

# Terminology Workbook for Criminal Justice 170

This workbook is designed to help you improve your knowledge of the most important terms in the course. It includes activities with a range of vocabulary learning strategies to help you learn and memorize the terminology.

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## A. Word/Phrase List (Glossary of Terms)

<p> Administrative law  Administrative tribunals  Adversarial system  Amending formula  Anarchist perspective on law  Articling  <i>Audi alteram partem</i>  Bicameral Parliament  Books of authority  British North America Act (1867)  Canadian Bill of Rights  Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms  Canadian Judicial Council  Case law  Charlottetown Accord  Child custody  Child support  Common-law relations  Conflict resolution  Consent  Constitution Act, 1982  Constitution Act of 1791  Constitutional law  Contributory negligence  Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (1997)  Conviction  Criminal Code  Custom (convention – Canada)  Defences or mitigations of criminal responsibility  Defendant  Delegation  Dialectical materialism  Divorce  Doctrine of fairness  Domestic law  <i>Ejusdem generis</i> and <i>noscitur a sociis</i>  <i>Ex turpi causa, non oritur action</i>  <i>Expression unius est exclusion alterius</i> </p>	<p> Federal Court of Canada  Feminist theory of law  Feudalism  Golden Rule  Hansard  Hybrid offences  Indictable offences  Injustice  Inquisitorial system  Intentional tort  Interdelegation  International law  <i>Intra vires</i>  J.D. degree  Judicial review  Jury  Justice  Laizzez-faire capitalism  Law schools  Law societies  Legal realism  <i>Lex iniusta non est lex</i> – “an unjust law is no law at all”  Liability  Limitations clause  LSAT (Law School Administration Test)  <i>Magna Carta</i>  Marriage  Marxism  Meech Lake Accord  <i>Mens rea</i> – “evil mind”  Natural justice  Natural law  Negligence  <i>Nemo iudex</i> – “no person should act as a judge on his or her own behalf”  Notwithstanding clause  Nulla poena sine lege – “there shall be no penalty without a valid law”  Oakes case  Objective intention </p>
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Parent  
Parliamentary supremacy  
Patriation  
Plain meaning rule  
Plaintiff  
Positivism  
Precedent  
Private law  
Procedural law  
Provincial court  
Public law  
Punitive damages  
Quebec Act  
Reasonable person  
Restorative justice  
Rule in Heydon's case  
Sections 91 and 92, British North America Act, 1867  
Sentencing  
Separation  
Social contract  
Sovereign  
Spousal support  
Spouse  
Star Chamber  
*Stare decisis – "to stand by decided things"*  
Statute law  
Strict and absolute liability offences  
Subjective intention  
Substantive law  
Suffragette  
Summary conviction offences  
Superior courts of the province  
Supreme Court of Canada  
Tort  
*Ultra vires - "beyond the power"*

**B. Matching 1.** Write the corresponding letter in the blank space provided. /20

Term	Answer	Match the Definition
1. Administrative law		A. The legal principle of "hear the other side" or "let the other side be heard."
2. Administrative tribunals		B. A method of resolving legal disputes where opposing parties present their cases in court.
3. Adversarial system		C. The legislation that served as Canada's constitution until it was replaced by the Constitution Act, 1982.
4. Amending formula		D. A system of governance with two separate legislative chambers, such as the Senate and the House of Commons in Canada.
5. Anarchist perspective on law		E. Legal principles established through court decisions and precedents.
6. Articling		F. The process of working as a trainee lawyer under the supervision of an experienced practitioner.
7. Audi alteram partem		G. Legal rules and principles that govern the actions of administrative agencies and government officials.
8. Bicameral Parliament		H. The constitutional agreement proposed in 1992 to address issues related to Quebec's role in Canada.
9. Books of authority		I. The fundamental rights and freedoms protected by the Canadian Constitution.
10. British North America Act (1867)		J. A mechanism for changing the British North America Act to patriate the Canadian Constitution.
11. Canadian Bill of Rights		K. A preceding document that outlined the rights and freedoms of Canadians before the Charter.
12. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms		L. Independent bodies that make decisions in specialized areas, such as employment or immigration.
13. Canadian Judicial Council		M. The financial support provided by a noncustodial parent to help cover the expenses of raising a child.
14. Case law		N. The process of resolving disputes or disagreements in a peaceful manner.
15. Charlottetown Accord		O. The highest court in Canada responsible for interpreting laws and protecting constitutional rights.
16. Child custody		P. The legal principle that requires the voluntary agreement of all parties involved.
17. Child support		Q. The legal principles and regulations governing unmarried couples living together.
18. Common-law relations		R. A group of elected judiciaries responsible for overseeing the conduct of federal judges.
19. Conflict resolution		S. A theoretical perspective that rejects the concept of law and advocates for a stateless society.
20. Consent		T. Federal rules in parental responsibilities. Different term for this in provincial is guardianship.

B. Matching 2. Write the corresponding letter in the blank space provided. /10

Term	Answer	Definition
1. Divorce		a. In administrative law, the term for the transfer by Federal Parliament and provincial legislatures of some of their legislative duties to non-elected government officials.
2. Federal Court of Canada		b. A philosophical concept that views social and historical development through the interplay between opposing forces and that history progresses in stages that are based solely on the supremacy of different economic classes: feudalism replaced aristocracy, capitalism replaced feudalism, and socialism or communism will replace capitalism.
3. Delegation		c. A petition under Federal jurisdiction - The legal dissolution of a marriage. Granted on the basis of living separate and apart for one year or on the basis of adultery, mental or physical cruelty, alcoholism or incarceration.
4. Doctrine of fairness		d. A principle in legal interpretation that states when a list of specific words is followed by more general words, the general words are interpreted in light of the specific words. (inferring the meaning from the context in which the ambiguous word appears)
5. Domestic law		e. The principle that illegal or immoral actions cannot form the basis of a legal claim. "An action does not occur (or arise) for a base (or illegal) cause." E.g., One cannot sue for stealing drugs.
6. <i>Ejusdem generis</i> and <i>noscitur a sociis</i>		f. A principle that the mention of one thing implies the exclusion of others. If a statute specifies that x is to the subject of the statute, y is necessarily excluded from the ambit of this law.
7. <i>Ex turpi causa, non oritur action</i>		g. A theory that places the subjugation of women and denial of the equality of women as central foci of centuries of law-making, This perspective views the oppression of women as the unexamined bedrock of the legal process.
8. <i>Expressio unius est exclusion alterius</i>		h. The body of law that governs activities within a country or state. (Different from other nations and international law.)
9. Dialectical materialism		i. Ensures fairness and equity in legal decisions. An extension of the principle of natural justice.
10. Feminist theory of law		j. Jurisdiction for review of most decisions of federal boards, commissions, or other tribunals. Also includes interprovincial and federal-provincial disputes, intellectual property proceedings, admiralty matters, immigration proceedings, matters pertaining to the Charter, citizenship appeals, and appeals under certain federal statutes.

### C. Fill-in-the-blanks. Activity 1.

Choose from these terms in the box and complete the sentences below. /9

Custom (convention – Canada)	Contributory negligence
Defendant	Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (1997)
Criminal Code	Constitution Act, 1982
Conviction	Defences or mitigations of criminal responsibility
	Constitutional law

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a crucial piece of legislation that was passed in \_\_\_\_\_ and divided Canada into upper and lower Canada. It also created legislative and executive governments in Canada, which answered to Britain. (p.30)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the body of law that deals with the interpretation, implementation, and application of the powers of the federal and provincial governments. It also establishes the rights and responsibilities of citizens. (p. 96)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal principle that holds that if a plaintiff's own negligence contributed to their injury, the damages they can recover may be reduced. (p.223)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a comprehensive law enacted that governs the possession, production, and distribution of controlled substances in Canada. (p. 52)
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a formal declaration of guilt in a criminal case. (p. 310)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an important statute that outlines all criminal offenses and their penalties in Canada. (p. 209)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used in Canada to describe unwritten practices and norms that are considered binding and guide the functioning of the government. (p. 45)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are legal arguments or justifications that a defendant may raise to mitigate or excuse their criminal responsibility. (p. 319)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the individual who is charged with a crime in a legal proceeding. (p. 216)

## C. Fill-in-the-blanks Activity 2

Choose from the following terms and complete the sentences below. /6

Legal realism Lex iniusta non est lex Liability	Limitations clause Law School Administration Test (LSAT) Magna Carta
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1. The Latin phrase “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” means "an unjust law is not a law." It reflects the idea that laws should be just and fair to be considered valid and binding.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a historic document signed in 1215 in England that established certain rights and liberties, limiting the power of the monarchy and laying the foundation for modern legal principles.
3. In legal terms, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the legal responsibility or obligation for one's actions or conduct, especially in situations where harm or damage is caused.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal theory that emphasizes the influence of social, economic, and political factors on the development and interpretation of the law.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a provision found in section 1 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms that sets out the extent to which certain rights and freedoms can be limited or restricted by the government (not all rights are absolute).
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is commonly taken by individuals seeking admission to law schools. It assesses their knowledge and skills in various areas.

## C. Fill-in-the-blanks Activity 3

Choose from the following terms in the box and complete the sentences below. /10

Nulla poena sine lege Oakes case Mens rea Natural justice Plain meaning rule	Objective intention Nemo judex Procedural law Parliamentary supremacy Notwithstanding clause
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1. The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ states that one cannot be a judge in their own case.
2. The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ means "no punishment without law" and emphasizes the need for clear legal provisions for imposing penalties.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the intention or meaning of a reasonable person in a legal context, rather than the subjective intent of an individual.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ allows a government to override certain rights and provisions of the Charter.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the mental state or guilty mind required for a criminal offense.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ensures fair and unbiased proceedings in legal matters, but based on old Judeo-Christian ethics of what was considered natural in society and how to enforce Christian morality. E.g., Christianity in Canada, but Islam in Islamic countries.

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a landmark Canadian legal case that established the framework for analyzing the constitutionality of government laws or actions under section I of the Charter.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ asserts that the legislative body holds ultimate authority in the enactment and interpretation of laws.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ pertains to the rules and procedures governing the administration of justice.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that statutes should be interpreted based on their ordinary or literal meaning, without resorting to additional sources or interpretations.

## D. Mnemonics Activity 1: Key Word Technique /10

Identify the following terms with their corresponding mnemonics (key word technique):

Feudalism	Injustice
Golden Rule	Inquisitorial system
Hansard	Intentional tort
Hybrid offences	Interdelegation
Indictable offences	International law

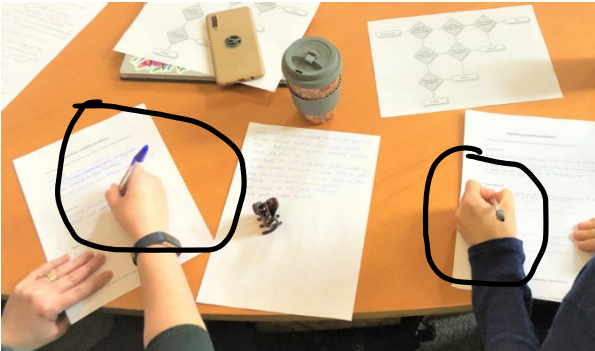
1. \_\_\_\_\_ "House of representatives' official note-taking department."
2. \_\_\_\_\_ "Combo crimes - misdemeanors and felonies fused."
3. \_\_\_\_\_ "Fiefdoms establish underlords, lords, serfs, and monarchy."
4. \_\_\_\_\_ "Justice's absence leaves fairness shackled."
5. \_\_\_\_\_ "Serious crimes that require a formal charge."
6. \_\_\_\_\_ "Purposely causing harm, legal consequence sought."
7. \_\_\_\_\_ "Investigations by judges reveal truths."
8. \_\_\_\_\_ "Delegating tasks across different teams for collaboration."
9. \_\_\_\_\_ "Legal rules governing interactions between nations."
10. \_\_\_\_\_ "Treat others how you want to be treated."



## D. Mnemonics Activity 2: Visualization

The trick to getting your mind to REMEMBER great amounts of information might be to imagine more simplistic things and connect them with the more challenging. Our brains work best when we make connections!

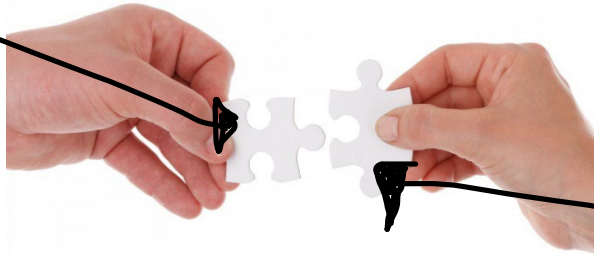
**Handsard:** “hand”sard – Imagine a hand that is writing which corresponds to note-taking. The official report of the proceedings of Parliament would have to be written down to explain the record of what happens in Parliament.



**Hybrid offences:** combination of summary and indictable offences

Hybrid = mix = Fuse together = like two pieces of a puzzle

shoplifting  
(summary  
offence)



Kidnapping (indictable offence)

Now you try! What could these images be referring to? Choose from these terms:

Feudalism Golden Rule Hansard Hybrid offences Indictable offences	Injustice Inquisitorial system Intentional tort Interdelegation International law
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A.

*What colour is the lady? What is she holding?*



B.

*Who/what is in the picture? What is he doing?*



C.

*What is shown in the image?  
What symbols are used?*



D. *A hierarchy with the king at the top and serfs (agricultural laborer who is bound to the land and obligated to work for a lord or landowner) at the bottom represents what out-dated style of governance?*

Try making your own visualizations to study! Draw, sketch, or search in Word (Insert – Pictures – Online Pictures) some simple ideas to help you remember. Be creative but try to draw on what you already know. Share your ideas or sketches with a classmate in a study group if possible!

### D. Mnemonics Activity 3: Rhyming

Have fun with language. Here are a few examples to help you remember:

1. **Restorative justice**, a path to heal and mend,  
Bringing redemption where harm did once extend.
2. A **reasonable person**, a fictional figure, wise and sound,  
Determining if explanations are rational and profound.
3. **Substantive law**, the heart of the matter,  
Defining rights, duties we must not shatter.  
It sets the rules, the standards we follow,  
Guiding us in justice, for a better tomorrow.
4. In Canada's domain, **public law** holds sway,  
Guiding the state, its actions in display.  
Rights and governance, in harmonious accord,  
Balancing the public's interests, a just reward.

Can you try writing a rhyme to help you remember something? Not to worry if it's too difficult in English, perhaps the above four examples will help you remember these terms or you can play around with your own poetry versions.

## E. Vocabulary Journals

Keeping a vocabulary journal can offer several benefits, for example:

1. **Vocabulary Retention:** A vocabulary journal allows you to record new words, their definitions, and sample sentences. By actively writing and revising these entries, you reinforce your memory and increase the likelihood of retaining the vocabulary for future use.
2. **Personalized Learning:** A vocabulary journal is tailored to your specific needs and interests. You can choose words that are relevant to your studies, work, or daily life, ensuring that the journal reflects your individual learning journey.
3. **Organization and Systemization:** A vocabulary journal provides a structured approach to vocabulary learning. You can categorize words based on themes, parts of speech, or any other system that makes sense to you. This organization helps you find and review words more efficiently.
4. **Vocabulary Expansion:** By consistently adding new words to your journal, you actively expand your vocabulary. Over time, you accumulate a comprehensive collection of words, allowing you to express yourself more precisely and confidently.
5. **Personal Reference Tool:** Your vocabulary journal becomes a personal reference tool that you can consult whenever you encounter unfamiliar words or need to refresh your memory. It serves as a reliable resource that reflects your learning progress.
6. **Writing Practice:** Writing down new words and creating sample sentences in your vocabulary journal provides valuable writing practice. This practice enhances your overall language skills and helps you internalize the words in a meaningful context.
7. **Tracking Progress:** A vocabulary journal allows you to monitor your progress as you learn new words. You can look back at earlier entries and see how your vocabulary has grown, providing a sense of accomplishment and motivation.
8. **Active Engagement:** Writing in a vocabulary journal encourages active engagement with the words. It involves the cognitive processes of reading, writing, and reflecting, which contribute to a deeper understanding and retention of the vocabulary.

E. Vocabulary Journal- Table Example:

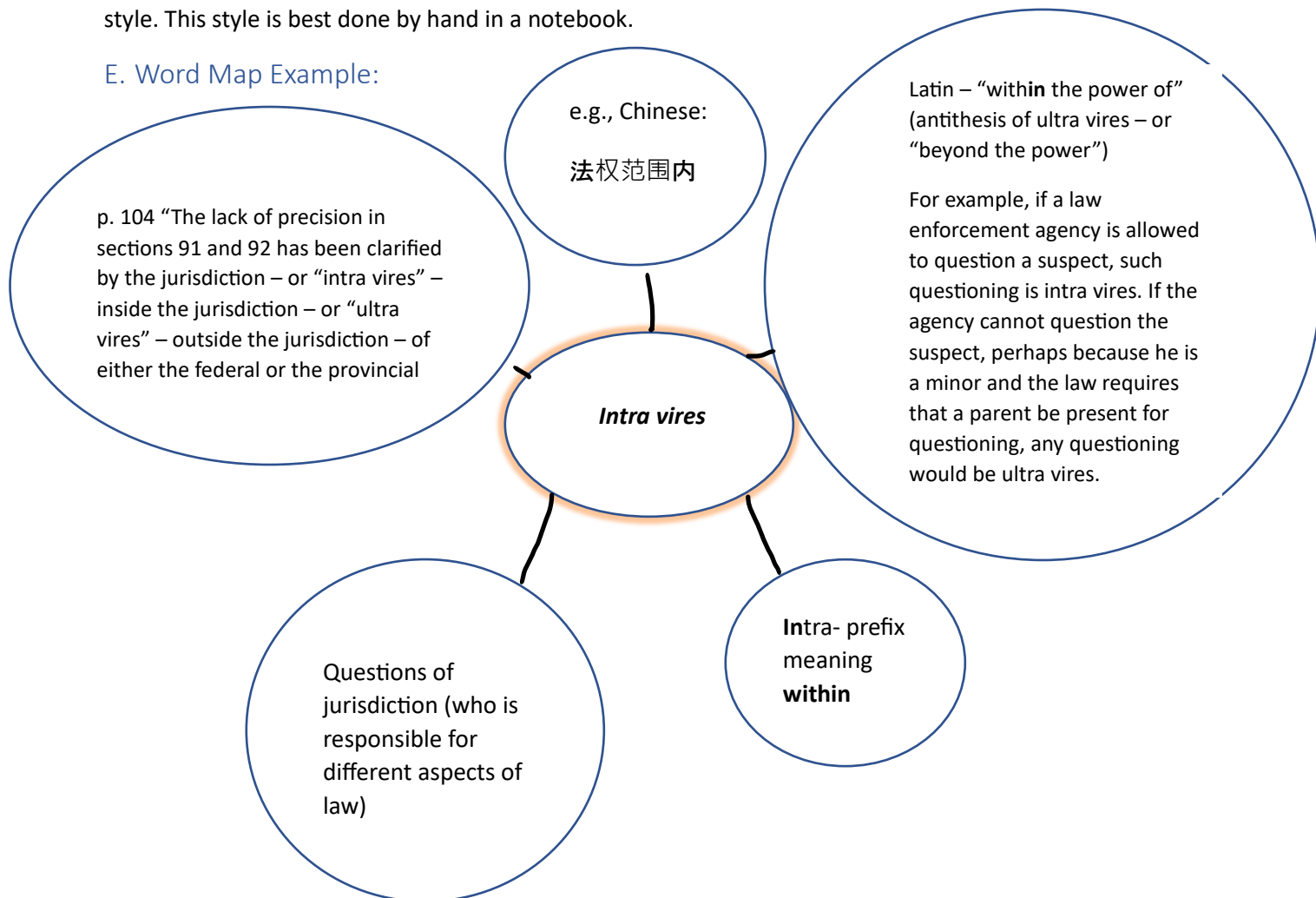
Term	Used in Context (Reference)	Definition and example	Other word forms or related terms	Notes
<b>Inquisitorial system</b>	p. 150 The most common alternative to an adversarial system of justice is an inquisitorial system...[judges] are required to ask relevant questions...	Judges asking questions will get the truth.	to <b>inquire</b> =to ask Note: the root of the word is the same; inquiry (n); inquisition (n); inquisitorial (adj.); inquisitive (adj), inquisitory (adj. – less formal than inquisitorial)	Adversarial system = “duel” – two competing arguments.
<b><i>Intra vires</i></b>	p. 104  “The lack of precision in sections 91 and 92 has been clarified by the jurisdiction – or “ <b>intra vires</b> ” – inside the jurisdiction – or “ <b>ultra vires</b> ” – outside the jurisdiction – of either the federal or the provincial government.	Latin – “within the power of” (antithesis of <i>ultra vires</i> – or “beyond the power”) For example, if a law enforcement agency is allowed to question a suspect, such questioning is <i>intra vires</i> . If the agency cannot question the suspect, perhaps because he is a minor and the law requires that a parent be present for questioning, any questioning would be <i>ultra vires</i> .	Intra- prefix meaning within	Questions of jurisdiction (who is responsible for different aspects of law)  (You can add it in your language too!) e.g., Chinese: 法权范围内
<b>J.D. degree</b>				
<b>Judicial review</b>				
<b>Jury</b>				
<b>Justice</b>				

You can set up your notebook with columns and rows or start an electronic version for your courses too. Other categories or notes to consider include synonyms or use the term/word in your own sentence too.

You can also cut out your table items and play memory/matching games with the parts or make flashcards with these notes to memorize terms. Try to set aside 5-10 minutes every day or set a goal to review 3-4 times a week with a few words. Avoid cramming (trying to remember a lot all at once!). Short and frequent sessions will help your memory retain items better.

Some people also use alternative styles of memorization for notes and review. **Word maps** might also appeal to you. It has the same information as table, but is written in a freer flowing, less sequential style. This style is best done by hand in a notebook.

#### E. Word Map Example:



#### ***What if I don't know the words in the definition?***

If you find *other new words* while investigating a new term, try to investigate further if you think it is **relevant** to the course. If you see it **frequently**, it's a good idea to make sure you know it too, even if it is not entered in the glossary. You can also check your textbook to see if the word is in the index or table of contents, headings, or titles as that is also a good indicator it is relevant to the course and important for you to know.

## F. Relating Meaning Activity 1: Compare/Contrast

Circle the letter that corresponds to the best answer. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. Which of the following items is **least** like Marxism?
  - a. Fascism
  - b. Capitalism
  - c. Libertarianism
  - d. Totalitarianism
  
2. Which of the following does **NOT** have the same meaning as **precedent**?
  - a. case law
  - b. binding decision
  - c. prior ruling
  - d. precursor
  
3. What is **opposite** to the idea of **positivism**?
  - a. Primacy of written law
  - b. Legality over morality
  - c. Morality over legality
  - d. Literal legal interpretation
  
4. What is **NOT** an example of **negligence**?
  - a. Breach of professional duty
  - b. Intentional harm, e.g., assault
  - c. Medical malpractice causing harm
  - d. Failure to maintain premises safely
  
5. Which of the following situations is **most likely** to require **restorative justice**?
  - a. Community conflicts: Restoring harmony and healing
  - b. Serious violent crimes: Aggravated assault, murder
  - c. Complex financial fraud
  - d. Organized crime activities: Drug trafficking, gang-related offenses

## F. Relating Meanings Activity 2: Synonyms

A **synonym** is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word. Match the term with its synonym.

<b>spousal support law</b>	<b>Star Chamber</b>	<b>statute Law</b>	<b>subjective intention</b>	<b>private</b>
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1. secretive or oppressive judicial or administrative body.	
2. State of mind	
3. Alimony (*US only)	
4. Legislative law	
5. Civil law	

## G. Analyzing and Comparing: Analogies

An **analogy** is a comparison between two things that are alike, opposite or related in some way. Complete the analogies using the vocabulary words listed below.

E.g., routine is to habit as job is to career.

sentencing	tort	Spouse	Marxism	punitive damages
natural law	patriation	social contract	suffragette	sovereign

- Mom is to daughter/son as wife or husband is to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ sees conflict between labour and capital as Libertarianism sees the struggle for individual liberty and limited government intervention.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is to private wrongs as crimes are to public wrongs.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the supreme authority (absolute lawmaker) in an independent political society as the king and queen were in England until the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is to penalty as compass is to navigation.
- Control is to \_\_\_\_\_ as release is to liberation.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is to women's rights and voting as a civil rights activist is to racial equality and social justice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is to legal rights as a foundation is to a building's structure.
- A speeding ticket is to a fast driver as \_\_\_\_\_ are to an unsuccessful defendant in a civil lawsuit.
- Universal principles of morality are to \_\_\_\_\_ as roots are to a tree.



## H. Using Role Play for Vocabulary learning.

Roleplay can be a great way to review vocabulary too. Review your terms with a classmate! Set up a time to study and review the terms together and summarize terms in your own words/explanations. You don't have to create an entire role play, but checking and confirming definitions can be another helpful way to remember the terms. It's also more fun than doing it alone and if you are unsure about a meaning, you are more likely to catch mistakes in comprehension. If you BOTH (or more) don't know, remember to ask your instructor! 😊 Here is an example:

Title: Discussing Canadian Laws

Characters:

Alex - Law student

Sarah - Legal expert

**[Setting: A law school library. Alex is studying when Sarah, a legal expert, approaches.]**

**Alex:** (looking up from the book) Oh, hi Sarah! What brings you here?

**Sarah:** Hey, Alex! I heard you were studying Canadian laws. Do you need any help?

**Alex:** Yes, please! I'm trying to understand some important legal ideas. Can you explain the "**Rule in Heydon's case**" to me?

**Sarah:** Sure! The "**Rule in Heydon's case**" is a principle used to interpret laws. It means that courts should think about why a law was made, what it means, and how it fits with other laws.

**Alex:** That's interesting. And how does "**Stare decisis**" apply to Canadian law?

**Sarah:** "**Stare decisis**" means that courts should follow the decisions made in similar cases before. It helps make the legal system fair and predictable.

**Alex:** Okay. Can you explain the difference between the powers of the federal and provincial governments?

**Sarah:** Sarah: The "**British North America Act, 1867**" is a law that divides the responsibilities between the federal government and the provincial governments in Canada. **Section 91** lists the powers of the federal government, and these include areas such as defense, trade and commerce, criminal law, and currency. **Section 92** lists the powers of the provincial governments, and these include areas such as education, healthcare, natural resources, and property and civil rights within the province.

**Alex:** I understand. By the way, what does the term "**ultra vires**" mean in the legal context?

**Sarah:** "**Ultra vires**" is a Latin term that means "**beyond the powers.**" In the legal context, it refers to actions or decisions that are beyond the authority of a government body. If a government body acts ultra vires, its actions or decisions may be considered invalid or unlawful.

**Alex:** OK. What about "**strict and absolute liability offences**" versus "**summary conviction offences**"?

**Sarah:** "**Strict and absolute liability offences**" are crimes where someone can be found guilty even if they didn't mean to do it. "**Summary conviction offences**" are less serious crimes with smaller punishments.

**Alex:** Thank you for explaining. And what are the most important trial courts in each province?

**Sarah:** The most important trial courts in each province are called "**Superior courts of the province.**" They hear many different types of cases, both civil and criminal.

**Alex:** And finally, what is the highest court in Canada?

**Sarah:** That would be the "**Supreme Court of Canada.**" It is the final court where important cases can be appealed. It helps make decisions about the laws that apply to the whole country.

**Alex:** Great! Thanks for your help, Sarah. I really appreciate it.

**Sarah:** You're welcome, Alex! Understanding these legal ideas is important. If you have any more questions, feel free to ask!

*[They both smile, and Alex goes back to studying while Sarah walks away.]*

## I. Additional Resources

Student Resources:

### 1. Vocabulary website

It can help you create online lists and practice activities using your own vocabulary. Please note it does not handle longer phrases and specific Canadian historical terms well. It is better for more general terms but is useful for studying in general.

<https://www.vocabulary.com/learner/>

### 2. Glossary of Criminal Justice Terms (BC)

Criminal law terms and what they mean in plain English.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/justice/criminal-justice/bcs-criminal-justice-system/justice-terms>

### 3. Canadian Online Legal Dictionary

<https://irwinlaw.com/cold/>

### 4. What is sentencing? – a legal literacy activity

This legal literacy activity, one in a series on criminal procedure, covers information about the criminal sentencing process in Canada. Adult learners are prompted to read about sentencing in criminal cases, and complete a quiz based on what they read.

<https://cleoconnect.ca/resource/yourlegalrights/what-is-sentencing/>

### 5. Legal Vocabulary: 10 Words You Need to Know (and How to Pronounce Them) [Podcast]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1pO5idW2sAo>

### 6. Top 10 Legal Terms You Need to Know: A Beginner's Guide to Understanding the Law

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uXCik95tZo4>

## Faculty Resources\*

### 1. Storyboard That

Teaching activity, but also has several storyboard examples which could be taken as examples of how to visualize a new term/word. (Students could create their own for vocabulary not covered in class too.)

<https://www.storyboardthat.com/lesson-plans/canadian-government/vocabulary>

### 1. LAW LESSONS: Curriculum Resources for Teachers

Developed up to grade 12 but many topics overlap with Canadian Law in general.

[https://lawlessons.ca/curriculum-listing?field\\_select\\_a\\_grade\\_target\\_id=14](https://lawlessons.ca/curriculum-listing?field_select_a_grade_target_id=14)

**3. Fundamentals of the Law** (CLB 7-8 advanced English proficiency). Lesson plan and resources online. This lesson module is for teaching newcomers to British Columbia about the fundamentals of Canada's laws, including individual rights and responsibilities, and how the laws are made.

[http://wiki.clicklaw.bc.ca/index.php?title=Fundamentals\\_of\\_the\\_Law\\_Lesson\\_Module](http://wiki.clicklaw.bc.ca/index.php?title=Fundamentals_of_the_Law_Lesson_Module)