Mock Trial #	
Name of Attorney Giving Opening Statement:	

Opening Statement: Prosecution

1. Purpose To inform the jury of the nature and facts of the case. Argument, discussion of law, or objections by defense attorney are not permitted.

2. Include

Name of the case

Your name

Whom you represent

A description or story of the facts and circumstances that led to the case

What outcome you want (include the charges you are pressing)

You theory of this case

A summary of the key facts each witness will bring out in testimony and the importance of any exhibits to be introduced.

3. Avoid

Too much detail. It may tire and confuse the jury.

Exaggeration and overstatement. Don't use such phrases as "prove it to a mathematical certainty" or "prove it absolutely beyond question."

Argument. It violates the function of the opening statement (which is to provide the facts of the case from your client's viewpoint), and you risk rebuke from the bench.

Anticipating what the defense attorney will say.

Walking or pacing. It distracts juries and irritates judges.

Opening Statement:

Mock Trial # Name of Witness: Name of Attorney Questioning this Witness:	(this sheet is for witness to fill out)	
Direct Examination of Wit	ness #1	
Purpose To show that this witness is credible, worthy, and supports your side of case. To present the facts in the witnesses affidavit. To protect this witness from cross-examination questions that aren't in his/her favor.		
Suggestions Ask "open-ended" questions. Those usually begin with who, what, when, where, or how, or by asking the witness to "explain" or "describe." Avoid complex or long-winded questions—questions should be clear and simple.		
Be a "friendly guide" for the witnesses as they tell their stories. Let the witnesses be the stars.		
Witnesses should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that their examination:	r attorneys can ask them in direct	
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Mock Trial # Name of Witness: Name of Attorney Questioning this Witness:	(this sheet is for witness to fill out)
Direct Examination of Witne	ess #2
Purpose To show that this witness is credible, worthy, and supports your To present the facts in the witnesses affidavit. To protect this witness from cross-examination questions that are	
Ask "open-ended" questions. Those usually begin with who, who asking the witness to "explain" or "describe." Avoid complex or long-winded questions—questions should be Be a "friendly guide" for the witnesses as they tell their stories.	clear and simple.
Witnesses should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that their a examination:	ttorneys can ask them in direct
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Mock Trial # Name of Witness: (this sheet is for Name of Attorney Questioning this Witness:	witness to fill out)
Direct Examination of Witness #3	
Purpose To show that this witness is credible, worthy, and supports your side of case. To present the facts in the witnesses affidavit. To protect this witness from cross-examination questions that aren't in his/her favor.	
Ask "open-ended" questions. Those usually begin with who, what, when, where, or asking the witness to "explain" or "describe." Avoid complex or long-winded questions—questions should be clear and simple. Be a "friendly guide" for the witnesses as they tell their stories. Let the witnesses be	
Witnesses should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that their attorneys can ask the examination:	m in direct
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

	(this sheet is an attorney to fill out)
Cross-Examination of Opponen	ts Witness
Purpose	
To discredit the witness To modify or elaborate on something they said in their directions.	ect-examination
To confuse the witness	oct examination
To use the witnesses affidavit against them	
To use the witnesses affidavit in your side's favor	
Suggestions	
Use narrow, leading questions that suggest an answer to the	e witness.
Ask questions that require "yes" or "no" answers. Expose the existence of bias.	
Don't ask questions unless you know what kind of answer	you are going to obtain.
Avoid "fishing" too long for the answer you want.	
Don't bagger the witness, as it will be objected to and lose	es your credibility with the jury.
Attorneys should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that cross- examination. These are just ideas as you may not need to as examination.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

	(this sheet is an attorney to fill out)
Cross-Examination of Opponen	ts Witness
Purpose	
To discredit the witness To modify or elaborate on something they said in their directions.	ect-examination
To confuse the witness	oct examination
To use the witnesses affidavit against them	
To use the witnesses affidavit in your side's favor	
Suggestions	
Use narrow, leading questions that suggest an answer to the	e witness.
Ask questions that require "yes" or "no" answers. Expose the existence of bias.	
Don't ask questions unless you know what kind of answer	you are going to obtain.
Avoid "fishing" too long for the answer you want.	
Don't bagger the witness, as it will be objected to and lose	es your credibility with the jury.
Attorneys should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that cross- examination. These are just ideas as you may not need to as examination.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

	(this sheet is an attorney to fill out)
Cross-Examination of Opponen	ts Witness
Purpose	
To discredit the witness To modify or elaborate on something they said in their directions.	ect-examination
To confuse the witness	oct examination
To use the witnesses affidavit against them	
To use the witnesses affidavit in your side's favor	
Suggestions	
Use narrow, leading questions that suggest an answer to the	e witness.
Ask questions that require "yes" or "no" answers. Expose the existence of bias.	
Don't ask questions unless you know what kind of answer	you are going to obtain.
Avoid "fishing" too long for the answer you want.	
Don't bagger the witness, as it will be objected to and lose	es your credibility with the jury.
Attorneys should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that cross- examination. These are just ideas as you may not need to as examination.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Mock Trial #	
Name of Attorney Giving Opening Statement:	

Opening Statement: Defense

1. Purpose To deny that the prosecution has a valid case and, in a general way, to outline the facts from the standpoint of the defendant. Interruptions by prosecution are not permitted.

2. Include

Your name and your client's name.

Whom you represent

What outcome you want

Your theory of this case

A rundown of what each defense witness will testify to

3. Avoid

Repetition of facts that are not in dispute.

Exaggeration and argument.

Mentioning strong points for the prosecution's case.

Walking or pacing. It distracts juries and irritates judges.

Opening Statement:

Mock Trial # Name of Witness: Name of Attorney Questioning this Witness:	(this sheet is for witness to fill out)	
Direct Examination of Wit	ness #1	
Purpose To show that this witness is credible, worthy, and supports your side of case. To present the facts in the witnesses affidavit. To protect this witness from cross-examination questions that aren't in his/her favor.		
Suggestions Ask "open-ended" questions. Those usually begin with who, what, when, where, or how, or by asking the witness to "explain" or "describe." Avoid complex or long-winded questions—questions should be clear and simple.		
Be a "friendly guide" for the witnesses as they tell their stories. Let the witnesses be the stars.		
Witnesses should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that their examination:	r attorneys can ask them in direct	
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Mock Trial # Name of Witness: Name of Attorney Questioning this Witness:	(this sheet is for witness to fill out)
Direct Examination of Witne	ess #2
Purpose To show that this witness is credible, worthy, and supports your To present the facts in the witnesses affidavit. To protect this witness from cross-examination questions that are	
Ask "open-ended" questions. Those usually begin with who, who asking the witness to "explain" or "describe." Avoid complex or long-winded questions—questions should be Be a "friendly guide" for the witnesses as they tell their stories.	clear and simple.
Witnesses should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that their a examination:	ttorneys can ask them in direct
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

Mock Trial # Name of Witness: (this sheet is for Name of Attorney Questioning this Witness:	witness to fill out)
Direct Examination of Witness #3	
Purpose To show that this witness is credible, worthy, and supports your side of case. To present the facts in the witnesses affidavit. To protect this witness from cross-examination questions that aren't in his/her favor.	
Ask "open-ended" questions. Those usually begin with who, what, when, where, or asking the witness to "explain" or "describe." Avoid complex or long-winded questions—questions should be clear and simple. Be a "friendly guide" for the witnesses as they tell their stories. Let the witnesses be	
Witnesses should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that their attorneys can ask the examination:	m in direct
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

	(this sheet is an attorney to fill out)
Cross-Examination of Opponen	ts Witness
Purpose	
To discredit the witness To modify or elaborate on something they said in their directions.	ect-examination
To confuse the witness	oct examination
To use the witnesses affidavit against them	
To use the witnesses affidavit in your side's favor	
Suggestions	
Use narrow, leading questions that suggest an answer to the	e witness.
Ask questions that require "yes" or "no" answers. Expose the existence of bias.	
Don't ask questions unless you know what kind of answer	you are going to obtain.
Avoid "fishing" too long for the answer you want.	
Don't bagger the witness, as it will be objected to and lose	es your credibility with the jury.
Attorneys should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that cross- examination. These are just ideas as you may not need to as examination.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

	(this sheet is an attorney to fill out)	
Cross-Examination of Opponents Witness		
Purpose		
To discredit the witness To modify or elaborate on something they said in their of To confuse the witness	lirect-examination	
To use the witnesses affidavit against them		
To use the witnesses affidavit in your side's favor		
Suggestions		
Use narrow, leading questions that suggest an answer to Ask questions that require "yes" or "no" answers. Expose the existence of bias.	the witness.	
Don't ask questions unless you know what kind of answ Avoid "fishing" too long for the answer you want.		
Don't bagger the witness, as it will be objected to and lo	oses your credibility with the jury.	
Attorneys should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that they can ask the opposing witnesses in cross- examination. These are just ideas as you may not need to ask some of them after their direct-examination.		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

	(this sheet is an attorney to fill out)	
Cross-Examination of Opponents Witness		
Purpose		
To discredit the witness To modify or elaborate on something they said in their of To confuse the witness	lirect-examination	
To use the witnesses affidavit against them		
To use the witnesses affidavit in your side's favor		
Suggestions		
Use narrow, leading questions that suggest an answer to Ask questions that require "yes" or "no" answers. Expose the existence of bias.	the witness.	
Don't ask questions unless you know what kind of answ Avoid "fishing" too long for the answer you want.		
Don't bagger the witness, as it will be objected to and lo	oses your credibility with the jury.	
Attorneys should write down at least 15 pre-written questions that they can ask the opposing witnesses in cross- examination. These are just ideas as you may not need to ask some of them after their direct-examination.		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		