

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE - PART I

Glossary 1

Trial (noun) : The process where a judge listens to evidence and decides if somebody is guilty or innocent.

Headline : The line in big letters saying what an article is about.

Well-built : a person who pays attention to his physical appearance and exercises to tone his muscles.

Blood shot : red on the white part of the eye-ball.

The prosecution : The lawyer who tries to show that somebody is guilty of a crime.

To be unable : when you can't do something, you are unable to do something.

To run somebody over : to cause an accident by driving over a person's body.

To look dazed : looking confused.

Drag the following words and expressions as a close caption to the pictures. (Close caption or CC is a description of a picture or image)

Run over

Trial

Dazed

Prosecution

Well-built

Headline

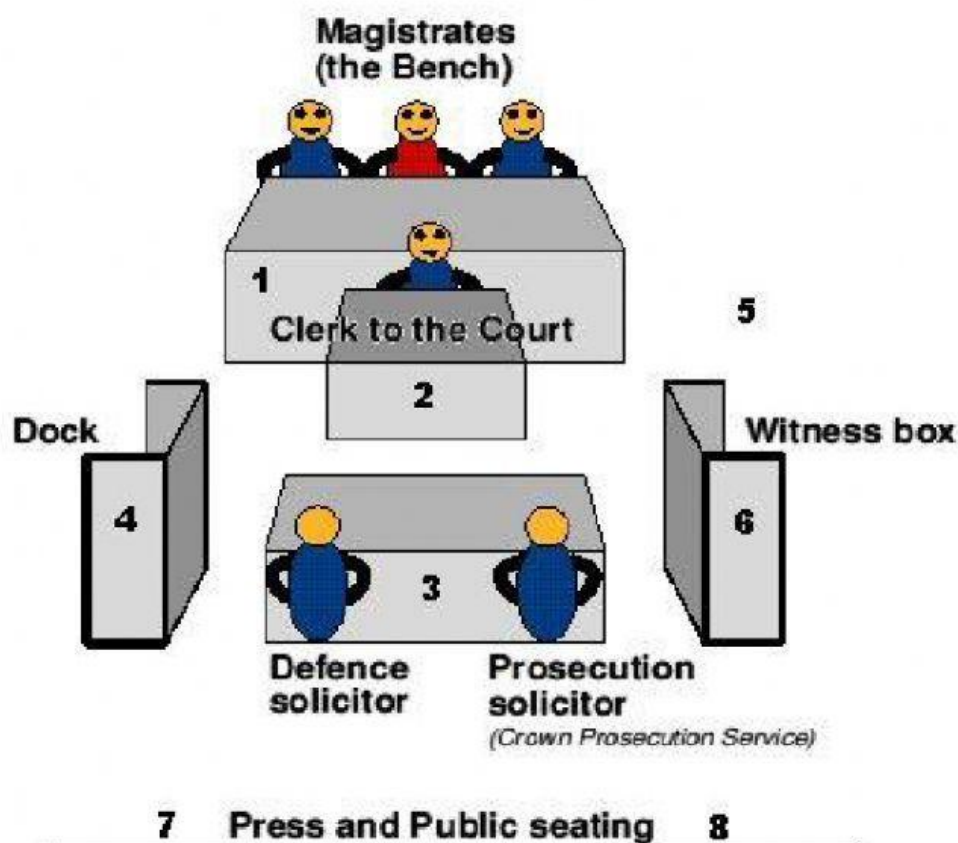




Complete the blank spaces with one of the words from the previous exercise.

- 1) When I read the newspaper I always read the _____ first.
- 2) At the _____ the jury decided that the accused person was guilty.
- 3) He exercises on a regular basis and he is _____.
- 4) Wild animals are often _____ by careless drivers .
- 5) The _____ convinced the jury that the accused man was guilty of the murder of his sweet heart.
- 6) When he saw the ghost he looked _____.

You are about to read and listen about a trial so it is important to see what a trial in a court room looks like.



The Case for the Defence – Short Story by Graham Greene



The Case of the Defence is a short story written by novelist Graham Greene . The story takes place in England around the time it was written, in the late 1930's , when the death penalty for murder still existed . It was abolished in 1965

Read and listen to Part I of the short story. Use the glossary of terms to help you understand it. Then do the comprehension exercise.

The Case for the Defence

BY GRAHAM GREENE

PART 1

It was the strangest murder trial I have ever attended. They named it the Peckham murder in the headlines, although Northwood Street, where Mrs Parker was found murdered, was not actually in Peckham.

The prisoner was a well-built man with bloodshot eyes. An ugly man, one you wouldn't forget in a hurry – and that was an important point. The prosecution intended to call four witnesses who hadn't forgotten him and who had seen him hurrying away from the little red house in Northwood Street.

At two o'clock in the morning Mrs Salmon, who lived at 15 Northwood Street, had been unable to sleep. She heard a door shut and so she went to the window and saw Adams (the accused) on the steps of the victim's house. He had just come out and he was wearing gloves. Before he moved away, he had looked up – at her window.

Henry MacDougall, who had been driving home late, nearly ran over Adams at the corner of Northwood Street because he was walking in the middle of the road, looking dazed. And old Mr Wheeler, who lived next door to Mrs Parker, at number 12, and was woken up by a noise and got up and looked out of the window, just as Mrs Salmon had done, saw Adams's back and, as he turned, those bloodshot eyes. In Laurel Avenue he had been seen by yet another witness.

Click on the right answer .

- 1) a) The people named the case **The Peckham Murder**.
b) The press named the case **The Peckham Murder**.
c) The prosecution named the case **The Peckham Murder**.
- 2) Peckham is
a) a district.
b) a house.
c) a street.
- 3) The prisoner's appearance made it easy for people
a) to forget him.
b) to remember him.
c) to like him.

- 4) The suspect was seen leaving the victim's house
- a) slowly.
 - b) at a slow pace.
 - c) quickly.
- 5) Before Adam went away , he looked
- a) at Mrs Parker's window.
 - b) at Mrs Salmon's window.
 - c) ahead and didn't turn round.
- 6) Mrs Parker's next door neighbour was
- a) Mrs Salmon.
 - b) Mr MacDougall.
 - c) Mr Wheeler.