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Translation and Interpretation
Thematic Learning and Training in the
Medical And Legal Fields

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Presentations
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Thematic Learning and Training in the Medical and Legal Fields

Duration: Varies. One to three hours
Language: Presentation given in English and Spanish

Thematic learning has proven to be one of the best pedagogical approaches available at all levels of learning, from K to 12th grade, and for both undergraduate and graduate level learning. The thematic approach expands knowledge while reinforcing it, and allows for active participation. This pedagogical methodology is particularly well suited to the training of medical and forensic interpreters and translators.

Thematic learning starts with lexicographical research that includes both primary and secondary sources, the drawing up of an essential glossary, and the formulation of basic concepts. Word Groups and the Incremental Sentence allow for concentration and memorization exercises that contextualize the lexicographical research. The learning process culminates in a consecutive script and a simultaneous interpretation text that incorporate all the preceding thematic elements.

OUTLINE

I. Medical - Anthrax

- A) Text for Simultaneous Interpretation and Sight Translation - Research .
- B) Glossary.
- C) Concentration and Memorization – Word Groups.
- D) Concentration and Memorization – Incremental Sentence.
- E) Consecutive Script.
- F) Simultaneous Text.

II. Legal – Jury Process

- A) Text for Simultaneous Interpretation and Sight Translation – Research – Primary Sources.
- B) Glossary.
- C) Concentration and Memorization – Word Groups.
- D) Concentration and Memorization – Incremental Sentence.
- E) Consecutive Script.
- F) Simultaneous Texts.

THEMATIC TRANSLATION/INTERPRETATION LEARNING AND TRAINING
MEDICAL UNIT: ANTHRAX

A. Text for Simultaneous and Sight Translation Training.

Anthrax is a contagious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. The causative organism for anthrax was first isolated in 1863. Louis Pasteur developed in 1881 an effective vaccine for this ailment. The name anthrax comes from the Greek *anthrakis*, meaning coal, as cutaneous anthrax is characterized by black, coal-like scabs called eschar. The non flagellated vegetative cell is from one to eight microns in length and about one micron in breadth. Spore size is about one micron.

At first anthrax is hard to differentiate from other, less serious infections. It occurs in three forms, depending on where the infectious spores have arrived on the patient: cutaneous, inhalation, and gastrointestinal.

Cutaneous anthrax occurs when the spores enter a break in the skin, in most cases when handling infected animal products such as wool, goat hair, leather, hides, etc. Skin infection is characterized at first by a raised, itchy bump, a papule. A ring of vesicles develops around the papule, vesicular fluid may be exuded, marked edema starts to develop. The original papule becomes a painless ulcer with eschar in its center. Lymph glands in nearby areas may swell. If untreated, it may cause septicemia. The largest reported epidemic of cutaneous anthrax occurred in Zimbabwe between 1979 and 1985 where close to 10,000 human cases of the illness were reported. With antibiotics, in particular penicillin, the recovery rate from cutaneous anthrax is very high.

Inhalation anthrax is a biphasic illness. The first phase of the illness can occur two to sixty days after exposure. Its symptoms may resemble at first those of a common cold, take place when the spores-bearing particles, from one to five microns in length, are carried to alveolar spaces and to the mediastinal lymph nodes and cause a suppurative infection with edema and hemorrhage. However, after a few days, usually four to six, the second, fulminant phase takes place with dyspnoea, cyanosis, pleural effusion and shock, usually resulting in death within twenty four hours. Inhalation anthrax has the highest mortality rate of the three forms of the disease. An accidental aerosolized release of anthrax spores from a military microbiological facility in Sverdlovsk in the former Soviet Union in 1979 infected 79 people of which 68 died.

Gastrointestinal anthrax is usually due to the consumption of contaminated meat resulting in an acute inflammation of the intestinal tract. It is characterized by nausea, vomiting, fever and severe diarrhea. Massive ascites has also occurred in some cases of gastrointestinal anthrax. This type of anthrax includes two

distinct syndromes, oral-pharyngeal and abdominal. There were several cases of gastrointestinal anthrax in the eighties in Thailand.

Hemorrhagic meningitis can also result from all three forms of anthrax.

The anthrax vaccine is a cell-free filtrate vaccine, meaning that it uses dead bacteria as opposed to live bacteria. It is generally given in six dose series. The principal antigen responsible for inducing immunity is the protective antigen. A human live attenuated vaccine is produced and used in countries of the former Soviet Union. This type of vaccine is considered unsuitable for use in humans in the Western world. BioPort Corporation in Lansing, Michigan, is the sole manufacturer of the anthrax vaccine in the United states.

While decontamination of the environment where anthrax is detected is essential, there is no data to suggest that patient-to-patient transmission of the illness takes place. Several methods of environmental decontamination are used, including disposal of animal carcasses through rendering and incineration, scorching of earth areas through various methods, including the use of blow-torches, where bloody exudate escaping from the mouth, nose and anus of death animals has occurred, use of autoclaves, etc.

Anthrax has been linked to various scenarios of biological warfare and terrorism. As seen recently, the inhalation of airborne spores, in powder form, is a serious threat.

B. Glossary**ANTHRAX GLOSSARY****A**

adjuvant	coadyuvante, que ayuda, remedio auxiliar
aerobic oxígeno	aeróbico (que se desarrolla sólo con oxígeno)
aerosol	aerosol
airborne aire	aerotransportado, transportado por aire
anaerobic	anaeróbico (que se desarrolla sólo sin oxígeno)
anthrax	ántrax, carbunco
antibiotics	antibióticos
antibodies	anticuerpos
antigen	antígeno
ascites	ascitis (hidropesía de la cavidad abdominal)
assay	análisis
autoclave	autoclave

B

B. anthracis	bacillus anthracis
bacillus anthracis	bacillus anthracis
bacterium	bacterium
biological warfare	guerra biológica, guerra bacteriológica

biological weapon	arma biológica, arma bacteriológica
BioPort Corporation	sociedad BioPort (la sola sociedad en los EEUU que vende una vacuna en contra del ántrax)
bioterrorism	bioterrorismo
biphasic	en dos fases
blood poisoning	intoxicación de la sangre, envenamiento de la sangre
bloodstream	corriente sanguínea, flujo de sangre
blow torch	lámpara de soldar, soplete
booster	inyección de refuerzo
break (in skin)	lesión (en la piel)
bump, raised elevada)	elevación, protuberancia (de realce,
<u>C</u>	
cell-free filtrate	filtrado sin células vivas de ántrax
chromatographic assay	análisis cromatográfico
clotting	coagulación
collapse	colapso, prostración
CSF (cerebrospinal fluid)	fuido cerebroespinal
culture	cultivo
cutaneous anthrax	ántrax cutáneo
cyanosis	cianosis (coloración azul debida a oxigenación insuficiente de la sangre)

D

death rate	índice de mortalidad
diarrhea	diarrea
discomfort	incomodidad, molestia, inquietud
distress	congoja, angustia, zozobra
dormant	latente
dysphaegia	disfagia (deglución difícil)
dyspnoea	disnea (respiración difícil)
<u>E</u>	
ELISA(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)	ELISA
epizootis	epizootia, enfermedad epizoótica (enfermedad epidémica de los animales)
eschar	escara (costra negra)
etiology estudia las causas de las	etiología (parte de la medicina que estudia las causas de las enfermedades)
exposure	exposición
<u>E</u>	
Flu	gripe
fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	prueba fluorescente de anticuerpos
food poisoning	intoxicación alimenticia
fulminant systemic phase	fase sistemática fulminante
fumigation	fumigación
<u>G</u>	
gastrointestinal anthrax	ántrax goastrointestinal

H

haemorrhaging	hemorragia
hyperacute	extremadamente agudo
hypoxia al descenso de la tensión	hipoxia (deficiencia de oxígeno - debida del mismo en el aire inspirado - disminución de la capacidad de transporte del oxígeno en la sangre)
I	
immunization	inmunización
incidence	incidencia
incubation period	período de incubación
induration anormalmente)	induración (región o parte endurecida
infectious	infeccioso
inhalation anthrax ántrax pulmonar	ántrax por inhalación, por inspiración,
injection, subcutaneous	inyección subcutánea
intestinal anthrax	ántrax intestinal
itchy	picante, hormigante, que tiene comezón, prurito
J	
joint	articulación, conyuntura
L	
lesion	lesión
lump	elevación, bulto, protuberancia, hinchazón
lymph glands	glándulas linfáticas
lymph nodes	nódulos linfáticos

	<u>M</u>	
mailman		cartero
malignant edema		edema inflamatorio, pústula maligna
mediastinal lymph nodes		nódulos linfáticos mediastínicos
mediastinal widening		ensanchamiento, dilatación mediastínico/a
mediastinum		mediastino (espacio entre ambas pleuras en la parte media del tórax entre el esternón y la columna vertebral)
meningitis		meningitis
micron		micrón, micra
	<u>N</u>	
nausea		náusea, mareo
necrosis más células de una porción		necrosis (muerte patológica de una o de órgano o tejido)
necrotic		necrótico
	<u>O</u>	
onopharyngeal anthrax		ántrax onofaríngeo
	<u>P</u>	
papula		pápula
pathognomonic una enfermedad que por sí solo		patognomónico (signo o síntoma de basta para formular un diagnóstico)
PCR Test (Polymeraze Chain reaction) cualquier cantidad de copias		reacción en cadena de polimerasa (proceso que permite hacer, in vitro, de genes)
penicillin		penicilina
pharynx		faringe

pleural effusion	derrame pleural
prodrome	pródromo (síntoma que preceda a la irrupción de una enfermedad)
	<u>R</u>
raised bump	elevación, protuberancia
redness	rojez
rendering	extracción de la grasa de los animales muertos
	<u>S</u>
to scorch	abrasar
secretion	secreción
sepsis	sepsis (infección pútrida; septicemia)
serologic test	análisis serológico
shock	choque
shortness of breath	deficiencia respiratoria
spinal tap	drenaje espinal, punción espinal, extracción espinal
spores	esporas, esporos
stiffness (joint)	tiesura, rigidez, inflexibilidad (articulación)
strain (of bacillus)	cepa
stridor de tono alto y agudo	stridor, estridor (sonido respiratorio causado por estrechez de las vías respiratorias)
subcutaneous injection	inyección subcutánea
surveillance	vigilancia, observación
sweating	transpiración, exudación

symptoms	síntomas
systemic reaction	reacción sistemática
<u>I</u>	
tanner	curtidor, zurrador
tenderness	sensibilidad anormal (al contacto o a la presión)
toxin	toxina
trachea	tráquea
tracheotomy	traqueotomía
<u>U</u>	
ulcer	úlceras
<u>V</u>	
vaccine	vacuna
vegetative	vegetativo, latente
vesicle	vesícula (vejiga pequeña en la epidermis, llena generalmente de líquido seroso)
vesiculation vesículas	vesiculación (formación o presencia de
vomiting	vómito
<u>W</u>	
wool sorter's disease	ántrax, carbunco
<u>Z</u>	
zoonosis	zoonosis (dícese de las enfermedades propias de los animales que a veces se transmiten al
hombre)	

C. Word Groups

Eschar
Mediastinum
Clotting
Inhalation anthrax
Vaccine
Airborne
Mail carrier

Culture
Widening
Spores
Adjuvant
Joint
Lymph gland
Influenza

Gastrointestinal
hemorrhaging
Strain (bacillus)
Filtrate
Stridor
Tanner
anaerobic

Etiology
Surveillance
antibodies
Vesicle
Zoonosis
Dyspnoea
Cutaneous anthrax

Micron
Lymph node
Ulcer
Dormant
Incubation
Trachea
Malignant edema

Biological warfare
Stiffness
Exposure
Systemic
Poisoning
Fulminant
Epizootis

Assay
Gene
Nausea
Pleural effusion
Death rate
Shock
Prodrome

Pathognomonic
Redness
To scorch
Bloodstream
Spinal
Necrotic
Pharynx

Booster
Diarrhea
Breath
Papula
Tap
Anthrax
Hipoxia

Escara
Mediastino
Coagulación
Antrax pulmonar
Vacuna
Aerotransportado
Cartero/a

Cultivo
Ensanchamiento
Esporas, esporos
Coadyuvante
Articulación
Glándula linfática
Gripe

Gastrointestinal
hemorragia
Cepa
Filtrado
Stridor
Curtidor, zurrador
anaeróbico

Etiología
Observación
Anticuerpos

Micrón, micra
Nódulo linfático
Ulcera

Guerra bacteriológica
Tiesura, rigidez
Exposición

Vesícula	Latente	sistemático/a
Zoonosis	Incubación	Intoxicación
Disnea	Tráquea	Fulminante
Antrax cutáneo	Pústula maligna	Epizootia
Análisis	Patognomónico	Inyección de refuerzo
Gen, gene	Rojez	Diarrea
Nausea, mareo	Abrasar	Respiración
Derrame pleural	Corriente sanguínea	Pápula
Índice de mortalidad	Espinal	Drenaje
Choque	Necrótico	Antrax, carbunco
Pródromo	Faringe	Hipoxia

D. Incremental Sentence

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E. Anthrax Consecutive Script

Doctor X.

Hello, Mr. Z. How are you doing? I have not seen you for a while.
¿Buenos Días Sr. Z, Cómo está? Hace rato que no lo veo.

Mr. Z.

Well, honestly, I don't feel very well. I think I have the **flu**, but I have also felt **nausea**.

Bueno, francamente, no me siento muy bien. Creo que tengo **gripe**, pero también he tenido **mareo**.

Doctor X.

How long have you had these **symptoms**? Have you had any **diarrhea** or **stomach pain**.

¿Hace cuanto tiempo que tiene estos **síntomas**? ¿Ha tenido **diarrea** o **dolor de estómago**?

Mr. Z.

Just a few days. Now that you ask me, it's true that I have had **diarrhea**, but no **stomach pain**.

Sólo unos días. Ahora que usted me pregunta, es cierto que he tenido **diarrea**, pero ningún **dolor de estómago**.

Doctor X.

This probably rules out **food poisoning**. Still, we might have to give you some **antibiotics**. Any other **symptoms**?

Lo que tiene probablemente no es **intoxicación alimenticia**. Sin embargo, es posible que tengamos que darle unos **antibióticos**. ¿Cualquier otro **síntoma**?

Mr. Z.

Tengo como unas **hinchazones** en la piel, como **granos**, pero que no son **granos**, con algo de **rojez** en la piel.

I have something like **swellings** on my skin, like **pimples**, but that are not **pimples**, with some **redness** of the skin.

Doctor X.

Let me see these **swellings**. They are more like **bumps** or **lumps**. In fact they are **lesions**. Some of them are **ulcers**, and some have a **papula**. What do you do?

Déjeme ver estas **hinchazones**. Parecen más bien **elevaciones** o **protuberancias**. De hecho son **lesiones**. Algunas son **úlceras**, y algunas tienen una **pápula**. ¿Que empleo tiene usted?

Mr. Z.

Soy cartero.

I am a mailman.

Doctor X.

Mr. Z. Your **lymph glands** and **nodes** are **swollen**. You might have **anthrax**, the **cutaneous anthrax strain**, which is the least dangerous and has a very low **death rate**. I am going to send you right away to the hospital for a **blood test** and **treatment** which will include large amounts of **penicillin**, **adjuvant medication**, and rest. Do not worry, you will come through OK.

Sr. Z. Tiene las **glándulas linfáticas** y los **nódulos linfáticos hinchados**. Es posible que usted padezca del **ántrax [carbunco]**, la **cepa del ántrax cutáneo**, la menos peligrosa, con un **índice de mortalidad** muy bajo. Lo voy a mandar en seguida al hospital para un **análisis de sangre** y **tratamiento**, lo que incluirá grandes cantidades de **penicilina**, **medicamentos coadyuvantes**, y descanso. No se preocupe, todo le saldrá bien.

Mr. Z.

Muchas gracias doctor. ¿Qué es un **medicamento coadyuvante**?

Thank you very much, Doctor. What is an **adjuvant medication**?

Doctor X.

It's an auxiliary medication, one that helps the main medication.

Es un medicamento auxiliar, uno que ayuda al medicamento principal.

THEMATIC TRANSLATION/INTERPRETATION LEARNING AND TRAINING
LEGAL UNIT: JURY PROCESS

A. Research for Simultaneous and Sight Translation Training.

The jury process occupies a crucial place in the American legal system. The terminology relating to jury selection, impaneling, instructions, voir dire, oaths and verdicts, while indispensable to the forensic interpreter, is often nowhere to be found in English/Spanish-Spanish/English legal dictionaries. A study of how the jury process functions in a Spanish speaking country, especially in Mexico, considering the linguistic background of most Spanish-speaking defendants before the California courts, helps to solve many of the lexical problems encountered in this area. What follows is a general synopsis of the Mexican jury system as described in the Leyes y Códigos de México. Códigos de Procedimientos Penales. (Editorial Porrúa, S.A.: Mexico, D.F., 1976). The reader is referred, more specifically, to Título Tercero, Capítulo III (Del procedimiento ante el jurado popular), artículos 332-388, pp. 70-82 and Título Septimo, Capítulo VII (Del jurado), artículos 645-659, pp. 125-128, and Título Quinto, Capítulo VI (Impedimentos, excusas y recusaciones), Arts. 511-531, pp. 101-105.

In Mexico, as in the United States, the jurors are selected at random from the **lists of registered voters (padrones)**. However, in Mexico the jurors are then divided into four groups. One group will serve the first four months of the year, the next the middle four months, the third group the last four months, and the last group will replenish the ranks, depleted through attrition of one sort or another, of the first three groups.

The judges have fifteen days from the time they receive a case to study said case and take it, if need be, to trial by jury. **The impaneling and selection (insaculación y sorteo) of the jury is done in open court (se hace en público)**. The day of the impaneling, the judge places the names of the jurors selected for a given four months period into a **jury wheel or drum (ánfora)**. Then each name is drawn from the wheel

and the judge reads it in a loud voice for the benefit of all present and for the record. The **Prosecution (Ministerio Público)** and the Defense each have five **peremptory challenges (recusaciones sin expresión de causa)**. The judge, in the course of the same selection **proceedings (diligencias)**, will immediately substitute the jurors that have been excused through the peremptory challenge process. None of the jurors, by the way, are present during these proceedings. Those not excused are then **subpoenaed (citados)**, by judicial order, to come and serve as jurors. The **subpoena (citatorio, comparendo)** is **served (notificado)** by the police, and bears such information as date, place, time, name or names of defendant or defendants, **crimes charged (delitos imputados)**, as well as an **admonition (conminación)** that **failure to appear (falta de comparecencia)** will result in fines and prosecution. At the appointed time, with all parties present, a roll call of the jurors **subpoenaed (jurados citados)** is taken. If at least twelve jurors are present, the impaneling and selection process can proceed.

The **prospective jurors** are all under sobpoena, and consequently are referred to as **jurados citados**. Of the remaining twelve or more jurors, seven are selected by having their names drawn at random from the jury drum. The seven jurors thus selected will **hear (conocer) the case (la causa)**, and are known as **jurados propietarios**. The five or more jurors whose names have not been drawn from the jury wheel, are called **supernumerarios**. Thus, alternate jurors can be called **supernumerarios**. They are also called **suplentes** or **subrogados**.

In Mexico, because of the strict separation of church and state, jurors are not sworn, **they affirm (protestan)**. Thus, once the propietarios are impaneled, the judge gives the following **affirmation (protesta)**:

"¿Protestáis desempeñar las funciones de jurado, sin odio y sin temor, y decidir, según apreciéis en vuestra conciencia y en vuestra íntima convicción [well and

truly], los cargos y los medios de defensa, obrando en todo con imparcialidad y firmeza?"

Each member of the jury, when his/her name is called, must affirm by stating in a loud and intelligible voice: "Sí, protesto."

In the course of the trial the jurors can, after having asked and received permission from the judge, direct questions to the defendant. They cannot consider **rules of evidence (reglas sobre la prueba legal)** and, just as in the United States, they are to decide only questions **of fact (de hecho)** and not **of law (de derecho)**, and must not speculate as to sentencing.

The verdict (el veredicto) is rendered by a majority vote. The oldest juror on the panel automatically becomes **the Foreman (el Presidente)** and the youngest is automatically given the duties of Secretary. Then the jurors retire to the **jury room (sala de deliberaciones)**. They are sequestered until they reach a verdict and return their verdict form, signed.

When the jurors are ready to vote, the Secretary (the youngest member) gives each juror two **cards (tarjetas)**, one bearing the word "yes", the other the word "no". Then the Secretary places a container (called once again ánfora) before each juror in turn, so that each juror can cast his/her vote by dropping either the "yes" or the "no" card into the container. Once all the votes have been cast, the Secretary gives the container to the Foreman. Following this, the Secretary passes around another container where the left over cards are deposited. Then, the Foreman takes out, one by one, the votes cast, stating out loud if it is a yes or a no vote. The Secretary **tallies the votes (hace el cómputo de los votos)**.

The jurors are then brought back to the courtroom and the verdict is read. It can be either **guilty (veredicto condenatorio)** or **not guilty (veredicto absolutorio)**. The judge then informs the jurors that, **having done their duty, they are excused: "...el**

juez manifestará a los jurados que, habiendo concluído su misión, pueden retirarse." The judge then opens the legal (as opposed to factual) phase of the trial (" En seguida [el juez] abrirá la audiencia de derecho").

At the conclusion of the legal phase, the judge retires to prepare the sentence. He then returns to the courtroom, gives the sentence to the Court Clerk, who reads it out loud, "**...estando todos los circunstantes de pie y presentando las armas la fuerza pública.**"

B. Glossary

JURY PROCESS GLOSSARY

Abiding (conviction)	- (Convicción) firme
Acquittal	- Absolución, descargo
Admonish, to	- Conminar
Admonition	- Conminación
Advise, to	- Conminar
Advocate	- Defensor
Affirm, to	- Protestar
Affirmation	- Protesta
Alternate juror suplente, subrogado	- Jurado supernumerario,
Beyond reasonable doubt	- Sin que quede ninguna duda razonable
Bias	- Prejuicio
Bind over, to	- Consignar

Case	- Causa, caso
Character evidence	- Pruebas de solvencia moral
Circumstantial evidence	- Pruebas indirectas
Commission (of an offense)	- Perpetración de un delito
Consistent (statement)	- (Declaración) que concuerda con
Consistent with, to be	- Concordar con
Conviction	- Fallo de culpabilidad, convicción
Coroner's jury	- Jurado de pesquisidor
Court	- Juez; tribunal
Credibility	- Credibilidad
Direct evidence	- Pruebas directas
Discrepancy	- Contradicción
Disregard, to	- Pasar por alto, hacer caso omiso
Duty	- Deber, misión
Evidence	- Pruebas, evidencia
Exclusive judges	- Unicos jueces
Expert	- Perito
Failure of recollection	- Falla de memoria
Foreman	- Presidente
General intent	- Intención general
Good character, of	- Buena reputación moral, de
Grand juror	- Miembro del gran jurado, del jurado de acusación
Grand jury	- Jurado de acusación, gran jurado
Guesswork	- Conjetura
Guilty verdict	- Veredicto condenatorio
Honesty	- Honradez

Hung jury	- Jurado en desacuerdo, jurado sin decisión unánime
Impanel, to	- Insacular
impaneled	- Insaculado
impaneling	- Insaculación
Impeach, to	- Desacreditar
Inconsistent (statement)	- (declaración) que no concuerda con
Intent	- Intención
Juror	- Jurado(a)
Jury box	- Tribuna del jurado
Jury drum	- ánfora
Jury fixing	- Soborno de jurados
Jury panel	- Jurados citados
Jury selection	- Sorteo del jurado
Jury wheel	- ánfora
Lists of registered voters	- Padrones
Material (fact)	- (Hecho) esencial
Not guilty verdict	- veredicto absolutorio
Outset	- Comienzo
Peremptory challenge	- Recusación sin expresión de causa
Point to, to (guilt or innocence)	- Indicar
Preside, to (over deliberations)	- Dirigir (las deliberaciones)
Proponent	- Partidario
Qualifications (to serve as juror)	- Idoneidad, capacidades, habilidades
Questions of fact	- Cuestiones de hecho
Questions of law	- Cuestiones de derecho
Registered voters, list of	- Padrones

Relevant	- Pertinente
Remand, to	- Consignar
Render a verdict, to	- Rendir, pronunciar un veredicto
Select, to (jury)	- Elegir (jurado)
So help you God	- Con el amparo de Dios, Que Dios le ampare, Poniendo a Dios por testigo, Así Dios le ayude, Por Dios
Special jury	- Jurado especial
Stipulate, to	- Ponerse de acuerdo
The People	- El Ministerio Público
Traits	- Rasgos
True verdict	- Veredicto sin compulsión
Try a case, to	- Conocer una causa
Unanimous verdict	- Veredicto unánime
Untruthfulness	- Falta de veracidad
Veracity	- Veracidad
Verdict	- Veredicto
Voir dire (n.)	- Examen
Voir dire (v.)	- Examinar
Vote count	- Cómputo de votos
Well and truly	- Según apreciéis en vuestra conciencia y en vuestra íntima convicción
Willfully	- Intencionalmente

C. Word Groups**WORD GROUPS - ENGLISH**

Bias	Character evidence	To admonish
Discrepancy	To impeach	Jury selection
Guesswork	Verdict	Not guilty
Foreman	Character	Outset
Jury drum	Jury fixing	Evidence
Material fact	Jury box	No contest
To impanel	Consistent(statement) Intent	
Abiding (conviction)	To affirm	To bind over
Proponent	Relevant	To select (jury)
Question of fact	To remand	Honesty
Jury panel	To render (verdict)	The People
Qualifications (juror)	Advocate	Case
Question of law	Juror	To hear (a case)
General intent	List of registered voters	Traits
Commission (offense)	Acquittal	Credibility
So help you God	Voir dire	Expert
To stipulate	Veracity	Court clerk
Exclusive judges	Circumstantial evidence	Count (votes)
Grand jury	To disregard	Duty
Hung jury	Willfully	Bench
To challenge	Peremptory challenge	Jury room

WORD GROUPS - SPANISH

Prejuicio	Prueba de solvencia moral	Conminar
Contradicción	Desacreditar	Sorteo del jurado
Conjetura	Veredicto	No culpable
Presidente	Reputación	Comienzo
Ánfora	Soborno de jurados	Pruebas
Hecho esencial	Tribuna del jurado	No impugno
Ensacular	Que concuerda con	Intención
Firme (convicción)	Protestar	Consignar
Partidario	Pertinente	Elegir (jurado)
Cuestión de hecho	Consignar	Honradez
Jurados citados	Rendir (veredicto)	El Ministerio Público
Idoneidad (jurado)	Defensor	Causa
Cuestión de hecho	Jurado(a)	Conocer (una causa)
Intención general	Padrones	Rasgos
Perpetración (delito)	Absolución	Credibilidad
Con el amparo de Dios	Examinar	Perito
Acordar	Veracidad	Actuario(a)
Únicos jueces	Pruebas de solvencia moral	Cómputo (de votos)
Gran jurado	Hacer caso omiso de	Deber
Jurado en desacuerdo	Intencionalmente	Estrado
Poner en tela de juicio	Recusación sin causa	Sala de deliberaciones

D. Incremental Sentence

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E. Jury Consecutive Script

WRITE A ONE PAGE CONSECUTIVE SCRIPT OF A JUROR BEING INTERVIEWED AFTER THE VERDICT HAS BEEN RENDERED. THE SCRIPT SHOULD BE ABOUT THREE TO FOUR PAGES LONG, WITH A FEW (3 TO 5) LONGER UTTERANCES (40 TO 70 WORDS) INCLUDED, AND ABOUT 47 TO 53 SCORING UNITS.

F. Simultaneous Texts

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury:

I

Duties of Judge and Jury

It now becomes my duty to instruct you concerning the law that applies to this case.

It is your exclusive duty to consider and weigh the evidence and to decide all questions of fact submitted to you.

Under the oath which you took as jurors, you have sworn to decide the case solely on the evidence received in this trial and the law as stated in these instructions.

In deciding this case, you must not be swayed by any sentiment, sympathy, passion or prejudice for or against the defendant, or by any guesswork as to the facts.

Furthermore, you must not be biased against the defendant because he has been arrested, or because a complaint has been filed against him or because he is here on trial. None of these facts is evidence of his guilt of the offense charged against him.

Damas y caballeros del jurado:

I

Deberes del juez y del jurado

Es mi deber ahora instruirlos con respecto a la ley que procede en este caso. Es su deber exclusivo considerar y pesar las pruebas y decidir todas las cuestiones de hecho presentadas a ustedes.

Bajo el juramento que prestaron como miembros del jurado, han jurado decidir el caso basándose solamente en las pruebas presentadas en este juicio y en la ley tal como consta en estas instrucciones.

Al decidir este caso, no han de dejarse llevar por ningún sentimiento, compasión, pasión, o prejuicio en pro o en contra del acusado, ni por ninguna conjetura con respecto a los hechos.

Además, no deben estar predispuestos en contra del acusado porque ha sido arrestado, o porque se ha entablado una demanda en su contra, o porque está aquí, sometido a juicio. Ninguno de estos hechos es prueba de su culpabilidad del delito del que se le acusa.

IV

Direct and Circumstantial Evidence

The word "evidence", as used in these instructions, means the testimony of witnesses, a writing, a material object, or other things presented to the senses that are offered to prove the existence or nonexistence of a fact.

Evidence is either direct or circumstantial.

Direct evidence means exactly what the term says - that is, it is evidence that directly proves a fact, without having to infer that fact from some other fact, and is evidence which in itself, if true, conclusively establishes the fact.

Circumstantial evidence, on the other hand, means evidence that proves a fact from which you may logically and reasonably infer the existence of another fact.

Both direct and circumstantial evidence are acceptable means of proof. Neither is entitled to any greater weight than the other.

IV

Las pruebas directas e indirectas

La palabra "prueba", en el sentido en que se usa en estas instrucciones, significa el testimonio de los testigos, un documento escrito, un objeto material, u otras cosas presentadas a los sentidos, propuestas con el objeto de demostrar la existencia o no existencia de un hecho.

Las pruebas pueden ser directas o indirectas.

La prueba directa significa precisamente eso mismo; prueba un hecho de una manera directa, sin necesidad de inferirlo de otro, y, por sí misma, si es verdadera, establece el hecho de modo concluyente.

La prueba indirecta, por otra parte, demuestra un hecho del cual se puede inferir, lógica y razonablemente, la existencia de otro hecho.

La prueba directa y la indirecta constituyen medios aceptables de prueba. Ninguna de las dos tiene derecho a mayor importancia que la otra.

VIII

Credibility of Witness

You are the exclusive judges of the credibility of the witnesses who have testified in this case, which means that you must decide which witnesses are to be believed and how much weight, if any, is to be given to the testimony of each witness.

In determining the credibility of a witness, you may consider anything which tends in reason to prove or disprove the truthfulness of his testimony, such as: his conduct, attitude and manner while testifying; whether the facts testified to by him are inherently believable or unbelievable; his capacity to hear or see that about which he testified and his ability to recollect or to relate such matters; whether or not there was any bias, interest or other motive for him not to tell the truth; any statement previously made by him that was consistent with his testimony or, conversely, any statement previously made by him that was inconsistent with his testimony; his character for honesty or veracity or for dishonesty or untruthfulness; any admission by him that he did not tell the truth; his prior conviction of a felony.

If you believe that a witness willfully lied as to a material fact, you should distrust the rest of his testimony and you may, but are not obliged, to disregard all of his testimony.

However, you should bear in mind that discrepancies in a witness's testimony or between his testimony and that of others, if there were any, do not necessarily mean that you should disbelieve the witness, as failure of recollection is a common experience and innocent misrecollection is not uncommon. You are all certainly aware of the fact that two persons witnessing the same incident often will see or hear it differently.

Also, in considering a discrepancy in a witness's testimony, you should consider whether such discrepancy concerns an important fact or only a trivial detail.

VIII

Credibilidad de los testigos

Ustedes son los únicos jueces de la credibilidad de los testigos que han testificado en este caso, lo cual significa que deben decidir a qué testigos se les ha de creer y cuánto peso se le ha de dar al testimonio de cada uno de ellos.

Al determinar la credibilidad de un testigo, ustedes deben tomar en cuenta cualquier cosa que tienda razonablemente a probar o a contradecir la veracidad de su testimonio, tal como: su conducta, su actitud, y su comportamiento mientras testifica; si los hechos declarados son inherentemente verosímiles; su capacidad para ver o escuchar aquello sobre lo que ha testificado y su capacidad para recordar o relatar dichas cosas; si hubo o no algún prejuicio, interés u otro motivo para que no dijera la verdad; cualquier declaración previa que concordara con su testimonio; su carácter para la honestidad o la veracidad o para la deshonestidad o la falta de veracidad; cualquier admisión suya de no haber dicho la verdad; un fallo previo de culpabilidad de delito mayor.

Si ustedes creen que un testigo ha mentado intencionalmente respecto a un hecho esencial, deben desconfiar del resto de su testimonio, y pueden desechar su testimonio por completo, aunque no están obligados a hacerlo.

Sin embargo, ustedes deben tener presente que la existencia de discrepancias, si las hubiere, en el testimonio de un testigo o entre su testimonio y el de otros, no significa necesariamente que ustedes deben descreer al testigo, ya que las fallas de memoria son comunes y un error inocente en los recuerdos no es nada fuera de lo ordinario. Ustedes ciertamente saben que si dos personas son testigos de un mismo incidente, a menudo lo verán o lo oirán de manera diferente.

Además, al considerar una discrepancia en el testimonio de un testigo, ustedes deben considerar si ella se refiere a un hecho importante o a un detalle trivial.
