BLOGS

Practice Multiple Choice Questions on Tort Law

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1: In tort law, which of the following best describes the “eggshell skull” rule?

A. The plaintiff must prove that the defendant’s actions caused severe injuries.

B. The defendant must take the plaintiff as they find them, including pre-existing vulnerabilities.

C. The defendant is only liable for injuries that a reasonable person would have anticipated.

D. The plaintiff cannot claim damages for injuries that were unforeseeable.

2. What is the primary focus of the “duty of care” in tort law?

A. A requirement for parties to exercise reasonable care to avoid foreseeable harm to others.

B. A rule that determines liability based on the relationship between parties.

C. An obligation for plaintiffs to mitigate their damages.

D. A principle that exempts certain professionals from tort liability.

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of damages awarded in tort law?

A. Compensatory damages.

B. Nominal damages.

C. Punitive damages.

D. Injunctive damages.

4. What is the purpose of punitive damages in tort law?

A. To compensate the plaintiff for pain and suffering.

B. To punish the defendant and deter others from similar actions.

C. To compensate the plaintiff for actual monetary losses.

D. To reimburse the plaintiff for legal expenses.

5. What is the “res ipsa loquitur” doctrine in tort law?

A. A rule that shifts the burden of proof to the defendant when the cause of injury is under the defendant’s control and the event would not typically occur without negligence.

B. A principle that holds employers responsible for the actions of their employees.

C. A concept used to establish causation when there is direct evidence of negligence.

D. A rule requiring plaintiffs to prove specific intent to cause harm.

6. In tort law, what is the “but-for” test used for?

A. Determining factual causation by asking whether the harm would have occurred but for the defendant’s actions.

B. Assessing whether a defendant’s actions were reasonable under the circumstances.

C. Determining if the defendant intended to cause harm.

D. Establishing whether the harm was foreseeable.

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8. In which of the following situations would strict liability generally apply?

A. When a person engages in inherently dangerous activities regardless of negligence.

B. When a person intentionally causes harm to another.

C. When an employee causes harm within the scope of employment.

D. When a person violates a statute resulting in harm.

9. What is the main difference between negligence and gross negligence in tort law?

A. Negligence involves failing to exercise reasonable care, while gross negligence involves extreme disregard for the safety of others.

B. Negligence involves an intentional breach, while gross negligence involves unintentional harm.

C. Negligence applies only to professionals, while gross negligence applies to everyone.

D. Negligence carries higher damages than gross negligence.

10. What is the “proximate cause” concept in tort law?

A. A doctrine that allows defendants to avoid liability if they can prove an intervening cause.

B. A rule that requires plaintiffs to prove that the defendant’s actions were the actual cause of the harm.

C. A legal test to determine whether the harm caused was a direct result of the defendant’s actions and whether it was foreseeable.

D. A principle that limits liability to the party with the primary duty of care.

11. What is the primary defense in a claim of defamation in tort law?

A. Truth.

B. Privilege.

C. Malice.

D. Intentionality.

12. What is the difference between libel and slander in tort law?

A. Libel is written defamation, while slander is spoken defamation.

B. Libel is intentional, while slander is unintentional.

C. Libel requires proof of damages, while slander does not.

D. Libel is public, while slander is private.

13. What does “vicarious liability” in tort law mean?

A. An employer is liable for the actions of employees performed within the scope of their employment.

B. A person is liable for the wrongful acts of someone under their supervision.

C. A party is liable for harm caused by their property.

D. A person is liable for damages caused by their family members.

14. What is the “assumption of risk” defense in tort law?

A. The plaintiff voluntarily and knowingly accepted the risks associated with a particular activity.

B. The defendant can avoid liability by proving that the plaintiff was aware of the risks but continued with the activity.

C. A defense that applies to cases involving inherently dangerous activities.

D. A principle that limits liability to only foreseeable risks.

15. Which of the following best describes the doctrine of “comparative negligence”?

A. A doctrine that shifts the burden of proof to the defendant if the plaintiff is partially at fault.

B. A rule that exempts a defendant from liability if the plaintiff was more than 50% responsible for their own injuries.

C. A rule that applies only in product liability cases.

D. A rule that allows a plaintiff’s damages to be reduced based on their own degree of negligence.

16. What is “trespass to chattels” in tort law?

A. Interference with someone’s personal property without the intention to take possession.

B. The unauthorized use of someone else’s real property.

C. The act of entering another’s land without permission.

D. The intentional damage of personal property belonging to another.

17. Which of the following best describes “private nuisance” in tort law?

A. An interference with a person’s use or enjoyment of their land.

B. A public act that harms the community’s interest.

C. An environmental hazard that affects a large group of people.

D. An action that causes harm to public property.

18. What is the concept of “public nuisance” in tort law?

A. An action that specifically affects a single individual or household.

B. An act or omission that unreasonably interferes with the rights of the general public.

C. An intentional disruption of public services or facilities.

D. A public demonstration or protest that becomes violent.

19. What is the “indemnity” concept in tort law?

A. The right of one party to seek compensation from another for a loss or damage they were forced to pay due to a tort.

B. The right to sue for compensation without proving fault.

C. The process of calculating damages owed to the plaintiff.

D. A method to distribute liability among multiple defendants.

20. What is “legal cause” or “proximate cause” in tort law?

A. The cause that is legally sufficient to hold the defendant responsible for the harm caused to the plaintiff.

B. The primary reason for the harm suffered by the plaintiff.

C. The initial cause that leads to a chain of events resulting in harm.

D. The cause established through a burden of proof.

ANSWERS

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A

8. A
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. A

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