

COURTS IN UK (part 2)

The Crown Court

Types of cases the Crown Court deals with

A Crown Court deals with serious criminal cases, e.g.: murder, rape, robbery

It also deals with:

- appeals against a magistrates' court conviction or sentence
- cases passed from a magistrates' court for trial or sentencing

Who does what in the court A Crown Court: normally has a jury - which decides if you're guilty or not, it has a judge - who decides what sentence you get.

Your solicitor (if you have one) can explain what happens in court - the judge and court staff will also give instructions about the trial.

Sentences a Crown Court can give

A Crown Court can give a range of sentences including: [community sentences](#), or [prison sentences](#) - including life sentences.

Appealing a sentence or conviction

If you disagree with the Crown Court's verdict, you may be able to [appeal](#).

3. Youth courts

A youth court is a special type of magistrates' court for people aged between 10 and 17.

A youth court has either: 3 magistrates or a district judge. There isn't a jury in a youth court.

Your parent or guardian must come with you: if you're under 16, or if you're 16 to 17 and they're given a court order

How youth courts are different from adult courts

Youth courts are less formal than adult courts, e.g.:

- members of the public are not allowed in to the court (unless they get permission)
- you are called by your first name

Types of cases a youth court deals with

A youth court deals with cases like: theft and burglary; anti-social behaviour; drugs offences

For serious crimes, like murder or rape, the case starts in the youth court but will be passed to a Crown Court.

Sentences a youth court can give

The court can give a [range of sentences](#) including: [community sentences](#) and [detention and training orders](#) carried out in secure centres for young people

Appealing a sentence. If you disagree with the court's verdict, you may be able to appeal. Court staff can give you information on how to appeal.

[online] dostęp 10.04.2015, dostępny w Internecie www.gov.uk/courtes

Słownik internetowy online, [online],[dostęp 10.04.2015], dostępny w Internecie: www.diki.pl

Match the definitions with the explanations:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. very serious crimes | A an examination before a competent tribunal according to established procedure |
| 2. sentence given by a Crown Court | B holding a person charged with crime following his arrest |
| 3. conviction | C punishment ordered by a court for a person convicted of a crime |
| 4. a youth court | D a request to a higher court to review and reverse a decision of a lower court |
| 5. detention and training order | E these people decide if a charged person is guilty or not |
| 6. a jury | F murder, rape, robbery |
| 7. appeal | G community sentences, prison sentences |
| 8. detention | H sentences given in a youth court |
| 9. trial | I a result of a legal proceeding in which the guilt of a party is proven |
| 10. a sentence | J a magistrates' court for people aged 10-17 |

II. Mark the following sentences true/false:

1. There is a jury in a youth court.
2. If you are under 16, you can appear in court alone and be given a court order.
3. Youth courts are different from adult courts.
4. A youth court gives verdicts in crimes like murder or rape.
5. Crown Courts deal with cases sent from magistrates' courts for trial.
6. Crown Court deal with less serious offences.
7. The public is always allowed in youth courts.
8. The judge will give you instructions about the trial.
9. Detention of young people is carried out in prison.
10. A district judge or 3 magistrates sit in a youth court.

III. Answer the questions:

1. Which appeals does the Crown Court deal with?
2. What is the role of a Crown Court judge?
3. When may you be able to appeal in a court?
4. Which cases does the Crown Court deal with?
5. What sentences can the Crown Court give?
6. Who decides cases in youth courts?
7. Who must come to a court with a child under 16?
8. Which crimes are dealt with in a youth court?
9. How are youth courts different from adult courts?
10. Which cases cannot be tried in youth courts?

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