How Courts Work

Name ___________________________________________________________

Directions: Each page in the Student Center ends with a Student Challenge. Click the red “Start” button to begin each challenge. Use the → to move through the questions. This worksheet will guide you through the challenges in the section on How Courts Work. Mark your score for each challenge.

Student Center: http://judiciallearningcenter.org/student-center/

Types of Court Cases
Use the → to move through the questions.

1. Case #1 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL
2. Case #2 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL
3. Case #3 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL
4. Case #4 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL
5. Case #5 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL
6. Case #6 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL
7. Case #7 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL
8. Case #8 – Circle CRIMINAL or CIVIL

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 8
Click “Next Page”

The Players in the Courtroom
Use the → to move through the questions.

1. Who is the plaintiff in this case?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:
2. Who is the defendant in this case?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

3. Is this a civil or criminal case?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

4. How many jurors will there be?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

5. Will there be a need for a U.S. Pretrial or Probation Officer?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 5
Click “Next Page”

The Judge and the Jury
Use the → to move through the questions.

1. Decides the verdict by deciding the facts.
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

2. Decides on issues of law during a trial.
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

3. Decides whether or not there is enough evidence to bring criminal charges.
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

4. Can remove potential jurors from the pool, in order to select an unbiased jury.
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 4
Click “Next Page”

Getting Ready for Trial
Use the → to move through the questions.

1. Which of the following is in the correct order for a civil trial?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:
2. Which of the following is in the correct order for a criminal trial?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

3. What is it called when a criminal defendant accepts responsibility for criminal charges, before the trial?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

4. What is it called when the plaintiff and defendant in a civil lawsuit come to an agreement without going to trial?
   Write your answer here.
   Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 4
Click “Next Page”

Your Day in Court
Use the → to move through the questions.

1. Opening statements are just statements, and cannot be considered as evidence by the jury.
   Circle True or False

2. A common objection is for hearsay, which is off-topic testimony.
   Circle True or False

3. In a criminal trial, the 5th Amendment requires the accused person to testify.
   Circle True or False

4. Federal judges use guidelines to help determine the appropriate punishment for crimes.
   Circle True or False

5. In federal court, all jury verdicts must be unanimous.
   Circle True or False

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 5
Click “Next Page”

The Appeal Process
Use the → to move through the questions.

1. Jury
   Circle TRIAL or APPEAL

2. Oral Argument
   Circle TRIAL or APPEAL

3. Affirm, reverse, remand
   Circle TRIAL or APPEAL
4. Testimony  
   Circle TRIAL or APPEAL

5. Evidence  
   Circle TRIAL or APPEAL

6. Panel Review  
   Circle TRIAL or APPEAL

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 6

You have reached the end of HOW COURTS WORK.

---

**Add up your total score:**

- Types of Court Cases: ___ / 8
- The Players in the Courtroom: ___ / 5
- The Judge and the Jury: ___ / 4
- Getting Ready for Trial: ___ / 4
- Your Day in Court: ___ / 5
- The Appeal Process: ___ / 6

**Total:** ___ / 32
Dear Teachers:

Each Student Challenge WebQuest covers one of the main sections from the Judicial Learning Center’s Student Center. The worksheet guide can be given to students as individuals or in groups, to provide a way to check progress through each content section.

Also, administration of the pre- and post-test for this section, before and after the unit of study, is recommended.

How Courts Work – ANSWER KEY

**Types of Court Cases (8 pts)**
1. Case #1 – **CIVIL**
2. Case #2 – **CRIMINAL**
3. Case #3 – **CIVIL**
4. Case #4 – **CIVIL**
5. Case #5 – **CRIMINAL**
6. Case #6 – **CRIMINAL**
7. Case #7 – **CRIMINAL**
8. Case #8 – **CIVIL**

**The Players in the Courtroom (5 pts)**
1. Who is the plaintiff in this case?
   - A. You
2. Who is the defendant in this case?
   - C. Your school
3. Is this a civil or criminal case?
   - A. Civil
4. How many jurors will there be?
   - B. at least 6
5. Will there be a need for a U.S. Pretrial or Probation Officer?
   - A. No

**The Judge and the Jury (4 pts)**
1. Decides the verdict by deciding the facts.
   - B. Jury
2. Decides on issues of law during a trial.
   - A. Judge
3. Decides whether or not there is enough evidence to bring criminal charges.
   C. Grand Jury

4. Can remove potential jurors from the pool, in order to select an unbiased jury.
   D. Both A and C are correct

**Getting Ready for Trial (4 pts)**

1. Which of the following is in the correct order for a civil trial?
   A. Complaint, answer, mediation, discovery, trial

2. Which of the following is in the correct order for a criminal trial?
   B. Grand Jury, indictment, arraignment, discovery, trial

3. What is it called when a criminal defendant accepts responsibility for criminal charges, before the trial?
   C. Guilty plea

4. What is it called when the plaintiff and defendant in a civil lawsuit come to an agreement without going to trial?
   D. Settlement

**Your Day in Court (5 pts)**

1. Opening statements are just statements, and cannot be considered as evidence by the jury.
   TRUE

2. A common objection is for hearsay, which is off-topic testimony.
   FALSE

3. In a criminal trial, the 5th Amendment requires the accused person to testify.
   FALSE

4. Federal judges use guidelines to help determine the appropriate punishment for crimes.
   TRUE

5. In federal court, all jury verdicts must be unanimous.
   TRUE

**The Appeal Process (6 pts)**

1. Jury
   TRIAL

2. Oral Argument
   APPEAL

3. Affirm, reverse, remand
   APPEAL

4. Testimony
   TRIAL

5. Evidence
   TRIAL

6. Panel Review
   APPEAL

**Total 32 pts**