

CHAPTER SUMMARY *Activity* ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

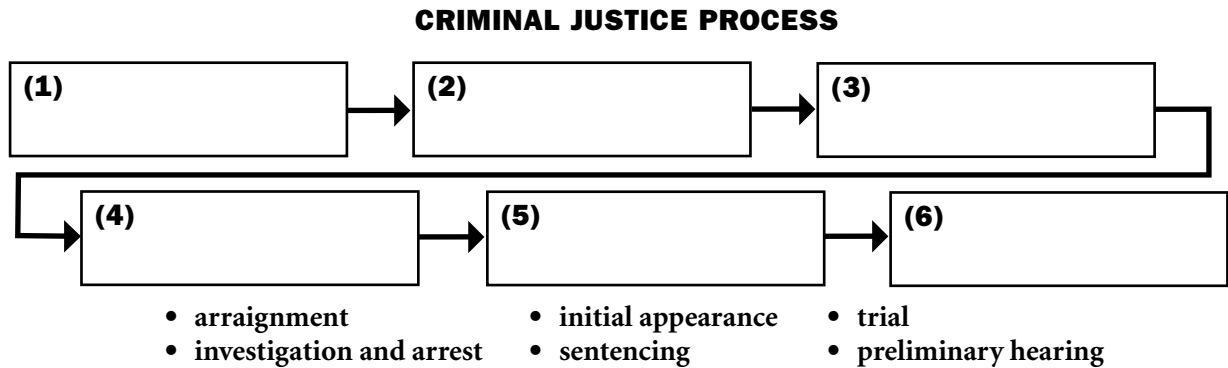


Law in America

★ DIRECTIONS Match each term in Column A with the statement that best applies to it in Column B. Write the correct letters in the space provided.

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. statutory law | A. This principle requires a court to set a defendant free unless the prosecution proves its case. |
| ___ 2. administrative law | B. This type of court order forbids a defendant from taking or continuing an action. |
| ___ 3. plaintiff | C. The rules and regulations that government agencies use to carry out statutory laws |
| ___ 4. presumption of innocence | D. A set of written laws that defines crimes and spells out punishments |
| ___ 5. contract | E. Laws that are written by legislatures |
| ___ 6. tort | F. This category includes the most serious kinds of crimes. |
| ___ 7. injunction | G. A set of voluntary promises, enforceable by law and agreed to by parties |
| ___ 8. penal code | H. This category includes crimes that are more serious than petty offenses but less serious than felonies. |
| ___ 9. misdemeanors | I. This party files the charges in a civil case. |
| ___ 10. felonies | J. Any wrongful act, other than breach of contract, for which a party might sue |

Organizing Information Examine the diagram and study the list below of steps taken in most felony cases. Write each step in the correct order on the flow chart.



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Critical Thinking Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

11. What do you think happens if the defendant in a civil suit does not respond to the charges?