

## Vocabulary Challenge – Jury Duty

*Match the word with its definition.*

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|---|----|---|
| _____ Civic Duty                            | A. | A jury that cannot reach a verdict because of a strong disagreement among jurors.   |
| _____ Deliberations                         | B. | The leader of a jury who speaks for it.   |
| _____ Foreperson                            | C. | The trial jury, usually consisting of twelve persons, who decide questions of fact.   |
| _____ Grand Jury                            | D. | A formal accusation of a crime, made against a person by a grand jury upon the request of a prosecutor  |
| _____ Hung Jury                             | E. | The reversal of a jury's verdict by the trial judge when the judge believes there was no factual basis for the verdict or it was contrary to law.   |
| _____ Indictment                            | F. | Formal swearing that you are bound by conscience either to tell the truth or to faithfully do something.  |
| _____ Jury Instructions                     | G. | A trial that ends prematurely and without a judgment, due either to a mistake that jeopardizes a party's right to a fair trial or to a jury that can't agree on a verdict   |
| _____ Judgment Not Withstanding the Verdict | H. | Careful consideration and discussion towards forming an opinion or making a decision  |
| _____ Mistrial                              | I. | The responsibility of each citizen toward everyone else in society to act in a reasonable and safe manner.  |
| _____ Nullification                         | J. | Direction given to the jury by the judge explaining how they should go about deciding the case. This may include a summary of the questions to be decided, the laws that apply, and the burden of proof.  |
| _____ Oath                                  | K. | Part of the pretrial jury selection. This allows each side to dismiss a certain number of possible jurors without giving any reason (except to discriminate upon race).   |
| _____ Peremptory Challenges                 | L. | Twenty three persons who receive complaints and accusations of a crime, hear preliminary evidence on the complaining side, and make formal accusations.   |
| _____ Petit Jury                            | M. | The acquitting of a defendant by a jury in disregard of the judge's instructions and contrary to the jury's findings of fact; most likely to occur when a jury is sympathetic toward a defendant or regards the law under which the defendant is charged with disfavor. |
| _____ Sequester                             | N. | The finding or decision of a jury on one or more matters submitted to it in trial that ordinarily in civil actions is for the plaintiff or for the defendant and in criminal actions is guilty or not guilty.   |
| _____ Summons                               | O. | The process in which opposing lawyers question prospective jurors to get as favorable or as fair a jury as possible.  |
| _____ Verdict                               | P. | A written notification that one is required to appear in court either as a witness or for jury service  |
| _____ Voir Dire                             | Q. | To place (as a jury or witness) in seclusion or isolation, typically to preserve impartiality   |

## Answer Sheet

- I** Civic Duty
- H** Deliberations
- B** Foreperson
- L** Grand Jury
- A** Hung Jury
- D** Indictment
- E** Judgment Notwithstanding the Verdict
- J** Jury Instructions
- G** Mistrial
- M** Nullification
- F** Oath
- K** Peremptory Challenges
- C** Petit Jury
- Q** Sequester
- P** Summons
- N** Verdict
- O** Voir Dire