. **equitable** - fair.
 2. **magistrate** - An official entrusted with administration of the laws.
 3. **just** - just, proper.
 4. **deserved** - relating or being that which one deserves.
 5. **overwhelmingly** - tending or serving to overwhelm, extreme, great.
-

* Review

Fill in the blank with the proper word in the box.

just equitable magistrate overwhelmingly deserved

1. I think he made an ____ decision for us.
2. I think we have to settle this problem in a ____ way.
3. The people _____ accepted the new president.
4. I think she ____ more reward for her work.
5. We should go to a ____ for consultation.

* Answers

1. equitable 2. just 3. overwhelmingly 4. deserved 5. magistrate

Note

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