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COURT NAME
IN MY DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF CA

John Doe and Associates

CASE NO. 1234567

11 Plaintiff,

Complaint File: Month, 00, 2007

v.

13 Jane Doe Rae Mi, Incorporated

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DEMONSTRATE OCR FOR: PDF, MS
WORD, COREL WORDPERFECT AND
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14 Defendants.

17 Just typing some basic legal term definitions to fill the space.

18 **I. Adversary system**

19 The trial methods used in the U.S. and some other countries, based on the belief that the trust
20 can best be determined by giving opposing parties full opportunity to present and establish
21 their evidence, and to test by cross-examination the evidence presented by their adversaries,
22 under established rules of procedure before an impartial judge and/or jury.

23 **II. Burden of proof**

24 In the law of evidence, the necessity or duty of affirmatively proving a fact or facts
25 in dispute on an issue raised between the parties in a lawsuit. The responsibility of proving
26 a point—the burden of proof—is not the same as the standard of proof. “Burden of proof”
27 deals with which side must establish a point or points; “standard of proof” indicates the
28 degree to which the point must be proven. For example, in a civil case the burden of proof

1 rests with the plaintiff, who must establish his or her case by such standards of proof as “a
2 preponderance of evidence” or “clear and convincing evidence.”

3 **III. Common law**

4 The term generally refers to the “judge-made law” (case law or decision law). The
5 common law originated in England in the rulings of judges based on tradition and custom.
6 These rulings became the law common to the land. Common law is distinguished from
7 statutes (laws enacted by legislatures).

8 **IV. Equal protection of the law**

9 The guarantee in the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that all persons
10 be treated equally by the law. Court decisions have established that this guarantee requires
11 that courts be open to all persons on the same conditions, with like rules of evidence and
12 modes of procedure; that persons be subject to no restriction in the acquisition of property,
13 the enjoyment of personal liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which do not generally
14 affect others; that persons are liable to no other or greater burdens than such laid upon
15 others; and that no different or greater punishment is enforced against them for a violation
16 of the laws.

17 **V. Federalism or federal system**

18 As applied to the United States, a division of powers between the federal or U.S.
19 government and the governments of the fifty states. The states have powers of their own,
20 such as power to create a public school system. The federal government has powers such as
21 the control over coinage and the regulating of foreign trade. Both have concurrent powers
22 in such areas as taxation and public health and welfare.

23 **VI. Standard of proof**

24 The level of evidence necessary to prevail in a legal case. It varies depending on the
25 nature of the case. The standard is “beyond a reasonable doubt” (the jury has a higher degree
26 of certainty about the defendant’s guilt although need not be 100% convinced) in criminal
27 cases, and “preponderance of the evidence” or “clear and convincing evidence” (the majority
28 of the evidence) in most civil cases.

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VII. Supreme court

The highest court of most states; the highest court of the United States. The U.S. Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and eight associate justices appointed by the president. Supreme Court decisions must be followed by lower courts in similar cases. However, the Supreme Court itself need not abide by its earlier decisions if it becomes convinced that circumstances demand a new approach. After a major decision by the Supreme Court, legislatures often revise laws to bring them into accord with the Constitution as interpreted by the decision.

DATED Month 00, 2007

MY FIRM IS THE BEST, LLP

Joe Johnson
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