

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Finish each sentence.**

The only court the Constitution creates is:

\_\_\_\_\_

If you make an appeal, you are asking:

\_\_\_\_\_

Two kinds of legal cases are:

\_\_\_\_\_

The job of the Court of Appeals is:

\_\_\_\_\_

It's difficult to take a case to the Supreme Court because:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If you lose a case in the trial court, you can:

\_\_\_\_\_

If an appellate court affirms a case, that means:

\_\_\_\_\_

If a law is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court can:

\_\_\_\_\_

Evidence is used to:

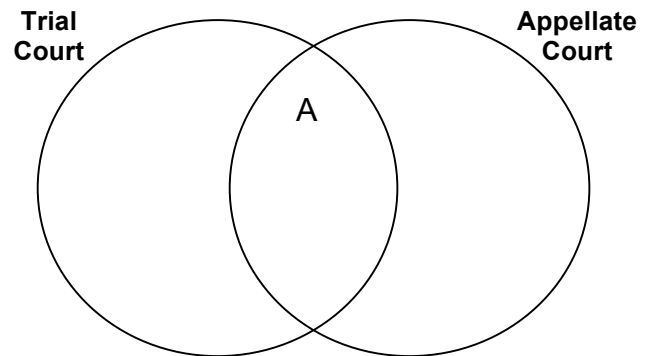
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A trial with no jury is a:

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Making Comparisons.** Decide whether each description fits trial courts only, appellate courts only, or both, and write the letter of the description in the correct part of the diagram. The first one is done for you.



- A. Hears civil cases
- B. Might have a jury trial
- C. Does not hear cases for the first time
- D. Hears criminal cases
- E. Reviews a verdict to look for mistakes
- F. Usually has three-judge panels
- G. Hears cases for the first time
- H. Works with laws

**C. 1, 2, 3... Sequencing!** Number each set of events to put the three events in order.

- 1)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Trial is held in the District Court
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case
  - \_\_\_\_\_ An appeal is made to the Court of Appeals

- 2)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Evidence is presented to the jury
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The members of the jury are chosen
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The jury returns a verdict

- 3)
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Court of Appeals affirms the case
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The jury returns a verdict
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The case is appealed

- 4)
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Court of Appeals remands the case
  - \_\_\_\_\_ A new trial begins
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The first verdict is appealed

- 5)
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Supreme Court strikes down the law
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The Supreme Court hears a case about the law
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Congress passes a law