

CHAPTER 6 REALITY CHECK

How Laws Work

WRITING ACTIVITIES

Read each item below.
Write your answers in complete sentences.

1. In many societies, the accused person is considered guilty unless evidence proves otherwise. Why do you think it is the reverse in this country? _____

2. Explain how the prosecution and the defense work against each other. _____

3. Do you think that the principle of an eye for an eye should apply to every crime or to all crimes except homicide? Why? _____

4. Why is the scales of justice a good symbol to represent fairness in our criminal justice system? _____

5. Why does justice have to be blind? _____

COOPERATIVE LEARNING ACTIVITY

Form a small group of 3-6 people. Each person in your group should contribute. Before you begin, decide what each person's job will be in the group. If time allows, present your group's work to the class.

Society often demands that a new law be written. One example is people demanding tougher laws against drunk drivers. Think of an important issue that needs attention in your school or community or a school rule that already exists but needs to be changed.

- Design an idea for a rule or law the group feels is needed.
- Decide what action you could actually take to get such a rule or law passed. You might have to do research, convince people to support it, or write to a lawmaker.
- Take the necessary steps to take to make your idea become a reality.
- Exchange idea plans with another group. Give them helpful suggestions, and also consider theirs.

CHAPTER 9 SELF-CHECK

What Happens If You Are Arrested

Circle the letter of the phrase or statement that best answers each question.

1. You are under arrest if _____.
 - a. the police stop you and ask you questions
 - b. the police frisk you to check for weapons
 - c. the police write down your name and address
 - d. the police will not let you leave
2. A true statement about arrest is that _____.
 - a. an ordinary citizen can make an arrest
 - b. the police always need a warrant to make an arrest
 - c. the arrest must occur right after the crime happens
 - d. you cannot be arrested for getting mad at the police
3. The *Miranda* case helped suspects so that _____.
 - a. now they can remain silent during questioning
 - b. now police must be sure to tell suspects their rights
 - c. now they do not have to confess
 - d. now the court must help suspects get a lawyer
4. When questioned, you should tell the police _____.
 - a. nothing. Don't say a single word
 - b. your name and address only
 - c. only "yes" or "no" and other short answers
 - d. tell your side of the story to get it all on record
5. When a suspect is booked _____.
 - a. the suspect is allowed to keep his or her clothes
 - b. the suspect is allowed to make a phone call
 - c. the suspect's fingerprints are taken
 - d. a record of the arrest is made right away
6. The purpose of bail _____.
 - a. is to punish the accused right away by making him or her pay money
 - b. is to pay the lawyer that the court appoints for the accused
 - c. is to make sure that the accused person will show up at the trial
 - d. is to get the accused to bargain for less bail
7. At your first court appearance _____.
 - a. the charges are stated
 - b. you are fingerprinted
 - c. you are given a lawyer if you need one
 - d. bail is set