

A tort, in common law jurisdictions, is a civil wrong which

1. unfairly causes someone else to suffer 2. loss or harm resulting in legal liability for the person who commits the 3. tortious act, called a tortfeasor.

Tort is a 4. violation of some duty clearly set by law, not by a 5. specific agreement between two parties, as in breach of contract. When such a duty is breached, the injured party has the right to institute suit for 6. compensatory damages.

Torts may be 7. categorized in several ways, with a particularly common

8. division between negligent and intentional torts.

Intentional torts include, among others, certain torts 9. arising from the occupation or use of land. The tort of nuisance, for example, involves strict liability for a neighbor who interferes with another's 10. enjoyment of his real property. Trespass allows owners to sue for 11. entrances by a person on their land. Several intentional torts do not involve land. Examples include false imprisonment - the tort of 12. unlawfully arresting or detaining someone, and libel, where a 13. defamatory statement is published and damages the plaintiff's reputation.

1. FAIR
2. LOSE
3. TORT

4. VIOLATE
5. SPECIFY

6. COMPENSATE
7. CATEGORY

8. DIVIDE
9. ARISE

10. ENJOY
11. ENTER

12. LAW
13. DEFAME

Video - revision

- <http://education-portal.com/academy/lesson/what-is-tort-law-definition-and-examples.html#lesson>