

## 21 Multiple choice questions

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1. the power of a court to hear matters involving disputes between private individuals, and to award civil remedies
  - a. cross-examination
  - b. injunction
  - c. plaintiff
  - d. civil jurisdiction
  
2. 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
  - a. prosecutor
  - b. injunction
  - c. credibility
  - d. cross-examination
  
3. questioning a witness by the barrister who called that witness
  - a. cross-examination
  - b. plaintiff
  - c. prima facie
  - d. examination in chief
  
4. intangible property that has commercial value and can be protected by law
  - a. burden of proof
  - b. prosecutor
  - c. intellectual property
  - d. standard of proof
  
5. the person who initiates a civil action
  - a. defendant
  - b. injunction
  - c. pleadings
  - d. plaintiff
  
6. written statements of the parties to a civil dispute that set out the issues to be decided by the court
  - a. defendant
  - b. plaintiff
  - c. pleadings
  - d. damages

7. trustworthiness, reliability, believability
  - a. plaintiff
  - b. pleadings
  - c. credibility
  - d. the state
  
8. a group of people who listen to all the evidence in a court case and decide on the verdict
  - a. jury
  - b. prosecutor
  - c. injunction
  - d. damages
  
9. the person who is accused of a crime or a civil wrong
  - a. pleadings
  - b. the state
  - c. defendant
  - d. plaintiff
  
10. the responsibility of a party to prove a case in court
  - a. burden of proof
  - b. prima facie
  - c. defendant
  - d. standard of proof
  
11. the body of law governing relationships between individuals e.g. contract law, torts, family law and property law
  - a. public law
  - b. prima facie
  - c. prosecutor
  - d. private law
  
12. the person formally conducting legal proceedings against someone accused of a criminal offence, acting on behalf of the state or Crown
  - a. injunction
  - b. prosecutor
  - c. defendant
  - d. public law

13. the body of law governing relationships between individuals and the state e.g. criminal, administrative, and constitutional law
  - a. plaintiff
  - b. private law
  - c. prosecutor
  - d. public law
  
14. the standard of proof required in a civil case in order for a plaintiff to succeed in proving the case against the defendant
  - a. credibility
  - b. burden of proof
  - c. balance of probabilities
  - d. standard of proof
  
15. at first sight; having sufficient evidence established against a defendant to warrant a trial in a higher court of law
  - a. the state
  - b. private law
  - c. public law
  - d. prima facie
  
16. an order requiring the defendant to perform the acts that the contract obliged him or her to perform
  - a. specific performance
  - b. public law
  - c. defendant
  - d. prima facie
  
17. the standard of proof required in a criminal case in order for the prosecution (the state) to obtain a conviction against the accused
  - a. defendant
  - b. standard of proof
  - c. burden of proof
  - d. beyond reasonable doubt
  
18. monetary compensation for harm or loss suffered
  - a. jury
  - b. the state
  - c. damages
  - d. pleadings

19. a court order requiring an individual or organisation to perform or not to perform a particular action
  - a. plaintiff
  - b. jury
  - c. injunction
  - d. prosecutor
  
20. 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
  - a. prosecutor
  - b. burden of proof
  - c. standard of proof
  - d. plaintiff
  
21. a term used to refer to the government and the people it governs
  - a. pleadings
  - b. damages
  - c. plaintiff
  - d. the state