

1. <b>abuse excuse</b>	the defence that the perpetrator of a crime had suffered, or was protecting those who had suffered, from child abuse	18. <b>character evidence</b>	evidence about the character of the accused; bad character evidence is generally not admissible in court
2. <b>accessory after the fact</b>	a person (or persons) who helped the main perpetrator after a crime was committed	19. <b>charge negotiation</b>	an agreement between the prosecution and defence, having met before the trial, with the defence agreeing that the accused will plead guilty if the prosecution reduces the charge; also known as plea bargaining
3. <b>accessory before the fact</b>	a person (or persons) who helped plan a criminal offence but was not there when it occurred	20. <b>circle sentencing</b>	a restorative justice program for Aboriginal offenders in which a 'circle' of people involved with the offence discuss the offence and ways of rectifying the harm done
4. <b>actus reus</b>	the 'guilty act' (that is, the voluntary commission of an act or voluntary omission of a duty that breaks the law)	21. <b>citizen's arrest</b>	the right of citizens to arrest anyone who has committed a crime, only able to be used in certain limited circumstances
5. <b>adjournment</b>	a temporary postponement of legal proceedings to recommence at a later date	22. <b>civil disobedience</b>	breaking the law deliberately as a protest against the law or against another action by government
6. <b>adversarial system of trial</b>	system of trial used in Australia, in which the two sides of the case try to present and prove their version of the facts and disprove the other side's version	23. <b>committal hearing</b>	preliminary proceedings for trial by jury
7. <b>aggravating factors</b>	circumstances taken into account by a sentencing judge that may result in a more severe penalty	24. <b>community service order</b>	a punishment for which the offender is required to perform some unpaid work or service in the community for up to 500 hours
8. <b>alleged</b>	a person is accused of committing a crime, but has not yet been found guilty	25. <b>complete defence</b>	a criminal defence which, if successfully proved, completely clears a person of a crime
9. <b>appeal</b>	a case is taken to a higher court because either side disagrees with the decision of a lower court		
10. <b>appellant</b>	the party who disagrees with a court decision and appeals (that is, takes the case to a higher court)		
11. <b>attempt</b>	a crime is not successfully committed, despite the offender trying to do so		
12. <b>bail</b>	an agreement to attend court to answer a criminal charge; some surety of attendance is usually required, such as a monetary fee		
13. <b>battered woman syndrome</b>	a criminal defence which may arise when a woman kills her husband or partner after years of suffering domestic violence or abuse		
14. <b>bond</b>	a punishment in which the offender is free to go into the community but agrees to be of good behaviour for a certain period		
15. <b>burden of proof</b>	the responsibility of proving a case in court; in a criminal case the prosecution has the burden of proof and must prove that the accused is guilty		
16. <b>causation</b>	the act or omission committed must have caused the specific injury complained of		
17. <b>caution</b>	an offender is warned by police rather than arrested and charged		