

犯罪學與刑事司法

Practice Worksheet

A. Vocabulary - Write the English word

Write the correct English word for each Chinese meaning.

1. 法醫的 (adj.) _____
2. 謀殺 (n.) _____
3. 再犯 (n.) _____
4. 監禁 (n.) _____
5. 假釋 (n.) _____
6. 緩刑 (n.) _____
7. 認罪協商 (n.) _____
8. 宣判無罪 (v.) _____
9. 起訴 (v.) _____
10. 判決 (n.) _____
11. 檢方 (n.) _____
12. 被告 (n.) _____
13. 證詞 (n.) _____
14. 證人 (n.) _____
15. 不在場證明 (n.) _____

B. Grammar - Choose the correct answer

1. The suspect was _____ after DNA evidence proved his innocence.
(A) exonerated (B) exaggerated
(C) extradited (D) exterminated
2. _____ evidence is indirect and requires inference.
(A) Circumstantial (B) Substantial
(C) Testimonial (D) Physical
3. The crime rate of _____ — people returning to prison — is alarmingly high.
(A) recidivism (B) rehabilitation
(C) restitution (D) reconciliation

4. The defendant entered a _____ of not guilty.
(A) plea (B) plead
(C) please (D) pleat
5. If the witness _____ testified, the outcome would have been different.
(A) has (B) had
(C) have (D) having
6. It was the DNA evidence that _____ to the conviction.
(A) led (B) leading
(C) leads (D) lead
7. The suspect is believed _____ fled the country.
(A) to having (B) to have
(C) for having (D) of having
8. Mass _____ disproportionately affects minority communities.
(A) incarceration (B) incorporation
(C) incarnation (D) incineration
9. _____ justice focuses on repairing harm rather than punishment.
(A) Restorative (B) Retributive
(C) Restrictive (D) Restrained
10. Had the evidence not been tampered with, the conviction _____ stood.
(A) would have (B) will have
(C) had (D) has

C. Listening - Go to learn.chparenting.com to listen

1. 法醫科學如何改變了刑事調查?
(A) Forensic science is always perfect.
(B) DNA profiling has both convicted and exonerated people.
(C) Forensic evidence should be the only basis for conviction.
2. 死刑爭議的核心是什麼?
(A) Everyone agrees the death penalty is necessary.
(B) The debate centers on deterrence versus wrongful execution risk.
(C) All countries still use the death penalty.
3. 為什麼執法機構難以應對網路犯罪?
(A) Cybercrime is easy for law enforcement to handle.
(B) Traditional legal systems are not well suited for cybercrime.
(C) Cybercrime only affects large corporations.
4. 修復式正義的重點是什麼?
(A) Restorative justice focuses solely on punishment.
(B) Restorative justice involves repairing harm and may reduce recidivism.
(C) Victims have no role in restorative justice.

5. 批評者對大規模監禁有什麼看法？

- (A) The US has a low incarceration rate.
- (B) Critics say mass incarceration disproportionately affects minorities.
- (C) Mass incarceration has solved the crime problem.

D. Reading - Go to learn.chparenting.com to read the passage

1. What is the primary mission of the Innocence Project?

- (A) To increase prison sentences
- (B) To exonerate the wrongfully convicted through DNA testing
- (C) To abolish all prisons
- (D) To train new lawyers

2. What is the leading cause of wrongful convictions?

- (A) False confessions
- (B) Unreliable forensic science
- (C) Eyewitness misidentification
- (D) Prosecutorial misconduct

3. How many people had the Innocence Project helped free?

- (A) Over 100
- (B) Over 375
- (C) Over 1000
- (D) Over 50

4. What reforms has the organization advocated?

- (A) Longer prison sentences
- (B) Recording interrogations and improving identification procedures
- (C) Eliminating jury trials
- (D) Reducing police funding

5. What fundamental question does the project raise?

- (A) Whether crime can be eliminated
- (B) The balance between public safety and individual rights
- (C) Whether DNA testing is reliable
- (D) How to increase conviction rates

