TASK: Read the target words. Practice using them by means of the exercises presented here.

LESSON 26

A Reasonable Doubt

Target Words

1. accuse
2. allegedly
3. civil
4. convict
5. guilty
6. offense
7. peer
8. suspect
9. verdict
10. witness

Definitions and Samples

1. **accuse** *v.* To say that someone did something wrong (e.g., committed a crime)

   Jordan was **accused** of using a stolen credit card to buy about $300 worth of electronic equipment.

   Usage tips *Accuse* is often used in the passive voice.

   Parts of speech accusation *n*, accuser *n*

2. **allegedly** *adv.* According to what people say

   The chief financial officer of the company **allegedly** took company money for his personal use.

   Parts of speech allege *v*, allegation *n*

3. **civil** *adj.* Involving a dispute between two citizens, not a criminal charge

   In a **civil** suit against his neighbor, Barney claimed that the neighbor's dog had bitten him.

   Usage tips In a court context, *civil* almost always appears in one of the following phrases: *civil suit, civil action, civil court, civil proceedings*, and *civil penalties*.

4. **convict** *v.* To decide that someone is guilty of a crime

   Dean was **convicted** of assault after the jury saw a video of him striking another man.

   Usage tips *Convict* is often used in the passive voice.

   Parts of speech convict *n*, conviction *n*

5. **guilty** *adj.* Responsible for doing something bad

   The jury found that the director was **guilty** of embezzlement.

   Usage tips *Guilty* is often followed by an *of* phrase that names a crime or bad deed.

   Parts of speech guilt *n*, guiltily *adv*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. **offense** *n.* A specific act that breaks the law

Convicted twice of reckless driving, Victor will lose his license if he commits another serious traffic **offense**.

Parts of speech offender *n*, offensive *adj*

7. **peer** *n.* A person who is one's social equal

In requiring judgment by "a jury of one's **peers**," U.S. law meant to protect lower-class defendants from the possibly biased judgment of upper-class juries.

8. **suspect** *n.* Someone who, in the opinion of the police, might have committed a certain crime

The police were investigating the activities of five **suspects** in the liquor-store robbery.

Parts of speech suspect *v*, suspicion *n*, suspicious *adj*, suspiciously *adv*

9. **verdict** *n.* A judgment in a court case

It took the jury only 30 minutes to reach a **verdict** of "guilty."

Usage tips *Verdict* is often the object of the verbs *reach* or *arrive at*.

10. **witness** *v.* To see something, especially a crime, happen

After **witnessing** the car theft, Rodney called the police.

Parts of speech witness *n*

TOEFL Prep I Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

_____ 1. accuse	(a) to determine that someone is guilty
_____ 2. convict	(b) responsible for a crime
_____ 3. civil	(c) a social equal
_____ 4. guilty	(d) being related to a personal dispute, not a crime
_____ 5. peer	(e) to say someone did a bad thing

TOEFL Prep II Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The most likely (suspect / witness) in the murder was the victim's brother, but no one actually saw the crime.
2. The new president (allegedly / guiltily) had his main opponents killed, but he denies it.
3. At one time in the United States, possession of marijuana was a minor (verdict / offense).
4. The (witness / peer) made a poor impression on the jury because he couldn't remember many details about the crime scene.
5. Juries are instructed to arrive at a unanimous (verdict / convict), one agreeable to all members of the jury.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOEFL Success Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

One of the most controversial murder cases of the twentieth century was that involving the death of Marilyn Sheppard in 1954. Her husband, Dr. Sam Sheppard, was *accused* of killing her and then injuring himself. An unlikely *suspect*, Sheppard was highly respected by his *peers* in the medical world. Still, there were odd aspects to the murder that Sheppard could not explain away. Unfortunately for Sheppard, none of his supporters actually *witnessed* the crime, so nobody could back up Sheppard's claim that the real killer was a bushy-haired man whom Sheppard had chased across his lawn and fought with briefly.

Sheppard was eventually *convicted* of the *offense*, but many people doubted the *verdict*. With aggressive help from a lawyer named F. Lee Bailey, Sheppard got a new trial. Bailey suggested many alternatives to Sheppard's guilt, enough that the new jury could not say he was *guilty* beyond a reasonable doubt. Sheppard was released from prison but died soon afterward. His son, Chip, pursued the case through several *civil* and criminal proceedings in an attempt to find out the truth about his mother's murder. Late in the 1990s, new DNA analysis techniques proved that someone other than Sam Sheppard and his family had been in the house that night. Sheppard's story about the bushy-haired man had probably been accurate all along.

Bonus Structure— The clause containing **but** *and* **doubt** *signals that arguments against the verdict will be given.*

1. Why was the Sheppard case unusual?
   a. A husband was accused of murdering his wife.
   b. The murder occurred in 1954.
   c. Doubt about the guilty verdict led to a second trial.
   d. The accused murderer said he didn't do it.

2. The author of this article implies that Sam Sheppard _____
   a. did not kill his wife
   b. lied about the bushy-haired man
   c. did not love his wife
   d. married again after he got out of prison

LESSON 27

The Police

Target Words

1. apprehend
2. ascertain
3. bureaucratic
4. condemn
5. evidence
6. implicate
7. inquiry
8. intrusively
9. seize
10. surveillance

Definitions and Samples

1. **apprehend** *v.* To capture

   The police **apprehended** the robbery suspect as he tried to get on a bus to Chicago.

   Parts of speech apprehension *n*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. **ascertain** *v.* To make sure of

The police failed to **ascertain** that the man they arrested was the Gregory Brown they were really looking for.

Usage tips *Ascertain* is often followed by a *that* clause. Notice that the root of the word is the adjective *certain,* meaning "sure."

3. **bureaucratic** *adj.* Related to a large organization with a lot of complicated procedures

Before I could speak with the chief, I had to go through a **bureaucratic** runaround of identity checks and written requests.

Usage tips *Bureaucratic* implies that something is inefficient and unnecessarily complicated.

Parts of speech bureaucracy *n*

4. **condemn** *v.* To speak out against something in very strong terms

Religious radicals **condemned** the government for allowing alcohol to be sold in restaurants.

Parts of speech condemnation *n*

5. **evidence** *n.* Something that makes the truth of a statement seem more likely

The most convincing **evidence** that Garner robbed the store was a videotape from surveillance cameras.

Parts of speech evidence *v,* evident *adj,* evidently *adv*

6. **implicate** *v.* To suggest that someone was involved in a crime or other wrong behavior

No group claimed responsibility for the bombing, but the type of explosive used **implicates** the Heartland Freedom Militia.

Usage tips *Implicate* is often followed by *in.*

Parts of speech implication *n*

7. **inquiry** *n.* An investigation

The FBI launched an **inquiry** into the relationship between organized crime and the trucking company.

Parts of speech inquire *v*

8. **intrusively** *adv.* In a way that brings an unwanted person or thing into someone else's affairs

The new consultant from company headquarters appeared **intrusively** at meetings, staff parties, and other functions where he was not wanted.

Parts of speech intrude *v,* intrusion *n,* intruder *n,* intrusive *adj*

9. **seize** *v.* To take something against its owner's will

Federal agents can **seize** private homes and other property possibly used in the production or sale of illegal drugs.

Parts of speech seizure *n*

10. **surveillance** *n.* A process of watching something or someone for a long time, usually because the person is suspected of something

Police **surveillance** of one suspected car thief resulted in the arrest of a whole gang of carjackers.

Usage tips *Surveillance* is often followed by an *of* phrase.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOEFL Prep I Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

_____ 1. ascertain	(a) unnoticeably
_____ 2. intrusively	(b) simple and straightforward
_____ 3. seize	(c) give back
_____ 4. condemn	(d) cause doubt about
_____ 5. bureaucratic	(e) praise

TOEFL Prep II Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

apprehend *evidence* *implicate* *inquiry* *surveillance*

1. Officials could not _____ Basil because people in villages and towns throughout the country were willing to hide him.
2. During their _____ of O'Brien's house, detectives audiotaped his phone conversations.
3. Until we finish our _____ into the disappearance of the cash, all employees are suspects.
4. Even if there is _____, such as fingerprints, that might _____ someone in a crime, there might be other indications that the person is innocent.

TOEFL Success Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects citizens from unreasonable search and seizure. Some civil libertarians have *condemned* the federal antidrug *bureaucracy* for threatening this basic right. In a drug case, police need no *evidence* to *intrude* on private property, *apprehend* a suspected dealer, and *seize* all the person's property. Property taken under this law may be sold for a profit later by the law-enforcement officials involved in the raid. The target of a raid might be *implicated* only by an unreliable report from an unfriendly neighbor. The police are not required to *ascertain* whether there's any physical evidence of drug activity at the site. In one case, *surveillance* of a large California property convinced local authorities to seize it—not because they saw drug activity but because the property was worth a lot of money. The property was taken, and its owner was shot trying to defend himself. A later *inquiry* determined that there were no illegal drugs on the property.

Bonus Structure—In one case *introduces an example.*

1. According to this reading, which of these activities does the author oppose?
   a. marijuana possession
   b. surveillance
   c. property seizures
   d. civil libertarians

2. Why does the author of this reading mention the Fourth Amendment?
   a. because drug-related seizures seem to violate it
   b. because it outlaws the use of certain drugs
   c. because it has finally stopped the antidrug forces from seizing property
   d. because he disagrees that Americans should be protected by it

LIVEWORKSHEETS