

1. <b>balance of probabilities</b>	the standard of proof required in a civil case in order for a plaintiff to succeed in proving the case against the defendant	19. <b>specific performance</b>	an order requiring the defendant to perform the acts that the contract obliged him or her to perform
2. <b>beyond reasonable doubt</b>	the standard of proof required in a criminal case in order for the prosecution (the state) to obtain a conviction against the accused	20. <b>standard of proof</b>	the degree of proof required in order for the plaintiff (in a civil case) or the prosecution (in a criminal case) to prove their case
3. <b>burden of proof</b>	the responsibility of a party to prove a case in court	21. <b>the state</b>	a term used to refer to the government and the people it governs
4. <b>civil jurisdiction</b>	the power of a court to hear matters involving disputes between private individuals, and to award civil remedies		
5. <b>credibility</b>	trustworthiness, reliability, believability		
6. <b>cross-examination</b>	questioning a witness called by the other side, to produce information relevant to one's case or to call the credibility of the witness into question		
7. <b>damages</b>	monetary compensation for harm or loss suffered		
8. <b>defendant</b>	the person who is accused of a crime or a civil wrong		
9. <b>examination in chief</b>	questioning a witness by the barrister who called that witness		
10. <b>injunction</b>	a court order requiring an individual or organisation to perform or not to perform a particular action		
11. <b>intellectual property</b>	intangible property that has commercial value and can be protected by law		
12. <b>jury</b>	a group of people who listen to all the evidence in a court case and decide on the verdict		
13. <b>plaintiff</b>	the person who initiates a civil action		
14. <b>pleadings</b>	written statements of the parties to a civil dispute that set out the issues to be decided by the court		
15. <b>prima facie</b>	at first sight; having sufficient evidence established against a defendant to warrant a trial in a higher court of law		
16. <b>private law</b>	the body of law governing relationships between individuals e.g. contract law, torts, family law and property law		
17. <b>prosecutor</b>	the person formally conducting legal proceedings against someone accused of a criminal offence, acting on behalf of the state or Crown		
18. <b>public law</b>	the body of law governing relationships between individuals and the state e.g. criminal, administrative, and constitutional law		