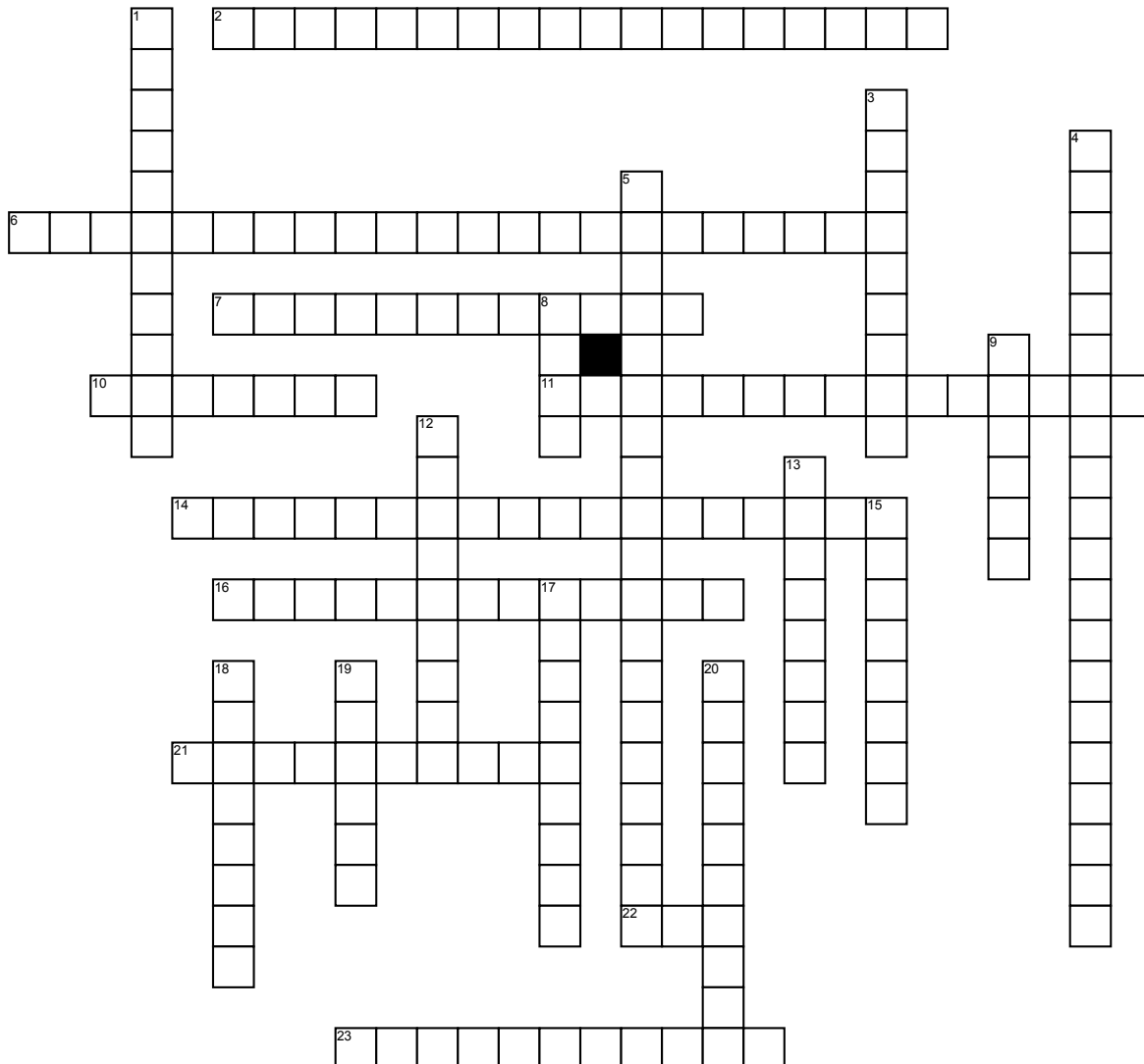


# Chapter 7 - Civil Liability Glossary



## Across

- 2.** the legal responsibility of a third party for the wrongful acts of another (e.g. an employer's liability for what their employees do)
- 6.** the standard of proof in civil disputes. This requires the plaintiff to establish that it is more probable (i.e. likely) than not that his or her side of the story is right
- 7.** a separate claim made by the defendant in response to the plaintiff's claim (and heard at the same time by the court)
- 10.** the most common remedy in a civil claim; an amount of money that the court (or tribunal) orders one party to pay to another
- 11.** the degree or extent to which a case must be proved in court
- 14.** the right to 'step into the shoes' of an insured person and act on their behalf, including taking legal actions in their name
- 16.** the obligation (i.e. responsibility) of a party to prove a case. The burden of proof usually rests with the party who initiates the action (i.e. the plaintiff in a civil dispute and the prosecution in a criminal case)

- 21.** a type of tort which involves the action of damaging a person's personal or professional reputation in the community through the communication of false and untrue statements or information

- 22.** to take civil action against another person, claiming that they infringed some legal right of the plaintiff (or did some legal wrong that negatively affected the plaintiff)

- 23.** a member of a group of people who are part of a representative proceeding (i.e. class action)

## Down

- 1.** an area of civil law governing the validity and enforceability of agreements made between two or more parties
- 3.** the direct relationship between one event (i.e. Event 1) and another event (i.e. Event 2), where Event 1 was the reason Event 2 happened, and Event 2 would not have happened by itself, without Event 1
- 4.** a way in which a person can be found to be responsible or liable for the loss or harm suffered to another because they were directly or indirectly involved in causing the loss or harm (for example, they encourage another person to cause that harm)
- 5.** the restriction on bringing a civil claim after the allowed time

- 8.** a type of harm or damage suffered by a person, and can involve both economic and non-economic loss

- 9.** breaking or failing to fulfil a duty or obligation

- 12.** (in a civil case) a party who is alleged to have breached a civil law and who is being sued by a plaintiff

- 13.** an area of law that defines the rights and responsibilities of individuals, groups and organisations in society and regulates private disputes (as opposed to criminal law)

- 15.** a type of tort which involves interference with a person's right to use and enjoy property

- 17.** (in civil disputes) the party who makes a legal claim against another person (i.e. the defendant) in court

- 18.** a type of tort involving interference or intrusion of a person's body, property or goods without the consent of that person

- 19.** a term used to describe any order made by a court designed to address a civil wrong or breach. A remedy should provide a legal solution for the plaintiff for a breach of the civil law by the defendant and (as much as possible) restore the plaintiff to their original position prior to the breach of their rights

- 20.** a type of tort which involves a breach of a duty of care, causing loss or harm